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M. RIDLEY,
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January 6, 1787.
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JAM-WATERS.

November 29, 1786.
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ACKLOCK, sheriff
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, January 1, 1787.

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Robert Wright, Esq;
the subscriber.

MISS RINGGOLD.

Francis-Street.

(LXIIId YEAR.)

THE

(No. 2096.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1787.

NAPLES, September 20.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius has not yet entirely ceased; the great current of lava from that mountain continues to have some motion in it still, and does damage in different places.

LONDON, October 21.

Among the consequences resulting from the commercial treaty with France, is the temptation which will be held forth to our artists and manufacturers, to emigrate into that kingdom, and the facility with which it may be effected, in consequence of the increased intercourse. As that facility increases, so of course should the penalty. The forfeiture of 100l. as it stands at present is not sufficient to curb the misled, or to repress the ambitious manufacturer. If the utmost caution be not applied in this particular, the policy of France may have so far improved her manufactures by the aid of our artisans, during the treaty, that on its expiration, she may not be at all solicitous for a renewal.

OCT. 23. A letter from Portsmouth says, that orders are come there for the men to work double tides, to get those ships out of dock, which are to sail to Botany Bay, with a governor and other officers. The subalterns and soldiers are to go on board those vessels that carry out the convicts. A number of tents are ordered to be got ready for the officers, &c. till houses can be erected for them. Amongst the convicts are bricklayers, carpenters and smiths, who are to be employed in the buildings, and to have some indulgence more than those that are of no trade.

Extract of a letter from Cape Coast Castle, May 15.

Three French ships are arrived here, dispatched from Brest in January last, to make a settlement eastward of Assamaboe. They have already landed a great many people, and agreed with the natives to build a fort. I have done every thing in my power to frustrate their scheme, by offering the natives to drive them away; but I am afraid they will effect their purpose, unless government send a sufficient force to defeat their undertaking.

This expedition was fitted out from Brest, in December last, and proceeded to sea, but the fifty gun ship having been dismasted in a gale of wind, was obliged to put back, and sailed again in January. They have on board considerable quantities of stores, building materials of every kind, and all descriptions of artificers for said purpose."

The above is an extract of a letter received by the African committee, from the English governor at Cape Coast Castle; but we can assure the public, that very copious dispatches arrived at the same time, and which are of a very gloomy nature. The committee has communicated the particulars to the merchants at Liverpool and Bristol, who are exceedingly alarmed, and several meetings have taken place with the ministry; but we do not hear that any thing decisive has been determined on. It is suggested that this matter is the cause of the meeting of parliament being deferred.

It may be useful information to our readers, that this settlement was conveyed to us by the natives many years since for a valuable consideration, and confirmed to us by the articles of peace.

Nov. 2. A letter from Leghorn says, that they have received the melancholy account by a ship arrived from Messina, that they have had again several shocks of an earthquake, which have destroyed what was left by the former earthquake; and that the few inhabitants there were preparing to leave that place for fear of being swallowed up, as the earth continued trembling; the captain says, that the sea was so agitated, that his ship was in danger of being lost; he also says, that several vessels were arrived there to carry off the inhabitants and their effects.

They write from Paris that the battle is ordered to be demolished. The Hotel de la Force is to be enlarged, and to have secret apartments for those who are now detained in the gloomy castle of Charles the Fifth.

A letter from Warsaw says, that in consequence of the Polish grandees refusing to admit the prince of Nassau into the assembly of the diet, his royal highness appeared in the environs of the royal palace at the head of two hundred men. The nobles attempted to repulse the corps, but they were defeated, and the prince marched in triumph into the assembly, having his guard at the door. His highness has embraced the royal party, which he means to support with the greatest attachment and vigour.

Some letters received in town yesterday from Petersburgh, by the way of Holland, mention, that the expedition which set off from that city some months since, to penetrate towards Kamtschatka, had met

with so many obstructions since their departure from Moscow, as to oblige them to make a long halt on the confines of Siberia.

BOSTON, January 28.

Captain Stow, from Guadalupe, arrived at New-London, on the 21st ult. in lat. 37° 40' long. 71° 30', spoke the schooner Two Sisters, Tucker, belonging to Sheepscut, who was blown off, and in distress, the crew having been obliged to eat raw hide and dog. Captain Stow supplied them with provisions, and they proceeded for North-Carolina; they had been 37 days from St. Peter's, bound to this port. Mr. Joseph Christophers, of Sheepscut, merchant, was on board.

ALBANY, January 4.

On Sunday morning last, between the hours of 4 and 5, the house occupied by Mr. Joseph Johnson, weaver, at the Whitehall farm, two miles from this city, was discovered to be on fire, by the people at the white house on said farm; and before sufficient assistance could arrive to extinguish the flames, the house and stable adjoining were entirely consumed.—This melancholy accident is greatly heightened by the death of Mr. Johnson and two of his children, who perished in the flames; as did also two horses and a cow. At the time the fire broke out, there were in the house four of Mr. Johnson's children; two, however, escaped by leaping out of the chamber window. Mrs. Johnson (who for some time past has been disordered in her senses) slept from home on Saturday night—which circumstance, it is more than probable, prevented her from suffering, with her husband and children, a premature death.

N EW YORK, January 11.

A letter lately received from Lisbon, gives the following description of a curious phenomenon, or rather a *Lusus Naturæ*, the real existence of which, however, we do not pretend to vouch to, as the writer is not personally known to us.

"Don Roderigo de Vienies, son of the governor of the bay of All Saints, has sent as a present to her faithful majesty, a young negro, whose person exhibits a kind of human zebra, from its variegated colour. He bears on the forehead a white triangular form, which ends in a point on the nose. The hair and the eye-brows included within that spot, are also white, but woolly as common to other blacks. Another spot of the same colour is visible on his chin, his shoulders are of a jetty black, but the breast and corner parts are nearly all over white, except here and there a few black spots. The arms and other parts of the body to the knee and below the ham, exhibit a medley mixture of black and white; but the former colour is unmixed to the toes, and this contrast makes his legs look as if they had on them a pair of buckins. It may be observed, as a greater singularity, that both his parents are of the deepest black."

We learn that "the king of Prussia, anxious of emulating the wisdom and glory of his immortal uncle, has formed the plan of a court of honour, for the purpose of preventing the diabolical practice of duelling;" and that "this court is to be established in all the dominions of his said majesty." Herein is discovered universal benevolence, and love of the human species; a principle greatly noble, which can be condemned by none except the abandoned class of mankind.—Honour is a word hardly to be defined—and never, except by the rules of reigning prejudices, which are—ever were—and ever will be pernicious.—Honour!—it is a chimera,—abstractedly considered a mere phantom!—How happy would it be for the United States of America, were these prejudices reduced to order by a similar court of honour!—Where is the American hero who would, in this case also, tread in a Frederick's foot-steps?—The following, respecting said court, are Frederick's regulations.

Any officer or gentleman, striking his equal in any manner whatsoever, to be declared infamous, and be confined in a fortress for life. If the person who received the blow should happen to be the aggressor, by any sort of outrage, he shall be confined for three or six years, according to the aggravation of his offence; and if an officer, he shall be struck off, besides the imprisonment. Persons sending or accepting a challenge, instead of applying to this court, to be confined in a fortress for three or six years. A duel taking place, and one of the parties being killed, the survivor to be considered as an assassin, and punished with death; and if none of the parties should fall, both shall be imprisoned in a fortress for ten years, and even for life. Persons laying hold of a weapon in a private quarrel, though making no use of it, to be confined for three years.

Any person threatening another with a duel, or some material injury, to be considered as a violator of the public peace, and be confined for one or two years. Any persons flying his country, after fighting a duel, to forfeit his estate during his life, and his effigy to be stuck to the pillory. Any person acting in a duel as second, to be punished with five years imprisonment in a fortress; and a life being lost, the confinement of the second to extend to ten years. Any person abetting or enticing another to demand satisfaction by means of a duel, to be punished with one or several years imprisonment. The same punishment to be inflicted on any one calling a refection, or shewing a pointed disrespect for a person applying to this court. The offender in this case to be likewise deprived of his employments and titles of honour. Any dispute attended with extraordinary circumstances, to be referred to the throne.

A late London paper says: "It is said the French minister, in addition to the commercial treaty, has proposed an offensive and defensive one with this country; this would make Great Britain and France the arbiters of Europe, and insure to them a lasting peace. The proposal is at least a proof of the pacific disposition of the court of France. Those who have the best opportunity of being well informed of the state of the country, say, that the minister will, at the opening of the session, be able to represent the commerce and finances of this country, in a more prosperous situation than they have been at any period."

PHILADELPHIA, January 17.

A letter from a gentleman at Glasgow, dated 20th October, to his friend in this city, mentions, "that Scotland never saw a more promising time than the present; her manufactures are rising into great repute, and her histories, the particular gift of bounteous Heaven, feed her industrious poor with plenty of cheap provisions. In short, a spirit of enterprise, and abundance of food, seem at once to unite in raising the country of cakers to a most respectful station among the nations of the world. Britain has nearly cut out of the muslin trade, the slaves of India, and from the vast quantities manufactured and sold here as well as in the adjacent towns, there is reason to believe this country will obtain the pre-eminence of Manchester in that article."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Portland, Casco-Bay, dated December 22.

"Captain Morgan, late master of a coasting sloop, belonging to Boston, arrived here this day, with her crew. He was bound to Boston with a load of wood, and was run down, off Cape Anne, by a vessel bound to Mathias. He was going close upon the wind, and the other before it. His sloop immediately sunk, and as it was in the night, they had only time to save their lives; and indeed, without a kind interposition of Providence, these could not have been preserved.

"A fishing vessel, belonging to Marblehead, arrived here this day, from the Banks, the master of which informed, that on the 16th November last, another vessel, belonging to the same place, foundered in a gale of wind not 50 yards distant from him, and every soul on board perished. He has been six weeks coming from the Banks, and says, that although he has followed the sea for 28 years, he never experienced such tempestuous weather."

ANNAPOLIS, February 1.

A LIST of LAWS passed NOVEMBER SESSION, 1786.

1. An act to repeal an act, entitled, an act for the relief of John Briscoe.

2. A second supplement to the act for establishing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Patowmack.

3. An act for the benefit of Elizabeth Willson, of St. Mary's county.

4. An act to empower the justices of Charles county, to levy on the inhabitants of said county, a sum of money for the relief of Francis Speake.

5. An act to vest in Isaac Spencer of Kent county, and Benjamin Roberts of Queen-Anne's county, an estate in certain lands therein mentioned, as tenancy in common in fee-simple, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

6. An act for the relief of John Carmichael, and Train Ackworth, of Somerset county, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

7. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the relief of the poor in the counties of Dorchester and Somerset.

8. An act for extending and continuing South-street, in Frederick-town in Frederick county, to the Conococheague road.

9. An act for the relief of the executors of the testament and last will of John Cadwalader, deceased.

10. An act to prevent any person from acting as an attorney at law in the county where he is register of wills.

11. An act for erecting a town at the mouth of Conococheague creek, in Washington county.

12. A supplement to the act, relating to replevin.

13. An act to revive and continue the proceedings of the orphans court of Calvert county.

14. An act to repeal part of the act for the better security of the government.

15. An act to confirm unto Abraham Reese, of Harford county, his title in a moiety of a tract of land called West's Favour.

16. An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors confined in Baltimore county gaol.

17. An act for the inspection of salted provisions exported and imported from and to the town of Baltimore.

18. An act to extend the time for bringing in and settling claims against this state.

19. An act for the relief of lieutenant Arthur Harris, late of the continental army.

20. An act for the removal of the seat of justice from Charles-town to the Head of Elk, in Cecil county.

21. An act to suspend for a time the collection of the public assessment, imposed November session seventeen hundred and eighty-five.

22. An act to vest certain powers in the governor and council.

23. An act granting Robert Lemmon the exclusive right to making and vending carding and spinning machines.

24. An act to determine by election whether the court house and prison of Harford county shall be erected at Bell air or at Havre de-Grace.

25. An act to revive and continue the proceedings of the orphan's court of Dorchester county.

26. A supplement to the act for the further relief of the securities of Thomas Williams, deceased, late collector of the tax and public dues in Prince George's county, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

27. An act for erecting a town at or near the mouth of Will's creek in Washington county.

28. An act for the benefit of the reverend Henry Addison.

29. An act to enable the justices of Anne-Arundel county court to assess a sum of money on the said county for the support of the four children of Caleb Hazle, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

30. An act for opening and extending a road from Elizabeth-town in Washington county, to Patowmack river, at the mouth of Conococheague creek.

31. An act to suspend the erecting of the public buildings in Caroline county.

32. An act to alter and amend the laws respecting Charles-town in Cecil county.

33. An act for marking and bounding lands.

34. An act for the relief of William Rason, one of the securities of Thomas Boyer, late sheriff and collector of Kent county.

35. An act to continue the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

36. An act to improve and repair the streets in Frederick town in Frederick county, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

37. An act to enable the securities of Christopher Edelin, deceased, and his administrators, to collect the balances due to him as collector of the taxes, and as sheriff of Frederick county.

38. An act to enable the vestry of Saint Margaret's Westminster parish, in Anne-Arundel county, to appropriate the rents arising from the glebe-lands in said parish, for the purposes therein mentioned.

39. An act continuing the act to prevent the exportation of unmerchantable tobacco, and the supplementary act thereto, and for establishing an inspection of tobacco at George town in Montgomery county, and an inspector of tobacco in the city of Annapolis.

40. An act to authorise Baltimore county court to grant a new trial in the case therein mentioned.

41. An act to settle and pay the civil list, and other expences of civil government.

42. An act to appoint a commissioner to settle the accounts of this state with the United States.

43. An act respecting apprentices.

44. An act for the speedy adjustment of sundry purchases of British property.

45. An act to direct desents.

46. An act for the adjournment of Baltimore county court.

47. An act to aid and confirm the proceedings of Dorchester and Caroline county courts.

48. An act for the relief of Simon Nicholls, late collector of the public tax for Montgomery county, and of Alexander Cartlett and Thomas Nicholls his securities.

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

50. A further supplement to the act concerning the stock of the bank of England belonging to this state.

51. An act for the relief of the collectors of the stock for the years 1784 and 1785.

52. An act for the more effectual relief of the

53. An act to provide a remedy for creditors and others against this state.

54. An act respecting certain certificates and plots.

ABSTRACTS of the ACT to suspend for a time the collection of the public assessment imposed November session 1785, passed November session 1786.

THAT all executions on account of public assessment, imposed November session 1785, be and are hereby suspended until the first of May 1787, and all the powers given by the act imposing the said assessment are hereby revived and continued, so far as is necessary to complete the duties required by the said act of the commissioners, or other officers therein mentioned.

And, whereas sundry certificates and sums of money have already been and may be collected on the said public assessment, it is hereby enacted, That the collectors of the said public assessment shall, on or before the 10th of February next, pay into the public treasury all such certificates and sums of money as he or they shall have received on or before the said time, on account of the said public assessment, and every collector shall, at the time of making such payment, make oath, before the treasurer or his deputy, of the respective shores where such certificates or money shall be paid as aforesaid, that said certificates and money so by him paid are the whole of the collection by him received in virtue of the said act of November session 1785, and that the certificates offered to be so paid were bona fide received from, or discounted with, the persons liable to pay the said assessment, on account of the same, and that such certificates were not directly or indirectly furnished to or for the parties, or to or for any of them, by such collector, or by any other person for him; and that no collector shall have a credit for any certificates suggested to be received on account of the said assessment, unless such collector shall return two lists of all the said certificates for which he shall request a credit, with their numbers, dates and sums, and the names of the persons from whom received, and make oath, that the certificates mentioned in such list, and requested to be allowed such collector, were received on account of said public assessment, actually, really and truly, and without any deceit or fraud, in payment of the assessment due on the property in his county for the said public assessment, and from the persons named in such list, except only change, if any given on the receipt of the said certificates, in which case he gave certificates in change as far as in his power, and money only for the balance, and that such certificates were not, directly or indirectly, furnished to or for the parties, or to or for any of them, by such collector, or by any other person for him; and in case any collector shall refuse or neglect to make such payment, on or before the said 10th day of February next, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred pounds current money; and if the money and certificates received by the collectors are paid into the treasury by the 10th of February next, that the public bonds of such collectors shall be suspended from being put in suit until the first of June next.

That in the collection of the tax aforesaid the collectors are to give certificates in change, if they have them, to those who may offer such certificates as are receivable in payment of the said tax, for larger sums than the tax due by the persons offering such certificates, and that money shall not be given by any collector in change for any certificate above five per cent. on the tax payable in certificates by the person who may offer such certificates. That it shall be the duty of the treasurers of the respective shores to make diligent inquiry upon their respective shores, whether the money and certificates collected are paid into the treasuries, agreeably to this act, and if it appears to either of them that any collector hath received money or certificates which shall not be paid into the treasury by the said tenth of February next, then the bond of such collector shall be ordered to be put in suit.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, January 20, 1787.

ORDERED, That the bill to reduce the salaries of the governor, chancellor, judges, and other officers for the time therein mentioned, with the several endorsements thereon, be published in the Maryland Gazette and Baltimore Journal.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

A bill, entitled, An ACT to reduce the salaries to the governor, chancellor, judges, and other officers for the time therein mentioned.

WHEREAS, from the present distressed situation of our people, and the exhausted state of our finances, it is proper and necessary to pursue a plan of economy: And whereas the salaries allowed to the governor, chancellor and judges of this state, by the present law, are extravagant and profuse, compared with our ability and circumstances, and therefore ought to be reduced: And whereas the fees of office and the allowance to naval officers and attorneys ought, from the present distresses of the people, to be also lessened and reduced.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,

And be it enacted, That the governor, the chancellor, and the judges, shall be respectively entitled to receive the following annual salaries and no more, in current money, during the continuance of this act, viz. the governor eight hundred pounds, the chancellor five hundred and twenty pounds, the chief judge of the general court four hundred and eighty pounds, the other judges of the general court each four hundred pounds, the judges of the court of appeals each one hundred and fifty pounds, the judge of the court of admiralty two hundred pounds.

And be it enacted, That the said salaries shall be paid quarterly out of the supplies raised for the current year, or out of the arrearages of the taxes due for the year seventeen hundred and eighty-six.

And be it enacted, That a deduction of one fifth part shall be made from all allowances and fees given by any act of assembly to officers or attorneys for services required or performed by them; provided nevertheless, that nothing in this act shall affect the salaries or provisions for the officers mentioned in the act to settle and pay the civil list, and other expences of civil government, nor affect the allowance made to any officer or clerk on the journal of accounts.

By the house of delegates, January 20, 1787: Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order, W. HARWOOD, clk.

By the house of delegates, January 20, 1787: Read the second time by especial order and will pass.

By order, W. HARWOOD, clk.

By the senate, January 20, 1787: Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order, J. DORSEY, clk.

By the senate, January 20, 1787: Read the second time by especial order and will not pass.

By order, J. DORSEY, clk.

* * The conclusion of Mr. Duval's publication is unavoidably further postponed.

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

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

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

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

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

And be it enacted, That in all cases where it shall appear to the auditor by the lists returned as before directed, that there are debts in the hands of the citizens of this state due to persons whose property has been confiscated as British property, the creditors of such

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to deliver such list
or the debtors of
pliance with this
within this state are
the first day of Au-
any citizen of this
y of the said mer-
, unless they pro-
certifying that this

actor or agent ap-
the seventeenth day
eight, by citizens
British, and every
et, shall give bond
in such penalty as
condition, that he
due from such cre-
so far as debts shall
or of any such Bri-
say his debt before
, and if bond and
, then the British
not be obliged to re-
cted.

counts and claims
been confiscated by
the auditor to be ap-
referred, and many of
rejected for want of
the auditor of the junc-
in all cases where
reject any account or
the necessary proof, or
unjust, the claimant
cellor, who is here-
on the case and send
where such person re-
the case may require,
trial as aforesaid shall
surer to receive the
es where it shall ap-
turned as before di-
hands of the citizens
de property has been
the creditors of such
on out of such debts,
ll be only responsible

where such debts are insufficient to pay and satisfy the
claims of such creditors.

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

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

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

Auditor's office, January 23, 1787.

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

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

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

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

C. RICHMOND, auditor-general.

Alexandria, January 1, 1787.
THE subscriber will take an APPRENTICE to
PHYSIC and SURGERY.

JAMES CRAIK, sen.

2

February 1, 1787.
By virtue of a writ of *scire facias*, to me directed, out
of Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to
public sale, at the house of Mrs. Catharine Elliott,
near Queen-Anne, on Saturday the 24th instant, for
good sound merchantable tobacco, inspected in the
year 1786, at Queen-Anne, Taylor's Landing, Pig-
point, or Upper Marlborough warehouses,

SUNDAY valuable country born negroes, amongst
whom are valuable tradesmen, two houle carpen-
ters, one 36 and the other 34 years of age; two lads
about 20 years old, one a shot-maker, the other has
been brought up as a waiter in a gentleman's family;
two boys, one about 12 and the other 8 years of age,
and a woman 50 years of age, the property of John Ad-
dison and wife, and Tobias Bell, administrators of Tho-
mas Watkins, for the use of Joseph Howard, jun. The
notes to be paid on the day of sale for the tobacco
delivered at the above warehouses, to

DAVID STEUART, sheriff of

Anne-Arundel county.

Anne-Arundel county, January 16, 1787.
To be SOLD, by the subscriber, at his dwelling
house, on Saturday the 27th of March next,

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

HENRY MAY.

ON the second Tuesday of the present month, there
will be a meeting of the visitors of St. John's
College, at which every member is requested to attend,
as matters of importance will be proposed to their considera-
tion.

January 26, 1787.
To the worthy gentlemen merchants, and others, con-
cerned in wharfs and crafts in the city of Annapolis.

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

MARMADUKE McCAINS.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

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

ROBERT SANDERS.

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

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

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

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

WILLIAM JOHNSON.

October 18, 1786.

Wanted immediately,

As an overseer,

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

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

ROBERT BRENT, jun.

100/76

To be SOLD, at PRIVATE SALE,

A NEGRO woman, aged thirty-six years, and
two children, one four years old, the other four
months; she understands cooking, washing and ironing
exceeding well, and all other household work; she is
sold for only one fault, that is, she is very fond of
strong liquor. For terms apply to the subscriber, at
his store in Church-street.

NICHOLAS BREWER.

3

TO BE LET,

THE brick dwelling house on Severs, lately oc-
cupied by Clement Hollyday, Esquire. For
terms apply to

4 W

JAMES WILLIAMS.

3

Annapolis January 16, 1787.

THE subscribers most earnestly request their custo-
mers who are in arrears with them, to pay off
their several accounts as soon as possible; without this
is done, their friends will easily see they cannot carry
on the business with that advantage to their customers
and themselves, which a ready money or short credit trade
is capable of; most of the articles they deal in are ready
money articles, and the rest they cannot procure but
upon very short credit; they therefore hope their
friends will take the matter into consideration, and
discharge their balances. They have very urgent de-
mands upon them which must be discharged on or be-
fore the first day of March next, and those of their
customers who are in arrears, and do not assist them
before that time, it is hoped will not consider it un-
reasonable to expect a payment in full at that period,
which will greatly oblige their obedient servants,

MARYBURY and SMITH.

3

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of colonel Wil-
liam Hyde, late of this city, deceased, are re-
quested to make immediate payments; as there are bal-
ances remaining in the hands of several of the late
sheriffs, in order that it may be more convenient to
those on the eastern shore, the subscriber will authorise
some persons to receive the sums due from them at the
general court in April next, when it is hoped they will
pay; those on this side the bay are requested to make
payment to the subscriber; those who have claims
against the said estate are desired to bring them in leg-
ally proved, to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, administrator

of William Hyde.

N. B. Colonel Hyde in his life-time lent several
books and other things which have not been returned,
and as some of the books were borrowed by colonel
Hyde, I should be much obliged to those who have
them to return them to me,

3 W. G.

3

Annapolis January 2, 1787.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Annapolis on
the 27th of December, 1786. William Heron,
an indentured servant, born in the north of Ireland, a
staysmaker by trade, he is a short spare man, about
twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, of a dark
complexion, with short black hair, which curls, has a
round flat face, and a long chin, can put on a bold
face whenever it suits him, which he commonly does
when sober and among strangers, is very much addicted
to liquor, and when drunk tells a long story about his
having been on board of an English man of war, during
the late contest; he has been about six months in
the country; had on when he went away, a round felt
hat, a short purple coat somewhat faded, with white
flat buttons, and webs at the pockets instead of flaps, a
red flannel waistcoat, which is seldom seen - he keeps
his coat buttoned, a striped holland shirt, and a red
speckled handkerchief about his neck, a pair of dark
knit cloth breeches with black horn buttons, and tied
at the knees with white strings, light colour worsted
stockings, and a pair of round flat brass buckles in his
shoes; he stole from me a parcel of Italy-goods and
some tools; from what I can learn he will make for
Baltimore or Alexandria. Whoever takes up the said
man and brings him to me shall receive eight dollars
reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

3 X VACHEL YATES.

3

January 9, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late colo-
nel James Tootell, deceased, that do not call, set-
tle and pay their respective balance by the last of
January, may depend will be sued to March court
next.

3 W

JAMES WILLIAMS, } administrators.

3 X

Port-Tobacco, January 1, 1787.

TO BE RENTED,

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

3 X

DANIEL JENIFER, jun.

3

January 15, 1787.</

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

"RESOLVED unanimously, That the number of one thousand three hundred and forty non-commissioned officers and privates be raised for the term of three years, unless sooner discharged, and that they, together with the troops now in service, be formed into a legionary corps, to consist of 1040 non-commissioned officers and privates." "That the additional troops be raised by the following states, viz:

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

Maryland and Virginia each 60 cavalry, making 120; That the pay and allowances to the troops to be raised by this resolve, be the same as established by the act of congress of the 15th April, 1785," and,

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

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

"RESOLVED unanimously, That the several states in the confederacy be, and they are hereby required to pay into the federal treasury, on or before the first day of June, 1787, the sum of \$10,000 dollars, which sums are as follow, viz.

New-Hampshire	18,603	
Massachusetts	79,288	
Rhode Island	11,390	
Connecticut	46,746	
New-York	45,168	
New-Jersey	29,415	
Pennsylvania	73,504	
Delaware	7,930	
Maryland	29,979	
Virginia	90,630	
North-Carolina	38,478	
South Carolina	30,973	
Georgia	5,672	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5th. The period of redemption of the principal sum subscribed to the above loan, shall be on the last day of December 1788, and the same shall be paid in gold or silver coin, to the parties or their legal representatives. Provided always, That a right be reserved to the United States of paying off the same at any period subsequent to the last day of December, 1787, giving public notice of such intention throughout the several states, at least one month previous thereto.

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

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

SAMUEL OSGOOD, } Commissioners

WALTER LIVINGSTON, } of the board

ARTHUR LEE, } of treasury.

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

BOARD OF TREASURY of the UNITED STATES.

November 20, 1786.

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

THE BOARD OF TREASURY, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

One pound of bread or flour,	
One pound of beef, or 3.4lb. of pork,	
One gill of common rum,	
One quart of salt,	
Two quarts of vinegar,	
Two pounds of soap,	
One pound of candles,	
	Per 100 rations,

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

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

November 5, 1786.

THE subscribers, being the only surviving trustees for the charity school, and the several tracts of land thereto belonging, in Talbot county, give notice, that they intend to apply to the next general assembly, for leave to vest in the commissioners of the poor-house of the same county, the value of the said charity school, and of the lands above mentioned.

MATTHEW FILGHMAN,
JOHN GORDON.

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

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

WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

Annapolis, July 22, 1786.
Lands for Sale.

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

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

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

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

JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

December 26, 1786.

Wrighton Farm for Sale.

THIS valuable place consists of two hundred and twelve and an half acres, lying within six miles of Annapolis by land, and about twelve by water, is well known to be one of the first natural pastures in the state, beautifully situated on Rhode-River, between two large creeks, abounding with wild fowl, fish, oysters, and other fish, &c. its peculiar situation (being almost surrounded by water) exempts it from invasions by neighbours cattle, hogs, &c. prevents the owner's Rock from straying, and is entirely out of the walks of those idle people who are apt to pick up pigs, fowls, spades, axes, grubbing-hoes, &c. and converting them to their own use; the buildings consist of a dwelling house 25 by 20, with chimneys at each end, two rooms below, and two above, a kitchen and pantry, smoke house, dairy with a well in it, and a barn, all of them brick, the barn, through which a loaded cart drives, is 50 feet long, 20 wide, and shedded with stables, a corn house that keeps out all rats and mice, a hog pen that prevents a rogue from taking them. To prevent needless application, the price is fixed at £. 120 specie per acre. Three years credit given to the purchaser, on giving bond with security, if required, and paying interest. Ten per cent. will be discounted for prompt payment on any part of the sum in specie, or bills of exchange. Full possession given in the spring, except pasture till the last of October next, for a few mares, colts, and dry cattle, &c. for which a liberal price will be allowed, viz. the produce of the milch cows at present on the place, and the wheat sowed last fall will be given up to the purchaser. Said place if not sold by the 10th of April, will be let, with the hands and stock for one half of the profit, to a proper person, he finding provisions and cloathing for the negroes.

NATHAN WATERS.

N. B. Eight acres of the above land in timothy meadow, and fifty more may be easily made.

Newport, Charles county, January 1, 1787.

WEKAES our fences have been frequently pulled down, our fruit and other trees much injured, and many other trespasses committed on our lands by lawless people, under pretence of hunting, fishing &c. we the subscribers, find ourselves under the painful necessity of forewarning, and do hereby forewarn all persons at their peril from hunting with either dog or gun on our lands and marshes, or fishing on our marshes, without our permission, as we are determined to prosecute all offenders with the utmost rigour of the law.

CORNELIUS BARBER,
ROBERT BRENT,
HENRY PILE.

Prince-George's county, January 1, 1787.
To be SOLD, at nine-pence a piece,

A BOUT three thousand prime young apple trees, raised from the seeds of latter fruit, remarkable for making good cider.

Such persons as choose to send by water will have them delivered at Mr. Johnson's landing on Patuxent river, without any additional charge.

BENJAMIN WAILES.

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January 1, 1787.
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AMIN WALES.

Francis-Street:

(LXII^d YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2091.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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

[Concluded from No. 2088.]

To DANIEL of St. Tho. JENIFER, Esquire.

SIR,

MONG the many important discoveries which you have made in your examination of the transactions of the commissioners, is one, which, no doubt, in your own opinion, does great credit to your ingenuity;—"That the household and kitchen furniture at the Nottingham iron-works, which was considerable, and probably worth two hundred pounds, has not been sold, or in any manner brought into the public funds." With your usual pretended ignorance, you have asked, "What has become of it?"—It is astonishing that you should so often compel me to expose your character and principles to detestation. You very well know the reason why this property has not been sold. In the year 1782, application was made to the legislature for this furniture, on behalf of Mrs. Skinner, wife of John Skinner, who had the possession, care, and management, of all the property which belonged to the Nottingham company. As the legislature gave no particular directions concerning it, it has remained unsold, and is still in possession of Mrs. Skinner. These facts were not unknown to you; and if you were of opinion that it ought to have been sold and brought into the public funds, how has it happened that you have suffered it to remain with Mrs. Skinner ever since November session 1784, when you were directed to dispose of all the property which then remained unsold. You seem to hope, from the multiplicity of your charges against the commissioners, that you may hit upon some which may gain credit with the public; and you may be weak enough to expect, that even this illiberal insinuation may operate to their prejudice. I shall rest assured that it cannot have any other effect with the discerning part of mankind, who must now be sensible of your motives, than to fix an indelible stain upon your character.

You have given an elaborate discussion of the act under which captain Johns made a purchase for col. Ramsey, to shew that my construction of that act was wrong. I gave no construction or opinion on the subject; nor was it necessary that any should be given. In the absence of col. Ramsey, I merely stated the circumstances of the transaction to expose your malignant misrepresentation of it. At first it was represented as a concealed piece of business; but when the falsity of that allegation was detected, it was necessary to take a different ground. An opinion is then to be inculcated, that when the commissioner's intention to pay certificates was discovered, his example would be followed by all the other purchasers. One charge is as well supported as the other; but neither has any foundation in truth. The fact was, that those who intended to become purchasers consulted counsel, and governed themselves accordingly. Your readiness to attribute every act of either of the commissioners to unworthy motives, has induced you to represent col. Ramsey, on this occasion, as unfeeling and indifferent to the wants and distresses of those of our army who were prisoners with the enemy. If you could impose this malicious opinion on the credulity of the public; or if you could prevail on one honest w^t to believe that you were as much a friend to the American army as col. Ramsey has shewn himself, you will do wonders indeed, and succeed beyond the most sanguine expectations of your warmest friends. But you have been long since convinced, I presume, that your vile flanders and calumnies cannot affect his reputation.

As I do not mean to encourage or countenance the insolent illiberality of your spirit, I shall be short in my reply to your remarks on what has been already observed on the subject of delay. In my former publication*, I referred to original papers and documents which contradicted your assertions; and from which it is apparent that your conjectures upon this subject have been superseded by evidence and certainty. I have too firm a reliance on the discernment of the reader, to suppose that he should mistake distinct and conscientious reasons for contradictory *excuses*, as you have done, or that he should be weak and credulous enough to suffer himself to be imposed on by the literary art of so vile a smatterer.—Pursuing your practice of deception, and to palliate the infringement of your public duty in arbitrarily assuming a power to dispense with a most positive law, you would willingly impose on the public, by inducing a belief that suits could not be commenced against those purchasers of confiscated property who

did not give bond, under the act to establish funds, &c. on or before the first day of April 1785, because the commissioners did not deliver you a list of them until the 28th of April, when the western shore general court was so near at hand, that issuing writs could not have forwarded a recovery by the state. But this *finesse* shall not answer your purpose. This attempt to bear down truth and justice is too much, even for your talents for disguise. Your real character shall be exhibited. Your smooth external appearance shall not save you.—The true reason why suits were not commenced agreeably to the directions of that act, immediately after the first day of April, is this:—Before the first of April, you had determined, in the plenitude of your power, to dispense with the law, and offered terms to those purchasers, by which suits were to be avoided, if they would pay one sixth part of the sum due from them respectively in specie, or the emissions of June 1780, on or before the 10th day of July following, and bond for the residue. You afterwards published your advertisement accordingly†. You had not ascertained who would accept your terms until the month of September. On the tenth of this month you wrote a letter to the commissioners, directing suits generally, which they received shortly after its date. At this time the October court was so near at hand, that suits could not be commenced with effect, so as to take advantage of the term.—The list delivered to you by the commissioners, as you say, on the 28th of April, was not for the purpose of commencing suits, which you had previously postponed, but by way of information, upon your request, to enable you to effectuate your plan.

You have hazarded an opinion, that the lands sold by the intendant averaged more for the state, in proportion to their real value, than those sold by the commissioners; but this no man can believe, without laying aside all the powers of reason. I have before mentioned the average price of the lands sold by the commissioners to be £. 3⁴ 4 per acre, which appears by their accounts of sales. I also mentioned the average price of the lands sold by the intendant to be less than 7/6 per acre, according to a report of a committee of the house of delegates. In the average price of the intendant's sales, I find, upon examination, that I was mistaken; but this mistake was not intentional; it proceeded from a conversation of one of the gentlemen of that committee †, in which I understood the average of the intendant's sales to be as related. The conversation, I presume, was misapprehended by me—Yet, according to the most accurate calculation which can be made in the present unsettled state of the intendant's sales, the average per acre will be considerably less than one third of the average of the lands sold by the commissioners. The committee in their report that large bodies of confiscated lands sold by the intendant did not net seven shillings and six-pence per acre, did not allude, I believe, to all the lands sold by him; but they certainly meant to comprehend not only the *reserves* in Baltimore and Harford counties, and Talbot's manor, in Cecil county, but also all the manors and reserves in the different counties of the state which were sold by him. And a considerable part of those lands were superior in quality, of greater value, and not more incumbered, than many of the lands sold by the commissioners,

† Intendant's office, April 28, 1785.

As many purchasers of confiscated British property, for the emissions of June 1780, and the emission of May 1781, neglected to give bond before the 1st day of this month agreeably to the directions of the act to establish funds, &c. such debtors as are able to pay, are liable to immediate suit, and judgments can be obtained the first court, and executions thereon issued to compel the payment of the money due the state in the money contracted for. The intendant of the revenue, desirous to avoid bringing suits, if the intention of the act can be complied with, and substantial justice can be done without, gives notice to such debtors who have not given bond, that if they will pay to the treasurer of the western shore, on or before the tenth day of July next, in specie, or in the emissions of June 1780 (commonly called state, and state continental) one sixth of the sum due from them respectively, that they shall, on giving bond before the said tenth day of July next, with security for the residue including interest to the first day of September last, have credit until the first day of January 1790; and they may discharge such residue of their debt in any specie certificates issued by this state. All debtors who do not comply with this offer, will be sued immediately after the said tenth day of July, without any distinction.

Dan. of St. Tho. JENIFER, intendant
of the revenue.

† Mr. Goldborough.

some of which sold only for a shilling per acre. It seems you cannot exactly ascertain what is the average per acre of the lands sold by you while intendant. This, I conceive, you might do with as much accuracy and precision as you ascertained the amount of your sales upon which you paid yourself commission.

It is said that the members from the counties (meaning Baltimore, Harford and Cecil,) where the low priced lands lay, declared that they sold for their full value. Such, without doubt, was the opinion of those gentlemen, speaking generally without a knowledge of particular circumstances. A similar declaration has not been made by the members of St. Mary's, Charles, Kent and Frederick counties. The plain evidence of facts is superior to all declarations; and it is a fact that you sold some of those lands as well as others which were clear of incumbrance for much less than their value. Proofs will appear in the sequel.

You sold the land which belonged to Mr. Everfield, in Prince George's county, at private sale for five pounds per acre, when nearly double that sum might have been procured.—Of the lands which belonged to Daniel Dulany, son of Walker, in Baltimore county, and which were very valuable, you sold a lot for £ 475 at private sale, which was nearly worth four times that sum. This property was advertised to be sold at public sale, and I am informed by a gentleman of respectable character who was present, and intended to bid, that if this lot had been sold at vendue, it would have produced from fifteen to eighteen hundred pounds.—I have been also informed by the same gentleman, and by others, that at this sale a lot and part of a lot were set up for sale, without any description of numbers or quality; that those who attended the sale with an intent and desire to become purchasers, not knowing what property was offered for sale, were deprived of an opportunity of bidding; and this lot and part of a lot of valuable land were thus jangled off at a single bid for twenty shillings per acre.—Other parts of Mr. Dulany's lands were sold at private sale greatly to the loss of the state, and for much less than many who were present would willingly have given for them.—You sold a lot of Connaught manor in Cecil county, supposed to contain eighty acres for £ 35, and took bond from the purchaser, whose name is Henry Lyon, payable in certificates at the period fixed by law. Mr. Lyon shortly afterwards sold this lot for £ 650 specie, and the purchaser is also to discharge the bond given to the state. Mr. Lyon acknowledges that he never had a lease for this lot from any former proprietor or claimant of the manor; so that he was not entitled to pre-emption at a valuation without the improvements, but ought to have paid the full value of it. In this case it is evident that Lyon sold this lot for about thirty eight times as much as you sold it to him for, calculating certificates at their actual value, which is about one half of the nominal sum, and interest. I have only enumerated these few instances which have been frequently the subject of conversation. Many others, it is certain, might be pointed out if your accounts were stated for inquiry, and exposed to public view. How far a trustee of the public discharges his duty in thus selling the property of the state for less than the value of it, is submitted to those who choose to exercise their reason, to determine.

You have boasted that bonds in every instance, except one, for the property sold by you were taken and lodged in the treasury in less than ten months from the time you began the business. The least attention to the circumstances premised will readily account why you met with little difficulty in obtaining bonds for the property you sold. When a man can purchase property for an half, a fourth, or a tenth of its real value, he will not hesitate to comply with the terms of sale, but will eagerly embrace the opportunity of completing a contract so beneficial and advantageous to his interest.—The situation of the purchasers at the sales made by the commissioners was widely different. Their sales were generally extravagantly high; and men being desirous and anxious to purchase particular tracts of land, or other property, or having animosities against their competitors, were often induced to give double the value of the property purchased, and greatly more than they would willingly give upon sober reflection. Thus circumstanced, when passion had subsided, and folly had ceased to usurp the empire of reason, they were astonished at their own infatuation, and sometimes would endeavour to avoid a contract which they had thus haitily and imprudently made.—Every man interested in the prosperity and welfare of this state, and the situation of her finances must regret that the sale of confiscated property should have

* 2d November last.

been committed to you; when it is considered that by your management of those sales, they have netted, on a moderate calculation, at least £.30,000 less to the state, than they might have produced under the direction and management of any man of understanding, who would have made the interest of the state the rule of his conduct.

You admit that the commissioners have in some instances sold property at a great price, but assert that some of the property, and that of considerable value too, was not sold by them at full price; and to prove this you have unluckily stumbled on the sale of the property of the Nottingham company. The property of this company, consisting of about 11,500 acres of land, some of it valuable, and some very indifferent; about 150 negroes, consisting of men, women and children; and other personal estate to the amount of about £.3500, was sold for upwards of £.92,000. This sale, you have often, but in vain, attempted to shew was improperly made. It was conducted with greater management, and was more advantageous and beneficial to the public than most of the sales which have been made. This is a fact both certainly true and generally known. In support of your opinion that this property was not sold at full price, your argument is this; that the company who first purchased, sold to a second company for twenty-five tons of bar iron, more than they gave; and then by some additions to the sum for which one of the company sold his eighth, and a dexterity of multiplication upon the whole, you endeavour to shew that the property was sold for many thousands less than its value. Few of our readers, it is presumed, are weak enough to be deceived by this declamation and nonsense. Admitting your facts, which I make no doubt are exaggerated, the small profit gained by the first company on a purchase of £.48,000 and upwards, is by no means a proof that the property was sold to them for less than its value. You know the fact to be otherwise. Several of the company offered, and some of them made propositions in writing to you, when intendant of the revenue, to relinquish the contract, and to lose and give up the payments which they had made to the state; and those payments amounted to several thousand pounds. The inevitable conclusion is, that the purchasers had imprudently given greatly more than the value of the property; and it is a fact to be true, that some of them are nearly ruined by the purchase.—You have suggested that many of the high priced sales made by the commissioners were of no benefit to the state, and have referred to the first sales made to Mr. Long,—to the sale of James's Park to Ridgely and company,—and others which you had mentioned; but have left the reader to conjecture how it happened that those sales were not beneficial to the public. The reason has already been explained. It happened by your interference,—by your deep and masterly management,—and by your arbitrary assumption of power.

You have stated a probable loss of £.7500 which the state may sustain by the commissioners exchanging state securities. By exchanging state securities, I presume your meaning is, that bonds have been taken for property from persons who were not purchasers. This is not admitted to be a deviation from the laws under which this property was sold, upon a liberal construction, according to their true intent and meaning. If it be a deviation, the state was considerably benefited by it. The commissioner, to induce the company to give the price proposed, stipulated to take bonds from the purchasers or from others with good security. Without this stipulation the property would not have been sold for the high price given by the company. Every man of common sense knows that if the securities taken by the commissioners are good, it is a matter of indifference to the public, by whom the bonds are given. There is not at present the smallest probability that the state will sustain a loss by the securities taken. Their solvency is not doubted; and if by any unforeseen event, unexpected bankruptcies should take place, the property sold will still remain subject to the payment of the debt due the state, and considerable payments have already been made.

You have also stated a probable loss of £.8000 on the unbonded debt, which you say ought to be made good by the commissioners, if occasioned by their neglect. I do not believe that any loss will be sustained. The debtors who have not bonded are few in number, and so far as I have any knowledge of their circumstances, they are of ability to pay. No neglect can be imputed to the commissioners, they having complied with the law by commencing suits against those debtors, and judgments are obtained for nearly the whole of the debt, as has before been stated and proved. The loss on resales, I have before shewn, has been occasioned by your weak, injudicious and arbitrary conduct and management.

You have asserted that the report of the committee alluded to was rejected in the whole, by the house of delegates, and a vote of approbation passed; and that two gentlemen of the committee voted for the approbation of his conduct.—I deny that the report of the committee was rejected in the whole. No question was put to concur with the report; nor was there a question put on any paragraph of it. Different questions were propounded, but were prevented from being put by the previous question. Neither did either of the committee who made the report vote for the approbation of his conduct. For the truth of what I say I appeal to the journals of the house of delegates. It is admitted that the house

taking into consideration the general conduct of the intendant, passed a vote of approbation upon him. The vote is in these words; "That it does not appear to this house that the conduct of the intendant merits their censure or disapprobation; and that as far as they have considered the general conduct of the intendant it is their opinion, that great advantages have been derived to this state by a faithful discharge of the duties of his office with integrity, zeal and ability."—I can hardly suppose it possible that the house could have passed a vote of approbation upon the intendant's conduct in the exchange of certificates reported by the committee, if a question had been put on that part of the report. I will here recite it: "Your committee beg leave to report, that the intendant purchased, for the use of the state, certificates liquidated under the act of May session 1781, amounting with interest, to £.2897 16 3 specie. The certificates were for provisions furnished, and agreeably to act of assembly were discountable in the present or any future assessment; that these certificates were as good to the state as so much specie in the treasury. That the intendant exchanged these certificates with colonel John H. Stone for £.3497 16 3 depreciation certificates, principal and interest.

" Your committee offer to the house an exact state of the matter, as entered on the intendant's books.

" Colonel John H. Stone Dr. 1785, Nov. 1. To Specie certificates £. 2 50 To interest thereon } from 8 Dec. 1784, } 147 16 3 to 1 Nov. 1785, } To allowance for } exchange, } 600 ————— 3497 16 3
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To balance due £. 1 14 9

" Contra. Cr. By depreciation certificates per list, £. 2658 12 1 1 By interest thereon, 837 9 4 By balance due, 1 14 9 ————— 3497 16 3
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" The house will readily discover the above entry wants method; and to illustrate the transaction more fully, as to the disposal of the above certificates by the intendant, your committee beg leave to lay before the honourable house the following statement:

Dr. Col. John H. Stone, to the state of Maryland. To Specie certificates, £. 2750 To interest from 8th Dec. 1784, } 147 16 3 to 1st Nov. 1785, } ————— 2897 16 3

Contra. Cr. By depreciation certificates } 1993 19 1 1 2658 12 1 1 at £. 75 to the 100 principal, is } Balance, 903 17 1 1 ————— 2897 16 3

" The above balance of £. 903 17 1 1 disposed of in depreciation certificates, at the current exchange of £. 75 in the 100 principal, would amount to £. 1205 2 10; five years and three months interest thereon £. 375 12 4; amounting in the whole to £. 1584 15 2; out of which deduct £. 600 paid in exchange by colonel Stone, there is a loss to the state of £. 984 15 2; from which statement it appears evident to your committee, this remark must follow, that the intendant, in the exchange, did not strictly adhere to that economy, so pointedly recommended to him by the act of assembly passed last session, appointing an intendant."

To publish to the world that the house of delegates approved this conduct and management of the intendant in exchanging state certificates to the manifest loss and injury of the public, would in effect be a libel on the characters of the members, and the severest satire upon their understanding and integrity. If a question had been put on this part of the report, you must have been left friendless, without a single voice to countenance or approve. Your feeble attempt to palliate this conduct cannot be satisfactory to any impartial man.

The losses which this state has sustained by your conduct when intendant of the revenue, are certain, not imaginary. I wish it could be said that they are only probable, and that they depend on future contingencies. It may be truly said, that they are objects of serious consideration to those who pay taxes;—but the mischief is done, and the losses are irretrievable. To reconcile us to these losses, we have nothing left but the hope and expectation that our representatives will profit by example and experience, and carefully guard against similar mischiefs in future.

I have now fully answered every charge of misconduct, which you have thought proper to fabricate against the commissioners. To examine separately every peevish sneer and impudent remark which your arrogance has prompted you to make, would be shewing too great a mark of respect to your petulance, and would tire the patience and insult the understanding of the reader. I have confined myself to facts which cannot be controverted, and made use of arguments which, I trust, will con-

vince my countrymen that they have been attentive to the interest of the state, and have discharged the trust reposed in them, with fidelity and integrity. In the discussion of the several matters in controversy, it must be evident that I have not endeavoured to divert the attention of the public from the real subjects of dispute; but on the contrary have pointedly answered and controverted your objections to their official conduct. The commissioners have never evaded open and impartial inquiry; but when the tongue of slander and misrepresentation had made impressions upon the minds of some men to their prejudice, they have requested inquiries, and have ever been able to give a satisfactory account of their conduct when scrutinized by the critical eye of honest discerning men.

In the investigation of your objections to their conduct I have been sometimes necessarily and unavoidably led to animadvert upon your conduct and character. This has not been done by way of recrimination, or to justify the conduct of the commissioners by the example of the intendant;—this I despise;—but it has been done to expose your malevolence and feigned pretensions to patriotism; and to prove that you were acting without principle, and were biased by passion and influenced by prejudice against them without any just cause whatever. And I am not to be deterred by your little censure from making any remarks and observations upon the conduct of a public officer, which appear to me to be pertinent and necessary for the information of the public. My opinions of your conduct and character are the result of the clearest conviction; and I appeal to every man of candour for their justness and propriety. The language which I have used, and which you, who are a formalist in politeness, have complained of as coarse and indecent, has been adapted to the real dignity of your character; it therefore cannot be admitted that it has been improperly applied. When you had shewn yourself above all scruples, and capable of descending to any meanness to injure my character;—when you asserted that "I had, for the purpose of making an attack on you, been selected as the most likely of your enemies to gain credit with the public," it became necessary to inform the public, in plain unequivocal language, that you had affected an impudent, base and infamous falsehood; and surely it can never be said that a man writes indecently when he writes with truth and freedom. In my own opinion the English language has scarcely any term of reproach which might not be justly and properly applied to a man who appears to be equally regardless of his own character, and anxious to destroy that of others.—Calumny and detraction have formed no part of my publications. Indeed I must have had a peculiar propensity to malversation to have wished to slander a man who, from the facts I have disclosed, is proved to be a hypocrite in virtue and a pretender to patriotism; and who, in the opinion of those who best know him, has no character to lose.

I have not far to seek for the unworthy motives which have actuated your conduct on the present occasion. In all ages and in all countries there are hypocrites and sycophants who put on the appearance of virtue to gain the esteem of mankind; and who assume the garb of patriotism to impose on the multitude, and recommend themselves to the favour of the public. These artifices have too often succeeded; but I am inclined to think that you will once more experience the mortification of disappointment. Men of understanding and discernment will form their opinions from the uniform tenor of your conduct through life, and not from your fulsome panegyrics upon yourself. They can never admit, without renouncing their claim to rationality, that an unfeeling character has been supported, either in the exchange of certificates to the loss and injury of the public; or by your enterprising attacks on the treasury, in receiving specie from a collector of the tax, and making payments for him in certificates, when it was your duty to manage and improve the public revenue with the best economy, and to the utmost benefit of the public.

Whether you have sacrificed your time in the service of the public; or whether you have sacrificed the public interest to private emolument, and to accommodate particular persons, are questions upon which every man must decide for himself. Your friends may exaggerate your virtues, and endeavour to inflame the minds of the people against those who question the propriety and rectitude of your conduct, but it will not answer your present purpose. And you may indulge your genius, and continue to ransack the archives of scandal until there shall be a meliorating revolution in your nature, but you will never discover any act of my official conduct which can operate to my prejudice with any man of reason and reflection; and if ever there should be such a revolution in me, that at your time of life, I should discard all principle, reconcile myself to hypocrisy and falsehood, and wilfully propagate the blackest calumnies and falsehoods to traduce the character of a young man, without any just or reasonable cause, I shall then expect to be abhorred, execrated and detested, in the same degree in which you now are by every man of honour and integrity in the community.

G. DUVALL.

PARIS, October 5.

THEY write from Besiers, that some workmen employed in digging a well at Antignac, a

village three about six miles redoubled the ed by a most recovered proached the received one c but received apprehensive in order to y shewed no sig tom. He wa the same fate his companion a rope to hi was gently lated. Being without mot experiments, They let down drap up, it its feathers b on a cat, wh By the affia three persons lifelis, and The letters f fill continu ing to discove the vapourou effects. It is taken from bea in a stat B C

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BOSTON, January 9.
A letter from Taunton, of the 21st ult. says—
"While I am writing I am informed, that Mrs. T.—, has made a piece of cloth, for blanketing, out of the hair from the hides which her husband tan.—This is a laudable example of industry and frugality, and deserves imitation.

Jan. 10. The preparatory measures now taking by government, for the support of the regular and due administration of justice, has produced an act of patriotism in the citizens of this metropolis, which, while it emphatically proves their loyalty, must redound greatly to their honour. On the determinations of the executive being known, a plan was set on foot for raising money by voluntary subscription, to be loaned to government for defraying the immediate expences arising in the execution of those determinations; and we were yesterday informed, the amount of the sums already subscribed, greatly exceed the expectations formed by the most sanguine, and were supposed, would in a few days be found adequate to the laudable object in view.

Jan. 12. The present session of the general court of New-Hampshire, which began at Portsmouth on the 19th ult. was opened by a message from his excellency the president of the state, in which he says,—"I am happy to inform you, that the military force in this state is in a most promising situation; and through the exertions of the officers, and activity of the soldiers, cannot fail to become, in a short time, truly respectable.—And it can be no less pleasing to have an opportunity of assuring you, that notwithstanding the machinations of a few interested, designing, and unprincipled men, the people are generally determined to support and maintain the constitutional authority of the state against every attempt of seditionists.—I have also the satisfaction to acquaint you, that the individuals in most part of the states, are much engaged in fabricating those articles, which we have hitherto been furnished with from foreign countries, the purchase of which has constantly drained us of cash, and kept us in a state of poverty and dependence."

NEW YORK, January 16.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Augusta, dated November 23, 1786,

"Our paper medium, which has made so much noise among the people, is now on a footing with gold and silver.—The governor and council have determined to issue no more than will just defray the expences of the war, and to comply with the federal requisition. The sum will not amount to more than 23,000l.

PITTSBURGH, January 6.

We are happy to have an opportunity of congratulating our fellow citizens on the arrival in this town, of the great, the mighty, and the warlike Gioseto the First, king of the Seneca nation; defender of Hannah's-town; protector of the widow and orphan, &c. &c.

There was an elegant entertainment (consisting of three gallons of whiskey and twenty pounds of flour) prepared for his majesty and retinue, which they enjoyed with an uncommon relish, as these articles have become exceedingly scarce within his majesty's, Gioseto, dominions.

His majesty amuses himself whilst he remains here, in walking about to view the curiosities of this place, in quaffing good whiskey; and smoking tobacco and the bark of willow trees, through his curiously ornamented wooden pipe.—As anecdotes of great men can never fail to be interesting to the public, we shall not neglect to add, that his majesty was observed to be particularly fond of viewing the game of billiards—some biographers pretend to assert that his majesty has been a great gambler in his time, but

whether billiards or football was his favourite game, we cannot pretend to assert.

PHILADELPHIA, January 26.

A correspondent observes, that for some time past, we have heard nothing of an Indian war; perhaps it may be owing to the winter's coming on so severely as to prevent the tawny sons of cruelty from affording any recent evidence of what they have in contemplation for their next summer's amusement. It is, however, a consolation, that we have on our frontiers a number of spirited gentlemen, who are always ready and determined to oppose their depredations.—Though it is a subject of regret that one of our worthy partisans (Col. Williamson, of Washington county) has not met with the approbation of government, we are informed from authority, that that gentleman's conduct on the Moravian expedition, was by no means exceptionable; and that the unhappy massacre of those devoted people, was wholly owing to the impetuous and ungovernable affections of the troops, whose fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, wives and sweethearts, had been recently murdered by Indians.

Wednesday the 17th inst. being the anniversary of the birth of that venerable printer, philosopher, and statesman, his Excellency Benjamin Franklin, (when he entered the 82d year of his age) a considerable number of the journeymen Printers of this city, met, as usual, to celebrate the occasion—an elegant entertainment being prepared, the greatest conviviality and good order prevailed, and a number of patriotic toasts were drank.

ANNAPOLIS, February 8.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, January 19, 1787.

ON the second reading of the report of Matthew Ridley, Resolved, That this house is of opinion that the said Matthew Ridley, in the execution of his commission as agent for this state to negotiate a loan in Europe, and to purchase military stores, has conducted himself with diligence and fidelity.

By the SENATE, January 20, 1787.

ON the second reading of the report from the committee appointed to consider the memorial of Matthew Ridley, Esq; Resolved, That this house approve the conduct of Matthew Ridley as agent to solicit a loan of money in Europe, and are of opinion that he executed the commission with which he was intrusted with diligence and fidelity.

From the MARYLAND JOURNAL, &c.

The HONEST PLAN for both STATE and CITIZEN to circulate a PAPER MEDIUM on, viz.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds to be emitted and applied as follows:

Two hundred thousand to be distributed in due proportion to each county in the state, according to its taxation; the same to be vested in tobacco, corn, wheat, flour, bar and pig-iron, for the use of the state, and to be sold, or appropriated as follows:

Two hundred thousand to be applied in discharge of the state's notes now out on interest, viz.

One hundred thousand to be distributed in due proportion to the counties of Harford, Baltimore, Anne-Arundel, Frederick, and Montgomery, which counties are to be chargeable with said £. 100,000, in proportion to their taxes, and the same to be applied under the direction of the courts, in making and repairing public roads and bridges:—The said £. 100,000 to be repaid to the state by said counties, in gales of one tenth each, clear of interest, so that the whole be paid in 10 years.

The state may safely receive paper issued on the above principles, in payment for all taxes, duties, debts, &c. due to the state, of every nature whatever; as she, by this means, foresees one year's taxes—lessens her debt £. 200,000, thereby lightening our taxes £. 12,000 per annum:—The state will then receive interest from her debtors, or will be paid the principal by them; such payment (if paid the principal) will purchase other state or continental notes:—In either case, the state is a clear gainer of £. 24,000 per annum, on the application of said £. 200,000.

Suppose the state's present income from taxes, duties, &c. to be £. 150,000 per annum, and the arrearages of taxes £. 250,000, in all £. 400,000, which will be called in in the following year, in said paper emission, and may be applied in the purchase of state produce, for the use of the state, as above mentioned:—There will then, after the first year, remain only £. 100,000 in circulation.

From the rapid calls for this money, and the justness of the plan of its emission, it will support an equal value with specie, and the state may always lessen or increase its circulation.

As to the plan of issuing money on a loan of years, it is too far to look forward to, especially when we are told by the very advocates for such a loan, that our union and independence is expiring; and more especially, when we reflect that on the plan of such a loan, we are bribing upwards of 6000 men of property (including the principal borrowers and their securities) to rebel, or overturn our laws and constitution; and that, however necessary a paper money may be at present, we may be more happy, some years hence, than to need it:—But, above all things, let us consider, that if we are honest, we could pay our debts, and regain a good name.

The most moderate genius may easily comprehend the nature of the above suggested plan, and, like wife, of that alluded to; and must plainly see, that the £. 500,000 issued on the above principles, will circulate with more credit, ease and advantage to the state, and with more confidence throughout all ranks of citizens, than even £. 100,000 would on the loan plan; for, by the above plan, the state may receive said paper in payment for all dues, taxes and debts, &c. and every class of people will be encouraged to industry, and receive his reward; even to the labourer on the highway.

STATEMENT of the preceding PLAN, viz.
£. 500,000 to be emitted.

200,000 to be applied in purchase of state pro-

duce, for forestalling taxes.

200,000 to be applied in payment of state debts

now on interest.

100,000 to be applied in making and repairing

public roads and bridges.

£. 500,000.

COLLECTIONS to be made in 1787, viz.

150,000 Taxes, duties, &c.

250,000 Arrearages of taxes, duties, &c. for se- veral years past.

400,000 Amount of collections.

100,000 only remains in circulation.

£. 500,000.

The state pays a debt of £. 200,000—Taxation thereby lessened £. 12,000 per annum, exclusive of charges of collections, &c.—The state has now due from her citizens £. 300,000 in reserve, the annual interest whereof £. 18,000, and her paper collected in hand again, which may be reissued, or not.

Baltimore, December 28, 1786.

SIRS,

The following draught of instructions has been proposed to the voters of Anne-Arundel county, it has already been signed by numbers, and is now submitted to the consideration of the people at large.

Messieurs GREEN.

A. B.

WE, the subscribers, inhabitants of county, are impelled by a sense of duty to ourselves and fellow-citizens, to declare fully our unbiased sentiments on the principal matters contained in the address of the house of delegates. On a minute examination of the proposed plan of an emission, we do not conceive it calculated to extricate us from our embarrassments, or to produce any considerable good consequences to the government. We believe, indeed, that paper money cannot be made to answer the salutary ends proposed. The diminution of taxes is merely nominal and fallacious; because, whatever revenue is by this scheme derived to the state, must ultimately come from the pockets of the people. As to burthens imposed under the name of taxes, if, on the one hand, a paper money enables the people to bear them with more facility; on the other hand it diminishes the real supplies of government, and enhances the public debt. Admitting even, that these positions are erroneous, experience hath taught us to dread the evils which have flowed from recent emissions. The difficulties under which we labour are magnified. Although serious, they are by no means such as to authorise expedients pregnant with certain mischiefs, and affording, at best, deceitful palliatives. From our present difficulties we may be delivered by a little economy and industry on our part, and the prudent management of the legislature in restoring public and private credit. The confidence of the people is government's best resource. A confidence between individuals would strengthen each others hands, and again put into circulation that medium which society has been deprived of by improvident laws.

There are cases, indeed, which call upon the legislature for immediate redress. We cannot, without the deepest concern, behold property wrested from our neighbours, and sold at less than half the value. The bill for the relief of debtors changes the nature of past contracts, and suggests a mode ruinous to creditors, repugnant to justice and good faith, disreputable to government, and fatal to our commercial interests. Instead of that bill, we would suggest a law obliging debtor and creditor to enter into a reasonable composition, proposed by either party, placing the one on a certainty of receiving his due at stipulated periods, and securing the other against suits before the expiration of the term.

To our immediate representatives we suggest this hint, and we entreat them to abandon that system which indirectly the people are advised to force upon the senate. On this head we desire, that we venerate a constitution under which we enjoy equal rights, and the greatest degree of liberty consistent with government. In the unhappy disagreement between the two branches of the legislature, the senate has our approbation; but, at the same time, we applaud the zeal and good intentions of the house of

delegates. We lastly declare our opinion, that until some fatal period shall arrive, when the ends of government shall be perverted, and liberty manifestly endangered, the people cannot constitutionally inter-

fere with the deliberations of the senate. Whenever exigencies shall require the people to make their own will the law, there will be no longer the constitutional legislature consisting of two distinct branches. Even the will of the people may not in truth be regarded, but under that pretext the ambition of a few individuals will be gratified. The whole fabrick of the constitution will be dissolved, and we shall plunge into a state of anarchy and confusion, from which we shall be fortunate indeed, if a frame of government shall arise superior to the present.

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

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

By order of the board,
JOHN POTT, jun. secretary.

January 3, 1787.

Annapolis, January 6, 1787.

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

JOSEPH BREWER.

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

Bonj: Welsh, Junr. B.

Bladensburg, February, 1787.

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

Take. D. M. Wm. WILLIAM YOUNG.

Howard's-Hill, January 1, 1787.

THE partnership of RIDLEY and PRINGLE having expired, all persons indebted to them are requested to make immediate settlement of their accounts.—The ardent desire they have, and the urgent necessity there is for winding up all their old affairs, compel them to call on every one without distinction. A longer indulgence than that already given, must not be expected; and therefore all those who neglect this notice, may depend on actions being brought against them to the ensuing courts.

They have on hand, a large quantity of dry goods, which they will sell for cash, tobacco, flour, depreciation or other state securities, or at a short credit. Any person desirous of purchasing, may find their advantage by an early application for the above goods.

M. RIDLEY,
M. PRINGLE.

3 X

January 6, 1787.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on my bond to Edward Northcraft, for three hundred pounds current money, payable the last day of August, 1786, on account of his having repeatedly refused to give my bond credit for money and tobacco paid in discharge thereof, near the amount of the aforesaid bond.

3 X WILLIAM WATERS.

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.

BRILLIANT,

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

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

JAMES RINGGOLD.

4

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

Alexandria, January 1, 1787.

THE subscriber will take an APPRENTICE to PHYSIC and SURGERY.

3 X JAMES CRAIK, sen.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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

To the CITIZENS of MARYLAND.

HAVE read with a good deal of concern the message of the senate on the proposition from the house of delegates to adjourn to the 20th of March, and I think it is indecorous with respect to the delegates, injurious with respect to the people, and repugnant in its principles to our bill of rights, constitution and government.

The advocates for liberty and the rights of mankind maintain, that all rightful government originates from the people, is founded in compact only, and introduced and established for the welfare and happiness of the whole. The government of this state stands upon that foundation, and the bill of rights expressly recognises it.

Declaration of rights, sect. 1. "That all government of right originates from the people, is founded in compact only, and instituted solely for the good of the whole."

As the people then of this state were the founders of our constitution and government, and their object and design was their general welfare and happiness, the powers and authorities, which they communicated and transferred, must be limited and bounded by such object and design; and the persons exercising such powers and authorities must be the trustees of the people, and as such accountable for their conduct, and this principle too the bill of rights expressly recognises.

Sect. 4. "That all persons invested with the legislative or executive powers of government are the trustees of the public, and as such ACCOUNTABLE for their conduct; wherefore, whenever the ends of government are perverted, and public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual the people may, and of right ought, to reform the old or establish a new government; the doctrine of nonresistance against arbitrary power and oppression is absurd, slavish, and destructive of the good and happiness of mankind."

Both branches, then, of the general assembly being the trustees of the public, a very important question arises, who are to judge whether they execute the charge and trust thus committed to them with fidelity and according to compact, and the object and design of it? It is evident such a power to judge must exist somewhere; because, "when the ends of government are perverted, and public liberty endangered, the people may, and of right ought, to reform the old or establish a new government." And indeed all limitations and bounds set to public authority would be mere mockery, unless a power was established somewhere to judge whether such limitations and bounds are kept and observed.

To the question stated I answer, the people are the judges; for "who ought to be the judge whether the trustee or deputy acts well and according to the trust reposed in him, but he who deputes him, and must, by having deputed him, have still a power to discard him when he fails in his trust?"

The advocates for despotism in all countries treat this idea with contempt; What! say they, shall the tinker and cobler be the judges of kings, senators and delegates? Shall the multitude and mob sit in judgment upon the public virtue and honesty of kings, senators and delegates? Shall a rabble—such vile creatures—such contemptible things—whose force of intellect consists in the mere voice of numbers, empty sound, a crack or burst of air—vox et præterea nihil—Shall they be the judges whether kings, senators and delegates, execute the public trust as honest men and as benevolent trustees? And shall they exercise the supreme authority of dismissing such illustrious spirits, the vicegerents of Heaven, from public trust, whenever they in their judgment shall think them dishonest, or public thieves instead of public guardians?—In this strain the flatterers and sycophants of great men have reasoned and wrote against the right of judgment in the people, and against all popular security or barrier of public liberty: among these prostituted characters we find JUDGES, BISHOPS, and LORDS temporal; for, elevation in office, and wealth and titles, and political rank and dignity, have no influence at all in making men good or honest. And so extremely infatuating is power, that men who possess it, cannot discover this flattery or prostitution of character; they form high notions of themselves, grow proud and haughty, and conceive that the Supreme Being have marked them out as favourites, and not only given them a superiority of power over their fellow-citizens, but a superiority also of *sense and virtue*. They who are invested with legislative powers are most subject to this pride and self-conceit; and although thousands of their countrymen have a just knowledge of the principles of government and the rights of mankind, and all are competent judges of their own good and evil, their own

feelings, benefits and sufferings, yet they consider an appeal to the judgment of fellow-citizens as an appeal to the tinker and cobler, and as a diminution of their power, and a degradation of their consequence, rank and dignity.

But this right of the people to judge whether their trustees execute the trust committed, with fidelity and according to compact, and the object and design of it; and whether they make the good and welfare of the people the rule of their conduct, and the end of their deliberations; and this supreme authority of the people to resume the powers of government whenever they find dangerous designs entertained against their liberties, the public trust violated, and the powers of government abused—has been ever admitted and maintained by every patriot and friend to the rights and welfare of mankind. These principles "Mr. Locke, lord Melford and Mr. Frenchard, maintained with their pens; Mr. Hampden and lord John Russel with their blood; and Mr. Algernon Sidney with both."—And in the sentiment and style of a distinguished writer, I will venture to add,—"they are not only the principles of speculative students in their closets, or of great but unfortunate men, whom their zeal and virtue have led to martyrdom for the liberties of their country and welfare of mankind, but they are likewise the real principles of our present actual government,"—the principles of the American revolution, and the principles on which the senators and delegates of this state hold and exercise their power and authority.

But it is objected that this right of judgment and supreme authority can never be exercised but "when the ends of government are perverted, and public liberty endangered;" and the writer of instructions published in the last Annapolis gazette proposes that the people should subscribe the following declaration, viz

"We lastly declare our opinion, that until some fatal period shall arrive, when the ends of government are perverted, and liberty manifestly endangered, and liberty manifestly endangered the people cannot constitutionally interfere with the deliberations of the senate." Thus spoke and wrote in a former day a distinguished champion for absolute power; on which doctrine Mr. Locke, the great advocate for the rights and liberties of mankind, thus remarks: "to tell people they may provide for themselves by erecting a new legislature, WHEN by oppression, artifice, or being delivered over to a foreign power, the old is gone, is only to tell them they may expect relief when it is too late, and the evil is past cure. This is in effect no more than to bid them first be slaves, and then to take care of their liberty; and when chains are on, tell them they may act like freemen. This, if barely so, is rather MOCKERY than RELIEF, and men can never be safe from tyranny, if there be no means to escape until they are perfectly under it; and therefore it is, that they have not only a right to GET OUT of it, but to PREVENT it."

The right to judge must therefore perpetually exist, and may be exercised on all occasions; but the supreme authority to dissolve the old government and establish a new one, I admit, can only be exercised when redress of grievances cannot be obtained, or designs are entertained or executed endangering or destructive of public liberty and happiness.

But it is objected, that this right of the people to judge of the conduct of their trustees cannot extend to an interference with the deliberations of the general assembly; that the people have no right to instruct both branches and bind them by such instructions.

I would fain know of the senate and their advocates, whether public oppression is not a perversion of the ends of government? And whether the imposition of taxes, for example, in gold and silver beyond the circumstances of the people, and the quantity in circulation, is not public oppression?

As the people are judges of what is public oppression, public injustice, or a perversion of the ends of government; what, I would ask, are the people to do, if exercising their right of judgment, they should be of opinion that the imposition of taxes, to the amount of the public demand, and the exacting them in gold and silver, is a public oppression?

Perhaps I may be told that the people should apply to the general assembly for redress by petition and remonstrance, and that such an interference is perfectly constitutional, as it leaves both branches at liberty to exercise their judgment to reject or grant the application.

But suppose the application rejected. What then? I maintain the people have a right to instruct both branches and demand review; for they are the constitutional judges of what is public oppression; they are the constitutional judges of what acts of violence or neglect pervert the ends of government; they are the constitutional judges of what ought to be the conduct

of both branches on a representation of grievances and public oppression. And if they are the constitutional judges, their judgment and instructions are final and conclusive.

There is no power, but the people, superior to the legislature; and the legislature are the trustees of the people and accountable to them; and therefore it is that the people only are the constitutional judges of legislative or public oppressors. And hence the right of the people to interfere with the deliberations of both branches of the legislature by remonstrances and instructions.—

The senate put the case of instructions requiring what some of the members might think unjust and iniquitous. In the case put, such members in my opinion ought to do one of two things, either execute the instructions, or resign their trust.—

The senate, and the friends of the senate say, the people ought not to force upon the senate the bill for an emission of paper money on loan. This is strange language for trustees to use towards their constituents. Is it a force upon the deputy for the principal, apprehensive of injustice or oppression, to instruct his deputy to take measure to prevent it? If the deputy dislikes the instructions of his principal, is it not his duty to execute them or resign? Would it not be extremely impudent in the deputy to tell his principal, I will neither execute your instructions nor resign? And could it be said that the principal acts with force, if under such circumstances of difficulty and perverseness, he insists that his deputy should do one or the other, under the peril of being dismissed? No man can seriously think so.

The address of the house of delegates to the people the senate consider as an appeal; and this appeal, they say, tends to weaken the powers of government, disseminate division and discord, raise convulsions, destroy the checks wisely established by the constitution, subvert liberty, and introduce despotism.—

And what is this address which the senate call an appeal? One would imagine from the severe comments and remarks which they have made upon it, there was something in it of a very dangerous tendency indeed! And yet this address is nothing more than an account of transactions rendered by trustees to their constituents. The address gives information of the federal debt, both foreign and domestic, states the demands and requisitions of congress for the current year, the expences and charges of our own government, the circumstances of our trade and commerce, the amount of our private debts and arrearages of taxes, the quantity of gold and silver in circulation, the impracticability of raising, by taxes, the sums wanted for the exigencies of government, the necessity of some systems to relieve the people in payment of their taxes and private debts, the measures adopted by the house of delegates, the reasons by which they were influenced, and the senate's dissent to these measures; and then considering the senate's first message as an intended justification of their conduct to the people, the address joins issue upon it and requests the sense of the people to be expressed to both houses.

I see nothing in the address but what I have stated. If the senate's doctrine be true, then it follows the house of delegates are never to address their constituents on public affairs, especially if these affairs have been agitated by both branches and a difference of opinion entertained. And I take it for granted the doctrine equally applies to the senate.

Let us consider, for a moment, this doctrine. Both branches are the trustees of the people, and accountable to them for their conduct; but yet, neither branch, according to this doctrine, must render an account to the people by an address, nor give them information of what is done or doing by their trustees. If either branch should neglect its trust, or violate its public duty, yet the other branch must not inform the people of it; because to do so is to appeal to the people, and the house of delegates being more numerous, would be more able to misrepresent and dupe the people, and so get them on their side against the senate; and this would destroy the consequence and independency of the senate. Both branches must therefore hold their tongues, and not tell tales of each other to the people. However injurious and dangerous the conduct of either branch may be to the liberties of the people, yet all is to be *bush!* and the people are to find it out if they can; no information can constitutionally come from their trustees; for this would be an appeal to the people. And, on the principles of this doctrine, the doors of both houses ought to be shut, and the practice of keeping journals of the votes and proceedings ought to be abolished, and the liberty too of the Press as to the proceedings of the legislature ought to be taken away; because if the

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January 3, 1787.

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July 21, 1786.

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exercise of social and relative duties, with whom he lived upwards of fifty years in "the happy commerce of domestic tenderness."—Providence smiled on their union, and blessed them with a progeny, male, and female, distinguished by their qualities and acquirements; but DEATH has interrupted this admirable chain of conjugal, parental, and filial felicity—this deeply regretted event, then, seriously instructs us, that our hopes, and prospects, howsoever pleasing and fair they may be, have their period, and termination!

"How populous, how vital, is the grave?
"This is creation's melancholy vault,
"The vale funeral, the sad cypress gloom;
"The land of apparitions, empty shades;
"All, all on earth is shadow, all beyond
"Is substance: the reverse is folly's creed:
"How solid all, where change shall be no
"more!"

Mr. DUVALL's publication will be answered.

DAN. of ST. THO. JENIFER.

In Mr. Duvall's publication of last week, in a few of our papers, in the 14th line, of the 3d column of the 2d page, read ever instead of even. In the 3d column of the 1st page, read Robert Lyon instead of Henry Lyon.

* * Mr. Chase's address to the voters of Anne-Arundel county, came too late for this week's paper, but will be in our next.

February 13, 1787.
To be sold by the subscriber, for cash, crop tobacco of this year's inspection, or good bills of exchange, either upon London, Glasgow, or Edinburgh.

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

10/16 WILLIAM STEUART.

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

To be S O L D,

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

Annapolis, February 13, 1787.

For S A L E,

The Schooner S P E E D W E L L,

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

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

Charles county, February 4, 1787.

WE, the subscribers, hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that on Friday the 16th day of March, in the year 1787, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the house of Ignatius Simpson, in Charles-town, commonly called Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, we intend to take the depositions of sun'y witnesses in order to establish the last will and testament of our late father Notley Maddocke, deceased, and to establish our right and title to the lands and tenements, whereof we are now possessed.

NOTLEY MADDOCKE,
HENRY MADDOCKE.

Calvert county, February 9, 1787.

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

GAVIN HAMILTON SMITH.

February 13, 1787.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of the reverend Walter Magowan, late of St. James's parish, deceased, are requested to settle the same, and those who have claims against the said estate are desired to make them known, to

10/16 WILLIAM STEUART, } administrators.
JOHN WEEMS, }

February 1, 1787.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Mrs. Catharine Elliott, near Queen-Anne, on Saturday the 24th instant, for good sound merchantable tobacco, inspected in the year 1786, at Queen-Anne, Taylor's Landing, Pig-point, or Upper Marlborough warehouses,

SUNDAY valuable country born negroes, amongst whom are valuable tradesmen, two house carpenters, one 36 and the other 34 years of age; two lads about 20 years old, one a shoe-maker, the other has been brought up as a waiter in a gentleman's family; two boys, one about 12 and the other 8 years of age, and a woman 50 years of age, the property of John Addison and wife, and Tobias Bell, administrators of Thomas Watkins, for the use of Joseph Howard, jun. The notes to be paid on the day of sale for the tobacco delivered at the above warehouses, to

3X DAVID STEUART, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Anne-Arundel county, January 26, 1787.

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

3 HENRY MAY.

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

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

By order of the board,
2 JOHN POTTS, jun. secretary.

January 3, 1787.

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of colonel William Hyde, late of this city, deceased, are requested to make immediate payments; as there are balances remaining in the hands of several of the late sheriffs, in order that it may be more convenient to those on the eastern shore, the subscriber will authorise some person to receive the sums due from them at the general court in April next, when it is hoped they will pay; those on this side the bay are requested to make payment to the subscriber; those who have claims against the said estate are desired to bring them in legally proved, to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, a minister of William Hyde.

N. B. Colonel Hyde in his life-time lent several books and other things which have not been returned, and as some of the books were borrowed by colonel Hyde, I should be much obliged to those who have them to return them to me,

W. G.

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

ROBERT BRENT, jun.

To be SOLD, at PRIVATE SALE, A NEGRO woman, aged thirty-six years, and two children, one four years old, the other four months; she understands cooking, washing and ironing exceeding well, and all other household work; she is sold for only one fault, that is, she is very fond of strong liquor. For terms apply to the subscriber, at his store in Church-street.

4X NICHOLAS BREWER.

Port-Tobacco, January 1, 1787.

TO BE RENTED,

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

4X DANIEL JENIFER, jun.

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

October 18, 1786.
Wanted immediately,
As an overseer,

A MAN that is well acquainted with the management of a number of negroes, and understands farming; none need apply that cannot be well recommended; with or without a family will be immaterial; good encouragement will be given to a man that understands his business. Inquire of the Printers. 16

January 15, 1787.
THE subscriber having leased the plantation of the late William Thomas, Esq; at the mouth of the South river, known by the name of Hill's Delight, hereby forewarns all persons whatever from hunting with dog or gun within the enclosures of the said plantation, or from halting the stein at any of the fishing landings, as he is determined to take legal steps to make those pay for it who shall be found trespassing upon him in either way.

3 RALPH FORSTER.

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

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

12 WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

Newport, Charles county, January 1, 1787.
WHEREAS our fences have been frequently pulled down, our fruit and other trees much injured, and many other trespasses committed on our lands by lawless people, under pretence of hunting, fishing &c; we the subscribers, find ourselves under the painful necessity of forewarning, and do hereby forewarn all persons at their peril from hunting with either dog or gun on our lands and marshes, or fishing on our marshes, without our permission, as we are determined to prosecute all offenders with the utmost rigour of the law.

3X CORNELIUS BARBER,
ROBERT BRENT,
HENRY PILE.

Prince-George's county, January 1, 1787.
To be SOLD, at nine-pence a piece,
A BOU T three thousand prime young apple trees, raised from the seeds of latter fruit, remarkable for making good cider.

Such persons as choose to send by water will have them delivered at Mr. Johnson's landing on Patuxent river, without any additional charge.

3X BENJAMIN WAILES.

TO BE LET,
THE brick dwelling-house on Severn, lately occupied by Clement Hollyday, Esquire. For terms apply to 4X JAMES WILLIAMS.

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

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

2 MARMADUKE MCAIN.

AKEN up as a stray, by Henry Brookes, living in Montgomery county, a black HORSE, about thirteen hands and an half high, nine or ten years old, branded on the near buttock imperfectly, but supposed to be with the letters R W, paces, trots and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

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January 1, 1787.
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Francis-Street.

(LXIII^d YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2094.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, FEBRUARY 22, 1787.

From the MARYLAND JOURNAL, &c.
To the VOTERS of ANNE ARUNDEL
COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN,

S one of your delegates I hold myself
responsible to you for my conduct, and
A bound to obey your instructions, in
every case, in which you please to give
them; or to resign my seat. I observe
in the Maryland Journal, of this day, a draught of
instructions, which are asserted to be now circulat-
ing among you for subscription. I esteem it my duty
to caution you against putting your names to a paper,
which, in my opinion, contains an explicit and ab-
solute *surrender* of one of your greatest and most in-
valuable rights and privileges, as freemen,—the right
of instructing either, or both branches of your legisla-
ture, on any subject that materially concerns your
welfare, happiness or safety. These instructions have
no objects in view; one to prevent an emission of
paper money on loan, to be received in taxes; and
the other to establish a principle, that the people of
this state have no right to instruct the senate, on any
matter, however it may effect the prosperity, peace,
safety of the government.

As to the first object of these instructions, an emis-
sion of paper money, I know your sentiments, and
have no reason to believe you have changed them;
if you have altered your opinion, be pleased to in-
form me; and I will give up my private judgment,
and endeavour to carry into execution your pleasure.

As to the second object of these instructions, "that
you cannot constitutionally (that is, without a breach
of it) interfere with the deliberations of the senate,
(or in other words instruct that body, on any sub-
ject however important and interesting to you) until
the ends of government shall be perverted, and lib-
erty manifestly endangered," I earnestly solicit you
not seriously to deliberate and consider the subject,
before you give your approbation and sanction, to
such a doctrine.

The framers of these instructions have assigned no
reason to induce you to adopt their opinion; and
so important a subject the sentiments of no man
ought to have any further respect or influence with
you, than what arises from the reasons adduced by
him, and your confidence in his integrity, know-
ledge, experience and sincerity. The house of dele-
gates are under a very different impression from the
proposers of these instructions. In their address to
you, they declare, "that they esteem themselves
representatives to their constituents for their conduct, and
that on all subjects that materially concern their
welfare or happiness, they are to be consulted; and that
their opinions freely and fairly delivered ought to
govern their deliberations." They also declare,
"that they hold both branches of your legislature
bound by the instructions of the people, whenever
they please to give them."—I should imagine that
the opinion of unknown individuals, if weighed in
the scale against that of your house of delegates,
would instantly kick the beam.

The instructions proposed to you for your assent,
do not controvert the right of the people to instruct
the members of the house of delegates; it only main-
tains the position, that the people have no right to
instruct the senate. By only denying the right of
instructing the senate, it seems to admit the right of
veto over the house of delegates.

If the people cannot constitutionally (that is, with-
out a violation of it) interfere with the deliberations
of the senate, during the four years for which they
are elected, I apprehend it must necessarily follow,
that they cannot interfere with the deliberations of
the house of delegates during the year for which
they are chosen.

It seems to me, that every reason
sugested to exempt the senate, from any dependence on,
or control of, the people, will apply with equal, if
not greater propriety and force, to exempt the house
of delegates. All *lawful* authority originates from
the people, and their power is like the light of the
sun, native, original, inherent and unlimited
human authority. Power in the rulers or govern-
ors of the people is like the reflected light of the
moon, and is only borrowed, delegated and limited
by the grant of the people. The right of the people
to participate in the legislature is the foundation of
all free government, and where that right is not en-
forced, the people are not free; this right is the ge-
nitive parent of representation, and from this right
proceeds a government, like ours, by representation.

Both branches of our legislature derive all their power
from the people, and equally hold their *commission* to
regulate, or make laws, from the *grant* of the peo-
ple; and there is no difference between them but
only in the duration of their commission. Their auth-

rity proceeds from the same source, and is co-equal,
and co-extensive. It appears to me, that the mode
of choice by the people can make no difference in the
political relation between the people and the house of
delegates, and the people and the senate;—the former
is elected immediately by the people themselves in
person; and the latter is chosen by *deputation* appoint-
ed by the people for that purpose. The two branches
have only a *derivative* and *delegated* power. The
people create and vest them with *legislative* authority
to be exercised agreeably to the constitution; and
therefore both branches must be equally the *repre-
sentatives, trustees and servants* of the people, and the
people are equally the *constituents* of both. If the se-
nate are under no control of the people, *in any case*, neither
are the house of delegates. The *legislative* power by our form of government is granted to two
distinct bodies of men, to operate as *checks* upon each
other; and thence the evident necessity that *each* body
should be entirely and absolutely free and inde-
pendent of the other; but *both* bodies must be subject
to the instructions of the people or *neither*. If there
was but one branch of legislature, as in Pennsylvania,
would it be independent of *all* control from their
constituents? I have before observed that our go-
vernment is a government *by representation*. The
people appoint *representatives* in the senate and house
of delegates to transact the business of making laws
for them, which is impracticable for them to do in
person. From the nature of a government *by repre-
sentation*, the *deputies* must be subject to the will of
their *principals*, or this manifest absurdity and plain
consequence must follow, that a few men would be
greater than the *whole* community, and might act in
opposition to the *declared sense* of *all* their constituents.

The doctrine that the *representatives* of the people
are not bound by their instructions is *entirely new* in
this country, and broached since the revolution, and
was never heard of but within these few weeks. You
all remember that, under the *old* government, you
claimed, and frequently exercised the right of *instructing*
your members in the lower house of assembly.
This right, and the exercise of it, was never ques-
tioned under the proprietary government. Astonish-
ing to me, that any man should dare to doubt, much
more deny, this right under the *new* government!—
You also recollect that you claimed no right to in-
struct the upper house of assembly; and I conceive
for this reason, because they were *not* elected by *you*,
but were appointed by the proprietary; and were,
in truth, *his representatives*. By our constitution *you*
do appoint the senate, and they are, and have *uni-
formly* claimed themselves to be, *your representatives*.
If they are *your representatives*, they are bound by
your instructions, or you destroy the very idea of
election, and of delegated power. To *represent*, is to
speak and act *agreeably* to the opinions and senti-
ments of the persons represented, in the same manner
as they would do, *if personally present*; of conse-
quence therefore, to speak and act *contrary* to the
declared will of the persons represented, is not to
represent, but to *misrepresent* them.

The right of electors in England, to instruct their
members in the house of commons, was never con-
troverted, says a late writer, "until the system of
corruption (which has since arrived to so dangerous
a height) began to predominate in that kingdom; then
it was, that arbitrary ministers, and their profi-
ted dependents, began to maintain this doctrine,

dangerous to our liberty, that the *representatives* were
independent of the people." Before that time the con-
stant language in the house of commons was "*whole*
business are we doing? How shall we answer this to
the *people?* What will the people of England say to
this?" &c. &c. &c.

Our law books, and treatises by Sydenham, and many
other celebrated writers on the English government,
inform us, "that not *any* particular member,
but the whole body of the house of commons often
refused to grant money, or to agree to requisitions
from the crown, *before they consulted with their con-
stituents*; and that they often adjourned for this pur-
pose. The English history affords innumerable in-
stances of instructions by the electors, in that nation,
to their members in the house of commons; and
this practice, for above 150 years, proves the sense
of the people in that country, of *their right to in-
struct*, and that *their representatives* were bound to
obey them.

We also find that the members of the house of
commons frequently declared, in debate, "that
their *duty* to their electors *obliged* them to do as *directly*
as *possible*." Many of the greatest patriots the English na-
tion ever produced, have declared their opinion that,
"it is the *duty* of the *representatives* of the people
*implicitly to obey the instructions of their constitu-
ents*." A late judicious writer thus delivers himself,

"our *representatives* in parliament are not the *bars*
likewise or *reflection* of us, their *constituents*; they
actually contain our power, and are, as it were, the
very persons of the people they represent. We are
the *parliament* in them; we speak and act by them;
we have therefore a *right* to know what they *say* and
do; and should they contradict our *fruse*, or *werse*
from our *interests*, we have a *right* to remonstrate
and *dictate* them; by which means we become the
regulators of our *own* conduct, and the *institutors* of
our own laws, and nothing material can be done,
but by our *authority* and *consent*."

This doctrine that the *constituents* have no right to
instruct their *representatives*, in the language of the
two patriots, Sir John Barnard, and Sir William
Windham, in the house of commons, "is not only
a *new* and *wicked* doctrine, but it is the most mon-
strous, and most *slavish* doctrine that was ever
heard, and such a doctrine as no man will dare to
support within these walls."—A celebrated Ameri-
can writer observes, "when the *right* of the people
to instruct their *representatives* is taken from them,
they may justly complain, as Demosthenes did for
the Athenians.—That the *representative* has now
surped the *right* of the people, and *xercises* an ar-
bitrary power over his *antient and natural lord*." This
writer remarks, "that no instance can be pro-
duced in which the people have abused this right,
nor is there any *eson* to believe they will ever do
it; they act *from* what they *feel*; and when that
feeling is *general*, it must be *real*." The *virtuous*
and great Mr. Addison observes, "that the *nobility*
and *gentry* have many *private* *expectations*, and *particular*
interests, that hang like a *false* *bias* upon their
judgments, and may possibly *disuse* them to sacri-
fice the *good* of their *country* to the *advancement* of
their *own* *fortunes*; whereas the *gross* of the *people*
can have no other *prospect* in *changes* and *revolu-
tions*, than of *public* *bleeding*, that are to *diffuse*
themselves through the *whole* *state* in *general*."

I can find but one author who has ventured to
assert, that a *member* of the house of commons is
not bound by their instructions of his constituents.
Judge Blackstone has delivered this opinion, and he
finds it *on a fiction*, that *after* the person is elected
he becomes the *representative* of the *whole* *kingdom*,
and not of a *particular part*. The *sophistry* of this
argument is sufficiently manifest; and it is true, it
would only follow, that all the *members* would be
bound by the *instructions* of a *majority* of all their
constituents. Judge Blackstone is against voting by
ballot, in the house of commons, "because the *conduct*
of *every* *member* is *subject* to the *future* *cen-
sure* of *his constituents*, and therefore should be *openly* *sub-
mitted* to *their inspection*."—A late writer observes
on this opinion of Judge Blackstone, "if the *mem-
bers* of the house of commons are not obliged to re-
gard the *instructions* of their constituents, the *people* of
this country choose a set of *deipots* every seven
years, and are as *perfect* *slaves* as the *Turks*, except-
ing at the *time* of the *general election*;" and re-
marks, "that he laments that a writer, whose admir-
able work will be read as long as England, its laws
and language remain, should be so sparingly tinctured
with the *true* and *generous* *principles* of *liberty*."

By our constitution the general assembly are au-
thorised to appoint delegates to represent this state in
Congress; and you well know, that in very many instances, (some of them of the greatest consequence)
the general assembly have claimed and exercised the
right of instructing them, as to their *conduct* in their
representative capacity. This power is not granted
to the legislature by the constitution, and can only be
supported on the principle, that the *trust* is *de-
gated* to them by the legislature, and therefore they
must have a right to direct their *conduct*.

It is not unworthy of notice, that the proposed in-
structions most graciously allow the people to inter-
fere with the deliberations of the senate, "when the
ends of government shall be perverted, and liberty
manifestly endangered." Where is this exception to
the power of the senate to be found? Who is to
judge when the senate shall pervert the end of their
institution, and endanger the public liberty? The
people I presume. Such a limitation as this on the
power of the senate is *useless*; for if they may act
without any control, until our liberties are in *mani-
fold* *danger*, it may be too late to *refit*; and we
then could only execrate our own folly and blindness
in submitting to such a restriction of the power of the
senate. The right in the people to *refit* their *rulers*
when they attempt to *enslave* them, is paramount,
and not derived from the form of government, and
it supposes a *subversion* of the government before it
can be rightfully exercised; but the right of the
people to instruct the legislature is necessarily implied
in the establishment, and is the very essence of our

exercise of social and relative duties, with whom he lived upwards of fifty years in "the happy commerce of domestic tenderness."—Providence smiled on their union, and blessed them with a progeny, male, and female, distinguished by their qualities and acquirements; but DEATH has interrupted this admirable chain of conjugal, parental, and filial felicity—this deeply regretted event, then, seriously instructs us, that our hopes, and prospects, howsoever pleasing and fair they may be, have their period, and termination!

" How populous, how vital, is the grave?
" This is creation's melancholy vault,
" The vale funeral, the sad cypress gloom;
" The land of apparitions, empty shades;
" All, all on earth is shadow, all beyond
" Is substance: the reverse is folly's creed:
" How solid all, where change shall be no
" more!"

Mrs. DUVALL's publication will be answered.

DAN. of ST. THO. JENIFER.

In Mr. Duvall's publication of last week, in a few of our papers, in the 14th line, of the 3d column of the 2d page, read ever instead of even. In the 3d column of the 1st page, read Robert Lyon instead of Henry Lyon.

Mr. Chase's address to the voters of Anne-Arundel county, came too late for this week's paper, but will be in our next.

February 13, 1787.
To be sold by the subscriber, for cash, crop tobacco of this year's inspection, or good bills of exchange, either upon London, Glasgow, or Edinburgh.

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

10/16 WILLIAM STEUART.

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

To be S O L D,

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

Annapolis, February 13, 1787.

For S A L E,

The Schooner SPEEDWELL,

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

1 JOHN PETTY, and Co.

Charles county, February 4, 1787.

WE, the subscribers, hereby give notice to all whom it may concern, that on Friday the 16th day of March, in the year 1787, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the house of Ignatius Simpson, in Charles-town, commonly called Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, we intend to take the depositions of surviving witnesses in order to establish the last will and testament of our late father Notley Maddocke, deceased, and to establish our right and title to the lands and tenements, whereof we are now possessed.

NOTLEY MADDOCKE,
Michael Stone
HENRY MADDOCKE.

Calvert county, February 9, 1787.

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

GAVIN HAMILTON SMITH.

February 13, 1787.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of the reverend Walter Magowan, late of St. James's parish, deceased, are requested to settle the same, and those who have claims against the said estate are desired to make them known, to

10/16 WILLIAM STEUART, } administrators.

JOHN WEEMS,

w 3

February 1, 1787.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, out of Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Mrs. Catharine Elliott, near Queen-Anne, on Saturday the 24th instant, for good sound merchantable tobacco, inspected in the year 1786, at Queen-Anne, Taylor's Landing, Pig-point, or Upper Marlborough warehouses.

SUNDAY valuable country born negroes, amongst whom are valuable tradesmen, two house carpenters, one 36 and the other 34 years of age; two lads about 20 years old, one a shoemaker, the other has been brought up as a waiter in a gentleman's family; two boys, one about 12 and the other 8 years of age, and a woman 50 years of age, the property of John Addison and wife, and Tobias Bell, administrators of Thomas Watkins, for the use of Joseph Howard, jun. The notes to be paid on the day of sale for the tobacco delivered at the above warehouses, to

DAVID STEUART, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

3 X

Anne-Arundel county, January 26, 1787.
To be SOLD, by the subscriber, at his dwelling house, on Saturday the 17th of March next,

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

3 HENRY MAY.

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

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

By order of the board,

JOHN POTTS, jun. secretary.

January 3, 1787.

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of colonel William Hyde, late of this city, deceased, are requested to make immediate payments; as there are balances remaining in the hands of several of the late sheriffs, in order that it may be more convenient to those on the eastern shore, the subscriber will authorise some person to receive the sums due from them at the general court in April next, when it is hoped they will pay; those on this side the bay are requested to make payment to the subscriber; those who have claims against the said estate are desired to bring them in legally proved, to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, a ministrator of William Hyde.

N. B. Colonel Hyde in his life-time lent several books and other things which have not been returned, and as some of the books were borrowed by colonel Hyde, I should be much obliged to those who have them to return them to me,

4 W. G.

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

ROBERT BRENT, jun.

To be SOLD, at PRIVATE SALE,

A NEGRO woman, aged thirty-six years, and two children, one four years old, the other four months; she understands cooking, washing and ironing exceeding well, and all other household work; she is sold for only one fault, that is, she is very fond of strong liquor. For terms apply to the subscriber, at his store in Church-street.

4 X NICHOLAS BREWER.

Port-Tobacco, January 1, 1787.

TO BE RENTED,

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

4 X DANIEL JENIFER, jun.

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

February 13, 1787.

October 18, 1786.
Wanted immediately,

As an overseer,

A MAN that is well acquainted with the manage-
ment of a number of negroes, and understands
farming; none need apply that cannot be well recom-
mended; with or without a family will be immaterial;
good encouragement will be given to a man that un-
derstands his business. Inquire of the Printers. 10

January 15, 1787.

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

3 RALPH FORSTER.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.
Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county, Septem-
ber 12, 1786.

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

12 WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

Newport, Charles county, January 1, 1787.
HEREAS our fences have been frequently pulled down, our fruit and other trees much injured, and many other trespasses committed on our lands by lawless people, under pretence of hunting, fishing &c; we the subscribers, find ourselves under the painful necessity of forewarning, and do hereby forewarn all persons at their peril from hunting with either dog or gun on our lands and marshes, or fishing on our marshes, without our permission, as we are determined to prosecute all offenders with the utmost rigour of the law.

CORNELIUS BARBER,
ROBERT BRENT,
HENRY FILE.

Prince-George's county, January 1, 1787.
To be SOLD, at nine pence a piece,
A BOU T three thousand prime young apple trees, raised from the seeds of latter fruit, remarkable for making good cider.

Such persons as choose to send by water will have them delivered at Mr. Johnston's landing on Patuxent river, without any additional charge.

3 X BENJAMIN WAILES.

TO BE L E T,

THE brick dwelling-house on Severn, lately occupied by Clement Hollyday, Esquire. For terms apply to

4 X JAMES WILLIAMS.

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

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

2 MARMADUKE MCAIN.

AKEN up as a stray, by Henry Brookes, living in Montgomery county, a black HORSE, about thirteen hands and an half high, nine or ten year's old, branded on the near buttock imperfectly, but supposed to be with the letters R W, paces, trots and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

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January 1, 1787.
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January 26, 1787.
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(LXIIId YEAR.)

THE

(No. 2094.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, F E B R U A R Y 22, 1787.

From the MARYLAND JOURNAL, &c.
To the VOTERS of ANNE-ARUNDEL
COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN,

S one of your delegates I hold myself responsible to you for my conduct, and bound to obey your instructions, in every case, in which you please to give them; or to resign my seat. I observe in the Maryland Journal, of this day, a draught of instructions, which are asserted to be now circulating among you for subscription. I esteem it my duty to caution you against putting your names to a paper, which, in my opinion, contains an explicit and absolute surrender of one of your greatest and most invaluable rights and privileges, as freemen,—the right of instructing either, or both branches of your legislature, on any subject that materially concerns your welfare, happiness or safety. These instructions have two objects in view; one to prevent an emission of paper money on loan, to be received in taxes; and the other to establish a principle, that the people of this state have no right to instruct the senate, on any matter, however it may effect the prosperity, peace, & safety of the government.

As to the first object of these instructions, an emission of paper money, I know your sentiments, and have no reason to believe you have changed them; if you have altered your opinion, be pleased to inform me; and I will give up my private judgment, and endeavour to carry into execution your pleasure.

As to the second object of these instructions, "that you cannot constitutionally (that is, without a breach of it) interfere with the deliberations of the senate, (or in other words instruct that body, on any subject however important and interesting to you) until the ends of government shall be perverted, and liberty manifestly endangered," I earnestly solicit you most seriously to deliberate and consider the subject, before you give your approbation and sanction, to such a doctrine.

The framers of these instructions have assigned no reasons to induce you to adopt their opinion; and so important a subject the sentiments of no man ought to have any further respect or influence with you, than what arises from the reasons adduced by him, and your confidence in his integrity, knowledge, experience and sincerity. The house of delegates are under a very different impression from the proposers of these instructions. In their address to you, they declare, "that they esteem themselves responsible to their constituents for their conduct, and that on all subjects that materially concern their welfare or happiness, they are to be consulted; and their opinions freely and fairly delivered ought to govern their deliberations." They also declare, "that they hold both branches of your legislature bound by the instructions of the people, whenever they please to give them."—I should imagine that the opinion of unknown individuals, if weighed in the scale against that of your house of delegates, would instantly kick the beam.

The instructions proposed to you for your assent, do not controvert the right of the people to instruct the members of the house of delegates; it only maintains the position, that the people have no right to instruct the senate. By only denying the right of instructing the senate, it seems to admit the right of control over the house of delegates.

If the people cannot constitutionally (that is, without a violation of it) interfere with the deliberations of the senate, during the five years for which they are elected, I apprehend it must necessarily follow, that they cannot interfere with the deliberations of the house of delegates during the year for which they are chosen.

It seems to me, that every reason urged to exempt the senate, from any dependence on, or control of, the people, will apply with equal, if not greater propriety and force, to exempt the house of delegates. All lawful authority originates from the people, and their power is like the light of the sun, native, original, inherent and unlimited by human authority. Power in the rulers or governors of the people is like the reflected light of the moon, and is only borrowed, delegated and limited by the grant of the people. The right of the people to participate in the legislature is the foundation of all free government, and where that right is not enjoyed, the people are not free; this right is the genuine parent of representation, and from this right proceeds a government, like ours, by representation. Both branches of our legislature derive all their power from the people, and equally hold their commission to legislate, or make laws, from the grant of the people; and there is no difference between them but in the duration of their commission. Their autho-

rity proceeds from the same source, and is co-equal, and co-extensive. It appears to me, that the mode of choice by the people can make no difference in the political relation between the people and the house of delegates, and the people and the senate;—the former is elected immediately by the people themselves in person; and the latter is chosen by *deputies* appointed by the people for that purpose. The two branches have only a *derivative* and *delegated* power. The people create and vest them with *legislative* authority to be exercised agreeably to the constitution; and therefore both branches must be equally the *representatives*, *trustees* and *servants* of the people, and the people are equally the *constituents* of both. If the senate are under no control of the people, in any case, neither are the house of delegates. The legislative power by our form of government is granted to two distinct bodies of men, to operate as *checks* upon each other; and thence the evident necessity that each body should be entirely and absolutely free and independent of the other; but both bodies must be subject to the instructions of the people or *neither*. If there was but one branch of legislature, as in Pennsylvania, would it be independent of all control from their constituents? I have before observed that our government is a government by *representation*. The people appoint *representatives* in the senate and house of delegates to transact the business of making laws for them, which is impracticable for them to do in person. From the nature of a government by *representation*, the *deputies* must be subject to the will of their *principals*, or this manifest absurdity and plain consequence must follow, that a few men would be greater than the whole community, and might act in opposition to the declared sense of all their constituents.

The doctrine that the *representatives* of the people are not bound by their instructions is *entirely new* in this country, and broached since the revolution, and was never heard of but within these few weeks. You all remember that, under the old government, you claimed, and frequently exercised the right of *instructing* your members in the lower house of assembly. This right, and the exercise of it, was never questioned under the proprietary government. Astonishing to me, that any man should dare to doubt, much more deny, this right under the *new government*!—You also recollect that you claimed no right to instruct the upper house of assembly; and I conceive for this reason, because they were not elected by you, but were appointed by the proprietary; and were, in truth, *his representatives*. By our constitution you do appoint the senate, and they are, and have uniformly claimed themselves to be, *your representatives*. If they are *your representatives*, they are bound by your instructions, or you destroy the very idea of election, and of delegated power. To represent, is to speak and act agreeably to the opinions and sentiments of the persons represented, in the same manner as they would do, if personally present; of consequence therefore, to speak and act contrary to the declared will of the persons represented, is not to represent, but to misrepresent them.

The right of electors in England, to instruct their members in the house of commons, was never controverted, says a late writer, "until the system of corruption (which has since arrived to so dangerous a height) began to predominate in that kingdom; then it was, that arbitrary ministers, and their prostituted dependents, began to maintain this doctrine, dangerous to our liberty, that the *representatives* were independent of the people." Before that time the constant language in the house of commons was "whose business are we doing? How shall we answer this to the people? What will the people of England say to this?" &c. &c. &c.

Our law books, and treatises by Sydne, and many other celebrated writers on the English government, inform us, "that not only particular members, but the whole body of the house of commons often refused to grant money, or to agree to requisitions from the crown, before they consulted with their constituents; and that they often adjourned for this purpose. The English history affords innumerable instances of instructions by the electors, in that nation, to their members in the house of commons; and this practice, for above 150 years, proves the sense of the people in that country, of their right to instruct, and that their *representatives* were bound to obey them.

We also find that the members of the house of commons frequently declared, in debate, "that their duty to their electors obliged them to do as directed." Many of the greatest patriots the English nation ever produced, have declared their opinion that, "it is the duty of the *representatives* of the people implicitly to obey the instructions of their constituents." A late judicious writer thus delivers himself,

"our *representatives* in parliament are not the bars likeness or reflection of us, their constituents; they actually contain our power, and are, as it were, the very persons of the people they represent. We are the parliament in them; we speak and act by them; we have therefore a right to know what they say and do; and should they contradict our sense, or inveigle from our interests, we have a right to remonstrate and direct them; by which means we become the regulators of our own conduct, and the institutors of our own laws, and nothing material can be done, but by our authority and consent."

This doctrine that the *constituents* have no right to instruct their *representatives*, in the language of the two patriots, Sir John Barnard, and Sir William Windham, in the house of commons, "is not only a new and wicked doctrine, but it is the most monstrous, and most slavish doctrine, that was ever heard, and such a doctrine as no man will dare to support within these walls."—A celebrated American writer observes, "when the right of the people to instruct their *representatives* is taken from them, they may justly complain, as Demosthenes did for the Athenians.—That the *representative* has now usurped the right of the people, and exercises an arbitrary power over his *antient and natural lord*." This writer remarks, "that no instance can be produced in which the people have abused this right, nor is there any reason to believe they will ever do it; they act from what they feel; and when that feeling is general, it must be real." The virtuous and great Mr. Addison observes, "that the nobility and gentry have many *private expectations*, and *particular interests*, that hang like a false bias upon their judgments, and may possibly dispose them to sacrifice the good of their country to the advancement of their own fortunes; whereas the gross of the people can have no other prospect in changes and revolutions, than of public blessing, that are to diffuse themselves through the whole state in general."

I can find but one author who has ventured to assert, that a member of the house of commons is not bound by the instructions of his constituents. Judge Blackstone has delivered this opinion, and he founds it on a fiction, that after the person is elected he becomes the representative of the *whole kingdom*, and not of a particular part. The sophistry of this argument is sufficiently manifest; and it true, it would only follow, that all the members would be bound by the instructions of a majority of all their constituents. Judge Blackstone is against voting by ballot, in the house of commons, "because the conduct of every member is subject to the future censure of his constituents, and therefore should be openly submitted to their inspection."—A late writer observes on this opinion of Judge Blackstone, "if the members of the house of commons are not obliged to regard the instructions of their constituents, the people of this country choose a set of *deputies* every seven years, and are as perfect slaves as the Turks, excepting at the time of the general election;" and remarks, "that he laments that a writer, whose admirable work will be read as long as England, its laws and language remain, should be so sparingly tinged with the true and generous principles of liberty."

By our constitution the general assembly are authorised to appoint delegates to represent this state in Congress; and you well know, that in very many instances, (some of them of the greatest consequence) the general assembly have claimed and exercised the right of instructing them, as to their conduct in their representative capacity. This power is not granted to the legislature by the constitution, and can only be supported on the principle, that the trust is *delegated* to them by the legislature, and therefore they must have a right to direct their conduct.

It is not unworthy of notice, that the proposed instructions most graciously allow the people to interfere with the deliberations of the senate, "when the ends of government shall be perverted, and liberty manifestly endangered." Where is this exception to the power of the senate to be found? Who is to judge when the senate shall pervert the end of their institution, and endanger the public liberty? The people I presume. Such a limitation as this on the power of the senate is useless; for if they may act without any control, until our liberties are in manifest danger, it may be too late to resist; and we then could only execrate our own folly and blindness in submitting to such a restriction of the power of the senate. The right is the people to resist their rulers when they attempt to enslave them, is paramount, and not derived from the form of government, and it supposes a subversion of the government before it can be rightfully exercised; but the right of the people to instruct the legislature is necessarily implied in the establishment, and is the very essence of our

government; and is to be exercised in the support and execution of it, according to the nature and principles of it. " Whenever government assumes to itself a power of opposing the sense of a majority of the people, it declares itself a proper and formal *tyranny*, in the fullest, strongest and most correct sense of the word."

It should be said, that it is no where declared in the form of government, that the people have a right to instruct their legislature, I would observe—that it is not prohibited; and that all power not granted by the people remains with them. I conceive this right of instructing commenced with the establishment of our government by representation, because it is necessary to that freedom, which is the essence of it; and is founded in the laws of justice, which are eternal and immutable, that those who are to feel the effects of any measure, should direct in the conduct of it, otherwise they will be wretched tools and slaves.

It is one question, whether the citizens of this state (entitled to vote for delegates and electors of the senate) have any right, agreeably to the constitution, to instruct the senate, in any case that materially concerns the prosperity, peace and safety of the state; and that the senate are bound to act according to the instructions freely and fairly given by a majority of such citizens; and it is another and a very different question, whether the people shall exercise this right in any particular case, or on any particular occasion. The existence of the right is of the greatest and last importance of the people; the exercise of it may frequently be of very little consequence, or wholly improper and unnecessary.

I cannot believe that a majority of the senate, in their legislative capacity, will ever maintain, that they are not bound by the instructions of a majority of the people of this country, freely and fairly given. They are pleased to say, "that our government may, with a peculiar propriety be called the government of the people;" but if they are above any control of the people, in any case, I think with much greater propriety, our government may be styled a government by the senate; and in such case our liberties must finally yield to despotism—An unlimited negative will soon include an absolute affirmative.

Impelled by a sense of duty, I have thus thought proper to put you on your guard, lest you should be taken by surprise, and subscribe a doctrine, which, in my judgment, if submitted to, will in time subvert your free government, and erect a tyranny on its ruin—I am, Gentlemen, with every sentiment of respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

S A M U E L C H A S E,
Baltimore-Town, February 9. 1787.

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

I FIND in your paper of the 8th of February a draught of instructions addressed to you by A. B. he tells you it is already signed by a great number of the voters of Anne Arundel county, and is now submitted to the consideration of the people at large; he says there is a belief that paper money cannot be made to answer any salutary ends or purposes, and then goes on with some stuff too ridiculous to repeat; he says a confidence between individuals would strengthen each others hands, and again put into circulation that medium which society has been deprived of by improvident laws; and after this says, there are cases which call on the legislature for immediate redress, and says there is the deepest concern to behold property wrested from individuals and sold for less than half its value; and then begs our representatives to abandon that system which the people advise to force on the senate, and says, that in the unhappy disagreement between the two branches the senate has their approbation, and that they very much applaud the zeal and good intention of the house of delegates, and then concludes by saying it is their opinion that the people cannot constitutionally interfere with the deliberations of the senate, and that even the will of the people may not be regarded. As to what Mr. A. B. says about a number of voters having already signed his address is not to be wondered at, for reasons too well known, and I believe the submission of it to the people at large, provided nothing further is said about it, will gain it very few friends. As to paper money answering no good purposes, if he is sincere, I believe Mr. A. B. knows nothing about it, for I am confident that was a plan for paper money offered to the people candidly and fairly stated, that every man that had this country at heart would give his assistance to put it in circulation, as our existence depends on a circulating cash that cannot be carried away from us; the cry is, that the hard money is locked up, and that the idea of paper money is the cause of it; now I would wish to know, if that is the case, what will knock down the ideas of paper money, for until the validity of it is tried, I can with the greatest assurance say, that the idea will be kept up from session to session till it is fairly tried; if upon a fair trial it could be found not to answer, then might it be said that paper money was damaged with this present generation. Let me recommend it to both branches of our legislature to join heartily in a plan for paper money, and not try the validity at all of subscribers either for or against it; the people are without exasperating them on one side or the other, already perplexed enough; clouds of trouble are gathering over our heads, and it some wise

and prudent steps are not taken God only knows what will be the event; I dread it. Don't let self-interest sway us, and I will venture to pronounce, that by a little prudence in the course of a few years we shall be a happy people. In the name of God Almighty let us have a paper money, in cannot hurt any body if it is prudently done. I once more beg the two branches of our legislature to meet in harmony, and try to fall on ways and means to satisfy both debtor and creditor; either give us paper money or prolong the payment of debts, so as to give satisfaction to all parties, and if one won't do let us have both. The above are hints I advise, and as it comes from a heart I know to be good, I trust it will answer every good effect.

A DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.
Queen-Anne, February 12, 1787.

L O N D O N, October 30.

If the accounts be true of the crew of Tunis refusing to restore the crew and cargo of the French ship carried in there by one of his cruisers, he will probably draw upon himself the resentment of his most Christian majesty, who will be a more formidable foe than the republic of Venice; and as the Porte must at present keep well with France, the captain pacha, who is now in the neighbourhood, may possibly interfere; in which case the Bey may have the mortification of seeing the flots de lys, in conjunction with the lion of St. Mark, and the crescent of Mahomet, displayed in triumph in his harbour.

Those African states were originally tributary to the grand signor, but they have long emancipated themselves from his yoke, and the Porte may possibly take advantage of this insult offered to its principal ally, to endeavour to recover its ancient dominion.

A letter from Paris, dated October 5, says, "A courier extraordinary arrived on the 2d, from Madrid, and announced that a galleon has entered the port of Cadiz, laden with six millions of piastres. She sailed from the Havannah the 24th of last May."

"The American states have sent orders to Mr. Jefferson, their minister plenipotentiary at the court of Versailles, to have a service of gilt plate immediately made, and to present it in their name to the comte de Vergennes, as an acknowledgement of the services that minister rendered them during the last war. This present will cost congress 120,000 livres.

"Letters from Pondicherry go so far as to say, that the inhabitants of that place testify the greatest wish of becoming English subjects. This inclination is become still stronger since the execution of the privileges granted to the new India company. It is certain that the Indian country is a mere solitude and a scene of destruction, since the dismembering of the four great districts of Elour, Regimenari Kartial and Monturangan."

B O S T O N, January 19.

Extra of a letter from an officer on the recruiting service, dated at Northampton, the 10th instant.

"I found, on my journey from Boston, in passing through Holden, Hardwick, Greenwich and Pelham, great part of their inhabitants much exasperated against government—and so jealous are they of every person passing through them that I was twice taken up as a spy, and had to produce my enlisting orders, &c. before I could undeceive them.

"Yesterday morning I fell in company with two men, who were on their way to visit their great leader, Shays;—after prying into my principle, they thought, to their great joy. I was friendly to their cause—and as I came from Boston, and could give some intelligence about the court party, they gave me an invitation to ride through Pelham, and visit their general.—As it was but little out of my way, I accepted it, and about 10 o'clock arrived at his cottage, situated between two very high mountains, and half a mile either way from any house—he received us kindly, but was suspicious of me, and had not the two men strongly plead in my behalf, I am conscious I should have undergone a rude examination. In conversation, Shays informed me, he expected the court party from below, to support the court at Worcester, the week after next; and that he had dispatched express into the different parts of the country to rally the people.—But he thought the court party would not dare to appear, if they knew of the strength of his party, which he assured me, consulted of the three western counties, except about 50 men, in Northampton and Hadley—but I find, on inquiry, that all the inhabitants of those two towns, except, are in favour of government.—He also said, he expected general Lincoln, whom he dreaded, but was ready for him—that he wished to have him take the ground first, in order that he (Shays) might cut off his retreat below, surround him and make his whole party prisoners. That he was not afraid as he was conscious he had done nothing to merit the frowns of government, or the resentment of individuals—but that he thought proper to keep guarded by a number of men every night.—He also expressed his highest disapprobation of the measures government had taken to secure Shattuck, &c. and that if they were condemned, there were plans laid to lay the town of Boston in ashes, which he thought could be easily executed; and that it was entirely owing to his unremitting exertions, that his men were prevented from doing it. And concluded by saying, that times would soon be better, as he was endeavouring to put matters on a footing, whereby every man

should enjoy his liberty, free from mercenary rulers, who study their own interest, in amassing large fortunes by extortion, rather than the good of their subjects, &c. Such was the drift of his conversation, as near as I can recollect—what the end will be I know not—However, the friends to government are preparing to oppose these insurgents.

"I took particular observation of Shays's house and its situation, and am of opinion, that had I a warrant, with three men, I could make a prisoner of him, and convey him safe to Boston."

[The above letter is from a gentleman of very good intelligence—The information it contains may be relied upon as authentic.]

P H I L A D E L P H I A, February 2.

The latest accounts from the western country inform us, that though the winter hitherto has been uncommonly severe in that quarter, yet the troops at the respective garrisons, have been remarkably healthy; that peace has generally prevailed, and that the Indians are by no means deficient in point of respect for the regular troops, having conducted themselves towards them in a friendly manner, but affected to hold the inhabitants, whom they call militia, in the greatest contempt and detestation.

Captain Hutchins, the geographer-general to the United States, still remains at Cox's fort; but as soon as he receives and arranges the returns of the different surveys that have been taken within the territorial lines of the United States, we are informed, he will set out for this city.

Feb 10 On the 14th ult. arrived at Newport, Rhode Island, the sloop Illinois, captain Story, 63 days from l'Orient.—On his passage, in lat. 36° 30' 70 leagues westward of the island of St. Mary, spoke an Algerine frigate of 28 guns on one deck, who ordered him to hoist out his boat and come on board. He made a disposition for hoisting out his boat until he got past her guns under her stern, and observing she had no stern chases, and he being very unwilling to go to Algiers, he thought best to try which vessel had the best heels by the wind; the corsair observing captain Story's design, wore ship, and fired at him to bring him to, till the sloop got out of the reach of the enemy's guns, when the corsair hauled down her Algerine colours, and hoisted French, made sail, and chased him five hours, in which time the sloop had gained two leagues of the frigate; the night approaching, she gave over the chase.

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

The ship Nonuch is lost on Ocracock inlet, the captain of which informs us of the following arrivals:

Charming Piggy, Rutherford, Dartmouth, Plauter, Anthon, Plymouth, Patowmack, White; Liberty, Outram; Nantes, Skinder; Charlotte, Lambert; Dragon, Hamilton; Neptune, Martin; Olive Branch, Leonard; New Ceres, Tindell; London, By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, January

15, 1787.

O R D E R E D, That the question for a committee to be appointed to prepare a message to the senate, desiring a conference to promote a plan for procuring the proportion of this state of the liquidated continental paper securities, and for the beneficial administration of the revenue of the state; the report from the conferees; with the proceeding on each, and the message from this house and senate relative to a conference, be published in the Maryland Gazette and Baltimore Journal.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

T H U R S D A Y, DECEMBER 21, 1786.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOURS,

O N consideration of a letter of the 1st of December instant from his excellency the governor of Virginia, this house are of opinion, that seven deputies ought to be appointed, by the joint ballot of both houses, to a convention to be held in the city of Philadelphia in the month of May next, for the purpose of revising the federal constitution; and this house are also of opinion, that five commissioners ought to be appointed, by the joint ballot of both houses, to meet commissioners from the commonwealth of Virginia, and Pennsylvania, and to communicate to them the regulations of commerce and duties proposed in this state, and to confer on such subjects as may concern the commercial interests of the said states, and are within the power of respective states.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

Which was read the first and second time, agreed to, and sent to the senate by Mr. Stone.

George Gale, Esq; from the senate, delivers to Mr. Speaker the following message:

By the S E N A T E, December 21, 1786.

GENTLEMEN,

WE cheerfully accede to the proposition contained in your message of this day by Mr. Stone, to appoint, by a joint ballot of both houses, seven deputies to meet the deputies from the other states in the convention proposed to be held in the city of Philadelphia in the month of May next.

This measure appears to us to be of the utmost importance, and most likely, with the least delay, to vest in the federal government those powers which are so necessary to give strength and stability to the union.

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As the deputies must be clothed with ample au-
thority, we think it would be proper, previously to
their appointment, to determine in a conference of
both houses the nature and extent of their powers.

The subject is important and delicate, and re-
quires the united wisdom of the legislature, and
cannot, in our judgments, be so well discussed in
any other manner as in a joint conference of both
houses. In the same conference it may likewise be
expedient to consider the propriety of appointing
five commissioners from this state, to meet the com-
missioners from the commonwealths of Virginia and
Pennsylvania, for the purpose of communicating the
regulations of commerce and duties proposed in
this state, and to confer on such subjects as may
concern the commercial interests of the said states.

We therefore propose a conference upon those
subjects, and if you accede to the proposition, we
will appoint three members to confer with such
members of your house, as you may think proper
to nominate for the purpose.

By order,

J. DORSEY, clk.

The following message being prepared, was sent
to the senate by Mr. Holmes.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December
22, 1786.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOURS,

THIS house, impressed with the propriety of a
conference on the subjects of your message of yester-
day by George Gale, Esquire, have appointed Mr.
Johnson, Mr. Stone, Mr. Chase, Mr. Pa. a, and
Mr. Wright, to confer with such persons as your
honours may think proper to appoint.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esq; from the se-
nate, delivers to Mr. Speaker the following mes-
sage:

By the SENATE, December 22, 1786.

GENTLEMEN,

WE have appointed Thomas Stone, Charles Car-
roll, of Carrollton, and William Temple, Esquires,
to meet, in conference, the gentlemen nominated in
your message by Mr. Holmes.

By order,

J. DORSEY, clk.

MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1787.

Mr Thomas Johnson, from the conference, brings
in and delivers to Mr. Speaker the following re-
port:

AT a meeting of the conferees of the senate and
house of delegates, present, from the senate, Tho-
mas Stone, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and
William Hemslay, Esquires; from the house of de-
legates, Thomas Johnson, Samuel Chase, William
Paca, John H. Stone, and Robert Wright, Esqrs.

IT is agreed, That the deputies appointed by
this state, or any three or more of them, be autho-
rized, on behalf of this state, to meet such deputies
as may be appointed and authorized by the other
states to assemble in convention at Philadelphia,
for the purpose of revising the federal system, and to
join with them in considering such alterations, and
farther provisions, as may be necessary to render the
federal constitution adequate to the exigencies of the
union, and in reporting such an act, for that pur-
pose, to the United States in Congress, as when a-
greed to by them, and duly confirmed by the several
states, will effectually provide for the same.

That the proceedings of the deputies, and any act
agreed to in the said convention, be reported by the
deputies to the next session of assembly.

Agreed, That five commissioners for this state,
be appointed, and that they, or any three or more
of them, be authorized to meet commissioners from
the states of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Delaware,
jointly or separately, and to communicate the regu-
lations of commerce and duties proposed by each
state, and to confer on such subjects as may concern
the commercial interests of the said states, and with-
in the power of the respective states. And, That
the meeting of commissioners be on the third
week of September next, and at such places as they
shall agree on. And, that their proceedings be re-
ported to the legislature of this state.

That the said commissioners be authorized to meet
the commissioners from the said states before the
time above mentioned, at such time and place as
may be agreed on.

Agreed, That the commissioners to be appointed
on behalf of this state, be directed to confer with the
commissioners of Virginia, and to concert with them
on proper plans for light-houses, and to agree
on proper places where such light houses ought to
be erected, and to take such measures, for com-
pleting this necessary work, as may be judged pro-
per; and that they report their proceedings to the
next general assembly.

By order,

R. SPRIGG, jun. clk.

Which was read.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1787.

The following question was propounded to the
house, viz.

That a committee be appointed to prepare a mes-
sage to the senate, desiring a conference, to promote
a plan for procuring the proportion of this state of
the liquidated continental paper securities, and for
the beneficial administration of the revenue of the
state.

ORDRED, That the said question be taken into
consideration on to-morrow morning.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1787.

Agreeably to the order of the day, on the second
reading the above question, the previous question
was called for and put. That the said question be
now put? The yeas and nays being called for by
Mr. Chase appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messieurs De Butts, Hopewell,
Miller, B. Worthington, Taney, Fitzhugh, Gra-
hame, Gantr, Dent, Turner, M'Pherson, Stone,
Gale, Stewart, Polk, Shaw, Patson, Steele, Wal-
lace, Matthews, Bravard, Digges, Henry, T. John-
son, Walker, Hollingsworth. 26

NEGATIVE. Messieurs Parkins, J. Johnson,
Wright, Harwood, N. Worthington, Chase, Owings,
Cockey, Ridgely, Sherwood, Stevens, R. Bond, F.
Bowie, R. Bowie, Quynn, Jennings, Paca, John
Seney, P. Mitchell, Faw, Manz, Norris, J. Bond,
Love, Wheeler, Lockerman, Hardcastle, M'Mechen,
Cellars, Funk, Cromwell, Burges, Oneale, Holmes,
Nichols. 35

So it was determined in the negative.

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

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

Samuel Hale (2), Jeremiah T. Chase, John Joseph
Combes, Mary Colly, Hugh Chapman, Thomas Chapman,
Annapolis; Thomas Crack Is., Port-Tobacco; William
Cooke, Prince George's county; Patrick Carberry,
Clement's Bay; Noelle Crawford, Dauphin
county, N. America.

Mr. Davidson, William Dancer, Hugh Donnelly,
Annapolis; Amy Dawlon, and Co. Talbot county;
Philip Darrell, Fletch Dorlett, Patuxent.

John Gibson, John Galloway, Annapolis; Samuel
Garrison (1), Lump Hill.

Daniel Kennedy, Annapolis; John Hyndman, Pig
Point; Melchior Heriot, Somerset county; Philip
Hodgkin, Nottingham; Edward Hall, Queen Anne's
county; Thomas Harwood (3), Lower Maribrough.

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

Jones Kennedy, Talbot county.

Henry Lowes, Somerset; Samuel Lane, Pig-Point;
Horace Lane, Calvert county.

John Muie, Cambridge; William Mann, Pig-
Point; Michael McBryde and Roxburgh, Somerset
county.

Lawrence McNeale, Edward Olmond, Annapolis.

Richard Potts, William Pinkney, Gasham Pattan,
Annapolis.

John Rogers, Nathaniel Richardson, Annapolis.

Thomas Stone, Annapolis; Henry Speke, Charles
county; Major Snowdon, Prince-George's county;

Hugh Sherwood, Oxford; Sannah Somerville, Joseph
Sim, Patuxent; Thomas and R. G. Smith, Francis
town, Chester-town.

William Tate, Annapolis; John Thomas, Mary-
land; John Turner, South Milford, America.

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

F. GREEN, D. P.M.

Annapolis, Maryland, February 16, 1787.

JOHN ANDREW, Esq; of the kingdom of Great-
Britain, having been specially authorized and ap-
pointed, pursuant to the directions of an act of the Bri-
tish parliament, to repair to the United States of Amer-
ica, for the purpose of inquiring and examining into
such facts and circumstances, as may be material for the
better ascertaining the several claims which have been
presented under the authority of the act now in force,
or any former act, for losses sustained during the late war
in America, in consequence of attachment to the Bri-
tish government; and the same having been duly no-
tified in letters from his excellency John Adams, Esq; the
minister plenipotentiary resident at the court of Lon-
don, to the honourable the minister for foreign affairs,
as also to his excellency the governor of this state.

HEREFORE such inquiry and examination
generally, and in different parts, in all cases, for the pur-
pose above mentioned, is at this time instituted in the
state of Maryland; and of this, all persons any way
concerned on behalf of themselves, or their friends, to
manifest and make evident the real bona fide amount in
value of the actual losses sustained in this state, are
brought to the attention of the legislature of this state.

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

S C H E M E

O F A

L O T T E R Y,

FOR the disposal of a large and valuable collection
of Books, consisting of three thousand and eight
volumes in folio, quarto, octavo and duodecimo, by
the most esteemed authors, in Agriculture, Astrono-
my, Arithmetic, Biography, Chemistry, Commerce;
Divinity, Gardening, Geometrical, History, Urbanity;
Law, Military Affairs, Mathematics, Medicine, Phi-
losophy, Navigation, Painting, Poems, Physic, Rheto-
ric, Surgery, Voyages, Travels, Plays, Novels, Mag-
azines, Literary Journals, &c. &c.

1 Prize of 500 Dollars, is 500 Dollars;
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Anne-Arundel county, January 16, 1787.
To be SOLD, by the subscriber, at his dwelling
house, on Saturday the 17th of March next,
SUNDAY valuable negroes and stock, amongst the
stock is a very fine breeding mare, now with foal
by Sweeper, and two colts got by high bred horses out
of the above mare. The terms will be made known
on the day of sale, by

HENRY MAY.

Harford county, state of Maryland, February 10,
1787

To be S O L D,

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

GEORGE PATTERSON, administrator.

Annapolis, February 10, 1787.

For S A L E,

The Schooner SPEEDWELL,

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

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

Annapolis January 16, 1787.

THE subscribers most earnestly request their culti-
vators who are in arrears with them, to pay off
their several accounts as soon as possible; without this
is done, their friends will easily see they cannot carry
on the business with that advantage to their customers
and themselves, which a ready money or short credit trade
is capable of; most of the articles they deal in are ready
money articles, and the rest they cannot procure but
upon very short credit; they therefore hope their
friends will take the matter into consideration, and
discharge their balances. They have very urgent de-
mands upon them which must be discharged on or before
the first day of March next, and those of their
customers who are in arrears, and do not assist them
before that time, it is hoped will not consider it un-
reasonable to expect a payment in full at that period,
which will greatly oblige their obedient servants,

MAYBURY and SMITH.

4 X

Charles county, February 4, 1787.

WE, the subscribers, hereby give notice to all
whom it may concern, that on Friday the 16th
day of March, in the year 1787, between the hours of
10 o'clock in the morning and 3 o'clock in the after-
noon of that day, at the house of Ignatius Simpson, in
Charles town, commonly called Port-Tobacco, in
Charles county, we intend to take the deposition of
several witnesses in order to establish the last will and
testament of our late father Notley Maddocke, de-
ceased, and to establish our right and title to the lands
and tenements, whereof we are now possessed.

**NOTLEY MADDOCKE,
HENRY MADDOCKE.**

2 X

Calvert county, February 9, 1787.

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

GAVIN HAMILTON SMITH.

October 18, 1786.

Wanted immediately,

As an overseer,

AMAN that is well acquainted with the manage-
ment of a number of negroes, and understands
farming; none need apply that cannot be well recom-
mended; with or without a family will be immaterial;
good encouragement will be given to a man that un-
derstands his business. Inquire of the Printers.

ALEXANDRIA, JANUARY 1, 1787.

THE subscriber will take an APPRENTICE TO
PHYSIC AND SURGERY.

4 X

JAMES CRAIK, sen.

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

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

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

Maryland and Virginia each 60 cavalry, making 120; That the pay and allowances to the troops to be raised by this resolve, be the same as established by the act of congress of the 1st April, 1785;" and,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5th. The period of redemption of the principal sums subscribed to the above loan, shall be on the last day of December 1788, and the same shall be paid in gold or silver coin, to the parties or their legal representatives. Provided always, That a right be referred to the United States of paying off the same at any period subsequent to the last day of December, 1787, giving public notification of such their intention throughout the several states, at least one month previous thereto.

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

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

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

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

**BOARD of TREASURY
of the UNITED STATES.**

November 20, 1786.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Per 100 rations.

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

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

November 15, 1786.

NO T I C E is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, to pass a law to enable her to sell and dispose of a tract of land in Worcester county, known by the name of Philip's Adventure.

HANNAH BISHOP.