

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 3, 1787.

To the HONOURABLE the SPEAKER of the HOUSE of DELEGATES.

THE propriety of addressing the following lines to you, Sir, will appear from the nature and importance of the subject on which they treat. You are placed at the head of one branch of our legislature; of that branch, whose attention the ensuing remarks may most properly lay claim to. The more immediate representatives of the people, are by many supposed to be the more immediately interested in their concerns. I shall not contest the point. At present I feel myself willing to acquiesce in it, and therefore adopt this mode of divulging my sentiments on a question, and matter as interesting as any that can be proposed, or happen, in an established government; I mean the interference of the collective body of the people in affairs of legislation. Without troubling you, Sir, with further preamble, I shall immediately enter on the subject.

Doctor Swift, in one of his Irish tracts, exposes the absurdity of those writers, who were daily publishing their thoughts on the affairs of Ireland, and who extracted their reasons, and examples from the histories of other countries, applying them to a nation, totally different from these countries, in government, situation, and circumstances. In another tract he says, "of the like nature are innumerable errors committed by crude and short thinkers, who reason upon general topics, without the least allowance for the most important circumstances, which quite alter the nature of the case."

The former of these observations I shall venture to apply to those writers, and talkers amongst us, who are constantly quoting the practice of the people of England, and the sentiments of those authors, who have confined their speculations to the British government, and of course are only applicable to the particular case, and situation of that country.

The authors who have treated of the British constitution, have attributed all the danger, to which that government is exposed, to those branches of the legislature, who do not receive their delegation from the people; that is, to the influence they may obtain over their representatives, by means of which, they will be able to carry matters according to their wishes, and having from their exalted situation in the state, a separate interest from the commonalty of the nation, they will use this influence to increase their grandeur, and benefit themselves to the injury, perhaps to the ruin of the main body of the people.

Lord Bolingbroke carries this idea with him throughout his remarks on the history of England, and frequently repeats it in his dissertation on parties. To this source he refers all the dangers arising to that constitution. In the earlier part of the English history, that is, soon after the Norman conquest, he observes, "that the king, the barons, the clergy, were all in reality enemies to public liberty. Their party, were so many factions in the nation, &c. &c." This opposition of interest between the people, and those branches of the legislature, who were independent of them in their legislative capacity, and the continual attempts of the latter, at, and before that period, and frequently since, especially in the reigns of the house of Stuart, to carry those points, which were favourable to their particular, but unfavourable to the general interest and liberty of the nation, required the strictest attention of the people to their affairs, and a continual watchfulness over their representatives, lest they should be made a party in their measures. Notwithstanding every caution on their side, this was sometimes effected, as we observe in the reign of Richard the 2d. "who procured a packed parliament of men imposed on the shires and towns by his authority, wholly managed by court favourites, and which bent all its endeavours to destroy the liberties and privileges of the people." The consequence of which was, that having no hopes from parliament, they flocked to the first standard, which was set up against the king.

More than one instance of this kind occurs in the history of England. Those branches of the constitution, and more particularly the kingly one, having views inconsistent with the general good and welfare, have made repeated attempts to enlarge their authority, and to erect their grandeur, upon the debasement of the commons. The constant warnings that have been given by patriots and writers on these subjects; the dangers they have exposed; their calls upon the people to be upon their guard, recommending and supporting their occasional interposition, has arisen from this, "that there was a power, or powers at work, who having interests and

views opposed to theirs, were concerting measures, which, if they succeeded, their liberties and rights must certainly fall a sacrifice.

We know that by the constitution of Great-Britain the king has not only an equal authority in matters of legislation, with the other branches of parliament, but that the whole executive power is lodged in his hands. He is also the head of the church, and the fountain of honour. Appointments to offices, to titles, and to clerical dignities, with his other prerogatives, renders him a person so formidable, that he may well be esteemed a danger to the government over which he is placed. The nobility, who with him are distinguished from the rest of the citizens of the state, though not with equal pre-eminence; who derived their distinctions from him, and who are daily increasing, and may be increased on special occasions, to promote monarchical, or aristocratical designs, for they are frequently allied; the nobility, I say, with the dignified clergy, who form no inconsiderable part of the house of lords, may become instruments in his hands to effect the worst of purposes, for that may truly be esteemed the worst of all purposes, which has for its aim, the sufferings and debasement of many, to promote the grandeur, or pleasure of a few.

I speak the language of one, who is interested in the fate of the governed, whatever may be said by those, who pronounce themselves patriots, or the patrons of liberty. I am interested in equal freedom and equal rights, and I know that what-ever tends to injure, or destroy a free government, injures or destroys both.

Under such a constitution as I have above described, (and such an one the British constitution is) let me be permitted to repeat the idea of these writers, that there is a necessity, a constant necessity, for the people to watch over, and occasionally to interpose in the conduct of those, whom they appoint to represent their part in the legislature of the government. Their liberty, their property depends upon the conduct of this branch. This branch is in constant danger of the influence of the other branches, who have often shewn themselves, and therefore may always be supposed to be, enemies to its freedom, and by consequence inimical to the interests of those who appoint it.

This, Sir, is true of the English government; but what has this to do with us? Have we a king armed with powers, equal to those of the king of England? Have we a house of lords created, and supplied with members, in the same manner, and having the same privileges as the house of lords in Great-Britain?

These questions may be unnecessary, but the following one may not be so. Is either branch of our legislature possessed of, or does it pretend to powers, to authority, or privileges in any way similar to the above? Are they not both taken from the common body of citizens, and do they not return to their former situation, at the expiration of the periods of their appointment? If any little consequence, or dignity (for power is out of the question, except such as is conferred by the constitution) attend their station, are they not lost, when the members depart from office, and return to the degree of private citizens? It may be imagined by many, that even these questions are unnecessary. I myself should deem them so, had not, to say the least of it, a groundless alarm been given, and attempted to be spread against one branch of our legislature. The motives of those, who have been instrumental in giving and spreading this alarm, I will not pretend to judge of; but of this I am sure, if these persons succeed in their endeavours, their success will prove more injurious to the constitution and government of the state, than any mischiefs they in their proper senses can apprehend, or that they can with any shew of reason point out, should the worst they pretend to fear, and expect, take place.

If there is a distinction made by the constitution, in favour of either branch of the legislature, it is made, Sir, in favour of the one, over which you preside. I allude to the privilege of originating money bills. This power if not exerted at all, or if not used in time, or improperly used, may prove of considerable injury to the government, and of course to its citizens. But this distinction, I have observed belongs to the house of delegates.

Let me suppose a case or two, which I sincerely hope may never happen, and of which there can be little danger, when we consider how abhorrent they are to the spirit of our constitution, every part of which inculcates the ideas of equality, and general good, and enjoins these observances on those, who may have any thing to do in the administration of public affairs. The cases I mean, are derived from

the consideration of the privilege, mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

Money, as Mr Hume, I think, observes, is not one of the springs of government, but it is the oil, that keeps all the wheel in an easy, and even motion, without which they would soon be clogged, and the whole machine would become irregular, and disordered. Should that branch, which possesses the sole power of originating bills to levy money on the people, omit on some account or other, to prepare the necessary supplies in proper season, for instance in order to gain time to carry a favourite point; should a stop be put to all public business, let the importance be ever so great, or the occasion ever so pressing, if a particular measure proposed, was not immediately acceded to by the other branch; should these things, however improbable, happen, it is obvious that much mischief might arise to the public from such proceedings. There are few matters of any consequence transacted by the general assembly, with which the raising of money on the people, is not connected. The extent of that privilege is evident from this consideration. Let it be supposed, that a congress makes the most pressing application to the government for troops and money, to defend the frontiers of the states, which are plundered and wasted, and whose inhabitants are tortured and sacrificed, by a savage merciless enemy; let it be supposed however improbable, that that branch of the legislature, which has the keeping of the public purse, should neglect or refuse to untie the strings of it, because an immediate acquiescence in some of its schemes or propositions does not take place; it is no difficult matter to conceive in such a case, the mischiefs that this conduct might occasion. But cases of this nature, Sir, are so unlikely to happen from an abuse of that privilege, that an apprehension of danger from this quarter, would be a needless concern.

The absolute difference I have endeavoured to point out, between our constitution, and that of Great-Britain, must necessarily impress on the mind of a citizen of this state, who reflects at all, ideas, and principles, suitable to that distinction, and the propriety of pursuing a conduct formed upon the peculiar circumstances, and situation of this constitution. We are now independent of that government in our persons. Let us be independent in our minds. A senseless clamour founded upon principles, though granted to be true in themselves, the observance of which has become unnecessary with us, by the change that has taken place, may, which would most probably be attended with pernicious effects, ought to be, and will no doubt be disregarded, and despised, by every reasonable, considerate man. What then, Sir, must we think of the head or heart of that man, who feeling, or feigning a patriotic concern for the liberties and interests of his fellow-citizens, would involve his country in discord and confusion, or what might in its consequence prove as bad, would destroy the constitution, under the stale popular pretence of preferring and exercising the rights of its citizens? Should it proceed from a defective head, he might be pitied and pardoned; but a faulty heart would deserve neither commiseration, or mercy. If there be so deluded, or so abandoned a character, let those who know him, make the application.

I am aware of the noise that has been, and will continue to be sounded in the ears of every listener, against the doctrine I support. But if he will reflect as well as listen, the delusion must quickly vanish. A general assembly composed of freemen and equals, not elevated above their constituents, but by their own deliberate choice, and that only for short periods, unprivileged by distinct personal rights or rank, can never in a mind untainted by prejudice, and not disempowered by faction, be compared to a British parliament, headed by a British king. Principles and practice in the one government, can only in such minds be adopted, as a rule of conduct in the other.

But let us, Sir, take this subject up on a more general scale. The foregoing remarks are confined to a particular case. Reasons that are applicable to every government, and that arise out of the nature of the thing ought, and will be with men of sense, and political integrity, decisive.

Mr. Locke in his treatise on civil government, describing the nature and extent of legislative power, says, "that it is the supreme power of the commonwealth, and that nothing has the power of law but what it shall appoint pursuant to its trust. This power is limited to the public good. A power to

* See the resolution of congress for raising a troop of light horse in the state of Maryland, 20 October, 1786.

preserve, and not to destroy," proceeding upon these principles, he says, "that in a constituted commonwealth, (by which he means all established governments) there can be but *one* supreme power, which is the legislature, to which all the rest are, and must be subordinate. When this power abuses its trust, so as to become dangerous to the safety and security of the people, there is a supreme power in the people, to remove or alter the legislature; and thus the community perpetually retains a supreme power of saving themselves from the attempts, and designs of any body, even of the legislators, whenever they shall be so foolish, or so wicked as to lay, and carry on designs, against the liberties and properties of the subject." In all cases where this may happen, Mr. Locke puts it upon the principle of self-preservation, that the collective body of the people can properly interfere. It is true he does not mention such acts of the legislature as have not this mischievous tendency; but from the whole of his arguments, it is apparent, that he meant to confine this power of the people to desperate cases; nay, he even supposes a dissolution of government, where they can with propriety exercise their supreme authority. In that situation they recover the delegated power, and may act as they think will be most conducive to their present and future welfare. But I will use his own words, "the community may be said in this respect to be always the supreme power, but not as considered under any form of government, because this power of the people can never take place, till the government be dissolved."

Now it may not be amiss, Sir, to make a short comparison between our own constitution, and the foregoing positions. The fourth article of the declaration of rights, which has been often quoted for a different purpose says, "that whenever the ends of government are perverted, and liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the people may, and ought of right to reform the old, or establish a new government."

Mr. Locke says, "that where the legislative trust is abused, so as to become dangerous to the safety and security of the people, in that case they may remove or alter the legislature." So far it will be admitted on all hands, that they agree. But it is contended, that under the nature of a trust, the people have a right to interfere and direct their trustees in all cases where they shall be inclined so to do. It is observable in the above quotation, that Mr. Locke makes use of the word *trust*, and considers the members of all legislative bodies as trustees; but he draws no such inference from these principles. His inference, drawn from the nature, the use and extent of the power delegated is, that in every case, where the legislative body acts within, or does not exceed that power, the people cannot with propriety interfere, but that their right of interposition accrues upon such an abuse of trust, as endangers their safety and security. There is such a consonancy between the words and principles of the constitution, and those of this author, that it is evident to me the framers of it had him in view, when that article was drawn, and that the same spirit influenced them, that dictated his opinions.

On the subject of resistance, Mr. Locke compares the case of the legislature to that of a private trustee, who is accountable to the person conferring the trust, and concludes, that the people have in like manner a right to judge when those they depute, have violated the trust reposed in them, but he confines this to the case of resistance to arbitrary power. In the same chapter he says, "the power that every individual gave to the society, when he entered into it, can never revert to the individuals again, as long as the society lasts, but will always remain in the community; because without this, there can be no community, no commonwealth, which is contrary to the original agreement; so also, when the society hath placed the legislative in any assembly of men, to continue in them and their successors, the legislative can never revert to the people whilst that government lasts; because having provided a legislative power to continue for ever, they have given up their political power to the legislative, and cannot resume it. But if they have set limits to the duration of their legislative, and made this supreme power in any person or assembly, only temporary; or else when by the miscarriages of those in authority, it is forfeited; upon the forfeiture, or at the determination, it reverts to the society, and the people have a right to act as supreme, and continue the legislative in themselves; or erect a new form, or under the old form place it in new hands as they think good." Thus it appears according to Mr. Locke's doctrine, that when the collective body of the people have entrusted legislative power to an assembly to continue for ever, they give up their political power to that body, and cannot resume it, but when it is forfeited by miscarriages; nor can it ever revert to the people, whilst that government lasts. He makes the case the same with temporary governments so long as they endure; for upon their determination, or forfeiture, the supreme power, he says, reverts to the society. The power is exactly the same in both, whilst it continues, that is, *supreme*, and only differs as to duration. But what does he mean by the word *miscarriages*? This we shall discover by comparing the present with a former quotation, of the same author. In this he asserts that the legislative authority is forfeited by miscarriages, and also, that this authority can never revert to the people, whilst the government lasts, therefore the miscarriages must be of such a nature,

as to occasion a dissolution of government. What conduct then in the legislature is it, that occasions a dissolution of government? Why such a conduct, says he in a former passage, as is dangerous to the safety and security of the people.

Another question, Sir, occurs in this place, which is an important one. What is meant by the people's giving up their political power, and having no right to resume it? Their political power here, as I understand it, is their right of legislation. Well, if as according to Mr. Locke, this is given up, will they have a right to direct, and to require that their directions shall be obeyed? I will not pretend to be positive, but in my apprehension this is not a real retumption of the legislative power, as some people may perhaps imagine, ought at least to be called in the style of the civilians a *quasi*-retumption; and their effects, I apprehend, will be nearly the same. I confine myself to those powers of the legislature, which are constitutional. If these be exceeded or abused, the people have a power superior to instruction, a right of compulsion; the weight of which, I sincerely hope tyranny may ever feel, whether it appears in the shape of a monarch, or of a general assembly.

Mr. Locke probably reflected, for he was not a crude and short thinker, that there might be danger to a government from anarchy and licentiousness, as well as from an abuse of legislative authority. He meant to calculate his system, so as to prevent both. A constitution established on the principles of freedom and equality, not to be violated on the one hand, by those who were appointed to the execution of it, or to be infringed or rendered useless, by the rest of the society, might appear to him a scheme more beneficial to the whole, than that system, which being made secure on one side, was left open to invasion on the other.

Dr. Rutherford, in his institutes of natural law, makes a distinction between the constitutional and natural rights of the people; which he applies to all governments however composed. This distinction he founds upon the opinion of Grotius. That body with which the sovereign power is lodged, or the legislature of the community, he considers as independent of the collective body of the people, so long as it continues to act in conformity with the constitution, and commits no violation of the rights of the citizens. I will cite his own words in his comment upon the opinion of Grotius. "The point that he, Grotius, wants to establish is, that unless in perfectly democratical societies there is in some one man, or in some body of men, within the society, a civil despotic power lodged, which though it is originally derived from the collective body of the people, is exercised afterwards so far independently of them, as not to be subject to any constitutional restraints from that body. Despotic power is a bad name indeed, because it is commonly used to convey the notion of what is arbitrary and tyrannical. But this bad meaning will be taken off, if we call it civil despotism, which is the civil power originally inherent in the community or collective body itself, but entrusted by their consent either express or tacit, with the governing part of each community." In this case he says, "the people have no constitutional right to restrain or punish those governors, who are entrusted by them with this power. But then, where the constitution is broken, or where the constitutional governors pretend to, and make use of, a power which does not belong to them, a power of causelessly and arbitrarily oppressing the people, which is no part of civil power; our author as far as appears, does not contend, that in these circumstances the people have no natural right of doing themselves justice. And certainly we ought very carefully to distinguish between a constitutional right in the people to interfere in the affairs of government, to direct or restrain the legislative and executive bodies in the exercise of the power, that is entrusted with such bodies, and a natural right in the people to maintain the constitution, as it was at first settled, when any attempts are made to alter it; to resume the legislative and executive power, when the constitution has been broken; or to defend themselves against all unsocial or unconstitutional oppression."

The only remark I shall make on the foregoing passage is this, that Grotius, and after him his commentator, extends the doctrine laid down to all kinds of governments, whether the supreme authority be lodged in one person, or in a body of men. There is an exception with respect to societies perfectly democratical. But the import of that exception is, that in those societies there is no *separate* body, that possesses those powers. The reason is obvious, because in perfectly democratical societies, the people at large, or the collective body is the legislative power. This body is possessed of supreme power, but that power is not delegated, or exercised under any particular constitutional form.

To illustrate, and confirm these principles, I will cite one passage more, out of hundreds that might be produced, from the last mentioned author, and if I do not grossly misconceive his meaning, it will be considered, I think, pretty much to the point, "Whether the supreme governing body consists of a single person, as in monarchies, or of a number of persons, as in other forms of government; if we were to consider it as a trustee or deputy for the people, that holds the trust or deputation precariously, and has no right conferred upon it by being appointed to this office; the people would then be authorized judges of the behaviour of this supreme body; ne-

thing, which they determined about its behaviour, could be wrong; they might remove it from its office for every fault, or for every suspicion, or even without any fault or any suspicion at all. But the governing part of a civil society, whilst it is a trustee for the general benefit, is not a precarious trustee, that has no right of its own, and holds at the will of the part, which is governed. Its power is limited, indeed by the purposes of social union; so that the people are not in subjection to it, and may lawfully resist it, when it counteracts these purposes. But it has a right to this limited power, and cannot be justly deprived of it without cause, or be lawfully resisted in the exercise of it."

Supported by such authorities as these, I think I maintain a good cause, when I allege, that the interposition of the people, to use the most gentle term, in the ordinary matters of legislation, is improper, and is only useful and necessary, when according to the words and spirit of our constitution, "the ends of government are perverted, and liberty manifestly endangered." The names of a Locke, and a Rutherford, in the cause of reason and liberty, will surely outweigh the pompous, and often seditious harangues of a turbulent declaimer, the puny observations of a political scribbler, or the shameless assertions of a publisher of spurious extracts of letters.

But, Sir, it may be asked, for the most trivial questions are sometimes asked, are the people to stand tamely by, and see their rights violated, and their interests sacrificed? I answer *no*, they are not to stand tamely by, and see this going on. When they feel, or are fully convinced of this, they have not only a right, but it is their duty as men, and freemen, to rouse, and make the delinquents feel the full weight of their power and resentment. But before this be done, they ought to feel, or be fully convinced. A settled disposition in the legislature, or a part of it, to oppress, confirmed by act, should be the beacon to warn them of their danger, and to light them to revenge.

Now, Sir, I appeal to the good sense, and to the cool reflection of my fellow citizens. Is ours a constitution of such a frame, as to keep them in continual alarm for their rights and interests, which those constitutions justly do, where the liberty of the people being constantly in danger, ought to be guarded by constant attention, and watchfulness? Or does our constitution require their interference, but when, according to its express words, "the ends of government are perverted, and liberty manifestly endangered?" I have repeated these words often. They cannot be too often repeated. They, at the same time, point out the evil, and direct to the remedy.

Mr. Locke's opinion of such a government as ours is, "that there is not much to be feared, where the assemblies are variable, whose members, upon the dissolution of the assembly, are subjects under the common laws, equally with the rest. When the legislature have made laws, the members being separated again, they are themselves subject to the laws they have made; which is a new and near tie upon them, to take care, that they make them for the public good." It ought not to be forgotten, that the authors last mentioned were the chief pillars upon which we supported the late revolution, and upon which our government is erected. To discard them now, when that is established, would be nothing less than to destroy the foundation, when the superstructure is raised, and upon which it can only be supported with credit and stability.

My intention, Sir, is to impress a veneration for the constitution under which I live. I wish to preserve the powers and independency of the whole legislature, and of each branch of it, entire and unimpaired. This wish, I trust, is the wish of a good citizen, and a good subject. And I know no other way of effecting this, than by keeping in view and practice the principles I have endeavoured to inculcate.

I shall make no comparison, Sir, between the senate and the house of delegates; nor shall I say any thing of the appeal of the latter body to the people. Although I think the measure wrong, I do not condemn those concerned in it. I have had the honour of serving with several of those gentlemen, and I am well satisfied they were actuated by the best of motives; the interest of the state. My view is to combat, and if I can, to eradicate opinions that I think mischievous. Should there be a single exception to what I have just acknowledged; should any part of this address affect any entertainer, or circulator of these opinions, it is not my fault. Perhaps upon fairly examining his own bosom, he will find me blameless. But, Sir, I have already intruded too much upon your patience. Let my apology be, and I know you will admit it, the importance of the subject. Believe me, Sir, with all due respect to your station, and person.

A CONSTITUENT.

TO THE AUTHOR OF CERTAIN LATE PUBLICATIONS IN THE BALTIMORE JOURNAL.

SUFFER me, Sir, to recommend to your serious consideration, the subject of the foregoing address. I assure you there is not a man in the state of Maryland, to whom I can with more sincerity offer this recommendation. The author of it delayed the publication, in a great measure, on your private account. He knew, that, as all your actions are attended with a peculiar éclat, you would be the more pleased with this notice, on account of the manner

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Now a word or two, Sir, on my own private account; although I confess that Mr. Carroll, or even Mr. C. on his private account, is a subject not very interesting to the public.

You honoured me, Sir, with your notice in a couple of publications in the Baltimore Journal. But as my name was there connected with the subject of the preceding address, I chuse to connect them, in returning the compliment. Otherwise, Sir, you should have heard from me sooner.

You there asserted, that I was the carrier of a paper, said to be drawn up by Judge Hanson. You came nearer the truth in this assertion, than it seems, you usually do. I confess, I offered the paper to three persons, one of whom I designedly carried it to; it was by accident, I offered it to the others. You allege, that I was always against paper money, and that I declined standing a candidate for Anne-Arundel county on that account. My aversion to paper money, I assure you, Sir, whatever you may suspect, arises from a conviction of its pernicious quality at this time. That I declined standing a candidate for Anne-Arundel county, on that account, is true, for I found that was the principle, upon which the election would turn. The people of Anne-Arundel should not have my avowed, or implied assent, to assist in an act, that I thought injurious to the interest of the state. Is this a good principle, or not? If a good one, believe me, Sir, the man who acts upon it, is more worthy of a trust, public, or private, than the one, who will equivocate; who will sacrifice the conviction of his mind to caprice, or ambition. I may be thought vain, but I know, I am sincere. It is not my intention to cast the least imputation upon those gentlemen, who accepted of a seat upon the terms proposed. I believe they acted upon the same principle, though upon a different opinion. You would insinuate that my conduct in this affair proceeded not from conviction, but that a seat in the senate, was the object I had in view. Had you imputed the part I acted to principle, I should have been surprised indeed. Your intimation, I trust, will not be received as proof, but will rather be ascribed to that temper of mind, which, when opposed, will damn without distinction, or charity. It seems too, that Mr. Carroll, of Carrollton, proposed me as a senator, but did not ballot for me. This is a fact, it is not in my power to deny, and I should imagine, as little in your power to assert. Also that I busied myself in the election of the city of Annapolis. And can you seriously upbraid me with busying myself in an election? However properly the charge might come from others, surely it is preposterous from you. But this subject is irksome to me, and must be tiresome to the reader.

A few words, Sir, with respect to yourself. I have an acknowledgment to make to you. That you have been serviceable to the public, I sincerely believe, and that you are capable of being highly so, I also believe. I wish I could connect your capacity with your conduct, in a way honourable to yourself, and beneficial to your country. A late instance has convinced me, that they are not always united upon these principles. I knew, Sir, you had many enemies, but was willing to believe, that this arose rather from the licentiousness of your tongue, than the depravity of your heart. I do not entirely discard the belief, but find I have a considerable error to correct.

If, at one of those moments when your heart glows with patriotism, when that virtue rages in your breast in all its fury, you shall think proper to attack the doctrine laid down above, permit me to suggest to you a few topics, worthy of your attention and pen. Do not attempt to prove a general right, for that will be of little service; but prove the propriety, the utility of the exercise of such a right in the common course of legislation; prove, that both, or either branch of our legislature, have not that *near* tie upon them, mentioned by Mr. Locke, to promote the general good; but above all prove, that busy, artful, contriving men will not take advantage of such a right, to carry points, in which the interest of the state will be the last thing consulted.

You are sensible Sir, that, on a recent occasion, you promised success to one party, and threatened it to the other. But you find yourself deceived; therefore be cautious. The conduct of the citizens of this state has convinced you, or ought to convince you, that they act upon liberal principles; that when they have conferred a trust, they will not waver, or at any infirmation, censure their trustees, or withdraw their confidence. Keeping in view the great objects of government, peace, and security, they will not countenance an invasion of the constitution, nor will they themselves lessen, or invade the trust, unless the terms upon which it was granted, have been violated.

They know, Sir, that the principles upon which the late revolution was accomplished, give force and energy to good government, whilst they are destructive of tyranny and oppression. The same sentiments that make a freeman, go to the composition of a subject. They may be separated in idea, but must for ever remain united in practice. The gene-

ral sentiment gives weight to this observation—The citizens of Maryland have evinced to the world, that they have the spirit to strike at a tyrant, but will never aim a blow at the constitution of their country. To command, and to obey, are the counterparts of the great scheme of social union. They are both essential to preserve, and to obtain the ends of civil liberty. An abuse of the former is usually called *tyranny*, of the latter *faction*. Remember, Sir, that it is the part of a GOOD CITIZEN not only to AVOID but OPPOSE both. I shall conclude without making an appeal to your feelings on a late trying occasion. If you possess a common portion of sensibility, you need not be reminded of its power, if devoid of it, the appeal will be unnecessary. I am, Sir, with the esteem you merit,

NICHOLAS CARROLL.

PARIS, January 25.

THE king has published a circular letter, addressed to such of his opulent subjects as profess themselves friends to the country and humanity, inviting them to contribute towards the expence of erecting four hospitals in the city of Paris. Such as subscribe 10,000 livres, will have their names engraved upon a brass plate, as a testimony to future generations that there were people of philanthropic minds, who delighted in establishing an asylum for the reception of the unfortunate. The sovereign and his august family propose to contribute liberally towards the four hospitals. There is doubtless great merit in imitating the conduct of the English, through whose patriotic subscriptions great numbers of useful and benevolent establishments have been formed in all parts of the country of that philosophic people.

LONDON, February 12.

The four regiments of foot which had been ordered for Ireland, and countermanded, have received orders still to continue under preparation to embark for foreign service. One of them (complete both officers and men) we hear is to go to Quebec, to reinforce the garrisons in the province of Canada, according to a request which has been received from lord Dorchester, the governor-general of the British dominions in North-America, who has written home by a late conveyance, signifying, that in the present situation of affairs, and the deranged state of the government of the United States of America, in that quarter, it is highly necessary all the British posts should be complete.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated January 17, says, "A French ship has just arrived from Algiers, the captain of which brings advice, that two corsairs had come into the port the day before his sailing, and had brought in with them a large American vessel from Bolton, laden with naval stores, a large quantity of tobacco, and some rum, bound to Cadix. The officers and crew were immediately landed, and sent up the country, and the vessel was hauled close to the shore, for the purpose of unlading her immediately. The French captain could only learn, that upon being hailed by the Algerines, and desired to show the necessary papers, the Americans refused, and bore away, but was soon come up with by the corsairs, and after a stout resistance, was taken, and brought in as above."

Mr. Adams the American ambassador has had several conferences with the secretaries of state, since the receipt of the last dispatches from Mr. Temple, his majesty's envoy at New York; and it is the report, that the arrangement of the articles of a commercial treaty between Great-Britain and America is very near being completed.

We hear that the French have made the ports of Tobago free, in order to obstruct the trade of Grenada, and to crush its rising intercourse with the Spanish Main and Trinidad. The same court has also made the port of Martinico free, for the purpose of supporting the few merchants who have had resolution to keep their stations in that colony.

The Emperor of Morocco has sent to the State of America a letter, of which we here give a literal translation:

In the name of God! Mahomet, Ben-Abdala! Most illustrious Congress of America!

We have received your letter by the hands of your ambassador, and perused its contents with all due attention. We have remarked therein, the inclination you express of concluding with us a treaty of peace. To this we have willingly assented, and even ratified the plan, such as you have proposed, by setting thereto our imperial seal. Wherefore, we have from that very moment, given strict command to the captains of our ports, to protect and assist all ships under American colours, and, in short, to shew them every favour due to the most friendly powers; being fully determined to do much when an opportunity offers. We write this in full testimony of our sincere friendship, and of the peace which we offer on our part.

Given the 20th day of the Ramadan, in the first year of the Hegira, 1200, that is, the 24th of July, 1786.

Advices from Venice say, that a most severe shock of an earthquake has been lately felt in the island of Zante, belonging to that republic, which has done much damage.

The balance of trade between Riga and England, of last year, is 172,000l. in favour of Riga.

NEW-YORK, April 12.

Extract of a letter from Kingston, Jamaica.

"Our custom-house officers here have played the devil with this island, and gone near to ruin a-trade that brings us almost all our ready cash, by seizing French and Spanish vessels, under pretence of their infringing the navigation act, which could only be intended to operate against the Americans; but these sensible gentlemen have seized several Spaniards who came with their dollars to us, for the express purpose of purchasing negroes! in consequence of which transaction a memorial was sent home from hence by a committee of merchants formed for that purpose."

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.

A gentleman, who arrived yesterday from Kentucky, has favoured us with the following intelligence, viz. That some prisoners having been taken by the inhabitants from the Indians in the month of October last, among which were a squaw and a Frenchman, the two latter were sent out with proposals for an exchange of prisoners; in consequence of which, Noamohouh, a chief of the Shawnee nation, attended at the mouth of Lime-Rock on the 4th of March last, and delivered the following speech:

My Brothers,

I am very glad you are willing to exchange prisoners, and agreeable to your request by the squaw and Frenchman, have sent in three of yours, and hope that you will give up two for Mr. Clark's son, and one a piece for the others, agreeable to your proposals. I have been sent here by captain Johnny, the head chief of the Shawnee nation, to represent him to you, as it was out of his power to come until such time as he could collect the whole of the prisoners; which he will do and be at Lime-Rock within one month of the date hereof—and for fear your people should be uneasy, has sent me with the above-mentioned prisoners as a confirmation of our intentions.

He further says, that the Delawares, Mingoos and Wiandots, have wanted them to go up the Big River, to make peace with the white people, but we refused, and will not have any concern with them, as we think this is the place to exchange prisoners and settle our peace; and hope you will not pay any attention to other nations talk, for we mean to be at peace.

NOAMOHOUGH,
Chief of the Shawnee nation.

ANNAPOLIS, May 3.

On Tuesday the 8th instant will be run over the course near this city, a match for fifty guineas four mile heats; and on Wednesday the 9th over the same course, a sweepstakes for not less than forty guineas, two mile heats.

PUBLICOLA, TO ARISTIDES, (and advertisements omitted) will be inserted in our next.

To be sold, by public vendue, at the dwelling house of Mr. Samuel Hamilton, in George-town, on the 2d of July next.

A TRACT of land called Refurvey on Locust Thick, containing 188 acres, lying within two miles of Montgomery court-house, about 40 acres of which are cleared; this land is well timbered and watered. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by 100/76 PETER GREEN.

Circulating Library.

THE proprietor of the circulating library, in Baltimore-town, at the request of some friends, proposes to take in subscriptions in Annapolis, on the same terms as in Baltimore, the expence of transporting the books excepted, which shall be sent regularly by the packets.

Conscious that the above plan will meet with the approbation of all the lovers of literature and rational amusement, in Annapolis, he presumes it is needless to say any thing on its utility, to induce them to encourage it.

For Terms, and further particulars apply to Mr. Thomas Price, saddler, Annapolis, of whom catalogues of the library may be had.

Those who wish to further the above undertaking, will please to apply speedily, as no books will be sent, until fifteen or twenty have subscribed.

100/76 HUGH BARKLEY.

Annapolis, May 1, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL tools and implements used in the Bricklaying business.—Also a negro woman, and two children. EDWARD VIDLER.

M. B. Monuments, tombs, grave-stones, &c. executed in the neatest manner. E. V.

April 6, 1787.

TAKEN up, at the lower end of Kent-point, a Batteau about 25 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 3 feet deep; she has a chain about 22 feet long, with a horse lock, and four oars in her. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. 100/76 WILLIAM BRYAN, living at Kent-point.

Annapolis, April 3, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Joseph Eastman, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those that have claims against said estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved, to 4 JAMES WILLIAMS, administrator.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

April 30, 1787.



RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, living in Queen-Anne's county, about the first of this instant, a negro man, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high. The said negro has a scar on one of his cheeks, a thin visage, and very black. He was seen at Annapolis about a week ago, and had on a large hat somewhat flopped, a Devonshire kersey coat, old white plush breeches, white cotton stockings, and shoes with strings in them. His real name is TOM TANK, but as he is artful and subtle, it is probable he may change it. Whoever secures the said negro, so that his master may have him again, will be paid the above reward by

WILLIAM GOLDSBOROUGH.

Prince-George's county, March 30, 1787.

CINCINNATUS,

IS esteemed by judges a horse of perfect beauty, and his whole frame a display of nature's greatest maturity. He is a fine bay, delightfully dappled, has a snip, and one white foot, rising five years old, in high condition and full primed virility, and will cover mares this season for the moderate sum of eight dollars. His sire (whose lineaments he so truly bears) was the noted and much admired ARABIAN, whose get stands so generally approved—His dam was got by Dr. Hamilton's imported FIGURE—His grand-dam by DOVE—His great-grand-dam by colonel Falker's OTHELLO, upon Old SELIMA.—From such premises, it may be presumed, that no horse can be better calculated for the purpose of getting stock, either for the turf or saddle.—Cincinnati is the property of the subscriber, and stands in Upper Marlborough.

JOHN SMITH BROOKES.

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.

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

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, administrator of William Hyde.

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

W. G.

SIX GUINEAS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, February 25, 1787.



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

D. MAGRUDER.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

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



RAN away from the subscriber, on the 4th of June, a negro man named CHARLES, twenty-five years of age, a short thick fellow, about five feet six inches high, has a short flat nose, a very bushy head of hair, thick lips, with a lump on the upper one, he is a handy fellow, and works well at the whip saw; had on when he went away his common working dress; I have reasons to believe he has other 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

WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

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

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

March 11, 1787.

The imported horse CARDINAL PUFF,

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

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

Good pasturage at two shillings and six-pence per week, and proper care taken of the mares, but escapes will not be accounted for.

N. B. Three guineas sent with the mares, or four guineas paid by the first day of September next, will be taken in lieu of the above five guineas.

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

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

JEAN NICHOLS, administratrix of THOMAS NICHOLS.

Newport, Charles county, February 27, 1787.

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

JOHN WINTER.

February 15, 1787.

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

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

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

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

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

Washington county, March 10, 1787.

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

ELIZABETH JACKSON.

Annapolis, April 4, 1787.

SALT.

For SALE, by the Subscribers,

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

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

Treasury of the United States.

The commissioners of the board of treasury hereby give notice,

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

At any place or places betwixt York-town in the state of Pennsylvania, and Fort Pitt; and at Fort Pitt. At any place or places betwixt Fort Pitt and Fort M'Intosh, on the river Ohio; and at Fort M'Intosh.

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

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

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Scioto river, and the mouth of the Great Miami; at the mouth of the Great Miami. And from thence to the Rapids on the falls of the Ohio; and at the said Rapids.

At any place or places from the Mouth of the Miami river to the Miami village; and at the Miami village.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order, WILLIAM DUER, sec'y.

March 18, 1787.

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

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

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

April 3, 1787.

Annapolis, April 18, 1787.

JUST ARRIVED, In the SCHOONER CHARLOTTE, from ST. USTATA,

A QUANTITY of Rum, and old Spirit, best Gin in cases, Muscovado sugars, and Coffee, to be disposed of by wholesale or retail, on reasonable terms, for cash or produce, by

JAMES WILLIAMS.

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

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

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

PETERS and CO.

February 16, 1787.

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

BELAIN POSEY.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 10, 1787.

To A R I S T I D E S.

IN your last address to the people of Maryland, you have been pleased to take some notice of Publicola. The right of the people to intrust their delegates, had always appeared to me an essential guard of public liberty. I not only read of it as a speculative opinion, of individuals in their closets; but history told me of its being actually exercised in all countries, and all governments, where the people had a share in legislations, by delegates or representatives, and when I found you and a few others among us, asserting a different doctrine, I considered it as a dangerous attack upon the rights of my fellow-citizens, and therefore made some animadversions upon it.

But it was your duty, you say, as a guardian of the constitution, to protest against what you conceived a most dangerous innovation. This, Sir, seems to me to be another new-fangled doctrine. I wonder what it is that has made you a guardian of the constitution, to protest in news papers against what you may conceive to be innovations. I can find nothing of it in your commission as a judge, nor can I find it in your oath of office. But you may tell me, the oath of allegiance, which you also take, binds you to defend the government, against all conspiracies and combinations. If this be the ground on which you rest your title, to be the guardian of the constitution, to protest in news papers, why then every constable in the state, and every cryer of the courts, and the very door-keepers of the general assembly, are equally with you guardians of the constitution; for they all take the same oath of allegiance. In the exercise of your judicial authority, upon subjects judicially before you, no doubt you have great and extensive powers; but as to questions not before you judicially, you are only a private citizen. If however the title *liters* and pleases you of being a guardian of the constitution, to protest in news papers, you may take it; and so may the cryer of your court, for what I care about it.

You were not, you say, particularly interested in the question. Now I think you were particularly interested; for if I mistake not, the peoples instructions were to have been given upon the bill for a paper emission; and by the provisions of it, the *officers salaries* were to be paid in that money. You were as much disinterested upon the subject, as you were upon other matters, in which you have displayed your patriotism, by memorials and pamphlets.

But, except on important occasions, a man that applies to the people for instructions, will be deemed, you say, a promoter of sedition, or what St Paul calls "a penitent fellow." I would ask, who are to judge what are important occasions? I beg pardon; to be sure the guardian of the constitution to protest in news papers, must be the judge; and as you, Sir, have already determined, that the distresses of the people as to their taxes and debts, and the ways and means proposed for their relief were not a subject important enough to be laid before the people for their instructions, why then every delegate, who applied for such instructions, was a promoter of sedition, or what you say, St. Paul calls "a penitent fellow." When Judge Jefferies, that bloody monster, butchered and murdered the illustrious Sydney and lord Russell, and other patriots, his butcheries and murders were defended by perverting the doctrines of St. Paul; when bigots and zealots lighted up the flames of persecution, the stake, fire and faggot, were defended by the like perversion of the doctrine of St. Paul; and when members of the house of delegates are to be marked and branded, as promoters of sedition and penitent fellows, we see a judge of the general court of Maryland mangling St. Paul in like manner, and making the like *pius* application of his writings.

Our constitution and form of government says, that our judges ought to be learned in the law, and provided with liberal salaries; but for men not learned in the law, no salary at all is provided. A judge who perpetually dabbles in politics, and spends his time in writing laborious notes, laborious memorials, laborious pamphlets, and other laborious publications, must find it, I think, very difficult to acquire and retain such a knowledge of the law as his station requires.

Of all men in the community, a judge ought to be the most disengaged, from the agitations of private or public discussions. The character he sustains, decides upon the lives, property and liberties of his fellow-citizens and it is impossible to hold the scales of justice with a steady hand, when the judgment is shook by the assaults of prejudice

and passion. Of all topics, I know of none so likely to enflame the minds of men, and raise their passions as questions touching the liberties of the people; and the records and annals of England tell us, that when judges once enter the lists as partizans of power, they soon become prostitutes upon the bench, and fit instruments to execute the most wicked and atrocious purposes.

You collect, you say, from the whole of my publication, that I asserted that "Mr. Locke, lord Moleworth, and Mr. Trenchard, maintained with their pens the right of binding by instructions; that Mr. Hambden and lord Russel maintained it with their blood; and Mr. Algernon Sydney with both." This collection of yours, Sir, is nothing more than the work of a prolific fancy; indeed there is so little ground for it, that I am almost led to think it a wilful misrepresentation.

Having fabricated an assertion for me, you then proceed to expose it. "In a popular harrangue this assertion might not surprize; committed to writing, published to the world, and open to examination, there is no excuse or palliation for it, except that which Publicola would disdain to offer." I have no objections to your exposing your own assertions and declarations; but to tell the people of Maryland, they are my assertions and declarations, is to depart from all truth and decency; and "there can be no excuse or palliation for it except that, which Aristides would disdain to offer."

I cited the illustrious names of Locke, Moleworth, Trenchard, Hambden, Russel, and Sydney, to maintain the following positions.

- 1st. That all legislative power is a grant of the people, and a trust for their welfare and happiness.
- 2dly. That the people are the judges whether this trust was properly or improperly executed.
- 3dly. That if they were of opinion it was not properly executed, they might go even to the extreme of resuming the powers of government, if other means of redress were ineffectual.

The great object of my publication, was to prove the propriety of the assemblys adjourning to take the sense and judgment of the people, upon the measures proposed by the house of delegates, and rejected by the senate. It therefore became material to establish the principle, that the people are the rightful judges of the good or bad tendency of all public measures. To maintain this principle, I cited the above authorities, and I hope you will admit they are directly in point. I afterwards shewed, that the right of interference by instructions, was a natural and necessary result from the principle or right of judgment. Not that these patriots employed their pens and blood in defence of the particular right of instructing, but in defence of principles, from which I contended, the right of instructing resulted as a plain and natural consequence. And before I have done, Sir, I think I shall oblige you to contents it by fair argument.

But you have insulted it seems the memory of Sydney, and you have thought proper to beg pardon of his illustrious spirit. May the illustrious spirit of Sydney, you say, forgive the injury which from the misinformation of Publicola, you lately offered to his memory. I think the asking of pardon was the least you could do. But why is the blame to be put upon me? What misinformation did I give you? I absolutely deny giving you any; you again misrepresent me, and seem to forget the obligations of truth and decency.

It is remarkable however, that when you thought Mr. Sydney was in favour of the right of instructing, you immediately insulted him; he was then no doubt a promoter of sedition, or what you say St. Paul calls "a penitent fellow." But when upon reading a passage in his writings, which you do not understand, you thought he was against the right of instructing, then you cut about, and extol him for a great patriot, and you bring him forward before the people of Maryland as an illustrious advocate for you. I believe, Sir, you must once more cut about, and consider Mr. Sydney, as you seem originally to have done, a promoter of sedition, or what you say St. Paul calls "a penitent fellow;" for although Mr. Sydney did not fall a martyr upon the particular point of instruction, nor was quoted by me for that purpose, yet I assert he expressly maintains the peoples right to instruct, and tells us in the most explicit terms that the people of England enjoy this right, and have never parted with it by their own consent, nor suffered it to be taken from them by force or any other unjustifiable means.

But how is this possible you may ask, considering the passages you have cited from Mr. Sydney, and which you say are all the material passages upon the subject. I answer and say, you did not understand

the passages you cited, and that there are other material passages.

Remember the question between us is not upon the right or force of instructions from a particular county, city, or borough, but upon the right and force of the national voice communicated and declared to the legislature by memorial, remonstrance or INSTRUCTION, from every county, city, and borough, or the majority of the nation. The adjournment of the house of delegates was, not to take the sense judgment and instructions of a particular county, but to take the sense judgment and instructions of every county. The right of judgment, which the people retain on the establishment of civil government, and which presides and watches over the legislative exercise of the powers communicated, and decides in all cases, whether these powers are properly or improperly executed, dwells not in the people of a particular county, city, or borough, but in the people of every county, city, or borough, or a majority of them.

As to the force of instructions from a particular county, city, or borough in England, different opinions have been entertained by different writers upon the subject. The representatives there to a county, city, or borough, are said by some to be representatives not only for the county, but for the whole nation. From whence it is contended that although a county, city, or borough may instruct, yet their instructions cannot be conclusive and binding because they are partial. Others entertain a different opinion, and assert that each county has an exclusive absolute right of binding its own representatives by instructions, and reject the idea as a fiction that the representatives of a county, are the representatives of the whole nation.

The very ground upon which the objection is made that the people of a particular county have not an absolute conclusive right to instruct the representatives of that county, admits the binding force of instructions from every county, or the majority of the people; for the objection is that the representatives of a county being the representatives of the whole nation, instructions from a particular county, can only be the instructions of the minority. But put the case of instructions from every county, or from the majority of the people, and then the objection ceases, and the instructions are absolute and conclusive.

Among the number of writers, who are of opinion that the representatives of a county, are the representatives of the whole nation, is Mr. Sydney. And upon this principle it is that he considers the opinions of the electors of a particular county when communicated to the representatives of that county, as a proper interference for information; but not as an absolute and conclusive instruction. Take now the passage you cited:

"Every county, says Mr. Sydney, does not make a distinct body, having in itself a sovereign power; but it is a member of that great body which comprehends the whole nation. It is not therefore to Kent, or Sussex or Leves, or Maidstone, but the whole nation, that the members chosen in these places are sent to serve in parliament. And though it be fit for them as friends and neighbours, so far as may be to hearken to the opinion of the electors, for the information of their judgment, and to the end that what they shall say, be of more weight, when every one is known not to speak his own thoughts only, but those of a greater number of men, yet they are not strictly and properly obliged to give an account of their actions to any, unless the whole body of the nation for which they serve, and who are equally concerned in their resolutions could be assembled. This being impracticable, the whole punishment to which they are subject, if they betray their trust, is scorn, infamy, hatred, and an assurance of being rejected, when they shall again seek the same honour."

Mr. Sydney, it is plain speaks in this passage of the force of instructions, from the people of a particular county, to the representatives of such county, and considers such instructions not absolutely conclusive, because the persons chosen are not only representatives for the county, but the whole nation.

It is material to consider what led Mr. Sydney to make the remarks and observations in the passage cited. Mr. Filmer, a ministerial partizan had published a book in which he asserted, "that the people of England must only choose, and trust those whom they choose, to do as they list."

Mr. Sydney devotes a whole chapter in refutation of this very slavish position, which, Sir, is such like your own position. He replies and says, "This is ingeniously concluded; I take what servant I please, and when I have taken him, I must suffer

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.



RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, living in Queen Anne's county, about the first of this instant, a negro man, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high. The said negro has a scar on one of his cheeks, a thin visage, and very black. He was seen at Annapolis about a week ago, and had on a large hat somewhat flopped, a Deronshire kersey coat, old white plush breeches, white cotton stockings, and shoes with strings in them. His real name is **TOM TANK**, but as he is artful and subtle, it is probable he may change it. Whoever secures the said negro, so that his master may have him again, will be paid the above reward by

WILLIAM GOLDSBOROUGH.

CINCINNATUS,

Is esteemed by judges a horse of perfect beauty, and his whole frame a display of nature's greatest maturity. He is a fine bay, delightfully dappled, has a strip, and one white foot, rising five years old, in high condition and full primed virility, and will cover mares this season for the moderate sum of eight dollars. His sire (whose lineaments he so truly bears) was the noted and much admired **ARABIAN**, whose get stands generally approved—His dam was got by Dr. Hamilton's imported **FACUS**. His grand-dam by **DOVE**. His great-grand-dam by Colonel Tinker's **OTHELLO**, upon **Old Selima**.—From such premises, it may be presumed, that no horse can be better calculated for the purpose of setting stock, either for the turf or saddle.—Cincinnati is the property of the subscriber, and stands in Upper Marlborough.

JOHN SMITH BROOKES.

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

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, administrator of William Hyde.

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

W. G.

SIX GUINEAS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, February 25, 1787.

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

D. MAGRUDER.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

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

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

WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

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

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

March 11, 1787.

The imported horse

CARDINAL PUFF,

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

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

Good passage at two shillings and six-pence per week, and proper care taken of the mares, but escapes will not be accounted for.

N. B. Three guineas sent with the mares, or four guineas paid by the first day of September next, will be taken in lieu of the above five guineas.

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

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

JEAN NICHOLS, administratrix of THOMAS NICHOLS.

Newport, Charles county, February 17, 1787.

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

JOHN WINTER.

February 15, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the next session of assembly to make valid a deed of bargain and sale bearing date the 19th September, 1789, from Henry Rozer and Eleanor his wife, to Edward Neale, and to vest the real estate therein mentioned in the persons who ought to possess the same, agreeable to the intention of the parties to the said deed.

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

Prince-George's county, February 25, 1787.

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

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

Washington county, March 10, 1787.

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

ELIZABETH JACKSON.

Annapolis, April 4, 1787.

SALT.

For SALE, by the Subscribers,

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

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

Treasury of the United States.

The commissioners of the board of treasury hereby give notice,

THAT proposals will be received at their office till the 30th day of May next inclusive, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the troops on the present establishment, from the 1st day of July 1787, to the 31st day of July 1788, (both dates inclusive) at the places, and within the districts, herein after mentioned, viz.

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

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

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

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Scioto river, and the mouth of the Great Miami; at the mouth of the Great Miami, and from thence to the Rapids on the falls of the Ohio; and at the said Rapids.

At any place or places from the Mouth of the Miami river to the Miami village; and at the Miami village.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order,

WILLIAM DUER, secretary.

March 18, 1787.

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

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

By order of the board,

JOHN POTTS, jun. sec.

April 3, 1787.

Annapolis, April 18, 1787.

JUST ARRIVED,

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

JAMES WILLIAMS.

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

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

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

PETERS and **Co.**

February 16, 1787.

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

BELAIN POSEY.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 10, 1787.

To A R I S T I D E S:

I N your last address to the people of Maryland, you have been pleased to take some notice of Publicola. The right of the people to instruct their delegates, had always appeared to me an essential safe guard of public liberty. I not only read of it as a speculative opinion, of individuals in their closets; but history told me of its being actually exercised in all countries, and all governments, where the people had a share in legislation, by delegates or representatives, and when I found you and a few others among us, asserting a different doctrine, I considered it as a dangerous attack upon the rights of my fellow-citizens, and therefore made some animadversions upon it.

But it was your duty, you say, as a guardian of the constitution, to protest against what you conceived a most dangerous innovation. This, Sir, seems to me to be another new-fangled doctrine. I wonder what it is that has made you a guardian of the constitution, to protest in news papers against what you may conceive to be innovations. I can find nothing of it in your commission as a judge, nor can I find it in your oath of office. But you may tell me, the oath of allegiance, which you also take, binds you to defend the government, against all conspiracies and combinations. If this be the ground on which you rest your title, to be the guardian of the constitution, to protest in news papers, why then every constable in the state, and every cryer of the courts, and the very door-keepers of the general assembly, are equally with you guardians of the constitution; for they all take the same oath of allegiance. In the exercise of your judicial authority, upon subjects judicially before you, no doubt you have great and extensive powers; but as to questions not before you judicially, you are only a private citizen. If however the title alters and pleases you of being a guardian of the constitution, to protest in news papers, you may take it, and so may the cryer of your court, for what I care about it.

You were not, you say, particularly interested in the question. Now I think you were particularly interested; for if I mistake not, the peoples instructions were to have been given upon the bill for a paper emission; and by the provisions of it, the officers salaries were to be paid in that money. You were as much disinterested upon the subject, as you were upon other matters, in which you have displayed your patriotism, by memorials and pamphlets.

But, except on important occasions, a man that applies to the people for instructions, will be deemed, you say, a promoter of sedition, or what St Paul calls "a pestilent fellow." I would ask, who are to judge what are important occasions? I beg pardon; to be sure the guardian of the constitution to protest in news papers, must be the judge; and as you, Sir, have already determined, that the distresses of the people as to their taxes and debts, and the ways and means proposed for their relief, were not a subject important enough to be laid before the people for their instructions, why then every delegate, who applied for such instructions, was a promoter of sedition, or what you say, St. Paul calls "a pestilent fellow." When Judge Jeffries, that bloody monster, butchered and murdered the illustrious Sydney and lord Russell, and other patriots, his butcheries and murders were defended by perverting the doctrines of St. Paul; when bigots and zealots lighted up the flames of persecution, the stake, fire and faggot, were defended by the like perversion of the doctrine of St Paul; and when members of the house of delegates are to be marked and branded, as promoters of sedition and pestilent fellows, we see a judge of the general court of Maryland mangling St. Paul in like manner, and making the like pious application of his writings.

Our constitution and form of government says, that our judges ought to be learned in the law, and provided with liberal salaries; but for men not learned in the law, no salary at all is provided. A judge who perpetually dabbles in politics, and spends his time in writing laborious notes, laborious memorials, laborious pamphlets, and other laborious publications, must find it, I think, very difficult to acquire and retain such a knowledge of the law as his station requires.

Of all men in the community, a judge ought to be the most disengaged, from the agitations of private or public discussions. The character he sustains, decides upon the lives, property and liberties of his fellow-citizens and it is impossible to hold the scales of justice with a steady hand, when the judgment is shock by the assaults of prejudice

and passion. Of all topics, I know of none so likely to enflame the minds of men, and raise their passions as questions touching the liberties of the people; and the records and annals of England tell us, that when judges once enter the lists as partizans of power, they soon become prostitutes upon the bench, and fit instruments to execute the most wicked and atrocious purposes.

You collect, you say, from the whole of my publication, that I asserted that "Mr Locke, lord Moleworth, and Mr. Trenchard, maintained with their pens the right of binding by instructions; that Mr Hambden and lord Russel maintained it with their blood; and Mr. Algernon Sydney with both." This collection of yours, Sir, is nothing more than the work of a prolific fancy; indeed there is so little ground for it, that I am almost led to think it a wilful misrepresentation.

Having fabricated an assertion for me, you then proceed to expose it. "In a popular harrangue this assertion might not surprize; committed to writing, published to the world, and open to examination, there is no excuse or palliation for it, except that which Publicola would disdain to offer." I have no objections to your exposing your own assertions and declarations; but to tell the people of Maryland, they are my assertions and declarations, is to depart from all truth and decency; and "there can be no excuse or palliation for it except that, which Aristides would disdain to offer."

I cited the illustrious names of Locke, Moleworth, Trenchard, Hambden, Russel, and Sydney, to maintain the following positions.

- 1st. That all legislative power is a grant of the people, and a trust for their welfare and happiness.
- 2dly. That the people are the judges whether this trust was properly or improperly executed.
- 3dly. That if they were of opinion it was not properly executed, they might go even to the extreme of resuming the powers of government, if other means of redress were ineffectual.

The great object of my publication, was to prove the propriety of the assemblys adjourning to take the sense and judgment of the people, upon the measures proposed by the house of delegates, and rejected by the senate. It therefore became material to establish the principle, that the people are the rightful judges of the good or bad tendency of all public measures. To maintain this principle, I cited the above authorities, and I hope you will admit they are directly in point. I afterwards shewed, that the right of interference by instructions, was a natural and necessary result from the principle or right of judgment. Not that these patriots employed their pens and blood in defence of the particular right of instructing, but in defence of principles, from which I contended, the right of instructing resulted as a plain and natural consequence. And before I have done, Sir, I think I shall oblige you to contest it by fair argument.

But you have insulted it seems the memory of Sydney, and you have thought proper to beg pardon of his illustrious spirit. May the illustrious spirit of Sydney, you say, forgive the injury which from the misinformation of Publicola, you lately offered to his memory. I think the asking of pardon was the least you could do. - But why is the blame to be put upon me? What misinformation did I give you? I absolutely deny giving you any; you again misrepresent me, and seem to forget the obligations of truth and decency.

It is remarkable however, that when you thought Mr. Sydney was in favour of the right of instructing, you immediately insulted him; he was then no doubt a promoter of sedition, or what you say St. Paul calls "a pestilent fellow." But when upon reading a passage in his writings, which you do not understand, you thought he was against the right of instructing, then you cut about, and extol him for a great patriot, and you bring him forward before the people of Maryland as an illustrious advocate for you. I believe, Sir, you must once more cut about, and consider Mr. Sydney, as you seem originally to have done, a promoter of sedition, or what you say St. Paul calls "a pestilent fellow;" for although Mr. Sydney did not fall a martyr upon the particular point of instruction, nor was quoted by me for that purpose, yet I assert he expressly maintains the peoples right to instruct, and tells us in the most explicit terms that the people of England enjoy this right, and have never parted with it by their own consent, nor suffered it to be taken from them by force or any other unjustifiable means.

But how is this possible you may ask, considering the passages you have cited from Mr. Sydney, and which you say are all the material passages upon the subject. I answer and say, you did not understand

the passages you cited, and that there are other material passages.

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As to the force of instructions from a particular county, city, or borough in England, different opinions have been entertained by different writers upon the subject. The representatives there for a county, city, or borough, are said by some to be representatives not only for the county, but for the whole nation. From whence it is contended that although a county, city, or borough may instruct, yet their instructions cannot be conclusive and binding, because they are partial. Others entertain a different opinion, and assert that each county has an exclusive absolute right of binding its own representatives by instructions, and reject the idea as a fiction that the representatives of a county, are the representatives of the whole nation.

The very ground upon which the objection is made that the people of a particular county have not an absolute conclusive right to instruct the representatives of that county, admits the binding force of instructions from every county, or the majority of the people; for the objection is that the representatives of a county being the representatives of the whole nation, instructions from a particular county, can only be the instructions of the minority. But put the case of instructions from every county, or from the majority of the people, and then the objection ceases, and the instructions are absolute and conclusive.

Among the number of writers, who are of opinion that the representatives of a county, are the representatives of the whole nation, is Mr. Sydney. And upon this principle it is that he considers the opinions of the electors of a particular county when communicated to the representatives of that county, as a proper interference for information; but not as an absolute and conclusive instruction. Take now the passage you cited:

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

Mr. Sydney, it is plain speaks in this passage of the force of instructions, from the people of a particular county, to the representatives of such county, and considers such instructions not absolutely conclusive, because the persons chosen are not only representatives for the county, but the whole nation.

It is material to consider what led Mr. Sydney to make the remarks and observations in the passage cited. Mr. Filmer, a ministerial partizan had published a book in which he asserted, "that the people of England must only choose, and trust those whom they choose, to do as they list."

Mr. Sydney devotes a whole chapter in refutation of this very slavish position, which, Sir, is much like your own position. He replies and says, "This is ingeniously concluded; I take what servant I please, and when I have taken him, I must suffer

him to do what he pleases. But from whence should this necessity arise? Why may I not take one to be my groom, and another to be my cook, and keep them both to the offices for which I took them? What law does herein restrain my right? And if I am free in my private capacity, to regulate my particular affairs, according to my own discretion, and to allot to each servant his proper work, why have not I with my associates the freemen of England, the like liberty of directing and limiting the powers of the servants we employ in our public affairs?

If this is not an explicit assertion of the people's right to direct and control their delegates, I am mistaken indeed. And if our people have the like command over their delegates and representatives, as they have over their grooms and cooks, I think, Sir, you have egregiously mistaken Mr. Sydney, on the point of instructions. If A and B. indeed have a groom or a cook, neither A. nor B. separately and exclusively can direct and limit his powers, but both certainly may; and so, if representatives of a county be representatives of a whole nation, the people of the county cannot separately or exclusively direct and limit the powers of such representatives. But why have not I, with my associates, the freemen of Maryland, the liberty of directing and limiting the powers of our delegates and representatives?

Mr. Sydney having placed this right of directing and limiting the power of public servants in the body of the people, proceeds to distinguish the government of England from the United Netherlands, in the mode and manner of exercising this right. He says, that every province, city, or canton, is a distinct body, having an exclusive sovereignty and therefore the delegates of a particular province, city, or canton, are absolutely bound by the instructions of such province, city, or canton, they being delegates only for such province, city, or canton. But not so he says, amongst us; every county does not make a distinct body, &c. and so goes on as already cited.

And why I would ask does every province, city, or canton, in the United Netherlands possess the absolute right of instructing their delegates? Because each province, city, or canton, is a distinct body, having a distinct sovereignty. And why does not every county in England possess this right as absolutely? Because each county is not a distinct body, nor a distinct sovereignty? But why shall not the freemen of England, the body of the nation, possess this right as absolutely as a province, city, or canton in the United Netherlands?

Mr. Sydney then goes on and maintains, that this right of directing and instructing delegates and representatives was recognised and exercised by the people of Spain and France, when those governments admitted the people a share of legislation by deputies and delegates; and he tells us that this right (when he wrote) was used and practised in the states of Languedoc and Brittany, and in the diets of Germany. The histories of Denmark, Sweden, Poland, and Bohemia, he says, testify the people's right of instructing, and if this right does not still subsist in these countries, the people, he says, "must have been deprived of it by ways and means as different from the manners of pirates than the laws of God and nature." And if England does not still enjoy the same right, it must be because she has been deprived of it by the same unjustifiable means, or by our own consent. But thanks be to God, we know of no people, who have a better right to liberty or better defended it than our own nation. And if we do not degenerate from the virtue of our ancestors, we may hope to transmit it entire to posterity. WE ALWAYS MAY AND OFTEN DO GIVE INSTRUCTIONS TO OUR DELEGATES, &c."

Could Mr. Sydney, Sir, express himself in a more explicit language, was it possible to assert the people's right of instructing in more forcible and positive terms? What a striking difference do we see between his notions of this right and yours? To deprive a people of this right, he says, would better suit the manners of a pirate than the laws of God and nature. But you say to suffer the people to enjoy this right would be a wicked thing, because "it must introduce disorder, riot and arbitrary sway." When this illustrious patriot speaks of England's maintaining and preserving this right of instructing amidst the storms and tempests that threatened her liberties, he breaks out in a transport of joy and gratitude, "thanks be to God, we know of no people, who have a better right to liberty, or better defended it than our own nation." But when you speak of the defenders of this liberty in the state of Maryland, you mark and describe them as promoters of sedition, or what you say St. Paul calls "pestilent fellows."

You see, Sir, you neither understand Mr. Sydney, nor his doctrines nor principles. You got hold of a passage relative to the force of instruction from a particular county and you applied it to the national voice. But Mr. Sydney, you find, asserts and defends in the warmest terms the national right of judging and instructing. This was the only point contended for by myself and the other advocates for the people's right of instructing the Senate. And this admitted, it follows that the house of delegates may rightfully apply for instructions, and that the people may rightfully give them, and when given they are equally conclusive and binding upon both branches of the general assembly.

I found the right of instructing upon the same principles that Mr. Sydney does; he maintains that delegates are public servants, deriving all their authority from the grant of the people, and that the people are therefore the judges, whether they employ that authority for their happiness or their destruction. "That the people are the judges, Mr. Locke, lord Molesworth, and Mr. Trenchard, maintained with their pens, Hamden, and lord Russell, with their blood, and Mr. Algernon Sydney with both." And that the people are the judges I too maintain, and thank Heaven I can do it without risking any fatal consequences; for while Aristides is the guardian of the constitution, what have I to fear from the head or heart of a Jeffries?

My position then is this, that the people of Maryland are the judges whether the general assembly in the exercise of the powers with which they are entrusted, employ them for their safety and happiness, or for their ruin and destruction; our declaration of rights and compact teaches this doctrine; for it expressly says, that the powers of legislation are a grant of the people; that both branches are the trustees of the people; that when their powers are abused and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the people may then resume them.

If the people are the judges, it follows, that every proceeding and measure of the general assembly is a proper subject for their consideration and judgment. And thence it is that we have a journal of our proceedings in both houses printed and published at the public expence. And if the people are the judges, then the measures proposed the last session by the house of delegates and rejected by the senate, were also proper subjects for their examination and judgment.

The question Sir, between us is now brought to a point. Suppose the people deliberating upon these systems had been of opinion, that their welfare and happiness required the adoption of them, and that rejection would endanger or destroy the public safety; I ask, what were the people to do under such a national sense and judgment of these systems.

It has been said, that although the people are the judges, and may form such an opinion and judgment; yet our compact and form of government, puts a padlock upon their lips, so that they cannot speak, and a fetter upon their hands, so that they cannot act, for one year with respect to the house of delegates; and for five years with respect to the senate. But when these periods are determined and the time is come for a new election, then the people may—I beseech you what? Why, after they have lost their country and its liberties and become slaves, by means of being padlocked and fettered during the above periods, they may then speak and act like freemen; they may then discontinue those members who have already struck the blow, and completely destroyed them.

But you may say that this is not your doctrine, for you admit that when the ends of government are perverted, the people may immediately interfere. I presume you also admit, that the people are the judges what are the ends of government, and what measures of the legislature are a perversion of them. Suppose then the people had been of opinion that the senate's rejection of the measures proposed, endangered their safety and happiness, and thereby perverted the ends of government, what were they to do under such an impression and conviction? If you admit they might immediately have interfered by memorial, remonstrance, or instruction, it is all I contend for; for whenever they can rightfully interfere, their instructions must be conclusive, and they can rightfully enforce obedience to them.

Government was made for the happiness of the people; they are the judges whether the powers of government are employed for that purpose. This right of judgment admitted, I ask, how can a legislature rightfully over-rule the national voice upon a subject affecting the national safety and happiness, communicated and declared by memorial, remonstrance, or instruction? If the people are the judges, their judgment and voice must be conclusive, if not conclusive, then the legislature is despotic.

You do not, Sir, seem to me to have a proper idea of what is meant by the supreme power of the legislature. It is supreme only while it is employed for the happiness of the people; while it operates within this sphere, there can be no rightful interference from the people. But when this power is employed in the pursuit of measures, or enactment of laws, which the people think are oppressive and injurious, or in rejecting measures, which they think their happiness requires, then this power is not supreme, and the people may rightfully interfere, for such an interference combats only the measures of an usurped authority.

You demand to know whether the passage you cited from Mr. Locke was not a pointed authority against my doctrine? I answer, no, I wish you were better acquainted with Mr. Locke and his principles of liberty. I agree with him, that the supreme power of legislation can never revert to the people, but upon the miscarriages of those, into whose hands it is placed. But who, does Mr. Locke say, are the judges when such miscarriages happen? The people. And what if such miscarriages happen? Why the people may interfere; for in all such miscarriages the supreme power flies out of its sphere, and the people's interference does not touch the rightful, but the wrongful exercise of it.

Whenever the people think the powers of government are improperly exercised, they may interfere two ways.

1st. By memorial and remonstrance.

2dly. By instruction and demand.

And their application or direction may be enforced two ways.

1st. By discontinuing the members on a future election.

2dly. By resuming the power of government.

The one or other mode of coercion may be adopted according to the exigency of the case.

But my doctrine, you say is wicked, and tends to introduce riot and disorder. Other partisans of power have said the same thing before you. But the principles, which I contend for, are established upon foundations too strong to be shaken by the feeble efforts of a judge, who, if we may believe his writings, neither knows nor feels what liberty is.

The binding force of instructions, you assert, has no connexion with the principles of the English and American revolutions. I never read a writer so confident in his assertions, and yet so often mistaken. The binding force, Sir, of instructions is entirely founded upon the principles of both these revolutions. The principles were, that all rightful power is derived from the people, that it is to be exercised for their welfare and happiness, that the people are the judges, and when they think it is not so employed they may speak and announce it by memorials, remonstrances, or instructions; and if they are disregarded they may right themselves by discontinuing their members at a future election, or if the magnitude of the case requires it, by resuming the powers of government. It was upon these principles the people of England struck off the head of king Charles the first; it was upon these principles the people of England drove king James the second from the throne; it was upon these principles that America broke her connexion with Great-Britain, and became an independent empire; and it is upon these principles that we see you, Sir, a judge of the general court of Maryland, with a salary of £. 500 per annum; and like a blessed guardian employing all the powers and faculties of your soul to destroy the best guard which the people have for their liberty, safety and happiness.

PUBLICOLA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 23.

IT seems no longer doubtful that the affairs of Egypt have taken an unfavourable turn for the Porte. The news from those parts is, that a corps of 10,000 men was entirely defeated by the rebels on the 26th of October; that the captain pacha, to repair this loss, had put himself at the head of all the men that are able to carry arms, and is marched against the enemy, determined to conquer or die. The fleet which sailed in spring to cruise in the Archipelagos, returned to port on the 18th.

There are only two ships of war and a packet-boat at Alexandria at present, but government, who are determined to re-establish their authority in Egypt, are preparing a small fleet to sail to those parts as soon as possible.

VIENNA, January 22.

The affairs of Holland becoming daily more and more embroiled, and the hopes of a reconciliation between the stadtholder and the states general diminishing, it may become necessary to have recourse to arms to settle those differences, and thus a trifling domestic quarrel may inflame a great part of Germany; but we still hope matters will not come to such extremities.

PARIS, January 22.

Dr. Franklin's conductors have saved the town-hall of the city of Poppi in Tuscany. As it had been often damaged by lightning, the grand duke ordered a conductor to be placed on the top of the tower. Twice in a late storm the flashes attacked the building, and the lightning after having melted the gilt point of the steel, lost itself in a well, where the conductor ended, without causing the least damage.

LONDON, February 9.

A letter from the Hague, dated February 1, says "It is the opinion of most people here that an entire reconciliation will soon take place between the prince of Orange and the states general, as overtures have been proposed for that purpose, which both parties seem very inclinable to accede to, and for this desirable arrangement the celebrated Sieur Fagel has been some time at Loo, and had several conferences with the prince on the subject. This negotiation has been commenced from the interference of the king of Prussia, who very warmly espouses the cause and interests of the stadtholder, and has offered to act as mediator between him and the states, and it is even affirmed that an offer of the same nature has been made from the court of Versailles."

Extract of a letter from Marseilles, January 4.

"The sieur la Vitore, a gentleman well known in the mercantile world, has undertaken a plan, the completion of which will not only comprehend the immediate benefit of this port, but will ultimately tend to the advantage of the French commerce in general. He has formed an association on subscription for cultivating and extending the trade of France in the Levant, and in various parts of the Turkish dominions, and has laid the basis of his connexions so strongly, as to afford the most flattering appear-

ance of success with a variety of speculations; and in one of the doubts the first

Extra
"The poet taken another. It is apparent that the effect of trade and commerce much attention appears to be given to it."

Feb. 15. Inhabitants of a house, and down. And Tr. Forty persons confectioners' habitations left open plain, Extra of a land, under men on board fatigue of port and were board."

March 1. rival of two wards of two

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ance of success. Three ships are now loading here with a variety of articles under his immediate inspection; and as he is to take his passage to Turkey in one of them, he by that means proves beyond all doubts the sincerity of his intentions."

Extract of a letter from Paris February 8.

"The political arrangements in this capital have taken another shape of late than they formerly wore. It is apparent now, that the main intent of the ministry is that which, in truth, should be the view and effect of every administration, the extension of trade and commerce. To these points they are now much attentive, and Mr. Eden's commercial treaty appears to have formed the basis of this intention."

Feb. 15. On Christmas eve, and the next day, the inhabitants of Rimini, in Italy, felt a most terrible shock of an earthquake. Several houses, the custom-house, and the Cordeliers church, were thrown down. Augustus's triumphal arch burst in the middle, and Trajan's bridge was very much damaged. Forty persons perished by the above accident. The conflagration was so great, that upwards of 2000 inhabitants left the town, and sought for shelter in the open plain, and on the borders of the sea.

Extract of a letter from St. Mary's, Scilly, February 8.

"Yesterday came in here a large ship from Maryland, under jury masts, very leaky, and only two men on board, the others having died with the over fatigue of pumping; they had been out nine weeks, and were obliged to throw all their cargo overboard."

March 1. Advices from Cronstadt mention the arrival of two frigates there that have been out upwards of two years on discoveries.

We learn from Holland, by the mail received on Tuesday from that country, that his excellency Don Liano Comte de Sanase, the Spanish minister at the Hague, has presented to the states general a memorial, complaining and asking exemplary justice against the conduct of the commanders of three Dutch ships, two of them commanded by negroes, who set upon and turned a-drift a Spanish guarda-coasta, called El Carmen, to rescue from the latter a small Dutch vessel taken in the actual commission of smuggling.

March 7. Advices were yesterday received by a courier from the Hague, of a commission of the states, consisting of seven members, having been just appointed to treat with the stadtholder, whose return is very shortly expected.

PROVIDENCE, April 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the state of Vermont to his friend in this town, dated March 13, 1787.

"The disturbances in Massachusetts have not reached to any considerable degree in the state of Vermont; small parties have expressed a zeal in favour of the insurgents, and some attempts have been made to prevent the assembly from acting upon sundry letters from governor Bowdoin; but no attention was paid them, and a proclamation was issued on the occasion.

"It was said a few days since, that Shays was in some town upon Lake Champlain, endeavouring to raise a party in his favour, aided by a person who not long since was known to have been acting in the same way, and who being a member of assembly, was impeached therefor, and expelled the house, whilst I was there; but we did not learn they had formed any considerable party, and the vigilance which will be consequent on the proclamation, will be very likely to frustrate their views."

NORTHAMPTON, March 21.

Extract of a letter from Lansborough, dated March 6.

"The evening of the 3d instant one Levi Bullock of this town, about twenty years of age, who has served under captain Shays, was one of those who took shelter in New-York state and assisted in plundering Stockbridge the 27th ult. and finally arrived home without wound or imprisonment; yet his fears were such that he durst not be seen publicly: he went to the house of Mr. Mayo, who was from home, and persuaded his son, Thomas Mayo about the same age to sleep with him: they concluded to secret themselves in a place made in the side of a hill to secure them from the frost, the dimensions of the place is about 10 by 8 feet; its entrance nearly 3 by 2 feet, they entered the same with a small pot of live coals and a bed, and previously engaged a youth (brother to Mayo) to secure the entrance with a board and some snow. The storm of snow which happened that night made the place still more secure. The morning of the 4th inst. the same youth dug away the snow, opened the place and found them living on their bed to appearance asleep, though breathless: attempts were made to recover them, but in vain: a jury of inquest was summoned by the coroner, whose verdict was, that the said Levi Bullock and Thomas Mayo, came to their death by the mischance of suffocation."

NEW-YORK, April 24.

The sloop Experiment, commanded by captain Stewart Dean, arrived at this port on Sunday last, from Canton in China, after a passage of four months and twelve days. This vessel sailed from hence on the 18th of December 1785, and was the second adventurer from the United States of America to distant a port. It was matter of surprise to the natives, and Europeans in that quarter, to see so small a vessel arrive from a clime so remote from China;

and must have given them an exalted conception of the enterprising spirit of the citizens of these United States. The successful and safe return of Captain Dean has taught us, that fancy oft-times paints danger in much higher colours than is found really to exist, and that by maintaining a spirit of enterprise, diligence and activity, we are enabled to surmount difficulties, which, on a cursory view, are deemed fraught with dangers.—Captain Dean brought home all the hands he took out with him, having had no sickness on board.

By this vessel we are informed of the death of that truly respectable citizen, colonel Isaac Sears, of this city, occasioned by a fever he caught at Batavia, of which he died at Canton, a short time after his arrival there.—The fond expecting family of the deceased, perhaps but a few days since happy in anticipating the speedy and joyful return of her affectionate head, from a hazardous, but laudable undertaking, having now to bemoan their loss.—A sad reverse!

Letters from captain Truxton, by this conveyance advise that several European captains and supercargoes have also been carried off by a violent fever which is peculiar to that climate; few Americans have escaped it. The crews of all the ships from America have been sick, but have happily recovered, except one man who died, on board the Canton. Captain Truxton was nearly ready and intended to sail on the 15th of December. His ship was in complete order and his crew in good health and spirits; so that his arrival in this port may be shortly expected, as well as that of captain Green, in the Empress of China, who was to have sailed about the same period. All the American vessels have met with a very favourable reception from the Chinese, and it is hoped their voyages will prove prosperous and successful.

May 8, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of Dr. Henry Reader, late of St. Mary's county deceased, that they are requested immediately to discharge the same; and all those having just claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in, legally proved that they may be paid.

1007/6 ELIZABETH READER, Executrix.
THOMAS A. READER, Executor.

Anne-Arundel county, May 6, 1787.

WHEREAS my wife Hero Richardson, hath eloped from my bed and board, this is therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, for I will not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

1007/6 THOMAS RICHARDSON.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.



RAN away from the subscriber, near Choptico, in St. Mary's county, on the 31st of December, 1786, Negro STEPHAN, formerly the property of Mr. John Lucas, on Patuxent river; he is a dark mulatto, nineteen years old, five feet two or three inches high, proportionably made about the body and shoulders for height, but remarkable spare slim feet, legs and thighs; there is a scar upon the side of his right knee, occasioned by sticking an ax in it; a stout full set of teeth, and a remarkable curly down look when accused with having done amiss; he had on and took with him, a felt hat, white linen shirt, two coats, one a brown broad cloth, the other a blue, turned up with black, and lined with white; a country spun and full purple cloth jacket, button holes bound with the same, white drilling breeches I have heard he has changed his name, and passes as a freeman in company with Nace Butler, as a kinsman; who has now a suit depending for his freedom.—They have been seen at Mr. Chase's quarter, at Annapolis, and at Baltimore, as tradesmen. Any person that will secure the above mentioned negro, so that I may get him, shall receive five pounds, and if brought home, the above reward, paid by J. A. Thomas.

April 18, 1787.

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

3X WILLIAM CLARK.

TO BE RENTED,

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

February 15, 1787.

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

0X HENRY ROZIER,
ELEANOR ROZIER,
FRANCIS HALL,
MARTHA HALL,
BENJAMIN YOUNG.

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

3X GEORGE LEIGH, administrator of John Roberts.

Newport, Charles county, February 27, 1787.

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

JOHN WINTER.

To be sold, by public vendue, at the dwelling-house of Mr. Samuel Hamilton, in George-town, on the 2d of July next,

A TRACT of land called Refurvey on Locust Thicket, containing 188 acres, lying within two miles of Montgomery court-house, about 40 acres of which are cleared; this land is well timbered and watered. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

2 PETER GREEN.

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

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

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

Washington county, March 10, 1787.

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

ELIZABETH JACKSON.

February 16, 1787.

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

BELAIN POSEY.

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

Circulating Library.

THE proprietor of the circulating library, in Baltimore-town, at the request of some friends, proposes to take in subscriptions in Annapolis, on the same terms as in Baltimore, the expence of transporting the books excepted, which shall be sent regularly by the packets.

Conscious that the above plan will meet with the approbation of all the lovers of literature and rational amusement, in Annapolis, he presumes it is necessary to say any thing on its utility, to induce them to encourage it.

For Terms, and further particulars apply to Mr. Thomas Price, saddler, Annapolis, of whom catalogues of the library may be had.

Those who wish to further the above undertaking, will please to apply specifically, as no books will be lent, until fifteen or twenty have subscribed.

2 HUGH BARKLEY.

Annapolis, May 1, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL tools and implements used in the Bricklaying business.—Also a negro woman, and two children.

2 EDWARD VIDLER.

N. B. Monuments, tombs, grave-stones, &c. executed in the neatest manner.

E. V.

April 6, 1787.

TAKEN up, at the lower end of Kent point, a Batteau about 25 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 3 feet deep; she has a chain about 12 feet long, with a horse-lock, and four oars in her. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

2 WILLIAM BRYAN, living at Kent-point.

Annapolis, April 3, 1787.

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

JAMES WILLIAMS, administrator.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor's office, January 23, 1787.

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

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

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

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

C. RICHMOND, auditor-general.

April 16, 1787.



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

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

Port-Tobacco, April 17, 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 inclinable to rent it may have possession immediately.

DANIEL JENIFER, jun.

January 29, 1787.

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

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

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

JAMES ALLEN, London-town; Daniel D. Addison, Annapolis.

John Bullen; Annapolis; Joseph Byus and Co. Herring-bay; William Brown, Kent county; John Bowman (2), Wye-river.

Jeremiah T. Chafe, Edward Cockey, Annapolis; James Caunt (2), Queen-Anne's county; Robert Curry (3), Chester-town.

William Embleton, Annapolis.

John Forbes, Benedict.

Thomas Graham, Annapolis.

Alexander C. Hanson, Alexander Howe, Samue Hughes, Annapolis; Samuel Harrison, Herring-bay; Margaret Hopkins, South river.

Thomas Jennings (3), Annapolis.

Ignatius Luckie, son of William, David Luckie, Port-Tobacco; Samuel Laue (2), Pig-point; Isaac Lansdale, Queen-Anne; rev. Jesse Lee, Chester-town; William Leatherwood, Patapico.

Dr. Francis Mitcheson, Queen-Anne's county; M. Ford and Jones, Maryland.

John Pitt, Annapolis.

Deborah Reinholds Betsy Reinholds, John Rogers, capt. Charles Ridgely (2), Tobias Ruedolph, Annapolis; Nathan Rern, William Richardson (2), Carolina county.

John Thomas Shaaf (3), Thomas N. Stockett (2), Thomas Stone, Annapolis; Mary Shaw, Queen Anne's county; Dr. Edward Simmes, Charles county; Thomas Smyth, Nicholas Sluby, Chester-town; Joseph Sprigg, Prince George's county.

Fs. Lewis Tancy, care of C. S-well.

James Cant Wright, George Welsh, Jabez Woodruff, Annapolis; John Welsh, Anne-Arundel county; William Waughhop, St. Mary's county; William Wells, Maryland.

Notley Young (2), Prince George's county.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

Annapolis, April 18, 1787.

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

VACHEL STEVENS.

March 1, 1787.

ROEBUCK.

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

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.



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

CARELESS,

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

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

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

THE

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

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

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, MAY 17, 1787.

To GABRIEL DUVAL, Esquire.

SIR,

B EING defeated by arguments deduced from facts, you have been again driven to your old shifts, that is, to the most scurrilous and malevolent abuse. You cannot be so silly as to believe, that gross language can pass for proofs to establish your right to double commission, to commission on debts in contingency, to commission on property sold to persons unknown, or on property sold that the state had no interest in, &c. But think by throwing dirt, you may possibly draw the attention of the public from the true contest. You have asserted, that I had "thought proper to drop it respecting the claim to commission," and add "so let it rest." I believe that no person but yourself could have drawn such a conclusion from any of my publications; but I am not at all surpris'd that you should be willing *that the contest should rest*, because, if this business should be investigated by proper authority, you probably would have to return the sum of £. 2224. So far from my dropping the *contest* as to commission wrongfully charged, that I shall as long as the immutable laws of justice have weight, contend, that you had no right to the money drawn from the treasury for commission on the first sales of property, where second sales were made, nor a right to commission on any other of the sums I have objected to its being charged on. It would be needless for me to go over again the ground so often trod, and by this time so well understood; I shall therefore only take the liberty of mentioning one instance, I mean that of Mr. Long, to whom the commissioners sold confiscated property that did belong to the Principio company, for the sum of £. 12,294 10 0, on which sale they charged and received £. 307 7 3 specie for commission. By their neglecting to comply with the directions of the law (which were that they should take bonds immediately on the sale, and return them as soon thereafter as possible to the treasury) the sale was declared void from the inability of the purchaser to pay the money, or to give security, and the commissioners were directed to resell, and in consequence thereof they thought proper to sell it to the said Robert Long for £. 5538 2 6, and also charged a commission of £. 138 9 0 on the second sale. Thus by not doing your duty in the first instance, the state lost the sum of £. 6756 7 6, and also in the second the sum of £. 138 9 0. Now let me ask, if it be possible to find an unprejudiced person in the state, who will agree with you in opinion that you ought to have been paid commission on the first sale? Equally striking are all the other objections I have made.

I am not at all surpris'd (after the the many misrepresentations and frivolous assertions which you have made) that you should still have the effrontery to assert, that you delivered me papers that evinced that doctor Wheeland purchased the whole of lot No. 5, in Nanticoke manor, or that I released him from the *worst* part, and let him retain the best of his purchase. These assertions were so fully contradicted and refuted by your books and papers referred to in my publication of the first of March, in Gazette No. 2094, 2096, and 2097, that no man, not hackneyed in the trade of making right appear to be wrong or wrong right, would have dared to have ventured again in print on that subject, but as you have, I will prove even to your own conviction, by the statements and certificate of the treasurer of the western shore, that doctor Wheeland did not purchase the whole of lot No. 5, or if he did, that the commissioners, and not the intendant, released him from part of his purchase.

James Shaw, with William Wheeland and John Hicks Traverse securities, bond dated the 22d of January, 1782, £. 586 6 3.

William Wheeland, with James Shaw, and John Lecompt securities, bond dated the 22d of January, 1782, for £. 737 7 3.

This will certify that the above mentioned bonds were delivered into the treasury office by the commissioners of confiscated property, and entered on the books of said office on the 4th of January, 1783. signed Thomas Harwood, treasurer western shore.

You also assert, that it was rational to suppose that I had the plots used by the commissioners at the sale or one of them at least. To suppose this, you ought to shew that they could have been in my possession

and in yours at one and the same time; that they were not in mine, but in yours, is proved beyond a possibility of doubt by the endorsements made on them by the register of the land office, viz.

The within plot † was received after the 26th of April, 1786, when a number of papers were filed in the land office by Mr. Duvall, and after Mr. Jenifer applied for the plots of Nanticoke manor, and received all that were then in the office.

Signed JOHN CALLAHAN, reg. Id. office.
The within plot † was received after the 26th of April, 1786, when a number of papers were filed in the land office by Mr. Duvall, and after Mr. Jenifer applied for the plots of Nanticoke manor, and received all that were then in the office.

Signed JOHN CALLAHAN, reg. Id. office.
From these certificates the world may easily judge and determine to which of us the epithet of impostor is the most applicable. To refer me to plots, to contradict the most positive testimony, that you never returned to the office till our dispute began, and then immediately to appeal to them as evidence, is very extraordinary. After such mean attempts to mislead and deceive, what can be said for you?

Mr. Hollyday's petition and your remonstrance to the assembly, I inserted at full length in my publication, Thursday November 30, No. 2081, and which speak the intention of the applicants so strongly that they could not be misunderstood, and therefore there was not any occasion to *make use of false glasses*, nor were any made use of by me. Can you be vain enough to imagine, that your bare ipse dixit will pass for an immaculate truth in contradiction to the plain and common sense of the words expressed? You say "if words have any meaning you remonstrated against a second sale being made, and that the principal motive which induced you to address the legislature, was to prevent loss to the state, &c."

If this was really your meaning, then it follows, that as you and Mr. Hollyday made no exception as to his or Mr. Sullivan's purchases, that each were to submit to the deception, and abide by the loss, which would have been very considerable, as their purchases amounted to near one fourth of what you sold the manor for.

Mr. Hollyday's case, as he stated it to the late intendant, was very remarkable. He alleged, that "he purchased three lots of land in Nanticoke manor, two of which appeared by the plot † by which the commissioners sold, to be contiguous, but when survey was made, was cut in two by patented land, and instead of three he had four tracts of land, and that no two of them joined. Part of Mr. Sullivan's lot was also taken away by patented land." As it cannot be supposed that you meant, by your remonstrance, to injure Mr. Hollyday or Mr. Sullivan, or that Mr. Hollyday by his petition, meant to injure the latter or himself, then it follows, that the only object you had in view when you applied for relief to the general assembly, was, to prevent your losing commissions on the sales you had made. And that the *interest* of the state has been a feigned pretence, and thought of by you since our dispute began.

Had the commissioners surveyed the lands as the law directed, there could not have been any mistakes made, or losses happened.

You say, "that if I mean to assert that bonds were not demanded by the commissioners immediately on sales being made, that this my charge was equally false and infamous." I did not directly make this charge, but I can, if called upon, prove it to have been the case, in many instances, and I think no stronger proof need be given, that you did not in every instance, than in the sale said to have been made to Stephen Steward, Jun. and company, of 12 lots of land, late the property of the Nottingham company, for £. 4376 6 3, for had you demanded bond, either on the day of sale or after it, you must at least have known the persons names who formed this company. But notwithstanding you did not then know, or "have since been able to discover, who they were," you have charged on that sale a commission of £. 109, proved the account, and drawn the money from the treasury.

Did the commissioners demand bonds of the purchasers of Queen-Anne's manor at the time of sale, or

† A plot made by Mr. Haskins for the revenue office, and by which the sale of Nanticoke manor was made by the commissioners, and referred to, the 22d of March.

‡ A plot sketched out by Mr. Duvall from Mr. Haskins's plot, with some notes on it, mentioned in my publication of the 22d of March.

§ Haskins's plot, put into the land office after our dispute had commenced.

within twelve months? If they did, what was the reason they were not executed, or if executed, why not returned to the treasury immediately thereafter? You were concerned in these purchases to the amount of £. 7186 13 3; and if you in these, and Mr. Hollyday and colonel Ramfay in other instances wherein they were purchasers, did not bond at the time of sale, with what face could you press others to do what you yourselves would not do? And if you were as anxious at the respective times of sales to give credit to the red money as you now pretend you were, why did you neglect to give bonds immediately upon the sale of Queen-Anne's manor, and return them as soon thereafter as possible to the treasury? The keeping bonds out of the office twelve months, as in the instances of doctor Wheeland and Mr. Shaw, as well as of many other persons, as appear must have been the case by the treasurer's certificates above referred to, by his books, and by a report (dated January 6, 1783.) of a committee of which the honourable John Hall was chairman, that although you had sold property before the 8th of January, 1782, for £. 69 088 13 6 black, and £. 47,389 state continental, that the bonds for these emissions, at that time lodged in the treasury, only amounted to £. 5,946 13 4 black money, and £. 8,237 8 4 state continental, these two sums make but £. 14,184 0 8.—Why you did not take bonds for a much larger sum, or if taken, why they were not lodged in the treasury, will puzzle you, I believe, to give a satisfactory reason. I therefore contend, as you did not comply with the directions of several laws under which you sold British property, and as the state has sustained great loss by your not acting agreeably to them, that the commissioners cannot be entitled to commission in the several instances wherein I objected to its being charged.

But to bring this subject into a more familiar point of view, I will suppose that A. B. and Co merchants, had put into your hands in May, 1781, a cargo of goods worth eighty-four thousand pounds, and directed that you should sell them on credit, taking bond with two securities, (each having real property in the state assessed to the value of the purchase money) payable in specie, black, or continental state monies. In the month of November, 1781, you informed your employers, that their goods were not sold, and that you thought it would be advisable to divide one half of them into lots; they joined with you in opinion, and directed it to be done in such manner as in your opinion would be most productive, at the same time reminding you to take bonds, with *two good and sufficient securities*, and on such bonds being given, the goods were to be delivered, and not otherwise. For the faithful performance of these services, you were to be allowed 2½ per cent commission, payable in a money then depreciated two for one. In consequence of these two orders, you proceeded to the sales of the goods, one half thereof you sold to a company composed of eight persons, under a particular agreement, in writing, (and which, by the bye you retain in your own possession) neither of whom were to be answerable for more than his eighth part of the purchase money, and contrary to the positive directions of your employers, you delivered the goods before bonds were given. You likewise sold the remaining part of the goods in lots; but instead of taking the purchasers bonds, either in the first instance with two securities, each having real property assessed in the state to the value of the purchase money, or in the second with two good and sufficient securities, you received bonds of persons who purchased not one shilling's worth of said goods, either at the first or second sale, and who were not worth one farthing at the time of taking said bonds. To others, you sold parts of these goods, and delivered them without taking or receiving any kind of security, and who stand charged in open accounts; among them is an account against a company to whom you sold to the amount of £. 4,376 6 3, but when called upon for the names of the persons who composed this company, you answered, that you had not nor could not find out who they were. By your acting contrary to orders and by other mismanagement, your employers lost upwards of forty thousand pounds, and yet you had the modesty to charge them with a commission on the sales the sum of £. 2100 specie.

Is it possible to suppose your employers would submit to these vile impositions? It is certain that they would not. They would not only refuse to pay the commission you charged, but would have obliged you to pay for all the losses they had sustained on the goods which you sold contrary to their orders.—What, pay you £. 109 commission on £. 4,376 6 3, sold to persons unknown? They also would have reminded you of a former consignment they had

* If you were so anxious as you pretend you were to establish the credit of the red money, how came it to pass that you did not return the bonds above-mentioned to the treasury office till twelve months after the sale?

made of goods in October, 1780, when you were in their service under a per diem allowance, which were sold at a very short credit, and that the monies arising from the sales were to have been applied to the immediate relief of their dear children, (then in prison and dying daily for want of food and other nourishment) and for other very pressing purposes, mentioned in their order. But notwithstanding the clear and explicit direction given, which could not have been misunderstood, you took of these goods to the amount of £. 3095, and charged the same to A. I. who tendered certain notes for your benefit, not in the contemplation of your employers to have been paid out of these effects. And which if notice had been given that the goods were to have been sold for such notes, they would have commanded a much higher price than they did.

The case of Mr. Slec, as represented to me from undoubted authority before the sale of the property was thus circumstanced. He married the sister of captain Richardson, who settled him on the land referred to, and had promised to convey it to her, in consequence thereof Slec had made considerable improvements, and was equitably entitled to compensation for them. Under these circumstances, the land, without taking into consideration the improvements, was well sold at 45/ per acre. It would be well for the state, that your sales would be equally productive in proportion to the respective values of the property sold.

Since my last publication, I have inquired into the circumstances of the 80 acres of land sold by me to Lyon, who was entitled to a renewable lease for ever, his predecessor Christopher Jones, having complied with all the terms enjoined by the proprietary instructions to his agent, to entitle him to it, and Lyon supposed from an entry with Mr. Chew, the steward of Connaught manor, that he was also entitled to 40 acres more. I sold but 80 acres, and under these circumstances, it was well sold, the land is very poor, without wood, and would not, in all probability, if it had been valued, netted as much; but be this as it may, I did not think it justifiable to deviate from a general rule laid down, of letting those who were entitled to renewable leases have the lands on moderate terms. But the 80 acres was but of small consideration in the price, 47 acres of vacancy which lay between the tract sold and the river, and through which the canal runs, and which M'Neilly expected would be compounded for at 8/9 per acre, the price given for the 80 acres, together with a prospect of a situation for a town and a mill seat on the canal, and also having sold 100 acres of leased land to Mr. Hollyday for £. 800. (which before had been sold by a wealthy man for £. 140.) were the inducements to give such an extravagant price to Lyon.—The late steward has assured me, that under all circumstances, that the 80 acres would have been a very dear bargain at 11/3 per acre, or even 10/, and further adds, that no person but M'Neilly who had made a gainful bargain of his own lands just before, would have given any thing like the price he did.

I do not conceive that the lands in Cecil, Baltimore, or Harford counties, can come properly under the description of a sale; the possessors were to compound for them at a reasonable and moderate value, without eliminating the improvements, and if this value was not ascertained between the tenants and intendants, persons were to be called in to value the land on oath; whatever they said the land was worth, was to be conclusive.—The barrens of Baltimore and Harford were valued from eighteen-pence to 5/6, the average price not 2/9 per acre.

In Cecil county it was the opinion of reputable men, upon oath, that the lands of tenants in possession ought not to be valued to more than 20d current money per acre, and this you know was Mr. Job and Mr. Bond's valuation on oath of 20 acres of land in the possession of Messrs. Parker, Ogilvie, and Murray, and which I might with equal propriety, say, the commissioners sold them for 33/4 currency, which sale the intendant set aside, and afterwards sold the said 20 acres to the same persons for £. 150, which was 90 times more than the sale by the commissioners; but it does not follow they were to blame, any more than the intendant, the hands of both being tied up; but he having the power of control over the commissioners transactions, not only set the above sale aside, but several hundreds more, by which the state gained upwards of £. 15,000.

Whether your bare assertion, that you had refused the charge that the commissioners had received £. 1146 4 1/2 per cent for commission, instead of that sum in red money, must be submitted to the judgment of those who have examined your commission and per diem account, wherein this sum is credited, and let them recollect before a decision is past, that the commissioners per diem allowances, except the sum of £. 50, were all paid before the articles of credit making up that sum, was given, and if (as I formerly observed) you paid so, and expended for, the state, the sum of £. 1.186 4 0 specie, then it ought not to have been set off against the per diem account, because that account was paid off, nor against the article of commission, because that money was

* The case of colonel Ramsay, who purchased in the name of Aquila Johns, of the property belonging to Fosterell's heirs, and James Christie, and then tendered depreciation certificates in payment, instead of paying specie, which the act directed to be remitted for the relief of our prisoners, then languishing in a prison ship at New-York.

received when no commission was due, or if due, it ought to have been credited at two for one, as I have observed in a former publication, and as it has, it ought to be struck out, or the expeditures charged in the account, and if either of these is done, the balance due you, will appear to be £. 3,410 15 8, instead of the sum of £. 2,224 11 8. You observe, that the "commissioners account, as published by me, contains charges and credits which do not relate to commission, and that the entries having been omitted in the account of expences and in the cash account, it became necessary to make the charges and give the credits in the account for commission, to ascertain the balance justly due; but then it by no means follows, that the sum alluded to was applied to the payment of commission. The cash account, and commissioners account, must be considered as the same, and if this sum had appeared in the cash account, the balance of the cash account would have been greater accordingly, but the balance due to the commissioners must have been precisely the same." But how happened it that such capital sums should have been omitted for years? And how came it to pass that the account of expences were not charged with the various expeditures, and the cash account credited for the monies disbursed? Instead of giving credit for £. 1186 4 in your commission account, it was as easy for you after discovering these capital omissions, to have carried the debits and credits to the proper accounts, as improperly to have carried them to the commission account, which it had nothing to do with. It would puzzle you to give any other reason than the following: That had the commissioners made the proper entries, it would have appeared by the cash account, (if you had kept a regular one in your books) that instead of £. 587 3 4 being the balance of that account, the balance would have been £. 1773 7 4, and this would not have appeared so well, because the money ought to have been put into the treasury years before the settlement of the commissioners account, they being indebted much more to the state for property purchased and the money due, than their commissions could have possibly amounted to, and therefore there could not have been the smallest pretence for retaining the money in their hands.

As to the sum of £. 196 4 0 which you received of Mr. Lecompt, whether before or after taking bond, is of little consequence, you have credited the state for this money in the commission account, and if there be a mistake in the entry, you have made it and not me.

You have decorated your last address with a motto in verse; I will, in answer to it, conclude this address with some lines from Churchill, full as applicable to you as your quotation was to me.

Bred to the law, he from the first
Of all bad lawyers was the worst;
Perfection (for bad men maintain,
In ill we may perfection gain)
In others is a work of time,
And they creep on from crime to crime;
He for a prodigy design'd
To spread amazement o'er mankind,
Started full ripen'd all at once,
A perfect knave, and perfect dunce.

DAN. of ST. THO. JENIFER.

L O N D O N, March 10.

LETTERS from Madrid mention, that the communication between Spain and Gibraltar is at last opened; and that it was not, by any means, the fault of the Spaniards that it has been so long shut up.

The French have formed an offensive and defensive alliance with the Porte; with Spain, which has covenanted to supply them with ten thousand horse; with Sardinia, with Sweden, and with Denmark.

March 20. The board of commissioners for inquiring into the American claims will be continued by another act, as they have not yet settled all the business. They are now busied in examining the most important case of all, that of Mr. Harford, whose claim amounts to 18,000l. a year; his immense estate in Maryland, with all the patronage, having been confiscated.

It is said, that a convention has lately been signed between their most catholic and christian majesties, relative to a mutual guarantee of trade and commerce in the West-Indies and America.

Extract of a letter from Arcott, July 26, 1786.

"The Marattos and Tipoo Saib are at war, and the company are rather afraid that it will cause a rupture between us and our old enemies the French, who have lately landed at Pondicherry and the Mauritius near 5000 troops from France; the Dutch have also ceded the harbour and fort of Trincomale to the French; so that they are gaining strength in this country every day; and should hostilities commence, there will be a violent contest, as they will strain every nerve to recover their former possessions. However, I trust our superiority by sea will enable us to cope with them.

"This country now wears the face of plenty; and should the peace continue a few years more, the company's finances will be in a flourishing state."

March 24. The return of the Rathholder to Loo, is a matter finally decided on, preparatory to a reconciliation. The dragoons, Swiss guards, and other troops, which attend him at Nimegus, have received orders to prepare their camp equipage, to form a camp at Loo, in the same manner they did last

year; and his highness and family go from Nimegus the beginning of April.

A report was circulated upon 'Change yesterday, which was brought by the Dutch mail, and generally believed, that there had been a dreadful riot in Holland. The mob proceeded to outrages, in which several houses were demolished, and many obnoxious characters to the rioters have been very roughly treated; but the particulars have not yet publicly transpired.

The emperor of Morocco is reported to have made a very singular demand on our government, in consequence of the war subsisting between his Moorish majesty and the Maltese. He has sent an ambassador to Gibraltar to demand from our court two ships of 50, two of 60, and two of 70 guns, to be hired for an unlimited time, offering 150,000 piastres for the first year; that is to say, 100,000 piastres in ready money, and 50,000 in duties on fresh provisions, which the English shall have a right to load at Tetuan. The emperor's minister is to remain at Gibraltar till an answer arrives from the British court. This curious requisition will probably be the means of shutting the port of Tangiers, &c. against our cruisers in the Mediterranean, as it is impossible his majesty's ministers can comply with it.

B O S T O N, April 23.

It is with inexpressible sorrow we relate, that about sunset last Friday evening, a fire broke out in a malt-house belonging to Mr. William Patten, near the Liberty Pole, at the south end of this town, and was attended with a destruction similar to which the inhabitants of this town have not experienced since the year 1760; the wind at N.E. blowing hard, carried the flakes of fire to a great height and distance, by which, the houses, being very dry, were set on fire in many places, as rendered it impossible to direct the exertions of the inhabitants to any point. The spire of the reverend Mr. White's meeting-house, situated at the distance of near 50 rods from the place where the devastation first began, was observed to be on fire at the ball just below the vane, in less than 15 minutes—as this could not be extinguished by reason of its height, the fire falling therefrom, and from the houses then in flames, in a short time demolished that large edifice. In the direction of the wind for a space of 20 rods wide, the fire carried havoc as far as the building extended, crossing the main street, and destroying the buildings on one side from Mr. Knapp's to Mr. Bradford's; and on the other side from Mrs. Inche's to Mr. Osborn's.

There were several houses empty, which with the meeting-house, shops, barns and out houses may be computed at 100 buildings. Providentially no lives were lost.

Much praise is due to the inhabitants of Charlestown, Roxbury, Dorchester, Milton, Cambridge and Medford, for their very spirited and cheerful assistance with their engines, on this occasion.

Yesterday there were contributions for the above unfortunate sufferers, in every church in this town, when considerable sums of money were collected.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, May 3.

Extract of a letter from a house in Tortola to a house in this city, dated April 7, 1787.

"A S C H O O N A called here two nights ago and got a supply of provisions from us, which they paid for, and by a man they turned on shore on one of the quays, we find she was run away with from Dominica—She is called the MARY ANN, and owned by either Alexander M'Kenzie or William Buoy, or by both of them, has three blacks and three whites on board. The pretended captain's name is M'DONALD, marked with the small-pox, a crippled hand, which we think is the left, wears his own hair short, brown complexion, about five feet nine inches high. The schooner appeared Virginia built. The informer says that they had 37 hogheads of sugar, and one bale cotton on board at first, which they took in at Martinico for Dominica, they sold the cotton for provisions and after they got what supplies they stood in need of on shore, they bartered three of their hogheads of sugar on board the shipping for other goods in the night. The captain promised us to bring his owner on shore next day to barter for his cargo, and said they were going a trading voyage to St. Domingo. It is uncertain whether the vessel may appear under English or French papers, as perhaps they have both. The captain and mate are said to be on shore at Dominica, we wish it may be the case. As this is a circumstance which commands every inquiry, we are well convinced from your goodness, your assiduity TO DETECT THE VILLIANS will not be wanting. If you should get any information, pray communicate it to Mr. Alexander M'Kenzie, Dominica, who, we do assure you, is a worthy character."

[The printers throughout the United States are requested to insert the above in their useful news-papers]

Extract of a letter from Newbury-Port, (Massachusetts) dated April 18.

"Last Saturday evening came to this town a Mr. Stewart, formerly mate of a brig belonging to Savannah, Captain Clark, commander, who informs, that they took in a cargo of tobacco at Alexandria, in Virginia, in 1784, bound therewith into the Mediterranean. Soon after they had passed Gibraltar, they were surrounded by three Algerine Corsairs, who took possession of their vessel and cargo, stripped the master, mate and seamen of every article of clothing and effects, and gave them in lieu thereof a

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frock and a pair of trousers. They were soon landed at Algiers, and immediately conducted to the Castle, and put to hard labour, without distinction and upon a pitiful allowance of half a pint of rice per day—no bread nor meat, unless when they were allowed to take the inwards of creatures which were killed. After having remained several months at hard labour in the Castle, they were brought forth to a public sale, when their purchasers, besides otherwise treating them in the most brutal manner, slit open an ear of each man, at the same time continuing the stroke across the cheek.

Being thus marked, they were put on board the galleys, and chained to the oars where they remained until relieved by their generous and humane owners, who remitted a sum of money to Leghorn, equal to their purchase, being 300 Louis d'ors for the captain, 60 for the mate and 30 for each, seaman.

The labour and fatigue, with their scanty allowance and severe usage, were so much as to make them wish for death, rather than life.—A cowskin was freely exercised upon them without discrimination, and often without provocation, by their renegades, who served also as interpreters for the Algerines, but would not deign to look on them.—Mr. Stewart left the crews of several vessels behind him, whose only hope of redemption rests on the exertions of congress. He informs, that the captains of those crews were more fortunate than Capt. Clarke, owing to the humanity of the French and British consuls, who have hired them from slavery and hard labour, and taken them into their own families. He also informs, that the Algerines were very active in building and equipping vessels of war, though few or none cruise without the Straits; and that he was informed that the Maltese had a considerable force united with the Portuguese, who were to rendezvous at Madeira, in order to take such vessels under their convoy as may be bound to the Straits."

ANNAPOLIS, May 17.

"On Thursday the 3d instant departed this life, in the 34th year of her age, Mrs. SARAH WELCH, wife of Mr. Benjamin Welch, of South river. The death of this amiable lady, who was endowed with every virtue that could adorn the female character, is very sincerely regretted by all ranks of people, who had the happiness of her acquaintance."

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

ARISTIDES, having already, from the impulse of an honest zeal, appeared much oftener in print than an attention to his own interest would have permitted, perceives himself under the disagreeable necessity of appearing again. He was not suffered to discuss a great political question, without having his character drawn into the controversy. In return, he means not to touch either the public or private characters of his enemies, so far as they have no relation to the charges against Aristides. He might indeed submit his cause upon what has already been said, and what is otherwise known to his fellow-citizens. But as here is a possibility, that an unjust inference may be drawn from his silence, he purposes, at a more convenient season, to make some comments on the writings and other exhibitions of Publicola.—

Whilst he perceives a most steadfast determination to effect the ruin of himself and his house, he feels that undisturbed peace of mind, which results from a consciousness of having never by action, word, or thought, deserved the displeasure of his countrymen. Happy is he, that the rectitude of his whole conduct has driven his adversaries to such pitiable shifts! With all the eagerness of rancour, they have sought occasions to arraign him. In what has the pursuit terminated? He requests those who listen to the charge drawn from his political writings, to peruse those writings with candour and attention. With respect to the charges exhibited on a recent occasion, he requests you to mark the strange inconsistency between this and the former charge. He calls upon the world to assign one motive, he could possibly have, for destroying any of the guards to your liberty, safety and happiness. In defence of the equal rights and equal liberty, intended by the constitution, he has made those exertions, which he conceived his country entitled to, from every man in his situation. But it seems, a person in his situation should remain unconcerned, even when the state is thrown into convulsions; and his interference affords ground for another charge.—

Already, my fellow-citizens, have the enemies of Aristides demonstrated, that an individual shall not with impunity, oppose their designs. What they have done affects him not deeply. To those, who think as he does, and who, notwithstanding, can with callous indolence behold the persecution of a man, whose crime is that of vindicating the constitution, he suggests the following considerations:

The great leading principle of a republic is the love of public good; and every man should feel himself a protector of the constitution. But if every effort to protect it must be attended with a certain sacrifice of private good, that which is the business of all, in a short time, will become the business of none. Unprotected and defenceless, your sacred constitution will be exposed to every assault; and a little time may afford cause for the advocates of arbitrary sway to exult in their favourite position, that mankind were never intended to be free. The great and stupendous revolution of America may then only

serve to establish this position into a maxim. It will be then indeed (to use the words of an enlightened Congress) that "the last and fairest experiment in favour of the rights of human nature will be turned against them; and their patrons and friends exposed to be insulted and silenced, by the votaries of tyranny and usurpation."

ARISTIDES.

Annapolis, May 11, 1787.

To the PRINTERS.

It is observable, that in a late publication, signed Publicola, the great point of national interference, in the degree it was at first asserted, is given up. We find, that it now depends upon contingences; that is, agreeably to Mr. Locke's doctrine upon the miscarriages of the legislature. The people are made judges on this point, but as that judgment is to be founded on a principle, and this principle accords with our own constitution, there can be but little hesitation in admitting, even of Publicola's opinions. His ingenious performance will undoubtedly meet with due notice, and proper comments.

A CORRESPONDENT.

In the first column of our last Gazette, and ninth line from the bottom, instead of *requires and retain*, read *acquire and retain*.

May 15, 1787.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 14th of August next, at Montgomery court-house, if not sold at private sale, if sold at private sale public notice will be given,

A VALUABLE tract of land containing about 491 acres, situated and lying in Montgomery county, near the head of the sugar lands, within one and an half miles of Patowmack, thirty miles above George-town, and about eighteen miles above Montgomery court-house; the land is well watered and timbered, and plenty of good meadow land, some cleared and in grass; the improvements are, a good dwelling house and kitchen adjoining, a quarter, corn house with stables underneath, a milk house, tobacco house, and barn, a good apple orchard, about four hundred bearing trees, with a number of peach and cherry trees, and there is another settlement on the land with a young orchard and some buildings, which is under rent for sixteen hundred pounds of tobacco, about three hundred and fifty acres of said land in good woods, and the greatest part mixt with small hickory; one third of the purchase money to be paid on taking possession, and four years credit given for the remaining two thirds, on giving bond with approved security. Either part, or the whole of the said land will be sold, which may best suit the purchaser. Young negroes will be taken in payment at a reasonable price. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the land by applying to the subscriber, living thereon.

W 3 100/76 CHARLES COOLEY.

Charles county, May 3, 1787.

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable tract of land, situated on Patuxent river, in Prince-George's county containing four hundred and twenty acres, more or less, six miles above Benedict, and about the same distance from Lower Marlborough; on the land are, a large dwelling house with four rooms on a floor, a very good kitchen, meat and corn house, with stables under it, two orchards of excellent fruit, a variety of the best kind of cherries, peaches, plums, and pears; about twenty five acres of very good meadow may be made at a small expence; fine fish and oysters are caught in abundance within a quarter of a mile of the door; the plantation is in good repair, and possession would be given next fall. Cash, good bills of exchange, tobacco, or approved bonds will be taken in payment. A very reasonable credit will be allowed the purchaser for great part of the purchase money, upon giving bond with approved security. An indisputable title will follow the land.

W 3 100/76 WALTER T. HARRISON.

Piscataway, May 3, 1787.

LAND FOR SALE.

Will be set up to PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 12th day of June next, at the house of Mr. Charles Lansdale, in the town of Piscataway,

PART of a tract of land called Major's Choice, containing one hundred and eight acres; this land is valuable, and lies within half a mile of the said town, but is scarce of timber, a dwelling house with four rooms on a floor, passage and three brick fire places, a good deal of very good fruit, the rest of the improvements of little value; the payment to be made in the following manner, two thirds of the purchase money may be paid by bond with such security as will bear an assignment to a person who lives on the interest of his money, and probably may not be called for in his life-time, if interest paid regularly. The terms of the other third will be made known on the day of sale. Title indisputable.

W 3 100/76 ELIZABETH WHEELER, CHARITY WHEELER, BENEDICT EDELEN.

Annapolis, May 15, 1787.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the 5th of June next, for ready money only, at the subscriber's house on the mouth of South river,

VARIETY of household furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, feather beds and bedding, glass and china ware, kitchen and plantation utensils, three cows, and two horses, with a single horse chaise; likewise a parcel of books of approved authors in English, French and Latin, some of them adapted for the use of schools, with many other articles not mentioned. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

MARY THOMAS.

May 3, 1787.

FOR SALE,

At the Queen Tree, Patuxent river, for cash or any kind of country produce,

A LARGE quantity of fence-rails, consisting of oak, chestnut and yellow ash; they will be sold at the most reasonable rates.

100/13/ JOHN LUCAS.

S C H E M E

OF A

BOOK LOTTERY.

1 prize of 100 dollars is 100 dollars.
1 do. 50 do. 50 do.
8 do. 25 do. 200 do.
162 do. 4 do. 648 do.

172 prizes. 1000 do.

500 tickets at 2 dol. each 1000 do.

The subscriber having altered the scheme of his lottery as above, hopes it will meet with the patronage of the public.

The drawing will commence immediately the tickets are sold, under the inspection and by direction of Messieurs Wallace and Muir, who will see the prizes delivered as soon as drawn.

Tickets to be had of the subscriber, at his store, in Church-street, Annapolis.

STEPHEN CLARK.

N. B. Each adventurer to have his choice of goods in the store, agreeable to the amount of the prize drawn against the number of his ticket.

ORNAMENTAL and plain plastering in all its various branches, executed in the most expeditious and neatest manner, by

RICHARD THARP.

N. B. Applications from the country will be duly attended to.

Annapolis, May 12, 1787.

To the merchant and grist-mill holders of the state of Maryland.

WHEREAS the honourable the general assembly of Maryland did, on the 11th instant, pass an act granting and well securing to the subscriber, his heirs and assigns, the exclusive right of making and selling (for the term of fourteen years) certain machines of his invention for the lessening of the manual attendance of merchant and grist-mills this is to inform all who may be inclined to have them erected in their mills that they are very simple and cheap, and not subject to go out of repair, and their utility such that they, if well applied, will perform at least one half of the ordinary attendance of said mills, and in his opinion they will save from waste more than will pay the whole expence of erecting and keeping them in repair; added to his demand by virtue of said act therefore they may well be estimated to at least fifty pounds per annum saving to those who use them. Those desirous of having them are desired to send letters, post paid, directed to the subscriber, Wilmington, Delaware state, that such measures may be adopted as speedily to serve them, by

W 3 100/76 OLIVER EVANS.

May 10, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having just claims against the estate of Mr. Matthias Hammond, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to bring them in legally authenticated that they may be adjusted and paid by the subscriber, and all persons indebted to said estate are desired to come and settle the same with

W 3 100/76 PHILIP HAMMOND, executor.

Charles county, Piccasawon, April 30, 1787.

TAKEN up a drift, in Patowmack river, near Pope's creek, by my negro man, a ROW-BOAT, strong and well built, 12 or 13 feet keel and six feet in the beam, ring bolted head and stern, a piece of rope to the head bound with canvas, appears to be only one year old. The owner may be intimated of other particulars by applying to

W 3 100/76 JAMES COBRELL.

January 29, 1787.

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

Washington county, March 10, 1787.

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

W 3 100/76 ELIZABETH JACKSON.

Annapolis, April 3, 1787.

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

W 3 100/76 JAMES WILLIAMS, administrator.

April 6, 1787.

TAKEN up, at the lower end of Kent point, a Bateau about 25 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 3 feet deep; she has a chain about 25 feet long, with a horse-lock, and four oars in her. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

W 3 100/76 WILLIAM BRYAN, living at Kent-point.

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



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

D. MAGRUDER.

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



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

19 WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.
April 30, 1787.



RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, living in Queen-Anne's county, about the first of this instant, a negro man, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high. The said negro has a scar on one of his cheeks, a thin visage, and very black. He was seen at Annapolis about a week ago, and had on a large hat somewhat flopped, a Devonshire kerley coat, old white plush breeches, white cotton stockings, and shoes with strings in them. His real name is **TOM TANK**, but as he is artful and subtle, it is probable he may change it. Whoever secures the said negro, so that his master may have him again, will be paid the above reward by

2 WILLIAM GOLDSBOROUGH.

Prince-George's county, March 20, 1787.

CINCINNATUS,

IS esteemed by judges a horse of perfect beauty, and his whole frame a display of nature's greatest maturity. He is a fine bay, delightfully dappled, has a snip, and one white foot, rising five years old, in high condition and full primed virility, and will cover mares this season for the moderate sum of eight dollars. His sire (whose lineaments he so truly bears) was the noted and much admired **ARABIAN**, whose get stands so generally approved.—His dam was got by Dr. Hamilton's imported **FIGURE**—His grand-dam by **DOVE**—His great-grand-dam by colonel Parker's **OTHELLO**, upon **OLD SELIMA**.—From such premises, it may be presumed, that no horse can be better calculated for the purpose of getting stock, either for the turf or saddle.—Cincinnati is the property of the subscriber, and stands in Upper Marlborough.

JOHN SMITH BROOKES.

CARELESS,

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

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

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

Newport, Charles county, February 27, 1787.

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

JOHN WINTER.

Treasury of the United States.

The commissioners of the board of treasury hereby give notice,

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

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

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

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

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

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Scioto river, and the mouth of the Great Miami; at the mouth of the Great Miami. And from thence to the Rapids on the falls of the Ohio; and at the said Rapids.

At any place or places from the Mouth of the Miami river to the Miami village; and at the Miami village.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order, **WILLIAM DUER, sec'y.**

March 12, 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 authorize some person to receive the sums due from them at the general court in April next, when it is hoped they will pay; those on this side the bay are requested to make payment to the subscriber; those who have claims against the said estate are desired to bring them in legally proved, to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, administrator of William Hyde.

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

10 W. G.

April 16, 1787.

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

3 WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

To be sold, by public vendue, at the dwelling-house of Mr. Samuel Hamilton, in George-town, on the 2d of July next,

A TRACT of land called Refurvery on Locust Hill, containing 122 acres, lying within two miles of Montgomery court-house, about 40 acres of which are cleared; this land is well timbered and watered. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

3 X PETER GREEN.

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

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

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

May 2, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of Dr. Henry Reader, late of St. Mary's county deceased, that they are requested immediately to discharge the same; and all those having just claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in, legally proved that they may be paid.

2 ELIZABETH READER, Executrix.
THOMAS A. READER, Executor.

Anne-Arundel county, May 6, 1787.

WHEREAS my wife Hero Richardson, hath eloped from my bed and board, this is therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, for I will not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

2 THOMAS RICHARDSON.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.



RAN away from the subscriber, near Chaptico, in St. Mary's county, on the 31st of December, 1786, Negro **TERPHAN**, formerly the property of Mr. John Lucas, on Patuxent river; he is a dark mulatto, nineteen years old, five feet two or three in height, proportionably made about the body and shoulders for height, but remarkable spare slim feet, legs and thighs; there is a scar upon the side of his right knee, occasioned by sticking an ax in it; a stout full set of teeth, and a remarkable furly down look when accused with having done amiss; he had on and took with him, a felt hat, white linen shirt, two coats, one a brown broad cloth, the other a blue, turned up with black, and lined with white; a country foun and full purple cloth jacket, button holes bound with the same, white drilling breeches. I have heard he has changed his name, and passes as a freeman in company with Nace Butler, as a kinsman; who has now a suit depending for his freedom.—They have been seen at Mr. Chase's quarter, at Annapolis, and at Baltimore, as tradesmen. Any person that will secure the above mentioned negro, so that I may get him, shall receive five pounds, and if brought home, the above reward, paid by

2 PEREGRINE BOND.

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

TO BE SOLD,

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

3 of the Printers.

Annapolis, April 12, 1787.

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

3 X VACHEL STEVENS.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 24, 1787.

T U N I S, January 4.

It is no longer possible to conceal the discontent which visibly reigns among the members of our administration, who are quite at a loss to know how to restore tranquillity to the state. The Venetians have made their appearance again on our coasts, and unhappily for us, have had better success than formerly; but what in some degree lessens our fear, and makes us hope their design is not at present against Suza, is the information we have received, that their sole intention is to watch the Ottoman fleet, which is now in a very distressed situation off Alexandria. Since writing the above, we have just heard that the Venetian fleet have begun to fire upon Suza.

M A D R I D, February 20.

A fleet of seven ships, of 64 guns each, is now fitting out at Cadiz, and the command given to Don Joseph Solano Marquis del Socorro. The destination of this fleet is not yet made public, but reports say, that it is intended to repel the attacks of the Dutch East-India company, who are endeavouring to obstruct the trade of the new Philippine company, by seizing our ships on their return from India. Others think that it is merely intended to protect the Mediterranean, in consequence of our late agreement with the Algerines.

L O N D O N, March 2.

A letter from Lisbon, by a ship arrived in the river, says, that the United States, an American vessel, bound to Lisbon, with wheat and flour, was taken on the coast of Portugal by an Algerine galley, and was carrying off for Algiers, but falling in with a Venetian man of war, the American was retaken by the galley by the help of oars sheered off. The United States, was brought into Lisbon by the man of war, the commander of which claimed the value of a third part of her cargo as salvage for retaking her, but the queen, to ease the Americans of that burden, has ordered that the Venetian captain be paid out of her treasury, as the Americans had been requested to supply the inhabitants of that city with corn and flour, and promised to be protected by her men of war from being taken by the Barbarians.

March 14. A letter from Corke has the following article:—The number of White Boys daily increase, and we have gained intelligence, that large bodies of them were on their march towards this city. A considerable number of young gentlemen and tradesmen joined with a party of soldiers, marched out to meet them, but their lookers out, as they are called, seeing so large a force coming against them, turned back to their main body to give intelligence to them, which threw them into the greatest confusion; some ran one way, some another. However, we picked up six of their stragglers, who were so fatigued, that they had not power to escape; by these we are in hopes of finding out their hiding places, that we may come upon them by surprise. We have lodged the six safe in our gaol, and they seem willing to answer any questions that are asked them, in hopes of saving their lives.

Extra of a letter from Turin, February 10.

"A courier has just arrived here with dispatches from the court of Madrid, and is likewise charged with private letters to the executive ministers, containing a complete approbation of the Spanish court to a proposed treaty for binding the national concerns of Spain and Sardinia more closely together. This measure has been long in contemplation, and should it be brought to effect, will, it is presumed, turn out every way advantageous to the parties concerned."

On Sunday an express packet was received at baron Lynden's the Dutch ambassador's house in Hertford-street, from the Hague; since which it is given out with confidence, that the commissioners from the states general to Nimeguen have had their first conference with the prince, who received them very cordially, and the result has been that an accommodation will take place directly, and his serene highness, with his family, will shortly return to the Hague.

March 25. A letter from Algiers, dated February 20, says, "The pestilential disease with which this city, and kingdom in general, has been so long troubled, has at length ceased; yet it has been found that the small-pox has been nearly as fatal as the plague, upwards of 35,000 persons, chiefly adults, having died of that distemper in twelve months. The dey has sent a dragoman to the sublime Porte to make the usual presents to the divan, and to renew the treaties with the sovereign of the Ottomans."

A letter from Leghorn says, that a Venetian frigate had taken, within sight of the harbour, after a smart engagement of one hour and an half, an Algerine

galley, of 36 guns, and had brought her in there. The captain of the Algerine and upwards of twenty of his men were killed, and many wounded; and there was a great slaughter on board the Venetian frigate. Both vessels were perfect wrecks.

A letter from Galloway says, that the generous friend, captain Walldron, is arrived there from Leghorn, but last from Gibraltar; he says, the garrison are all in good health, and that they are plentifully supplied with provisions from that part of the coast of Barbary belonging to the emperor of Morocco; he also says, that he was boarded by an officer and three men of a ship belonging to the bey of Tunis, who after rummaging his cargo, suffered him to proceed. They had in tow a vessel belonging to Malta, which they had just taken.

A letter from Pondicherry, dated May 2, 1786, says, "A circumstance has occurred lately at Nellore, about a hundred miles to the northward of Madras, that has roused the attention of the curious.—A poor man, digging in a field, found a pot, containing a quantity of gold coins, most of which he, I believe, destroyed for the sake of the gold; some, however, were preserved, and sent down to the Nabob. I have seen four of them; they are of the purest gold, somewhat larger than a half guinea, and in the highest state of preservation, of a dye bold, elegant, and correct. They are of the reigns of the emperors Trajan and Adrian; but as this part of the world was utterly unknown to them or their subjects, it is a matter of much conjecture how these coins have found their way into so remote a corner."

Among the curiosities which nature often displays none is more extraordinary than the following, which may be depended upon as a real fact:—A cottager's wife near Sowbath, in Shrewsbury, during the course of last summer, observed her cow to fail in her milk, without being able to ascertain the cause; and perceiving the cow to resort to a certain part of the field at a particular time of the day, the woman was induced to watch her more attentively; when, to her great surprise, she saw a large adder go and suck the cow. She immediately acquainted her husband of the circumstance, who went and found the adder coiled up near the cow, which he killed, and found it had overgorged itself with milk; but what is still more extraordinary, the cow would frequently moan, and go to the place every day, and was hardly ever content the whole summer after.

K I N G S T O N, (Jamaica) March 24.

We are informed, that the schooner St. Andreas, captain Van Assendelt, failed about three months ago from the Musquito Shore, with a number of male and female passengers on board for this island; but being overtaken by a heavy gale of wind, in which the schooner lost her mast, rigging and sails, captain Van Assendelt was obliged to bear away for Carthagea, after keeping the sea several weeks and exhausting almost his whole stock of provisions, where he arrived in the greatest distress, and immediately made known his helpless situation to the officers of the Spanish government, whom he satisfied of the truth of his relation; upon which the viceroy of the kingdom of Santa Fee, Don Cavillero, who was then at Carthagea, with singular humanity, gave orders that the vessel should be completely re-fitted and victualled out of the king's stores; and that the passengers should be entertained in apartments belonging to his own palace, and his orders were strictly complied with. When the vessel was once more ready for sea, captain Van Assendelt, waited on the viceroy, and offered him bills on this island, to defray the expence of her repairs; but the noble Spaniard, with unexampled magnanimity, refused any compensation whatever, by saying in substance, "that he would not accept of any pecuniary acknowledgment; for it was sufficient (to be relieved) that any stranger came to Carthagea in distress, and he was sure his royal master would highly approve his conduct on the occasion."

Captain Leary of the Nancy, from the Musquito Shore, has brought dispatches from his honour the lieutenant-governor; and reports that many of the inhabitants had quitted that place, 30 of whom he had landed at the Grand Caymanas.

The Indians, on the Shore are said to have parted with the English with extreme regret, and in the most friendly manner; but denounced vengeance against any Spaniard, who might attempt to penetrate into the interior part of their country.

B O S T O N, May 3.

We learn from undoubted authority, that most of the leaders in the rebellion, who fled to Canada, have returned to Vermont, and that on Wednesday last about forty of those characters had a meet-

ing at Shaftsbury.—That the sheriff of the county of Bennington, with judge Robinson, the selectmen of Bennington, Shaftsbury, and some other gentlemen, made a visit to the rebel body, and ordered them to disperse, which they obeyed, after appointing a meeting to be held at Breadport, near Lake Champlain on the first of May inst. where Shays was to meet them from Canada.

The following letter was written by Eli Parsons, and brought by the person therein mentioned, to Keene, where it fell into the hands of a gentleman of this state, who, being assured by Mr. Moore, that it was written by Parsons, opened it, and sent it to one of the members of the general court. The hand writing besides, is known by several gentlemen now in town to be Parsons's; so that there is no doubt but the letter actually came from him, although his signature was not affixed to it.

St. John's 25th March, 1787.

S I R S,

THIS is forwarded by Mr. Moore of Keene, in which you may assure yourself that we are not inactive in this province—we have many friends who wish us success; but our present situation renders us in many instances very unhappy—we are destitute of cash, or any other property, except our cloaths to subsist upon, however, our landlord is very kind, in hopes that our friends will send us some relief, which I as earnestly wish for as he can.—If any of you could give assistance, and wait upon us for remittance until we are able to make amends, I shall receive it as a particular favour. It is not long we wish to tarry in this province, for as soon as the spring opens, we will immediately to beat the bush and ***** (I dare not mention it) I am gentlemen, your humble servant;

To Messrs. Pat Shays, Elijah Barnes, Abner Perkins

N O R T H A M T O N, (Massachusetts) May 2.

We hear from Northfield, that on last Monday night, about 11 o'clock, a body of the insurgents, to the amount of about 25, assembled in arms on the west side of the river, as it is supposed to alarm the town—they fired several guns, and appeared with drums beating, &c.—Soon after the alarm was given, the troops stationed there, together with a number of the inhabitants, proceeded to make what discoveries they could—Some of the insurgents having crossed the river in boats, were discovered and known; among whom was Moses Dickinson, jun who was tried for high treason, and acquitted, before the supreme judicial court lately holden in this town.

N E W - Y O R K May 8.

In the house of commons of Ireland, on the 27th of Feb. leave was given to the chancellor of the exchequer to bring in a bill for facilitating the trade and intercourse between that kingdom and the United States of America.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Canada, to his friend in Boston, dated March 28, 1787.

"I am exceeding sorry to hear of the confused state you are involved in at present in Massachusetts, and, for my part, much fear the consequences. I saw your hero, Shays, in Canada, with a number of his attendants. I hope, for my part, he and they will meet the just rewards of their demerit. I think they are treated with suitable contempt in Canada. The poor fellow was obliged to leave his horse and sleigh in pawn for his tavern bill."

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

Extra of a letter from a gentleman at Halifax, dated April 5, 1787.

"We have had a very hard and tedious winter indeed.—The oldest man in the place scarcely ever experienced one like it.

"There was great distress in this province, the winter past, for want of provisions among the new settlements. Some of the settlers have come very near perishing for want of food; and this must have been the case with many, had not government afforded them relief. So great a scarcity of provisions I have never known since I have been in this place."

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in New York to his friend, of rank, in one of the southern states

"Europe is in a profound calm, the Venetians, Russians and Austrians, indeed are pecking at the Turks, but I suppose it is only to keep alive pretensions which may authorize the commencement of hostilities when it shall sui. them. Great-Britain seems to have an eye upon us, and not a friendly one, we do not hope, even, for civilities from her; while France on the contrary, has lately made some regulations very favourable for our commerce, and the king has appointed commissioners to examine and report to him such further favourable regulations as

may be most beneficial to us. The United Netherlands are friendly to us; their money lenders have unbounded confidence in the justice and uprightnes of our views; and the minister here, Mr. Van Berkel, is very desirous of doing every thing in his power to facilitate a most intimate and friendly connexion between us."

ANNAPOLIS, May 24.

On Friday last arrived here the brig Britannia Yacht, captain Hunter, and on Sunday the ship Betsey, captain Dobbins, from London.

AN ESSAY ON HARD TIMES.

THERE cannot possibly be any situation, in which the collective members of a community can be so placed, but some will complain of hard times. The superior industry, frugality and abilities of some will ever procure wealth and respect, while the idleness and dissipation of others must beget contempt and indigence. Hence an unavoidable distinction will take place, not from the design of individuals, but is the consequence naturally resulting from the pursuit of different plans in life; and hence, in some measure, every individual is answerable for his want of respect, and frequently for his indigence.—Poverty, generally speaking, is not so much the fault of the soil and government, as of custom and education; Where the youth are taught to hold manual labour in contempt, there poverty and her attendants will triumph.—The riches of a country do not so much consist in the number of inhabitants, as the quantity of labour; therefore, in those countries where labour is not regarded as a *virtus*, want and wretchedness will finally close the period of their political existence.

As all the riches of the United States must ultimately depend upon the tillage of the earth, it is an happiness that our soil is admirably adapted to the different branches of agriculture; and when our land does not produce, it is more commonly owing to the sterility of labour than of the soil.—He who has the happiness to possess land, is in possession of a mine; but if the land is not cultivated, it is as useless as hidden ore, and that person, who has the free use of his limbs, is in possession of an independent treasure; but if, like the miser with his wealth, he is sparing in the use of them, he must expect to meet insult and want.

Could a just comparison be drawn between the ease with which those support themselves, who follow agriculture and mechanical employments, and those who follow the hunting life, the balance would be infinitely in favour of the former; the latter are always in precarious circumstances, for the most provident are incapable of displaying their frugality; they are always in want of some of the necessaries of life, and soon become constitutionally habituated to idleness, and nothing but the desire of supporting a miserable existence, can stimulate them to action; the government of such a people will always want energy, and they will ever have *hard times*—It may be laid down as a general rule, that the life of an industrious man, is a life of ease; but the life of an idle one, is a life of hardship and want.

A wife and superintending Providence has at all times been attentive to the happiness of man; we have all the requisites for happiness; we are free; the value of our labour is our own; we possess one of the finest countries in the world; and the fault is certainly our own, if we complain of *hard times*.

To DAN, of ST THO. JENIFER, Esquire. SIR,

AN apology ought to be made to the public for attracting their attention to your character, which is sufficiently known to be generally despised; but there are some remarks in your last address, which cannot be suffered to pass without comment or observation. From the *liberality of sentiment, and elegance of its composition*, it appears to have been written by yourself. Through a long life of deliberate treachery, you have contracted such inveterate habits of falsehood and prevarication, that you find it difficult, if not impossible, to shake them off. No man, I believe, ever possessed a more sovereign contempt for truth and consistency.

Your conduct in vacating the sale of Nanticoke manor not being defensible, you have endeavoured to justify it in particular instances, and attempt to prove that lot No. 5 was not purchased by Dr. Wheeland. I have asserted that it was, and have referred to the *original sale* lodged in the auditor's office, and which you have often seen and had in your possession. Conscious of the truth of my assertion, you will not meet me upon this evidence, but expect by mean shift and evasion to mislead and deceive, and appeal to a certificate from the treasurer that the bond of Mr. Shaw, as well as that of Dr. Wheeland, was taken and lodged in the treasury. You are ready to fly any where for information but to the proper place, and when you cannot disprove what has been asserted, you attempt to establish another fact which, whether it be admitted or denied, can prove nothing as to the real matter in dispute. That Dr. Wheeland was the purchaser, is evident from the following certificate:

"IT is hereby certified, that it appears by the original sales of Nanticoke manor, lodged in the auditor's office, that William Wheeland is the whole and sole purchaser of lot No. 5, of said manor.

"C. RICHMOND, aud. gen."

May 21st, 1787.

From your own assertion that "you went to the land and examined *with the surveyor* its location by the plots, &c." it was certainly rational to suppose that you had the plots used by the commissioners at the sale. To prove that they were not in your possession, but in mine, you have published two certificates from Mr. Callahan, register of the land office, and then charge me with "attempts to mislead and deceive." Whether you are really *sincere in your ignorance*, or "wilful in your malignity," is left to every man to decide for himself. It is true that those plots were delivered into the land office by me as certified by the register; but this neither proves that they were *not in your possession at the time you vacated the sale*, (which has not been asserted) nor that they were *in mine*. The plots were left with Mr. Barrow, surveyor of Dorchester county, the day after the sale, to govern him in the survey of the manor, and I never saw them from that time until after this dispute began. And because they were not delivered to the register until after the 26th of April, 1786, your deduction is that you could not have had them before you in Dorchester county in April 1785, and that they were *in my possession*. This may pass for logic with you, and the few who suffer themselves to be the dupes of your sophistry and misrepresentation, but with men of sense and candour, it must ever be considered as "folly or villainy in the extreme."

Your allusion to the purchases made by Mr. Hollday and Mr. Sulivane, connected with the petition and remonstrance, is incomprehensible, as there was not one word in either which related to the sale of Nanticoke manor.

I have before examined separately the particular instances in which a commission had been charged on refales ordered by you, and have proved by arguments founded on facts, and the immutable principles of justice, that it has not been charged in any case where it was not justly due; and such was the determination when the subject was fully investigated by proper authority." I have also shewn that your objections were founded on a wilful misrepresentation of fact, and had neither principle nor justice for their support; and I have proved that no lots has been sustained by the state, by refales, but what has proceeded from your mismanagement as intendant of the revenue, in the weak, arbitrary and injurious exercise of the powers vested in you.

Your pretended ignorance of the reasons why bonds were not returned to the treasury immediately upon the sales being made, is a proof of your depravity, and your unremitted anxiety to destroy the characters of men, whom you cannot injure. With those who know me, I consider myself as out of the reach of your slander, and defy your malevolence. The following certificate from the treasurer, will explain the reason why bonds were retained for a time in the hands of the commissioners:

"THE sales of most of the manors being made previous to a survey, the bonds were taken with condition to pay a certain price per acre according to the sales; upon Mr. Duvall's bringing some bonds to the treasury, taken in this manner, I observed to him, that it would be best for him to keep them in his possession until the surveys could be made, that the entries could then be properly made by the treasurer; whereas, if delivered before the amount of each purchase was ascertained, it would make alterations in the entries necessary, and give unnecessary trouble. It was my request that they were not delivered before the surveys were made.—I gave this information to the house of delegates in the year 1782, on a charge of misconduct against the commissioners by the intendant, and I gave it also to the governor and council, when the commissioners account was under consideration. Certified this 22d of May, 1787.

"THOMAS HARWOOD."

These facts were well known to you, and you also know, that at the time of the report of the committee, of which the honourable Mr. Hall was chairman, there were bonds taken for black and continental state money then in the treasury, to the amount of many thousands, and which were not included in the report, because a receipt had not been given for them by the treasurer to the commissioners.

I have thought proper to make these additional remarks for the information of those who are unacquainted with circumstances. If you had possessed any regard for truth or justice, or any sense of honour, they would have been unnecessary; but you are so utterly abandoned, and so "worn and hackneyed in the ways of men" that you are void of all those feelings which are ornamental to human nature.

You have meanly and impertinently made an insinuation (and you dare but insinuate) against my professional integrity. You should recollect, that you may indulge your malignant disposition until age shall no longer be considered a protection for your insolence.

G. DUVAL.

May 22, 1787.

* This Gazette 26th October, and 1st January, last.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Duckett, in Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray, a bright bay HORSE COLT, three years old, neither docked nor branded, about twelve hands and an half high, with a small star in his forehead. The owner may have him on proving property and paying charges.

May 19, 1787.
To be sold, at public vendue, on Tuesday the 14th of August next, on the premises, for cash, or short credit on bond and interest with approved security, if required.

PART of three tracts or parcels of very valuable land, the one called Cheney's Adventure, another James's Choice, and the other Wolf's Bite, containing in the whole one hundred and fifty five acres; this land is situated on Patuxent river, in Prince George's county, is well watered, having a fine mill-seat thereon, and abounds in timber of the best quality for all kinds of uses, is about 16 miles from Annapolis, 14 from Upper Marlborough and Bladenburg, and 8 from Queen-Anne; the improvements are a small dwelling house, corn house, tobacco house, and other necessary out-houses; a valuable and large quantity of meadow may be made thereon at a small expence, part thereof being already drained and cleared. Also the tract of land, whereon the subscriber now lives, in the Fork of Patuxent in Anne-Arundel county, containing 20 1/2 acres, equally valuable with the above land, and pretty well improved, to be sold on the premises, on the 3d day of July next. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the land before the day of sale, by applying to Stephen Basford, living on the same. The title is indisputable. Any further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

EDWARD STEWART.

Annapolis, May 23, 1787.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the Britannia Yacht, captain Hunter, from London, and to be SOLD, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce, by

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

At their Stores in Annapolis and Port-Tobacco.

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

Prince-George's county, May 16, 1787.

I HAVE about one thousand pounds first cost of goods on hand, which I will sell at a low advance for cash, bills, tobacco, or flour, and will give a reasonable credit. 10/27/86 JOSEPH NOBLE BAYNES.

Final Settlements for Sale.

ANY gentleman that wants to purchase Final Settlements of any kind, may be supplied on reasonable terms. Credit will be given on approved security. Letters addressed to the subscriber, at Philadelphia, will be duly attended to.

10/22/86 HUGH PATTON.

May 15, 1787.

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the power and authority vested in them by the act for opening and extending the navigation of Patowmack river, all the shares in the company, on which the requisitions heretofore made by the board have not been paid, will be offered for sale at auction; such of them as were subscribed for in Virginia, at the court-house in Alexandria, on Tuesday, the 26th of June next, between the hours of eleven and twelve; and such of them as were subscribed for in Maryland, at Shuter's tavern, in George-town, on the day following.

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

ORNAMENTAL and plain plaiting executed in the neatest manner, and on reasonable terms, by

WILLIAM FOXTON.

GLAZING and painting in oil or water colours, by 10/27/86 FREDERICK KRAMER.

Mount Vernon, May 8, 1787.

IN consideration of the scarcity of cash, and the desires of many, to send mares to the general's jacks, who are unable or unwilling to pay the sum of five guineas, I am authorized to declare that these jacks, viz. ROYAL GIFT, and the KNIGHT OF MALTA, will cover the remaining part of the season (which now suits them best) at five pounds, or eight barrels of corn; and to add, that if those who have already had mares or jennies, incline to lend more, the difference between five guineas and five pounds shall be allowed in payment for the latter. The terms in all other respects are the same as have been advertised.

JOHN FAIRFAX, overseer.

Annapolis, April 3, 1787.

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

JAMES WILLIAMS, administrator.

ORNAMENTAL and plain plaiting in all its various branches, executed in the most expeditious and neatest manner, by

RICHARD THARP.

N. B. Applications from the country will be duly attended to.



To be SOLD at 14th of August if not sold at notice will be VALUA A 491 acres, county, near the and an half mile George-town, an gony court-hou bered, and plenty and in grass; th house and kitch with stables unde and barn, a good bearing trees, trees, and there a young orchard rent for sixteen three hundred woods, and the one third of the poll-ion, and f ing two thirds, Either part, or t which may best will be taken in person inclinabl applying to the w 3

F A VERY A-tuxent ri taining four h six miles above from Lower N dwelling house kitchen meat two orchards kind of cherr twenty-five ac at a small exp abundance wi the plantation be given next bacco, or app A very reason for great par bond with ap will follow the

NOTIC Just cla Hammond, I to bring them adjusted and indebted to the same with

Charle TAKE Pope's BOA 6, s six feet in piece of rope to be only o of other part

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A PET habita ties to the n (now a pr Equire's monkey in capital file into a publi

To be sold Mr. Sam of July, A TR miles of M which are watered of sale, by

May 9, 1787.



TAKEN up as a stray by Philip Pearce, an iron grey MARE colt, about thirteen hands three inches high, neither docked nor branded, and appears to be about three or four years old. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

April 12, 1787.



TAKEN up as a stray by Charles Walker Benney, living in Talbot county, a sorrel HORSE about fourteen hands and an half high, appears to have been seven years old last spring, has no brand or flesh mark except a star in his face. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

May 15, 1787.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 14th of August next, at Montgomery court-house, if not sold at private sale, if sold at private sale public notice will be given.

VALUABLE tract of land containing about 491 acres, situated and lying in Montgomery county, near the head of the sugar lands, within one and an half miles of Patowmack, thirty miles above George town, and about eighteen miles above Montgomery court-house; the land is well watered and timbered, and plenty of good meadow land, some cleared and in grass; the improvements are, a good dwelling house and kitchen adjoining, a quarter, corn house with stables underneath, a milk house, tobacco house, and barn, a good apple orchard, about four hundred bearing trees, with a number of peach and cherry trees, and there is another settlement on the land with a young orchard and some buildings, which is under rent for sixteen hundred pounds of tobacco, about three hundred and fifty acres of said land in good woods, and the greatest part mixt with small hickory; one third of the purchase money to be paid on taking possession, and four years credit given for the remaining two thirds, on giving bond with approved security. Either part, or the whole of the said land will be sold, which may best suit the purchaser. Young negroes will be taken in payment at a reasonable price. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the land by applying to the subscriber, living thereon.

CHARLES COOLEY.

Charles county, May 8, 1787.

FOR SALE.

VERY valuable tract of land, situated on Patuxent river, in Prince-George's county, containing four hundred and twenty acres, more or less, six miles above Benedict, and about the same distance from Lower Marlborough; on the land are, a large dwelling house with four rooms on a floor, a very good kitchen meat and corn house, with stables under it, two orchards of excellent fruit, a variety of the best kind of cherries, peaches, plums, and pears; about twenty five acres of very good meadow may be made at a small expence; fine fish and oysters are caught in abundance within a quarter of a mile of the door; the plantation is in good repair, and possession would be given next fall. Cash, good bills of exchange, tobacco, or approved bonds will be taken in payment. A very reasonable credit will be allowed the purchaser for great part of the purchase money, upon giving bond with approved security. An indisputable title will follow the land.

WALTER T. HARRISON.

May 10, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having just claims against the estate of Mr. Matthias Hammond, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, to bring them in legally authenticated that they may be adjusted and paid by the subscriber, and all persons indebted to said estate are desired to come and settle the same with

PHILIP HAMMOND, executor.

Charles county, Picawaxon, April 30, 1787.

TAKEN up a drift, in Patowmack river, near Pope's creek, by my negro man, a ROW-BOAT, strong and well built, two ve feet keel and six feet in the beam, ring bolted head and stern, a piece of rope to the head bound with canvass, appears to be only one year old. The owner may be informed of other particulars by applying to

JAMES COBRELL.

TO BE SOLD,

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

January 29, 1787.

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

To be sold, by public vendue, at the dwelling house of Mr. Samuel Hamilton, in George-town, on the 2d of July next.

TRACT of land called Resurvey on Locust Thicket, containing 182 acres, lying within two miles of Montgomery court-house, about 40 acres of which are cleared; this land is well timbered and watered. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

PETER GREEN.

Piscataway, May 3, 1787.

LAND FOR SALE.

Will be set up to PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 24th day of June next, at the house of Mr. Charles Lansdale, in the town of Piscataway, PART of a tract of land called Major's Choice, containing one hundred and eight acres; this land is valuable, and lies within half a mile of the said town, but is scarce of timber, a dwelling house with four rooms on a floor, passage and three brick fire places; a good deal of very good fruit, the rest of the improvements of little value; the payment to be made in the following manner, two thirds of the purchase money may be paid by bond with such security as will bear an assignment to a person who lives on the interest of his money, and probably may not be called for in his life-time, if interest paid regularly. The terms of the other third will be made known on the day of sale. Title indisputable.

ELIZABETH WHEELER, CHARITY WHEELER, BENEDICT EDELEN.

SCHEME

OF A BOOK LOTTERY.

Table with 3 columns: prize amount, number of prizes, and total value. 1 prize of 100 dollars is 100 dollars. 1 do. 50 do. 50 do. 5 do. 25 do. 200 do. 162 do. 4 do. 648 do. 173 prizes. 1000 do.

The subscriber having altered the scheme of his lottery as above, hopes it will meet with the patronage of the public.

The drawing will commence immediately the tickets are sold, under the inspection and by direction of Messieurs Wallace and Muir, who will see the prizes delivered as soon as drawn.

Tickets to be had of the subscriber, at his store, in Church-street, Annapolis.

STEPHEN CLARK.

N. B. Each adventurer to have his choice of goods in the store, agreeable to the amount of the prize drawn against the number of his ticket.

Annapolis, May 12, 1787.

To the merchant and grist-mill holders of the state of Maryland.

WHEREAS the honourable the general assembly of Maryland did, on the 11th instant, pass an act granting and well securing to the subscriber, his heirs and assigns, the exclusive right of making and selling (for the term of fourteen years) certain machines of his invention for the lessening of the manual attendance of merchant and grist-mills, this is to inform all who may be inclined to have them erected in their mills that they are very simple and cheap, and not subject to go out of repair, and their utility such that they, if well applied, will perform at least one half of the ordinary attendance of said mills, and in his opinion they will save from waste more than will pay the whole expence of erecting and keeping them in repair; added to his demand by virtue of said act therefore they may well be estimated to at least fifty pounds per annum saving to those who use them. Those desirous of having them are desired to send letters, post paid, directed to the subscriber, Wilmington, Delaware state, that such measures may be adopted as speedily to serve them, by

OLIVER EVANS.

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, administrator of William Hyde.

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

W. G.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.



RAN away from the subscriber, near Chaptico, in St Mary's county, on the 31st of December, 1786, Negro STEPHEN, formerly the property of Mr. John Lucas, on Patuxent river; he is a dark mulatto, nineteen years old, five feet two or three inches high, proportionably made about the body and shoulders for height, but remarkable spare slim feet, legs and thighs; there is a scar upon the side of his right knee, occasioned by sticking an ax in it; a stout full set of teeth, and a remarkable curly down look when accused with having done amiss; he had on and took with him, a felt hat, white linen shirt, two coats, one a brown broad cloth, the other a blue, turned up with black, and lined with white; a country spun and fulled purple cloth jacket, button holes bound with the same, white drilling breeches. I have heard he has changed his name, and passes as a freeman in company with Nace Butler, as a kinsman; who has now a suit depending for his freedom.—They have been seen at Mr. Chase's quarter, at Annapolis, and at Baltimore, as trademen. Any person that will secure the above mentioned negro, so that I may get him, shall receive five pounds, and if brought home, the above reward, paid by

PEREGRINE BOND,

Prince-George's county, March 20, 1787.

CINCINNATUS,

Is esteemed by judges a horse of perfect beauty, and his whole frame a display of nature's greatest maturity. He is a fine bay, delightfully dappled, has a snip, and one white foot, risen five years old, in high condition and full primed virility, and will cover mares this season for the moderate sum of eight dollars. His fire (whose lineaments he so truly bears) was the noted and much admired ARABIAN, whose get stands so generally approved—His dam was got by Dr. Hamilton's imported FIGURE—His grand-dam by DOVE—His great-grand-dam by colonel Tasker's OTHELLO, upon Old SELIMA.—From such premises, it may be presumed, that no horse can be better calculated for the purpose of getting stock, either for the turf or saddle.—Cincinnati is the property of the subscriber, and stands in Upper Marlborough

JOHN SMITH BROOKES.

Annapolis, May 15, 1787.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the 5th of June next, for ready money only, at the subscriber's house on the mouth of South river, VARIETY of household furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, feather beds and bedding, glass and china ware, kitchen and plantation utensils, three cows; and two horses, with a single horse chaise; likewise a parcel of books of approved authors in English, French and Latin, some of them adapted for the use of schools, with many other articles not mentioned. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

MARY THOMAS.

April 16, 1787.



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

WILLIAM M. WILKINON.

SIX GUINEAS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, February 25, 1787.



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

D. MAGRUDER.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

April 30, 1787.



RAN AWAY, from the subscriber, living in Queen-Anne's county, about the first of this instant, a negro man, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high. The said negro has a scar on one of his cheeks, thin visage, and very black. He was seen at Annapolis about a week ago, and had on a large hat somewhat flopped, a Devonshire kerley coat, old white plush breeches, white cotton stockings, and shoes with strings in them. His real name is TOM TANK, but as he is artful and subtle, it is probable he may change it. Whoever secures the said negro, so that his master may have him again, will be paid the above reward by

WILLIAM GOLDSBOROUGH.

May 3, 1787.

FOR SALE,

At the Queen Tree, Patuxent river, for cash or any kind of country produce,

A LARGE quantity of fence rails, consisting of oak, cheicut and yellow ash; they will be sold at the most reasonable rates.

JOHN LUCAS.

April 6, 1787.

TAKEN up, at the lower end of Kent-point, a Batteau about 25 feet long, 8 feet wide, and 3 feet deep; she has a chain about 12 feet long, with a horse-lock, and four oars in her. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

WILLIAM BRYAN, living at Kent-point.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor's office, January 23, 1787. ABSTRACT of an ACT to extend the time for bringing in and settling claims against the state, passed the 20th January, 1787.

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

Provided always, and be it enacted, That no claim against this state, on account of the property of the debtor being confiscated, shall be passed, unless satisfactory proof is given, that there are not debts due in the county to the persons whose property has been confiscated, to satisfy the claim exhibited against the state, and that due industry has been used by the claimant to discover debts subject to 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 general gives notice, that the persons who apply for pay or depreciation of pay must, before they can receive it, produce their discharges, or if they have lost or mislaid them, good and sufficient vouchers of their being the identical persons who served in the army by the names they respectively call themselves, and those who administer as legal representatives of soldiers who actually died in the service of the United States, must produce authentic vouchers that they are relations and true heirs of the deceased. And further, that no person who is not entitled to receive pay or depreciation of pay, either in person or as a representative of a soldier deceased, will receive any answer as to what may be due to either of them. And no person, or the representative of a person who was not in service on the 30th day of April, 1780, and afterwards regularly discharged, or mustered dead after that time, or who had not served two full years before that time, from and after the first day of January, 1777, and was not regularly discharged or mustered dead, need apply for the pay or depreciation of pay aforesaid.

C. RICHMOND, auditor-general.

Circulating Library.

THE proprietor of the circulating library, in Baltimore-town, at the request of some friends, proposes to take in subscriptions in Annapolis, on the same terms as in Baltimore, the expence of transporting the books excepted, which shall be sent regularly by the packets.

Conscious that the above plan will meet with the approbation of all the lovers of literature and rational amusement, in Annapolis, he pretums it is needless to say any thing on its utility, to induce them to encourage it.

For Terms, and further particulars apply to Mr. Thomas Price, saddler, Annapolis, of whom catalogues of the library may be had.

Those who wish to further the above undertaking, will please to apply speedily, as no books will be sent, until fifteen or twenty have subscribed.

HUGH BARKLEY.

Annapolis, May 1, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL tools and implements used in the Bricklaying business.—Also a negro woman, and two children.

N. B. Monuments, tombs, grave-stones, &c. executed in the neatest manner.

E. V.

Port-Tobacco, April 17, 1787.

TO BE RENTED,

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

DANIEL JENIFER, jun.

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

THE LAWS

Of November Session, 1786.

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

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

TO BE RENTED,

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

Treasury of the United States.

The commissioners of the board of treasury hereby give notice,

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

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

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

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

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

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the Scioto river, and the mouth of the Great Miami; at the mouth of the Great Miami. And from thence to the Rapids on the falls of the Ohio; and at the said Rapids.

At any place or places from the Mouth of the Miami river to the Miami village; and at the Miami village.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order, WILLIAM DUER, sec'y.

March 18, 1787.

May 8, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of Dr. Henry Reader, late of St. Mary's county deceased, that they are requested immediately to discharge the same; and all those having just claims against the said estate, are desired to bring them in, legally proved that they may be paid.

ELIZABETH READER, Executrix. THOMAS A. READER, Executor.

Anne-Arundel county, May 6, 1787.

WHEREAS my wife Hero Richardson, hath eloped from my bed and board, this is therefore to forewarn all persons from trusting her on my account, for I will not pay any debts of her contracting after this date.

THOMAS RICHARDSON.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, MAY 31, 1787.

L O N D O N, February 16.

VERY extraordinary, and at the same time melancholy accident happened on Tuesday, about three o'clock in the afternoon.—A man who drove a cart loaded with hay, as he was passing through Cornhill by chance ran against a gentleman's carriage and although no damage arose from it, put the owner in so violent a passion, that he jumped out of his coach, abused the man in very opprobrious terms, and taking the number of his cart, told him, that he would punish him in the severest manner. This had such an effect upon the fellow (who appeared to be a raw countryman) that he instantly fell into a fit, and not recovering for some time, he was taken to St. Bartholomew's hospital, where he expired in a few minutes after he was received into the house.—This melancholy event should operate as a caution to persons in the higher line of life, and warn them against exerting a savage authority over men, who, though inferior in rank, possess feelings more exquisite than their superiors.

Among the memorabilia of church-yard literature, the following has been sent us as deservedly curious; it is copied from a tomb-stone in the church-yard at Chester.—“Here lies Miss Mary Richards, the only surviving daughter of Mr. John Richards.”

March 27. Sedition and anarchy reign at Hoorn in their most frightful forms. The Orange party, which is the most numerous, on the 13th instant, fired upon the armed bugesses, when a carpenter had his leg broke. The popular tumult every hour becomes more violent, and we understand that the states of Holland have dispatched two companies of cavalry for the re-establishment of tranquillity. Hoorn is one of those small cities which votes in the states of Holland with the equestrian order, and the other small cities of the minority.

A letter from Youghall in Ireland, has the following article:—We had very blowing weather on this part of the coast, which has done a considerable deal of damage amongst our coasting vessels; five were lost in this harbour, and several small craft flayed to pieces, and four vessels belonging to this harbour are on shore about a mile from this port, which we are afraid will be lost.—Some damage has been done on shore, but not so much as we expected, as it blew a perfect hurricane for about six hours. A fishing vessel was lost, and the master and his two apprentices were drowned, and we are afraid we shall hear of a great deal more damage being done. The storm began about ten o'clock in the forenoon of the 14th inst. and lasted till six in the evening.

March 28. The report current at the Hague last week, gives an alarming account of the situation of North Holland: In many of the villages, and Hoorn and Enkhuysen in particular, the two parties of Patriots and Stadtholderians had risen to such a height, that *vi et armis* was wielded on both sides, with great fury and devastation.—Much blood had been spilt in consequence, and the magistrates had been obliged to abandon their respective towns. The states of Holland have ordered general Ruffel to send a detachment of cavalry and infantry, to establish peace and harmony amongst these terrible Myrmidons.—The patriots, it seems, have been themselves the cause of this confusion, in endeavouring to promote what they call a *just representation of the people in the government*; which being evidently calculated to weaken the prince of Orange's power, roused the attention of his friends, who not to be behind hand, assailed them from all quarters and obliged these renowned patriots to act, not as they began on the offensive, but on the defensive.

Friday, by the express desire of general Elliott, some gentleman waited on a refiner in this city, to attend the process of extracting some gold and silver, actually contained in the brass cannon, brought up by Mr. Braithwaite, belonging to the Spanish floating batteries. The silver and gold are intended to be made into medals, to perpetuate the memory of that glorious event.

March 29. A letter from Italy says, “The inhabitants of Rimini have lived in the fields during the months of January and February, notwithstanding the inclemency of the season, the earth having been in constant motion, and the houses which appeared best able to resist the shocks, having successively given way to their violence. The great church of St. Francis, the sumptuous monument of the munificence of the court of Malatessa, is entirely overthrown; the famous arch of Augustus, which seemed of strength sufficient to defy the effects of time for ages to come, is split in the middle; and Trajan's bridge has suffered considerable damage. The custom house is wholly in ruins, and more than 40

persons lost their lives from the fall of buildings in the city and its environs.”

Extract of a letter from Exeter, March 24.
“Yesterday came on to be tried here, before Mr. Justice Buller, and a special jury of the first gentlemen of the county; a cause of a very interesting and affecting nature, in which a young woman of this town was plaintiff, and a gentleman of property defendant. The action was brought for a breach of promise of marriage, under which the defendant had seduced the plaintiff, who proved pregnant, and he then married another lady. This cause excited the attention of the town to a considerable degree, and was conducted by Mr. Dallas, who pled for the plaintiff, with all the eloquence, and power of reason; his speech was beautifully pathetic, and replete with the most alluring graces of oratory. The general indignation excited by the injury, occasioned the court (which is uncommonly spacious) to be thronged with all the beautiful women of the county, whose tears eloquently expressed the feelings of tenderness and pity. It is impossible to describe the effect of this speech upon the audience in general, who burst into frequent exclamations of applause, in despite of every attempt made by the officers of the court to silence a proceeding so uncommon and irregular in such a place; and at the conclusion, the plaudits were for a while incessant. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, nearly to the amount of the damages laid, to the unanimous satisfaction of the whole town.”

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, March 16.
“Our court have revived their treaty with the emperor of Morocco for ten years, by which the port of Larache is to be open for the sole importation of the wines, fruit and other commodities of this kingdom, in preference to every other nation. The present to the emperor on this occasion is naval stores to the amount of 60000, and the ambassador, Muley Abdallah Saibe, is sent home with them in the Cisne man of war.”

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam, March 23.
“The Prince of Orange Yacht, is gone up the Scheldt to Nimeguen, in order to convey his highness from thence to this city, from whence he will go over land to the Hague.—His highness has resolved to pass in a private manner, in order to prevent tumults in the places through which he will have occasion to pass, many of the inhabitants being mad with joy on the news of his return, which is expected daily.”

A letter from Copenhagen says that a fleet of men of war, consisting of eight ships of the line, and four frigates, which are designed to go against the Algerines, will be ready to put to sea by the 23d of April. This fleet is to join the Russians, who are expected to be in the Mediterranean by the middle of May. The same letter says, that it is expected some other Christian Powers will join them, in order to clear the Mediterranean of all piratical vessels.

April 4. In regard to the commercial treaty it is worthy of remark, that their are many persons in both England and France, who fancy that ruin must result from the treaty to their respective countries. The English, not very generously, it must be confessed, lament that if they escape rain, still the treaty will have a bad effect inasmuch as it will prove beneficial to the French; not recollecting, that unless the French were to find their account in some cases they never would be weak enough to carry the terms of the measure into effect. But, on the other hand, the French apprehend, that the English will not only be gainers, but that they will be almost in every case the principal gainers. They, therefore, reprobate the measure in toto. They consider the French negotiators as having been over-reached by the English; and they predict, with no little degree of confidence, the disgrace of all who were concerned in so pernicious a system. Such are the opposite opinions of persons on both sides of the Channel. However, they do not strike forcibly at the merits of this system, for disappointed men must be expected to speak the language of chagrin, and factious nations will have their course.

Advices from P^rOrient say, that a consul, appointed by the American congress for the management of commercial affairs, has lately arrived at that port, and has sent off his credentials to the court of Versailles.

Short statement of a bill, entitled, “An act for the better preventing vexatious suits being brought for the recovery of debts contracted in America previous to the treaty of peace, with the United States.”

“It recites, That during the late dissensions in America, many of his majesty's faithful subjects, in

consequence of their loyalty and attachment to the British government, have been deprived of their property, and the same hath been vested in several of the now United States of America, by force of several acts of confiscation, and actions have been and may be brought against some of the said persons, for debts contracted by them in America previous to such confiscation, although the property so confiscated was sufficient to pay and discharge the same, and by such acts of confiscation made liable thereto.

“It also recites, It is manifestly unjust, that any person should be sued in any court of judicature within his majesty's dominions for such debt or demand which has or might have been sued for and recovered out of such confiscated property; yet doubts have arisen, whether any sufficient remedy is provided for the same by the ordinary course of law.”

“It therefore enacts, That it shall be lawful for any of his majesty's courts in Great-Britain, or in any of his majesty's colonies, in which any action is brought against any of his majesty's faithful subjects whose property in America hath been confiscated by force of any act of the United States, for any debt contracted in America, prior to such confiscation, to order the proceedings in such action to be stayed upon the application of the defendant or defendants, in case it shall appear, to the satisfaction of the said court, that the debt was contracted in any of the said late colonies, and that the defendant was possessed of property in the said United States of sufficient value, at the time of the confiscation thereof, to discharge the said debt, and that such property was by some act of confiscation made subject and liable to the payment thereof; and to make such further order, from time to time, for continuing the same, as shall be deemed just.”

S A L E M, May 5.

The brig Betsey, captain Clifford Byrne, arrived in this port on Wednesday last, in forty-seven days from Cadiz.

On the 11th of March captain Byrne was in company with the master of an English vessel (captain Seagrove) in Cadiz bay, who left Algiers in January, and informed him, that while he lay at Algiers captains Stephens and Obrien (American gentlemen in captivity at that place) dined on board with him; that they lived at the house of a French merchant, and paid two dollars a month for their liberty; and that captain Stephens's crew were all in the king's household, waiting-men to his majesty, who is exceeding fond of them.

Captain Seagrove further informed captain Byrne, that he went to Mazagan (in the emperor of Morocco's dominions) to load with corn, but was ordered to quit that place within twelve hours, as it was a free port for the Americans only.

B O S T O N, May 4.

The commissioners appointed by the general court to promise pardons, &c. to a certain description of persons concerned in the late rebellion, have given notice, that “Seven hundred and ninety, whose names will be lodged in the secretary's office, have receive a promise of indemnity, and the chief of them, without any reservation whatever.”—that “the commissioners, in the prosecution of their business, have directed their inquiries to the occasion of the insurrection and rebellion which has taken place. The result of this inquiry has been a conviction, that among a variety of causes which have been co-operating to produce so much evil, public and private debts, and the latter especially, have been the most operative—that an undue use of articles of foreign growth and manufacture, has been the principal cause of this accumulation of debts:” And that “from what appeared of the disposition of the people with whom they had business to transact, there is a flattering prospect, if an uniform system of government should be pursued, if so many examples, and so many only, should be made, as will be necessary to produce a conviction, that government must and will be supported; and if the mercy of government should be extended to the qualified subjects of it,—that in those counties, which have been lately torn by dissension, government will be more firmly established, than it has been at any period since the revolution.”

N E W B U R Y - P O R T, May 2.

A gentleman at New-York relates the following account for fact, he having it from such authority as puts the truth of it quite out of dispute: “A Mr. Shackford some time since from Piscataqua, having the misfortune of discontent with his wife, left that place for Surinam; on his arrival there, he left the vessel he first sailed in, and took the command of

one for Europe; he performed his voyage and gave such satisfaction to his owners, that they gave him a cutter-built sloop of about 15 tons; with her he returned to Surinam alone after a passage of 35 days; when he arrived there the novelty of the expedition excited unusual surprise, so far as to induce the government to take notice of the fact. Suspensions prevailed of his having dealt unfairly by the people who were supposed to have come out with him; but he produced his papers and journal, and proved his integrity so far to the satisfaction of his examiners, that they permitted him to take another man on board and proceeded to St. Bartholomew's, where he arrived in safety, and now follows the coasting business from that island."

A L B A N Y, May 3.

The following order of the Governor of Quebec, for opening a commercial intercourse between the United States and that province was handed us by a gentleman from Fort George, on Sunday last.

GUY LORD DORCHESTER,

Captain-General and Governor in Chief of the Province of Quebec, &c &c.

To Thomas Ainsly, Esq. Collector, and Thomas Scott, Esq. Comptroller, and others, Officers of the Customs of the Province of Quebec.

L. S. I being represented to me, that a commercial intercourse may be carried on between this province and the neighbouring states, to the advantage of this province and of Great-Britain, under certain restrictions, by land and the inland navigation on the route and communication through Lake Champlain.

You are accordingly authorized and required (until ordinances can be made for the more fully regulating the said inland trade with the neighbouring states) to permit the free importation, by that route, of matts, yards, bowsprits, spars, oak or pine plank, boards, futtocks, ship-timber, hoops, staves, shingles, clapboards, or any other sort of lumber, pitch, tar, turpentine, tallow, or any kind of naval stores, hemp, flax, and their seeds, wheat, rye, Indian corn, peas, beans, potatoes, rice, oats, barley, and all other species of grain, horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, poultry, and all other species of live stock and live provisions, and whatever else is the growth of the said states.

And you are also authorized and required, to permit the free importation from this province, into the said states or either of them, of any article of the growth, produce or manufacture of this province, or of any other the dominions of Great Britain, and furs, peltries of every kind excepted,

And you, and the several officers concerned, are at the same time strictly charged and ordered, in all things to conform yourselves to the act of Parliament granting authority to his majesty for issuing his royal order in council, for regulating the trade between the dominions of Great-Britain and the United States of America, and to the order and directions contained in his Majesty's orders in council, respecting all importations into this province by sea, and to cause the several laws made for the preventing the bringing any foreign rum or spirits, or (except from Great Britain) any goods or manufactures of any foreign European country, or of Asia, into this province, or any other of the British provinces and colonies, to be duly and effectually enforced.

Given under my hand and seal, at arms, at the Castle of St. Lewis, at Quebec, the 18th day of April, in the 27th year of his Majesty's reign and in the year of our Lord, 1787.

(Signed) **DORCHESTER.**

By his Excellency's command,
HENRY MORTZ Sec'y,
A true copy.

HENRY POPE.

N E W - Y O R K, May 14.

By a gentleman from Lake Champlain, we are informed, that Shays, Day, Wheeler, and parsons (principals in the late rebellion in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts) were at Crownpoint, on the 1st instant, collecting all the force they could at that place—hat he heard Shays and Day declare, that they were then going into those parts of this state and Vermont which border on Massachusetts, where their friends had embodied great numbers of men, who were only waiting for their presence to commence immediate hostilities. The gentleman adds, that the persons above named, and those who have espoused their cause, treat the proclamations which have been issued for their apprehension with the utmost contempt, and even boast that the friends to government dare not attempt to put them into execution—but we would advise them not to trust too much to their temerity, lest they should have reason to repent it when too late.

A L E X A N D R I A, May 24.

By the post from Fort Pitt we learn, that on the 9th instant, near the mouth of Wheeling, the Indians killed three whites, and took another prisoner, that at the same time, at the mouth of the west fork of Monongalia, there were 15 or 16 more missing, who are supposed to be either killed or taken prisoners, as they have not been heard of since.

R I C H M O N D, May 24.

Extract of a letter from Mercer county (in the district of Kentucky) dated February 24, 1787.

"The Indians have been very troublesome on the frontiers of Kentucky, many of the out-settlers are

moving in very fast. A few days past a company of militia turned out after them, killed seven and wounded four or five, without the loss of a single man."

About the first instant, the Grange, in company with a ship from Glasgow, fell in with a schooner upon the banks of Newfoundland with only her foremast standing, her mainmast having gone off by the board, and all her sails and spars entirely swept away; she had on board 50 or 60 puncheons of Jamaica spirits, and a few hogheads of sugar; finding she made but little water, the mate and two or three of the ship's hands got on board of her and raised a jury-mast, by which means they brought her safe into Portsmouth; there being no person nor papers on board, we are unable as yet to tell what port she belongs to.

On Wednesday a boy arrived at Norfolk, from the mouth of Patowmack; he says he belonged to the schooner from St. Bartholomew's, which was cast away on Smith's point, and that all the crew perished but himself; there were two passengers on board, a captain Brown belonging to Philadelphia, and Mr. Connelly, of Norfolk.

It has been since reported, that more of the crew have been saved, which we hope may be the case.

A N N A P O L I S, May 31.

The deputation from this state to the convention now sitting in Philadelphia, is as follows:

The honourable James M'Henry, Daniel of Saint Thomas Jenifer, Daniel Carroll, John Francis Mercer, and Luther Martin, Esquires.

On Saturday last the general assembly of this state adjourned, the house of delegates to the first day of October, and the senate to the first Monday of November next, after having passed the following laws:

A LIST of LAWS passed APRIL SESSION, 1787.

1. An act for quieting the estate of William Carmichael in Rousby's Recovery, and confirming his title to the same.
2. An act for laying out roads from Snell's bridge and Green's bridge, on Patuxent, to the bridge over Patapco falls, near Ellicott's lower mills.
3. An act to make valid the proceedings of the commissioners of the tax for Dorchester county.
4. An act for the more effectual remedy of extinguishing fire in Baltimore town.
5. An act to enable John De Butts to devise lands to his relations on the condition therein mentioned.
6. An act to invest Sarah Marshall with power to convey the land therein mentioned.
7. An act for the relief of William Marsh Catrup, late collector of the taxes for Talbot county.
8. An act for the relief of Jane Nichols.
9. An act to revive and make valid the proceedings of the vestry of Saint Peter's parish in Talbot county.
10. An additional supplement to the act to prevent the exportation of unmerchantable tobacco.
11. An act to ascertain the allowance to the members of the general assembly to defray the expences of their attendance.
12. An act to empower the justices of Frederick county to assess and levy a sum of money on said county to finish the building of their court-house.
13. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to open and establish a public road in Dorchester county.
14. An act to empower William Berry Waman, a minor, administrator with the will annexed, and residuary legatee, of William Berry, deceased, to sell the lands therein mentioned, and to apply the money arising therefrom.
15. An act for the relief of Robert Peacock.
16. A supplement to the act for the speedy recovery of small debts out of court.
17. An act for the relief of Peter Green and Bennett Hamilton of Charles county.
18. An act for the relief of Thomas Morton of Montgomery county.
19. An act for vesting an estate for life in Henry Rozer, and estates in fee-simple in Eleanor Rozer, the daughter of Thomas Whittenhall Rozer, deceased, and in the heirs of Notley Rozer, son of the said Henry Rozer, in sundry lands therein mentioned.
20. An act to incorporate a company for the insurance of dwelling houses and other buildings from loss or damage by fire.
21. An act to grant to Oliver Evans for a term of years the sole and exclusive right of making and selling within this state the machines herein described.
22. An act to appoint commissioners to make a correct survey of the town of Upper Marlborough in Prince-George's county.
23. An act to lay out several turnpike roads in Baltimore county.
24. An act vesting power in the trustees of the charity school in St. Peter's parish in Talbot county to convey the lands therein mentioned for the benefit and use of the poor of Talbot county.
25. An act declaring the treaty of peace between the United States and his Britannic majesty the supreme law within this state.
26. An act for the relief of Belain Posey.
27. An act extending the time for making returns of certain certificates and plots.

28. An act to enable the judges of the court of appeals, and the judges of the general court, to continue certain causes therein mentioned.

29. An act to freighten and amend the post road from Havre de Grace to Baltimore-town.

30. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the enlarging the powers of the high court of chancery.

31. An act to remove the market-house at the Head of Elk and establish the same, and for the advancement and regulation of the said town.

32. An act to revive and aid the proceedings of Caroline county court, and to suspend the erecting of the public buildings in Caroline county.

33. An act to prevent the inconveniences arising from slaves being permitted to act as free.

34. An act respecting insolvent debtors.

35. An act to aid the proceedings of the commissioners of George-town, in Kent county.

36. An act for the appointment of, and conferring powers in, deputies from this state to the federal convention.

37. An act to empower Sarah Buchanan, executrix of Archibald Buchanan, deceased, Alexander Cowan, Thomas Sim Lee, Daniel of Saint Thomas Jenifer, and Benjamin Nicholson, to sell and dispose of certain lands for the purpose herein after mentioned.

38. An act vesting certain powers in the commissioners of the tax of Anne Arundel county.

39. An act to repeal the fortieth section of the constitution and form of government.

40. An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.

41. An act to empower the justices of Washington county to assess and levy a sum of money on the property of said county for the purpose of finishing the prison in Washington county.

42. An act to procure a permanent fund for the debt due from this state to Messieurs Vanishaphorit.

43. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act respecting surplus lands.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, in Annapolis, on Wednesday the 13th of June, for ready money, **GRAY** Mare, whole size was old BAUGER, 7-8 blood d; and three Filly's, one from colonel Lloyd's Traveller, one from Young Badger, the other from a horse belonging to Mr. William Thomas of the Othello breed; their dam was from a full-blooded horse in Virginia, called Hector.—A lot, 1-2 dozen of mahogany chairs, a handsome chest of mahogany drawers, with a cabinet in the upper drawer with ten drawers in it; a neat mahogany Pembroke table, and several other articles.

WILLIAM BROWN.

Annapolis, May 29, 1787

JUST IMPORTED, in the CHARLOTTE,

Captain **ANDREWS**, from London,

A N assortment of European and East India Goods, suitable for the present season, a assortment which are, elegant sets of glass and earthen ware, mahogany furniture, &c. &c. To be sold on reasonable terms for ready cash or tobacco only.

CHACROFT and HODGKIN.

Lancaster, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1787.

To the **PUBLIC.**

EVERY, person attached to the interest of America, will admit that the establishing manufactures therein will greatly promote its welfare, and as the subscriber is desirous of contributing his mite for so laudable a purpose, he hereby informs the public, that he has and means to continue to carry on the brushmaking business in all its branches, and reasonable him to accomplish his endeavours, he requests those who have it in their power to save all the hog's bristles they can, and he will appoint persons in every town and county to receive such bristles as shall be brought to them, and to give the highest price for the same, and although the article may not appear of consequence to some, yet he can assure the public, that many hundred pounds are exported in specie annually to Great-Britain in payment of said article, he therefore hopes that every true lover of his country will use his endeavours to enable him to save at least his proportion of the said manufacture for the benefit of himself in particular, and America at large.

JOHN FISHER.

Board of Treasury of the United States,

May 17th, 1787.

The United States in Congress having directed the Commissioners of this Board, to take the most effectual measures, for settling the accounts of the secret and commercial Committees of Congress.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the accounts of the said Committees, having been arranged, as far as the materials furnished by the respective parties, will enable them to proceed in that business; it has become necessary, to adopt immediate measures for closing these transactions. All persons therefore, who have received public money from the general treasury, in pursuance of engagements entered into with the secret and commercial Committees of Congress, and who have not accounted for the same, are hereby required, to render and adjust their respective accounts within three months, computed from the present date; at the expiration of which time process will be commenced against such as neglect this notice.

SAMUEL OSGOOD,
WALTER LIVINGSTON, } Commissioners.
ARTHUR LEE,

Treasury

THE committee of the United States of September next where the United sessions—The following the western territory under the direction of the United States, viz

No.

Treasury of the United States,

MAY 14th, 1787.

THE commissioners of the board of treasury of the United States, give notice, That on the 1st day of September next, will be exposed to sale, at the place where the United States in Congress may hold their sessions—The following townships and lots of lands in the western territory, which were surveyed last year, under the direction of the geographer-general of the United States, viz.

FIRST RANGE.	
No. 3, containing	4,350 acres.
SECOND RANGE.	
No. 1, containing	1,386.
2,	5,434.
3,	8,598.
5,	21,139.
6,	23,040.
7,	23,040.
8,	22,886.
9,	18,644½.
THIRD RANGE.	
No. 1, containing	6,596.
2,	11,797.
3,	14,482.
5,	23,040.
6,	23,040.
7,	23,040.
8,	23,040.
9,	23,040.
10,	23,040.
11,	23,040.
12,	23,040.
FOURTH RANGE.	
No. 1, containing	4,574.
2,	21,350.
3,	23,040.
7,	23,040.
8,	23,040.
10,	23,040.
11,	23,040.
12,	23,040.
13,	23,040.

The admirable quality of these lands, and the favourable climate in which they are situated, are too well known to need description. The conditions of sale are as follow, viz.

1st. The townships or fractional parts of townships throughout the different ranges, will be sold either entire or in lots in alternate order; that is to say, where a township or fractional part of a township is sold entire, the next will be sold in lots, agreeably to the ordinance of the 20th of May, 1785.

2d. The lands are not to be sold under a dollar per acre, payable in gold or silver, or any of the securities of the United States.

3d. The purchasers are to pay the charges of survey, which are to be estimated at thirty-six dollars in specie, or certificates as aforesaid for every township; and in the same proportion for fractional parts of townships or lots; this payment to be made at the sales, and in case of failure, the lands to be again exposed to public auction.

4th. One third of the purchase money is to be paid at the time of purchase; and the remaining two thirds in three months after the date of the sale; on which payment a certificate shall be given by the treasurer of the United States, which shall entitle the person to whom the same is given to receive from the commissioners of this board a proper title; provided, that if the second payment is not made at the time above specified, the first payment is to be forfeited, and the land on which the forfeit accrued be again set up for sale.

5th. The plots of the townships will be marked by subdivisions into lots of one mile square or 640 acres, and numbered from 1 to 36; and out of each township Lot No. 8, 11, 26, and 29, are to be reserved for future sale; Lot No 16 for the maintenance of public schools within the respective townships, and out of every fractional part of a township, as many lots of the same number as shall be found therein, there will also be reserved to the United States, one third part of all gold and silver, lead and copper mines.

Proper maps and descriptions of the lands will be exhibited at the time and place of sale, and the sales will continue from day to day until the whole are sold.

SAMUEL OSGOOD,
WALTER LIVINGSTON, } Commissioners.
ARTHUR LEE,

Baltimore, May 21, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that agreeable to an act of Assembly, for establishing an Insurance Fire Company in Baltimore-town, that the subscription is full, and that the 2d Monday in July next, at the court-house, is the day and place appointed for choosing of Directors or Trustees of the said company, of which all persons interested are to take notice.

WILLIAM SMITH,
PHILIP ROGERS,
JOHN MERRYMAN.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
May 26, 1787.



RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince George's county, the 10th day of April, a Negro fellow, about 19 years old; 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, slender made and of a black complexion, named LUKE. he had the end of his right thumb shot off, is round faced and turns out his toes in walking; had on when he went away, a country cloth jacket and breeches. Whoever takes up the said negro, and brings him home, shall have the above reward, paid by LEVIGANT.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Duckett, in Prince-George's county, taken up as a stray, a bright bay HORSE COLT, three years old, neither docked nor branded, about twelve hands and an half high, with a small star in his forehead. The owner may have him on proving property and paying charges.

April 22, 1787.



TAKEN up as a stray by Charles Waiker Benney, living in Talbot county, a forrel HORSE about fourteen hands and an half high, appears to have been seven years old last spring, has no brand or flesh mark except a star in his face. The owner is desired to prove his property pay charges and take him away.

May 15, 1787.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 14th of August next, at Montgomery court house, if not sold at private sale, if sold at private sale public notice will be given,

A VALUABLE tract of land containing about 491 acres, situated and lying in Montgomery county, near the head of the sugar lands, within one and an half miles of Patowmack, thirty miles above George town, and about eighteen miles above Montgomery court-house; the land is well watered and timbered, and plenty of good meadow land, some cleared and in grass; the improvements are, a good dwelling house and kitchen adjoining, a quarter, corn house with stables underneath, a milk house, tobacco house, and barn, a good apple orchard about four hundred bearing trees, with a number of peach and cherry trees, and there is another settlement on the land with a young orchard and some buildings, which is under rent for sixteen hundred pounds of tobacco, about three hundred and fifty acres of said land in good woods, and the greatest part mixt with small hickory; one third of the purchase money to be paid on taking possession, and four years credit given for the remaining two thirds, on giving bond with approved security. Either part, or the whole of the said land will be sold, which may best suit the purchaser. Young negroes will be taken in payment at a reasonable price. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the land by applying to the subscriber, living thereon.

CHARLES COOLEY.

Charles county, May 8, 1787.

FOR SALE,

A VERY valuable tract of land, situated on Patuxent river, in Prince-George's county containing four hundred and twenty acres, more or less, six miles above Benedict, and about the same distance from Lower Marlborough; on the land are, a large dwelling house with four rooms on a floor, a very good kitchen meat and corn house, with stables under it, two orchards of excellent fruit, a variety of the best kind of cherries, peaches, plumbs, and pears; a out twenty five acres of very good meadow may be made at a small expence; fine fish and oysters are caught in abundance within a quarter of a mile of the door; the plantation is in good repair, and possession would be given next fall. Cash, good bills of exchange, tobacco, or approved bonds will be taken in payment. A very reasonable credit will be allowed the purchaser for great part of the purchase money upon giving bond with approved security. An indisputable title will follow the land.

WALTER T. HARRISON.

May 10, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having just claims against the estate of Mr. Matthias Hammond, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to bring them in legally authenticated that they may be adjusted and paid by the subscriber, and all persons indebted to said estate are desired to come and settle the same with

PHILIP HAMMOND, executor.

Charles county, Piccasawon, April 30, 1787.

TAKEN up a-drift, in Patowmack river, near Pope's creek, by my negro man, a ROW-BOAT, strong and well built, 12 ve feet keel and six feet in the beam, ring bolted head and stern, a piece of rope to the head bound with canvas, appears to be only one year old. The owner may be informed of other particulars by applying to

JAMES COBRELL.

Port-Tobacco, April 17, 1787.

TO BE RENTED,

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

DANIEL JENIFER, jun.

Annapolis, May 15, 1787.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the 5th of June next, for ready money only, at the subscriber's house on the mouth of South river, VARIETY of household furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, feather beds and bedding, glass and china ware, kitchen and plantation utensils, three cows, and two horses, with a single horse chaise; likewise a parcel of books of approved authors in English, French and Latin, some of them adapted for the use of schools, with many other articles not mentioned. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

MARY THOMAS.

THE

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

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

May 19, 1787.

To be sold, at public vendue, on Tuesday the 14th of August next, on the premises, for cash, or short credit on bond and interest with approved security, if required,

PART of three tracts or parcels of very valuable land, the one called Cheney's Adventure, another James's Choice, and the other Wolf's Bite, containing in the whole one hundred and fifty-five acres; this land is situated on Patuxent river, in Prince George's county, is well watered, having a fine mill-seat thereon, and abounds in timber of the best quality for all kinds of uses, is about 16 miles from Annapolis, 14 from Upper Marlborough and Bladensburg, and 8 from Queen-Anne; the improvements are a small dwelling house, corn house, tobacco house, and other necessary out houses; a valuable and large quantity of meadow may be made thereon at a small expence, part thereof being already drained and cleared. Also the tract of land whereon the subscriber now lives, in the Fork of Patuxent in Anne-Arundel county, containing 20½ acres, equally valuable with the above land, and pretty well improved, to be sold on the premises, on the 3d day of July next. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the land before the day of sale, by applying to Stephen Basford, living on the same. The title is indisputable. Any further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

EDWARD STEWART.

Annapolis, May 23, 1787.

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

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

At their Stores in Annapolis and Port-Tobacco, A LARGE and general assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present season. Also a quantity of Porter, Dorchester Ale, sherry, very old Mountain, and Porte Wine, in bottles. They have likewise for sale, a complete iron Crane, made to purchase two tuns, well calculated for a public wharf or warehouse.

Prince-George's county, May 16, 1787.

I HAVE about one thousand pounds first cost of goods on hand, which I will sell at a low advance for cash, bills, tobacco, or flour, and will give a reasonable credit.

JOSEPH NOBLE BAYNES.

Final Settlements for Sale.

ANY gentleman that wants to purchase Final Settlements of any kind, may be supplied on reasonable terms. Credit will be given on approved security. Letters addressed to the subscriber, at Philadelphia, will be duly attended to.

HUGH PATTON.

May 15, 1787.

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of the power and authority vested in them by the act for opening and extending the navigation of Patowmack river, all the shares in the company, on which the requisitions heretofore made by the board have not been paid, will be offered for sale at auction; such of them as were subscribed for in Virginia, at the court-house in Alexandria, on Tuesday, the 26th of June next, between the hours of eleven and twelve; and such of them as were subscribed for in Maryland, at Shuter's tavern, in George-town, on the day following.

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

ORNAMENTAL and plain plaittering executed in the neatest manner, and on reasonable terms, by

WILLIAM FOXTON.

GLAZING and painting in oil or water colours, by

FREDERICK KRAMER.

Mount Vernon, May 8, 1787.

IN consideration of the scarcity of cash, and the desires of many, to send mares to the general's jacks, who are unable or unwilling to pay the sum of five guineas, I am authorized to declare that these jacks, viz. ROYAL GIFT, and the KNIGHT OF MALTA, will cover the remaining part of the season (which now suits them best) at five pounds, or eight barrels of corn; and to add, that if those who have already had mares or jennies, incline to send more, the difference between five guineas and five pounds shall be allowed in payment for the latter. The terms in all other respects are the same as have been advertised.

JOHN FAIRFAX, overseer.

Annapolis, April 3, 1787.

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

JAMES WILLIAMS, administrator.

ORNAMENTAL and plain plaittering in all its various branches, executed in the most expeditious and neatest manner, by

RICHARD THARP.

N. B. Applications from the country will be duly attended to.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor's office, January 23, 1787.

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

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

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

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

C. RICHMOND, auditor-general.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD. Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county, September 22, 1786.



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

WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

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

May 7, 1787.



TAKEN up as a stray by Philip Pearce, an iron grey MARE colt, about thirteen hands three inches high, neither docked nor branded, and appears to be about three or four years old. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

Piscataway, May 3, 1787. LAND FOR SALE.

Will be set up to PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 12th day of June next, at the house of Mr. Charles Lansdale, in the town of Piscataway, PART of a tract of land called Major's Choice, containing one hundred and eight acres; this land is valuable, and lies within half a mile of the said town, but is scarce of timber, a dwelling house with four rooms on a floor, passage and three brick fire places, a good deal of very good fruit, the rest of the improvements of little value; the payment to be made in the following manner, two thirds of the purchase money may be paid by bond with such security as will bear an assignment to a person who lives on the interest of his money, and probably may not be called for in his life-time, if interest paid regularly. The terms of the other third will be made known on the day of sale. Title indisputable.

ELIZABETH WHEELER, CHARITY WHEELER, BENEDICT EDELEN.

3X

S C H E M E OF A BOOK LOTTERY.

1 prize of 100 dollars is 100 dollars.
1 do. 50 do. 50 do.
8 do. 25 do. 200 do.
162 do. 4 do. 648 do.

173 prizes. 1000 do. 500 tickets at a dol. each 1000 do.

The subscriber having altered the scheme of his lottery as above, hopes it will meet with the patronage of the public.

The drawing will commence immediately the tickets are sold, under the inspection and by direction of Messieurs Wallace and Muir, who will see the prizes delivered as soon as drawn.

Tickets to be had of the subscriber, at his store, in Church-street, Annapolis.

STEPHEN CLARK.

N. B. Each adventurer to have his choice of goods in the store, agreeable to the amount of the prize drawn against the number of his ticket. 3

Annapolis, May 12, 1787.

To the merchant and grist-mill holders of the state of Maryland.

WHEREAS the honourable the general assembly of Maryland did, on the 12th instant, pass an act granting and well securing to the subscriber, his heirs and assigns, the exclusive right of making and selling (for the term of fourteen years) certain machines of his invention for the lessening of the manual attendance of merchant and grist-mills, this is to inform all who may be inclined to have them erected in their mills, that they are very simple and cheap, and not subject to go out of repair, and their utility such that they, if well applied, will perform at least one half of the ordinary attendance of said mills, and in his opinion they will save from waste more than will pay the whole expence of erecting and keeping them in repair; added to his demand by virtue of said act therefore they may well be estimated to at least fifty pounds per annum saving to those who use them. These desirous of having them are desired to send letters, post paid, directed to the subscriber, Wilmington, Delaware state, that such measures may be adopted as speedily to serve them, by

OLIVER EVANS.

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.

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

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, a Commissioner 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.

Prince-George's county, March 20, 1787.

CINCINNATUS,

Is esteemed by judges a horse of perfect beauty, and his whole frame a display of nature's greatest maturity. He is a fine bay, delightfully dappled, has a snip, and one white foot, rising five years old, in high condition and full primed virility, and will cover mares this season for the moderate sum of eight dollars. His sire (whose lineaments he so truly bears) was the noted and much admired ARABIAN, whose get stands so generally approved—His dam was got by Dr. Hamilton's imported FIGURE—His grand-dam by DOVE—His great-grand-dam by Colonel Tasker's OTHELLO, upon Old SELIMA.—From such premises, it may be presumed, that no horse can be better calculated for the purpose of getting stock, either for the turf or saddle.—Cincinnati is the property of the subscriber, and stands in Upper Marlborough.

JOHN SMITH BROOKES.