

**PUBLIC.**  
 from Cambridge at  
 ving missed a bag,  
 money, which I  
 chest, I was led  
 ent man, a Mr.  
 was a passenger  
 (bridge) of taking  
 to Annapolis, and,  
 l-judged suspicion,  
 arrant against him,  
 thing in his posses-  
 returned to Balti-  
 ce received a letter  
 informing me, that  
 the money on the  
 before (in justice to  
 wish to be inform-  
 are inexpressibly  
 upon the steps I have  
 grace I have thereby  
 I do, in this public  
 is innocence and my  
 satisfaction he may  
 ay be in my power  
 nest, I am ready and  
 im.—I am the pub-  
 servant,  
**ON FRAZIER.**  
 1789.

**IT MAY CONCERN.**  
 given, that I intend to prefer  
 ext general assembly to pais a  
 urge me from my confinement  
 am unable to pay.  
**RISDON BOZMON.**  
 24, 1789. w8

**ME to the subscriber's planta-**  
 on, on Mr. CARROLL's ma-  
 Anne-Arundel county, about  
 of May, a dark bay MARE,  
 thirteen hands high, five years  
 star in her forehead, off hind  
 e out, and appears not to be  
 as the said creature is desired to  
 rges, and take her away.  
**JOSEPH RATLIFF.**

August 4, 1789.  
 wife SOPHIA ROURKE has  
 bed and board, and otherwise  
 ally, this therefore is to forewarn  
 ring or crediting her on my ac-  
 ned not to pay any debts of her  
 te hereof.  
**JAMES ROURKE.**

**UTION.**  
 arn any person from taking as  
 BOND given by me, the sub-  
 POMFREY, for fifty pounds  
 m determined not to pay it till  
 is settled, and the property con-  
 w3  
**JOHN BRYAN.**

**Dollars Reward.**  
 AN away from the subscriber's  
 quarter in Loudon county, early  
 month, a negro man named  
 RGE, he is about 20 years of  
 about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, his  
 ls are remarkably wide, he some-  
 wart on the bottom of one of his  
 im a little lame; he is a likely  
 had on a green jacket and over-  
 an old hat, shoes and stockings,  
 Dutch blanket, a blue broad cloth  
 blue jacket without sleeves, and  
 —He has been seen near this town  
 Whoever will apprehend the  
 deliver him to the subscriber, or  
 aol, so that he may be got again,  
 e reward, and if taken out of this  
 ce, all charges paid.  
**PHILIP R. FENDALL;**  
 30, 1788. 31

August 1, 1789.  
 hereby given, that a petition will be  
 the next session of the general as-  
 empower the subscribers to sell and  
 land called POPPING GAY, ly-  
 ly-  
 sw  
**ELISHA HARRISON.**  
**ANNE HARRISON.**

**ANAPOLIS;**  
**FREDERICK and**  
**JEL GREEN.**

(XLVth YEAR.) THE (No. 2224.)  
**MARYLAND GAZETTE.**

**T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 27, 1789.**

**Proceedings of Congress.**

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**  
 OF THE  
**UNITED STATES.**  
 TUESDAY, July 14.

**R. AMES**, of a committee on elections, made a partial report on the contested election of the state of New-Jersey, which was laid on the table:  
 The engrossed bill to regulate the collection of the duties on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States, was read—after which the house proceeded to fill up the blanks. Among others the following:  
 All imported distilled spirits of twenty-four degrees, by the hydrometer, to be reckoned Jamaica proof.  
 The cost of goods to be estimated at the following rates:

	Dollars.	Cents.
The pound sterling of Great-Briain,	4	44
The livre tournois of France,		18½
The florin, or guilder of the United Nether-		39
lands,		33½
The mark banco of Hamburg,		1
The six dollar of Denmark,		1
The six dollar of Sweden,		1
The ruble of Russia,		10
Real plate of Spain,		24
The millree of Portugal,	4	10
The pound sterling of Ireland,		48
The tale of China,		94
The pagoda of India,		55½
The rupee of Bengal,		

And all other currencies in value as near as may be to the said rates.  
 All duties to be paid in gold and silver  
 Cents.  
 The gold coin of France, Spain, Eng- }  
 land and Portugal, and all other gold coin } 89 dwt.  
 of equal fineness, to be valued at }  
 The Mexican dollar, } 105  
 The crown of France, } 111  
 The crown of England, } 111  
 And all other silver coin of equal }  
 fineness, } per oz.  
 The blanks being filled—the question, Shall the bill pass? was carried in the affirmative.

The title of the bill was then determined, viz. An ACT to regulate the collection of duties imposed on tannage, and on goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States.  
 Mr. Fitzsimons introduced a motion, That leave be given to bring in a bill to provide for the government of the western territory, agreeably to the acts and ordinances of the late congress. This motion was adopted, and Messrs. Fitzsimons, Sedgwick and Brown appointed as the committee.  
 Another motion was then made by Mr. Fitzsimons, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill providing for the settlement of accounts between the United States and the individual states, agreeably to the acts and ordinances of the late congress: This was also agreed to, and Messrs. Baldwin, Sturgis and Smith, (of S. C.) appointed as the committee.  
 Adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

**WEDNESDAY, July 15.**  
 Mr. Ames moved to take up for a second reading the partial report of the committee appointed on the subject of the Jersey election. This report stated, that certain allegations in the petition referred to them, must be supported by the testimony of witnesses, which the house had not given them authority to collect, requesting the aid and direction of the house in what manner they should proceed to collect that testimony. And further moved a resolution prescribing a mode of ascertaining evidence in New-Jersey by depositions taken before a judge of the supreme court of that state.  
 Mr. Boudinot was opposed to this. He said the dispute lay between the two parties, who by their petitions contended for and against the legality of the election. He himself, with his colleagues, had come forward under the sanction of a full and unequivocal commission from the executive of New-Jersey, who had declared the election legal. The petitioners on behalf of the election, had a wish to be heard by counsel, on the facts to be brought before this house; but he was willing to relinquish any advantages which could arise from this, on account of the great delay that must attend it, and its establishing a precedent which, in future, might be found extremely inconvenient. Similar cases, he said, might occur in the extreme parts of the continent. As to the irregularities which, it had been said, had taken place in the conduct of the election, he observed, that the laws of the state were competent to punish any misdemeanor which had been committed. The true point was, whether the house would make the inquiry on the

evidence already before them, or at most, from a few additional witnesses which might conveniently be adduced.

The clerk then read the charges and the papers submitted to the special committee, which pointed out the irregularities in the conduct of the governor of New-Jersey, and of the officers who managed the election, the certificate of the governor as far as those charges concerned himself, and the resolve proposed by Mr. Ames relative to the procuring testimony in New-Jersey.

Mr. Benfon said the point first to be determined by the house was, whether the facts respecting the manner in which the election was conducted, were cognizable by this house.

Mr. Vining was opposed to the sending a commission into Jersey. There was no mode in which the facts could come up fairly in evidence, but before this house. The judges might be interested and biased. They were, possibly in a question which agitated the whole state, themselves parties concerned. The facts to be evidenced were few, and a few witnesses might support or overthrow them.

The clerk then read the counter-petition of several inhabitants of New-Jersey in behalf of the election, praying that the house would permit them to be heard by counsel on the question, whether the proceedings in Jersey, under the election law of that state, were cognizable by this house?

Mr. Lawrence was convinced, for his own part, that the house had a complete constitutional power to judge of the elections and qualifications of its own members, and of all proceedings respecting these elections. If there were doubts, he wished to take the sense of the house upon that point.

Mr. Benfon then moved, that the petitioners should be heard, by their counsel, on this question, whether an inquiry could constitutionally take place before the house, relative to the facts alleged.

Mr. Jackson thought that no such question could be admitted. It was improper that any individual should be allowed to call in question the powers of this house. There was no doubt of the jurisdiction. It had been declared in the case of Mr. Smith, of South-Carolina. It would be inconsistent and very unjust to subject a member to a trial before the house in one instance, and immediately deliberate whether they should do it in another.

Mr. Seney said, he had no doubt as to the jurisdiction of the house; still, as the petitioners had objected to the jurisdiction, and prayed the point to be settled, he thought they ought to be regarded; and that every citizen, where his rights were concerned, had a right to be heard in his defence.

A motion was then made, that the report of the committee should lie on the table, in order to take up the proposition of Mr. Benfon; which was carried.

On this question, Mr. Ames made a number of observations to prove the impropriety of bringing this great question before the house. He repeated the arguments which had been advanced relative to the unimpeachable jurisdiction of the house.

Mr. Benfon withdrew his proposition.

Mr. Lee, after some remarks to prove the great delays and difficulties which would take place in the general subject of the election, with all the proofs that came before the house, proposed that the report be re-committed, and the committee be authorized to send for evidence, papers and records, and report a special state of facts. He enforced the propriety of this measure by the examples of Great-Britain, and almost all the American states.

Mr. Seney thought the committee could not be invested with this power of sending for papers, &c. The power was in the house; but it could not be assigned to any other body.

This motion was also withdrawn.  
 This question then remained on the original report and request of the committee, that the house would determine whether they should have authority to apply for depositions to be taken by the judges of Jersey.

Mr. Ames moved, that the deposition of witnesses should be taken only in West-Jersey.

Mr. Boudinot again contended that this mode of procuring evidence was improper, and a precedent big with inconveniences.

The question was then taken on the first clause of the original propositions, submitted with the report of the committee, to wit: That the judges of the supreme court of New-Jersey, be authorized to take depositions on the subject of the facts alleged in the petition. This was negatived.

Mr. Seney then moved, that Wednesday next be assigned for the parties to appear and be heard by their counsel before the house, of which they should have notice, and that the committee be discharged.

That they had not yet discharged the business which was committed to them.

The motion was negatived; and after some further conversation, in which no question was taken, a motion was made to adjourn; which was carried.  
 The house adjourned.

**THURSDAY, July 16.**

The house took up the report on the subject of the compensations to be allowed the president, vice-president, &c. Several amendments were attempted to the first clause, proposing different sums, from 15 to 30,000 dollars, as a salary for the president. After some debate, the house fixed on 25,000 dollars per annum, including all expences.

Mr. White moved to amend the clause establishing the salary of the vice-president at 5000 dollars. He proposed allowing him daily pay in common with the senators and representatives. His argument was, that all the constitutional services he could perform were in capacity of president of the senate, except in case of a vacancy of the office of president of the United States, when he was willing he should have the president's salary. The vice-president, he said, might absent himself whenever he pleased from congress, and no officer ought to be paid unless actually in the service of the public.

This motion occasioned a long debate. Various arguments were adduced in opposition to the above; and on the question being put, the clause was retained, and the salary fixed at 5000 dollars.

The house proceeded through the other parts of the bill—In the clause proposing six dollars a day as the pay of the senators and representatives, Mr. Sedgwick moved for a discrimination between the allowance of senators and that of representatives; that the latter should be five dollars, and the former left blank for the present; much opposition and warm debate took place, and at last the question was carried in the negative.

A motion was then made to refer the report, as amended, to a special committee, to draught a bill thereon. Accordingly Mr. Burke, Mr. Stone and Mr. Moore, were appointed for that purpose.

The report of the committee appointed to prepare a bill for the establishment of the government of the western territory, was read, and ordered to lie on the table. This bill recognises and re-establishes the system which subsisted under the acts and ordinances of the late congress, and provides that all executive powers before exercised by the said congress, relative to the direction and control of this system, shall be exercised by the president of the United States.

The house then went into a committee on the bill for establishing light-houses, and regulating pilots.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The bill provides that each state may, on application to the secretary of the treasury, and a cession of such spots as may be proper for building light-houses, have power to establish as many as shall be thought necessary. The expences to be defrayed from the federal treasury, and paid in advance.—And that pilots may be established in each state, by law, subject to the revision and control of congress.

Mr. Tucker moved to strike out the whole bill, except the enacting clause, and to substitute another, which he laid on the table.

The principle of this was, to place the establishment both of light-houses and pilots in the hands and under the control of the state governments; the former to be supported by the appropriation of a certain proportion of the duty on tannage of vessels, not exceeding six cents per tun—and in case that were insufficient, that each state should have power to lay an additional tannage-duty on all vessels entering the ports where such houses were erected, and that pilots should be under the direction of the states.

This motion occasioned some debate.

Mr. Fitzsimons said, the whole of these provisions were unconstitutional, and entered into a variety of reasoning to prove that they were inadequate to the object. The constitution, he said, in giving the regulation of commerce to congress, had conferred every power which was incidental and necessary to it—That regulations respecting light-houses and pilots were a part of the commercial system, and had been given up by the states. The means of providing for defraying the expences of them, by the states laying an impost, was also unconstitutional. The provisions were inadequate, because there were many light-houses established, and there might be many more, in places distant from any harbour, on the extremities of capes, &c.

Against these arguments it was contended by Mr. Tucker and Mr. Smith, (S. C.) that the bill was an infringement on the rights of the states; that these establishments were not necessarily incidental to the power of commerce; that the requiring a cession to the United States of such places as were proper for the building of light-houses, was an improper encroachment upon the territorial jurisdiction of the states, and

would be very odious to them. On the principle that these things were incidental to the federal powers, congress might, with equal justice, take possession of the mouths of rivers, and seize all such convenient places as they should deem proper for the regulation of trade. It was contended, that the bill itself was more unconstitutional than the substituted motion. Nothing was clearer, it was said, than that each state had a power of laying an impost with the consent of congress; and if congress by this law expressed their consent, the supplementary duty proposed by the amendment was perfectly constitutional. Other arguments were used on both sides, and the committee rose without deciding on the question. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, July 17.

A petition from Leonard Harbaugh, praying an exclusive right of making and vending certain machines, was read and laid on the table.

A letter from the post-master-general, submitting to congress the propriety of regulating that department previous to the time of making the contract for the conveyance of the mail. Referred to Messieurs Boudinot Goodhue and Lee.

The bill reported by the committee on the subject of the settlement of the public accounts, was read, and ordered to be taken up in committee on Monday.

The house then resolved itself into a committee on the bill for establishing light-houses, and regulating pilots. The question on the motion of Mr. Tucker, mentioned yesterday, was taken and negatived.

On motion of Mr. Smith (S. C.) the whole clause respecting pilots was expunged.

The committee having gone through the bill, rose and reported the same, which was accepted by the house, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday.

The house agreed to postpone the several orders of the day till Friday next, and then adjourned to Monday.

BOSTON August 5.

IT is but justice, in our account of the piracy on board the sloop lately carried into Portland, in addition to the testimony of Hanson, who declared, that Mr. Jackson, one of the prisoners, was not in the least accessory to the murder, to say, that we are credibly informed, that Mr. Jackson pointedly reprobated the conduct of the crew, immediately on knowing it; but was forced by them, to avoid a similar fate with the captain, with which he was threatened, to take the command of the sloop, which he intended to bring into Boston, and to have delivered the guilty up to justice; that contrary winds obliged him to put into an eastern port; that ignorance of the laws, and fearful least the partiality of the people where the sloop first entered in favour of the crew, might give him up to their vengeance, in case of a discovery, were the reasons for his not divulging the murder there; Mr. Jackson, we are told, was absent from the vessel, for the purpose of entering her, when she was seized at Cape Porpus, and came to Portland by land; where he surrendered himself up. This much we have thought proper to say, that the innocent may not suffer in the public mind in common with the guilty. Mr. Jackson, belongs to a respectable family, has ever sustained a good character, and served his country in the late war with much fidelity.

August 11. A late English paper mentions that Mr. Richard Fold, of Birmingham, has very lately presented to the society of arts, an essay, in which he points out a method, demonstrated by a variety of successful experiments, that horses may be inoculated for the strangles, with the same certainty of success that the human species are for the small-pox.

NEW-YORK, August 17.

By a gentleman who arrived in Albany on Friday last from the county of Ontario, in the Genesee country (the territory lately ceded by this state to the commonwealth of Massachusetts) we are informed, that four days before he left that country, colonel Brandt, from Niagara, at the head of between 16 and 1800 of the principal sachems and other Indians of the Six Nations, had arrived at Conadoque, the seat of Oliver Phelps, Esq; on a visit of friendship, at the same time to receive the money due them for the lands sold to the company of Messrs. Gorham and Phelps—That they were met by Mr. Phelps and the principal inhabitants of Conadoque, four miles from that place, and conducted into town—That they were highly gratified with the treatment they received, and with the manner in which they had disposed of their lands.—The gentleman further informs, that there is now about 3000 inhabitants in the above country, and that the land is of a good quality.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20.

Sundry late Communications to Mr. Peale's MUSEUM,

*viz.*—  
A war cap and a cloak made of feathers; a garment made of bark, from Otaheite; presented by Mr. John Galt.

A piece of fine cloth, made of bark, four yards long, and more than two yards wide; by Mr. Pryor.

An antic vessel, made of the lava of Mount Vesuvius, found in the city of Herculaneum; by the honourable William Bingham, Esquire.

That rare and beautiful bird called the bird of Paradise, from the Molucca, or Spice Islands, in the East-Indies, and sundry curious shells; by Mrs. O'Donnel (Baltimore.)

An East-India bow and arrow, and a curious hanging net, from the East-Indies; by captain O'Donnel.

The bow of an African prince, which was given by the patriotic Mrs. Motte, to a detachment of the American army, for the purpose of burning her own house, then fortified by the British; by general Otho Williams.

A beautiful sea feather, and a porcupine fish; by captain Mason.

A parrot; by Miss Jerves.

A very curious cabbage-stalk; by Mr. Cochran.

A pair jarvis sparrows, from the East-Indies; by Mr. Ozias.

A complete model of a pentagon fortification and out-works, according to Monsieur Vauban; by Zebulon Hollingsworth, Esquire.

RICHMOND, August 8.

Copy of a letter from JOHN SEVIER, to BENNET BALLEW in the Cherokee nation.

S I R, March 10, 1789.

Your several letters by Tunley came late to hand. I am happy to hear your being alive, though sorry to hear of your undergoing to many dangers, yet it is what, in a great degree, must be expected by all those who venture into an Indian country. I am happy to hear you are so successful in bringing about peace and tranquillity, together with the means of a speedy exchange of prisoners; as this last is a step that will contribute much to the ease and safety of those unfortunate people who are prisoners in the savage country.

Permit me to take the liberty to advise you to act on the defensive; by no means raise any contradictory arguments with the people where you may have occasion to reside, rather coincide with them, as it will better answer the business you are set out upon.—I am informed the new congress will shortly meet, and it is expected by all its friends, that the new government will shortly advance with great spirit and energy (which God may grant, is my sincere and ardent wish.)—I am informed that great part of the nation are intended to intrust you with the whole of their business; if agreeable to your wishes, I congratulate you on the event.

Let me advise you to be guarded against Martin's emissaries, he will not be there soon himself, as I am well assured the Indians are fully satisfied of his perfidy, and well know, the double game he has been playing so long. There is to be a treaty with the Indians in the spring, though there is various opinions on the matter, as there is one of the commissioners appointed by North Carolina, whether or no congress will condescend so far as to treat in conjunction with one of the states who have refused to join her in union, what may be the event I know not—I beg of you to endeavour to find out from what quarter, who, or where, the Indians received intelligence of Stewart's men coming to Sittico, and by that means was cut off by the Indians, this you cannot do, except great confidence can be reposed. Should write much more was I certain of the conveyance.

As we have great reason to believe Martin, Droomgoole, and that party, was the original cause of bringing about the war, I have my doubts they wish to prolong it, and I wish you to counteract every thing that may appear calculated for such a design.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

With esteem and respect,

Your obedient humble servant,

JOHN SEVIER.

Copy of a letter from JOHN SEVIER, to the warriors and chiefs of the Cherokees.

French-Broad, May 17, 1789.

BROTHERS,

I received your talk dated the 10th instant, wherein you informed me that you intended to send some of your chiefs with Mr. Ballew to the beloved council of the United States.

I very much approve of your determination—Congress is now become very great and respectable, their voice will be heard, no one can spoil their good talks, and they will do you and all people justice.

Brothers, listen to what I say—I am just now informed, that mischief is lately done by some people at Cumberland; caution your young men against doing any mischief, or in any manner joining the Creeks; for if they do, it will again involve your country in war and your innocent women and children will suffer; look back and see the bad consequences of war, and make your inconsiderate rash young men ashamed.

Your friend and brother,

JOHN SEVIER.

ANNAPOLIS, August 27.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, August 10.

A petition of John M'Pherson, relative to some improvements he has made in the method of preserving buildings, &c. from the fatal effects of lightning, was read, and laid on the table.

The bill for establishing the compensation to be allowed the members of congress and their immediate officers, was read a third time, when on the question, "Shall the bill pass?" The yeas and nays were called for by Mr. Goodhue.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messieurs Baldwin, Benson, Brown, Burke, Carroll, Clymer, Fitzsimons, Gale, Griffin, Hartley, Heister, Huntington, Lawrence, Lee, Madison, Matthews, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Scott, Seney, Smith, (M.) Smith, (S. C.) Stone, Sturges, Sumpter, Trumbull, Tucker, Vining, Wadsworth.

NEGATIVE.

Messieurs Ames, Boudinot, Cadwalader, Floyd, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Grou, Hathorn, Leonard, Livermore, Partridge, Van Rensselaer, Sedgwick, Sylvester, Thatcher.

Ayes 30 } Majority 14.

Noes 16 }

The amendments of the senate to the treasury bill, were taken up, and a resolution for demanding a conference, entered into.

Mr. Madison, Mr. Fitzsimons and Mr. Boudinot were appointed a committee of conference on the part of the house.

The following message from the president, was delivered to the house by the honourable general Knox: *Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,*

I HAVE directed a statement of the troops in the service of the United States, to be laid before you for your information.

These troops were raised by virtue of the resolves of congress of the 20th October, 1786, and the 3d of October, 1787, in order to protect the frontiers from the depredations of the hostile Indians; to prevent all intrusions on the public lands; and to facilitate the surveying and selling the same, for the purpose of reducing the public debt.

As these important objects continue to require the aid of the troops, it is necessary that the establishment thereof should, in all respects, be conform'd, by law, to the constitution of the United States.

G. WASHINGTON.

New-York, August 10.

A statement of the troops was handed to the speaker with the message.

The report of the committee on the memorial of Andrew Ellicot, and the report of the committee on the memorial of Nathaniel Gorham, were severally read a second time.

The report of the committee on the memorial of Mr. Ellicot, was adopted.

A message was received from the senate informing that they had consented to a conference, and appointed Mr. Jackson, Mr. Lee and Mr. Strong, a committee for that purpose.

Mr. Ames, from the committee appointed for the purpose, brought in a bill for providing for the expenses of the Indian treaties, &c. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, August 11.

The house went into a committee on the bill providing for the expense of making a treaty or treaties with the Indians now in hostility with the United States. After making some amendments, a question arose on the motion to strike out the clause limiting the number of commissioners to be employed in the treaties.

The motion was grounded on the principle, that the matter was properly in the province of the executive, who had, by the constitution, the power of making treaties. After a considerable contest, the motion was carried by a great majority, and the committee rose and reported.

The message received from the president yesterday, was read, and referred to a committee of the whole house on the state of the union. Mr. Jackson then brought forward his clause in the form of a resolution, which was referred to the same committee.

Mr. Wadsworth, of the joint committee appointed to consider and report when it will be convenient for congress to adjourn—also to report what business, now before congress, must be necessarily attended to previous to a recess, brought in a report to this effect:—That it will be proper and convenient for congress to adjourn on the twelfth of September next—and that postponing other business, till the next session, it will be necessary to attend to the following, previous to the adjournment, viz.

THE BILLS

For establishing the treasury and judicial departments.

To regulate the coasting trade.

For allowing compensations to the president and vice-president.

For allowing compensations to the members and officers of both houses of congress.

For providing for the expenses of negotiations and treating with the Indians.

Also the reports of the committees on the memorial of Andrew Ellicot,

And on the subject of amendments.

The bills to regulate the punishment of crimes.

To regulate processes in the federal courts, and fees in the same.

The salaries of the judges.

The salaries of the executive officers.

And the bill for the safe keeping of the acts, records and great seal, of the United States. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, August 12.

The house took up the bill providing for the expenses attending the negotiations with the Indian tribes.

In this bill it was resolved that \_\_\_\_\_ dollar from the monies raised by impost, should be appropriated to the defrayment of these expenses, and, on motion, the blank was filled up with 40,000. The yeas and nays were called on this motion.

Yeas 28.—Nays 23.

It was then moved that there should be an allowance of eight dollars a day to the commissioners for their actual services during the treaty. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, August 13.

The house met pursuant to adjournment, and resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the amendments to the constitution, but came to no decision thereon. The committee rose and reported progress, and the house then adjourned till to-morrow.

FOR SALE,  
AN ELEGANT PHAETON,  
At Mr. GEORGE MANN'S.

Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, GEORGE MANN, or the subscriber.

DAVID STEUART.

... and Mr. Boudinot  
... of conference on the part  
... from the president, was de-  
... honourable general Knox:  
... of Representatives,  
... statement of the troops in the  
... to be laid before you for  
... by virtue of the resolves of  
... October, 1786, and the 3d of  
... to protect the frontiers from  
... hostile Indians; to prevent all  
... lands; and to facilitate the  
... same, for the purpose of re-  
... objects continue to require the  
... necessary that the establishment  
... be conformed, by law,  
... United States.  
... G. WASHINGTON.  
... troops was handed to the speaker  
... committee on the memorial of  
... report of the committee on  
... Daniel Gorham, were severally  
... committee on the memorial of  
... ed.  
... ved from the senate informing  
... to a conference, and appointed  
... and Mr. Strong, a committee  
... committee appointed for the  
... bill for providing for the ex-  
... acts, &c. Adjourned.  
... AY, August 11:  
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... the same committee.  
... of the joint committee appointed  
... when it will be convenient for  
... also to report what business, now  
... be necessarily attended to pre-  
... in a report to this effect:—  
... er and convenient for congress to  
... h of September next—and that  
... ells, till the next session, it will  
... to the following, previous to the  
... E BILLS  
... the treasury and judicial depart-  
... casting trade.  
... penations to the president and  
... enations to the members and of-  
... of congress.  
... the expences of negotiations and  
... ians.  
... the committees on the memorial  
... of amendments.  
... te the punishment of crimes.  
... tes in the federal courts, and fee  
... judges.  
... executive officers.  
... e safe keeping of the acts, records  
... United States. Adjourned.  
... EDAY, August 12.  
... up the bill providing for the ex-  
... ne negotiations with the Indian  
... as resolved that ——— dollar  
... ed by impost, should be appropri-  
... of these expences, and, on mo-  
... lled up with 40,000. The year  
... on this motion.  
... 28.—Nays 23.  
... d that there should be an allowance  
... y to the commissioners for their at-  
... the treaty. Adjourned.  
... RSDAY, August 13.  
... pursuant to adjournment, and re-  
... committee of the whole on the s-  
... onstitution, but came to no decision  
... mitee rose and reported progress,  
... adjourned till to-morrow.

### SEVEN MOUNTAINS.

**TO BE SOLD BY THE SUBSCRIBER,**  
THAT beautiful estate called the SEVEN MOUNTAINS, extending from the mouth of Magothy river to the mouth of Patuxent river, containing, by patents, 2217 acres; the situation is partly high and very healthy, and abounds in excellent timber of almost every kind. Between three and four hundred acres of this land may, at a little expence, be made into good meadow: there is also a fine shad and herring fishery, some improvements, and excellent fruit of all kinds: the soil produces wheat, Indian corn and tobacco: the title is indisputable, and the payment will be made very easy to the purchaser, by a credit for a very considerable part for five years, and which will be further made known to those that wish to purchase, who may also see the many advantages that this land has to any other in this state, being central to the city of Annapolis and Baltimore-town.—Also will be SOLD, on a long credit, several tracts of LAND in the state of Georgia. 6w

W. WORTHINGTON.  
Anne-Arundel county, August 21, 1789.

August 25, 1789.  
By virtue of two writs of *venditioni exponas*, issued from the general court, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to SALE, for ready cash, on the 21st September next, at my dwelling house, within two miles of Piscataway,

SUNDRY tracts of LAND, containing 1121 acres, and sundry valuable NEGROES, late the property of FIELDER BOWIE, Esq; taken to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland.

And on the same day, and at the same place, will be EXPOSED to SALE, to the highest bidder, for cash only, sundry tracts of LAND, containing 483 acres; also a LIFE ESTATE in 250 acres of land, and sundry valuable NEGROES, late the property of Mr. JOHN BROWN, taken to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland.

NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, late sheriff of Prince-George's county.  
N. B. The above debts were contracted by Mr. Bowie and Mr. Brown, as security to me, and the property now advertised was heretofore conveyed by me to them, for the purpose of indemnifying them from any loss. N. B.

August 25, 1789.  
By virtue of a writ of *fiery facias*, issued from the general court, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to SALE, to the highest bidder, for ready cash, on the 21st of September next, at the dwelling house of NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, Esquire, near Piscataway,

PART of a tract of LAND called TAYLORTON, containing about 125 acres; two valuable lots of GROUND in the town of Nottingham, with good improvements thereon, and sundry valuable NEGROES, late the property of said BLACKLOCK, seized and taken at the suit of the state of Maryland, by EDWARD LLOYD WALLEES, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

### TO BE SOLD,

On a liberal credit, on Monday the third of December next, at PUBLIC VENDUE, if not sooner disposed of at PRIVATE SALE, in which case due notice will be given,

A VALUABLE SEAT, containing upwards of 400 acres of land, pleasantly situated on Zachary Swamp, five miles from Port-Tobacco: there are on the premises a good dwelling house, a large barn, with a good floor (for treading of wheat), and other convenient houses. The situation is beautiful and healthy. This land has been assessed as high as the first rate land in said county. There is a great proportion of bottom, which produceth excellent corn, timothy, &c. This land has a great quantity of wood, board timber, and other timber. Possession will be given to the purchaser on complying with the terms of sale, which may be known by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises.

JOHN HANSON, jun.  
Charles county, August 15, 1789. 10/7/89

August 19, 1789.  
COMMITTED to my custody, the three following runaways, to wit:—WILLIAM HARTLEY, about five feet nine inches high, of a sandy complexion, well made, and has a blemish on his right eye, appears to be about forty years old, says he is a native of Pennsylvania, and known to colonel Thomas Hartley, of Little York, major John Hulyng and captain Isaac Seely, of Carlisle: He affects to be silly, but it is supposed that he is more smart and sensible than otherwise.

JOHN LYNON, a native of Ireland, about forty years old, five feet nine or ten inches high, thin visage, says he came to America in the ship Peggy, to Philadelphia, in 1784, a free passenger, has since lived with Mr. Daniel Kid, in Staunton, Virginia, and with Mr. Sinclair of the same place, also in Georgetown, in Maryland, and is known to Richard Thompson, Esquire, of that place.

A negro man that calls himself WILLIAM POSEY, says he served his time with Mr. Archibald Campbell, of Petersburg, Virginia, has since lived with the reverend Mr. War, near Fredericksburg, with Mr. Miller, merchant, of Frederickburg, and with Mr. Gilcrease, of Port-Royal, is about five feet seven inches high, appears to be twenty-six or twenty-seven years old, and is tolerably well dressed.

THOMAS A. DYSON, sheriff of Charles county. 10/7/89

### TO BE LEASED,

For any term not exceeding twenty-one years, A VERY valuable tract of unimproved LAND, containing about 2700 acres, lying in Dorchester county, on the public road leading from Cambridge to Vienna, about nine miles from Cambridge, seven from Vienna, not more than four from a very good landing on Great-Choptank River, nor more than two from two very good merchant mills. The land is in general high, and well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat and tobacco: the lowest of it may easily be rendered quite dry by short ditches, to communicate with several branches, in different parts of the tract, that are very conveniently situated for that purpose: it is very well timbered with oak, poplar, some black walnut, hickory, and several other trees, in some measure, peculiar in their growth to the best lands: a good proportion of it is extremely well calculated for meadow, which, from the particular situation of the land, may be made at a trifling expence: It will be laid off in tenements of from two to four hundred acres, so as best to suit the convenience of the tenants. None but such as can give good security for the faithful performance of the covenants that will be included in the leases need apply. The terms may be known by applying to RICHARD SPRIGG, Esquire, near Annapolis, or to the subscriber living in Cambridge, who will show the land to any person disposed to take a lease. 5w

WILLIAM GOLDSBOROUGH.  
Cambridge, August 23, 1789. Rich Sprigg

BOARD OF TREASURY of the UNITED STATES,  
August 12, 1789.

THE secretary at war having stated to the commissioners of this board the indispensable necessity of immediately advertising a contract for the supply of the troops on the western frontiers for the ensuing year, notice is hereby given, That proposals will be received at the office of the treasury to the 23d day of September next inclusive, for the supply of all rations which may be required for the use of the United States, from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1790, 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 river Muskingum.

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of the river Muskingum, and up the said river to the Tuscarawas, and at the Tuscarawas, and thence over to the Cayoga river, and down the said river to its mouth.

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

At any place or places betwixt the mouth of 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 betwixt the mouth of the Great Miami, up the said Miami to and at Jolique-town, and thence over to the Miami village, on the river of the same name, which empties into Lake Erie.

At any place or places from the Rapids of the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash, thence up the said Wabash to Post St. Vincennes, and at Post St. Vincennes; and thence up the said river Wabash to the Miami village before described.

At any place or places from the mouth of the Wabash river to the mouth of the river Ohio.

At any place or places on the east side of the river Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio river, to the mouth of the Illinois river.

At any place or places from the mouth of the Miami river to the Miami village.

At any place or places from the Miami village to Sandusky, and at Sandusky, and from Sandusky to the mouth of Cayoga river.

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

At any place or places betwixt Venango and Le Beuf, and at Le Beuf, betwixt Le Beuf 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, by the way of the Big Beaver creek.

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

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

One pound of bread or flour,  
One pound of beef, or 1/2 of a pound 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 specify the lowest price per ration, and longest period of credit.

SAMUEL OSGOOD,  
WALTER LIVINGSTON,  
ARTHUR LEE.

Annapolis, August 27, 1789.

THE subscriber being anxious to fulfil his engagements to his creditors, requests all those indebted to him for dealings at his store to make immediate payment, as it is entirely out of his power to give them any further indulgence. 5w

DAVID GEDDES. June 22, 1789.

Saint-Mary's county, August 12, 1789.

WHEREAS there is reason to believe that a bond from the subscriber, for two thousand weight of tobacco, to a certain ANTHONY LEVY, was deposited in the hands of JEREMIAH PARRAN, of Alexandria, in Virginia—this is to caution all persons against receiving the said bond in payment, or taking any assignment thereof, as the subscriber has long since discharged the bond, and has Mr. Levy's receipt for the amount thereof, and annexes the following affidavit to show that no assignment of the said bond was ever made by Levy to Parran.

THOMAS BOND:

Saint-Mary's county, March 25, 1788.

PERSONALLY appeared before me, the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace for the county aforesaid, Anthony Levy, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that he hath not assigned to any person or persons whatsoever, a bond from Thomas Bond, dated either in June or July, 1782, and payable to the said Levy, who doth hereby acknowledge to have received of the said Thomas Bond full satisfaction for said bond, and doth acquit and discharge him, the said Thomas, from any claim relative thereto.

Sworn before / F. HAMERSLEY.

Samuel and John Adams,  
PRINTERS,

FROM WILMINGTON, DELAWARE STATE;

HAVING opened a PRINTING-OFFICE in Market-street, nearly opposite the post-office, Baltimore, respectfully inform the public, as BOOK-WORK, &c. is the principal object they have in view, of being engaged in, that they are now ready to receive the commands of all those who may be pleased to employ them in that line of business; and will only observe, that their utmost efforts shall be exerted to merit the approbation and favour of their employers, and the public in general.—Hand-bills, advertisements, all kinds of blank-work, &c. done expeditiously, with care, and on the MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

At said office may be had, a variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY; where country store-keepers, back-country traders, and others, may be supplied at the lowest prices. Great allowance will be made to those who may purchase by the quantity. August 25, 1789.

August 16, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of proprietors of the land lying on the Long Marsh in Queen-Anne's and Caroline counties, intend petitioning the next general assembly of the state of Maryland for an act to enable them more effectually to drain and reclaim the said Long Marsh. J. P. Chester

St. Mary's county, Queen-Tree, Aug. 21, 1789.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 3d inst. a mulatto wench and fellow; the wench named BESS, is about fifty years of age, a bright mulatto colour, and mother to the fellow, who is called JERE, is about fifteen years of age, and lighter than his mother; as to their cloaths it is uncertain; it is supposed that they will make for Annapolis, as they pretend to be descendants of the famous NELL BUTLER. Whoever will take them up and secure them, so that their matter can get them again, shall receive, besides what the law allows, four dollars for each, paid by me, HENRY HILL, 3d.

All persons are forewarned hiring the above-mentioned slaves. 3w

St. Mary's county, Queen-Tree, Aug. 21, 1789.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 6th day of May last, a mulatto fellow named RALPH, under pretence of going to the general court in order to procure his freedom, as one of the descendants of NELL BUTLER. He returned on the last day of June, but refused to go to work with the other negroes, and left his master again immediately. All and every one are forewarned from employing or harbouring him. He is a remarkable handsome fellow, a great laugher, and opens his mouth greatly when he laughs. It has been reported, that he acts as a ferryman in one of the boats at South River upon shares. w3 10/7/89

JOHN LUCAS.

STRAYED or stolen from the city of Annapolis, on Wednesday the 19th inst. a bright bay HORSE, near fifteen hands high; he has a long tail, and a small star in his forehead. Whoever will restore him to the subscriber shall be reasonably rewarded. w3

SAMUEL RIDOUT.

Annapolis, August 24, 1789. /

### Six Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 4th inst. from the subscriber, living near Piscataway, Prince-George's county, a negro lad named PHILL, nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet ten or eleven inches high; had on, when he went away, an old snabrig shirt, pair of blue cloth trousers, and old felt hat; he appears, when spoken to, to be somewhat silly, walks lame in his right leg, his right thigh is something smaller than the other; he was brought from the lower end of St. Mary's county, near colonel Hebb's, about two years past. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall have the above reward, and all reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

LANCELOT WADE. June 22, 1789.

### R SALE,

GANT PHAETON,

GEORGE MANN'S.

able to purchase may know the terms

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, GEORGE

subscriber.

DAVID STEUART.

**TO BE SOLD;**

**A** LEASE of 13 years on the tract of LAND called THORNTON, lying on the head of Severn, containing 400 acres, now in the occupation of the subscriber; and also the service of five SLAVES for six years. For terms, apply to  
JOHN BALL.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, in George-town, on the fourteenth day of September next,

**T**HREE lots or portions of GROUND, situated in George-town aforesaid, on which is a good framed dwelling house, and other convenient out-houses, and a good framed store-house, the property of colonel JOHN MURDOCK; also three lots or portions of ground situated as aforesaid, on which are two tolerable good framed dwelling houses, &c. the property of RICHARD THOMPSON, taken by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, and sold for the use of the state of Maryland.

BENJAMIN W. JONES, Sheriff.  
August 10, 1789.

*C A S H,*

*For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates, and Indents.*

*Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchased of the State, may be supplied at any Time, & with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by  
15 15 James Williams.*

**For SALE or BARTER.**

*A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, situate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be sold very low for Cash, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to  
15 J. W.  
Annapolis, May 12.*

Cecil county, Maryland, July 20, 1789.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers will apply to Cecil county October court next for a commission under the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, to prove the outside bounding lines of a tract of land known by the name of New-Munster, lying in North-Milford hundred, in the county aforesaid.

- JAMES COCHRAN,
- HUGH FULTON,
- JOHN JONES,
- JOHN ALEXANDER,
- JOHN WAGGONER,
- SARAH ALAEXNDER,
- ROBERT LONGWILL,
- JOHN M'COY,
- JOHN EVANS,
- GEORGE ALEXANDER,
- JOSIAH ALEXANDER,
- EDWARD WIER,
- FRANCIS CARUTHER,
- ROBERT OWENS,
- CATHARINE ROBINSON,
- JOHN JOHNSTON.



**C**AME to the subscriber's plantation, on Mr. CARROLL'S manor, in Anne-Arundel county, about the last of May, a dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, five years old, a star in her forehead, off hind foot white, her near eye out, and appears not to be docked. Whoever owns the said creature is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOSEPH RATLIFF.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly, praying an act to enable her to convey certain lands contracted for by THOMAS H. HALL, late of Washington county, deceased, agreeable to the last will and testament of said deceased.

BARBARA HALL, Executrix of Thomas H. Hall.

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

**Z**ACHARIAH ALLEN, Chaptico. Beauchuch de Bagues, Annapolis; John Brown, Prince-George's county.

Samuel Chase, rev. John Carroll, John Callahan, Annapolis; Elizabeth Chew, Kent Island; Henry H. Carroll, Carrollburg; Joseph Caffarence, near Nottingham; John Chamberlaine, Patuxent; Clerk of the General Court of the western shore, Maryland.

Richard Dallam, Annapolis; Robert Duvall, near Herring-bay; captain William Davis, Kent Island. William Fitzhugh, jun. Annapolis; Mrs. Franceway, near Mount Pleasant.

John Gwine, Annapolis; Andrew Garretty, Upper Marlborough.

Samuel H. Howard, Mary Anne Howard, Annapolis; James Hutchings, Kent Island.

Mr. Johnson, care of Thomas B. Hodgkin, Annapolis; Mrs. Candice Johnson, near major Snowden's works.

John Kilty, Annapolis. Lowndes, Annapolis; captain Joseph Leonard, of the ship Olive Branch; Aaron Levering, (2), Patowmack.

Luther Martin, Annapolis; Reuben Merriwether, near Annapolis.

Samuel Paxon, Lt. Patrick, 6th foot, Annapolis; Polly Page, near Nottingham; William Pierce, Lower Marlborough.

John Rogers, John Randall, Annapolis.

William Smith, care of Richard Fleming, Vachel Stevens, Alexander Sawrie, surgeon's-mate, 6th foot, Annapolis; Bernard Shanly, Upper Marlborough.

Peter and Gilbert Totten, Annapolis, N. S.

John Weems, jun. care of William Cook, Mr. Ward, Annapolis.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

All persons sending to the Post-Office for letters, are requested to send the money, as none will be delivered without.

**To be LEASED,**

**S**EVERAL LOTS of GROUND in this city, on the Church circle, and the streets called Tabernacle-street, opposite Mr. James Ringgold's, and Lawyer's-street, opposite Mr. John Callahan's. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.

JAMES STEUART.

**NOTICE.**

**T**HE creditors of ARTHUR HARRIS, late of Calvert county, deceased, are hereby desired to bring in their claims against him, properly attested, on the first Monday in September next; those who neglect to comply may lose the advantage of a distribution, should there not be property enough to pay his debts, as then the estate will be settled finally; those who are due said estate are desired to make payment immediately. Attendance will be given at Hunting-town, in said county, for that purpose, by

BENJAMIN HARRIS, 3d. Executor.

Calvert county, June 28, 1789.

On Wednesday the 23d of September next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, in Upper-Marlborough,

**B**ETWEEN twenty and thirty NEGROES. Three years credit will be given upon the purchasers giving bond with approved security; interest to be paid annually or the bonds forfeited.

At the same time and place will be offered for SALE, terms as above, the PLANTATION the subscriber lives on, within two miles of the aforesaid town, supposed to contain 360 acres. Those who are desirous may see the land at any time by applying to

COLMORE BEANES.

July 31, 1789.

**NOTICE.**

**T**HE creditors of Mr. THOMAS WHITTINGTON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby desired to bring in their accounts lawfully authenticated, that their claims may be made known to the subscriber by the 30th day of September next ensuing, that there may be an equal distribution of his estate made to his creditors. Those who do not comply with this request by that time will lose the advantage of any payment, from

THOMAS WHITTINGTON, Executor. Anne-Arundel county, August 4, 1789.

Calvert county, August 12, 1789.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the VESTRY and PARISHIONERS of CHRIST CHURCH PARISH, in Calvert county, intend petitioning the general assembly, at their next session, to give the vestry a right in sundry pieces of LAND which has been held by the said parish for a great number of years as a glebe, to vest them with a right to dispose of the same for the use and benefit of said parish.

August 8, 1789.

**T**HE property of SAMUEL TUBMAN, in Charles county, heretofore advertised for sale to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, is postponed to the ninth day of September next, when the same will be sold on the premises.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

August 8, 1789.

**T**HE property of WILLIAM COX, in Charles county, heretofore advertised for sale to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, is postponed to the ninth day of September next, when the same will be sold on the premises.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

August 8, 1789.

**T**HE property of JAMES RUSSELL, in Charles county, heretofore advertised for sale to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, is postponed to the tenth day of September next, when the same will be sold on the premises.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

August 8, 1789.

**T**HE property of THOMAS H. LUCKETT, in Charles county, heretofore advertised for sale to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, is postponed to the eleventh day of September next, when the same will be sold on the premises.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

August 8, 1789.

**T**HE property of FRANCIS WARE, in Charles county, heretofore advertised for sale to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, is postponed to the eighth day of September next, when the same will be sold on the premises.

JOHN SANDERS, late coroner of Charles county.

August 8, 1789.

**T**HE property of CHARLES MANKIN, in Charles county, heretofore advertised for sale to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, is postponed to the seventh day of September next, when the same will be sold on the premises.

FRANCIS WARE, late sheriff of Charles county.

**NOTICE.**

**T**HE partnership of NICHOLAS and VALENTINE PEERS having been dissolved on the 1st instant, notice is hereby given, that the subscriber is authorized to settle the business of the said partnership.

NICHOLAS PEERS.

Port-Tobacco, August 10, 1789.

**A**PPPLICATION will be made to the general assembly of the state of Maryland, at the next session, for a law to authorise the erecting of the courthouse and gaol for Caroline county at Choptank bridge, and for holding the courts for said county thereat.

**T**HE subscribers having removed their store from Annapolis, take this public opportunity of requesting all those indebted for dealings at the said store to call and settle their accounts, which will prevent further trouble to them, and greatly oblige their humble servants,

JOHN PETTY, & CO.

Anne-Arundel county, August 19, 1789.

**C**OMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, the 12th instant, a negro lad, about 13 or 14 years of age, who calls himself JACK, and says he belongs to JAMES WARRING, of Calvert county; his clothing is an osnabrig shirt, and nothing else. His master is desired to pay charges, and take him away.

BENJAMIN HOWARD, Sheriff.

Annapolis, August 13, 1789.

**T**HE necessity as well as anxiety the subscriber is under, to comply with every engagement to his creditors, induces him, in this public manner, to call on all those who are indebted to him, by bond, note or open account, to make payment between this and the first of October next, as further indulgence cannot be expected, from

JAMES MACKUBIN.

**NOTICE.**

**T**HE subscribers being appointed by the honorable chancellor trustees for WALTER PYS, an insolvent debtor, of Charles county, do hereby request all persons having claims against the said Pys, to bring them in legally authenticated, that they may be enabled to execute the said trust. It is expected that the claims will all be brought in by the 20th of September next, otherwise those who neglect may be deprived of a dividend.

HOSKINS HANSON, IGNATIUS MATTHEWS.

July 23, 1789.

**ANNAPOLIS:**  
PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.