

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, NOVEMBER 2, 1786.

[Concluded from our last.]

To DANIEL of St. THO. JENIFER, Esquire.

S I R,

**C**ONTRARY to your own knowledge of facts, you have taken infinite pains to induce the public to believe, that the commissioners had intentionally delayed the settlement of their accounts, to avoid the scrutiny of the intendant. To give this charge an appearance of plausibility and show of truth, you have published my letter of the 1st of September 1784;—You have alleged that the commissioners knew, that they were indebted to the state in the year 1784;—And then proceed, with a string of favourite questions, with as much seeming simplicity and ignorance, as if you really were not sensible that the answers which the questions *must* receive, will evince the truth of facts, the reverse of which you are so anxious to establish.

For the information and satisfaction of the public, I will give a candid narrative of facts, which will enable them to form a proper opinion on the subject. The board of commissioners of confiscated estates consisted of different members at different periods of time\*. The great sales of confiscated property was made, as you observe, in 1781, 1782 and 1783. Most of these sales were made upon the spur of the occasion, to answer the most pressing and important public services; and I believe that it will be acknowledged, that during that period, the commissioners could not properly arrange and state all the accounts of their transactions, when it is considered, that upon emergencies, it was necessary that they should act and sell property separately, and it did not often happen that they were all in Annapolis together for any considerable time; and their private business could not be *totally* neglected. The property sold by them was disposed of under a variety of acts of assembly, upon different terms of payment, for the redemption of different emissions of paper currency, and state securities, and to raise ready money for the immediate demands and uses of government. The whole was sold at public vendue, except in a few instances, where they had the direction of the intendant to make private sales. In 1782, property was sold to a considerable amount, on short credit, to raise money for the recruiting service, then under the superintendance and direction of major-general Smallwood; and also for the protection of our bay trade. This property consisted of real and personal estates, and was sometimes sold in small parcels to many different persons, some of whom paid the cash, others passed their bonds, some did both, and others could not be prevailed on to do either. The bonds which were passed for property sold to raise money for the recruiting service, were taken as the laws directed, payable to major general Smallwood; some of the purchasers of this property remitted cash occasionally to Annapolis, which, in the absence of the commissioners, was paid to general Smallwood, by the person by whom it was sent; and in some instances, the cash thus remitted was not accompanied by an account, specifying the purchasers who were to be credited with it. Some few payments were made in this manner to the treasury;—and if I mistake not, to you also.

In stating the commissioners accounts, difficulties arose from the circumstances suggested, and delay unavoidably ensued. Delay also proceeded from another cause,—the length of time which elapsed between the sales and the completion of the surveys of the property sold. It has already been remarked, that most of the manors were sold before they were surveyed and laid off into lots, and the returns of the surveys were not all made until sometime in the year 1785. The accounts of those sales could not be closed without those returns, as the property was sold by the acre, and the amount of each purchase could not be ascertained until it was known how much land each purchaser had bought. The bonds had been taken for a gross sum, so as to cover the

purchases, and for this reason were retained by the commissioners until they could endorse on each bond the quantity of acres for which it had been given; the price per acre was ascertained in it. It was the determination, and the wish of the commissioners, to finish every sale, and close every account, as far as they could, not only in cases when the entries depended upon their own transactions, but where they depended upon the transactions of others, in order that those whose business it should afterwards be to examine and adjust their books and accounts, should have but little trouble or perplexity. I take it for granted that you will not *now* say, that these circumstances were unknown to you. You have published my letter to prove that the difficulties suggested were not supposed to exist, by me in September 1784. You know very well that that letter was written soon after colonel Ramsey's removal from Annapolis to Charles-town. When he removed, some of the papers which belonged to the office were accidentally carried away with his private papers, which circumstance I knew nothing of, at the time of writing the letter. This letter, which you have triumphantly and *critically* published upon a supposition that it would operate to my disadvantage, can only serve to shew my anxiety to have the accounts settled. Mr. Hollyday and myself had made a considerable progress in the business, when, besides a number of accounts which remained open for the reasons before premised, we found that others could not be closed until the papers in possession of colonel Ramsey were returned. We wrote to him for them, but before they were received, the act to establish funds, &c. was passed. These circumstances were communicated to you from time to time, both verbally and in writing; and yet you will perversely and obliquely persist, by uncandid misrepresentations, in endeavouring to inculcate the opinion that the delay of the commissioners to settle their accounts was *intentional*, and that my attempt to destroy the proof adduced in support of it by a tale of *unheard of difficulties and perplexities*, shews more confidence in the writer, than respect to the reader! What confidence can an impartial public have in the assertion or representation of a man to destitute of candour, and who pays so little regard to truth? For the truth of what I have advanced I appeal to the returns of the surveyors, now in the land-office, to their letters which I now have in my possession, to the accounts in the treasury and auditor's office; and to books and papers which were in the intendant's office.

To remove these difficulties nothing but time and attention to the business was wanting; assistance was unnecessary, and the attention which the commissioners paid to the business, was the *magic* by which the difficulties were surmounted and *vanish'd*. Had there been no impediment, the accounts might have been closed in the year 1784. By the act to establish funds, &c. time was given to those purchasers who had not bonded, until the first of April, 1785, to pass their bonds; and in case bonds should not be given, the intendant was directed to order suits against them, or a resale of the property upon the terms of the act. The draught of bonds directed by the act to be made on the first of June, was postponed by the intendant's advertisement until the tenth of July following; suits were of course delayed until that time, and it was not until the tenth of September that the commissioners received your directions to commence suits generally, and they had then several resales to make, some of which were made late in the month of November. In December following their transactions were finally closed. You assert, that many of the commissioners sales remain still unsettled. When their books were delivered to the auditor, there were only five or six instances where suits were not commenced, and it was with your approbation that they were not commenced. If those cases remain yet unsettled, it is because the finishing of those transactions has been committed to you. You have asked if the perplexities attending the sales in 1781, 1782, and 1783, were not over before the year 1786? It is answered, that the business was finished in 1785, and if you will look at the books and accounts in your possession, you will find that property was sold in 1781, 1782, and 1783, and that the surveys of some of this property were not returned until late in the year 1785; and you will also find, that some of the sales of property in those years were set aside by you, and resales directed, after the passage of the act to establish funds, &c. in 1785. If you were as industrious in your inquiries after truth as you have been in hunting up frivolous charges against the commissioners, you might satisfy yourself of the propriety of their conduct, without stuffing a news-paper with such silly and impertinent questions. You have as-

serted, that from the operation of the act to establish funds, &c. and the state in which the affairs of the commissioners were, coercion could not be sooner used than it was. This is an assertion without any foundation in truth; and if suits had been commenced to May term 1785, it follows pretty clearly that judgments might have been obtained sooner than if they were delayed until the October term following. As a further proof of your assertion, that these difficulties and embarrassments are *now* suggested to suit the present occasion, is groundless, I will here subjoin an extract of the report of the committee appointed to examine the accounts and proceedings of the commissioners, during the last session of assembly. "It appears to the committee, that much time was required to complete this business and finally settle the accounts; and by the information of the commissioner, much delay has been created in the prosecution of it by a variety of causes; the want of early surveys; purchasers paying money into different departments for public uses, in which cases it has been difficult to ascertain the proper credits and balances; by disputes in which particular parts of the property were involved; and by that part of the act to establish funds, &c. which directed a draught of bonds

"The committee in this inquiry have been attentive to the interest of the state, and upon an impartial view of the conduct of the commissioners, are of opinion, that they have discharged their trust with ability and integrity."

Alter the proofs I have given, I cannot suppose that any man who will exercise his reason, can be of opinion that the commissioners intentionally delayed the settlement of their accounts. In my opinion no room is left for doubt. Stupidity may misapprehend, and selfishness may sometimes seem to elude the force of reasoning, but the plain evidence of facts is incontrovertible. You have asserted, that the state has lost considerably by the delay of the commissioners to settle their accounts; this is a general and groundless assertion. The public has sustained no loss from the conduct of the commissioners. If you mean that a loss has been sustained by the resales of property which *you* directed, it is certainly true; but this loss cannot, by any rational being, be imputed to the commissioners. If the purchasers at the first sales were really insolvent and unable to pay, as you have pronounced them, the loss is not imputable to any one; if they were able to pay, or if any sale was improperly set aside, it requires no great depth of sagacity to know to whom it ought to be imputed.

Your extravagance of conjecture has prompted you to assign other reasons for the delay of the commissioners; they were indebted to the public in 1784, and therefore delayed to settle; their transactions were in such confusion that the house of delegates could not obtain the necessary information; and to avoid the scrutiny of the intendant was an object not to be missed. The commissioners never paid such particular deference or respect to your character or opinions, as would have induced them to relinquish a just claim, because you were of opinion they were not entitled to it; so that your scrutiny was never an object with them. No mortal can give a tolerable reason why the commissioners should, at any period of time, have wished to procrastinate a settlement of their accounts. What was the information which the house of delegates wanted and could not obtain? They applied to the commissioners for none but what was furnished. If they looked to you for information respecting the transactions of the commissioners, we can easily account why they were deceived.

The business which you boast to have transacted in a few months was *plain sailing*. It had been prepared to your hands by the commissioners. Many of your sales were private, without trouble or expence, and not very advantageous to the public, for whom you acted as trustee. Instances can be pointed out where property has been sold for less than one half, and even below a third of its real value. Your method of stating your accounts has been as expeditious and unprecedented, as the manner of your sales was easy and beneficial to the purchaser. Bonds have been taken by gross for a gross sum, the purchaser charged accordingly, and a commission illegally and unjustly drawn upon the whole amount, although it may hereafter be necessary, for the reasons I have already given, upon a proper settlement of your accounts, to make considerable deductions. It is not a little wonderful that in paying yourself the commission, that the doctrine of dis-

† George Digges, John Bracco Zephariah Turner, Allen Quinn, and Thomas Crampton, Esquires.

\* The board was first constituted late in the month of February 1781; the members were colonel Uriah Ferrest, Mr. Clement Hollyday, and colonel Nathaniel Ramsey. In the month of July following, colonel Ferrest resigned, and I was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by his resignation. Mr. Hollyday, colonel Ramsey, and myself, transacted the business until November 1782, when a resignation by me became necessary on my acceptance of a seat in council. From that time, Mr. Hollyday and colonel Ramsey continued the business, until the resignation of the latter sometime in August or September 1784. In September, I was re-appointed, and the business of the commissioners was finished by Mr. Hollyday and myself, and our accounts closed, in December 1785.

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their accounts were stated, the balances ascertained, and the suits commenced, they are entitled to the commission. The business as to them is finished and at end. It is should deny the missioners to sion; it is a company, are the commission who the com Stephen Stewar purchased the cannot prove it was the purcha confidence and of the matter. presented to you with major (Yame) and you sale made, and property; you turned by maj found that Ste charged with it tleman, in my sale against Mr. that Mr. Stewa quence of this, and directed the not bond by the in which Mr. S before the council case, but upon all the circumst moved. When livered to the him, and he could recover of the same opi property to be lieve that in th missioners, you Your third volous. Moch pointed malice make the obje owed the state passed. So th guments, they zarded an affe a credit to the foning is found In a free govern impartially adm tween its citize but every man the rule of his ciple. You we of our account, self were indebt silt in arguing derstanding and evidence of fact clare, that you, thought of such in certificates. public must be your public and traffic for some is evidence aga bounded) is th of man!

Your fourth quantity of coal not been accus is astonishing th after the explan commissioners e they first took p the Principio C fell, who was o nager for them, state, and to ac and profits. In but the coal and insisted by Mr. tended the sal nace claimed property on the shire Furnace, hold furniture he bought the groes, sack, and pute arose. M behalf of the st purchase of the who was convin Garretton to de same time, that right to it, under the care the month of F has been accou it came to their a deficiency still much less in Fe If it is so, Mr. accountable; h who was intere reputation an improper app you have ac had been dil state and Mr. had no right to

I have now gone through your objections to the account, so far as you have made them known, and I latter myself, that I have not only shown, that the right of the commissioners to the commission contended for is not only supportable, on the principles of law and equity, but that they are justly entitled to compensa-

tion for services where no charge has been made: I have shewn, that according to your state of the question and reasoning upon the subject, that when you

George town, October 17, 1786. Just arrived, in the Patowmack Planter, from London, and for sale, by the

**ANNAPOLIS RACES.**

ON Friday the 10th of November, 1786, will be run for over the course near Annapolis, a subscription PURSE of SIXTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, except the horse winning the Jockey Club purse; heats four miles each; four years old to carry seven stone, five years old to carry seven stone ten pounds, six years old to carry eight stone seven pounds, aged nine stone.

On Saturday the 11th of November, a PURSE of THIRTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, of three and four years old, four years old to carry seven stone, three years old a feather; heats two miles each.

Any horse winning two clear heats to be entitled to the purse; three horses to start each day or no race, the winning horse the first day excluded the second day.

No member of the Jockey Club, resident of Annapolis, or Anne Arundel county, that has not subscribed one guinea to the town purses, to be allowed to start a horse, nor will any horse, mare, or gelding, belonging to such a member be allowed to start.

Entrance the first day eight dollars, and for the second four dollars; the horses to be entered with Mr. George Mann the day preceding the race, or pay double entrance at the post, and to start each day at eleven o'clock. Proper judges will be appointed for the race.

Annopolis, August 9, 1786.

WHEREAS Mr. Thomas Rutland hath thought proper to publish an advertisement forewarning all persons indebted for dealings at either of his stores in Virginia or Maryland, from paying any money to Mr. John Petty, in behalf of the firm of Yates and Petty, and has assigned for the reason of such publication, that the said Petty had broken the award determined on by gentlemen mutually chosen to adjust their differences, I think it proper to inform the public, that the prohibition of Mr. Rutland is as unjust as his allegation in this respect is without foundation. The supposed breach of the arbitration arises in his opinion, as far as I can conjecture, on the suit commenced by Yates and Petty for the recovery of a very considerable balance due to them from Mr. Rutland, but a little reflection must convince him that his conduct in disposing of a considerable part of his estate, subsequent to the award, rendered this step absolutely necessary, and that Yates and Petty are fully justified in pursuing it, by the terms of the award made by the gentlemen appointed, of which all persons may be fully satisfied by applying at the store of Mr. Petty, in Annapolis. It is with concern that the subscriber finds himself under the necessity of entering into a public altercation respecting his private affairs, but should Mr. Rutland persist in his unjustifiable accusations, a full account of his transactions with and conduct towards Yates and Petty, will enable an impartial public to judge which of the parties has the greatest reason to complain of ill treatment.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of requesting all persons indebted for dealings at the stores (late Mr. Rutland's) in Virginia or Maryland, to make him immediate payment of their respective accounts, or he shall be under the necessity of making use of compulsory measures to recover the same, which will be very disagreeable to their

Most obedient humble servant,  
JOHN PETTY.

**Lands for Sale.**

Annopolis, July 21, 1786.

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

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

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

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

JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

attending business directed by the general assembly to be done, requests that the public judgment may be suspended upon the subjects in controversy between him and his adversaries, until he has an opportunity of examining and answering them.

Advertisements, &c. omitted, will be inserted in our next.

Nottingham, Patuxent river, Prince-George's county, September 15, 1786.

**PUBLIC SALE,**

OF a very valuable estate, by virtue of a deed of trust from Mr. Walter Brooke Cox and Anne his wife, to Fielder Bowie and Anne Cox, executrix of Thomas Smith Cox, bearing date the 9th of May 1786, which said deed of trust was made by the said Mr. Walter Brooke Cox, in consequence of the said Fielder Bowie and Thomas Smith Cox, deceased, having become security for the said Mr. Walter Brooke Cox to Samuel Hughes, Esq; and for which said debt judgment hath been obtained, and execution issued against the principal and his securities, for the payment of which, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 14th of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises, for ready money, the following tracts or parcels of land; Orchard, containing 190 acres; Quick Sale, 51; Part of Twiford, containing 108; Part Littleworth, containing 20 acres; and Good Luck, 39 acres; in the whole making 499 acres; all which said lands lieth adjoining to each other, and situate within half a mile of the town of Nottingham, on Patuxent river. This land is very level, and well adapted to corn, wheat, rye, and tobacco, and has the advantage of an extensive range for all kinds of stock, with wood sufficient to support the whole with care. On the premises are, a convenient dwelling house, kitchen, meat house, corn house, three tobacco houses, and two negro quarters, all in but bad repair, two small orchards of excellent fruit; part of this plantation is under good fence. This land will be sold as will best suit, together or separate; the title thereof is indisputable. At the same time and place will be sold, one other tract of land, it is the present residence of Mr. Walter Brooke Cox, containing about 128 acres, on which are, a good and convenient dwelling house, kitchen, quarter, corn house, &c. &c. There is likewise on this tract a great variety of fruits; it is a beautiful situation, and the soil good, and has a never failing spring of good water near the buildings.

And on Monday the 18th of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be sold on the same terms, the following tract of land, in Montgomery county, about 8 miles from Bladensburg, 10 from George-town, and 35 from Baltimore-town, containing 517 acres, on this place is erected a convenient and comfortable dwelling house 38 by 28, with three rooms and a passage below, two rooms above stairs, and brick chimnies, with all necessary outhouses, such as kitchen, negro quarters, stables, and tobacco houses; there are also on this land, about half a mile from the former, a good dwelling house with stone chimnies, and all necessary outhouses; there are a great variety of fruit trees of all kinds on both these tenements; the soil is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, and tobacco, and as it is so conveniently situated to those several capital and improving trading towns, there cannot be a doubt but it will become very valuable in a few years. And also, on Thursday the 14th of December, will be sold to the highest bidder, nineteen valuable country born slaves, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls; also all the horses and cattle, among which are some valuable oxen, and all the plantation utensils. Attendance will be given on the days appointed, by

FIELDER BOWIE,  
ANNE COX, executrix of  
Thomas S. Cox.

**ANNAPOLIS RACES.**

THE Jockey Club PURSE will be run for over a course near Annapolis, on the second Thursday of November next, weights as usual, any member of the Club may start a horse, mare, or gelding, although not his own property, provided he pays no consideration whatever for the loan thereof, and is solely to receive the benefit of the plate, should he win. The members of the Club are desired to pay in their subscriptions for the present year to Mr. George Mann, on or before the first day of November next, and all those gentlemen who are in arrear are most earnestly requested to pay them up by that time. The members of the Club are requested to meet at Mr. Mann's the day before the race, precisely at twelve o'clock.

Prince-George's county, August 27, 1786.

THE subscribers request all persons who may have any claims against the estate of Levin Covington, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, to send them in immediately, properly authenticated, as they intend to pass a final account on the said estate in October next.

SUSANNAH COVINGTON, administratrix,  
LEVIN MACKALL, administrator.

**NOTLEY MADDOCKE.**

George town, August 29, 1786.

THE inhabitants of Montgomery county intend to present a petition to the next general assembly, for two inspections of tobacco, at George town, in the said county.

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, NOVEMBER 2, 1786.

[Concluded from our last.]

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In stating the commissioners accounts, difficulties arose from the circumstances suggested, and delay unavoidably ensued. Delay also proceeded from another cause,—the length of time which elapsed between the sales and the completion of the surveys of the property sold. It has already been remarked, that most of the manors were sold before they were surveyed and laid off into lots, and the returns of the surveys were not all made until sometime in the year 1785. The accounts of those sales could not be closed without those returns, as the property was sold by the acre, and the amount of each purchase could not be ascertained until it was known how much land each purchaser had bought. The bonds had been taken for a gross sum, so as to cover the

purchases, and for this reason were retained by the commissioners until they could endorse on each bond the quantity of acres for which it had been given; the price per acre was ascertained in it. It was the determination, and the wish of the commissioners, to finish every sale, and close every account, as far as they could, not only in cases when the entries depended upon their own transactions, but where they depended upon the transactions of others, in order that those whose business it should afterwards be to examine and adjust their books and accounts, should have but little trouble or perplexity. I take it for granted that you will not now say, that these circumstances were unknown to you. You have published my letter to prove that the difficulties suggested were not supposed to exist, by me in September 1784. You know very well that that letter was written soon after colonel Ramsey's removal from Annapolis to Charles-town. When he removed, some of the papers which belonged to the office were accidentally carried away with his private papers, which circumstance I knew nothing of, at the time of writing the letter. This letter, which you have triumphantly and *critically* published upon a supposition that it would operate to my disadvantage, can only serve to shew my anxiety to have the accounts settled. Mr. Hollyday and myself had made a considerable progress in the business, when, besides a number of accounts which remained open for the reasons before premised, we found that others could not be closed until the papers in possession of colonel Ramsey were returned. We wrote to him for them, but before they were received, the act to establish funds, &c. was passed. These circumstances were communicated to you from time to time, both verbally and in writing; and yet you will perversely and obstinately persist, by uncandid misrepresentations, in endeavouring to inculcate the opinion that the delay of the commissioners to settle their accounts was *intentional*, and that my attempt to destroy the proof adduced in support of it by a *tale of unheard of difficulties and perplexities*, shews more confidence in the writer, than respect to the reader! What confidence can an impartial public have in the assertion or representation of a man so destitute of candour, and who pays so little regard to truth? For the truth of what I have advanced I appeal to the returns of the surveyors, now in the laid-office, to their letters which I now have in my possession, to the accounts in the treasury and auditor's office; and to books and papers which were in the intendant's office.

To remove these difficulties nothing but time and attention to the business was wanting; assistance was unnecessary, and the attention which the commissioners paid to the business, was the *magic* by which the difficulties were surmounted and *vanished*. Had there been no impediment, the accounts might have been closed in the year 1784. By the act to establish funds, &c. time was given to those purchasers who had not bonded, until the first of April, 1785, to pass their bonds; and in case bonds should not be given, the intendant was directed to order suits against them, or a resale of the property upon the terms of the act. The draught of bonds directed by the act to be made on the first of June, was postponed by the intendant's advertisement until the tenth of July following; suits were of course delayed until that time, and it was not until the tenth of September that the commissioners received your directions to commence suits generally, and they had then several resales to make, some of which were made late in the month of November. In December following their transactions were finally closed. You assert, that many of the commissioners sales remain still unsettled. When their books were delivered to the auditor, there were only five or six instances where suits were not commenced, and it was with your approbation that they were not commenced. If those sales remain yet unsettled, it is because the finishing of those transactions has been committed to you. You have asked if the perplexities attending the sales in 1781, 1782, and 1783, were not over before the year 1786? It is answered, that the business was finished in 1785, and if you will look at the books and accounts in your possession, you will find that property was sold in 1781, 1782, and 1783, and that the surveys of some of this property were not returned until late in the year 1785; and you will also find, that some of the sales of property in those years were set aside by you, and resales directed, after the passage of the act to establish funds, &c. in 1785. If you were as industrious in your inquiries after truth as you have been in hunting up frivolous charges against the commissioners, you might satisfy yourself of the propriety of their conduct, without stuffing a news-paper with such silly and impertinent questions. You have as-

serted, that from the operation of the act to establish funds, &c. and the state in which the affairs of the commissioners were, coercion could not be sooner used than it was. This is an assertion without any foundation in truth; and if suits had been commenced to May term 1785, it follows pretty clearly that judgments might have been obtained sooner than if they were delayed until the October term following. As a further proof that your assertion, that these difficulties and embarrassments are *now* suggested to suit the present occasion, is groundless, I will here subjoin an extract of the report of the committee appointed to examine the accounts and proceedings of the commissioners, during the last session of assembly. "It appears to the committee; that much time was required to complete this business and finally settle the accounts; and by the information of the commissioner, much delay has been created in the prosecution of it by a variety of causes; the want of early surveys; purchasers paying money into different departments for public uses, in which cases it has been difficult to ascertain the proper credits and balances; by disputes in which particular parts of the property were involved; and by that part of the act to establish funds, &c. which directed a draught of bonds

"The committee in this inquiry have been attentive to the interest of the state, and upon an impartial view of the conduct of the commissioners, are of opinion, that they have discharged their trust with ability and integrity."

After the proofs I have given, I cannot suppose that any man who will exercise his reason, can be of opinion that the commissioners intentionally delayed the settlement of their accounts. In my opinion no room is left for doubt. Stupidity may misapprehend, and sophistry may sometimes seem to elude the force of reasoning, but the plain evidence of facts is incontrovertible. You have asserted, that the state has lost considerably by the delay of the commissioners to settle their accounts; this is a general and groundless assertion. The public has sustained no loss from the conduct of the commissioners. If you mean that a loss has been sustained by the resales of property which you directed, it is certainly true; but this loss cannot, by any rational being, be imputed to the commissioners. If the purchaser at the first sales were really insolvent and unable to pay, as you have pronounced them, the loss is not imputable to any one; if they were able to pay; or if any sale was improperly set aside, it requires no great depth of sagacity to know to whom it ought to be imputed.

Your extravagance of conjecture has prompted you to assign other reasons for the delay of the commissioners; they were indebted to the public in 1784, and therefore delayed to settle; their transactions were in such confusion that the house of delegates could not obtain the necessary information; and to avoid the scrutiny of the intendant was an object not to be missed. The commissioners never paid such particular deference or respect to your character or opinions, as would have induced them to relinquish a just claim, because you were of opinion they were not entitled to it; so that your scrutiny was never an object with them. No mortal can give a tolerable reason why the commissioners should, at any period of time, have wished to procrastinate a settlement of their accounts. What was the information which the house of delegates wanted and could not obtain? They applied to the commissioners for none but what was furnished. If they looked to you for information respecting the transactions of the commissioners, we can easily account why they were deceived.

The business which you boast to have transacted in a few months was *plain sailing*. It had been prepared to your hands by the commissioners. Many of your sales were private, without trouble or expense, and not very advantageous to the public, for whom you acted as trustee. Instances can be pointed out where property has been sold for less than one half, and even below a third of its real value. Your method of stating your accounts has been as expeditious and unprecedented, as the manner of your sales was easy and beneficial to the purchaser. Bonds have been taken by guests for a gross sum, the purchaser charged accordingly, and a commission illegally and unjustly drawn upon the whole amount, although it may hereafter be necessary, for the reasons I have already given, upon a proper settlement of your accounts, to make considerable deductions. It is not a little wonderful that in paying yourself the commission, that the doctrine of dis-

† George Digges, John Bracco, Zephaniah Turner, Allen Quynn, and Thomas Crampton, Esquires.

\* The board was first constituted late in the month of February 1781; the members were colonel Uriah Forrest, Mr. Clement Hollyday, and colonel Nathaniel Ramsey. In the month of July following, colonel Forrest resigned, and I was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by his resignation. Mr. Hollyday, colonel Ramsey, and myself, transacted the business until November 1782, when a resignation by me became necessary on my acceptance of a seat in council. From that time, Mr. Hollyday and colonel Ramsey continued the business, until the resignation of the latter sometime in August or September 1784. In September, I was re-appointed, and the business of the commissioners was finished by Mr. Hollyday and myself, and our accounts closed, in December 1785.

count never occurred to you. You paid yourself in cash, and your bond passed for property sold by you, was afterwards paid off in certificates. You were paid more by the public for your services for *these few months*, than either of the commissioners received in four years.

You seem to have dropped the charge against Mr. Hollyday and myself, "of having laboured hard to turn the intendant out of office;" but you cannot admit that colonel Ramsey was actuated by a sense of duty in opposing the continuance of the office, and assert, that he became a delegate to raise a clamour against you. Do you really believe that the clamour against the intendant was raised by colonel Ramsey? The clamour, Sir, was raised by those who had been witnesses to your improper and unjustifiable conduct, and not by any particular class of men. You say that he never gave a reason which had even the appearance of being serious for discontinuing the office. Are you vain and weak enough to believe that none of the members of the house of delegates who opposed the continuance of the office, gave any reasons, which had the appearance of being serious, for their conduct? Do you believe that the senate gave no good reasons for rejecting the bill for the continuance of the office? The truth is, that many worthy characters in both branches of the legislature were against both the office and the officer, and for the best of reasons. They saw clearly the great injury which had been done to the state by your arbitrary and imprudent exercise of the overgrown powers which had been vested in you. Mr. Hollyday denies having busied himself against you, and as his veracity has never been called in question, we may justly conclude that your information was not true. That he may have spoken of your conduct in terms of disapprobation, is probable enough, but that he should have employed his time in discharging his shot at the intendant at boarding houses, cannot be credited, but by those equally suspicious and depraved with yourself. In my conduct, you say, I am more *fly and guarded*. The man who, through a long life of duplicity and insincerity, has acted in a *fly* artful, designing and insidious manner, is apt to suspect and believe that others are governed by the same unworthy motives, and guilty of the like disingenuous artifices with himself. I disclaim the character. I shall ever remain indifferent as to your good or bad opinion of me. I have as much reason now to doubt the sincerity of your opinion of my *frailty*, as I formerly had to question it when it was *friendly* or favourable. It would be criminally complaisant in me to say I ever entertained an opinion of your sincerity or integrity. A man must be blind indeed who cannot see through the thin veil of your artifice and duplicity, on the slightest acquaintance; and though you have formerly *affected* to be a friend, I have had too many strong and convincing proofs of your attempts to injure my character and reputation to have any reliance on your candour or sincerity. A treacherous friend is worse than an open enemy. The man who with *daggers in his smiles* will squeeze by the hand, whilst he wishes secretly to stab to the heart, ought to be considered as the pest of society, and shunned as the plague. You have charged me with treating you with "unmerited indecency" before the governor and council. If this is your opinion, I believe there is not a man who was a witness of my conduct, who will coincide with you. When you had charged the commissioners with having charged commissions on sales made in April and September 1781, when they were entitled only to a *per diem* allowance on those sales; when you departed from the subject in controversy before the board, and endeavoured to prove that they had retained public bonds in their possession for the vile purpose of bartering and exchanging them, although you knew they had been retained for the reasons given in the preceding part of this address; when you made other charges equally groundless and without foundation; when you had thus given the most irrefragable proofs to me of the depravity of your heart, and malignity of your disposition; it was then, and not till then, that I treated you, not with *unmerited indecency*, but with the contempt you deserved. This conduct, I presume, according to the logic which prevails in your school of politeness, is *seeming like a gentleman*, but with every man of honour and integrity it must ever be considered as the extreme of consummate villainy. I readily subscribe to the truth of the maxim, that *men are never known until they are tried*. You have been *tried*, and you have been *proved*. During the late glorious revolution it was observed at an early period, that your patriotism, when tried by the true political touchstone, like *base metal*, could not abide the *aqua fortis* of truth. Your conduct as intendant of the revenue, in exchanging state certificates, unauthorized by law, to the disadvantage of the public, to say nothing of other parts of your conduct equally exceptionable, will ever remain as conclusive evidence of the *frailty* of your nature.

You still presume to think that the resolve of November session 1784, is so far in force, although the intendant's office has expired, that no power, except the house of delegates or their committee, or some person authorized by the general assembly subsequent to this resolve, has a right to settle the commissioners accounts, and draw for the money due. According to this reasoning, the governor and council cannot pass any account which arises from transactions, different from the common transactions, existing at the time the resolve passed

in 1777, empowering them to settle accounts. It will be admitted by every man of common sense, that under that resolve they cannot make a distinction as to persons. The expressions of it are general, and it must have a general operation. This is perfectly consistent with your construction of the consolidating act, that the commissioners ought to pay and be paid by the state, differently from all other members of the community. The resolve appears to me to have been passed for the purpose of directing the commissioners as to the manner of stating the public accounts, and at that time no account could be paid until it was passed by the auditor and intendant.

It is irksome to be obliged so often to set you right as to facts. You have misrepresented the proceedings of the council and the conduct of the commissioners respecting the determination of the account. You would willingly inculcate an opinion, that the council refused to postpone the determination, because the commissioners were not inclined to risk the opinion of a full board. The fact is, that the commissioners were not present at the determination, and when the subject was about to be taken into consideration, no objection was started that I can recollect. If his Excellency, or any member of the council, had expressed a wish, that the investigation of the account should be postponed until the gentleman who was absent could attend, the commissioners would have acquiesced without hesitation. It was their desire, that there should have been a full council, and for that reason requested, that every member should have notice to attend; and so far from there having been any precipitation in the business, an apology was made for the delay that had taken place.

To destroy the weight of the report of the committee appointed to examine the conduct and proceedings of the commissioners, as to the justness of their accounts and fairness of their transactions, you have recited an instance, which, instead of supporting your opinion, is an undeniable proof of your prejudice and incorrigible stupidity. Captain Aquila Johns is charged with property to the amount of £ 3095, purchased at the sale in April 1781. It is asked, why was not this property charged to the true purchaser, and if there can be any reliance on accounts, after instances of this kind of management are discovered? Whether you are "sincere in your ignorance, or wilful in your malignity," in asking these questions, is left to the public to determine. Captain Johns was the bidder and purchaser of this property, and was returned as such to the commissioners in the account of sales, by the auctioneer of Baltimore county, who made the sale, and the commissioners could not, with any propriety, charge it to any other person. Whether he purchased it for himself or his friend, is a matter of trust between his friend and himself, and which the public have nothing to do with. It is altogether indifferent whether the state are to be paid by Mr. Johns or colonel Ramsey.—This transaction happened before I was a commissioner, but as it has been published, with a view to cast an unmerited odium on colonel Ramsey, justice requires, that the matter should be truly stated before any opinion is passed. This property was sold under an act of October session 1780, on the terms of paying one fifth in specie, and the remaining four fifths in black and continental state money, at the periods you mentioned. The act of the same session, chap. 38, under which certificates were directed to be issued to the officers and soldiers of our army, provides, that those certificates shall be received, as specie, in payment of the property pledged for their redemption, or any other British property, to be sold in this state, except that specially engaged to sink the new state bills of credit and such as is or shall be specially engaged for the security and payment of loans to be made to this state. The property sold in April 1781, was not specially engaged for either of those purposes. Hence a question arose, whether the certificates before mentioned, ought not to be received in payment of the one fifth payable in specie. Most of those, who intended to become purchasers, had taken counsel previous to the sale, and some of the ablest lawyers in the state, were clear and decided in their opinion, that the certificates must be received in payment of the one fifth. Many of the purchasers made tenders, but as it was a matter of some doubt, the certificates were not received. At the ensuing session in May, this subject was taken into consideration and an act was passed, declaring, that if any of the purchasers of this property should determine to insist on a conveyance of the lands purchased on the terms of making the first payment in certificates, such purchaser might file his bill in chancery, &c. In consequence of this act, a bill was filed by almost every one who had made a purchase, and the suits were depending until the year 1785, when the state gave up the dispute. This is a true state of the case, and the circumstances suggested have been the cause of the delay. Those who know colonel Ramsey, will not be led to believe, that he had any design in making the purchase to defeat the intentions of those for whom he was acting. The report of a committee composed of men of understanding and integrity, who have a knowledge of the subject submitted to their consideration, and are fully competent to decide upon it, with impartial men ought to be considered as satisfactory evidence of the rectitude of our conduct, and the justness of our accounts, though it may hurt the feelings of a man who wishes to condemn. To have the approbation of respectable and worthy characters is flattering to me; but indepen-

dent of the report, the books and accounts of the commissioners afford the strongest proofs of the rectitude of their conduct and their attention to the public interest. The revenue which the state has derived from the property sold under their direction, is an indisputable criterion by which the public may judge of their attention to the interest of the state. And the internal evidence of my own conscience sets all calumny and detraction at defiance.

It seems that other dark transactions of the commissioners may probably hereafter be pointed out. This, I presume, is to be done in a pamphlet, with which you have *threatened* them, and for which you have been for a long time industriously hunting up materials. The public may form an opinion of the degree of truth and accuracy which may be expected in it, from the blunders and misrepresentations of your former publication. It would redound more to your credit to decline it. If you are a man of slender abilities, you will only expose yourself; if you are a man of great powers, you ought to know that there is no greater evil than the abuse of the understanding, and that perseverance in a man of talents in an iniquitous cause, is no better than *resolution in an assassin*.

G. DUVALL.

\* £. 454,181.—The lands sold by the commissioners exclusive of town lots, averaged £. 3 8 4 per acre. Those sold by the intendant do not average 7/6 according to a report of a committee of the house of delegates.

In the publication of last week, in the 24th line of the 1st column of the 2d page, read *sale* instead of *commission*, and in the 5th line from the bottom of the 2d column of the 3d page, read *answered* instead of *answer*.

L O N D O N, August 9.

THOUGH every thing seems peaceable in Italy, still some steps are taking there that might indicate an apprehension, though, perhaps, a remote one, of a war. The fortifications of Crotona, Valentia, and the citadel of Alexandria, in the Italian dominions of the king of Sardinia, are still carrying on; and from the number of hands employed, and the activity with which the planners of the works press the finishing them, one might be inclined to suspect, that the wise and provident court of Turin foresees a storm, and is preparing, like a prudent pilot at sea, for weathering it out.

The same advices add, that the empress, in consequence of a late edict for suppressing convents, and other religious establishments in that part of Poland belonging to Russia, has gained an immense tract of land, with an increase of 120,000 peasants, whom she has emancipated, and to whom she has given every encouragement to continue on the soil.

Aug. 14. The departure of Mr. Adams for Madrid, seems to announce an approaching rupture between this country and the United States; in which case an invasion of Canada will certainly take place. Some people think the French will keep aloof in this contest, but that is to be questioned. They have long looked on our possession of Canada with regret, and would no doubt hazard much to recover it, that they may sell their assistance at a dearer rate. Of what advantage a settlement on the continent of North America is to those powers who are in possession of islands in the West-Indies, we know by experience; nor are the French insensible of it; they therefore will be eager to procure it by any means whatever; and if they can prevail on the Americans, as a stipulation for their assistance, to cede to them, in case of conquest, the province of Canada, or even Nova-Scotia, they will embrace the cause of the United States with pleasure.

ANNAPOLIS, November 2.

A late London paper, contains the following interesting paragraphs:

"LONDON, August 17.

"Yesterday a messenger arrived at the secretary of state's office, with the important advice of the death of Frederick the third, king of Prussia, which happened on Friday last. Frederick the Great was born on the 24th of January, 1712. He married on the 12th of June, 1733, Elizabeth Christiana, of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle. Frederick IV. was born on the 25th of September, 1744. He married July 14, 1765, first, the princess Elizabeth Christiana Ulrica, of Brunswick Wolfenbuttle: And secondly, on the 14th of July, 1769, Frederick Louisa, of Hesse Darmstadt, and he has issue by both marriages.

"The death of the king of Prussia will considerably affect the politics of Europe. It is an event for which the nations have been preparing for many months, and which will not be suffered to pass over unimproved. The emperor will now, perhaps, find other employment for his troops than merely preparing them for war; and he will give an opportunity to the new king to illustrate his character. It is said of Frederick IV. that he possesses the strong features of his uncle's character: That he has imbibed his politics, and will religiously follow his footsteps. If he does not, what will become of the embarrassed stadtholder?"

The following gentlemen are elected members of the house of delegates in the ensuing general assembly, viz.

For St. Mary's county, Samuel Abell, youngest, John De Butts, Uriah Forrell, and James Hope-well, Esquires.  
 For Baltimore county, Thomas C. Deye, Samuel Owings, Edward Cockey, and captain Charles Ridgely, Esquires.  
 For Talbot county, John Roberts, John Stevens, Hugh Sherwood, and John Gibson, Esquires.  
 For Somerset county, Gillis Polk, John Stewart, John Gale, and William Adams, Esquires.  
 For Dorchester county, James Shaw, William Ennalls Hooper, Archibald Pattison, and James Steele, Esquires.  
 For Cecil county, ——— Bond, Michael Wallace, William Matthews, and Benjamin Brevard, Esquires.  
 For Queen-Anne's county, John Seney, Joshua Seney, William Paca, and George Jackson, Esquires.  
 For Worcester county, Josiah Mitchell, John P. Mitchell, William Purnell, and Jenkins Henry Esquires.  
 For Frederick county, Abraham Faw, Peter Mantz, Thomas Johnson, and Mountjoy Bayly, Esquires.  
 For Harford county, Benjamin B. Norris, James Bond, John Love, and Ignatius Wheeler, Esquires.  
 For Caroline county, Thomas Goldsborough, Thomas Hardcastle, Thomas Lockerman, and Philip Walker, Esquires.  
 For Washington county, John Cellars, Jacob Funk, John Stull, and Richard Crummell, Esquires.

To the PRINTERS.

I INTENDED in this week's paper to have inserted a state of the transaction respecting the commissioners account, so far as I was concerned in it, but an unexpected absence from home, and the indisposition of my family, prevented me. The public are therefore requested to suspend their opinion of that part of captain Kilty's publication, which relates to my conduct; and though I doubt not his having related circumstances according to his recollection, yet, as my remembrance of the transaction is different from his account of it, I purpose laying before the public, such particulars as I judge necessary to remove any unfavourable impressions that may have been conceived against me from his publication.

JAMES BRICE.

October 31, 1786.

Prince-George's county, October 20, 1786.  
 By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, out of Prince-George's county court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, for tobacco, on the 20th day of November next, in Upper Marlborough, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

ONE desk with drawers, two black walnut tables, one half dozen chairs, two feather beds and furniture, one cow and calf, one gray horse, and one lot of ground, lying in Upper Marlborough, No. 39, fifteen perches by ten, part of the estate of the late Hugh Lyon, taken in execution and to be sold for the use of William S. Bowie. On the same day and at the same place, will be exposed to public sale, one negro man, the property of the aforesaid Hugh Lyon, taken in execution and to be sold for the use of John Graham.

NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, sheriff of Prince-George's county.

Prince George's county, October 20, 1786.  
 By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, out of Prince-George's county court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, for ready money, on the 21st of November next, at the dwelling plantation of Mr. Mordecai Jacob, the following lands,

DARNALL'S GROVE, containing fifty-six and an half acres; Bowie's Addition, five acres; Widow's Purchase, one hundred and thirty-seven acres; Evan's Range, fifty acres; in the whole two hundred and forty-eight and an half acres, late the property of the said Mordecai Jacob, taken in execution and to be sold for the use of Stephen West. On the same day and at the same place, will be exposed to public sale, by virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, out of Prince-George's county court, to me directed, one young negro woman and child, late the property of Benjamin Jacob, taken in execution and to be sold for the use of Stephen West.

NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, sheriff of Prince-George's county.

Prince George's county, October 20, 1786.  
 By virtue of the following writs of *venditioni exponas*, out of Prince George's county court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, for ready money, on the 25th of November next, on the premises, within three miles of Piscataway,

ONE undivided moiety of a tract of land, called The East of Edelen's Hog-pen Enlarged, containing one hundred and fifty acres, late the property of Walter Dyer, taken by attachment and condemned for the use of James Mackubin and John Smith.

NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, sheriff of Prince-George's county.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the general assembly, at the ensuing session, for an act to appropriate so much of the money arising from the rents of the glebe lands of the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster in Anne-Arundel county, as will discharge the arrears due for building the Chapel of ease in said parish, and for which judgments have been recovered against them in Anne-Arundel county court.

VACHEL STEVENS, JOHN WALKER, RICHARD JACOB, WM. PUMPHRY.

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

JOHN ADDISON, near Piscataway; Richard Adams, Calvert's manor.  
 Dr. Richard Bulkly, William Begg, William Brown, Susannah Barber, Annapolis; Charles Bennit, near Port-Tobacco, Raphael Boorman, Charles county.  
 Jeremiah F. Chase (3), Samuel Chase (5), Joseph Clarke, James Clary, Annapolis; Thomas Crakels, Port-Tobacco; John Chesley, Calvert county; Richard B. Carmichael, Wye-river; Jeremiah Colston, Caroline county; Henry James Carroll.

Mary Dulany, Richard Dallam, Annapolis; Joseph Donniion, St. Mary's county; Richard and Bennett Darnall, Pig-Point; Robert Duncan, Maryland.  
 John Ewing, Annapolis; Peter Emmerfon, Lower-Marlborough.

Alexander Ferrar, Alexander Frazier, Calvert county; Ignatius Fenwick, Carrollsburgh; William Fitzhugh, jun. (2), Patuxent.

Mr. Groves, Thomas Grahame, Annapolis; Samuel Galloway (2), West river; William Guyther, St. Mary's county; Adam Gray, Queen-Anne's county; Jeremiah Galvin, Landfild Godfrey, Port-Tobacco; Afsenath Graham, Lower-Marlborough, Dr. Thomas Gaunt, Calvert county.

Clement Hollyday, Stephen Higgingfon, John Hains, Annapolis; Tice Haman, near Annapolis; Hugh Hopkins, Talbot county; Joseph W. Harrison, Port-Tobacco; Daniel Herrald, Queen's-town; Robert Harrison, Cambridge.

Thomas Jennings (4), Annapolis; Thomas Jones, Dorchester county; Thomas Johnson, Calvert county. John Kilty, Annapolis; Rev. Jacob Ker, Somerset county; Monsieur Frideric Kalbius, Patuxent; Maurice Kain, Frink's town.

David Luckett, James Lennerd, Port Tobacco, Richard Lee, Charles county; George Laigh, sen. St. Mary's county; Henry Lowes, James Lloyd, Maryland; Richard T. Lowndes, Wye river.

John Mercer, John M'Carty, John Morris, Annapolis; Anne Montgomerie, Talbot county; Murray and Kelly, Patuxent; Hugh M'Culloch, Dorchester county.

Lewis Neth, Annapolis; Jeremiah Nicols, Chester-town.

Mary Pearson, South river; John Page, Kent county. Alexander Runsbeg, John Marsh Rhodes, Edward Roper, Annapolis; James Ritchie, Maryland; Jean Roberts, Princess Anne.

Thomas Summers, Thomas Spencer, Annapolis; James Smith, Kent Island; Henry G. Sothoron, St. Mary's county; William Seth, Queen-Anne's county; Thomas Simmons, near Port-Tobacco; William Scott, Calvert county.

Raphael Thompson, Charles county. Joseph Williams, John Welsh, Peter White, Annapolis; Joseph Wilkinfon (2), Calvert county; Roger Woollford, Little Choptank; Amelia Weems, Patuxent; Alexander White, Benedict; William Willoughby, Somerset county.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

St. Mary's county, October 25, 1786.  
 To be SOLD, by the subscriber, at his dwelling-house, on Thursday the 14th of December next, for cash or tobacco,

A PARCEL of likely country born slaves, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. Credit will be given, on giving bond upon interest with approved security.

JOHN SOMERVELLE.

MR. PEALE, ever desirous to please and entertain the public, will make a part of his house a repository for natural curiosities.—The public, he hopes, will thereby be gratified in the sight of many of the wonderful works of nature which are now closeted and but seldom seen. The several articles will be classed and arranged according to their several species; and for the greater ease to the curious, on each piece will be inscribed the place from whence it came, and the name of the donor, unless forbid, with such other information as may be necessary.

Mr. PEALE will most thankfully receive the communications of friends who will favour him with their assistance in this undertaking.

Corner of Lombard and Third-streets, Philadelphia. N. B. All the portraits are now removed into the former exhibition room; and exhibitions of the moving pictures with changeable effects, will only be made for private companies, consisting of twenty or more persons, on previous notice being given.

The gentlemen or ladies of Maryland, who are willing to encourage Mr. Peale in his undertaking to collect and form a repository of natural curiosities, are informed, that Mr. Richmond, of Annapolis, will receive for, and forward to Mr. Peale, any thing which may be offered to him for that purpose.

October 28, 1786. (Richmond)

Charles county, October 11, 1786.

WHEREAS a certain William Copher, of Washington county, sold Thomas Courtney Reeves, part of two tracts of land, called Betsey's Delight, containing sixty-two acres, and part of a tract called Mistake, containing forty-five acres, lying in Charles county; and the said lands by mistake were conveyed in the name of Thomas Charles Reeves, and since the said William Copher has moved off to Kentucky, but the said deed, for want of the proper name, being defective; this is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly, praying an act may pass to give the same effect to the deed, as if the proper name had been mentioned, and likewise to have the said deed recorded agreeable to law.

THOMAS COURTNEY REEVES.

Broad-Creek, October 21, 1786.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Enoch Magruder, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against it are requested to send them in legally attested, to

D. MAGRUDER, executor.

Annapolis, November 1, 1786.  
 ALL persons having claims against Henry Jones, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the subscriber as soon as possible, as he is very desirous of ascertaining the amount, that he may proceed to the sale of the effects of the deceased, for the purpose of discharging all just claims, and all persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make payment.

THOMAS HARWOOD, executor of Henry Jones, deceased.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.  
 November 1, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber, living near the Head of South river, on the 19th of September, a dark mulatto man named PARAWAY, twenty four years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, freight made, and of a middle size, has a black mole on his upper lip, thick legs, and his great toes considerably longer than the rest, and stammers in his speech if hastily spoken to; had on when he made his escape, a white cotton jacket, onabrig shirt and trousers, but has since taken other cloaths with him, which I cannot describe. Whoever takes up and secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive, if twenty miles from home four dollars, if thirty miles six dollars, and if out of the state the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by

ELIZABETH HALL.



RAN away from the subscriber, a tall slim negro named GEORGE, about 27 years old; his dress a blue coat and breeches, a shirt and hat, all old, his usual walks were at major Jenifer's quarter, and in that neighbourhood, near Port Tobacco, but may make for Baltimore, as he once before attempted. Reward for bringing him home fifteen shillings, with an addition of six-pence a mile after the first ten miles.

SAM. HANSON.

Upper-Marlborough, October 29, 1786.



STRAYED or stolen, from the subscriber, at Upper-Marlborough, on the 16th of September, a likely gray HORSE, about fourteen hands and an half high, trots and gallops, neither docked nor branded, the end of his tail is white, which he carries very well, he was shod before a few days before he was missing. Any person that will bring him to me shall receive a reward of three guineas.

JOHN HALKERSTON.



CAME to the plantation of Alexander Beall, on Bennett's Creek, in Montgomery county, a dark bay MARE, neither docked nor branded, about eight years old, has a small running in her near ear, and a lump at the root of her off ear, and sundry white spots about her neck and shoulders. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

October 26, 1786.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, from Anne-Arundel county court, will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday the 8th day of November next, at the house of Elizabeth Lusby, administratrix of Jacob Lusby, deceased,

ONE negro girl, aged 15 years, a walnut desk, one ditto table, and a looking glass, for ready cash only. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

DAVID STUART, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, October 24, 1786.

To be SOLD, by AUCTION, for ready money, at the dwelling plantation of Mr. Thomas Beard, near Queen Anne, on Thursday the 9th day of November next,

NINE country born negro slaves, men, women, and children. The above negroes are sold by the consent of Mr. Thomas Beard, to discharge a mortgage to the subscriber.

ALLEN QUINN.

October 23, 1786.

THE trustees of the late concern of Messrs. Barnes and Ridgate, request a general meeting of the creditors, at Port-Tobacco-town, in Charles county, on Monday the 13th day of November next.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

THE Jockey Club PURSE will be run for over a course near Annapolis, on the second Thursday of November next, weights as usual, any member of the Club may start a horse, mare, or gelding, although not his own property, provided he pays no consideration whatever for the loan thereof, and is solely to receive the benefit of the plate, should he win. The members of the Club are desired to pay in their subscriptions for the present year to Mr. George Mann, on or before the first day of November next, and all those gentlemen who are in arrear are most earnestly requested to pay them up by that time. The members of the Club are requested to meet at Mr. Mann's the day before the race, precisely at twelve o'clock.

Port-Tobacco, September 16, 1786.

THIS is to give notice, that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly, that part of the main road which leads from Port-Tobacco to the old court-house, may be moved up a valley through the reverend Mr. Leonard Neale's plantation.

September, 1786.

THE subscriber, not long ago obtained a deed, which is not yet recorded, from Edmond Blades, then of Queen-Anne's county, for fifty acres of land, out of a tract called Long Range, formerly in D. Chester, and now in Caroline county, but also had a tract of land surveyed by the name of Casson's Meadows and Vacancy Adlet, which he has got no pretence for, through neglect his reculsion occasioned, he therefore intends to apply to the Chancellor of this State, pursuant to the direction of a late act of our general assembly, in order to get his moral right to both the said parcels of land legally confirmed; neither is more than three miles from Choptank-bridge, and surrounding neighbours know what is now said about them, by

3X

HENRY CASON.



TAKEN up as a stray, by Burford Cotter, in Charles county, a small dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, neither docked nor branded, appears to have been but little accustomed to riding, eight or nine years old, trots and gallops, has a long hanging mane and switch tail, both of which, as well as her legs, are black: she appears to be with foal. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

3X

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

September 30, 1786.

RAN away, a few days ago, from the subscribers, living in Fairfax county, Virginia, two slaves, viz. DICK, a very lusty well made mulatto fellow, about 25 years of age, has bushy hair or wool, which he generally combs back, large features and eyes, a grum down look when spoken to, is a subtle artful fellow, well acquainted both in Virginia and Maryland, bears a drum pretty well, and has been formerly a waiting man; he took with him a light lead coloured country cloth coat with white metal buttons a short green ditto, a white cloth waistcoat, a red ditto faced with black velvet, a round hat half worn, and common shoes and stockings; he ran away some time ago, when he worked on board a bay craft, by the name of Thomas Wenster.

WALTON, a stout negro fellow, remarkably black, about thirty five years of age, has lost some of his teeth before, which in some measure affects his voice, has had cross paths lately shaved on his head, to conceal which it is probable, he will shave or cut close the rest of his head, he is an artful fellow, has a down look, and seems confused when examined; he took with him a brown cloth coat, a pair of black breeches, and a variety of cloaths not known. They will perhaps change their names and pass for free men, and it is probable they may have a forged pass. They will probably make for the eastern shore, or for the state of Delaware or Pennsylvania. The above reward, or five pounds for either of them, will be paid for delivering them to the subscribers, or for securing them in any goal, and giving us notice, so that we get them again, and, if brought home, all reasonable charges paid. All captains or skippers of vessels, and others, are hereby warned, at their peril, from taking them on board or employing them.

3X

GEORGE MASON, GEORGE MASON, jun.

Annapolis, September 11, 1786.

House Building.

WE, the subscribers, will undertake to erect or repair any building, finding materials and labour, or labour only, as may be most agreeable to those who please to employ us; also to design, estimate, measure and survey any building, and make out bills of scantling, &c. &c. in an expeditious and neat manner, and on reasonable terms.

EDWARD VIDLER, ROBERT KEY.

Annapolis, September 13, 1786.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Colonel James Footell, deceased, are earnestly requested to make payment by the 20th of October next, those that do not comply with this request will be dealt with, as the law directs, to November court; the demand against said estate require our being thus urgent.

JAMES WILLIAMS, } acting JOSEPH DOWSON, } administrators.

Several young likely negro women for sale. For terms apply to

6X

JAMES WILLIAMS.

A few Copies of the

L A W S

Of the last Session,

And

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS Of both Houses,

To be sold at the Printing-Office. 13

October 9, 1786.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly for restitution of, or compensation for, that part of my confiscated property which remains unfold.

4

JOHN SHUTTLEWORTH.

Chester-town, September 5, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly, at their next sitting, to pass an act to confirm and ratify a verbal contract between Isaac Spencer, lately deceased, and the subscriber Benjamin Roberts, relative to a part of a tract of land in Queen-Anne's county, called Crompton, and a mill and mill seat thereon, and also to empower the guardian of Isaac Spencer, son and heir of Isaac Spencer, deceased, to appropriate a part of the profits of his estate to complete the engagements entered into by his aforesaid father.

6

HANNAH SPENCER, BENJAMIN ROBERTS.

IN consequence of an advertisement of mine forewarning all persons, indebted at either of my stores in Virginia or Maryland, from settling any of their accounts with Mr. John Petty, that gentleman has been pleased to return for answer, that my prohibition was as unjust as my allegation was without foundation; that it was with concern he found himself under the necessity of entering into a public altercation about his private affairs, and should I persist in my unjustifiable accusations, a full account of my transactions with, and conduct towards, Yates and Petty, would enable an impartial public to judge which of the parties had the greatest reason to complain of ill treatment. I would beg leave to inform the gentleman, that it is as disagreeable to me as it can possibly be to him to appear in the public prints, though, at the same time, very willing to appear any where to justify that conduct which I have and hope ever shall be able to reconcile to my own conscience. As he has now broached the matter, I insist on his laying before the public my conduct to Yates and Petty, and trust I shall be very easily able to confute any truths he may expect to impose upon the public, by an open and candid definition of the same; that my prohibition is unjust, is an assertion as illiberal as 'tis ungrounded. I hope those gentlemen indebted as before mentioned, will pay no attention to Mr. Petty's request of paying their respecting accounts to him, as it will only involve them in law suits, for I am determined to sue every person that has or shall pay any money to Mr. Petty (for dealings at either of my stores previous to the fourth of February) since the public notice I have given.

9

THOMAS RUTLAND.

Charles county, September 20, 1786.

FOR SALE,

THE four following tracts of land, lying in Montgomery county, about twenty-five miles from George-town, and twenty from Frederick-town, viz. Conclusion and Number One, adjoining tracts, containing three hundred and sixty acres, about one hundred and fifty of which are cleared land under good fences; the improvement are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, barn, &c. and about four hundred bearing fruit trees. Part of Conclusion Increased, containing two hundred and twenty nine acres, about eighty of which are cleared land, with a small log dwelling house, &c. and a few fruit trees; and part of Rich Land, containing three hundred and nineteen acres of unimproved land; the soil of the whole of these lands is well adapted for corn, wheat, or tobacco. Cash or tobacco will be taken in payment; one fourth to be paid by the first day of March next; three years credit will be given for the other three fourths, on giving bond on interest, with approved security. Any person inclining to purchase may see the and by applying to Mr. Baker Howard, who lives on the first mentioned place.

5

BENJAMIN REEDER.

Annapolis, July 21, 1786.

Lands for Sale.

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

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

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

Mr. Richard Hopkins will shew the premises above mentioned; further particulars may be had of the printers, of Messieurs William Patterfon and brothers, Baltimore, or of

14

JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

Anne-Arundel county, August 17, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly to confirm the devise made to her by the will of her late husband, John Mercer, deceased, to her and her heirs for ever.

0X

SUSANNA MERCER.

Negro Shoes.

FIVE hundred pairs of the best quality, to be sold, on the lowest terms, by the subscriber, in London-town, who receives hides for tanning as usual.

EDWARD SEFTON.

N. B. They may also be had of Messieurs Absalom Ridgely, William Wilkins, James West, and John Wiseman, in Annapolis.

5

Nottingham, Patuxent river, Prince-George's county, September 15, 1786.

PUBLIC SALE,

OF a very valuable estate, by virtue of a deed of trust from Mr. Walter Brooke Cox and Anne his wife, to Fielder Bowie and Anne Cox, executrix of Thomas Smith Cox, bearing date the 9th of May 1786, which said deed of trust was made by the said Mr. Walter Brooke Cox, in consequence of the said Fielder Bowie and Thomas Smith Cox, deceased, having become security for the said Mr. Walter Brooke Cox to Samuel Hughes, Esq; and for which said debt judgment hath been obtained, and execution issued against the principal and his securities, for the payment of which, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 14th of December next, if fair, it not the next fair day, on the premises, for ready money, the following tracts or parcels of land; Orchard, containing 190 acres; Quick Sale, 52; Part of Twiford, containing 108; Part Littleworth, containing 20 acres; and Good Luck, 39 acres; in the whole making 499 acres; all which said lands lieth adjoining to each other, and situate within half a mile of the town of Nottingham, on Patuxent river. This land is very level, and well adapted to corn, wheat, rye, and tobacco, and has the advantage of an extensive range for all kinds of stock, with wood sufficient to support the whole with care. On the premises are, a convenient dwelling house, kitchen, meat house, corn house, three tobacco houses, and two negro quarters, all in but bad repair, two small orchards of excellent fruit; part of this plantation is under good fence. This land will be sold as will best suit, together or separate; the title thereof is indisputable. At the same time and place will be sold, one other tract of land, it is the present residence of Mr. Walter Brooke Cox, containing about 128 acres, on which are, a good and convenient dwelling house, kitchen, quarter, corn house, &c. &c. There is likewise on this tract a great variety of fruits; it is a beautiful situation, and the soil good, and has a never failing spring of good water near the buildings.

And on Monday the 18th of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be sold on the same terms, the following tract of land, in Montgomery county, about 8 miles from Bladensburg, 10 from George-town, and 35 from Baltimore-town, containing 517 acres, on this place is erected a convenient and comfortable dwelling house 38 by 28, with three rooms and a passage below, two rooms above stairs, and brick chimnies, with all necessary outhouses, such as Kitchen, negro quarters, stables, and tobacco houses; there are also on this land, about half a mile from the former, a good dwelling house with stone chimnies, and all necessary outhouses; there are a great variety of fruit trees of all kinds on both these tenements; the soil is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, and tobacco, and as it is so conveniently situated to those several capital and improving trading towns, there cannot be a doubt but it will become very valuable in a few years. And also, on Thursday the 14th of December, will be sold to the highest bidder, nineteen valuable country born slaves, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls; also all the horses and cattle, among which are some valuable oxen, and all the plantation utensils. Attendance will be given on the days appointed, by

7

FIELDER BOWIE, ANNE COX, executrix of Thomas S. Cox.

Annapolis, August 9, 1786.

WHEREAS Mr. Thomas Rutland hath thought proper to publish an advertisement forewarning all persons indebted for dealings at either of his stores in Virginia or Maryland, from paying any money to Mr. John Petty, in behalf of the firm of Yates and Petty, and has assigned for the reason of such publication, that the said Petty had broken the award determined on by gentlemen mutually chosen to adjust their differences, I think it proper to inform the public, that the prohibition of Mr. Rutland is as unjust as his allegation in this respect is without foundation. The supposed breach of the arbitration arises in his opinion, as far as I can conjecture, on the suit commenced by Yates and Petty for the recovery of a very considerable balance due to them from Mr. Rutland, but a little reflection must convince him that his conduct in disposing of a considerable part of his estate, subsequent to the award, rendered this step absolutely necessary, and that Yates and Petty are fully justified in pursuing it, by the terms of the award made by the gentlemen appointed, of which all persons may be fully satisfied by applying at the store of Mr. Petty, in Annapolis. It is with concern that the subscriber finds himself under the necessity of entering into a public altercation respecting his private affairs, but should Mr. Rutland persist in his unjustifiable accusations, a full account of his transactions with and conduct towards Yates and Petty, will enable an impartial public to judge which of the parties has the greatest reason to complain of ill treatment.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of requesting all persons indebted for dealings at the stores (late Mr. Rutland's) in Virginia or Maryland, to make him immediate payment of their respective accounts, or he shall be under the necessity of making use of compulsory measures to recover the same, which will be very disagreeable to their

10

Most obedient humble servant, JOHN PETTY.

Cæcil county, July 31, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act of insolvency to discharge my person from imprisonment for debts which I am unable to pay.

0X

WILLIAM BROWN.

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1786.

## To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.

WHEN a political character of some consideration is known to be beset on one side by a party of men who gaze for preferment without the recommendation of intrinsic merit, and by another party on the other side who willingly would sacrifice the interest of all the world to their own, the public cannot be prevented from conceiving unfavourable impressions. There are two reflections which immediately strike the mind; in the first place we may fairly determine that the voice of truth and sincerity is banished from their society; and secondly, that men of that particular stamp would never attach themselves to any other than a person of known abilities, whom they suppose to possess a soul which would prostitute itself to unworthy purposes; with a secret gratification they view such a personage, and in truth from no other can they expect the smallest assistance towards the accomplishment of their views. A character thus situated, whose conduct is marked with the disapprobation of his fellow-citizens, will frequently remain unacquainted with their public opinions, and at the very moment that his name is sinking into contempt, the treachery of a dependant minion would teach him to believe that all goes well. There is little danger that this can ever be the fate of a good man; a moderate portion of common sense will discover the ferility of a courtier, and the uprightness of an honest heart will ever reject with scorn the base solicitor of undue favours. Honestly can only be duped by the means of its own weakness, and this alone will prove its severity against such a herd of unworthies; for a character, to answer their purpose, must possess a share of abilities and a double portion of subtle artifice. Let the Delegate cast his eyes around and compare his situation with the above description, if there be a resemblance in the picture, and the delusion exists; if the opinion of the public on his conduct hath artfully been withheld, let him listen to the voice of the Citizen.

The inhabitants of Maryland have long viewed with astonishment the overbearing insolence of the Delegate in their public councils, and till lately they never discovered an anxiety to give the check to his ambition; but the scene is now changed, and the public efforts exerted in his decline, prove how unequal his security was to the opposition of worthy characters. You, my fellow-citizens, first exercised the virtue of denying him that testimony which every one ought to expect from the immediate witnesses of his conduct. To fill up the measure of his calamity, the elections of the senate excluded him from that station, and in their wisdom gave the appointment to men framed with that peculiar firmness of mind which will not yield to the menaces of the most daring demagogues. The Delegate looks up to this body as a barrier that can only be surmounted by sedition itself, and from his soul most severely feels the loss of that influence he expected to enjoy in conducting the civil polity of this state; in truth, the Delegate has become a mere cypher, and vents his acrimony against all who were the causes of his degradation. His last address to the Citizen is written in the language of an unhappy wretch, whose passions carry him beyond the control of reason or decency, whose very manner bears the strongest marks of disappointment and mortification.

After having spent so considerable a portion of time in public life, the Delegate ought, with his reputation for capacity, to have acquired the confidence of his country so far, that he should have had it in his power to command any post in the government. 'Tis certain he failed in his wishes to become a senator. Although the Delegate had the honour of being appointed an elector for Anne-Arundel county, the entire plan of his policy was not perfected; it was intended that his colleague from the city should have acted a part, but this was declined, the accession would have been material, and probably have made a change in things. The Citizen has not the presumption to determine whether the elector of Annapolis conceived the Delegate worthy of a senatorial appointment, but he may determine with some share of confidence that the colleague would have given his noble brother a vote; independent of this one circumstance, the Delegate had every opportunity, all the means his own wishes could ask, to insure the success of his design. The liberty of a least among the electors was not wanting, where a formidable display of eloquence, of honour and integrity, might have been used to conciliate their esteem and confidence; the artifice of intrigue might have been employed with some expectation of effect; 'tis well known that much policy may

be exercised in the conduct of an election, and the Delegate on that subject has had the benefit of a long experience; with all these advantages what could have been the cause of his not succeeding? 'Twas strange, 'twas passing strange, 'twas pitiful, 'twas wondrous pitiful, and yet the Delegate must submit. It is no longer given him to indulge that phantom which played upon his imagination previous to the election of senators, and cherished his fond hopes with the acquisition of power and importance. To a man of the Delegate's temper, who cannot bear even the common crosses of fortune with becoming dignity, who sinks into all the agitation of misadventure and mortifying pride, this must have been a bitter pill, and one that he must have swallowed with many a bitter exclamation. No doubt the votaries of this idol would wish to persuade their god into an opinion that resentment, that unworthy motives were the causes of his exclusion, but the characters who rejected the Delegate in that election are removed far beyond the prevalence of base prejudices; supported by the good opinion of their country, by their own virtue they set at defiance the voice of calumny, and the voice of sedition, which vainly hath published to the world that the old senate elected the new; and that a combination took place to exclude gentlemen against whom they had no other objection than a difference of sentiment on a particular measure; their honour would disdain to be contracted, so confined a policy.

As the Delegate is daily losing his consequence in public life, it would be well seriously for him to reflect whether retirement would not be more conducive to his peace of mind, than to stand forth this cypher in the political world. It will be the cause of fresh mortification to pride already wounded. If his heart does not upbraid him with guilt, if his innocence be without a blemish, he will find the truth, the most lasting of all consolations; this will ever administer the rays of comfort to desponding virtue in retirement, 'twas this that buoyed the soul of Arminius in banishment above his fortune. But if the Delegate cannot retire from public life with these pleasing comforts, though he may glory in the success of his artifice, yet the reflection of a disturbed conscience will come at last to rob him of that peace of mind which can alone give comfort to a good man in an unmerited disgrace.

But let the Delegate be of good cheer, the Citizen has it not in view to make him despair, his disappointments 'tis true are great and goading, and hope, though it be transient, will soothe while it lasts. The day may yet come some five years hence to bless the Delegate with a reverse of fortune; he may regain the confidence of his country, and be a senator, if that ambition shall still remain which hath heretofore prompted him to fly with the wings and fate of Icarus to that lofty station. Though much is to be wrought in the mean time, the Delegate may expect that the late electors of the senate will have a considerable share of influence in the government of this state, some of the first characters were selected, and they considered nine persons at least as better qualified for the department than himself, and some of them whose capacities and knowledge of business must be esteemed inferior to the Delegate's. Before he can expect that appointment every unfavourable impression must be done away, however doubtful it is worth the trial, and if it should ever come to pass, the Citizen is warranted in feeling a persuasion that he may be considered as instrumental in its accomplishment; the merit of having first taught the Delegate a proper sense of his situation, is certainly due to his pen. This truth he must be sensible of, but his pride will never suffer him to acknowledge it.

The Citizen is under some apprehension that he shall incur the imputation of inhumanity in wounding the harmless wretch with this publication. It is not as an antagonist or with the view of being styled an adversary, that the Citizen has now taken up his pen, it is barely for the amusement and information of the Delegate, that he may know the general strain of public conversation when he becomes the topic. The Citizen has too much generosity to treat a wounded man as a foe; he hath long since learnt the liberal lesson, that no resolution can exist where there is no prospect of opposition, on the part of the Delegate there can now be none, he is too inconsiderable to rise to the dignity of being esteemed an enemy worthy of

THE CITIZEN.

Annapolis, November 4, 1786.

LONDON, August 21.

THE last express that arrived from Mr. Eden at Paris (confirming the agreement of the

court of France to all the articles of the commercial alliance) brought over also a very particular letter written by the king of France to our sovereign, congratulating him on his late happy decree.

The report that the Dutch will deliver a large quantity of stock on the settling day, is just as well founded as the story of the king of Prussia's death.

The 21<sup>st</sup> A letter from Leghorn says, we have just received the disagreeable news of the capture of the ship Griffin by the Algerine pirates. She sailed from that port for Barcelona, where she was to be sold, consequently was in ballast: Her crew consisted of 20 men, who, according to the letter, were stripped stark-naked, not even excepting the captain.

Besides this, and the Russian vessel mentioned in a former paper, it is added, that they have captured a very rich ship from Germany, a Genoese, several Neapolitans, and one American. On the capture of this last the letter-writer remarks, that the slavery to which the crew is condemned must be particularly grating to them, as their love of liberty and independence was so great, that they exposed themselves to the hazard of utter ruin, rather than submit to be in subordination to one of the most formidable powers in Europe, whose only aim was to foster them with care, and be their mother and protector.

A letter from Corke says, that the St. Patrick, captain O'Callaghan, is arrived there from Leghorn, and the captain reports that he was stopped in the Straights of Gibraltar by an Algerine galley, when an officer and several of the crew boarded him, and examined his cargo and papers, and then taking some part of his provisions told the captain, as he was a subject of his Britannic majesty, he might proceed on his voyage. They questioned him whether he saw any men of war near those parts. The galley had thirty guns, and seemed to be full of men.

### NEW-YORK, October 21.

Extract of a letter from colonel Harmer, to the secretary at war, dated at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muzungum, August 4, 1786.

"I am endeavouring all in my power to conciliate the minds of the Indians, and have had several of the Delawares, Chipewas, &c. with me here, at Fort McIntosh, and at Fort Pitt, to pay me a friendly visit and brighten the chain. They have returned well satisfied with the good treatment they have received, and I am convinced will make a favourable report thereof to their nations on their arrival. I have sent a speech to the Delaware nation, encouraging a friendly intercourse between them and the United States. Upon the return of — I shall expect particular intelligence respecting the treaty at Niagara."

Extract of a letter from lieutenant colonel Harmer, dated Fort Harmer, Mouth of the Muzungum, September 17, 1786.

"Enclosed, be pleased to receive the information given me by captain — the person mentioned in my letter 4th of August, of several nations assembling at the Shawanoe towns with hostile intentions."

Information of captain — a trusty Indian, addressed to colonel Harmer.

"Colonel Harmer, you requested me when I saw you last, that I would tell you of every thing that passes in the Indian country; according to my promise I am now come to tell you that the Shawanoe and other Indians who went to the British council at Niagara, have returned; they say they met captains Mackie and Brant; another council they say is to be held in the Shawanoe towns, soon; Captain Brant is expected there, with six chiefs and thirty young men. Three days before I left my towns, a speech arrived from the British, informing my people that there were three vessels loaded with goods coming for us, that we might not want; I have not yet found out the business of the council at Niagara, as the Delawares did not go to it, the Shawanoes have not yet informed us; the Shawanoes have sent messengers to the Pewawawimes, Chipewas, and Tahwas; they returned, and brought with them 160 warriors: more expected daily; 200 were on the Glaze-River, which empties into the — on their way to the Shawanoe towns, where the whole were to assemble to take up the hatchet against the Long-Knife; they have come to a determination to divide their force, a part will come to this place; a part to the Wheeling, and some to the Miami. The Shawanoes have invited the Delawares and Wyandots to join them, but they will not. It is expected there would assemble 1000 warriors at the Shawanoe towns from the Pewawawimes, Chipewas, Cherokees, Mingoes, Tahwas, and Twighawies; they

September, 1786.  
**T**HE subscriber, not only long ago obtained a deed, which is not yet recorded, from Edmond Blades, then of Queen-Anne's county, for fifty acres of land, out of a tract called Long Range, formerly in District of Chester, and now in Caroline county, but also had a tract of land surveyed by the name of Callon's Meadows and Vacancy Ad. etc. which he has got no petition for, through neglect his recusal occasioned, he therefore intends to apply to the Chancellor of this State, pursuant to the direction of a late act of our General Assembly, in order to get his moral right to both the said parcels of land legally confirmed; neither is more than three miles from Choptank-bridge, and I surround my neighbours know what is now said about them, by  
 HENRY CASON.



**T**AKEN up as a stray, by Ruford Cottrell, in Charles county, a small dark bay MARE, her ears are high, neither docked nor branched, appears to have been a little accustomed to riding, eight or nine years old, trots and gallops, has a long hanging mane and witch tail, both of which, as well as her legs, are black: she appears to be with foal. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

September 30, 1786.  
**R**AN away, a few days ago, from the subscribers, living in Fairfax county, Virginia, two slaves, viz. DICK, a very rusty well made mulatto fellow, about 25 years of age, has bushy hair or wool, which he generally combs back, large features and eyes, a grum down look when spoken to, is a subtle artful fellow, well acquainted both in Virginia and Maryland, bears a grum pretty well, and has been formerly a waiting man; he took with him a light lead coloured country cloth coat with white metal buttons, a shirt green ditto, a white cloth waistcoat, a red ditto faced with black velvet, a round hat half worn, and common shoes and stockings; he ran away some time ago, when he was on board a bay craft, by the name of Thomas Weather.

WALTON, a four year negro fellow, remarkably black, about thirty five years of age, has lost some of his teeth before, which in some measure affects his voice, has his ears partly late shaved on his head, to conceal which it is probable, he will shave or cut close the rest of his head, he is an artful fellow, has a down look, and seems confident when examined; he took with him a brown cloth coat, a pair of black breeches, and a variety of cloths not known. They will perhaps change their names and pass for free men, and it is probable they may have a forged pass. They will probably make for the eastern shore, or for the State of Delaware or Pennsylvania. The above reward, or five pounds for either of them, will be paid for delivering them to the subscribers, or for securing them in any goal, and giving us notice, so that we get them again, and if brought home, all reasonable charges paid. All captains or skippers of vessels, and others, are hereby warned at their peril, from taking them on board or employing them.

GEORGE MASON, jun.

Annapolis, September 11, 1786.

**House Building.**

**W**E, the subscribers, will undertake to erect or repair any building, finding materials and labour, or labour only, as may be most agreeable to those who please to employ us; also to design, estimate, measure and survey any building, and make out bills of scantling, &c. &c. in an expeditious and neat manner, and on reasonable terms.

EDWARD VIDLER, ROBERT KEY.

Annapolis, September 13, 1786.

**A**LL persons indebted to the estate of Colonel James Toorell, deceased, are earnestly required to make payment by the 10th of October next, those that do not comply with this request will be dealt with, as the law directs, to November court; the demand against said estate require our being thus urgent.

JAMES WILLIAMS, } acting  
 JOSEPH DOWSON, } administrators.

Several young likely negro women for sale. For terms apply to

JAMES WILLIAMS.

A few Copies of the  
**L A W S**  
 Of the last Session,  
 And  
 The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS  
 Of both Houses,  
 To be sold at the Printing-  
 Office.

13

October 9, 1786.

**I**NTEND to petition the next general assembly for restitution of, or compensation for, that part of my confiscated property which remains unfold.

JOHN SHUTTLEWORTH.

Chester-town, September 5, 1786.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly, at their next sitting, to pass an act to confirm and ratify a verbal contract between Isaac Spencer, lately deceased, and the subscriber Benjamin Roberts, relative to a part of a tract of land in Queen Anne's county, called Crompton, and a mill and mill seat thereon, and also to empower the guardian of Isaac Spencer, son and heir of Isaac Spencer, deceased, to appropriate a part of the profits of his estate to complete the engagements entered into by his aforesaid father.

HANNAH SPENCER, BENJAMIN ROBERTS.

**I**N consequence of an advertisement of mine foregoing all persons indebted at either of my stores in Virginia or Maryland, from settling any of their accounts with Mr. John Petty, that gentleman has been pleased to return for answer, that my prohibition was as unjust as my allegation was without foundation; that it was with concern he found himself under the necessity of entering into a public altercation about his private affairs, and should I persist in my unjustifiable accusations, a full account of my transactions with, and conduct towards, Yates and Petty, would enable an impartial public to judge which of the parties had the greatest reason to complain of ill treatment. I would beg leave to inform the gentleman, that it is as disagreeable to me as it can possibly be to him to appear in the public prints, though, at the same time, very willing to appear any where to justify that conduct which I owe and have ever shall be able to reconcile to my own conscience. As he has now broached the matter, I insist on his laying before the public my conduct to Yates and Petty, and trust I shall be very easy and to convince any unbiassed man, he may expect to impose upon the public, by an open and candid definition of the same; that my prohibition is unjust, is an assertion as liberal as his ungrounded. I hope those gentlemen indebted as before mentioned, will pay no attention to Mr. Petty's request of paying their respecting accounts to him, as it will only involve them in law suits, for I am determined to sue every person that has or shall pay any money to Mr. Petty (for dealings at either of my stores previous to the month of February) since the public notice I have given.

THOMAS RUTLAND.

Charles county, September 20, 1786.

**FOR SALE,**

**T**HE four following tracts of land, lying in Montgomery county, about twenty five miles from George town, and twenty from Frederick-town, viz. Concession and Number One, adjoining tracts, containing three hundred and sixty acres, about one hundred and fifty of which are cleared land under good fences; the improvement are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, barn &c. and about four hundred bearing fruit trees. Part of conclusion Increased, containing two hundred and twenty nine acres, about eighty of which are cleared land, with a mill log dwelling house, &c. and a few fruit trees; and part of Rich Land, containing three hundred and nineteen acres of unimproved land; the soil of the whole of these tracts is well adapted for corn, wheat, or toacco. Cash or tobacco will be taken in payment; one fourth to be paid by the first day of March next; three years credit will be given for the other three fourths, on giving bond on interest with approved security. Any person inclining to purchase may see the and by applying to Mr. Nathaniel Howard, who lives on the full mentioned place.

BENJAMIN REEDER.

Annapolis, July 21, 1786.

**Lands for Sale.**

**T**HE subscriber has for sale all that tract of land called Beall's Plantation and Snowden's Reputation Supporter, containing about 700 acres, situated on the head of South river, about three miles from navigable water, and contiguous to the estate of Mr. Richard Hopkins, of Gerard.

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

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

Mr. Richard Hopkins will shew the premises above mentioned; further particulars may be had of the printers, of Messieurs William Patterfon and brothers, Baltimore, or of

JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

Anne-Arundel county, August 17, 1786.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly to confirm the devise made to her by the will of her late husband, John Mercer, deceased, to her and her heirs for ever.

SUSANNA MERCER.

**Negro Shoes.**

**F**IVE hundred pairs of the best quality, to be sold, on the lowest terms, by the subscriber, in London-town, who receives hides for tanning as usual.

EDWARD SEFTON.

N. B. They may also be had of Messieurs Abalom Ridgely, William Wilkins, James West, and John Wiseman, in Annapolis.

Nottingham, Patuxent river, Prince-George's county, September 15, 1786.

**PUBLIC SALE,**

**O**F a very valuable estate, by virtue of a deed of trust from Mr. Walter Brooke Cox and Anne his wife, to Fielder Bowie and Anne Cox, executrix of Thomas Smith Cox, bearing date the 9th of May 1786, which said deed of trust was made by the said Mr. Walter Brooke Cox, in consequence of the said Fielder Bowie and Thomas Smith Cox, deceased, having become security for the said Mr. Walter Brooke Cox to Samuel Hughes, Esq; and for which said debt judgment hath been obtained, and execution issued against the principal and his securities, for the payment of which, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 14th of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises, for ready money, the following tracts or parcels of land; Orchard, containing 190 acres; Quick Sale, 52; Part of Twiford, containing 108; Part Littleworth, containing 20 acres; and Good Luck, 39 acres; in the whole making 499 acres; all which said lands lieth adjoining to each other, and situate within half a mile of the town of Nottingham, on Patuxent river. This land is very level, and well adapted to corn, wheat, rye, and tobacco, and has the advantage of an extensive range for all kinds of stock, with wood sufficient to support the whole with care. On the premises are, a convenient dwelling house, kitchen, meat house, corn house, three tobacco houses, and two negro quarters, all in but bad repair, two small orchards of excellent fruit; part of this plantation is under good fence. This land will be sold as will best suit, together or separate; the title thereof is indisputable. At the same time and place will be sold, one other tract of land, it is the present residence of Mr. Walter Brooke Cox, containing about 128 acres, on which are, a good and convenient dwelling house, kitchen, quarter, corn house, &c. &c. There is likewise on this tract a great variety of fruits; it is a beautiful situation, and the soil good, and has a never failing spring of good water near the buildings.

And on Monday the 18th of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be sold on the same terms, the following tract of land, in Montgomery county, about 8 miles from Bladenburg, 10 from George-town, and 35 from Baltimore-town, containing 517 acres, on this place is erected a convenient and comfortable dwelling house 38 by 28, with three rooms and a passage below, two rooms above stairs, and brick chimneys, with all necessary out-houses, such as kitchen, negro quarters, stables, and tobacco houses; there are also on this land, about half a mile from the former, a good dwelling house with stone chimneys, and all necessary out-houses; there are a great variety of fine trees of all kinds on both these tenements; the soil is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, and tobacco, and as it is so conveniently situated to those several capital and improving trading towns, there cannot be a doubt but it will become very valuable in a few years. And also, on Thursday the 14th of December, will be sold to the highest bidder, nineteen valuable country born slaves, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls; also all the horses and cattle, a strong which are some valuable oxen, and all the plantation utensils. Attendance will be given on the days appointed, by

FIELDER BOWIE, ANNE COX, executrix of Thomas S. Cox.

Annapolis, August 9, 1786.

**W**HEREAS Mr. Thomas Rutland hath thought proper to publish an advertisement foregoing all persons indebted for dealings at either of his stores in Virginia or Maryland, from paying any money to Mr. John Petty, in behalf of the firm of Yates and Petty, and has assigned for the reason of such publication, that the said Petty had broken the award determined on by gentlemen mutually chosen to adjust their differences, I think it proper to inform the public, that the prohibition of Mr. Rutland is as unjust as his allegation in this respect is without foundation. The supposed breach of the arbitration arises in his opinion, as far as I can conjecture, on the suit commenced by Yates and Petty for the recovery of a very considerable balance due to them from Mr. Rutland, but a little reflection must convince him that his conduct in disposing of a considerable part of his estate, subsequent to the award, rendered this step absolutely necessary, and that Yates and Petty are fully justified in pursuing it, by the terms of the award made by the gentlemen appointed, of which all persons may be fully satisfied by applying at the store of Mr. Petty, in Annapolis. It is with concern that the subscriber finds himself under the necessity of entering into a public altercation reflecting his private affairs, but should Mr. Rutland persist in his unjustifiable accusations, a full account of his transactions with and conduct towards Yates and Petty, will enable an impartial public to judge which of the parties has the greatest reason to complain of ill treatment.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of requesting all persons indebted for dealings at the stores (late Mr. Rutland's) in Virginia or Maryland, to make him immediate payment of their respective accounts, or he shall be under the necessity of making use of compulsory measures to recover the same, which will be very disagreeable to their

Most obedient humble servant, JOHN PETTY.

Cecil county, July 31, 1786.

**N**OTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of the State of Maryland, for an act of insolvency to discharge my person from imprisonment for debts which I am unable to pay.

WILLIAM BROWN.

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1786.

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.

WHEN a political character of some consideration is known to be set on one side by a party of men who gape for preferment without the recommendation of intrinsic merit, and by another party on the other side who willingly would sacrifice the interest of all the world to their own, the public cannot be prevented from conceiving unfavourable impressions. There are two reflections which immediately strike the mind; in the first place we may fairly determine that the voice of truth and sincerity is banished from their society; and secondly, that men of that particular stamp would never attach themselves to any other than a person of known abilities, whom they suppose to possess a soul which would prostitute itself to unworthy purposes; with a secret gratification they view such a personage, and in truth from no other can they expect the smallest assistance towards the accomplishment of their views. A character thus situated, whose conduct is marked with the disapprobation of his fellow-citizens, will frequently remain unacquainted with their public opinions, and at the very moment that his name is sinking into contempt, the treachery of a dependant minion would teach him to believe that all goes well. There is little danger that this can ever be the fate of a good man, a moderate portion of common sense will discover the servility of a courtier, and the uprightness of an honest heart will ever reject with scorn the base solicitor of undue favours. Honesty can only be duped by the means of its own weakness, and this alone will prove its security against such a herd of unworthies; for a character, to answer their purpose, must possess a share of abilities and a double portion of subtle artifice. Let the Delegate cast his eyes around and compare his situation with the above description, if there be a resemblance in the picture, and the delusion exists; if the opinion of the public on his conduct hath artfully been withheld, let him listen to the voice of the Citizen.

The inhabitants of Maryland have long viewed with astonishment the overbearing intolerance of the Delegate in their public councils, and till lately they never discovered an anxiety to give the check to his ambition; but the scene is now changed, and the public efforts exerted in his decline, prove how unequal his security was to the opposition of worthy characters. You, my fellow-citizens, first exercised the virtue of denying him that testimony which every one ought to expect from the immediate witnesses of his conduct. To fill up the measure of his calamity, the electors of the senate excluded him from that station; and in their wisdom gave the appointment to men framed with that peculiar firmness of mind which will not yield to the menaces of the most daring demagogues. The Delegate looks up to this body as a barrier that can only be surmounted by sedition itself, and from his soul most severely feels the loss of that influence he expected to enjoy in conducting the civil polity of this state; in truth, the Delegate has become a mere cypher, and vents his acrimony against all who were the causes of his degradation. His last address to the Citizen is written in the language of an unhappy wretch, whose passions carry him beyond the control of reason or decency, whose very manner bears the strongest marks of disappointment and mortification.

After having spent so considerable a portion of time in public life, the Delegate ought, with his reputation for capacity, to have acquired the confidence of his country so far, that he should have had it in his power to command any post in the government. 'Tis certain he failed in his wishes to become a senator. Although the Delegate had the honour of being appointed an elector for Anne-Arundel county, the entire plan of his policy was not perfected; it was intended that his colleague from the city should have acted a part, but this was declined, the accession would have been material, and probably have made a change in things. The Citizen has not the presumption to determine whether the elector of Annapolis conceived the Delegate worthy of a senatorial appointment, but he may determine with some share of confidence that the colleague would have given his noble brother a vote; independent of this one circumstance, the Delegate had every opportunity, all the means of his own wishes could seek, to insure the success of his design. The liberty of a seat among the electors was not wanting, where a formidable display of eloquence, of honour and integrity, might have been used to conciliate their esteem and confidence; the artifice of intrigue might also have been employed with some expectation of effect; 'tis well known that much policy may

be exercised in the conduct of an election, and the Delegate on that subject has had the benefit of a long experience; with all these advantages what could have been the cause of his not succeeding? 'Twas strange, 'twas passing strange, 'twas pitiful, 'twas wondrous pitiful, and yet the Delegate must submit. It is no longer given him to indulge that phantom which played upon his imagination previous to the election of senators, and cherished his fond hopes with the acquisition of power and importance. To a man of the Delegate's temper, who cannot bear even the common crosses of fortune with becoming dignity, who sinks into all the agitation of malevolence and mortifying pride, this must have been a bitter pill, and one that he must have swallowed with many a bitter execration. No doubt the votaries of this idol would wish to persuade their god into an opinion that resentment, that unworthy motives were the causes of his exclusion, but the characters who rejected the Delegate in that election are removed far beyond the prevalence of base prejudices; supported by the good opinion of their country, by their own virtue they set at defiance the voice of calumny, and the voice of sedition, which vainly hath published to the world that the old senate elected the new, and that a combination took place to exclude gentlemen against whom they had no other objection than a difference of sentiment on a particular measure; their honour would disdain so contracted, so confined a policy.

As the Delegate is daily losing his consequence in public life, it would be well seriously for him to reflect whether retirement would not be more conducive to his peace of mind, than to stand forth this cypher in the political world. It will be the cause of fresh mortification to pride already wounded. If his heart does not upbraid him with guilt, if his innocence be without a blemish, he will find the truest, the most lasting of all consolations; this will ever administer the rays of comfort to desponding virtue in retirement, 'twas this that buoyed the soul of Arctides in banishment above his fortune. But if the Delegate cannot retire from public life with these pleasing comforts, though he may glory in the success of his artifice, yet the reflection of a disturbed conscience will come at last to rob him of that peace of mind which can alone give comfort to a good man in unmerited disgrace.

But let the Delegate be of good cheer, the Citizen has it not in view to make him despair, his disappointments 'tis true are great and goading, and hope, though it be transient, will sooth while it lasts. The day may yet come some five years hence to bless the Delegate with a reverse of fortune; he may regain the confidence of his country, and be a senator, if that ambition shall still remain which hath heretofore prompted him to fly with the wings and fate of Icarus to that lofty station. Though much is to be wrought in the mean time the Delegate may expect that the late electors of the senate will have a considerable share of influence in the government of this state, some of the first characters were selected, and they considered nine persons at least as better qualified for the department than himself, and some of them whose capacities and knowledge of business must be esteemed inferior to the Delegate's. Before he can expect that appointment every unfavourable impression must be done away, however doubtful it is worth the trial, and if it should ever come to pass, the Citizen is warranted in feeling a persuasion that he may be considered as instrumental in its accomplishment; the merit of having first taught the Delegate a proper sense of his situation, is certainly due to his pen. This truth he must be sensible of, but his pride will never suffer him to acknowledge it.

The Citizen is under some apprehension that he shall incur the imputation of inhumanity in wounding the harmless wretch with this publication. It is not as an antagonist or with the view of being styled an adversary, that the Citizen has now taken up his pen, it is barely for the amusement and information of the Delegate, that he may know the general strain of public conversation when he becomes the topic. The Citizen has too much generosity to treat a wounded man as a foe; he hath long since learnt the liberal lesson, that no resolution can exist where there is no prospect of opposition, on the part of the Delegate there can now be none, he is too inconsiderable to rise to the dignity of being esteemed an enemy worthy of

THE CITIZEN.

Annapolis, November 4, 1786.

LONDON, August 21.

THE last express that arrived from Mr. Eden at Paris (confirming the agreement of the

court of France to all the articles of the commercial alliance) brought over also a very particular letter written by the king of France to our sovereign, congratulating him on his late happy degree.

The report that the Dutch will deliver a large quantity of stock on the settling day, is just as well founded as the story of the king of Prussia's death.

Aug 22 A letter from Leghorn says, we have just received the disagreeable news of the capture of the ship Griffon by the Algerine pirates. She sailed from that port for Barcelona, where she was to be sold, consequently was in ballast: Her crew consisted of 40 men, who, according to the letter, were stripped stark-naked, - not even excepting the captain.

Besides this, and the Russian vessel mentioned in a former paper, it is added, that they have captured a very rich ship from Germany, a Genoese, several Neapolitans, and one American. On the capture of this last the letter-writer remarks, that the slavery to which the crew is condemned must be particularly grating to them, as their love of liberty and independence was so great, that they exposed themselves to the hazard of utter ruin, rather than submit to be in subordination to one of the most formidable powers in Europe, whose only aim was to foster them with care, and be their mother and protectress.

A letter from Corke says, that the St. Patrick, captain O'Callaghan, is arrived there from Leghorn, and the captain reports that he was stopped in the Straights of Gibraltar by an Algerine galley, when an officer and several of the crew boarded him, and examined his cargo and papers, and then taking some part of his provisions told the captain, as he was a subject of his Britannic majesty, he might proceed on his voyage. They questioned him whether he saw any men of war near those parts. The galley had thirty guns, and seemed to be full of men.

NEW-YORK, October 21.

Extract of a letter from colonel Harmar, to the secretary at war dated at Fort Harmar, at the mouth of the Muskingum, August 4, 1786.

"I am endeavouring all in my power to conciliate the minds of the Indians and have had several of the Delawares, Chipewas &c with me here, at Fort McIntosh, and at Fort Pitt, to pay me a friendly visit and brighten the chain. They have returned well satisfied with the good treatment they have received, and I am convinced will make a favourable report thereof to their nations on their arrival. I have sent a speech to the Delaware nation, encouraging a friendly intercourse between them and the United States. Upon the return of — I shall expect particular intelligence respecting the treaty at Niagara."

Extract of a letter from lieutenant colonel Harmar, dated Fort Harmar, Mouth of the Muskingum, September 17, 1786.

"Enclosed, be pleased to receive the information given me by captain — the person mentioned in my letter 4th of August, of several nations assembling at the Shawanoe towns with hostile intentions."

Information of captain — a trusty Indian, addressed to colonel Harmar.

"Colonel Harmar, you requested me when I saw you last, that I would tell you of every thing that passes in the Indian country; according to my promise I am now come to tell you that the Shawanoe and other Indians who went to the British council at Niagara, have returned; they say they met captains Mackie and Brant; another council they say is to be held in the Shawanoe towns, soon: Captain Brant is expected there, with six chiefs and thirty young men. Three days before I left my towns, a speech arrived from the British, informing my people that there were three vessels loaded with goods coming for us, that we might not want; I have not yet found out the business of the council at Niagara, as the Delawares did not go to it, the Shawanoes have not yet informed us; the Shawanoes have sent messengers to the Pewawatimes, Chipewas, and Tahwas; they returned, and brought with them 160 warriors: more expected daily; 200 were on the Glaze-River, which empties into the — on their way to the Shawanoe towns, where the whole were to assemble to take up the hatchet against the Long Knife; they have come to a determination to divide their force, a part will come to this place; a part to the Wheeling, and some to the Miami. The Shawanoes have invited the Delawares and Wyandots to join them, but they will not. It is expected there would assemble 1000 warriors at the Shawanoe towns from the Pewawatimes, Chipewas, Cherokees, Mingoos, Tabwas, and Twightwies; they

were dancing the war dance before I came away, and in about eight or ten days I expect they will set out; they were very bad off for provisions, which was very scarce. Before I came away, a party of twenty Cherokees, Mingoes and Shawanoes, returned from the water of the Big Kanowa with four prisoners and ten scalps; they killed the four prisoners, who were girls, after they brought them to the towns. When I saw all these things, I immediately set off to give you information. I am now come according to my promise; you are the first acquainted with their meeting in the Shawanoe towns. I hope you will send information to our great fathers below, and to the people that they may be on their guard."

Oct. 23. His most christian majesty's packet, Courier de l'Europe, Monsieur de Sionville, commander, arrived here yesterday, after 28 days passage, by the north.

#### PITTSBURGH, October 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Union-town, to his friend in this place, dated September 30, 1786.

"At our court last week I saw a young man immediately from Wheelen, who mentions the circumstance of seven savages having come into the settlement, wounded one young man, and took him prisoner. They had also taken another lad prisoner at the same time; but as he made some noise they tomahawked him. Six men had gone out from the mouth of Wheelen to patrol, the inhabitants having reported that savages were in the settlement. Three of these went but a short way and returned. The others went on and fell in with the track of their mockasons. At the Ohio river they came up with them just as they were crossing. Four were in the river crossing with horses which they had stolen; three others were in a canoe with the prisoner, and but a small distance from the shore. Two of our men fired and killed two of the men in the canoe; the third, being but a young lad, missed firing; Hamilton Ker snatched his gun out of his hand, and fired at the third in the canoe: they called to the prisoner to make his escape, and which, with some difficulty, he got on shore. The canoe drifted off. A few days after the canoe was taken with a dead savage in it, who was immediately scalped by our people."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman resident on the Ohio, to his friend in this place.

"On my return from Sandusky I fell in with —, one of the surveyors, who had been lost five days in the woods. He had gone out to amuse himself an hour one morning with his gun, in company with —. They took different nodes of a hill, with an intention of meeting on the other side. But Mr. —, missed his companion, and wandered in the woods. Hunters were sent in quest of him, but though they found his track, were not able to overtake him. Being a scholar, his wanderings were mathematical. His course the first day was nearly in a circle round the hill; the second an elypsis, his encampments night and morning, forming the two nodes. The third day he had gone off in a tangent, and returning not far distant from the ground which he had left, formed the two sides of an inscokes triangle. The fourth day he described a parabola, and the fifth was forming the extreme part of the hyperbolic curve towards the Shawanese towns, when I fell in with him.

"He came into our camp in the morning, having reconnoitred it the whole night preceding, apprehending it might be a camp of savages, of whom he had great dread. His shoes were worn out, his leggins torn to pieces and his skin tattered with the bushes and muskitoes. Through want of food, (for he had not taken time to supply himself, save with one pigeon or two which he had the good luck to shoot down) and from excessive fatigue, his visage was emaciated, his beard grown, and his nails like the claws of an eagle.

"He thinks he had a conversation one evening with a savage, whose shrill cries he had heard, he had the presence of mind to pretend an embassy, and made a speech, but the savage still remaining on all fours, on the top of a hill, maintained a fullen dignity, and trotted off, making no reply. It is supposed it was a panther, the cries of which, at a distance, he might have mistaken for the Shawanese language, which is of a softer tone than the Wyandott or Delaware."

#### RICHMOND, November 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bridge town, Barbados, to his friend in Alexandria, dated September 21, 1786.

"On the 2d inst. we had a dreadful hurricane here, which has done but little damage on land, though much has been done to the shipping. Many ships which were loaded and ready to sail for Europe were lost, besides brigs, sloops and schooners. The brigantine Bridge-town, captain Mathie, which had just arrived from Philadelphia, with all her cargo on board, was amongst the lost, and the damage sustained is very considerable."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Lisbon, to his correspondent in Alexandria, dated August 21.

"Several American ships have lately arrived here from America within a few days past, without receiving any damage from the Algerines. Indeed no Algerine cruiser has been seen on this coast this year, owing to the Portuguese men of war and fri-

gates being very vigilant in their cruises off this coast, consequently I apprehended no danger."

#### ANNAPOLIS, November 9.

Extract of a letter from a delegate in the assembly, to a gentleman in this town, dated Richmond, November 1, 1786.

"To the glory of this commonwealth, a vote has passed this day in the house of delegates, upon two petitions, presented to us, for the emission of paper money, to this effect, viz. That the emission of paper money is unjust, impolitic, and destructive of that virtue which is the basis of republican governments. —Eighty-four in favour of this resolution, and seventeen against it."

An Ordinance for the establishment of the mint of the United States of America, and for regulating the value and alloy of coin.

IT is hereby ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, That a mint be established for the coinage of gold, silver, and copper money, agreeably to the resolves of congress of the 8th of August last, under the directions of the following officers, viz

An Assay-master, whose duty it shall be to receive gold and silver in bullion, or foreign coin, to assay the same, and to give his certificates for the value thereof at the following rates:

For every pound, troy weight, of uncoined gold or foreign gold coin, eleven parts fine and one part alloy, 209 dollars, 7 dimes and 7 cents, money of the United States, as established by the resolves of congress of the 8th of August last, and so in proportion to the fine gold contained in any coined or uncoined gold whatsoever.

For every pound, troy weight, of uncoined silver, or foreign silver coin, eleven parts fine and one part alloy, 13 dollars, 7 dimes, 7 cents and 7 mills, money of the United States, established as aforesaid, and so in proportion to the fine silver contained in any coined or uncoined silver whatsoever.

A Master-coiner, whose duty it shall be to receive, from time to time, of the assay-master, the bullion necessary for coinage; to report to congress devices, and proofs of the proposed pieces of coin, and to procure proper workmen to execute the business of coinage, reporting, from time to time, to the commissioners of the board of treasury of the United States for approbation, and allowance, the occupation, number, and pay of the persons so employed.

A Pay-master, who shall be the treasurer of the United States, for the time being, whose duty it shall be to receive and take charge of the coin made under the direction of the master-coiner, and to receipt for the same; to receive and duly enter the certificates for uncoined gold or silver issued by the assay-master, and to pay ninety-five hundredths of the amount thereof in gold or silver, and five hundredths in the copper coin of the United States.

And it is hereby further ordained, That the certificates to be given by the assay master to persons who shall lodge gold or silver in the mint for coinage, shall be on fine bank paper, and expressed in the manner and form following, to wit:

Mint of the United States.

I acknowledge to have received of A. B. for coinage (here insert the weight) of (insert the species) bullion; for the amount of which, pay to or bearer, the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ at ten days sight, agreeably to the custom of the mint.

C. D. assay-master.

To E. F. pay-master of the mint of the United States of America.

And it is hereby further ordained, That the officers above mentioned, shall settle their accounts monthly, agreeably to such forms and vouchers as shall be prescribed by the comptroller of the treasury.

And it is hereby further ordained, That the officers shall enter into bonds to the United States in Congress assembled, for the faithful execution of the trust respectively reposed in them, in the manner and amount following, to wit:

The assay-master in the sum of 10,000 dollars, and two sureties, each in the sum of 5000 dollars.

The master coiner in the sum of 10,000 dollars, and two sureties, each in the sum of 5000 dollars.

And that the officers mentioned in this ordinance, as well as every other person employed in the mint, shall take and subscribe the oath of office established by the resolve of the 14th March, 1786.

And it is hereby further ordained, That it shall be the duty of the comptroller of the treasury to report monthly to the commissioners of the treasury of the United States, a statement of the mint accounts adjusted agreeably to the several forms; and if on such statement or other information it shall appear, that there has been any neglect, mismanagement, or abuse of trust, in any of the officers mentioned in the within ordinance, it shall be the duty of the commissioners of the board of treasury to suspend such officer or officers, and to report thereon specially to congress.

And it is hereby further ordained, That the copper coin struck under the authority of the United States in Congress assembled, shall be receivable in all taxes, or payments due to the United States, in the proportion of five dollars for every hundred dollars so paid, but that no other copper coin whatsoever shall be receivable in any taxes or payments whatsoever to the United States.

And whereas, The great quantities of base copper coin daily imported into, or manufactured within the several states, is become so highly injurious to

the interest and commerce of the same, as to require the immediate interposition of the powers vested by the confederation in the United States in Congress assembled, of regulating the value of copper, the coin to current as aforesaid.

It is hereby ordained, That no foreign copper coin whatsoever, shall, after the 1st day of September, 1787, be current within the United States, and that no copper coin struck under the authority of a particular state, shall pass at a greater value than one federal dollar for two pounds and one quarter of a pound avoirdupois weight of such copper coin.

Done by the United States in Congress assembled, this sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, and of our sovereignty and independence the eleventh.

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

Mr. GREEN,

By inserting in your next paper, the following anecdote, which has been handed to me by an acquaintance, you will much oblige

ONE OF YOUR READERS.

Annapolis, November 8, 1786.

A GENTLEMAN from the country being on board a Rhode-Island man, now lying in the Dock, at Annapolis, entered into conversation with the skipper respecting paper money, and told him that there were persons in Maryland who wished a paper money; the honest skipper, who at this time, had a rope in his hand, let it fall, and said "If you are wise you will have no paper money, we have tried it, and have felt the dreadful effects of it."

Mr. Jenifer's reply to Mr. Duwall will be inserted the week after next, not being received in time for publication before.

THE debtors to the estate of the reverend William Hanna, late of Anne-Arundel county, are informed, that unless they speedily settle their respective accounts, suits will be commenced against them without respect to persons, or further notice.

SARAH HANNA, administratrix.

Montgomery county.



THERE is at the plantation of John B. Pearce, near the Sugarlands, taken up as a stray, a small female MARK, about 13 hands high, has a long star in her forehead, branded on the near shoulder S, about four years old, shod all fours, has a hanging mane and switch tail, trots and gallops. The owner may have her again proving property and paying charges.



STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living near Annapolis, on the Thursday night of the Annapolis races 1785, a dark bay HORSE, four years old, neither docked, branded or broke, but is very gentle, about thirteen hands one inch high, is a natural pacer, the hair of his tail had been cut and almost grown out again; he had also been cut, and was not quit well when he went away; he had been staked, and has a remarkable fear on his near bricket where the girl goes round. Whoever brings the said horse to me, or gives me information to that I get him again, shall receive forty shillings reward, paid by

BALDWIN LUSBY.

Annapolis, November 1, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against Henry Jones, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the subscriber as soon as possible, as he is very desirous of ascertaining the amount, that he may proceed to the sale of the effects of the deceased, for the purpose of discharging all just claims, and all persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make payment.

THOMAS HARWOOD, executor of Henry Jones, deceased.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

November 1, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber, living near the Head of South river, on the 19th of September, a dark mulatto man named PARAWAY, twenty four years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, straight nose, and of a middle size, has a black mole on his upper lip, thick legs, and his great toes considerably longer than the rest, and stammers in his speech if hastily spoken to; had on when he made his escape, a white cotton jacket, of nabrig shirt and trousers, but has since taken other cloaths with him, which I cannot describe. Whoever takes up and secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive, if twenty miles from home four dollars, if thirty miles six dollars, and if out of the state the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by

ELIZABETH HALL.

Prince-George's county, October 1, 1786.

TO BE RENTED,

For one or more years,

THE plantation whereon I now dwell. Any person inclinable to rent it, may know the terms by applying to Mr. Benjamin Hall. Also negroes to hire.

MARGARET MURDOCK.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly for an act to confirm my right to part of a tract of land, called Beall's Goodwill, the late property of Henry Hunter, deceased, which he devised to be sold.

THOMAS MORTON.

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

**JOHN ADDISON**, near Piscataway; Richard Adams, Calvert's manor.  
**Dr. Richard Bulky**, William Begg, William Brown, Susannah Barber, Annapolis; Charles Bennit, near Port-Tobacco, Raphael Boardman, Charles county.  
**Jeremiah T. Chase** (3), Samuel Chase (5), Joseph Clarke, James Clary, Annapolis; Thomas Crakels, Port-Tobacco; John Chesley, Calvert county; Richard B. Carmichael, Wye-river; Jeremiah Colton, Caroline county; Henry James Carroll.  
**Mary Dulany**, Richard Dallam, Annapolis; Joseph Donnon, St. Mary's county; Richard and Bennett Darnell, Pig Point; Robert Duncan, Maryland.  
**John Ewms**, Annapolis; Peter Emmerfon, Lower-Marlborough.

**Alexander Ferrar**, Alexander Frazier, Calvert county; Ignatius Fenwick, Carrollburgh; William Fitzhugh, jun (2), Patuxent.  
**Mr. Groves**, Thomas Grahame, Annapolis; Samuel Galloway (2), West river; William Guyther, St. Mary's county; Adam Gray, Queen-Anne's county; Jeremiah Galvin, Lansdail Godfrey, Port-Tobacco; Afsenath Graham, Lower-Marlborough, Dr. Thomas Gaunt, Calvert county.  
**Clement Hollyday**, Stephen Higgington, John Hains, Annapolis; Tice Haman, near Annapolis; Hugh Hopkins, Talbot county; Joseph W. Harrison, Port-Tobacco; Daniel Herrald, Queen's-town; Robert Harrison, Cambridge.

**Thomas Jennings** (4), Annapolis; Thomas Jones, Dorchester county; Thomas Johnson, Calvert county.  
**John Kilty**, Annapolis; Rev. Jacob Ker, Somerset county; Monsieur Frederic Kalbus, Patuxent; Maurice Kain, Frink's town.  
**David Luckett**, James Lennerd, Port Tobacco, Richard Lee, Charles county; George Laigh, sen. St. Mary's county; Henry Lower, James Lloyd, Maryland; Richard T. Lowndes, Wye river.  
**John Mercer**, John M'Carty, John Morris, Annapolis; Anne Montgomerie, Talbot county; Murray and Kelly, Patuxent; Hugh McCulloch, Dorchester county.  
**Lewis Neth**, Annapolis; Jeremiah Nicols, Chester-town.

**Mary Pearson**, South river; John Page, Kent county.  
**Alexander Runberg**, John Marth Rhodes, Edward Rose, Annapolis; James Ritchie, Marylan; Jean Roberts, Princess Anne.  
**Thomas Summers**, Thomas Spencer, Annapolis; James Smith, Kent Island; Henry G. Sotheron, St. Mary's county; William Seth, Queen-Anne's county; Thomas Simons, near Port-Tobacco; William Scott, Calvert county.  
**Raphael Thompson**, Charles county.  
**Joseph Williams**, John Welsh, Peter White, Annapolis; Joseph Wilkinson (2), Calvert county; Roger Woodford, Little Choptank; Amelia Wrems, Patuxent; Alexander White, Benedict; William Wiloughby, Somerset county.

**F. GREEN, D. P. M.**

St. Mary's county, October 15, 1786.  
**To be SOLD** by the subscriber, at his dwelling-house, on Thursday the 14th of December next, for cash or tobacco,

**A PARCEL** of likely country born slaves, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. Credit will be given, on giving bond upon interest with approved security.

**JOHN SOMERVELLE.**

**MR. PEALE**, ever desirous to please and entertain the public, will make a part of his house a repository for natural curiosities. The public, he hopes, will thereby be gratified in the sight of many of the wonderful works of nature which are now closed and but seldom seen. The several articles will be classed and arranged according to their several species; and for the greater ease to the curious, on each piece will be inscribed the place from whence it came, and the name of the donor, unless forbid, with such other information as may be necessary.

**Mr. PEALE** will most thankfully receive the communications of friends who will favour him with their assistance in this undertaking.  
 Corner of Lombard and Third streets, Philadelphia.  
**N. B.** All the portraits are now removed into the former exhibition room; and exhibitions of the moving pictures with changeable effects, will only be made for private companies, consisting of twenty or more persons, on previous notice being given.

The gentlemen or ladies of Maryland, who are willing to encourage Mr. Peale in his undertaking to collect and form a repository of natural curiosities, are informed, that Mr. Richmond, of Annapolis, will receive for, and forward to Mr. Peale, any thing which may be offered to him for that purpose.

October 28, 1786.

Charles county, October 11, 1786.  
**WHEREAS** a certain William Coher, of Washington county, sold Thomas Courtney Reeves, part of two tracts of land, called Betty's Delight, containing sixty-two acres, and part of a tract called Mistake, containing forty-five acres, lying in Charles county; and the said lands by mistake were conveyed in the name of Thomas Charles Reeves, and since the said William Copher has moved to Kentucky, but the said deed, for want of the proper name, being defective; this is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly, praying an act may pass to give the same effect to the deed, as if the proper name had been mentioned, and likewise to have the said deed recorded agreeable to law.

**THOMAS COURTNEY REEVES.**

Broad-Creek, October 21, 1786.

**ALL** persons indebted to the estate of the late Enoch Magruder, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against it are requested to send them in legally attested, to

**D. MAGRUDER, executor.**

Prince-George's county, October 20, 1786.  
 By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, out of Prince-George's county court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, for tobacco, on the 20th day of November next, in Upper Marlborough, at two o'clock in the afternoon,

**ONE** desk with drawers, two black walnut tables, one half dozen chairs, two feather beds and furniture, one cow and calf, one gray horse, and one lot of ground, lying in Upper Marlborough, No. 39, fifteen perches by ten, part of the estate of the late Hugh Lyon, taken in execution and to be sold for the use of William S. Bowie. On the same day and at the same place, will be exposed to public sale, one negro man, the property of the aforesaid Hugh Lyon, taken in execution and to be sold for the use of John Graham.

**NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, sheriff of Prince-George's county.**

Prince-George's county, October 20, 1786.  
 By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, out of Prince-George's county court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, for ready money, on the 21st of November next, at the dwelling plantation of Mr. Mordecai Jacob, the following lands,

**DARNALL'S GROVE**, containing fifty-six and an half acres; Bowie's Addition, five acres; Widow's Purchase, one hundred and thirty-seven acres; Evan's Range, fifty acres; in the whole two hundred and forty eight and an half acres, late the property of the said Mordecai Jacob, taken in execution and to be sold for the use of Stephen West. On the same day and at the same place, will be exposed to public sale, by virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, out of Prince-George's county court, to me directed, one young negro w man and child, late the property of Benjamin Jacob, taken in execution and to be sold for the use of Stephen West.

**NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, sheriff of Prince-George's county.**

Prince-George's county, October 20, 1786.  
 By virtue of the following writs of *venditioni exponas*, out of Prince-George's county court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, for ready money, on the 25th of November next, on the premises, within three miles of Piscataway,

**ONE** undivided moiety of a tract of land, called The East of Edelen's Hog-pen Enlarged, containing one hundred and fifty acres, late the property of Walter Dyer, taken by attachment and condemned for the use of James Mackubin and John Smith.

**NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, sheriff of Prince-George's county.**

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the general assembly, at the ensuing session, for an act to appropriate so much of the money arising from the rents of the glebe lands of the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster in Anne-Arundel county, as will discharge the arrears due for building the Chapel of Ease in said parish, and for which judgments have been recovered against them in Anne-Arundel county court.

**VACHEL STEVENS, JOHN WALKER, RICHARD JACOB, WM. PUMPHRY.**

Charles county, October 24, 1786.



**RAN** away from the subscriber, a tall slim negro named **GEORGE**, about 27 years old; his dress a blue coat and breeches, a shirt and hat, all old, his usual walks were at major Jenifer's quarter, and in that neighbourhood, near Port-Tobacco, but may make for Baltimore, as he once before attempted. Reward for bringing him home fifteen shillings, with an addition of six-pence a mile after the first ten miles.

**SAM. HANSON.**

Upper-Marlborough, October 29, 1786.



**STRAYED** or stolen, from the subscriber, at Upper-Marlborough, on the 16th of September, a likely gray **HORSE**, about fourteen hands and an half high, trots and gallops, neither docked nor branded, the end of his tail is white, which he carries very well, he was shod before a few days before he was missing. Any person that will bring him to me shall receive a reward of three guineas.

**JOHN HALKERSTON.**



**CAME** to the plantation of Alexander Beall, on Bennett's-Creek, in Montgomery county, a dark bay **MARE**, neither docked nor branded, about eight years old, has a small running in her near ear, and a lump at the root of her ear, and sundry white spots about her neck and shoulders. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

October 18, 1786.

**Wanted immediately, As an overseer,**

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

George town, August 29, 1786.

**THE** inhabitants of Montgomery county intend to present a petition to the next general assembly, for two inspections of tobacco, at George-town, in the said county.

**FIVE POUNDS REWARD.**  
 Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county, September 15, 1786.



**RAN** away from the subscriber, on the 4th of June, a negro man named **CHARLES**, twenty-five years of age, a short thick fellow, about five feet six inches high, has a short flat nose, a very bushy head of hair, thick lips, with a lump on the upper one, he is a handy fellow, and works well at the whip-saw; had on when he went away his common working dress; I have reason to believe he has other cloaths with him, but cannot particularly describe them, therefore he probably may change his apparel. As I purchased him of Norrey 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.**

October 23, 1786.

**THE** trustees of the late concern of Melius Barnes and Ridgate, request a general meeting of the creditors, at Port-Tobacco-town, in Charles county, on Monday the 13th day of November next.

Port-Tobacco, September 16, 1786.

**THIS** is to give notice, that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly, that part of the main road which leads from Port Tobacco to the old court-house, may be moved up a valley through the reverend Mr. Leonard Neale's plantation.

Charles county, August 13, 1786.

**I** HEREBY give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to preter a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, praying that honourable body to pass an act to correct and alter a particular course of a tract of land, called Grosman's Entrance, lying and being in the county aforesaid so as to include the land purchased by warrant of return.

**JACOB WARE.**

October 7, 1786.

**WANTED,**

**A PERSON** well skilled in the business of an overseer, particularly in the management of tobacco, and would undertake to overlook three contiguous plantations, with between twenty and thirty working hands, will meet with good encouragement, on application to the subscriber, in George town. One who understands something of keeping accounts would be preferred, and must come well recommended for his capacity to manage such an estate.

**JOHN MURDUCK.**

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that we intend to take the depositions of witnesses to establish the will of Notley Maddox, late of Charles county deceased, and to establish our right to lands devised from him, on Monday the twenty-seventh day of November next, at the house of Robert D. Semmes, in Port-Tobacco-town, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

**HENRY MADDOCKE, NOTLEY MADDOCKE.**

**A few Copies of the LAWS Of the last Session, And**

**The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS Of both Houses, To be sold at the Printing-Office.**

October 9, 1786.

**I** INTEND to petition the next general assembly for restitution of, or compensation for, that part of my confiscated property which remains untold.

**JOHN SHUTTLEWORTH.**

**THIS** is to give notice, that there are three pieces of cloath in my possession, that was brought to the tulling-mill of Gideon Gary, four or five years ago. The owner or owners are desired to take them away and pay charges.

**EL ZABETH GARY.**

Charles county, September 11, 1786.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, to give them a title in fee simple to the lands bequeathed them by William Coomes, late of Charles county, deceased.

**WILLIAM COOMES, sen. RICHARD COOMES, CLARE THOMPSON, WINNIFRED SMITH, EDWARD MILES, ELIZABETH SMITH, SARAH GREEN.**

Caroline county, August 15, 1786.

**PUBLIC** notice is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly, praying that an act may pass for the erecting the public buildings of said county at Choptank Bridge.

**POET'S CORNER.**

**ANNOTATIONS ON A LATE LETTER.**

**T**O what does all this fuss amount?  
Pray let us state the whole account.—

The first part speaks a speculation.  
Quere, if for the good o' the nation?  
Doubtful. Yet, as sure as a gun,  
'Twill be no less to number ours,  
Who, in plain words doth plainly say,  
For two thirds cash, your debts I'll pay.  
How? Bring the cash and give 't to me,  
This miracle you soon shall see!  
The means I have through speculation,  
Without a jot of speculation.

Popular intelligence succeeds  
This, every cunning statesman heeds.  
So far at least as suits his ends,  
To keep up tools or seeming friends.  
For certain deep and cunning games  
Well play'd to carry all his aims.

'Then comes a heavy long complaint,  
Enough to vex the greatest saint;  
The public's wrong'd—Oh! fie for shame,  
Let those who did it bear the blame:  
This long account—I fain would dock it,  
(No part thereof goes in my pocket)  
Altho' for one year's work, much more,  
I fairly added to my store;  
And tho' the attempt was made to score me,  
I fairly carried a l before me.

Which these same paltry politicians  
Ought not to draw their full commissions.  
Lastly I deem it no intrusion  
To say we're verging to confusion,  
While discontent's the sure conclusion.  
To stop this evil in good time,  
Is easily done without a crime.  
Re fix me in the height of power  
Affairs shall mend that self same hour.

George town, October 17, 1786.

Just arrived, in the Patowmack Planter, from London,  
and for sale, by the package, and in invoices, from  
300l. to 700l. sterling each,

**A** LARGE quantity of goods, consisting chiefly  
of coarse woollens, of nabrigs, brown rolls, and  
other useful articles. Cash, tobacco, wheat, state cer-  
tificates, or final settlements, will be taken in payment.  
**FORREST and STODDER T.**

Annapolis, September 11, 1786.

**House Building.**

**W**E, the subscribers, will undertake to erect or  
repair any building, finding materials and la-  
bour, or labour only, as may be most agreeable to  
those who please to employ us; also to design, estimate,  
measure and survey any building, and make out bills  
of scantling, &c. &c. in an expeditious and neat man-  
ner, and on reasonable terms.

**EDWARD VIDLER,  
ROBERT KEY.**

October 3, 1786.

**N**otice is hereby given, that  
a petition will be presented to  
the general assembly, at their next  
session, praying that an act may pass,  
explanatory of that part of the char-  
ter of the city of Annapolis which  
relates to the residence of the electors  
or free voters thereof. **48 w**



**T**HIS is at the plantation of  
Thomas Rutland, near Anna-  
polis, taken up as a stray, a black  
**HORSE**, branded on the near  
shoulder and buttock something like  
HB, on the off buttock thus 17, has  
a snip and a star in his forehead,  
short mane and switch tail, about fourteen hands high,  
and supposed to be ten years old. The owner may  
have him again on proving property and paying  
charges. **3X**

**L**IST, on Saturday the sixth day of October, 1786,  
a final settlement **CERTIFICATE**, granted  
to Aschmuth Johnson, jun. signed by John Pierce,  
commissioner, and countersigned by John White, as-  
sistant-commissioner, for one hundred and twenty dol-  
lars, the date and number unknown; this is to fore-  
warn all persons from purchasing, or taking any as-  
signment for the above certificate.  
**WALTER JOHNSON.**

**M**R. SMITH has opened a boarding school  
for young ladies in Annapolis; she teaches  
drawing, steel work, tambour, open work, embroidery,  
crowning, shading, netting, and a variety of fine  
works, likewise plain work, marking and reading.  
Mrs. Smith will teach her boarders writing and read-  
ing French, and she will pay the greatest attention to  
the health and improvement of the young ladies board-  
ed with her. **3X**

Charleston, September 5, 1786.

**N**otice is hereby given, that the subscribers  
intend to prefer a petition to the general assem-  
bly, at their next sitting, to pass an act to confirm and  
ratify a verbal contract between Isaac Spencer, lately  
deceased, and the subscriber Benjamin Roberts; rela-  
tive to a part of a tract of land in Queen Anne's coun-  
ty, called Crompton, and a mill and mill seat thereon,  
and also to empower the guardian of Isaac Spencer,  
son and heir of Isaac Spencer, deceased, to appro-  
priate a part of the profits of his estate to complete the  
engagements entered into by his aforesaid father.  
**HANNAH SPENCER,  
BENJAMIN ROBERTS.**

**I**n consequence of an advertisement of mine fore-  
warning all persons, indebted at either of my stores  
in Virginia or Maryland, from settling any of their  
accounts with Mr. John Petty, that gentleman has  
been pleased to return for answer, that my prohibition  
was as unjust as my allegation was without foundation;  
that it was with concern he found himself under the  
necessity of entering into a public altercation about his  
private affairs, and should I persist in my unjustifiable  
accusations, a full account of my transactions with  
and conduct towards, Yates and Petty, would enable  
an impartial public to judge which of the parties had  
the greatest reason to complain of ill treatment. I  
would beg leave to inform the gentleman, that it is as  
disagreeable to me as it can possibly be to him to ap-  
pear in the public prints, though, at the same time,  
very willing to appear any where to justify that con-  
duct which I have and hope ever shall be able to re-  
concile to my own conscience. As he has now broached  
the matter, I insist on his laying before the public my  
conduct to Yates and Petty, and trust I shall be very  
easily able to confute any untruths he may expect to  
impute upon the public, by an open and candid de-  
finition of the same; that my prohibition is unjust, is  
an assertion as illiberal as 'tis ungrounded. I hope  
those gentlemen indebted as before mentioned, will  
pay no attention to Mr. Petty's request of paying their  
respective accounts to him, as it will only involve them  
in law suits, for I am determined to sue every person  
that has or shall pay any money to Mr. Petty (for  
dealings at either of my stores previous to the fourth of  
February) since the public notice I have given.

**THOMAS RUTLAND.**

Charles county, September 20, 1786.

**FOR SALE,**

**T**HE four following tracts of land, lying in Mont-  
gomery county, about twenty five miles from  
George-town, and twenty from Frederick-town, viz  
Conclusion and Number One, adjoining tracts, con-  
taining three hundred and sixty acres, about one hundred  
and fifty of which are cleared land under good fences;  
the improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen,  
barn, &c. and about four hundred bearing fruit trees.  
Part of Conclusion Increased, containing two hundred  
and twenty-nine acres, about eighty of which are cleared  
land, with a small log dwelling house, &c. and a few  
fruit trees; and part of Rich Land, containing three  
hundred and nineteen acres of unimproved land; the  
soil of the whole of these lands is well adapted for corn,  
wheat, or tobacco. Cash or tobacco will be taken in  
payment; one fourth to be paid by the first day of  
March next; three years credit will be given for the  
other three fourths, on giving bond on interest with  
approved security. Any person inclining to purchase  
may see the land by applying to Mr. Baker Howard,  
who lives on the first mentioned place.

**BENJAMIN REEDER.**

Annapolis, July 21, 1786.

**Lands for Sale.**

**T**HE subscriber has for sale all that tract of land  
called Beall's Plantation and Snowden's Reputa-  
tion Supporter, containing about 700 acres, situated  
on the head of South river, about three miles from  
navigable water, and contiguous to the estate of Mr.  
Richard Hopkins, of Gerard.

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

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

Mr. Richard Hopkins will shew the premises above  
mentioned; further particulars may be had of the pri-  
veters, or Messieurs William Patterson and brothers, Balti-  
more, or of

**JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.**

**Negro shoes.**

**F**IVE hundred pairs of the best quality, to be sold,  
on the lowest terms, by the subscriber, in Lon-  
don-town, who receives hides for tanning as usual.

**EDWARD SEFION.**

N. B. They may also be had of Messieurs Ab-  
glom Ridgely, William Wilkins, James Weil, and  
John Wiseman, in Annapolis.

September 22, 1786.

**T**HIS is to give notice, that sundry of the inhabi-  
tants of Montgomery, Frederick, and Washing-  
ton counties, intend to present a petition to the next  
general assembly, for one more inspection for tobacco,  
at George-town, on Patowmack river. **8 w**

Nottingham, Patuxent river, Prince-George's county,  
September 25, 1786.

**PUBLIC SALE,**

**O**f a very valuable estate, by virtue of a deed of  
trust from Mr. Walter Brooke Cox and Anne  
his wife, to Fielder Bowie and Anne Cox, executrix  
of Thomas Smith Cox, bearing date the 9th of May  
1786, which said deed of trust was made by the said  
Mr. Walter Brooke Cox, in consequence of the said  
Fielder Bowie and Thomas Smith Cox, deceased,  
having become security for the said Mr. Walter Brooke  
Cox to Samuel Hughes, Esq; and for which said debt  
judgment hath been obtained, and execution issued  
against the principal and his securities, for the pay-  
ment of which, will be exposed to public sale, on  
Thursday the 14th of December next; if fair, it not  
the next fair day, on the premises, for ready money,  
the following tracts or parcels of land; Orchard, con-  
taining 190 acres; Quick Sale, 53; Part of Twiford,  
containing 108; Part Littleworth, containing 29  
acres; and Good Luck, 39 acres; in the whole  
making 499 acres; all which said lands lieeth adjoining  
to each other, and situate within half a mile of the  
town of Nottingham, on Patuxent river. This land  
is very level, and well adapted to corn, wheat, rye,  
and tobacco, and has the advantage of an extensive  
range for all kinds of stock, with wood sufficient to  
support the whole with care. On the premises are, a  
convenient dwelling house, kitchen, meat house, corn  
house, three tobacco houses, and two negro quarters,  
all in but bad repair, two small orchards of excellent  
fruit; part of this plantation is under good fence.  
This land will be sold as will best suit, together or  
separate; the title thereof is indisputable. At  
the same time and place will be sold, one other tract  
of land, it is the present residence of Mr. Walter  
Brooke Cox, containing about 128 acres, on which  
are, a good and convenient dwelling house, kitchen,  
quarter, corn house, &c. &c. There is likewise on  
this tract a great variety of fruits; it is a beautiful  
situation, and the soil good, and has a never failing  
spring of good water near the buildings.

And on Monday the 18th of December next, if fair,  
if not the next fair day, will be sold on the same terms,  
the following tract of land, in Montgomery county,  
about 8 miles from Bladensburg, 16 from George-  
town, and 35 from Baltimore-town, containing 517  
acres, on this place is erected a convenient and com-  
fortable dwelling house 38 by 28, with three rooms  
and a passage below, two rooms above stairs, and brick  
chimneys, with all necessary outhouses, such as kit-  
chen, negro quarters, stables, and tobacco houses; there  
are also on this land, about half a mile from the  
former, a good dwelling house with stone chimneys,  
and all necessary outhouses; there are a great  
variety of fruit trees of all kinds on both these  
tenements; the soil is well adapted to the cultivation  
of corn, wheat, and tobacco, and as it is so con-  
veniently situated to those several capital and im-  
proving trading towns, there cannot be a doubt but  
it will become very valuable in a few years. And also,  
on Thursday the 14th of December, will be sold to  
the highest bidder, nineteen valuable country born  
slaves, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls;  
also all the horses and cattle, among which are some  
valuable oxen, and all the plantation utensils. At-  
tendance will be given on the days appointed, by  
**FIELDER BOWIE,  
ANNE COX, executrix of  
Thomas S. Cox.**

Annapolis, August 9, 1786.

**W**HETHERAS Mr. Thomas Rutland hath  
thought proper to publish an advertisement  
forewarning all persons indebted for dealings at either  
of his stores in Virginia or Maryland, from paying any  
money to Mr. John Petty, in behalf of the firm of  
Yates and Petty, and has assigned for the reason of  
such publication, that the said Petty had broken the  
award determined on by gentlemen mutually chosen  
to adjust their differences, I think it proper to inform  
the public, that the prohibition of Mr. Rutland is as  
unjust as his allegation in this respect is without foun-  
dation. The supposed breach of the arbitration arises  
in his opinion, as far as I can conjecture, on the suit  
commenced by Yates and Petty for the recovery of a  
very considerable balance due to them from Mr. Rut-  
land, but a little reflection must convince him that his  
conduct in disposing of a considerable part of his estate,  
subsequent to the award, rendered this step absolutely  
necessary, and that Yates and Petty are fully justified  
in pursuing it, by the terms of the award made by the  
gentlemen appointed, of which all persons may be  
fully satisfied by applying at the store of Mr. Petty, in  
Annapolis. It is with concern that the subscriber  
finds himself under the necessity of entering into a pub-  
lic altercation respecting his private affairs, but should  
Mr. Rutland persist in his unjustifiable accusations,  
a full account of his transactions with and conduct to-  
wards Yates and Petty, will enable an impartial public  
to judge which of the parties has the greatest reason  
to complain of ill treatment.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of requesting  
all persons indebted for dealings at the stores (late Mr.  
Rutland's) in Virginia or Maryland, to make him im-  
mediate payment of their respective accounts, or he  
shall be under the necessity of making use of compul-  
sory measures to recover the same, which will be very  
disagreeable to their

Most obedient humble servant,  
**JOHN PETTY.**

**To be RENTED,**

**A** VERY good grist-mill with two pair of stones,  
bolting-clothes, and every thing convenient, with  
a large meadow, lying on the Head of South river.  
Any person inclinable to rent may have possession on  
December. **3**

**FRANCIS RAWLINGS.**

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1786.

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING seen in your paper of the 12th of October, a very long and extraordinary piece under the signature of the late intendant of the revenue, I hope you will convince the public, by the insertion of this, that the learned author has not paid that regard to truth and candour which every man ought to do when he undertakes a public investigation of the conduct of others. As a part of it relates immediately to me, and as I wish to support the character of an honest man, I shall, in justice to my character, make a few remarks, which are addressed to those unprejudiced and candid readers into whose hands his publication may have fallen. I do not by any means intend this as an answer to his laboured performance; that I presume will come from another quarter. I neither have the necessary documents nor the leisure, at this time, to go into a general reply, and shall content myself with making a plain and true state of two charges which seem to have been pointed at me, and then leave the impartial reader to judge, whether the representation made by the late intendant is just and fair, or whether it has not been calculated for the purpose of misleading every person who may peruse or hear of its contents.

The first of these charges is contained in his fourth objection to the commissioners account, "that a quantity of coal and ore at the Lancashire works has not been accounted for in any manner to the state." If any person should be credulous enough to give credit to the writer, he must presume one of two things, either that the commissioner had disposed of a quantity of coal and ore, and had converted the money to his own use, or, that he had neglected to dispose of it, and ought for such neglect to be answerable to the state for the value. The commissioner trusts, that in order to exculpate himself, nothing more is necessary, than to give a state of facts, and of facts of which the intendant cannot be ignorant had it suited his purpose to understand them. When the commissioners took possession of the property which belonged to the Principio Company, consisting of several works, and much real and personal estate, they thought proper to continue Mr. Thomas Russell, of Cecil county, (who was a part owner) manager of the works and all the other property, upon the same terms for which he had conducted the business of the company before the act of confiscation passed. In consequence of this agreement with Mr. Russell, the profits of the works and all the property of the company he became accountable for to the state, the whole being under his direction and management. The coal and ore alluded to, at the time of this agreement was not in being as such, but were produced under his superintendency. He had it in design to put the Lancashire furnace in blast, but upon examining the furnace, and finding many repairs were necessary, and that a great expence would attend making the ore into pig-iron, he was of opinion that the expences would far exceed the profits. At the time of the sale of a part of the property of the company in September 1781, those materials being on hand, it was deemed improper to expose them to sale, when they must be purchased in small parcels by farmers and planters who attended the sale, for less than their value, by Mr. Russell, the commissioner, and Mr. Washington, who was also a part owner, and who was present. The coal and ore were therefore left in the care of Mr. Russell the manager, to be by him disposed of in the most advantageous manner he could. Mr. Russell shortly afterwards sold them to the purchasers of the White-marsh furnace for a valuable consideration. In Mr. Russell's account as manager, this, I make no doubt, will appear, and to my knowledge he attended at Annapolis more than once to settle with the intendant, but the settlement, for reasons unknown to me, was put off. The intendant, with his usual artifice, has enveloped this transaction in still greater mystery. He states "that the quantities of the coal and ore, and their value, are now before arbitrators, and not yet ascertained;" and leaves the amount of this sum, when ascertained, a charge against the commissioners, or rather the commissioner who ought to have accounted for it. Now let truth and candour speak, and it will be declared as a fact known to the arbitrators and all parties concerned, that the question before them is, whether this coal and ore, which were on the tract of land called Beck's Range, on which the Lancashire furnace stood, were sold with the freehold, to the purchaser of the land; and if they were sold with the land,

what allowance ought to be made to the purchaser on account of their being carried away in consequence of the sale made by Mr. Russell. No coal or ore ever came to the hands of the commissioners, but what they sold and accounted for. Let me now ask the impartial reader, whether the intendant's representation of this transaction is calculated to give him a proper idea of the subject, or, whether it is not calculated to raise prejudices against a fellow-citizen, who hopes he has never merited the bad opinion of his countrymen?

The other charge particularly levelled at me, and which has already been the subject of much misrepresentation, is, that I purchased property at the sale in Baltimore-town in April 1781, through the medium of captain Johns, and that I have refused or neglected to pay for it. A short recital of this transaction, which must be within the memory and recollection of many unprejudiced and reputable citizens, will clear me from the blame and censure which this intendant's account has endeavoured to heap upon me. The commissioners were directed by an act of the general assembly, passed at November session 1780, to make sale of certain confiscated property in Baltimore town, at public auction; one fifth of the money to be paid in specie, and the remaining four fifths as mentioned by the intendant, to the best of my recollection. Antecedent to the passage of this act, a law had passed directing certificates to be granted to the officers and soldiers of the American army in the Maryland line, for the redemption of their pay; and as a fund for the redemption of those certificates certain confiscated British property was specially pledged, and it was declared by the act, that *these certificates should be received as specie for the property pledged for their redemption, and any other British property to be sold, except that specially engaged to sink the new state bills of credit, and such as was or should be specially engaged for the security and payment of loans to be made to the state.* On the day of sale a question arose, whether these certificates would be received in payment (of the one fifth directed to be paid in specie) for the property offered for sale. Before the sale commenced one of the commissioners requested the opinion of the attorney general on this question, who gave it as his decided and clear opinion, that the certificates were a legal tender for the one fifth directed to be paid in specie, and that they must be received. This opinion was corroborated by the opinion of another gentleman respectable for his legal knowledge, and was made known to the purchasers at the time of sale, and the property sold much higher than it would have sold if it had been expected that the first payment must have been made in specie. The sale was commenced by the auctioneer of the county, and being desirous to realize my certificates, which I had dearly and personally earned, and being convinced that no disadvantage could possibly arise to the public by my making a fair and open purchase, I requested captain Johns to purchase a lot for me, and he, by bidding more than any other person, became the purchaser. This transaction was not of a secret and hidden nature as the intendant has insinuated and wishes the public to believe. It was as generally and publicly known immediately after the sale, that the purchase was made for me, as it was known who were the purchasers of other lots sold at that sale. The amount of the property sold on that day was nearly £. 26,000, a considerable part of which was purchased by officers of the army, with the like view of realizing their certificates. Every purchaser, I believe, was persuaded that certificates would be received for the first payment. It is a fact, that every one who offered payment, tendered it in certificates; and so fully and clearly convinced was I that they must be received under the laws before referred to, that I should not have hesitated to receive them after the advice that was taken, had I not stood in the delicate situation of a purchaser; and I have reason to believe that the gentleman who acted with me as a commissioner on that day, was of the same opinion. But as the laws were differently construed and understood by different persons, even by those who made them, the commissioners declined to receive the certificates, and referred the purchasers to the treasurer to make their payments. A short time afterwards the general assembly met, and this subject was laid before them by the commissioners, and an explanatory act was passed, declaring that it was the intention of the assembly that specie only was to be received for the first payment, and directing the commissioners to sell the property again, unless the first payment was made by a particular day in the act specified: a clause was however added, that as they did not mean to preclude the established courts of justice

from determining on the contracts, any of the purchasers were at liberty, if they determined to insist on a conveyance on the terms of making the first payment in certificates, to file a bill in chancery, or commence their action for damages, by a day fixed in the act. The purchasers generally made tenders and filed their bill in chancery to compel a conveyance of the property, and to consent of success were several of the purchasers; that considerable and expensive improvements were immediately begun on the lots they had purchased. The certificates granted to me for the depreciation of my pay as an officer of the army were tendered for the first payment due for the purchase made by captain Johns for me, and the other payments were also punctually tendered as they became due, agreeably to the terms of sale, at the treasury; and as they were not received, a bill was filed in the name of Aquila Johns, to compel a conveyance of the lot he purchased, on the terms of the laws, agreeably to the construction which they generally received. This bill was depending in the court of chancery until sometime in the year 1785, and there being no prospect of a speedy determination, and as the matter in dispute ceased to be an object, I directed the suit to be struck off, and paid the costs. Soon afterwards a suit was ordered against Aquila Johns, to recover payment for that property which he had been endeavouring for years to obtain a title to from the state upon the terms upon which it was sold. To me it appears strange and unjust that the state should have a right to withhold property and declare a sale void when the bargain was thought to be advantageous to the purchaser, and that afterwards, upon a change of circumstances, when the bargain became advantageous to the state and disadvantageous to the purchaser, the state should then have a right to declare the sale valid and compel the purchaser to take and pay for the property. As this question must hereafter receive a legal or equitable discussion, I shall not now enlarge upon it.

I have now endeavoured to state, in the simple language of narration, the circumstances and facts which attend the two charges which have been aimed particularly at me; and I cannot help felicitating myself, after every scrutiny has been made, and after so much clamour has been raised, and so many unjust and ungenerous insinuations have been sent abroad against me, that when direct charges are exhibited, they are so trifling, feeble, and void of foundation. The intendant, in order to give such a complexion as he wished to this purchase, has represented it as a concealed and secret piece of business. The fact is otherwise, and he knew it years ago from conversation between him and me. He afterwards asks, with great apparent meaning, why was not this property charged to the true purchaser? And why was not the money paid agreeably to the terms of sale? In answer to the first question, I shall inform the gentleman, if he is really as ignorant as he pretends to be, that the commissioners could not convey property to one of themselves, but it must be done through the medium of a third person, who ought to appear to be the purchaser. To the second, that the money was, agreeably to the terms of sale, punctually tendered to the treasurer and refused. The intendant, as if he supposed these questions unanswerable, with a degree of triumph, asks a third, can there be any reliance on accounts after instances of this kind of management are discovered? This is a question not for me to answer; I shall therefore in my turn take the liberty of asking one, and leave the answers to both to be made by the candid and unprejudiced reader. Can any confidence or reliance be placed in the representations of a man, who knowingly conceals some facts, artfully glosses over others, and designedly combines and states the whole in such a manner as is most likely to deceive the reader, and make such impressions as are most favourable to his own views? I am aware that a clamour has been raised against me. I have been represented as the defaulter of thousands of the public money; and that by my speculations in public property, I have made a fortune. There is not one word of truth in these base assertions. I received for my private property, which I sold before I was appointed a commissioner, specie to the amount of near three thousand pounds, a considerable part of which I risked in exchange for the paper emission of the state at its then passing value, being much depreciated. If it was a crime to put confidence in the laws and solemn engagements of the state, it must be confessed that I was an avowed criminal. I afterwards, from the same confidential motives, exchanged a considerable part of that paper for the specie certificates issued by the state, and to my great mortification and disappointing

ment, the sequel of the whole was, that I afterwards paid to the state this paper money and these certificates for property I purchased at a price nearly as much advanced above its real worth, as the paper money and certificates were depreciated below their nominal value. I purchased from the state at different times property to the amount of about ten or twelve thousand pounds, (exclusive of that in dispute) and have paid into the treasury, I believe, about eight or nine thousand pounds, and it is my firm belief that if the whole of the property I purchased was sold again, that it would not pay the balance which remains due in the treasury, and replace the specie I laid out in paper money and certificates. Who then has gained by my speculations? Certainly the state, and the state only. It is unpleasant to me, and must be unimportant to the public, to be thus minute with respect to my private affairs, but apprehending that many well disposed citizens may have been misled by the many exaggerated and false representations of this subject, and may have been induced to form opinions to my prejudice, I have thought proper to be thus particular to undeceive them. The facts I have stated are known to be true to many worthy citizens of the state, and cannot be controverted but by those who pay no regard to truth.

As to the feeble and angry invectives of the late intendant with respect to the motives of my conduct in the late house of delegates, they are too despicable for my notice. No judicious person will form his opinion from the conjectures of Mr. Jenifer. I shall only observe that had any fears of his scrutiny, or any researches that he could make into the accounts or conduct of the commissioners, operated on my mind, I should most probably, and that with full assurance of success, have pursued a different line of conduct, and adopted the Indian ideas of *querrelship*. I have upon the whole, the satisfaction to know that I have, in every instance, wherein I have been entrusted by the public, endeavoured to serve them faithfully, and according to the best of my understanding. This an approving conscience whispers to me, and affords me a consolation which neither the misrepresentations or malice of my enemies can ever destroy.

NAT. RAMSEY.  
New-York, October 30, 1786.

**PITTSBURGH, August 14.**  
Extra of a letter from Washington, dated October 11.  
"LAST week a negro fellow came here, who says he was taken prisoner by two Indians, a short way from Ohio court-house; that after they had pinioned his arms they gave him a gun to carry, but took out the flint; he then was put under the care of one of them, while the other went into the woods to see if he could not make a prize of some horses, as they heard the noise of bells; after walking some distance they came to a steep hill, and the Indian (not suspecting that the negro had almost got his arms loose, which was the case) went down first, the negro, watching his opportunity, knocked him down with the butt of his gun, and then dispatched him."

**PHILADELPHIA, November 2.**  
Extra of a letter from the Falls of the Ohio, dated September 20.  
"In my last letter I informed you that the state of Virginia had formed an expedition against the Indians, and now I can say that the troops, consisting of 1700 men, actually took up their march on the 15th, 16th and 17th instant. Two field pieces and 100 men will be sent off to-morrow from Fort St. Vincent. What the result will be, God only knows. Captain Carbury goes out as adjutant-general to the detachment from Virginia."  
A letter from a gentleman at Fort Wheeling, to his friend in Frederick-town, dated October 24. says, "A few days ago we arrived safe here, but found great alteration, as the people are removing in from the back parts to this, and have repaired the fort again, and we hope to live in peace and quietness here. We have lately had notice that a large party of Indians were about these parts, but they have done no hurt yet; but about twelve miles from this, seven Indians have killed one boy, and taken one prisoner, but luckily it happened that a party of our people met the Indians as they were crossing the river, and killed three of them, and retaken the boy."

**PETERSBURG, November 2.**  
The following remarkable occurrence transpired not long since, in the state of North Carolina. A man of 65 years of age, was married to a lady who had two sisters. In a short time the wife proved pregnant, and was delivered of three fine children; and in less than twenty days after, each of her sisters was delivered of three children, and the husband supposed to be the father of them all. As it seems to be the general wish, that our assembly should tax the bachelors, it certainly is but reasonable that they should reward (rather than tax) any old man who can prove thus serviceable in promoting an increase of the human species.

**ANNAPOLIS, November 16.**  
"On Saturday last departed this life, Mr. MATTHIAS HAMMOND, a gentleman of a most amiable and benevolent disposition, who was much respected and esteemed by all his neighbours and relations."

On Thursday last the Jockey Club purse of one hundred guineas was run for over a course near this city, and won by Mr. Thomas's horse Spry.

On Friday the subscription purse of sixty pounds was run for over the same course, and won by Mr. Ringgold's horse Brilliant. And

On Saturday the subscription purse of thirty pounds was won by Mr. Edelen's mare Talip.

**CHESTER-TOWN RACES.**

Wednesday, the 1st of Nov. 1786, the eastern shore jockey club purse, of sixty guineas, (four mile heats, was run over an elegant course at the foot of Mount Parnassus. Aged horses carrying nine stone, six years old eight stone seven pounds, four years old seven stone twelve pounds, four years old seven stone. Mr. Rob. Wright's bay gelding, Jack Diddle, four years old, by Brilliant, 3 3 1. Capt. J. Herd's bay gelding Sloven, aged, 4 1 2. Mr. D. C. Heath's gray horse Badger, aged, 1 3 dit. Mr. Hutchings's bay horse Pollydore, six years old, 2 dit.

Thursday, the 2d Nov. the club purse of fifty guineas, two mile heats, on the course, weight as above.

Mr. Ambrose's bay horse Florizel, by Traveller, aged, 3 1 1. Capt. James Herd's bay gelding Ball, six years old, 1 2 2. Mr. Robert Wright's bay horse Lively, five years old, 2 3 dit. Mr. Pearce's gray mare, 5 years old, ditto. Mr. Berry's black horse Black Snake, aged, do. Mr. James Ringgold's chestnut horse Brilliant, aged, fell and threw his rider the first heat, ditto.

Published by order, THOMAS WORELL, Sec'y.

Saturday, the 4th Nov. a subscription purse of twenty pounds, one mile heat, over the same course, carrying weights as above, was run for.

Capt. James Herd's bay gelding Ball, six years old, 4 2 1. Mr. Rob. Wright's bay horse Lively, five years old, 5 1 2. Mr. Ambrose's chestnut mare Nimblefoot, aged, 3 3 dit. Mr. Kitchen's gray mare, five years old, 4 dit. Mr. Clayland's chestnut gelding, six years old, 2 dit. Mr. Blake's gray gelding, aged, ditto.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**

Mr. JENIFER having published a handbill, containing the depositions upon which he set aside the sale of Neenoke manor, to shew that the evidence was misstated by me in my publication in this gazette of the 26th October, it becomes necessary to say a word or two to prevent any improper impressions which such a partial representation might make upon the minds of those who are unacquainted with facts. In my publication, which the reader is referred to, it was observed, that no evidence on behalf of the state was taken or sought for, and that, if the intendant had examined the original papers then in his possession, he must have been convinced that his procedure in declaring the sale void was unjustifiable. Every fact stated by me, appears, on a view of the original sale filed in the auditor's office, to be substantially true; and no mortal can possibly form an opinion on reading the depositions without a knowledge of the particular circumstances of the sale, which it is now too late to insert in this paper. He has said nothing of the sales of those lots which he declared void without any testimony whatever, and has published Mr. Hollyday's letter, and some of the depositions, to prove that the commissioners were not entitled to a commission on each sale of particular lots, when it was never charged or claimed. Is this fair argument, or is it an exertion of artifice to mislead and ensnare the unwary? And can he suppose, that the commissioners will suffer him thus to misrepresent their conduct without exposing his vanity and folly? He concludes with asking, if there can be found a disinterested person who would say, that the sales ought not to have been set aside under the act of 1784? And if there is a man to whom the circumstances of these sales are made known, who would say, the commissioners had a right to charge commissions on both? I believe there is no man who will say, he acted right in directing a resale; and the council, who fully examined the subject, and judged from a knowledge of all the circumstances attending it, were clearly of opinion, that the commissioners were entitled to a commission in every case where it was charged; no number entertained a single doubt. I presume it will not be thought a compliment to the executive to say, they are more disinterested, more impartial, and more unprejudiced, than Mr. Jenifer, in a case where the propriety of his conduct is questioned.

G. DUVALLE.  
15th Nov. 1786.

Port-Tobacco, September 16, 1786.  
THIS is to give notice, that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly, that part of the main road which leads from Port-Tobacco to the old court-house, may be moved up a valley through the reverend Mr. Leonard Nott's plantation.

November 14, 1786.  
To be SOLD, for final settlement certificates, FOUR hundred and twenty acres of uncultivated land, lying within two miles of a market town, in this state. For further particulars enquire of the printers. *Capt. John Hamilton*

**TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.**

Philadelphia, November 21, 1786.  
The counting-house of the subscriber, on Mr. Blair M'Clenachan's wharf, was broke open last night, and the undermentioned NOTES taken out, with many other papers:

**SECOND BILLS OF EXCHANGE, PROTESTED BILLS, &c.**

As they can be of no use to the robbers, it is expected they will throw them away. Should any person find them he shall be entitled to the above reward: but should they be offered for sale, it is expected they will be stopped, and notice given to WILLIAM BELL.

1785	Montgomery and Caldwell's note to William Keith, at 4 months	14 17 5
February 8	James Gibbon's draught on J. and C. Hart, in favour of B. Hawkins	—
Oct. 22	John Thiraber's note to John Gockbar, at 90 days	28 0 0
May 27	John Little's on Michael Gray, in favour of Thomas Irvin	37 20 0
Dec. 27	Matthias Slough to William Bell, 60 days	1 86 4 2
May 11	Ditto ditto, William Nichols, 60 days	2 5 6 2
Feb. 18	William Greer to William Bell, at 3 months	53 18 7 8
August 23	William Montgomery to William Bell, 6 months	20 22 2
Dec. 22	John Earle to William Bell, 2 months	240 0 0
1786	January 2	240 0 0
February 6	Martin M'Dermott to ditto, 11 days	25 0 0
January 2	Thomas Fuxton on Benjamin Hawkins, 18 months	160 1 0
June 14	M'Clenachan and P. Moore's draught on Crockett's and Barras, at 20 days	196 0 0
— 13	Charles Drum to William Bell, at 40 days	9 25 0
July 29	Andrew Uhler, four notes, 20, 30, 40, and 50 day	31 2 10
Sept. 13	Margaret York's receipt for King and Lowry's receipt for	50 0 0
May 14	Thomas Deaton to William Bell, 3 months	52 10 0
— 18	James Beard to Samuel Nichols, 3 months	50 7 7 1/2
April 3	Franci Allison, on Allison M'Knight, and Co. accepted, 4th August, payable at 90 day, for Virginia currency	87 20 2
Sept. 23	Timothy Hurst on John Supple, at 2 months	450 0 0
Oct. 16	William Price, and Co. in favour of William Bell, on Nalbro Frazier, at two months	9 0 0
Sept. 4	Richard Soderstrom to Thomas Fitzsimons, at twelve months with interest	20 3 10
— 20	Richard Butler on John Nicholson	243 5 0
Oct. 28	Jacob Baker to William Bell, 45 days	373 0 0
25	Samuel Meredith to William Bell, 90 days	141 7 1
21	Charles Syng, and Co. ditto, 10 days	150 0 0
16	Thomas Lea to ditto, 6 months	33 2 0
29	Stewart & Plunket's draught on Conyham, Nesbit, and Co. in favour of Walter Roe, at 45 days, accepted 1st November	67 15 1
Nov. 2	William Bradford's order on Isaac Lloyd or Thomas Canby, in favour of William King, accepted by Thomas Canby, 2th November	300 0 0
Oct. 27	John Fromberger in favour of William Bell, 45 days	39 0 0
5	William and John Smith's draught, in favour of Benjamin Stoddart, on Robert Morris, at 30 days, accepted 30th October	523 0 0
12	Blair M'Clenachan, on Aether St. Clair, and Co. in favour of William Bell,	374 3 6
	60 0 0	

Payment of the above bills and notes is stopped.  
*Henry M'Clay*

Just imported in the ship Washington, captain Chapman, from London, and now opening at the subscriber's store, on the Dock, A VERY general assortment of fall and winter goods, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash, or bills on London.

JAMES MACKURIN.

November 15, 1786.  
Just imported in the ship Washington, captain Chapman, from London, and now opening at the subscriber's store, in Annapolis, A assortment of goods, consisting of a great variety of articles suitable to the season, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for ready money. He has also for sale, all kinds of wet goods as usual, among which is some most excellent Barbados cane spirit

WILLIAM WILKINS.

To be SOLD Monday, otherwise mouth of belonging son, viz. EIGH and blacksmith and farming mares, horse eighteen head and corn taffon uten Twelve groes, and chaffer to curities. IXMA Just imported from London terms by on Corn-bills of Muir, L. N affords A mong cloths, dou frize, penni great coats, mottled rags, tarapers, ferg craper, ferg cruduroys, striped yelvo stockings, n other article P. S. We us will be p that we may W. AL For t To be By the COM NOTI of gri day, during the morning THR fu Charl brichs prep and rather December, viewed by a found, and EIG his upper house i some perto be m de hi nine on the Thomas le John Plum Plestant fer sly, at a p long to home; he in Anne A Mary Park is imagined son who t home to th paid by EIG tuled clothe bright brig shirt, fave and gets him from hom above rew N. R. have the to engage

Baltimore, November 7, 1786.  
 To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the 20th of November, 1786, if fair, otherwise next fair day, on Holland's Island, mouth of Herring-bay, the following property, belonging to the estate of the late Jonathan Hudson, viz.

**E**IGHT young valuable negro men, women, and two children; one of the men is a good blacksmith, the others are well used to plantation and farming business. Also twelve fine blooded mares, horses, and colts, sundry working horses, eighteen head of cattle, the crop of tobacco, fodder, and corn now on hand, together with the plantation utensils of all kinds.

Twelve months credit will be given on the negroes, and nine months on the stock, &c. the purchaser to give bond on interest with two good securities.

**MARGARET HUDSON, administratrix.**

Annapolis, 15th Nov. 1786.  
 Just imported in the ship Washington, capt. Chapman, from London, and to be sold on the most reasonable terms by Ridgely and Evans, at their store situated on Corn-hill-street, near the Dock, for cash or good bills of exchange on Messrs. Wallace, Johnson and Muir, London.

**A**n assortment of goods suitable to the season, among which are, superfine, second, and coarse cloths, double milled drab, bearskins, halfthicks, knapt frize, pennifones, negro cottons, linsies, green baiz, great coats, pea jackets, trousers, green, blue and mottled rags, rose and striped blankets, callimancoes, durants, tammies, camblets, yard wide figured stuffs, crapes, serge denim, silk and stuff quilted petticoats, corduroys, sattinet, satin beaver, fustians, plain and striped velvets, mens and womens worked and yarn stockings, mitts gloves, sailors caps, and a great many other articles not enumerated.

**RIDGELY and EVANS.**  
 P. S. We desire that all those who are indebted to us will be pleased to settle up their last year's accounts, that we may be enabled to make good our remittances.  
 R. and E.

**W. GODDARD'S ALMANACK,**  
 For the Year of our Lord 1787.  
 To be Sold at the Printing-Office.

By the COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES and COURTS OF JUSTICE.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will set every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.  
 By order,  
**JOHN GAISAWAY, clk.**

Cool-Springs, November 11, 1786.  
**T**HE subscriber hereby notifies to the trustees of Charlotte Hall School, that, unless the lime and bricks prepared for the building thereof are received, and rather received or condemned, by the fourth day of December, he shall proceed to have said lime and bricks viewed by competent judges, and if by them deemed found, and fit for use, to charge the trustees therewith.  
 R. CARNES.

**EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.**  
 November 7, 1786.

**R**AN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, on the third day of June last, a negro man named **TOM**, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 9 inches high, square made, full faced, of a yellowish complexion, has a scar on the left side of his upper lip, his dress unknown; he was taken from my house in a clandestine manner some years ago by some persons employed for that purpose, from whom he made his escape, and was gone about two years and nine months during which he passed by the name of Thomas Jenfer; the first year he says he lived with John Plummer, in Anne-Arundel county, near Mount Pleasant ferry; the remainder of the time he lived, he says, at a plantation on this side of London town, belonging to Mr. Stewart, from whence he was brought home; he pretends to have a wife at Benjamin Leste's, in Anne Arundel county, whose mother lives at Miss Mary Parker's, in Calvert county, at which place it is imagined he is harboured by the negroes. Any person who takes up the said negro and will bring him home to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, paid by  
**JOSHUA BEALL.**

**EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.**  
 Montgomery county, November 12, 1786.

**R**AN away from the subscriber, on the 11th instant, living within six miles of the court-house, negro **JAMES**, a likely young fellow, about 24 years of age, and about 5 feet 3 or 9 inches high; had on when he went away a light coloured country tanned cloth coat, a dark gray bearskin waistcoat, double breasted, a pair of old corduroy breeches, of a bright shirt, and felt hat. Whoever takes up the said slave and secures him in any goal, so that his master gets him again, shall receive four dollars if ten miles from home, and if twenty or a greater distance the above reward, paid by  
**W. BOWEN.**

**N. B.** All masters of vessels are earnestly requested to have the said negro committed to goal, should he offer to engage on board of their vessel.  
 A. B.

**T**HERE is at Talley's, the plantation of Mr. Ogle, a small handsome black **MARE**, which has a star, and her near hind foot white. The owner is desir'd to pay charges of advertising and take her away.



**T**HERE is at the plantation of Hezekiah Wheeler, living in Piscataway, taken up as a stray, a bay **MARE**, about fourteen hands and an half high, appears to be about nine years old, has no brand, trots and gallops, and has a remarkable white spot on her off flank. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

**A LIST of LETTERS** remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the 6th day of January next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

**JOHN ADDISON**, near Piscataway; Richard Adams, Calvert's manor.  
 Dr. Richard Bulkly, William Begg, William Brown, Susannah Barber, Annapolis; Charles Bennett, near Port-Tobacco, Raphael Boorman, Charles county.  
 Jeremiah T. Chase (3), Samuel Chase (5), Joseph Clarke, James Clary, Annapolis; Thomas Crakels, Port-Tobacco; John Chesley, Calvert county; Richard B. Carmichael, Wye-river; Jeremiah Colson, Caroline county; Henry James Carroll.  
 Mary Dulany, Richard Dallam, Annapolis; Joseph Donnison, St. Mary's county; Richard and Bennett Darnall, Fig-Point; Robert Duncan, Maryland.  
 John Ewing, Annapolis; Peter Emmerlon, Lower-Marlborough.  
 Alexander Ferrar, Alexander Frazier, Calvert county; Ignatius Fenwick Carrollburgh; William Fitzhugh, jun. (2), Patuxent.  
 Mr. Groves, Thomas Grahame, Annapolis; Samuel Galloway (4), West river; William Guyther, St. Mary's county; Adam Gray, Queen-Anne's county; Jeremiah Galvin, Landail Godfrey, Port-Tobacco; Afenath Graham, Lower-Marlborough, Dr. Thomas Gaunt, Calvert county.  
 Clement Hollyday, Stephen Higgington, John Hains, Annapolis; Tice Haman, near Annapolis; Hugh Hopkin, Talbot county; Joseph W. Harrison, Port-Tobacco; Daniel Herrald, Queen's town; Robert Harrison, Cambridge.  
 Thomas Jennings (4), Annapolis; Thomas Jones, Dorchester county; Thomas Johnson, Calvert county.  
 John Kilty, Annapolis; Rev. Jacob Ker, Somerset county; Monsieur Frederic Kalbus, Patuxent; Maurice Kain, Fricks town.  
 David Lucketh, James Lennerd, Port Tobacco, Richard Lee, Charles county; George Laigh, sen. St. Mary's county; Henry Lowes, James Lloyd, Maryland; Richard T. Lowndes, Wye river.  
 John Mercer, John M'Carty, John Morris, Annapolis; Anne Montgomerie, Talbot county; Murray and Kelly, Patuxent; Hugh M'Culloch, Dorchester county.  
 Lewis Noth, Annapolis; Jeremiah Nicols, Chester-town.  
 Mary Pearson, South river; John Page, Kent county.  
 Alexander Runberg, John Marsh Rhodes, Edward Rorer, Annapolis; James Ritchie, Maryland; Jean Roberts, Princess-Anne.  
 Thomas Summers, Thomas Spencer, Annapolis; James Smith, Kent Island; Henry G. Sothoron, St. Mary's county; William Seth, Queen-Anne's county; Thomas Simmons, near Port-Tobacco; William Scott, Calvert county.  
 Raphael Thompson, Charles county.  
 Joseph Williams, John Welsh, Peter White, Annapolis; Joseph Wilkinson (2), Calvert county; Roger Woolford, Little Choptank; Amelia Weems, Patuxent; Alexander White, Benedict; William Wiloughby, Somerset county.

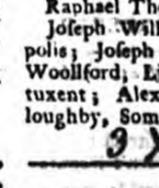
**F. GREEN, D. P. M.**

**T**o be SOLD, by the subscriber, at his dwelling-house, on Thursday the 14th of December next, for cash or tobacco,  
**A PARCEL** of likely country horn slaves, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. Credit will be given, on giving bond upon interest with approved security.  
**JOHN SOMERVELLE.**

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that we intend to take the depositions of witnesses to establish the will of Notley Maddock, late of Charles county, deceased, and to establish our right to lands devised from him, on Monday the twenty-seventh day of November next, at the house of Robert D. Semmes, in Port-Tobacco-town, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.  
**HENRY MADDOCKE,**  
**NOTLEY MADDOCKE.**

Annapolis, November 1, 1786.  
**A**LL persons having claims against Henry Jones, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the subscriber as soon as possible, as he is very desirous of ascertaining the amount, that he may proceed to the sale of the effects of the deceased, for the purpose of discharging all just claims, and all persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make payment.  
**THOMAS HARWOOD,** executor of Henry Jones, deceased.  
 Montgomery county.

**T**HERE is at the plantation of John B. Pearce, near the Sugar-lands, taken up as a stray, a small female **MARE**, about 11 hands high, has a long star in her forehead, branded on the near shoulder S, about four years old, and all four, has a hanging mane and switch tail, trots and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.



**T**o be SOLD, by the subscriber, out of Prince-George's county court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, for ready money, on the 25th of November next, at the dwelling-plantation of Mrs. Mordesai Jacob, the following lands,  
**DARNALL'S GROVE**, containing fifty-six and an half acres; Bowie's Addition, five acres; Widow's Purchase, one hundred and thirty-seven acres; Evan's Range, fifty acres; in the whole two hundred and forty eight and an half acres, late the property of the said Mordesai Jacob, taken in execution and to be sold for the use of Stephen West. On the same day and at the same place, will be exposed to public sale, by virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, out of Prince-George's county court, to me directed, one young negro w man and child, late the property of Benjamin Jacob, taken in execution and to be sold for the use of Stephen West.  
**NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK,** sheriff of Prince-George's county.

**T**o be SOLD, by the subscriber, out of Prince-George's county court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, for ready money, on the 25th of November next, on the premises, within three miles of Piscataway,  
**O**NE undivided moiety of a tract of land, called The East of Edelen's Hog-pen Enlarged, containing one hundred and fifty acres, late the property of Walter Dyer, taken by attachment and condemned for the use of James Mackubin and John Smith.  
**NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK,** sheriff of Prince-George's county.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to petition the general assembly, at the ensuing session, for an act to appropriate so much of the money arising from the rents of the glebe lands of the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster in Anne-Arundel county, as will discharge the arrears due for building the Chapel of Ease in said parish, and for which judgments have been recovered against them in Anne-Arundel county court.  
**VACHEL STEVENS,**  
**JOHN WALKER,**  
**RICHARD JACOB,**  
**WM. PUMPHRY.**

Charles county, October 24, 1786.  
**R**AN away from the subscriber, a tall slim negro named **GEORGE**, about 27 years old; his dress a blue coat and breeches, a shirt and hat, all old, his usual walks were at major Jenifer's quarter, and in that neighbourhood, near Port-Tobacco, but may make for Baltimore, as he once before attempted. Reward for bringing him home fifteen shillings, with an addition of six-pence a mile after the first ten miles.  
**SAM. HANSON.**

Upper-Marlborough, October 29, 1786.  
**S**TRAYED or stolen, from the subscriber, at Upper-Marlborough, on the 16th of September, a likely gray **HORSE**, about fourteen hands and an half high, trots and gallops, neither docked nor branded, the end of his tail is white, which he carries very well, he was shod before a few days before he was missing. Any person that will bring him to me shall receive a reward of three guineas.  
**JOHN HALKERSTON.**

**C**AME to the plantation of Alexander Beall, on Bennett's-Creek, in Montgomery county, a dark bay **MARE**, neither docked nor branded, about eight years old, has a small running in her near ear, and a lump at the root of her off ear, and sundry white spots about her neck and shoulders. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.  
**JOHN HALKERSTON.**

October 12, 1786.  
**Wanted immediately,**  
 As an overseer,  
**A** MAN that is well acquainted with the management of a number of negroes, and understands farming; none need apply that cannot be well recommended; with or without a family will be immaterial; good encouragement will be given to a man that understands his business. Inquire of the Printers.

George town, August 29 1786.  
**T**HE inhabitants of Montgomery county intend to present a petition to the next general assembly, for two inspections of tobacco, at George-town, in the said county.  
**JOHN HALKERSTON.**

Prince-George's county, October 20, 1786.  
 By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, out of Prince-George's county court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, for tobacco, on the 20th day of November next, in Upper Marlborough, at two o'clock in the afternoon,  
**O**NE desk with drawers, two black walnut tables, one half dozen chairs, two feather beds and furniture, one cow and calf, one gray horse, and one lot of ground, lying in Upper Marlborough, No. 39, sixteen perches by ten, part of the estate of the late Hugh Lyon, taken in execution and to be sold for the use of William S. Bowie. On the same day and at the same place, will be exposed to public sale, one negro man, the property of the aforesaid Hugh Lyon, taken in execution and to be sold for the use of John A. Raham.  
**NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK,** sheriff of Prince-George's county.

Prince-George's county, October 20, 1786.  
 By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, out of Prince-George's county court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, for ready money, on the 25th of November next, at the dwelling-plantation of Mrs. Mordesai Jacob, the following lands,  
**DARNALL'S GROVE**, containing fifty-six and an half acres; Bowie's Addition, five acres; Widow's Purchase, one hundred and thirty-seven acres; Evan's Range, fifty acres; in the whole two hundred and forty eight and an half acres, late the property of the said Mordesai Jacob, taken in execution and to be sold for the use of Stephen West. On the same day and at the same place, will be exposed to public sale, by virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, out of Prince-George's county court, to me directed, one young negro w man and child, late the property of Benjamin Jacob, taken in execution and to be sold for the use of Stephen West.  
**NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK,** sheriff of Prince-George's county.

Prince-George's county, October 20, 1786.  
 By virtue of the following writs of *venditioni exponas*, out of Prince-George's county court, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, for ready money, on the 25th of November next, on the premises, within three miles of Piscataway,  
**O**NE undivided moiety of a tract of land, called The East of Edelen's Hog-pen Enlarged, containing one hundred and fifty acres, late the property of Walter Dyer, taken by attachment and condemned for the use of James Mackubin and John Smith.  
**NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK,** sheriff of Prince-George's county.

Prince-George's county, October 20, 1786.  
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**NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK,** sheriff of Prince-George's county.

Upper-Marlborough, October 29, 1786.  
**S**TRAYED or stolen, from the subscriber, at Upper-Marlborough, on the 16th of September, a likely gray **HORSE**, about fourteen hands and an half high, trots and gallops, neither docked nor branded, the end of his tail is white, which he carries very well, he was shod before a few days before he was missing. Any person that will bring him to me shall receive a reward of three guineas.  
**JOHN HALKERSTON.**

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Upper-Marlborough, October 29, 1786.  
**S**TRAYED or stolen, from the subscriber, at Upper-Marlborough, on the 16th of September, a likely gray **HORSE**, about fourteen hands and an half high, trots and gallops, neither docked nor branded, the end of his tail is white, which he carries very well, he was shod before a few days before he was missing. Any person that will bring him to me shall receive a reward of three guineas.  
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**JOHN HALKERSTON.**

Nottingham, Patuxent river, Prince-George's county,  
September 15, 1786.

### PUBLIC SALE,

OF a very valuable estate, by virtue of a deed of trust from Mr. Walter Brooke Cox and Anne his wife, to Fielder Bowie and Anne Cox, executrix of Thomas Smith Cox, bearing date the 9th of May 1786, which said deed of trust was made by the said Mr. Walter Brooke Cox, in consequence of the said Fielder Bowie and Thomas Smith Cox, deceased, having become security for the said Mr. Walter Brooke Cox to Samuel Hughes, Esq; and for which said debt judgment hath been obtained, and execution issued against the principal and his securities, for the payment of which, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 14th of December next, if fair, it not the next fair day, on the premises, for ready money, the following tracts or parcels of land; Orchard, containing 190 acres; Quick Sale, 51; Part of Twiford, containing 108; Part Littleworth, containing 50 acres; and Good Luck, 39 acres; in the whole making 499 acres; all which said lands lieth adjoining to each other, and situate within half a mile of the town of Nottingham, on Patuxent river. This land is very level, and well adapted to corn, wheat, rice, and tobacco, and has the advantage of an extensive range for all kinds of stock, with wood sufficient to support the whole with care. On the premises are, a convenient dwelling house, kitchen, meat house, corn house, three tobacco houses, and two negro quarters, all in but bad repair, two small orchards of excellent fruit; part of this plantation is under good fence. This land will be sold as will best suit, together or separate; the title thereof is indisputable. At the same time and place will be sold, one other tract of land, it is the present residence of Mr. Walter Brooke Cox, containing about 128 acres, on which are, a good and convenient dwelling house, kitchen, quarter, corn house, &c. &c. There is likewise on this tract a great variety of fruits; it is a beautiful situation, and the soil good, and has a never failing spring of good water near the buildings.

And on Monday the 18th of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be sold on the same terms, the following tract of land, in Montgomery county, about 8 miles from Bladensburg, 10 from George-town, and 35 from Baltimore-town, containing 517 acres, on this place is erected a convenient and comfortable dwelling house 38 by 28, with three rooms and a passage below, two rooms above stairs, and brick chimnies, with all necessary outhouses, such as kitchen, negro quarters, stables, and tobacco houses; there are also on this land, about half a mile from the former, a good dwelling house with stone chimnies, and all necessary outhouses; there are a great variety of fruit trees of all kinds on both these tenements; the soil is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, and tobacco, and as it is so conveniently situated to those several capital and improving trading towns, there cannot be a doubt but it will become very valuable in a few years. And also, on Thursday the 14th of December, will be sold to the highest bidder, nineteen valuable country born slaves, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls; also all the horses and cattle, among which are some valuable oxen, and all the plantation utensils. Attendance will be given on the days appointed, by

FIELDER BOWIE,  
ANNE COX, executrix of  
Thomas S. Cox.

9

Annapolis, August 9, 1786.

WHEREAS Mr. Thomas Rutland hath thought proper to publish an advertisement forewarning all persons indebted for dealings at either of his stores in Virginia or Maryland, from paying any money to Mr. John Petty, in behalf of the firm of Yates and Petty, and has assigned for the reason of such publication, that the said Petty had broken the award determined on by gentlemen mutually chosen to adjust their differences, I think it proper to inform the public, that the prohibition of Mr. Rutland is as unjust as his allegation in this respect is without foundation. The supposed breach of the arbitration arises in his opinion, as far as I can conjecture, on the suit commenced by Yates and Petty for the recovery of a very considerable balance due to them from Mr. Rutland, but a little reflection must convince him that his conduct in disposing of a considerable part of his estate, subsequent to the award, rendered this step absolutely necessary, and that Yates and Petty are fully justified in pursuing it, by the terms of the award made by the gentlemen appointed, of which all persons may be fully satisfied by applying at the store of Mr. Petty, in Annapolis. It is with concern that the subscriber finds himself under the necessity of entering into a public altercation respecting his private affairs, but should Mr. Rutland persist in his unjustifiable accusations, a full account of his transactions with and conduct towards Yates and Petty, will enable an impartial public to judge which of the parties has the greatest reason to complain of ill treatment.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of requesting all persons indebted for dealings at the stores (late Mr. Rutland's) in Virginia or Maryland, to make him immediate payment of their respective accounts, or he shall be under the necessity of making use of compulsory measures to recover the same, which will be very disagreeable to their

Most obedient humble servant,  
JOHN PETTY.

12

### To be RENTED,

A VERY good grist-mill with two pair of stones, bolting-clothes, and every thing convenient, with a large meadow, lying on the Head of South river. Any person inclinable to rent may have possession in December.

FRANCIS RAWLINGS.

4

Chester-town, September 5, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly, at their next sitting, to pass an act to confirm and ratify a verbal contract between Isaac Spencer, lately deceased, and the subscriber Benjamin Roberts, relative to a part of a tract of land in Queen Anne's county, called Crompton, and a mill and mill-est thereon, and also to empower the guardian of Isaac Spencer, son and heir of Isaac Spencer, deceased, to appropriate a part of the profits of his estate, to complete the engagements entered into by his aforesaid father.

HANNAH SPENCER,  
BENJAMIN ROBERTS.

OX

IN consequence of an advertisement of mine forewarning all persons indebted at either of my stores in Virginia or Maryland, from settling any of their accounts with Mr. John Petty, that gentleman has been pleased to return for answer, that my prohibition was as unjust as my allegation was without foundation; that it was with concern he found himself under the necessity of entering into a public altercation about his private affairs, and should I persist in my unjustifiable accusations, a full account of my transactions with, and conduct towards, Yates and Petty, would enable an impartial public to judge which of the parties had the greatest reason to complain of ill treatment. I would beg leave to inform the gentleman, that it is as disagreeable to me as it can possibly be to him to appear in the public prints, though, at the same time, very willing to appear any where to justify that conduct which I have and hope ever shall be able to reconcile to my own conscience. As he has now broached the matter, I insist on his laying before the public my conduct to Yates and Petty, and trust I shall be very easily able to confute any untruths he may expect to impose upon the public, by an open and candid definition of the same; that my prohibition is unjust, is an assertion as illiberal as 'tis ungrounded. I hope those gentlemen indebted as before mentioned, will pay no attention to Mr. Petty's request of paying their respective accounts to him, as it will only involve them in law suits, for I am determined to sue every period that has or shall pay any money to Mr. Petty (for dealings at either of my stores previous to the fourth of February) since the public notice I have given.

THOMAS RUTLAND.

Charles county, September 20, 1786.

### FOR SALE,

THE four following tracts of land, lying in Montgomery county, about twenty-five miles from George-town, and twenty from Frederick-town, viz Conclusion and Number One, adjoining tracts, containing three hundred and sixty acres, about one hundred and fifty of which are cleared land under good fences; the improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, barn, &c. and about four hundred bearing fruit trees. Part of Conclusion Increased, containing two hundred and twenty-nine acres, about eighty of which are cleared land, with a small log dwelling house, &c. and a few fruit trees; and part of Rich Land, containing three hundred and nineteen acres of unimproved land; the soil of the whole of these lands is well adapted for corn, wheat, or tobacco. Cash or tobacco will be taken in payment; one fourth to be paid by the first day of March next; three years credit will be given for the other three fourths, on giving bond on interest, with approved security. Any person inclining to purchase may see the land by applying to Mr. Baker Howard, who lives on the first mentioned place.

BENJAMIN REEDER.

OX

Annapolis, July 21, 1786.

### Lands for Sale.

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

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

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

Mr. Richard Hopkins will shew the premises above mentioned; further particulars may be had of the printers, of Messieurs William Patterson and Brothers, Baltimore, or of

JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

### Negro Shoes.

FIVE hundred pairs of the best quality, to be sold, on the lowest terms, by the subscriber, in London-town, who receives hides for tanning as usual.

EDWARD DEFTON.

N. B. They may also be had of Messieurs Absalom Ridgely, William Wilkins, James West, and John Wiseman, in Annapolis.

September 21, 1786.

THIS is to give notice, that sundry of the inhabitants of Montgomery, Frederick, and Washington counties, intend to present a petition to the next general assembly, for one more inspection for tobacco, at George-town, on Patowmack river.

6

George-town, October 17, 1786.

Just arrived, in the Patowmack Planter, from London, and for sale, by the package, and in invoices, from 300l. to 700l. Sterling each,

A LARGE quantity of goods, consisting chiefly of coarse woollens, drabrigs, brown rolls, and other useful articles. Cash, tobacco, wheat, state certificates, or final settlements, will be taken in payment.

FORRIST and STODDER.

OX

Annapolis, September 11, 1786.

### House Building.

WE, the subscribers, will undertake to erect or repair any building, finding materials and labour, or labour only, as may be most agreeable to those who please to employ us; also to design, estimate, measure and survey any building, and make out bills of lanning, &c. &c. in an expeditious and neat manner, and on reasonable terms.

EDWARD VIDLER,  
ROBERT KEY.

October 3, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the general assembly, at their next session, praying that an act may pass, explanatory of that part of the charter of the city of Annapolis which relates to the residence of the electors or free voters thereof.

8 w

### FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

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



RAM 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 jaw, 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 twenty 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.

MR PEALE, ever desirous to please and entertain the public, will make a part of his house a repository for natural curiosities.—I he public, he hopes, will thereby be gratified in the sight of many of the wonderful works of nature which are now collected and but seldom seen. The several articles will be classed and arranged according to their several species; and for the greater ease to the curious, on each piece will be inscribed the place from whence it came, and the name of the donor, unless forbid, with such other information as may be necessary.

Mr. PEALE will most thankfully receive the communications of friends who will favour him with their assistance in this undertaking.

Corner of Lombard and Third streets, Philadelphia.

N. B. All the portraits are now removed into the former exhibition room; and exhibitions of the moving pictures with changeable effects, will only be made for private companies, consisting of twenty or more persons, on previous notice being given.

The gentlemen or ladies of Maryland, who are willing to encourage Mr. Peale in his undertaking to collect and form a repository of natural curiosities, are informed, that Mr. Richmond, of Annapolis will receive for, and forward to Mr. Peale, any thing which may be offered to him for that purpose.

October 28, 1786.

THOMAS COURTNEY REEVES.

WHEREAS a certain William Coher, of Washington county, sold Thomas Courtney Reeves, part of two tracts of land, called Betty's Delight, containing sixty-two acres, and part of a tract called Mistake, containing forty-five acres, lying in Charles county; and the said lands by mistake were conveyed in the name of Thomas Charles Reeves, and since the said William Copher has moved off to Kentucky, but the said deed, for want of the proper name, being defective; this is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly, praying an act may pass to give the same effect to the deed, as if the proper name had been mentioned, and likewise to have the said deed recorded agreeable to law.

THOMAS COURTNEY REEVES.

October 9, 1786.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly for restitution of, or compensation for, that part of my confiscated property which remains unsold.

JOHN SHUTTLEWORTH.

THIS is to give notice, that there are three pieces of cloth in my possession, that was brought to the tanning-mill of Gideon Gary, four or five years ago. The owner or owners are desired to take them away and pay charges.

ELIZABETH GARY.

OX

# MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1786.

BOSTON, October 27.

Extract of a private letter dated Halifax, October 10.

"THE information I have given ought to be kept secret for my sake, and I communicate it in the greatest confidence that it will not be divulged; but depend upon it, troops are pouring into Nova-Scotia and Canada, from home, every day; the posts in the west of the United States are daily fortifying; the garrisons are increased; commissioners from Vermont are, at this moment, in treaty with the British commissioners at Montreal, to bring about a union with the old government: a storm is gathering over your republics, more terrible than they have ever experienced; nay, the thunder is now on the point of breaking upon your heads. God grant that you may get seasonable and authentic intelligence, that you may be prepared to resist the shock!"

NEW-YORK, November 4.

Extract of a letter from captain F. Hutchins, dated Camp at the junction of Wheeling rivulet and the Ohio, October 12, 1786, to his excellency the president of congress.

"The last letter I had the honour of writing to your excellency, was dated the 13th of September, 11 o'clock at night. I am now to inform your excellency, that in the afternoon of the 18th of the same month, when I had progressed almost 43 miles, as I was superintending surveying the eighth range, I received from major Hamtramack, by express, the intelligence respecting the hostile intentions of the Indians, contained in the enclosed papers, No. 1 and 2."

(No. 1.)

Westmoreland, ff.

The deposition of George Brickell, of the county aforesaid, taken the 13th of September, 1786—deposeth and saith, that he left Ottaway river, about 50 miles below the Lower Sandusky, the 5th of this instant, September, that there were 1700 Indian warriors assembled at the Shawanoes towns, and that their number in a short time would be 2000; that their intentions were to strike first the Wheeling settlement and lower down the Ohio; that all the nations were joined and held a treaty on the 5th at Lower Sandusky, which being early in the morning and lasted till after dark; that they had lately brought into the Shawanoes towns 13 or 14 scalps, and four prisoners, two of which were women, whom the Indians burnt before the men's faces; the men were to share the same fate in a few days; that the women's names were Moore, one the wife of captain Moore, the other her daughter; that Samuel Bealer, who had this summer removed to the Indian country from Wheeling settlement, and his family, were all killed; that a captain Caldwell read his papers among the Indians, particularly land warrants, as he told this deponent; that this deponent believes from these and other circumstances, and from the information given him by every person in that country, the whole of the Indian nations are determined to strike in the fall when they get their corn secured, excepting the Complanter, who has refused to join them as yet; that there has been a reinforcement of troops at Detroit this fall, in three vessels, but does not know the number; that one Williams, a half blooded Indian, told this deponent and the others with him, that if the Indians knew they were informed of what was going on they would be killed before they got home; and further this deponent saith not.

Signed, GEORGE BRICKELL.

Sworn and subscribed before GEORGE WALLACE.

Thomas Girty, of Pitt township, who was in company with the before-mentioned George Brickell, deposeth and saith, that the before-mentioned Williams told him that the Indians were going to war; that Williams had this information from one Abraham Kuhn, a white man who is married to an Indian woman, by which means he is made a Wyandott chief; that this deponent went in the council house on the 3d instant, and saw the Indians sitting in council, and upon being informed who this deponent was, they were silent; that this deponent was asked frequently if Hutchins was gone to run the line, which this deponent denied, and was told at the same time that the Indians meant to cut him off and all his men; that the Cherokees and Shawanoes chased Cayasuta, when he went to Mingo town with a speech to the Indians, advising them not to go war against the Americans, and

would have killed him, had he not made his escape, and further this deponent saith not.

Signed THOMAS GIRTY.

Sworn and subscribed before GEORGE WALLACE.

(No. 2.)

Fort-Pitt, September 14, 1786.

A man, who for many reasons wishes his name not to be known, makes the following report:

That he was made prisoner six years ago, by the British and Indians, and has since generally resided in the Indian country; that he left Lower Sandusky the 5th inst. that in the course of last spring the nations on the waters of the south side of Lake Erie on the Miamis and Wabash, held frequent councils amongst themselves, that afterwards some from each of the nations went to the northward to hold a council with the Six Nations; that a great number of chiefs were in council a considerable time at a place to the north of Lake Ontario, that no interpreter or person who understood English, or was not called to this council, was admitted, that the Wyandotts chiefs were there when Mr. Springer (a messenger from captain Hutchins) arrived at the Upper Sandusky, and returned to the Lower Sandusky the day, or the day before, that Mr. Springer set off from Upper Sandusky to go back to captain Hutchins. (Upper Sandusky is distant from the Lower thirty mile.); that seventy warriors of the Six Nations were expected soon after, who, with the chiefs of the Wyandotts, Delawares, &c were to go to the Shawanoes towns, where a large body of Indians were already collected with hostile intentions; the reason of their being already assembled is their having received information that their country is to be surveyed, which they are determined to oppose at all events—this is not only the sentiments of those already assembled, but that of all the young men of the Indian nations, who say that they will put their old men, women and children behind them, and will defend their country to the last extremity;—If they are beaten they will destroy what they cannot carry off, and will remove to the sitting of the sun—they will give up all within the Pennsylvania line, for that they have promised, but no more.—They are determined that the line now cutting by Pennsylvania, shall bound them to the sun-rising, and the Ohio shall be the boundary between them and the Big Kaves. They frequently inquire if captain Hutchins was out, and say, that the moment they hear of his beginning to survey, five hundred men will march from the Shawanoes towns to cut him off—That this will be the case, the informant verily believes, for they seem greatly exasperated, and they are more united and better prepared in all respects for war, than ever they were during the time of his residence amongst them—he adds, that just before he left Lower Sandusky, he was informed that some of the young men intended to kill Mr. Springer, who was then at Upper Sandusky, that he immediately dispatched a man and horse to bring him to where he was, but Springer was gone before the arrival of the man at Upper Sandusky; that he was told, that when the purport of Springer's message was known at the Shawanoes towns, the young men were so angry at it, that they would not suffer their chiefs to hold a council, which is customary when they receive any news of consequence; he further says, that 13 scalps and 4 prisoners were brought into the Shawanoes towns; that two of the prisoners (women) were burned; they were mother and daughter, of the name of Moore; their names were known by papers found with them.

I do certify that the above is a true copy of the intelligence delivered by the above-mentioned person to me.

Signed WILLIAM FERGUSON.

Published by order of Congress, CHARLES THOMSON, sec'ry.

ANNAPOLIS, November 23.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the house of delegates to serve in the present general assembly, viz.

For Kent county, Isaac Perkins, Richard Miller, Josiah Johnson, and Robert Wright, Esquires.

For Calvert county, Michael Tancy, William Fitzhugh, jun. John Grahame, and Thomas Gant, jun. Esquires.

For Prince-George's county, Walter Bowie, Fielder Bowie, Robert Bowie, and George Digges, Esquires.

For Montgomery county, Edward Burgess, Lawrence Oneale, William Holmes, and John Hayman Nicholls, Esquires.

Monday, November 20, 1786.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is not in my power to send you immediately my answer to Mr. Duvall's piece; it is lengthened by colonel Ramsey's publication in the last week's paper, and as you say "that unless you get it some time to day, it will be too late for this week," I must submit to the postponing of it till next.

I am your obedient servant,

DAN. of ST. THO. JENIFER.

To Messieurs F. and S. GREEN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

SOMETIME about the middle of April last, the commissioners for the preservation and sale of confiscated British property presented their accounts, and on Mr. Chase's observing, that the late intendant, Mr. Jenifer, could give information on the subject, the matter was put off until he could attend the board, and a letter was sent to him, with a copy of the charges of commissions on the sales, which I understood were the only objectionable parts. The inquiry was put off from time to time on account of the absence of Mr. Jenifer, or some of the board; at length, Mr. Jenifer, and all the members, being in town, the 18th of July was appointed for the inquiry, and notice thereof given to Mr. Jenifer, and, I believe, to the absent members. Mr. Paca declared, he could not with propriety sit, and captain Kilty informed the board, that he had spoken to Mr. Chase, who said he could not attend, as he was engaged in the chancery court. Under these circumstances, I gave my vote for going into an immediate inquiry; my motives were, that the account had been before the board ever since April, and that I had understood, Mr. Chase, as soon as the chancery court was over, intended to go to the back country for his health. Mr. Paca having withdrawn himself, and major Wright declaring he could not attend for some time if the matter was postponed, it appeared to me, that there was no prospect of having a fuller board. After Mr. Jenifer and Mr. Duvall were heard, something dropped, tending to an immediate determination, which drew from me an objection to its being then determined, as I was not ready to give my opinion, and wished to see the resolution referred to by Mr. Jenifer in the course of the inquiry; on this, an adjournment until the next morning took place. At the particular request of major Wright, I went the next morning earlier than the usual time of meeting, and found him very impatient to get away, as his family were then on board a vessel, waiting for him, to cross the bay; after captain Kilty appeared, major Wright expressed his surprise that the governor did not attend, as he had spoken to him the evening before, and he had his promise to meet early; major Wright being still impatient and uneasy, captain Kilty said, he would go out and look for the governor; he returned without seeing him; soon after his return, I asked the board if I should direct the messenger to go for the governor, which was agreed to; the messenger brought word back, that the governor was with Mr. Jenifer at Mr. Stone's, and would be up immediately, with the resolution before mentioned; the governor not coming so soon as he was expected, major Wright grew more impatient, and said he could not possibly wait longer, and that as there was a board, we might proceed without the governor, as he had notice and did not attend; I told him I wished the governor to be there, he having been present at the inquiry, and that I thought there would be an impropriety in entering upon the business without him; but if the opinion of the board was otherwise, I should be obliged to do it; major Wright did not insist on it, and soon after the governor came in. Having, during the absence of the governor, heard both captain Kilty and major Wright's sentiments, which were for the passage of the account, when the governor asked if the question should be put on the account, I said I was not ready to determine on it, but as I knew both the gentlemen's sentiments respecting it, I did not wish to delay the matter, as it had been delayed too long already, and added, I had not the vanity to think, that if my opinion was against the account, it would have sufficient weight to induce them to change theirs, and though I did not wish to delay the business, yet if the question was put, I must vote against the account, not having made up my mind respecting it. The governor said, he could not think of putting the question, when one of the members had declared he was not ready to determine; major Wright then said, if I asked it, the affair might be put off to a further day, but that he could not himself attend before the 15th of the next month, (about three weeks); I did not

fire it for the reasons before given. After some altercation, the governor put the question, whether the account should be then decided on? I voted against it, and also against its passage.

JAMES BRICE.

Mr. PRINTER,

I WAS present at the debate in the house of delegates, on the 16th, respecting the eligibility of one of the members.

I must confess it appeared to me to be a tedious piece of business, and I was so weary, and so much disgusted, with the observations and reasoning of the member who first addressed the house, that I was on the point of quitting it, when a remark that he made, put me into a train of reflections, which happily lasted till the conclusion of his long unmeaning harangue.

The remark I allude to, was on the division of laws into body and soul, so aptly illustrated by the shell and kernel of a nut.

It brought to my mind, in the first place, an observation frequently to be met with, but which I never before could discover the meaning of, a *fewest nut for the Devil to crack*: The law is indeed a sweet nut, though some skill and discernment are necessary in order to crack it to advantage; this, however, is amply compensated for by the sweetness and largeness of the kernel, which of course falls to the share of the crackers, while the shells are charitably distributed among the bye standers.

How the Devil came to relinquish so lucrative an employment, and how the present possessors came to enjoy it, are points of too much antiquity for me to determine; but, as I take it, that the Devil is not an ass, whatever some people may say, it is probable that he looks forward to a return of his property with good and legal interest for the use of it.

In Shakespeare's play, of Troilus and Cressida, Thersites is introduced in the character of a jester, and compares the heads of Achilles and Ajax to a fatty nut, without a kernel: I could not avoid thinking this in some measure applicable to the gentleman I have already mentioned, who, after infinite labour and toil in cracking his nut, brought forth so very rotten a kernel; and if every nut was of this quality, it would be well, (as Nero wished of the heads of the Roman people) to have them all joined into one, and enclosed in a shell so strong that it might never be cracked again.

We are taught, by Holy Writ, to believe that our souls come into existence with the heavy load of original sin. The souls of many of our laws may emphatically be said to be born in sin, and to grow up in wickedness, and while they continue to exist, there is little probability of their being purified: The chief consolation is, that they are not, like other souls, immortal, but are subject to an entire dissolution and death, which, in many of them, is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

On considering the definition of a soul, we may be led to doubt, whether our constitution is animated by one or not. A soul is a rational spirit; but if such is the spirit of our constitution, it is foully misrepresented by those who have it in charge.

Souls are endued with the faculty of thinking, but it is a faculty which the soul of our constitution (if it has one) will have little occasion to exercise; as, some gentlemen, on a late occasion, have undertaken to think for it:—Whether a soul may be injured by such a liberty, or what action would lie in such a case, I shall leave to the crackers of nuts to determine, though, for my own part, when I had once positively expressed my thoughts, I should not thank any person for thinking or speaking for me.

Spinoza and his followers contend, that the soul is of the same substance with the body; if this opinion is right, our constitution certainly has not a soul; for light differs not more from darkness, than the soul, which has been attributed to it, does from its body.

Notwithstanding these doubts, however, I am inclined to think, that our constitution has a soul of some kind or other, as the framers of it would hardly turn out a body of such magnitude to fight its way without one.

Divines are said to have the cure of souls, which are therefore put under their care and direction; but these powers are trifling if compared with the privileges of those who superintend the soul of our constitution: These gentlemen not only direct its motions, but undertake to change it to any form that may suit their particular views, so that, at one time it shall be the narrow circumscribed soul of a bigot, who will damn a man merely because he is a Quaker, and will not take an oath, and another shall come forth, the soul of generosity itself, liberal as the air, and forfeiting its pretensions, even to common sense, for the benefit of objects the most undeserving.

Cobblers are frequently entitled, *masters of souls*, and probably with justice, whereas political cobblers too often leave their work in a worse condition than they found it.

The Pythagoreans held, that after the separation of the soul it underwent a transmigration, and informed the body of some of the brute creation:—What animal the soul of our constitution would be thrown into on such an event, is a point that I must be excused from delivering my opinion on at present, though I fear the chance would be a bad one.

Philosophers have, in all ages, been puzzled to discover the properties and qualities of souls, and false teachers have, at different times, propagated false notions concerning them. In like manner, it has puzzled many to discover the qualities of the soul of our constitution, and on a late occasion, men, who were by no means philosophers, but the falsest of teachers, have propagated the falsest notions, supported by the falsest arguments, and calculated to produce the most ruinous consequences. If no better definition can be given of the soul of our constitution, I pray, that for its enormous folly, wickedness, iniquity and injustice, it may be everlastingly damned.

RUSTICUS.

November 19, 1786.

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.

"The Cit again, O save me gracious God!  
"What crime of mine could merit such a rod;  
"That all the rage of DULNESS now should be,  
"From this foul BLUNDERER discharged on  
"me!"

OF all the scribblers that ever disgraced the liberty of the press, the Citizen is the most vain, ignorant, and contemptible. All sense of shame, all regard to truth, all respect to the sentiments of his fellow-citizens and the public, is laid aside; and with unwarrantable insolence he takes the liberty to publish whatever he pleases; he conceals himself under a mask, and stabs the reputation, as he would the person, of the Delegate, if he could escape with impunity.

The Delegate heretofore conjectured, that the publications by the Citizen were the joint labours of a little junta in this city, whose united efforts he held in the greatest contempt; he is now satisfied that he was mistaken in this opinion. The young man, who presumptuously offered himself a candidate for Anne Arundel county in opposition to the Delegate, was only the *ostensible* author; he carried the papers to the press, and justly merited every censure that was applied to him. The real author is the mere minion, sycophant, and puff of the young candidate. A brief account of the REAL Citizen may be matter of information to some, and entertainment to others.

On the commencement of the war with Great-Britain troops were raised, and surgeons became necessarily employed. Of the great number required, it was not possible to procure, nor was it expected that every one should be qualified for the profession. Lads were often commissioned without any regard to the competency of their knowledge, and employed in the manual operation of compounding medicines, scraping lint, spreading plasters, and administering the clyster-pipe. In this subordinate station the Citizen made his appearance in the Maryland line. How many years he performed the various duties of surgeon's-mate, cannot be precisely ascertained, but justice requires the admission, that in collecting of rags, scraping lint, spreading plasters, handling the pestle and mortar, and administering the clyster-pipe and syringe, he acquired the reputation of the *LAD of lads*. Unfortunately for the Citizen, in aspiring to the character of a surgeon, he mistook his talents. His intellectual powers were only formed for the menial services of an apothecary's shop, and it was plain to all, and the common topic of conversation of the gentlemen in the hospital department, that he was no more calculated, by nature, for the duties of a surgeon, than a powder-monkey to command a line of battle ship.

When peace took place the Citizen found himself in a very sad plight. Without resources, without knowledge, and without any other reputation than what flowed from his experience and an extensive practice and dexterity in spreading plasters and administering the clyster-pipe (a most unprofitable business in town or country, as every *old woman* could practice in the same line, with as much security to the patient, and success in the operation, as the Citizen), he declined all thoughts of acquiring fame or a fortune as a son of Esculapius. From his pride, arrogance and self-conceit, he suffered many mortifications from lads, who were equal in rank and merit with himself, but whom, from his vanity, he affected to consider and treat as his inferiors. A disaster which happened to the Citizen, in spite of every prudent precaution, confirmed his resolution of attempting some other means to obtain a living. A captive British soldier, smarting with his wounds, to whom the Citizen was administering the warm and cordial potion, returned the whole contents, with certain additions, without the least respect, full into the face and bosom of his friendly operator. The hapless youth from this unfortunate accident insensibly got a contraction of his muscles, and the idea of his misfortune has made so strong an impression on his nerves, that he ever since appears as if his sense of smelling was continually offended. What adds to the Citizen's distress, and makes his case pitiful, wondrous pitiful, and fills up the measure of his calamity, and excites the compassion of the Delegate, is the remark of his companions, that *even in his smiles*, and when he wishes most to please and captivate the fair, he cannot, with all his philosophy, *obliterate from his memory* the unlucky accident, and his muscles and nostrils suffer the same contractions and contortions as at the moment of the disaster.

When the Citizen laid down the pestle and mortar and quitted the difficult study of Galen and Hypo-

crates, his evil genius inspired him with ambition to follow the law. What proficiency he has made in this study, the young candidate, his patron and teacher, only can determine; but it requires little depth of legal abilities to predict, that he will never acquire any degree of eminence in the profession; and the Delegate believes, that he is better qualified to give a clyster to a patient, than advice to a client.

The Citizen finding that he had neither talents for physic or law, commences author, and as a specimen of his genius and abilities, he composed and set to music a song on the military exploits and achievements of our American heroes. This ditty was the lowest insipidity of the most vile and execrable composition. But this quondam surgeon's-mate, then lawyer and now author, can sing this very song. Good luck! Good luck! how he can sing it! His enemies (for with all his virtues he has some) pretend to discover some few defects in his performance. Their envy and malice prompts them to say, that he snuffles and wheezes, and makes such wry faces at the company, that his chaunting has the same effect on some of his fair audience, as when the bag-pipe sings in the nose, and they cannot contain for affection. His friends on the contrary are in raptures with his voice, and say the world cannot produce an opera singer to compare with the Citizen, when he exerts his utmost powers.

The Citizen's next exhibition of authorship was an answer to a celebrated performance wrote and printed in Carolina against the establishment of the society of the Cincinnati. Nothing can mark the vanity and ignorance of the Citizen in stronger colours, than his impertinence and audacity in publishing his nonsensical effusions as a reply to such a masterly production. The citizens of the United States were thoroughly convinced of the dangerous tendency of the intitution, as it was originally framed, and the society themselves were fully persuaded, that the liberties of America might hereafter be affected, if not endangered by it, and therefore they changed and altered those articles which were most obnoxious to their countrymen. The Citizen's remarks were too despicable to engage the notice of the able pen which wrote the pamphlet; and our author, not only failed in his vain attempt to acquire a literary reputation, but he was much disappointed in the sale of his performance, the profits not defraying the expence of publication.

The history of the last session of assembly was the next essay of his genius. Ignorant of the principles of our constitution, unacquainted with the exclusive rights and authority of the different branches of the legislature, without capacity to discover the principles of action, and the objects and views of the principal characters, and wanting that candour and love of truth which every historian should possess, his narrative is imperfect and false, and his remarks and reasoning the vilest jargon that ever disgraced the press. A return of the money paid for this car-penny work can be obtained on application to any justice of the peace; and the fraud practised on the public may be punished on an indictment against the Citizen for an impostor and cheat. The Citizen stipulated to furnish the purchasers of his work with information and improvement, and deceiving them in both, he cannot be entitled to *something for nothing*.

The Citizen's next attempt at authorship was his publications against the Delegate. Prodigious things, if we believe him, have been wrought by the magic of his pen. He enlightened the citizens of Annapolis, and they rejected the Delegate as an elector for the city; he enlightened the electors of the senate, and they rejected the Delegate as a senator. Had the Citizen, indeed, exerted his *authorship* and not his *authorship*, and published to the world that he had exercised the clyster-pipe upon the citizens, and upon the electors of the senate, he might have been believed, for this was within the compass of his acknowledged talents; but for this insignificant wretch to gig it about and wriggle as he does, and to cry out *buzza*, I enlightened the citizens, I enlightened the electors of the senate with my masterly pen, I gave them information and improved their brains, I cracked their noddles and poured light and knowledge into their skulls; such bouncing, and cracking, and boasting, can never obtain credit, nor be considered in any other light than the mere brayings of an ass.

The Delegate, says the Citizen, is beset with men without intrinsic merit, and by others who would sacrifice this country to their own interest; and thence he concludes the Delegate to be a *prostituted character*. The Citizen cannot mean by these assertions to asperse the Delegate's reputation. His only object is to lay open and display his own heart, and to let mankind see that there is nothing there to operate as a check upon its natural depravity. The Citizen, indeed, might have saved himself this trouble, for nature having given him a soul capable of extreme baseness, in compassion to the human race, bestowed on him a form, figure and features, correspondent to his mind, that every one, warned by these external marks of a desperate and abandoned spirit, might be on their guard against malice, treachery and falsehood.

The Citizen has asserted, that the Annapolitans first exercised the virtue of denying the Delegate that testimony which every one ought to expect from the immediate witnesses of his conduct. In all his publications he has impudently endeavoured to impress

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the public with an opinion, that the city had the strongest objections to the Delegate's public character, and had therefore withdrawn their confidence from him. If these assertions had the least foundation in truth, and the citizens had taken any exceptions to the Delegate's conduct, it must have been for sentiments and measures adopted and maintained while their representative, before the close of the last session of assembly, because, since that period, he has acted in no other public character, connected with them, than as recorder of the city; and that he did his duty in that station, the address of the corporation would establish beyond all contradiction. Detected and exposed in a thousand falsehoods, the Citizen will neither reform or retract. After the last session, an address, signed by almost all the principal characters in the city, was presented to the Delegate. In this address the citizens were pleased to say, that "gratitude for great and essential public services, invariably warms the bosom of every citizen, to whom the rights of mankind, and the happiness of his country, is dear. It is by this sentiment we are actuated, when we make you our sincerest acknowledgments for the zeal, fidelity and attachment, to our interests, which you have lately exhibited in your just opposition to the proposal for removing the seat of government to Baltimore-town; a measure, in the event of which, not only this city, but the whole community, were deeply concerned. Had the attempt succeeded, its injurious consequences would have fallen particularly heavy upon us. The state at large would have been less immediately affected: Your unwearied efforts, therefore, to prevent the success of that attempt, demand the peculiar approbation, the warmest thanks, of your constituents. But while we thus declare the approving sentiments we entertain as to part of your public conduct, we cannot help testifying our high sense of your ability, integrity and unremitted attention, on all occasions, to our advantage, and the prosperity and welfare of the whole state, in discharge of your important trust." As long as this testimonial of approbation, gratitude and affection, remains, or is remembered, the Citizen must stand recorded as a wanton calumniator, not only of the delegate, but of the citizens of Annapolis.

The Citizen, says that the Delegate, is become a political cypher, and is sinking into contempt. He mistakes the case. He ought to say, that his young patron and idol has become a political cypher; and he himself the contempt of the public. The Citizen says, that his pen first taught the Delegate a proper sense of his situation. He again mistakes the case. He ought to correct this error, and say, that his scribbling has opened the eyes of his companion and idol, discovered the ridiculous figure he has made on the political theatre, and the imbecility of the Citizen's friendship and assistance. The Citizen advises the delegate to retire from public life. The Delegate cannot oblige him. The public voice of his country has placed him in a public station, and commands his services; and the late decision of the house of delegates has enforced the public voice, and their commands.

The Delegate would not be ungrateful, and therefore will give advice in return. He advises the Citizen to take a candid review of himself and his merits, and to form a just idea and estimate of his capacity and talents. He seriously recommends to the Citizen to consult his natural bent, inclination, and real abilities, and not to aim at professions for which he never was designed. A Jack of all trades is good at none. Nature has sufficiently marked out to every one the profession or occupation she designs, by giving a peculiar bent and inclination, and suitable powers. It is clear the Citizen was never made for a doctor, or lawyer, or author. The Delegate now appeals to the candour of the Citizen, and asks him, upon a fair examination of himself, what line of profession or business he really thinks he was meant and calculated for by nature?—A FIDDLER says the Citizen.—Agreed says the Delegate.—And to let the Citizen see that the Delegate's resentment no longer exists, he will exert his influence with the managers of the Annapolitan assemblies, to give him the first seat in the music gallery. There his merit will be felt and acknowledged, and the only question with his admirers will be, whether the Citizen has more skill and judgment in exercising the clyster-pipe, or in scraping of cat-gut.

"Now by my soul it makes me blush to know,  
My spirits could descend to such a foe;  
Whatever cause the vengeance might provoke,  
It seems rank cowardice to give the stroke."  
A DELEGATE.

Annapolis, 20th Nov. 1786.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Jacob Green, living in Prince-George's county, a small MARE, about twelve hands high, branded on the near side C. The owner may have her again, on proving property and paying charges.



TAKEN up as a stray, by Thomas Bicknell, living near the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, a brown MARE, about thirteen hands and an half high, seven years old, has a star in her forehead, neither docked nor branded, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, November 25, 1786.  
Will be SOLD, on Monday the 12th of December next, at the dwelling house of Henry Jones, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, on Patuxent, about three miles from Queen-Anne, for the purpose of paying his debts;

SUNDRY articles of household furniture, some cattle and horses, and several valuable country born negroes. The terms of sale will be made known on that day, and begin at 10 o'clock.  
THOMAS HARWOOD, executor of Henry Jones.

Upper Marlborough, November 16, 1786.  
ALL persons who have claims of any kind against the estate of Henry King, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are desired to furnish their respective demands, properly authenticated, to Mr. Elias Tucker, at the register's office, in Upper Marlborough, in the county aforesaid, as soon as they conveniently can, he being authorized to settle and adjust the estate of the deceased. It being the wish of the subscriber to close the administration as soon as possible, and satisfy the claims of creditors, it is hoped they will be speedy in their application.  
ROBERT SIM, administrator.

P. S. All persons indebted to the deceased are also requested to call on Mr. Elias Tucker, without delay, to settle and pay off the demands against them, as the situation of Henry King's affairs will not admit of long indulgence.  
R. S. adm.

November 5, 1786.  
THE subscribers, being the only surviving trustees for the charity school, and the several tracts of land thereto belonging, in Talbot county, give notice, that they intend to apply to the next general assembly, for leave to vest in the commissioners of the poor house of the same county, the value of the said charity school, and of the lands above mentioned.  
MATTHEW VILGHMAN,  
JOHN GORDON.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 18th of November, 1786, a certain MICHAEL MORGAN, who says he belongs to captain — years, of Bush town, in Harford county, Maryland. His matter is desired to come and take him away and pay charges.  
DAVID STEUART, the sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

Annapolis, 15th Nov. 1786.  
Just imported in the ship Washington, capt Chapman, from London, and to be sold on the most reasonable terms by Ridgely and Evans at their store situated on Corn-hill-street, near the Dock, for cash or good bills of exchange on Messrs. Wallace, Johnson and Muir, London.

AN assortment of goods suitable to the season, among which are, superfine, second, and coarse cloths, double milled drab, bearskins, halibut skins, knapt frize, peminstones, negro cottons, linseys, green baize, great coats, pea jackets, trousers, green blue and mottled rags, rose and striped blankets, calimancoes, durants, tammies, camblets, yard wide figured stuffs, crapes, serge denim, silk and stuff quite petticoats, corduroys, sattinet, satin beaver, fuffians, plain and striped velvets, mens and womens worsted and yarn stockings, mitted gloves, sailors caps, and a great many other articles not enumerated.

RIDGELY and EVANS,  
P. S. We desire that all those who are indebted to us will be pleased to settle up their last year's accounts, that we may be enabled to make good our remittances.  
R. and E.

Charles county, October 11, 1786.  
WHEREAS a certain William Courtney Reeves, of Washington county, sold Thomas Courtney Reeves, part of two tracts of land, called Betsey's Delight, containing sixty-two acres, and part of a tract called Mistake, containing forty-five acres, lying in Charles county; and the said lands by mistake were conveyed in the name of Thomas Charles Reeves, and since the said William Copher has moved off to Kentucky, but the said deed, for want of the proper name, being defective; this is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly, praying an act may pass to give the same effect to the deed, as if the proper name had been mentioned and likewise to have the said deed recorded agreeable to law.  
THOMAS COURTNEY REEVES.

St. Mary's county, October 25, 1786.  
To be SOLD by the subscriber, at his dwelling house, on Thursday the 24th of December next, for cash or tobacco,

A PARCEL of likely country born slaves, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. Credit will be given, on giving bond upon interest with approved security.  
JOHN SOMERVELLE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we intend to take the depositions of witnesses to establish the will of Notley Maddox, late of Charles county, deceased, and to establish our right to lands devised from him, on Monday the twenty-seventh day of November next, at the house of Robert D. Semmes, in Port-Tobacco-town, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.  
HENRY MADDOCKE,  
NOTLEY MADDOCKE.

Annapolis, November 1, 1786.  
ALL persons having claims against Henry Jones, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the subscriber as soon as possible, as he is very desirous of ascertaining the amount, that he may proceed to the sale of the effects of the deceased, for the purpose of discharging all just claims, and all persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make payment.  
THOMAS HARWOOD, executor of Henry Jones, deceased.

November 24, 1786.  
To be SOLD, for final settlement certificate, FOUR hundred and twenty acres of uncultivated land, lying within two miles of a market town, in this state. For further particulars enquire of the printers.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.  
Philadelphia, November 21, 1786.  
The counting-house of the subscriber, on Market-street, near M'Glenachan's wharf, was broke open last night, and the undermentioned NOTES taken out, with sundry other papers:

SECOND BILLS of EXCHANGE, PROTESTED BILLS, &c.  
As they can be of no use to the robbers, it is expected they will throw them away. Should any person find them he shall be entitled to the above reward; but should they be offered for sale, it is expected they will be stopped, and notice given to WILLIAM BELL.

1785.	Montgomery and Caldwell's note to William Keith, at 4 months.	174 17 5
Oct. 23.	James Gibbon's draught on J. and C. Hart, in favour of S. Hawkins.	— — —
May 28.	John Thornberg's note to John Cockshot, at 90 days.	280 0 0
Dec. 27.	John Little's on Michael Gratz, in favour of Thomas Irvin.	37 10 0
May 11.	Matthias blough to William Bell, 60 days.	186 4 0
Feb. 18.	Ditto ditto, William Nichols, 60 days.	250 6 0
August 23.	William Greer to William Bell, at 3 months.	53 12 10
Dec. 21.	William Montgomery to William Bell, 6 months.	30 15 0
1786.	John Earle to William Bell, 2 months.	140 0 0
February 6.	Martin M'Dermott to ditto, 31 days.	15 0 0
January 2.	Thomas Fruxton on Benjamin Hawkins, 18 months.	160 1 0
June 13.	M'Glenachan and P. Moore's draught on Crockett's and Harris, at 30 days.	196 0 0
— 15.	Charles Drum to William Bell, at 40 days.	9 15 0
July 29.	Andrew Uhler, four notes, 20, 30, 40, and 50 day.	31 8 10
Sept. 13.	Margaret York's receipt for King and Lowrey's receipt for	30 0 0
May 24.	— 18.	32 10 0
— 18.	Thomas Denton to William Bell, 3 months.	50 7 9 1/2
August 23.	James Beard to Samuel Nichols, 3 months.	37 10 0
April 8.	Francis Allison, on Allison M'Knight, and Co. accepted, 4th August, payable at 90 day, for Virginia currency.	450 0 0
Sept. 25.	Timothy Hurst on John Supple, at 2 months.	9 0 0
Oct. 16.	William Price, and Co. in favour of William Bell, on Nabro Frazier, at two months.	20 2 10
Sept. 4.	Richard Soderstrom to Thomas Fitzsimons, at twelve months with interest	242 5 0
—	Richard Butler on John Nicholson,	375 0 0
Oct. 27.	Jacob Baker to William Bell, 45 days.	141 7 2
25.	Samuel Meredith to William Bell, 90 days.	150 0 0
23.	Charles Syng, and Co. ditto, 10 days.	33 8 0
26.	Thomas Lea to ditto, 6 months.	67 15 0
29.	Stewart & Plunket's draught on Conynham, Nesbit, and Co. in favour of Walter Roe, at 45 days, accepted 1st November.	300 0 0
Nov. 2.	William Bradford's order on Isaac Lloyd or Thomas Canby, in favour of William King, accepted by Thomas Canby, 8th November.	39 0 0
Oct. 27.	John Fromberger in favour of William Bell, 45 days.	525 0 0
5.	William and John Smith's draught, in favour of Benjamin Stoddart, on Robert Morris, at 30 days, accepted 30th October.	374 3 6
—	Blair M'Glenachan, on Arthur St. Clair, and Co. in favour of William Bell,	60 0 0
—	Payment of the above bills and notes is stopped.	—

Just imported in the ship Washington, captain Chapman, from London, and now opening at the subscriber's store, on the Dock,

A VERY general assortment of fall and winter goods, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash, or bills on London.  
JAMES MACKUBIN.

November 15, 1786.  
Just imported in the ship Washington, captain William Chapman, from London, and now opening at the subscriber's store, in Annapolis.

AN assortment of goods, consisting of a great variety of articles suitable to the season, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for ready money. He has also for sale, all kinds of wet goods as usual, among which is some most excellent Barbados wine spirit.  
WILLIAM WALKINS.

Newburgh, Patuxent river, Prince-George's county,  
September 15, 1786.

### PUBLIC SALE,

OF a very valuable estate, by virtue of a deed of trust from Mr. Walter Brooke Cox and Anne his wife, to Fielder Bowie and Anne Cox, executrix of Thomas Smith Cox, bearing date the 9th of May 1786, which said deed of trust was made by the said Mr. Walter Brooke Cox, in consequence of the said Fielder Bowie and Thomas Smith Cox, deceased, having become security for the said Mr. Walter Brooke Cox to Samuel Hughes, Esq; and for which said debt judgment hath been obtained, and execution issued against the principal and his securities, for the payment of which, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 14th of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises, for ready money, the following tracts or parcels of land; Orchard, containing 190 acres; Quick Sale, 52; Part of Twisford, containing 108; Part Littleworth, containing 20 acres; and Good Luck, 39 acres; in the whole making 499 acres; all which said lands lieh adjoining to each other, and situate within half a mile of the town of Nottingham, on Patuxent river. This land is very level, and well adapted to corn, wheat, rye, and tobacco, and has the advantage of an extensive range for all kinds of stock, with wood sufficient to support the whole with care. On the premises are, a convenient dwelling-house, kitchen, meat house, corn house, three tobacco houses, and two negro quarters, all in but bad repair, two small orchards of excellent fruit; part of this plantation is under good fence. This land will be sold as will best suit, together or separate; the title thereof is indisputable. At the same time and place will be sold, one other tract of land, it is the present residence of Mr. Walter Brooke Cox, containing about 128 acres, on which are, a good and convenient dwelling house, kitchen, quarter, corn house, &c. &c. There is likewise on this tract a great variety of fruits; it is a beautiful situation, and the soil good, and has a never failing spring of good water near the buildings.

And on Monday the 18th of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be sold on the same terms, the following tract of land, in Montgomery county, about 2 miles from Bladensburg, 10 from Georgetown, and 35 from Baltimore-town, containing 577 acres, on this place is erected a convenient and comfortable dwelling house 38 by 28, with three rooms and a passage below, two rooms above stairs, and brick chimnies, with all necessary outhouses, such as kitchen, negro quarters, stables, and tobacco houses; there are also on this land, about half a mile from the former, a good dwelling house with stone chimnies, and all necessary outhouses; there are a great variety of fruit trees of all kinds on both these tenements; the soil is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, and tobacco, and as it is so conveniently situated to those several capital and improving trading towns, there cannot be a doubt but it will become very valuable in a few years. And also, on Thursday the 14th of December, will be sold to the highest bidder, nineteen valuable country born slaves, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls; also all the horses and cattle, among which are some valuable oxen, and all the plantation utensils. Attendance will be given on the days appointed, by

FIELDER BOWIE,  
ANNE COX, executrix of  
Thomas S. Cox.

10

Annapolis, August 9, 1786.

WHEREAS Mr. Thomas Rutland hath thought proper to publish an advertisement forewarning all persons indebted for dealings at either of his stores in Virginia or Maryland, from paying any money to Mr. John Petty, in behalf of the firm of Yates and Petty, and has assigned for the reason of such publication, that the said Petty had broken the award determined on by gentlemen mutually chosen to adjust their differences, I think it proper to inform the public, that the prohibition of Mr. Rutland is as unjust as his allegation in this respect is without foundation. The supposed breach of the arbitration arises in his opinion, as far as I can conjecture, on the suit commenced by Yates and Petty for the recovery of a very considerable balance due to them from Mr. Rutland, but a little reflection must convince him that his conduct in disposing of a considerable part of his estate, subsequent to the award, rendered this step absolutely necessary, and that Yates and Petty are fully justified in pursuing it, by the terms of the award made by the gentlemen appointed, of which all persons may be fully satisfied by applying at the store of Mr. Petty, in Annapolis. It is with concern that the subscriber finds himself under the necessity of entering into a public altercation respecting his private affairs, but should Mr. Rutland persist in his unjustifiable accusations, a full account of his transactions with and conduct towards Yates and Petty, will enable an impartial public to judge which of the parties has the greatest reason to complain of ill treatment.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of requesting all persons indebted for dealings at the store (late Mr. Rutland's) in Virginia or Maryland, to make him immediate payment of their respective accounts, or he shall be under the necessity of making use of compulsory measures to recover the same, which will be very disagreeable to their

Most obedient humble servant,  
JOHN PETTY.

13

### To be RENTED,

A VERY good grist-mill with two pair of stones, bolting-clothes, and every thing convenient, with a large meadow, lying on the Head of South river. Any person inclinable to rent may have possession in December.

FRANCIS RAWLINGS.

THE debtors to the estate of the reverend William Hanna, late of Anne-Arundel county, are informed, that unless they speedily settle their respective accounts, suits will be commenced against them without respect to persons, or further notice.

SARAH HANNA, administratrix.



STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living near Annapolis, on the Thursday night of the Annapolis races 1785, a dark bay HORSE, four years old, neither docked, branded or broke, but is very gentle, about thirteen hands one inch high, is a natural pacer, the hair of his tail had been cut and almost grown out again; he had also been cut, and was not quite well when he went away; he had been staked, and has a remarkable scar on his near brislet where the girl goes round. Whoever brings the said horse to me, or gives me information to that I get him again, shall receive forty shillings reward, paid by

BALDWIN LUSBY.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.  
November 2, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber, living near the Head of South river, on the 19th of September, a dark mulatto man named PARAWAY, twenty-four years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, straight nose, and of a middle size, has a black mole on his upper lip, thick legs, and his great toes considerably longer than the rest, and stammers in his speech if hastily spoken to; had on when he made his escape, a white cotton jacket, orange shirt and trousers, but has since taken other cloaths with him, which I cannot describe. Whoever takes up and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive, if twenty miles from home four dollars, if thirty miles six dollars, and if out of the state the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by

ELIZABETH HALL.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly for an act to confirm my right to part of a tract of land, called Beall's Goodwill, the late property of Henry Hunter, deceased, which he devised to be sold.

THOMAS MORTON.

A few Copies of the  
**L A W S**  
Of the last Session,  
And  
The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS  
Of both Houses,  
To be sold at the Printing-  
Office. 15X

IN consequence of an advertisement of mine forewarning all persons, indebted at either of my stores in Virginia or Maryland, from settling any of their accounts with Mr. John Petty, that gentleman has been pleased to return for answer, that my prohibition was as unjust as my allegation was without foundation; that it was with concern he found himself under the necessity of entering into a public altercation about his private affairs, and should I persist in my unjustifiable accusations, a full account of my transactions with, and conduct towards, Yates and Petty, would enable an impartial public to judge which of the parties had the greatest reason to complain of ill treatment. I would beg leave to inform the gentleman, that it is as disagreeable to me as it can possibly be to him to appear in the public prints, though, at the same time, very willing to appear any where to justify that conduct which I have and hope ever shall be able to reconcile to my own conscience. As he has now broached the matter, I insist on his laying before the public my conduct to Yates and Petty, and trust I shall be very easily able to confute any untruths he may expect to impose upon the public, by an open and candid definition of the same; that my prohibition is unjust, is an assertion as illiberal as 'tis ungrounded. I hope those gentlemen indebted as before mentioned, will pay no attention to Mr. Petty's request of paying their respecting accounts to him, as it will only involve them in law suits, for I am determined to sue every person that has or shall pay any money to Mr. Petty (for dealings at either of my stores previous to the fourth of February) since the public notice I have given.

THOMAS RUTLAND.

### Negro Shoes.

FIVE hundred pairs of the best quality, to be sold, on the lowest terms, by the subscriber, in London-town, who receives hides for tanning as usual.

EDWARD SEFTON.

N. B. They may also be had of Messieurs Abalom Ridgely, William Wilkins, James Well, and John Wiseman, in Annapolis.

September 22, 1786.

THIS is to give notice, that sundry of the inhabitants of Montgomery, Frederick, and Washington counties, intend to present a petition to the next general assembly, for one more inspection for tobacco, at George-town, on Patowmack river.

Annapolis, July 22, 1786.

### Lands for Sale.

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

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

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

Mr. Richard Hopkins will show the premises above mentioned; further particulars may be had of the printers, of Messieurs William Patterson and brothers, Baltimore, or of

JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

Annapolis, September 11, 1786.

### House Building.

WE, the subscribers, will undertake to erect or repair any building, finding materials and labour, or labour only, as may be most agreeable to those who please to employ us; also to design, estimate, measure and survey any building, and make out bills of scantling, &c. &c. in an expeditious and neat manner, and on reasonable terms.

EDWARD VIDLER,  
ROBERT KEY.

October 3, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the general assembly, at their next session, praying that an act may pass, explanatory of that part of the charter of the city of Annapolis which relates to the residence of the electors or free voters thereof. 68w

### 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 reason 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 Nortley Young, Esq; on Patowmack, I apprehend he is lurking about in that neighbourhood. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that his master may get him again, shall receive if above ten miles from home thirty shillings, if out of the county forty shillings, and if out of the state the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

WILLIAM BOWIE, jr.

MR. PEALE, ever desirous to please and entertain the public, will make a part of his house a repository for natural curiosities.—The public, he hopes, will thereby be gratified in the sight of many of the wonderful works of nature which are now closeted and but seldom seen. The several articles will be classed and arranged according to their several species; and for the greater ease to the curious, on each piece will be inscribed the place from whence it came, and the name of the donor, unless forbid, with such other information as may be necessary.

Mr. PEALE will most thankfully receive the communications of friends who will favour him with their assistance in this undertaking.

Corner of Lombard and Third streets, Philadelphia. N. B. All the portraits are now removed into the former exhibition room; and exhibitions of the moving pictures with changeable effects, will only be made for private companies, consisting of twenty or more persons, on previous notice being given.

The gentlemen or ladies of Maryland, who are willing to encourage Mr. Peale in his undertaking to collect and form a repository of natural curiosities, are informed, that Mr. Richmond, of Annapolis will receive for, and forward to Mr. Peale, any thing which may be offered to him for that purpose.

October 28, 1786.



CAME to the plantation of Alexander Beall, on Bennett's-Creek, in Montgomery county, a dark bay MARK, neither docked nor branded, about eight years old, has a small running in her near ear, and a lump at the root of her off ear, and sundry white spots about her neck and shoulders. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, NOVEMBER 30, 1786.

To GABRIEL DUVAL, Esquire.

S I R,

If you can ever so far beguile mankind, as to receive your assertion for proof of the fact asserted, you will be a dangerous adversary indeed. Nothing will be too absurd, nothing be too base to be charged upon any citizen who presumes to speak with freedom of the conduct of yourself, and those with whom you are connected; but although you have for the purpose of making an attack on me been selected as the most likely of my enemies to gain credit with the public, and have shewn yourself to be as much above all scruples as your most sanguine friends could have wished; yet your last performance betrays a consciousness of apprehension that the attempt to bear down truth and justice, is too much for even your talents for disguise; and that instead of injuring me by straining that credit which you have gained by a smooth external appearance and cautious deportment, rather than by real merit, you have not only failed in the object intended to be accomplished, but have so fully proved what your real character is, that you will never hereafter be able to do harm to any other citizen. To a man of your disposition, this situation must be distressing in the extreme; not less so, than that of the hungry deprived of food or the thirsty of drink.

Your exordium is certainly one of the most finished pieces of composition that ever graced a news-paper, and contains sentiments so very excellent, that it would seem like the effect of envy, were I not to remark upon the most striking of them.

To speak or write truly in private or public manner respecting public transactions has generally been thought, not only allowable, but the right of every free citizen.

According to your refined ideas of propriety, it is ungentlemanly and dishonourable to write a letter to a correspondent upon public transactions; because the press is open.—So that no man who does not incline to enter into a news-paper controversy, has a right to say or write a word on public transactions: This discovery deserves to be remembered by all those who act improperly in public character, as a certain specific against the complaints of such of their countrymen who will not commit themselves to public altercation, wherein they will offend men, who never forgive the injury done to themselves and the public, by an attempt to correct their errors. And of course will have a load of the most foul calumny which provoked malice never fails to bestow.

After stating the transaction to be public, you suggest, that the letter, respecting it, was wrote to injure private character and reputation; by which I presume is meant, that as some of the commissioners, at the time of their account being examined, had sealed to hold any public character—that they were to be considered as private men. And any thing said of their transactions when public men was improper after they had become private men; this idea is also new; and if adopted will be an excellent shield to all public defaulters, who resign their employments before an examination of their conduct can be had, and before their accounts, and transactions are even stated for inquiry. And any man who attempts to promote the inquiry, may according to your rule of rights, be justly charged with a wanton attack on private reputation.

Another idea is imputed which seems to be your favourite. That a writer is severe in proportion to the coarseness of his language, and the violence of his abuse: These are the true strings which you believe penetrate your adversary deeply; and all things not grossly rude are mere glimmers of wit. This impression you have received so strongly, that you suppose it impossible that the stings in your first publication were not felt by me. While I, viewing things according to the mode heretofore established, could not help considering your performance, as extremely offensive to sentiment and decency, without the smallest spice of true wit, or genuine satire; and being conscious of the rectitude and propriety of my conduct, I stated the circumstances which gave rise to the letter complained of, and proved beyond contradiction that the facts mentioned in it were true; and these you have not ventured to deny; but combat only the parts of my letter which may properly be called matters of opinion. Namely the objections to the commissioners accounts. These still remain subjects of discussion. And notwithstanding the perplexity in which you have attempted to involve them, by your last publication, I have no doubt, but a proper examination will shew, that the opinion I have given, that your account was a most extraordinary one, is as just as the fact is true, that

a thin council gave you an order for the amount of it.

The first question between us is, whether the commissioners can legally, or justly claim a commission of two and an half per cent. specie on the first and second sales of property, where resales have been made under the authority of the legislature. The quantum charged is immaterial in the discussion of the question. To decide properly upon the question, two inquiries are necessary; first, what was the intention of the legislature as to the reward for the services of the commissioners?—Second, if any case has happened not foreseen by the legislature; and if so, what is just and right in such case? It is acknowledged by you, that certain duties were enjoined by the legislature to be performed by the commissioners. To sell the property in convenient lots, or parcels,—to receive and pay the money where sales were directed for ready money;—and where on credit to take bonds with good security, and to lodge the bonds in the treasury as soon thereafter as possible.—The legislature gave a reward of two and an half per cent. on the amount of the sales, payable in wheat at seven shillings and six-pence per bushel, or red money at par, (worth about one and an half per cent. specie), on these services being performed. The commissioners under the laws enjoining these duties and stipulating this reward, make sales to a considerable amount, and do not take bonds as enjoined by law. And they also make sales to a considerable amount and take bonds for property purchased by persons who allege they were deceived in their purchases. The legislature directs an officer who superintended the state finances, to inquire into the sales where bonds had not been given, and also into the circumstances of the sales complained of, where bonds had been given. And to set the sales aside under particular circumstances. And that where sales are set aside the commissioners shall resell the property. Property which never has been sold is, by the same legislature, also ordered to be sold by the intendant of finance, and he is allowed one and an half per cent. commission only—resales are ordered by the intendant. Was it the intention of the legislature to give the commissioners two and an half per cent. specie, both on the first and second sales? You maintain the affirmative, and therefore ought to prove it. I called upon you to shew, by what law it was you charged this commission, and stated, that the act for consolidating the funds, &c. and for vesting the intendant with powers to order a resale of Nanticoke manor lands, gave you no commission on the resales. This argument you say scarcely deserves to be considered, and observe that the two and an half per cent. commission was given by an act passed in January 1782, and is never afterwards mentioned in any act directing a sale of British property, and therefore this argument proves too much, as it would deprive you of commission on the sales in 1783, 1784, and 1785." It appears to me that the argument which you think does not deserve consideration, would itself prove you had no right to commission, and that your answer to it is by no means satisfactory. Suppose the consequence follows which you allege, will it prove the fallacy of the argument. Your right to any commission depends on the following clause of an act to settle and pay the civil list, &c. passed November session 1781, chap. 29, wherein it is enacted, "That a commission of two and an half per cent. be allowed to the commissioners for the preservation and sale of confiscated British property, on the amount of the sales, in full for their services, and the allowance to their clerk, and all expences, except only the charge of surveying the land and advertising the same for sale, the said commission to be paid in bills of credit, or wheat, as before mentioned, at seven shillings and six-pence per bushel." All the property on which you can justly charge commission had been ordered to be sold before the session in November 1781, and were ordered by acts of that session, or acts in the course of the year 1782. If any property was ever sold except such as above specified, or the property resold, which is the subject of the present dispute, point it out. As to all property ordered to be sold antecedent to the act of November session 1781, and which had not been then sold, and such as was directed to be sold by laws passed in 1782, it may be fairly supposed the legislature intended you should draw the commission mentioned, payable as directed by the act of November session 1781; but can it, with equal propriety, be supposed, that the legislature had the same intention when the acts of November session 1784 were passed? And that they did not mention any commission on the resales in virtue of these acts, because they knew you had an established

right to a commission by a temporary law in 1781. But as the law is silent as to commission to the commissioners upon the resales, all that you can rest your claim on, is, the presumption arising from the legislature having directed a particular service to be done, that they of course intended a reward for this service. Suppose the presumption could be fairly made from the circumstances of this case; that a reward was in equity due—why fix it at two and an half per cent. specie? This was not agreeable to the ideas of the legislature who passed the law, even in cases where the property was to be sold which never had been before exposed to sale. For they allowed the intendant but one and an half per cent. on sales made by him. And surely if you paved the way for him as to property which never had been sold, you had made it equally smooth for yourselves as to property which you had once prepared for sale. The trouble to the intendant must have been equal to that of the commissioners, and the benefits arising to the state as great. Now suppose any commission intended to be given to the commissioners on the resale, what could have justified the legislature as public trustees in giving two and an half per cent. when they could have got it as well done at one and an half. Would the circumstance of there being two commissioners have justified wantonly throwing away one per cent. on all property to be resold? Certainly not. No idea of justice upon your principles could have induced the legislature to give you the resales; because if you were to charge commission on all sales before by you made, whether you resold or not. The engagement between the state and you as to this, was at an end; and the legislature had a right to get any body else to finish the business upon the best terms. It was not the wish of the legislature, you should resell the property. It was your own request that you should have the opportunity of securing a commission by the resales, and having done this, you very conscientiously set up a claim, not only to what you prayed for, and what was granted to prevent the smallest imputation on legislative generosity; but also to a sum which was not at the time in your idea to ask, or of any member of the general assembly to give.

The circumstances really attending the passage of the act for consolidating the funds, &c. prove beyond doubt, that double commission was never intended to be given by the legislature, or thought of by the commissioners when that act passed.

In my former publication I stated the substance of your and Mr Hollyday's memorials from memory; I have lately obtained copies of them, and that there may hereafter be no difference between us as to their contents, I take the liberty of inserting them at length.

"To the honourable the General Assembly of Maryland.

"The remonstrance of Gabriel Duvall of the city of Annapolis, humbly sheweth,

"That the report of the committee of supply contains a resolution which is already passed by the house of delegates directing a second sale of that part of confiscated property which has been sold by the commissioners, and for which bonds have not been taken, whereby the commissioners will lose the commission arising on those sales. This resolve is fraught with such injustice and inequity to your remonstrant, that he is persuaded, that it will not have an advocate in either branch of the legislature when his conduct is fully stated and clearly understood by the members of the general assembly.

"In the month of July, in the year 1781, he had the honour, without solicitation on his part, to be appointed one of the commissioners for the preservation and sale of confiscated British property, in consequence of which appointment he qualified in the manner directed by law, and entered upon the function of the duties of his office.

"That the commissioners continued to dispose of the confiscated property for a per diem allowance until the 22d day of January, 1782, when an act was passed giving them a commission of two and an half per cent. they to pay all expences, surveyors fees and charges of advertisements excepted; under which law they have disposed of property to a very considerable amount, of which there yet remains about £. 108,000 for which bonds have not been taken; some of the purchasers peremptorily refusing to bond, and others absenting themselves immediately after purchasing, and thereby precluding the commissioners from the opportunity of taking them.

"Your remonstrant begs leave to observe, that by the several acts of assembly under which the commissioners have acted, they have been vested

with separate, as well as conjunct powers; and most of the sales which have been made, were under the direction of one commissioner only, the others being obliged to attend other sales at the same time, in different parts of the state; and in all the sales which have been made by your remonstrant, who transacted an equal share of the business, whilst in office, there is but one person who has refused to bond, and his purchase amounts only to the sum of £. 137 16 3

In consequence of refusals to bond by the different purchasers, together with other motives, the commissioners were induced to present an address to the general assembly, dated the 5th day of June, 1782, requesting their advice and direction, which yet remains among the files of the honourable house of delegates, and to which he begs leave to refer your honours; and an act was thereupon passed, making provision accordingly, entitled, An act respecting claims to confiscated British property, and to direct the commissioners in certain cases; that suits have not been commenced against those who refused to comply with the terms of sale, has not been the fault of your remonstrant; although he presumes he may with propriety remark, that the state is by no means injured, nor the delinquents benefited by the not taking bonds; because he thinks he may venture to assert, that the greater part of the property which remains unbonded, is in possession of some of the most opulent men in the state, who are well able to pay for it; and because, by the provision contained in the act aforesaid, the state may obtain a judgment against them for the amount of their purchases, before the money would become due, provided bonds had been given according to the terms of sale; and he may add, that the property cannot be divested out of the state until payment is made.

That many of the purchasers will not bond by the day set in the resolve, if left to their option, is certain; because the property sold by the commissioners has, in most instances, been purchased at a very extravagant price; and if your remonstrant may be permitted to hazard an opinion, it will not sell for more upon a second sale, even if sold for all kinds of certificates, and the state will lose the interest which has become due since the sales.

Your remonstrant flatters himself that he has discharged his duty as a faithful trustee of the public, and that he has ever, with unshaken integrity, steadily adhered to the true interest of the state. And under the circumstances he has had the honour to premise, which are strictly true and capable of the clearest demonstration, he conceives himself as much entitled to a proportionate part of the commission arising on the unbonded sales, as any citizen of the state is entitled to any property which he has acquired under the sanction of law. He applies to the dispassionate consideration of your honours as to the justice of the claim, and hopes, that that part of the said report which directs a second sale of the unbonded property, may not be passed into a law, as the legislature will thereby, at one breath, give their fiat to deprive him of that which he apprehends to be justly due to him for services performed years ago. Your remonstrant, since the resignation of colonel Ramsey, was prevailed on to accept the appointment in his stead, and has neglected his private business, and devoted almost the whole of his time for several months past, which was by no means incumbent on him, to the business of the office, without any other prospect or desire of reward than finally to complete the unfinished business, and to enable him to draw the commission due to him for former services which cannot be done previous to a final settlement; notwithstanding he cannot either in reason, justice, law, honour or conscience, be any more responsible for the conduct of any commissioner but himself, than any other member of the community, when it is considered that they acted in a separate capacity, in conformity to the directions and under the authority and obligation of law.

Your remonstrant preferred a memorial to the honourable the general assembly at their last session, which was referred for consideration to the present session, to which the state is party, and your remonstrant only remotely interested to which he prays the attention of your honours.

Signed, G. DUVAL.

December 22, 1784.

To the honourable the Senate of Maryland.

The petition of Clement Hollyday, one of the commissioners of confiscated property.

Your petitioner begs leave to represent, that during his late necessary absence from the seat of government, a bill passed the house of delegates containing a clause which directs, upon certain contingencies, a second sale of that part of the confiscated property which has been sold by the commissioners, and for which bonds have not been taken. The second sale is directed to be made by the intendand, and the commissioners may in consequence lose the whole of the commissions arising upon the first sale.

The gentleman who is joined in commission with your petitioner preferred, some days ago, a remonstrance to the general assembly, which was received by your honours, and, according to the usual course of business, after one reading, was

referred to the house of delegates, who did not give it a second reading. As it contains a state of facts which your petitioner deems very material, he begs leave, with the consent of the remonstrant, to refer your honours to it, and earnestly entreats that your honours will take it into your most serious consideration.

In addition to that state of facts, your petitioner is under the necessity to represent, that he is not chargeable with neglect, although bonds in many instances have not been taken from the purchasers of confiscated property agreeable to their contracts. It was his sincere wish to proceed against them agreeable to the ninth clause in the act respecting claims to confiscated property, and to direct the commissioners in certain cases. This clause, your petitioner apprehends, has not been recollected by some of those whose voices were given for its passage at April session 1782. It is as follows, "And be it enacted, that where any person hath purchased, or shall hereafter purchase, public property of the said commissioners, and shall not comply with the terms of sale by giving bond as required, or by non-payment at the time limited, (and no provision hath been already made in such cases) the said commissioners may sue such purchaser in their names (endorsing on the writ that the action is brought for the use of the state) for the sum due, and may declare for so much money received for their use, and the defendant shall plead the general issue and proceed to trial the first court, unless the court are fully satisfied that justice requires a continuance of the cause, and the court shall compel a trial as soon as the same can be had with justice to the party and the state, and on the judgment which shall be rendered for the whole purchase money, execution shall issue from time to time for the recovery of the several payments as they become due." With respect to the injury which the state may sustain by repealing this clause, or by rendering it a dead letter, your petitioner begs leave to refer your honours to the aforesaid remonstrance.

Your petitioner lastly represents, that in the spring of the year 1782, he, for the purpose of better executing the duties of his office, removed his family to Annapolis, and has resided there and in the neighbourhood ever since, that the expences of his living have been thereby increased greatly beyond what they were before, and that he has received from the public since November 1782 only £. 285. £. 200 of which was partly in consideration of pay due before that period; and if nothing is to be allowed him for the sales of that part of the confiscated property which is unbonded, he apprehends that if there is not a balance against him in favour of the state, there will be little or nothing for him to receive, and after several years service with strict fidelity he will find himself deprived of his rights and reduced thereby to much distress; but above all, a stigma will, by the world, who seldom inquire minutely into circumstances, be fixed on his character. His only hope and his earnest petition is, that the virtuous senate of Maryland will consider those things, and that they will not permit so much wrong and such injustice to their petitioner.

Signed, CLEMENT HOLLYDAY.

December 31, 1784.

Notwithstanding all your complaints and professions, both the bill respecting Nantocoke manor, and the bill for consolidating the funds, passed the house of delegates, containing a direction that the intendand should resel the property. Both you and Mr. Hollyday suggest the strongest apprehensions of losing all commission on property sold and not bonded for, if the bill with the direction above mentioned passed into a law. The senate proposed an amendment to the bill for consolidating the funds, &c. that the commissioners should resel instead of the intendand; this amendment was acceded to by the delegates, and conformably to the principle of the amendment, the bill respecting Nantocoke manor, which I believe had passed both houses, directing the intendand to resel, was also by consent altered. Was the intention of these alterations to give you two commissions, or to secure one only? Your memorials answer the question. The only complaint that you had was, that if the property was directed to be resold without your having an opportunity of finishing the business, and thereby entitling yourselves to commission, that you would lose the whole fruits of your past labours. The alteration was made to prevent all grounds of complaint, and to give you a fair opportunity of entitling yourselves to a commission, by performing that service to the state upon which alone it could be due. And the point now in dispute is, whether it is just, that you should be allowed to pervert the law so altered to the purpose of securing the old, and of giving a new commission? Suppose your memorial, instead of suggesting the grievance that it contained, had been in substance according to your present claim. Then it would have run in this manner: We the commissioners have sold property which has not been bonded for agreeably to law. And we have sold property and taken bonds in some cases wherein the purchasers complain they were deceived. And we understand the assembly are about to give the intendand powers to order resales of the above property, and to give him one and an half per cent. commission on the resales. Our right to two and an half

per cent. commission on the first sales is undoubted, and we shall demand it whether employed in the resales or not. And as this is not enough, we claim a right to resel also; and moreover two and an half per cent. specie on all the resales, and we shall be injured and aggrieved unless this our claim is acceded to. Would not such an application have been treated with indignation by every member of the legislature? And if such an attempt had been made, and you had been gratified, would not the legislature have sacrificed every regard to justice and their constituents, for the sake of man who, as officers, were generally thought by the delegates to have mismanaged the affairs committed to them. To support your claim to double commission you must suppose the legislature, in adopting the amendments of the bills referred to, intended wantonly to lavish the public money upon officers who neither asked, or deserved it, or that an alteration took place in consequence of your application, which the legislature intended for one purpose, and you have made use of for another. You may take your choice of these grounds, and none other is left for you. It is clear that the main object of your memorials was to secure a commission: for any other purpose they were vain and impertinent, for if the legislature wanted your advice respecting the proper conduct to be pursued, they would certainly have asked it, and it would have been strange presumption in you to have obtruded your counsel upon the legislature with no other design, than that of directing their conduct to the advantage of the state upon a subject which was as well known to every man as to you. It might have been consistent with your wisdom to give the assembly the information, but it would have been ill suited to theirs to have heard you with patience telling them a thing which the most ignorant man in the state knew. But having the security of your own interest principally in view, you thought professions of regard for the interest of the state might pave the way to the accomplishment of the end you chiefly aimed at. This is a very common artifice, and always has more effect than it deserves. You admit, that if the act had directed a resale of the property purchased, and for which bonds had not been given, you might have been compelled to file a bill in chancery, to recover your commission: by which I presume you mean if the resales had been by the act directed to be made by the intendand; for the act referred to directs the resale to be made by the commissioners, and therefore you cannot mean that a direction to them to resel would have had the effect suggested without giving up the point in controversy. I take what I suppose must be your meaning. If you would have been obliged to resort to chancery for a recovery of your commission on the first sales, upon a resale being directed by law to be made by the intendand. What has relieved you from that necessity? You will answer, the act directing the commissioners to resel instead of the intendand gives the commissioners a legal right to commission. I ask, to which commission, the first or the last? You will certainly not contend that it gives a right to both. Make your election, take either and you establish the objection I have made, which is, that you cannot in any instance charge both. As no commission was by the legislature expressly given on the resales, and you knew none was intended, you ought either to have refused to do the service and relied your claim to commission for the first sales upon its own merits, or you ought to have done the service upon the terms intended by the legislature, or if you thought, after the service was performed, you deserved more than a single commission, which alone you could claim by any law, you ought to have stated your case to the legislature, and prayed a further grant of money for your services; but having, as you suppose, secured one object by applying to the legislature, it could do you no harm to attempt another from a different power in which, by a variety of incidents, you have succeeded beyond all expectation, and have given an example to encourage the hopes of the most enterprising in their attacks on the treasury.

Suppose the legislature had passed the law you so much dreaded, and you had applied to the chancery court to recover your commission, and suppose a bill against the state had been determined to be proper, you would have been obliged to have stated the services performed, as the grounds upon which you claimed commission, and to have shewn some law by which the rate of commission was established. This would have given the chancellor an opportunity of examining your conduct in all the sales upon which you charged commission. And, as I have been informed, it is a rule in that court, — That he who seeks relief must do equity. I conceive that if the chancellor had discovered any misconduct in the sales of property, or any neglect by which the state had suffered, the loss sustained by mismanagement would at least have been set against so much commission as the loss amounted to, and if the loss exceeded the commission, you would, upon suit by the state, have been liable for the surplus of loss. But suppose every thing had appeared perfectly right, and that it was not your fault that the laws had been infringed by bonds not having been taken and lodged in the treasury, what could a chancellor have given you upon any principles of law or equity? Certainly not two and an half per cent. specie upon the sales. He would tell you, that this commission was payable in depreciated paper, or in wheat at a nominal sum, far beyond its real value; that the commission was

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nominaly so high, because the articles in which it was to be paid was not worth what they were nominaly rated at; that all the other officers of government had received those articles specifically, at a time when they were worth little more than one half of what they were rated at, and of course the officers of government received in real value little more than half their nominal salaries; that the commissioners could therefore only be entitled to receive in specie the real value of the articles when the commission was earned; that the state had, upon unsettled accounts, made good the value of depreciated money paid for specie debts; and therefore, upon every principle of mutual justice, the state ought only to pay the specie value for debts contracted in depreciated paper. You would also have been told, that although it might not have been your fault that bonds were not taken, yet as this was part of the duty required to gain a right to the whole commission, and the performance of it was attended with some trouble and expence; and this must be done by some body to put the state revenue in proper order, that a reasonable deduction ought to be made from the specie value of the commission on this account; this, I think, would have reduced your claim of commission to one and a quarter per cent. upon the first sales, supposing in every instance you had done your duty, and had shewn it as clearly as the contrary is capable of being proved. I will suppose also, as to the resales, that it had been as clearly the intention of the legislature to give you a commission, as it really was to give you none; and suppose the legislature had not expressed the rate of commission, and a judge was called on to make a construction on the act as to the commission the officer should have, I apprehend he would determine that the officer was entitled to a reasonable reward, and if he found the legislature had established at a rate of one and an half per cent. to another officer for a similar service, it would be a good guide for his determination of what was a reasonable reward; he would not suppose, because a reward was given by the legislature upon former occasions in articles at a nominal and arbitrary value, that he ought therefore to give a reward in specie equal in nominal sum to the reward given in articles estimated at an excessive and arbitrary value; but if he found that by reducing the nominal sum formerly given to its real value, it agreed with the sum given in specie to the officer for similar services, he would not hesitate to determine, that this was the rate which legislature had thought right, both in past and present times. Those who determined in favour of your claim, gave you commission where none was directed by law, and fixed it in specie as high in sum as the reward which had formerly been given for other services, was in depreciated paper; and this you attempt to justify, with as much confidence as if there really was no difference between specie in 1785, and in red money in 1782.

The only argument used to support this extraordinary measure of justice is, that the commissioners, three in number, being necessary during the war, ought to have been each allowed as much as the intendant was allowed for selling property in time of peace, and therefore it is right that the commissioners for sales in time of peace ought to have an higher commission than the intendant, to make up for the deficiency of their commission in time of war: but this will not do in practice in the present case, if it was right in theory, unless you give your colleague, colonel Ramsey, who resigned before this peace establishment, an equal share of it with you and Mr. Holliday, for he was as great a loser certainly by the very low commission during the war as you were; but before this rule of making amends can be established, you ought to prove the commission during the war was too low for the men engaged in the business, and it will be very difficult to induce a belief that the reward was not fully equal to the services rendered, or that either of you was ever engaged in a business so lucrative in peace or war.

I have considered the question upon the grounds of construction only, and it will, I think, be difficult for you to shew any principle of expounding laws, or any circumstance attending the passage of the act referred to, which entitles you to double commission, even suppose you were not so culpable in the execution of the trusts reposed in you, as I believe you to be.

I readily agree, that if you had fully discharged the duties of your office, you required such a right in the reward stipulated for your services, that you ought not to be deprived of it by acts of legislature; but suppose this to have been the case, it will not follow that you are entitled to double commission because you resold the property without any additional reward proposed, and under an idea that none was intended to be given, and with a view only of preventing a dispute respecting your right to any commission. But according to your own admission, if the first sales were not properly conducted by the commissioners, they are not entitled to any commission on them, and then, instead of 893l. being deducted from your accounts, the deduction ought to have been equal to all the commission charged on the first sales of property, rightfully ordered to be resold, which will amount to a larger sum than the deduction stated by me. That the resales were necessarily and properly directed, and that the necessity of resale, and consequent loss to the state where any happened, proceeded from your misconduct, I shall

now proceed to shew: and first, as to the subject of Nanticoke manor, for which bonds were taken by you and lodged in the treasury, from which you allege you acquired a right to commission on the sale of this property. If the sale had been made in such manner that the state could have fairly and honestly compelled those who purchased to pay what they had passed their bonds for, then I agree you acted within the spirit of the law directing sales to be made in convenient lots; but if the state could not, consistently with justice, have compelled the purchasers to pay, and that owing to the manner in which the sale was made, then you must allow that the resale was proper, and that your charge of commission on the first sale cannot be supported. I asserted, that "it was proved the first sales of this property were made in such manner, that the lands the purchasers thought they bought, would not fall to them by following the plot used by the commissioners, and that the sale was made in such a confused manner, that it would have been wrong for the state to have attempted to compel payment of the money mentioned in the bonds which were passed by the purchasers, upon the supposition and belief that the commissioners had given a true state of the location of the land; whereas, upon examination, it was found that the lines of the lands bought when run agreeably to the plot by which the commissioners sold, would not include the places alleged to be included when the sales were made. You deny that such proof was given to the delegates or the intendant as would justify a resale of the land, and declare that the true reason why the purchasers wanted to vacate their bargains was, that the land sold too high, and that the petitions and depositions were a mere artifice to deceive, and ought not to have been regarded. As to Mr. Hollyday's purchases of three lots, you admit they did not lie as he supposed—these were parts of the lands described on the plot; and the whole land was laid off into lots or parcels upon the plot. Now, if Mr. Hollyday's lots did not lie as was supposed, and were cut to pieces by pursuing your plot as he alleges, I ask if the admission of this single fact does not prove that the other lots would be thrown into confusion, and would lie differently from what was supposed and declared? Let any man make a plot with lines for lots No. 1, 2, 3, 4, &c. binding upon, and connected with, each other. Suppose lot No. 1 is said to contain a certain field, No. 2 binds on No. 1, and so throughout the plot; but when No. 1 is actually run according to the lines in the plot, it is found not to include the field, but that the field will fall into No. 2, and perhaps a field or other improvement intended to be included in No. 2 will be left for No. 3, and part of the land described to be in No. 3 will fall into No. 4, and so every lot will be deranged. You also admit that Doctor Sullivan, who bought lot No. 4, was deceived in his purchase; this adds strength to the above reasoning. The method I am informed you took to describe the land, and to include such parcels as were intended to be included, was as follows: You had a plot made for the revenue office under the old government, upon which the extent of certain leases was delineated, and some small tracts of patented land were described without survey or examination. You drew lines on this plot so as to include certain portions of ground with certain improvements. When the sale was made it was declared, that such a lot, No. 1 for instance, included such ground and improvements, but, when the land was actually surveyed, it was found that your random line did not include the land intended; and Mr. Hollyday's purchase, as appears by his letter, was divided by a lot running between the several parts of it; and he had four lots by pursuing your lines, whereas he really bought but three lots, and none of the four joined; whereas he asserts the contiguity of two out of the three lots was the cause of his buying. Now, will you be pleased to let us know how Mr. Hollyday's and Doctor Sullivan's lands, as they really purchased them, can be laid down, and the other locations connected with, and dependent on them can be preserved? Produce your plot; let us have the written evidence you refer to stated; do not suppose it will be sufficient to say you have satisfactory proof without producing it; for if this would do, no man could stand upon equal ground with you. Having shewn by demonstrative argument, from facts you admit, that the lands could not lie as given out by the commissioners at the first sale, I will also shew by proof of witnesses, that the other facts in the case correspond with the reasoning from the facts admitted. The reason of my omitting to publish the depositions in my answer to your first publication was; because it did not appear to me that you could possibly deny what you knew could be so easily proved. I will now insert them with Mr. Hollyday's letter and my answer, and the public will judge whether I wantonly set aside the sales to the injury of the state, or you made the sales in such manner that the purchasers were deceived, and would have been injured if they had not been set aside.

The deposition of Richard Standford, (the vendue master) of full age, being sworn on the Holy Evangelists, deposeth and saith, That at the time of the sale of Nanticoke manor by the commissioners of confiscated property, lot No. 4 was set up, and declared to contain part of the plantation where Godfrey Medes lived, part of the plantation where Eleanor Jones lived, and a small plantation where some free negroes

lived; that said lot was bought by James Sullivan; and further, when said lands were laid out by the surveyor, parts of the aforesaid plantation were taken away from said lot by a tract of land belonging to James Steele; that three lots, purchased by James Sullivan, John Smoot, and Hugh M. Bride, in the town of Vienna, lie within a survey made by Pritchett Willy; and further saith not.

RICHARD STANDFORD.

Sworn before me the 5th day of April, 1785.  
JAMES SHAW.

The deposition of Levin Bestpitch, of full age, being sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, deposeth and saith, That when the commissioners for confiscated British property made sale of Nanticoke manor, that lot No. 8 was declared to contain only two hundred and fifty acres of land, said to take in the land where John Pike formerly lived; that when it was laid off by the surveyor it contained three hundred and forty-three and one quarter of an acre; that the plantation where John Pike lived was entirely left out but about two acres, and nearly the whole of the land lay in deep swamps, and very little of the whole cultivated; and further saith not.

LEVIN BESTPITCH.

Sworn to this 5th of April, 1785.

JOHN SMOOT.

The deposition of Richard Standford, of full age, being sworn on the Holy Evangelists, deposeth and saith, That when the commissioners of confiscated British property made sale of Nanticoke manor, lot No. 5 was declared to contain the plantation where William Smith formerly lived; and further saith, that when said land was laid down by the surveyor, great part of the aforesaid plantation was taken away by lot No. 4.

RICHARD STANDFORD.

Sworn to before me the subscriber this 5th of April, 1785.

JOHN SMOOT.

The deposition of Richard Standford, of full age, being sworn on the Holy Evangelists, deposeth and saith, That when the commissioners for confiscated British property made sale of Nanticoke manor, lot No. 6 was declared to contain three hundred and eighty acres, and only eighty acres thereof marsh; and further, when the said land was laid down by the surveyor it only contained three hundred and twenty-four acres, and fully one half thereof marsh, and not more than thirty-five acres of woodland; and further saith not.

RICHARD STANDFORD.

Sworn to before me the subscriber, this 5th day of April, 1785.

JOHN SMOOT.

The deposition of Richard Standford, of full age, being sworn on the Holy Evangelists, deposeth and saith, That when the commissioners for confiscated British property made sale of Nanticoke manor, lot No. 9 was declared to contain the plantation where Michael Holland lived; and further, that when said land was laid down by the surveyor, a great part of the aforesaid lot was taken away by a tract of patented land belonging to James Steele, not laid down, also by another tract of patented land belonging to Benjamin Cratt; and further saith not.

RICHARD STANDFORD.

Sworn before me the subscriber, this 5th day of April, 1785.

JOHN SMOOT.

The deposition of William Wheeland, of full age, being sworn on the Holy Evangelists, deposeth and saith, That when the commissioners for confiscated British property made sale of Nanticoke manor, lot No. 10 was declared to contain the lands held by a certain Levin Bestpitch, by leases from the lord proprietor, which land, when laid out, in a great measure excluded him from the same, and that by Party certificate, said to contain the quantity of three hundred and seventy-one and three quarters of an acre, and that when said lands were surveyed by a certain Matthew Smith, deputy surveyor, the aforesaid lot No. 10 only contains one hundred and eighty-two acres, as by certificate, reference being had thereto, will more fully appear; and further saith not.

WILLIAM WHEELAND.

Sworn to this 5th day of April, 1785, before  
JAMES SHAW.

The deposition of John Hicks Travers, of full age, being sworn on the Holy Evangelists, deposeth and saith, That when the commissioners for confiscated British property made sale of Nanticoke manor, that Pritchett Willy bought three lots, No. — — —, lying in the back part of

Vienna, which said lots he fully expected to lay in a quite different place from what they were when they were laid off; and further said not.

JOHN HICKS TRAVERS.

Sworn to before me the subscriber, this 5th of April, 1785.

JOHN SMOOT.

The deposition of Pritchett Willy, of full age, being sworn on the Holy Evangelists, deposeth and saith, That when the commissioners for confiscated British property made sale of Nanticoke manor, that John Hicks Travers bought three lots, No. —, lying in the town of Vienna, which was expected to lay in a quite different place from what they were when they came to be laid off; and further saith not.

PRITCHETT WILLY.

Sworn to before me the subscriber, this 5th of April, 1785.

JOHN SMOOT.

The six lots mentioned in the two last depositions, did not sell for one hundred pounds.

To the above depositions I take the liberty of adding the copy of a letter from Mr. Hollyday to the late intendant.

S I R,

At the sale of Nanticoke manor, I made a purchase (as I supposed) of three lots of land, two of which appeared, by the plot by which the commissioners sold, to be contiguous; one of these two was a lot of marsh, and the inducement for purchasing of it was its contiguity to the other; but when the survey was made of the manor, a tract of patented land lay between them, which rendered them both of less value. The third lot, when the survey was made, was cut in two, by laying down a tract of land claimed by Pritchett Willy, under a warrant from the land-office, so that instead of three lots, which I expected, there were four, and all of them lying separate from each other. As I was so much deceived in my purchase, I am desirous of relinquishing my claim to three of the lots, the other I have sold a part of, and passed my bond for the conveyance, this I have bonded for and propose to keep.

I am your obedient servant.

Signed CLEMENT HOLLYDAY.

The intendant of the state of Maryland.

Intendant's office, July 20, 1785.

S I R,

The reasons you have assigned for relinquishing your claim to all but one lot of land that you purchased in Nanticoke manor, are sufficient to induce me to set aside the sale, which I most cheerfully do, on condition that you account to the state for the amount of the lot you sold, upon which your bond shall be given up. I do not think I can, with propriety, declare the sale void on any other terms.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Signed DAN. OF ST. THO. JENIFER.

CLEMENT HOLLYDAY, Esq;

To be Continued.

DAN. OF ST. THO. JENIFER.

L O N D O N, August 21.

LETTERS from Barcelona, dated the 29th of July, say, "The Algerines are in great numbers on the coast, and scarce a day passes but they commit depredations on neutral vessels up the Straits: a Turkish ship from Leghorn to Cadiz and Lisbon mounting 24 guns is taken and carried into Algiers."

Extract of a letter from Naples, July 13.

"The king has given orders for the fleet of men of war to sail immediately to join the Portuguese and the other confederate powers, which are to act against the Algerines; the nations which formed the general confederacy are the Portuguese, Maltese, Genoese, Venetians and Leghorners, they will also be joined by some frigates from the Ecclesiastic states, which, when together, will make a prodigious armament."

Sept. 7. The marching and countermarching of the imperial armies, is no proof that Joseph meditates any thing serious. It is rather a proof that he is anxious to put himself in a posture to repel the attacks of neighbouring powers. His bravadoes regarding the Dutch, were but badly seconded by action. In the present case it is probable that he makes a great show of power in order to intimidate his neighbours. He is no stranger to the genius and resources of Frederick the IVth, and he knows well, that though his own troops have been long in training, they must be inferior to the Prussians, numbers of whom have served many years in the field.

Sept. 11. The French treaty seems at length to draw to a period. It has been a very considerable time on the tapis; but no blame can be laid to the charge of any man on that score: especially if it be considered that the field the negotiators had to traverse was a new and unexplored one, and that the French are ever dilatory and fickle in the formation of stipulations which are to bind them to the observance of national faith."

A L B A N Y, November 9.

A gentleman who arrived in town on Monday last from Canada, informs us, that on the 22d of October,

arrived in Quebec, Lord Dorchester (formerly Sir Guy Carleton) governor-general of all his Britannic majesty's possessions in North-America. The British newspapers say he has full powers to treat with the congress of the United States touching the surrender of the frontier posts, which ought to have been given up long ago.

Those posts are yet held by the British, in the most daring violation of the treaty of peace—to the great detriment of this state's commerce, and to the eternal disgrace of the United States.

By means of the forts which the British hold to the westward, they are enabled to assist the Indians, with their counsel and otherwise, in the depredations which they have already commenced on the frontiers of Virginia.

We have the highest expectations that in a very few days we shall have the pleasure to inform the public, of the sudden and total extirpation of the Indians, on the Mississippi, Wabash, &c. as the honourable the congress have recommended to the executive of New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and the other eastern states, to call their legislatures together as soon as possible to consider of the expediency of raising troops for this express purpose.

N. B. The distance from New-Hampshire to the Mississippi is hardly three thousand miles.

### ANNAPOLIS, November 30.

On Monday last an election was held for one delegate to represent this city in general assembly, in the room of Thomas Jennings, Esq; who had resigned, and Mr. Jennings was re-elected.

By the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, November 28, 1786.

RESOLVED, That before this house will grant any relief to collectors of the tax, they shall lay before this house, a list, on oath, of the persons names, and several balances due from each person in their counties for the taxes laid under the assessment laws, passed in November 1783, and 1784.

ORDERED, That the said resolution be published in the Maryland Gazette, and Baltimore Journal.

By order,

IX

W. HARWOOD, cl. ho. del.

\* \* The answer to the Delegate cannot be inserted for want of room.

To be SOLD, at public vendue, on the 14th day of December, at the late dwelling of Thomas Watkins, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

SUNDRY valuable negroes, stock, and household furniture, for ready money. 10/27/86

ELIZABETH WATKINS, administratrix.

November 21, 1786.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he purposes to occupy and keep tavern at the stand where Mr. Leonard Davis lives, at Montgomery court house, after the first week in December, and flatters himself that all those who please to call on or favour him with their custom, will meet with good usage and general satisfaction, from their most obedient,

SAMUEL BARRON.

July 14, 1786.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a luffy, well set negro man who says his name is WILLIS, and that he is a house carpenter, appears to be about thirty years of age, says he belongs to Jeremiah Brown, who lived in Harford county, North-Carolina, but has removed into Mecklenburg county, in Virginia. His master is desired to come and take him away and pay charges, by the 20th of December next, or he will be sold for his prison fees.

DAVID STEUART, sheriff of

Anne-Arundel county

THERE is at the plantation of Joshua Yates, living near South river church, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a black MARE about 13 hands and an half high, branded on the near shoulder C D. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

November 15, 1786.

Just imported in the ship Washington, captain William Chapman, from London, and now opening at the subscriber's store, in Annapolis,

AN assortment of goods, consisting of a great variety of articles suitable to the season, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for ready money. He has also for sale, all kinds of wet goods as usual, among which is some most excellent Barbadoes cane spirit.

3X

WILLIAM WILKINS.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Jacob Green, living in Prince-George's county, a small MARE, about twelve hands high, branded on the near side C. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.



TAKEN up as a stray, by Thomas Bicknell, living near the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, a brown MARE, about thirteen hands and an half high, seven years old; has a star in her forehead, neither docked nor branded, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

October 9, 1786.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly for restitution of, or compensation for, that part of my confiscated property which remains unsold.

JOHN SHUTTLEWORTH.

Nottingham, Patuxent river, Prince-George's county, September 15, 1786.

### PUBLIC SALE,

OF a very valuable estate, by virtue of a deed of trust from Mr. Walter Brooke Cox and Anne his wife, to Fielder Bowie and Anne Cox, executrix of Thomas Smith Cox, bearing date the 9th of May 1786, which said deed of trust was made by the said Mr. Walter Brooke Cox, in consequence of the said Fielder Bowie and Thomas Smith Cox, deceased, having become security for the said Mr. Walter Brooke Cox to Samuel Hughes, Esq; and for which said debt judgment hath been obtained, and execution issued against the principal and his securities, for the payment of which, will be exposed to public sale, on Thursday the 14th of December next, if fair, it not the next fair day, on the premises, for ready money, the following tracts or parcels of land; Orchard, containing 190 acres; Quick Sale, 52; Part of Twiford, containing 198; Part Littleworth, containing 20 acres; and Good Luck, 39 acres; in the whole making 499 acres; all which said lands lieth adjoining to each other, and situate within half a mile of the town of Nottingham, on Patuxent river. This land is very level, and well adapted to corn, wheat, rye, and tobacco, and has the advantage of an extensive range for all kinds of stock, with wood sufficient to support the whole with care. On the premises are, a convenient dwelling house, kitchen, meat house, corn house, three tobacco houses, and two negro quarters, all in but bad repair, two small orchards of excellent fruit; part of this plantation is under good fence. This land will be sold as will best suit, together or separate; the title thereof is indisputable. At the same time and place will be sold, one other tract or land, it is the present residence of Mr. Walter Brooke Cox, containing about 128 acres, on which are, a good and convenient dwelling house, kitchen, quarter, corn house, &c. &c. There is likewise on this tract a great variety of fruits; it is a beautiful situation, and the soil good; and has a never failing spring of good water near the buildings.

And on Monday the 18th of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be sold on the same terms, the following tract of land, in Montgomery county, about 3 miles from Bladensburg, 10 from Georgetown, and 35 from Baltimore-town, containing 571 acres, on this place is erected a convenient and comfortable dwelling house 38 by 28, with three rooms and a passage below, two rooms above stairs, and brick chimnies, with all necessary out-houses, such as kitchen, negro quarters, stables, and tobacco houses; there are also on this land, about half a mile from the former, a good dwelling house with stone chimnies, and all necessary out-houses; there are a great variety of fruit trees of all kinds on both these tenements; the soil is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, wheat, and tobacco, and as it is so conveniently situated to those several capital and improving trading towns, there cannot be a doubt but it will become very valuable in a few years. And also, on Thursday the 14th of December, will be sold to the highest bidder, nineteen valuable country born slaves, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls; also all the horses and cattle, among which are some valuable oxen, and all the plantation utensils. Attendance will be given on the days appointed, by

FIELDER BOWIE,

ANNE COX, executrix of

Thomas S. Cox

Annapolis, August 9, 1786.

WHEREAS Mr. Thomas Rutland hath thought proper to publish an advertisement forwarding all persons indebted for dealings at either of his stores in Virginia or Maryland, from paying any money to Mr. John Petty, in behalf of the firm of Yates and Petty, and has assigned for the reason of such publication, that the said Petty had broken the award determined on by gentlemen mutually chosen to adjust their differences, and that it is proper to inform the public, that the prohibition of Mr. Rutland is as unjust as his allegation in this respect, is without foundation. The supposed breach of the arbitration arises in his opinion, as far as I can conjecture, on the suit commenced by Yates and Petty for the recovery of a very considerable balance due to them from Mr. Rutland, but a little reflection must convince him that his conduct in disposing of a considerable part of his estate, subsequent to the award, rendered this step absolutely necessary, and that Yates and Petty are fully justified in pursuing it, by the terms of the award made by the gentlemen appointed, of which all persons may be fully satisfied by applying at the store of Mr. Petty, in Annapolis. It is with concern that the subscriber finds himself under the necessity of entering into a public altercation respecting his private affairs, but should Mr. Rutland persist in his unjustifiable accusations, a full account of his transactions with said conduct towards Yates and Petty, will enable an impartial public to judge which of the parties has the greatest reason to complain of ill treatment.

The subscriber takes this opportunity of requesting all persons indebted for dealings at the stores (late Mr. Rutland's) in Virginia or Maryland, to make him immediate payment of their respective accounts, or he shall be under the necessity of making use of compulsory measures to recover the same, which will be very disagreeable to their interests.

Most obedient humble servant,

JOHN PETTY.

### To be RENTED,

A VERY good grist-mill with two pair of stones, bolting-clothes, and every thing convenient, with a large meadow, lying on the Head of South-river. Any person inclinable to rent may have possession in December.

FRANCIS RAWLINGS.

SUPPLEMENT to the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1786.

Upper-Marlborough, October 29, 1786.



STRAYED or stolen, from the subscriber, at Upper-Marlborough, on the 16th of September, a likely gray HORSE, about fourteen hands and an half high, trots and gallops, neither docked nor branded, the end of his tail is white, which he carries very well, he was shod before a few days before he was missing. Any person that will bring him to me shall receive a reward of three guineas.

JOHN HALKERSTON.

October 18, 1786.

Wanted immediately, As an overseer,

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers intended to petition the general assembly, at the ensuing session, for an act to appropriate so much of the money arising from the rents of the glebe lands of the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster in Anne-Arundel county, as will discharge the arrears due for building the Chapel of Ease in said parish, and for which judgments have been recovered against them in Anne-Arundel county court.

VACHEL STEVENS, JOHN WALKER, RICHARD JACOB, WM. PUMPHRY.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD. November 7, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, on the third day of June last, a negro man named TOM, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, square made, full faced, of a yellowish complexion, has a scar on the left side of his upper lip, his dress unknown; he was taken from my house in a clandestine manner some years ago by some persons employed for that purpose, from whom he made his escape, and was gone about two years and nine months, during which he passed by the name of Thomas Jenifer; the first year he says he lived with John Plummer, in Anne-Arundel county, near Mount Pleasant ferry; the remainder of the time he lived, he says, at a plantation on this side of London town, belonging to Mr. Steuart, from whence he was brought home; he pretends to have a wife at Benjamin Lane's, in Anne Arundel county, whose mother lives at Miss Mary Parker's, in Calvert county, at which place it is imagined he is harboured by the negroes. Any person who takes up the said negro and will bring him home to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, paid by 2 w 3

JOSHUA BEALL.

Montgomery county.



THERE is at the plantation of John B. Peerce, near the Sugarlands, taken up as a stray, a small female MARE, about 14 hands high, has a long star in her forehead, branded on the near shoulder S, about four years old, shod all fours, has a hanging mane and switch tail, trots and gallops. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

3 X

Annapolis, November 7, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against Henry Jones, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the subscriber as soon as possible, as he is very desirous of ascertaining the amount, that he may proceed to the sale of the effects of the deceased, for the purpose of discharging all just claims, and all persons indebted to the deceased are requested to make payment.

THOMAS HARWOOD, executor of Henry Jones, deceased.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD. Montgomery county, November 12, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber, on the 11th instant, living within six miles of the court-house, negro JAMES, a likely young fellow, about 24 years of age, and about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on when he went away a light coloured country tunic coat, a dark gray bearskin waistcoat, double breasted, a pair of old corduroy breeches, osnabrig shirt, and felt hat. Whoever takes up the said slave and secures him in any gaol, so that his master gets him again, shall receive four dollars if ten miles from home, and if twenty or a greater distance the above reward, paid by 2

ALLEN BOWIE.

N. B. All masters of vessels are earnestly requested to have the said negro committed to gaol, should he offer to engage on board of their vessel. A. B.

W. GODDARD'S ALMANACK, For the Year of our Lord 1787. To be Sold at the Printing-Office.

Annapolis, 15th Nov. 1786.

Just imported in the ship Washington, capt Chapman, from London, and to be sold on the most reasonable terms by Ridgely and Evans, at their store situated on Corn-hill-street, near the Dock, for cash or good bills of exchange on Messrs. Wallace, Johnson and Muir, London.

AN assortment of goods suitable to the season, amongst which are, superfine, second, and coarse cloths, double milled drab, bearskins, halsthi ks, knapt frize, penningstones, negro cottoids, linseys, green bair, great coats, pea jackets, trousers, green, blue and mottled rugs, rose and striped blankets, calimancoes, durants, tammies, camblets, yard wide figured stuffs, crapes, serge denim, silk and stuff quilted petticoats, corduroys, sattinet, satin beaver, futians, plain and striped velverets, mens and womens worsted and yarn stockings, mittid gloves, fajlots caps, and a great many other articles not enumerated.

RIDGELY and EVANS.

P. S. We desire that all those who are indebted to us will be pleased to settle up their last year's accounts, that we may be enabled to make good our remittances.

R. and E.

3 X

Charles county, October 12, 1786.

WHEREAS a certain William Co her, of Washington county, sold Thomas Courtney Reeves, part of two tracts of land, called Betsey's Delight, containing sixty-two acres, and part of a tract called Mistake, containing forty-five acres, lying in Charles county; and the said lands by mistake were conveyed in the name of Thomas Charles Reeves, and since the said William Copher has moved off to Kentucky, but the said deed, for want of the proper name, being defective; this is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly, praying an act may pass to give the same effect to the deed, as if the proper name had been mentioned, and likewise to have the said deed recorded agreeable to law.

THOMAS COURTNEY REEVES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we intend to take the depositions of witnesses to establish the will of Notley Maddox, late of Charles county, deceased, and to establish our right to lands devised from him, on Monday the twenty-seventh day of November next, at the house of Robert D. Semmes, in Port-Tobacco-town, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

HENRY MADDOCKE, NOTLEY MADDOCKE.

Port-Tobacco, September 16, 1786.

THIS is to give notice, that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly, that part of the main road which leads from Port-Tobacco to the old court-house, may be moved up a valley through the roversad Mr. Leonard Neale's plantation.

but when the... the holder, when... unless it be... had been... differently... Fitchet was... and under an... described by you;... rule of justice or... that because a... purchaser... entitled to every... purchased... to your logic, a... be claimed by... because he... was paid by the... the circumstance... as to have any in-... fer additional pri-... antion of them... the subject by the... fashionable me-... d which you have... her unfit for your

ian had cut down... he had done for;... to account for the... e was valued by... ed by you, and... vements to a far... ounted to, as ap-... u now in my pos-... against the da-... make a balance of... which balance de-... mentioned as a life... these facts? A... he land is no cause... very act authorizing... subject supposes... et aside, although... property, because... is, "that if any of... ased from his pur-... of the said land... thereon, and hath... valent to such use... ll have power and... use or damage with... annot agree, to ap-... he same; the value... ured by bond, and... orn shore, and the... ant, to declare the... ed upon the pur-... bond to the value... sealed as herein di-

d at the first sale for... nd sale it was con-... t, No. 5 and 6, in... water, in the whole... connected sold at... l the back lots been... n credibly informed... y thing like half the... refore be fairly said... from vacating this

our other cases they... nswer as that which... ved and have paid... direction given to... s, to lay off the... parcels, which im-... made, you have most... tical situation of our

affairs in the year 1781, and of your great exertions to support the credit of the red money. Now, with every disposition to give all due credit to your wisdom in supposing, that sudden sales of property made upon bond, payable in three succeeding years, would in time of danger give credit to a money depending for its redemption on the success of the American cause, I cannot agree that your actions perfectly correspond with this theory. But we are now upon the subject of Nanticoke manor, and cer-

wards upon trial, it is found that the land lies in an entire different position, leaving out the soil and improvements which were the objects of purchase, I believe no person in the least acquainted with the rules of justice would say the purchaser should be obliged to take the property, so differently circumstanced from what he was lead to suppose, at the price stipulated for the property intended to be bought.

above referred to, and he, I presume, knew the description by which he sold the land, but suppose your word is to be taken before his oath, which certainly will not be done by any person the least acquainted with either, yet, I conceive, when the quantity of unprofitable ground so far exceeds what any man would have had an idea of, it only the probable quantity was mentioned, that it was just cause for setting the sale aside; a few acres more or less would have made no such difference as would

now upon the subject of Nanticoke manor, and cer-

Vienna, which said to be expected to lay arrived in Quebec, lord Dorchester (formerly Sir Guy Nott Agham, Patuxent river, Prince-George's county, September 15, 1786.

Sworn to before of April, 1785.

The deposition being sworn on and faith, That confiscated British coke manor, that three lots, No. — Vienna, which v different place fr came to be laid o

Sworn to before of April, 1785.

The six lots mentioned, did not feel To the above adding the copy to the late intent S I R,

At the sale purchase (as I have two of which the commissions of these two were ment for purchase the other; but manor, a tract them, which re The third lot, v cut in two, by claimed by Prior from the land of which I expect to them lying separate so much deceive of relinquishing the other I have bond for the c for and propose

I am your Signed C The intendant

S I R,

The reasons your claim to all chafed in Nanticoke me to set aside the condition that amount of the lot shall be given up, priety, declare the

I am, S Your Signed CLEMENT HO

L O N

LETTERS of July, say, " on the coast, and fr depredations on nei can ship from Legh 24 guns is taken an

Extra of " The king has war to sail immediately other confederate p Algerines; the nati federacy are the P tians and Leghorne frigates from the E gether, will make a Sept. 7. The m imperial armies, is thing ferocious. It is to put himself in a p houring powers. Hi were but badly fecate it is probable th in order to intimidat ger to the genius and he knows well, been long in trainin Prussians, numbers the field.

Sept. 11. The draw to a period. on the tapis; but of any man on that that the field the neg and unexplored one, a tory and siple in the form of stipulations which are to bind them to the observance of national faith.

ALBANY, November 9.

A gentleman who arrived in town on Monday last from Canada, informs us, that on the 22d of October,

**TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.**

Philadelphia, November 11, 1786. The compting-house of the subscriber, on Mr. Blair M'Clenachan's wharf, was broke open last night, and the undermentioned NOTES taken out, with sundry other papers:

**SECOND BILLS of EXCHANGE, PROTESTED BILLS, &c.**

As they can be of no use to the robbers, it is expected they will throw them away. Should any person find them he shall be entitled to the above reward: but should they be offered for sale, it is expected they will be stopped, and notice given to

**WILLIAM BELL.**

1785.	Montgomery and Caldwell's note to William Keith, at 4 months.	174 17 5
Oct. 22.	James Gibbon's draught on J. and C. Hart, in favour of B. Hawkins,	— — —
May 28.	John Thornber's note to John Cockshot, at 90 days,	180 0 0
Dec. 27.	John Little's on Michael Gratz, in favour of Thomas Irvin,	37 10 0
May 11.	Matthias Slough to William Bell, 60 days,	186 4 2
Feb. 18.	Ditto ditto, William Nichols, 60 days,	252 6 2
August 23.	William Greer to William Bell, at 3 months,	53 12 10
Dec. 21.	William Montgomery to William Bell, 6 months,	30 12 0
1786.	John Earle to William Bell, 2 months,	140 0 0
January 2.	Martin M'Dermott to ditto, 31 days,	15 0 0
January 2.	Thomas Truxton on Benjamin Hawkins, 12 months,	160 1 0
June 13.	M'Clenachan and P. Moore's draught on Crockett's and Harris, at 30 days,	196 0 0
— 13.	Charles Drum to William Bell, at 40 days,	9 15 0
July 29.	Andrew Uhler, four notes, 20, 30, 40, and 50 days,	31 8 10
Sept. 15.	Margaret York's receipt for King and Lowrey's receipt for	30 0 0
May 24.	— — —	52 10 0
— 18.	Thomas Denton to William Bell, 3 months,	50 7 9 1/2
August 23.	James Heard to Samuel Nicholas, 3 months,	37 10 0
April 8.	Francis Allison, on Allison M'Knight, and Co. accepted, 4th August, payable at 90 day, for Virginia currency,	450 0 0
Sept. 28.	Timothy Hurst on John Supple, at 2 months,	9 0 0
Oct. 16.	William Price, and Co. in favour of William Bell, on Nalbro Frazier, at 2 months,	20 3 10
Sept. 4.	Richard Soderstrom to Thomas Fitzsimons, at twelve months with interest	242 5 0
	Richard Butler on John Nicholson,	375 0 0
Oct. 18.	Jacob Baker to William Bell, 45 days,	141 7 1
25.	Samuel Meredith to William Bell, 90 days,	150 0 0
23.	Charles Syng, and Co. ditto, 10 days,	33 8 0
16.	Thomas Lea to ditto, 6 months,	67 15 8
29.	Stewart & Plunket's draught on Conynham, Nesbit, and Co. in favour of Walter Roe, at 45 days, accepted 1st November,	100 0 0
Nov. 2.	William Bradford's order on Isaac Lloyd or Thomas Canby, in favour of William King, accepted by Thomas Canby, 8th November,	39 0 0
Oct. 27.	John Fromberger in favour of William Bell, 45 days,	525 0 0
5.	William and John Smith's draught, in favour of Benjamin Stoddart, on Robert Morris, at 30 days, accepted 30th October,	374 3 6
	Blair M'Clenachan, on Arthur St. Clair, and Co. in favour of William Bell,	60 0 0

Payment of the above bills and notes is stopped.

November 16, 1786. By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will set every day, during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, JOHN GASSAWAY, clk.

Cool-Springs, November 11, 1786.

THE subscriber hereby notifies to the trustees of Charlotte Hall School, that, unless the lime and bricks prepared for the building thereof are reviewed, and either received or condemned, by the fourth day of December, he shall proceed to have said lime and bricks viewed by competent judges, and if by them deemed sound, and fit for use, to charge the trustees therewith.

R. CARNES.



THERE is at the plantation of Hezekiah Wheeler, living in Pif at way, taken up as a stray, a bay AR, about fourteen hands and an half high, appears to be about nine years old, has no brand, trots and gallops and has a remarkable white spot on her off flank. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, November 22, 1786.

Will be SOLD, on Monday the 18th of December next, at the dwelling house of Henry Jones, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, on Patuxent, about three miles from Queen-Anne, for the purpose of paying his debts,

SUNDRY articles of household furniture, some cattle and horses, and several valuable country born negroes. The terms of sale will be made known on that day, and begin at 10 o'clock.

THOMAS HARWOOD, executor of Henry Jones.

Upper Marlborough, November 16, 1786.

ALL persons who have claims of any kind against the estate of Henry King, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are desired to furnish their respective demands, properly authenticated, to Mr. Elias Tucker, at the register's-office, in Upper Marlborough, in the county aforesaid, as soon as they conveniently can, he being authorized to settle and adjust the estate of the deceased. It being the wish of the subscriber to close the administration as soon as possible, and satisfy the claims of creditors, it is hoped they will be speedy in their application.

ROBERT SIM, administrator.

P. S. All persons indebted to the deceased are also requested to call on Mr. Elias Tucker, without delay, to settle and pay off the demands against them, as the situation of Henry King's affairs will not admit of long indulgence.

November 5, 1786.

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

MATTHEW WILGHMAN, JOHN GORDON.

COMMITTED to my custody, on the 18th of November, 1786, a certain MICHAEL MORE, who says he belongs to certain parts of Hush-town, in Harford county, Maryland. His matter is desired to come and take him away and pay charges.

DAVID STEUAR, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

St. Mary's county, October 25, 1786.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, at his dwelling-house, on Thursday the 14th of December next, for cash or tobacco,

A PARCEL of likely country born slaves, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. Credit will be given, on giving bond upon interest with approved security.

JOHN SOMERVELLE.

Just imported in the ship Washington, captain Chapman, from London, and now opening at the subscriber's store, on the Dock,

A VERY general assortment of fall and winter goods, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash, or bills on London.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

October 9, 1786.

I INTEND to petition the next general assembly for restitution of, or compensation for, that part of my confiscated property which remains unsold.

JOHN SHUTTLEWORTH.

A cutting-clothes, and every thing convenient, with a large meadow, lying on the Head of South-river. Any person inclinable to rent may have possession in December.

FRANCIS RAWLINGS.