

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1786.

S E M L I N, April 10.

THE fourth of this month a Turkish preacher passed through this city in his way to Buda: he travels on foot, being preceded by two Turks on horse-back, who supply him with bread and water, which is the only nourishment he takes. The public were exceedingly curious to gain sight of this penitent, and to learn the cause of the severe discipline he imposes upon himself; but he could say nothing further than that he was going on pilgrimage to Buda, in order to see a mosque still existing there.

L O N D O N, June 1.

They write from Orend, that trade has increased so much lately at that port, that it has induced a great number of people from different parts to settle there, particularly Jews; that a plan is laid for enlarging the town, as there are not houses sufficient to contain the present number of inhabitants; they are also about enlarging the wharf, and erecting more warehouses. The Jews have also obtained of the emperor, a piece of ground for erecting houses for them to dwell in, that they may be separated from the Christians, which is to prevent any disturbance, and is to be called Jewry.

A calculation has been made, by the emperor's order, of all the cloisters for both sexes in his Austrian dominions; they amount to 2000, and reckoning 30 persons in each, the number of his subjects thus buried from the world is 60,000, who consume annually eighteen millions of florins, a sum which the emperor is determined to apply to better purposes, by the suppression of all those houses which will soon be completed.

A very large fleet of ships from Jamaica are hourly expected to arrive, the cargoes of which, according to the insurances that have been made in London, are thought to be the richest that have sailed from that island since the peace establishment.

If any thing can interest our passions in favour of the Rohilla nation, lately exterminated from the borders of the British settlements in the East-Indies, it is the following description of them, in a letter of colonel Stanhope, then on the India service: These unfortunate people claimed my compassion the more from the hospitality, politeness and address of their manners; they as well as most of the Hindoos, possess persons frail and elegant, their limbs finely proportioned, their fingers long and tapering, their countenances open and pleasant, and their features exhibit the most delicate lines of beauty in the females, and in the males a kind of manly softness. Their whole deportment is graceful. In battle, like the descendants of the Moors, they are brave, intrepid and cool, and that is what made them be deemed such formidable neighbours. Even among the inferior classes, reading, writing, and arithmetic were taught, not within doors, but in the open air; it being a singular, but not unpleasant spectacle, to behold in every village, a venerable old man, reclining on a terraced plain, teaching a number of surrounding boys, like a shepherd feeding his flocks. Near 50,000 of them were banished to the other side of the Ganges; but the scene of their leaving Rohilland and Oude is too painful for recollection.

"The country of the Rohillas, subdued by the arms of the company, was exposed at once to the avarice and oppression of the English, and to the rapacity, tyranny and brutality of Sujah-el-Dowlah. The wealth and treasures of this country were seized by the conquerors, and the inoffensive inhabitants forced to abandon their native soil, and to seek an asylum in the bosoms of other enemies, less impolitic and barbarous than those from whom they fled. The plunder of the English, or of persons acting under their auspices, was computed to be a million sterling, and that of Sujah-el-Dowlah, certainly amounted to a greater sum. Thus, upwards of two millions sterling flowed from the Rohilla country into the kingdom of Bengal, and was easily swallowed up in the vacant gulph."

June 2. According to letters from Lisbon, one of the Portuguese Asiatic company's ships is arrived in the Tagus from China, in only twelve months and sixteen days; which is the shortest voyage ever made to and from that quarter of the globe, by a ship bringing a cargo home.

June 4. The prince of Orange is now making a tour through the United Provinces. Preparations have been making for his reception at Utrecht; from whence his highness will proceed to Rotterdam, where a yacht wants to convey him to Zealand.

A revolt is said to have taken place at Goa, where the governor has put several of the officers under his command under an arrest. The news has greatly alarmed the Portuguese ministry.

June 8. Prince William Henry, now captain in the navy, is to be made a peer of the realm soon after he comes of age; and all the king's sons are to be dignified in the same manner, and at the same period; but whether in old titles revived, or new ones, is not yet mentioned.

His grace the archbishop of Canterbury is now engaged in laying down a complete system of reform in ecclesiastical affairs, the outlines of which have been shewn to the king, and met with approbation. The bishops of Chester and Landaff are his grace's coadjutors in this arduous undertaking.

Of the twenty-six English bishops, it seems there are nine that are advocates for the ecclesiastical reform (so necessary for the credit of religion, and the happiness of the underlying clergy whose situation at present is inferior to the meanest mechanic) these are the archbishop of Canterbury, bishops of Chester, Carlisle, Rochester, Landaff, Bath and Wells, Bristol and Bangor.

June 13. Yesterday was married colonel Smith, secretary to the American embassy, to Miss Adams, only daughter of his excellency John Adams, Esq; minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America to this court.

A letter from Leghorn has the following article: "We daily expect the arrival of a Russian and a Danish fleet of men of war; these two fleets, with the Portuguese, must certainly strike a terror into the Barbarians, and drive them into their respective ports, which will be the means of opening a trade to this port, and to others on the Mediterranean. The Venetians talk of sending a fleet; if they do, they will be able to block up all the Barbarian ports. The dey of Algiers seems to be apprised of what will happen, and is sending out as many armed vessels as he can get ready for sea, with orders to take every vessel they can meet with, as their cruise will be but very short."

Extract of a letter from Cork, June 1.

"Several vessels arrived at the Cove, in order to take in provisions for the West-Indies and America: two of which are for Port Roseway whence the orders amounted to 1000 tons; a certain proof this of the thriving state of that settlement."

June 14. Should any disturbances, which report says have happened, break out in Canada, administration have been very fortunate in their judicious appointment of general Sir Guy Carleton to the government of that province, who is not less beloved than feared on the whole continent of America. The governor's conduct during the late war, and his laconic account of one Arnold, are recent in every man's memory, and of whom indeed, (as lord Chesterfield remarked of the king of Prussia) it may be fairly said, that on all trying occasions, the general is himself an host.

No less than 58 large ships have sailed within these few days from the ports of Holland for Greenland, upon the whale fishery; being six more than they sent last year. And letters from Helvoetsluis inform us, that 174 herring busses have already sailed for the Northern coasts of this island. So particularly attentive are these industrious people to this important branch of commerce.

D U B L I N, June 3.

A merchant of this city has just received a letter from St. Petersburg, which contains an account that the commercial negotiation of the British minister there goes on so slow, and the imperial cabinet is so cold upon it, that little fruit is expected from the treaty, was it even concluded.

June 15. Last week upwards of 20,000 weight of woollen and linen yarn was exported from Drogheda and Newry, for the laudable purpose of supplying our Manchester friends with materials for their cotton and mixed goods.

The Irish druggets are found such light and agreeable wear, for mens coats in the summer months, that they are now worn in preference to every other kind of cloth; they are consequently in great demand, and we have the pleasure to hear, that this domestic fabric has very much improved in texture, as well as in the various dyes it is manufactured in. An American gentleman now here, says, he is certain they would answer extremely well in Maryland and Virginia.

A letter from Cadix, received yesterday by a mercantile house of this city, contains the important news, that the Algerines have declared war against the French; a piece of intelligence, that if true, will be of the utmost consequence to Great-Britain,

as it will give a monopoly of the Levant trade, which France has for some years superceded her in.

NEW-YORK, July 29.

The following advertisement is taken from the Dublin Evening Post, April 22, and is published in many other papers.

"NOTICE to SHERIFFS."

"I AM directed by the right honourable the lord mayor to request the sheriffs of the several counties, who wish to send up their transports to Dublin, that they will please to send them up as speedily as possible, as his lordship has chartered a vessel for the purpose of taking them to America, which will sail the beginning of May."

Signed by order,

"MOLESWORTH GREEN, Secretary."

Dublin, March 28, 1786.

The above advertisement, and following information, are published in order to apprise the citizens of the United States of America of the danger the states are subject to, by having put into some port or other the miscreant convicts and felons of Ireland, under the specious pretext of their being indentured servants from Ireland. It therefore behooves every American to be watchful that these wretches are not admitted into any part of the United States, and the printers of the various states are requested to insert it in their papers.

The government in Ireland (as is yet the practice in England) allow 5l. a head for the transportation of the convicted felons to British America; but the genius of the Irish nation have struck out a new mode, viz. The mayor of Dublin charters a ship, under the cover of sending out the convicts to Port-Roseway, Halifax, the Bahamas, or elsewhere, places within the limits of British America. The contracting merchant lets his ship for the government allowance of 5l. per head, and he gives a bond, the cancelling of which, according to contract, is never looked after when these convicts are disposed of. Instead of going to British America, these desperadoes are run into the United States of America, under the cover of their being indentured servants; alter a sham form of indenture is made out in the Newgate of Dublin, or the other gaols of that kingdom: 5l. a head gives a very great freight for the ship out, and she makes a capital voyage, if in addition to this those wretches can be sold for the seven years from 10 to 20 guineas a head, under the appearance of their being indentured servants, and which it is their interest to appear to be.

The legislature of the different states ought to take this matter into serious consideration, and to pass such laws or regulations as to prohibit such an import of the most wicked and abandoned wretches that can disgrace human nature. The severest penalty, if not seizure of the ship, should be laid on those concerned in such nefarious traffic, as the most exact search should be made on board every ship from England as well as Ireland, carrying servants to America; but there is every reason to believe that this outrageous and abominable insult given to an independent country (and which country has hitherto shewn every attention and affection to their Irish brethren) has only been practised from Ireland!!!

There is no sort of doubt but the abominable practice is meant to be continued until effectually put a stop to in the United States; and that the before-mentioned is not the first attempt of this sort is proved by the following fact:—The snow Anne-Mary, captain D. Nevin, owned and fitted out by Mr. Stockden, a merchant in Dublin, sailed from that port about the 20th of September last, and took on board near one hundred and twenty felons and convicts from the gaols (all of whom had been previously sham indentured in the prisons, the mayor and corporation giving sanction thereto) she proceeded then to Corke, and in a like manner took seventy or eighty more convicts on board, and finally sailed on the first of October with her precious cargo for America. The ship being repeatedly, and it has since appeared, really consigned to the house of Stewart and Plunket, of Baltimore; Mr. Plunket then being, as he was for some time after, in Dublin. This vessel arrived off the capes of Virginia early in December; a pilot boat from Baltimore meeting her, and altering her voyage to Baltimore, as was first designed, up to George town on Patowmack river, where the cargo, from a want of workmen in that quarter, at Alexandria, and the Falls of Patowmack, was easily disposed of (as indentured servants) at the price of from ten to twenty guineas a head. In the end of February, this vessel was loading a cargo of wheat at George-town, and

was to proceed to Cork and Liverpool, in order to return to Dublin, for her spring cargo of convicts; but the ship not arriving by the end of April, and the jails of Dublin, &c. being full, the mayor has chartered another vessel (a brig as advertised afore-said) for taking away those offenders of their God and country. They will depart from Dublin about the middle of May, and for prudence sake they will not be directed to the same place, for fear of a discovery: so that it behooves every good citizen of America to keep a watchful eye against the admission of them into any part of America they may be designed for, and on no account whatever admit them into the United States.

Aug. 21. On Thursday last arrived the Spanish snow St. Francisco de Paula, captain Paul Vidal, from the Havana, for Cadiz—she has put in here in distress. The following particulars of an audacious robbery committed on said vessel, a few days after she left the Havana, are extracted from the protest made by the captain and crew since their arrival. About three P. M. on the first instant, coming through the Bahama Straits, a sloop bore down to her, fired a gun, and hoisted dark blue or black colours. The Spanish captain in return hoisted his. When the sloop hailed, where from and whither bound, the answer was, from the Havana, for Cadiz.—The sloop then fired a second gun, ordered the captain to hoist out his boat, and come on board, or he would sink the vessel. This was complied with. The captain and four of his men went on board. On coming on board they were much abused, and confined in the forepart of the sloop, when fourteen men, armed with pistols and cutlasses immediately boarded the snow, where they seized the remainder of the crew, and confined them forward and placed centry over them. They then commenced plundering, and went into the cabin, took every thing that appeared valuable; they broke open a large chest that contained money, on freight for sundry persons at Cadiz, to the amount of \$3,349 dollars, in gold and silver, as registered at the Havana. This they put into their long-boat, with ten small chests and four boxes of sugar, which they carried on board the sloop, and returned again to the snow, commencing a second plunder, when every trunk and chest in the cabin was broke open and rifled:—the sailors trunks did not even escape a search, they robbed them of all that was valuable, gold and silver, shoe-buckles, linen, &c. &c. They then stole four pipes, which proved to be water, in hopes of more treasure; and took away the poultry, ship stores, &c.—During the time they were committing the villainy, the crew sustained much abuse, and one of them had his hand cut by a cutlass.—Their long-boat not being sufficient to carry off their plunder, they took the snow's yawl, with which and their own boat, they went off.—About ten at night they permitted the captain and his four men to return to the snow, exchanging their long-boat for the snow's yawl.—Description of the sloop.—She mounted ten carriage guns, about seventy tons burthen, white bottom and black sides, navigated by about forty men, of whom six or seven only were white, the rest black.—It was impossible to discover what nation they were of—the language they made use of was a mixture of English, French, Spanish, and Dutch. It is to be wished, that such atrocious villainy may not go long unpunished, and that measures will be taken, if possible, to detect these depraved wretches, whose actions degrade human nature.

PHILADELPHIA, August 26.

A letter from Pittsburgh, dated July 24, says, "There are here at present a great number of Indians of different tribes; among them are some Wiandots, and will soon be followed by all the hunters of that nation; also the chiefs of five of the Six Nations, with a great number of their people, who intend to remain and hunt in this quarter till the arrival of Corn Planter. He has sent blind captain Sam, before him to the commander here with four strings of white wampum and a speech, that substantially is as follows:—"That he will stand the firm ally of our people and help them against all nations that will not listen and adhere to the interest of the United States; that he has brought over five of the Six Nations to join him, likewise the Wiandots, and that he is engaged at present in a grand council held at the Latches to hear what they say, and to improve every opportunity to favour his friends; and should any tribe refuse to join in amity with the United States and his people, he will declare war against them the moment we say strike."

"Since I wrote the above, Crane, now the king of the Wiandots, with the family of Corn Planter is landed. He sent me word to give them what they wanted and he would pay me on his arrival.

The writer concludes with observing, "There is no danger of an Indian war this summer. I never saw them so good natured, though there are sometimes fifty of them about the house; among them are several families of strange tribes that brought skins with them."

ANNAPOLIS, September 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this city, dated June 16, 1786.

"Your friend Mr. Forrest will have the pleasure of presenting this letter, and I sincerely hope the voyage will recruit his health, which I think im-

paired by his too anxious attention to business, without any relaxation. For some time past he intended to visit his friends in Maryland next spring; and it is only a few weeks since he changed that intention, and but three or four days ago he finally concluded to sail in captain Dennis. This sudden departure from hence may probably cause some unfavourable conjectures with you. His friends may have some fears; others may entertain ungenerous suspicions; and hints or reports may be thrown out or circulated to the prejudice of his house established in this city. I have heard that the truth is sometimes violated to obtain tobacco consignments. You may be assured, that the mercantile credit of Forrest and Stoddert will not suffer here in any the least degree by the absence of Mr. Forrest, as he made proper and sufficient arrangements to give entire satisfaction to their friends in this city. You know I would not commit myself but with good authority.

"All the American houses have been greatly embarrassed for the want of remittances, and Mr. Forrest, and your countryman J—n, have experienced considerable difficulties this last year; but their reputation for probity, candour, and sincerity, has hitherto carried them through; and if either of them should ever fail, it will be entirely owing to the conduct of their debtors in America, who, if they are impressed with justice, honour, or gratitude, will make every exertion to render them considerable remittances this summer and fall."

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS assembled, August 8, 1786.

On a report of the board of treasury,

Resolved, That the standard of the United States of America, for gold and silver, shall be eleven parts fine, and one part alloy.

That the money unit of the United States, being by the resolve of Congress of the 6th of July, 1785, a dollar, shall contain of fine silver, three hundred and seventy-five grains, and sixty-four hundredths of a grain.

That the money of account, to correspond with the division of coins, agreeably to the above resolve, proceed in a decimal ratio, agreeably to the forms and manner following, viz.

Mills.—The lowest money of account, of which one thousand shall be equal to the federal dollar, or money unit, 00.01

Cents.—The highest copper piece, of which one hundred shall be equal to the federal dollar, 0.010

Dimes.—The lowest silver coin, which shall be equal to the dollar, 0.100

Dollar.—The highest silver coin, 1.000

That betwixt the dollar and the lowest copper coin, as fixed by the resolve of Congress of the 6th July, 1785, there shall be three silver coins, and one copper coin.

That the silver coins shall be as follows: One coin containing one hundred and eighty-seven grains, and eighty-two hundredths of a grain of fine silver, to be called *A Half Dollar*: One coin containing seventy-five grains, and one hundredth and twenty-eighth thousandths of a grain of fine silver, to be called a *Double Dime*: And one coin, containing thirty-seven grains and five hundred and sixty-four thousandths of a grain of fine silver, to be called *A Dime*.

That the two copper coins shall be as follows: One equal to the one hundredths part of the federal dollar, to be called *A Cent*: And one equal to the two hundredths part of the federal dollar, to be called *A Half Cent*.

That two pounds and a quarter avoirdupois weight of copper, shall constitute one hundred cents.

That there shall be two gold coins: One containing two hundred and forty-six grains, and two hundred and sixty-eight thousandths of a grain of fine gold, equal to ten dollars, to be stamped with the impression of the American eagle, and to be called *An Eagle*. One, containing one hundred and twenty-three grains and one hundred and thirty-four thousandths of a grain of fine gold, equal to five dollars, to be stamped in like manner, and to be called *A Half Eagle*.

That the mint price of a pound troy weight of uncoined silver, eleven parts fine, and one part alloy, shall be nine dollars, nine Dimes and two Cents.

That the mint price of a pound troy weight of uncoined gold, eleven parts fine, and one part alloy, shall be two hundred and nine dollars, seven Dimes and seven Cents.

MR. PRINTER,

I AM a plain countryman, and, as I live at some distance from the city, I know very little of what is going on, except what I get from the news-papers.

I was glad to find your last one so full.—To be sure it's right, when the times are so hard, for every one to give his opinion; though, if they were all for the public good, I can't think what should make them fall out as they do.—But, I suppose, it's all for the best, and if they were not to tell upon one another, we country people should know nothing at all about the state of affairs.—I remember an old saying, Mr. Printer.—When rogues fall out, honest men come by their right.—But I mean no offence—they may all be right, for what I know.

For my part, I am no writer, and if I had nobody's opinion but my own, I should not trouble you now.

But the matter is this—you must know, there are a parcel of us that meet every Saturday, and talk about news, and politics, and all these matters.

We had a full meeting last Saturday, because we all expected there would be warm work in the paper.

So one of the company undertook to read it, and began with a piece called *Veracious*—a keen fellow, I'll be bound, he was; that wrote it.—

There was one of the club—a very good sort of a man, but a little simple—you understand me—nor so deep as some of the rest of us.—Never stir, but he thought it was all in earnest, and was mightily pleased that the *Citizen* had met with such a good friend; and when we told him it was only what they called *fun*, and that there was a great deal of wit in it,—he could make nothing at all of it—it was above his mark.

Well—then we went on to the *Annapolitan*—but, here it was worse—the knowing hands were taken in.

One of the head men among us (who by the bye is rather violent in party matters) swore the writer was a devilish clever fellow—that almost every thing he said was true, and that he had told them the same himself, almost a year ago.

He didn't take the joke—it was wrap't up so, he couldn't find it.—If you had seen how he looked, when we all broke out in a laugh;—I believe, he'll never set up, for a politician again. It's a hard case indeed Sir, when a man puts a heap of wit into a piece, that people can't find it out.—But then, to be sure, these *Annapolitans* and *Veracitaffers* had better write plain, for fear the country folks should be too dull for them.

The *Citizen* came next, and then we had like to have all got to scuffling—some for him—some against him—some for paper money,—and others hallowing against it with all their might.—Faith, I believe, we had all better have been minding our own affairs: Some were wondering, that the *Citizen* would venture to attack the Delegate, and one of the club (a silly kind of a body) said, he'd as lief attack a lion, for that he was credibly informed, the Delegate was the greatest man in the state, and would play the devil with all that opposed him.—More fool you, for believing it, (says the gentleman, who had made the mistake about the *Annapolitan*, and was just beginning to recover himself) more fool you I say; what—I suppose, his friend told you so—can't you see and hear for yourself, without minding what he says. For my part, my opinion is—

He was going on, Mr. Printer, but there was such a devil of a noise that there was no such thing, as hearing a word distinctly,—so that, we can only guess at what he thought—though to my knowledge, he does not think much of the Delegate, or his friend either, and would not be afraid to speak his mind of them.

Well—we got silence at last, and, as my friend began to grow hoarse with reading so much, he gave up his place to a school-master in the neighbourhood, and now the best of the fun came on.

The school-master prepared to read the letter from Freeman to Mr. Chafe, and, as he acts as clerk of the parish, he had got a sort of a twang in the nose, which you know most of them have.—He had a mind to do the thing handsomely,—so being about half drunk—up he mounts upon the table, and began to flourish away like a methodist preacher—you can't think Sir, how the canting rascal knock'd it off.—But when he came to that affecting part,—

"In which he spoke of most disastrous chances,
"Of moving accidents by flood and field,
"Of hair breadth scapes in the imminent deadly
"breach,
"We twore in faith 'twas strange, 'twas wond'rous
"strange,
" 'Twas pitiful—'twas wond'rous pitiful".

In short, Mr. Printer, you can't conceive how we were moved—some of us had *virtus* enough to shed tears—we had been soaking it away pretty plentifully to be sure, and were all pretty mellow, that's the truth—and then again there's a great deal in having a thing read with propriety, and the clerk certainly did it justice, especially in that part, where in recounting Mr. Chafe's conduct, the word *after* is so frequently used.

Between every one of these he made a deep pause—waved his hand—and when he had sufficiently raised our attention—came in with the full close so strong and forcible—you can't imagine what an effect it had.

The clerk certainly understands his trade, and if ever he should come to be a parson, I'll be bound he'll be a rare hand at a funeral sermon; and indeed when he read the letter, I could not help thinking he was preaching one.

I thought I had a great deal more to tell you, but it is gone out of my head, and indeed, the toddy flew about so, that I wonder I remembered any thing.

I don't believe I shall trouble you again Mr. Printer; and I hope those that do, will tell us something that will ease our taxes and make the times better.

September 3, 1786.

MR. HIGINBOTHOM informs the inhabitants of Annapolis that he has received a number of the new prayer books from Philadelphia, to be disposed of at one dollar each.

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September 3, 1786.
To be SOLD on the premises, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 10th of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day,
A VALUABLE tract or parcel of land, lying in Prince-George's county, on the main road leading from the Governor's Bridge to Bladenburg, within six miles of said town, nine of Queen Anne, and twelve of George-town, called Arthur's Seat Enlarged, containing 232 acres, formerly the property of Jeremiah Belt, deceased; the improvements are, a new dwelling house 24 feet square, a framed tobacco house 60 feet by 32, with other necessary out houses, apple and peach orchard, with eight acres of meadow land now fit for the stub, and more may be made at a small expense; this land is level, well timbered and watered, and will suit either planter or farmer. Two years credit will be given, on bond with approved security. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale, by
12416 **THOMAS RUTLAND, jun.**

September 5, 1786.
By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, for ready cash, on the 10th instant, at the dwelling plantation of John Weyman, at two o'clock the afternoon,
FIVE negroes, three horses, and a waggon and harness, part of the estate of John Weyman, taken in execution and to be sold for the use of Thomas Rutland.
1 **DAVID STEUART, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.**

Annapolis, September 7, 1786.
To be LEASED, for the term of eight years, from the 10th of November next,
TWO houses, with a vacant lot of ground, situate in a very convenient part of the city, and fit for either a public or private family. Any person inclinable to lease, may apply to Mr. THOMAS WYNDHAM, constable of this city, who will treat with any person of character for the same.

Baltimore, August 3, 1786.
Was lost, or mislaid,
THE register books belonging to the vestry of St. Paul's Parish, in Baltimore county; they were carried to Annapolis to the general court, in the year 1781 or 1782, to be made use of as testimony in a trial then depending between James Morgan and Messieurs Hartley and Holtzimer, and supposed to be left in some of the offices at Annapolis, or in the possession of some of the gentlemen concerned in that suit; they are bound in parchment, about eighteen inches long, and seven or eight wide. Any person who will give the subscriber information where they may be had, will receive the thanks of the vestry, and be handsomely rewarded for any trouble they may be at in giving such information.
By order of the vestry,
1 **JOHN E. GIST, register of St. Paul's parish.**

September 7, 1786.
ALL persons indebted to Jonathan Parker, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are desired to bring them in legally proved that they may be paid.
1 **RACHEL PARKER.**
To be sold, at public sale, on Monday the 11th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for ready money, the effects of the said Jonathan Parker.
R. P.

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.

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.
1 **William E. Smith**

August 29, 1786.
COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a lusty well set negro man, who says his name is PHILL, appears to be about thirty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, of a very black complexion; his apparel is a scarnought jacket much worn; he says he belongs to a certain James Baillie, of St. Mary's county; this fellow plays a little on the violin. His master is desired to come and take him away, and pay charges.
1 **FRANCIS WARE, sheriff of Charles county.**

Kent Island, August 31, 1786.
TAKEN up in Chesapeake bay, opposite the mouth of Severn river, a BATTOE, sixteen feet long, six and a half wide, with three oars in her, and has a ring-bolt in the stem. The owner may have her again by applying to
12476 **SAMUEL BLUNTT.**

**A few Copies of the
L A W S
Of the last Session,
And
The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS
Of both Houses, 9
To be sold at the Printing-
Office.**

**T O B E S O L D,
At the PRINTING-OFFICE.
A HISTORY of the last session of assembly of this state, with remarks on the principal transactions. Price 3/9.**

August 21, 1786.
To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the last Saturday of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, Sunday excepted,
ALL the personal property of Dennis Stevens, deceased, agreeable to his last will and testament. Three years credit will be given to all persons purchasing £. 10 worth, by giving bond with such security as may be approved of.
I have repeatedly desired all persons indebted to said estate to come and pay their balances, but few there are that has paid respect to it; this is the last application I shall make in this way, therefore hope every one indebted will pay their respective balances by the last day of September next, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs, which will be disagreeable to
VACHEL STEVENS, executor.
N. B. The sale will be at the dwelling plantation of said Dennis Stevens, deceased, on the north side of Severn river, and will begin at half past 11 o'clock, in the forenoon.
2 **V. S.**

August 25, 1786.
RAN away from the subscriber, on Saturday the 12th instant, a negro man named WILL, about twenty-five years old, four feet nine or ten inches high, he is well made for his height, is bow legged, and very hollow-backed, has a smiling countenance; had on when he went away, an osnabrig shirt and trousers, a blue and white mixed country cloth jacket, and a felt hat; he was taken up on Saturday last and made his escape, and was seen to pass through Bladenburg on Sunday as a free man. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him so that the owner may get him again, shall receive six dollars reward, and if brought home eight dollars, besides what the law allows, and reasonable charges, paid by
HENRY PLUMMER, near Mount-Pleasant ferry, in Anne-Arundel county.
2

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,
4 **JOHN PETTY.**

August 17, 1786.
STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, a bay S GELDING, about fourteen hands high, branded the near shoulder thus VI, has a dark mane and tail, carries his tail very close, and on the under part of his near hind foot is a small white spot; the said horse was taken from Prince-George's county courthouse in June last; he paces, trots, and gallops. Whoever takes up and secures him so that the owner may get him again shall receive three dollars, paid by the subscriber, living in Piscataway.
2 **BUTLER EDELEN.**

Bladenburg, Prince-George's county, August 19, 1786.
STOLEN from the subscriber the 24th of July last, a black HORSE, about 9 years old, 13 hands a or 3 inches high, has a star in his forehead, his mouth much cut with the plough bridle, so that when he eats corn it is apt to work out of the side of his jaws, he paces chiefly. Whoever takes up the said horse and thief, so that the thief be brought to justice, shall receive twelve dollars reward, and six dollars for the horse alone, paid by
2 **GERARD BOARMAN.**

August 13, 1786.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Benjamin Fendall, late of Charles county, deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber, and those who have claims against it are requested to bring them legally attested, to
2 **MARY TRUEMAN FENDALL, administratrix.**

Charles county, August 13, 1786.
I HEREBY give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to prefer 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 Croftman's Entrance, lying and being in the county aforesaid, as to include the land purchased by warrant of survey:
2 **JACOB WARE.**

August 23, 1786.
To be SOLD, on Wednesday the 20th of September, at PUBLIC SALE, if not sold before at private sale,
THAT valuable plantation called Miles's Chance, about a mile from Patuxent river, running with Lyon's creek, and two and a half from Pig-point, containing three hundred and twenty-two, and a half acres, well improved, with three settlements on it, on one part a dwelling house 16 by 34 feet, two rooms on each floor, a brick chimney in the middle, with all other convenient houses, kitchen, quarter, stable, corn house, two tobacco houses, 40 by 20, apple and peach orchards, and all other fruit trees; on another part a dwelling house 20 by 16, kitchen, corn house, tobacco house 40 by 20, a young apple orchard of good fruit; on the other part is a new dwelling house 12 by 16, with an outside brick chimney, a cellar the bigness of the house, kitchen, tobacco house 40 by 20, and on the said land are very valuable marshes, the hay that might be cut off yearly sufficient to support one hundred head of cattle; one hundred and fifty acres of this land is well timbered. Stock of all kinds to be sold on that day if the land is sold. A good crop now on the ground will be sold with the land, if suitable to the purchaser. Any person inclinable to view the land and know the terms of sale may, by applying to either
4X **THOMAS, WILLIAM, RICHARD, or BENJAMIN MILES.**

Annapolis, August 16, 1786.
THE subscribers finding that no attention has hitherto been paid to their former advertisement, once more request that those indebted to them for dealings at their stores will come and settle their accounts immediately, which will prevent farther trouble. They have on hand a pretty good assortment of goods, suitable to the present and approaching seasons, which they will dispose of upon reasonable terms, by wholesale or retail, either for cash or good bills of exchange.
3 **CHARLES and WILLIAM STEUART.**

State of Maryland, August 12, 1786.
NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, praying a law may pass, authorizing and empowering me to erect and rebuild my water mill, in Talbot county, and state aforesaid.
3 **JOHN HARDCASTLE.**

July 24, 1786.
COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a lusty, 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.
6 **DAVID STEUART, sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.**

July 26, 1786.
WHEREAS, on the 4th of February last, I assigned to Mr. John Petty, in behalf of the firm of Yates and Petty, of London, goods, debts, &c. to a very considerable amount, agreeable to an award determined on by gentlemen mutually chosen (under particular restrictions), but said Petty having broken the award, this is therefore to forewarn all persons whatsoever, indebted for dealings at either of my stores in Virginia or Maryland, from paying any money to said Petty, or his order, for goods bought previous to the 4th of February last, as his receipt shall not be a discharge for any of said debts.
The subscriber earnestly begs, that those gentlemen indebted as aforesaid, will make immediate payments to him, or to some person or persons by him legally authorized, to enable him to discharge all just claims against said stores.
6X **THOMAS RUTLAND.**

A Horse strayed or stolen.
August 2, 1786.
STRAYED or stolen, from the subscriber, on the 23d of May, a bright bay HORSE, about twelve years old, fourteen and a half hands high, branded on the near buttock thus D 8, he paces, is a good draught horse, and had rubbed the hair off the root of his tail, but may have grown again by this time. Whoever takes up said horse and thief shall receive a reward of five pounds for both, or for the horse alone, and brought home, forty shillings, besides reasonable charges, paid by me, living on Curtis's creek, near Patapsco ferry, Anne-Arundel county.
3X **WILLIAM THORNTON.**

Annapolis, July 26, 1786.
**T O B E R E N T E D,
For one or more years,
T**HE plantation whereon I now dwell, commonly called Hill's Delight, consisting of about 200 acres, lying on the mouth of South river, three to four miles from Annapolis, the fences being in good repair; small grain may be put into it next month, and the whole entered upon in December next. For terms apply to
4 **MARY THOMAS.**

Verfailles, 30th May, 1786.
I TAKE the earliest opportunity to inform you, Sir, that notwithstanding the treaty which the farmers general have made with Mr. Robert Morris for the delivery of a certain quantity of tobacco, they have just concluded to take, in the way of trade, as much as 15,000 hogheads per annum. To let you understand better the extent of the decision in question, I send it to you in the extract enclosed. I beg that you will make it known both in America, as also to the American owners of vessels who may be found in our ports, so as they may direct their commercial speculations accordingly. I have the honour of being very sincerely, Sir, your most humble and most obedient servant,
signed D^r VERCENNES.

To Mr. Jefferson, minister plenipotentiary from the United States.

RESOLUTION of a COMMITTEE, held at Berni, 24th March, 1786.

THE committee resuming their former deliberations respecting a treaty made with Mr. Morris, informed of the circumstances in which it was made, also informed of the dispatch of 12,000 hogheads of tobacco, the approaching arrival of which has been announced by Mr. Conteaulex, the correspondent of Mr. Morris, have unanimously thought that the execution of the treaty ought to extend until the 1st of January 1788, saving the right of annulling in case of failure of execution on the part of the said Morris, the conditions of the said treaty; taking afterwards into consideration the interest of the national commerce with that of the United States, have agreed on the resolutions hereafter enumerated.

1st. After the expiration of the treaty with Mr. Morris, there shall be made no more bargains of the same kind.

2d. The farmer general shall always have in his magazines a necessary supply for the exercise of his privilege; which supply shall be formed as well by what shall be furnished by the contract with Mr. Morris, as by what he shall procure by means of commerce.

3d. To secure this supply the farmer general shall purchase, during the continuation of the contract with Mr. Morris only, the tobacco which can be furnished by trade and brought in French or American vessels to amount to twelve or fifteen thousand hogheads every year, at the same price, and on the same conditions stipulated with the said Mr. Morris.

4th. In case where cargoes shall not be afforded, the tobacco shall be paid for at the following prices: 1st quality James and York river tobacco cent. 38 2d ditto Patowmack and Rappahannock 36 3d ditto Maryland tobacco 34

All the first qualities of each kind proper for France.

5th. In case of difficulty respecting the quality, samples shall be sent to the council, and it shall be determined by a commission which shall be authorized to have the sample examined by such person as may be proper.

6th. When the tobacco furnished by the Americans, shall not be delivered in a manufacturing port, there shall be deducted from the stipulated prices, thirty sols per net quintal for expenses of transportation.

Faithfully translated from the original by JOHN PINTARD.

WE the undersigned Robert Morris, heretofore superintendant for the finances of the United States of America, residing in Philadelphia, on the one part, and le Normand, receiver-general of the finances of the generality of la Rochelle, residing in Paris, on the other part, have agreed and have respectively treated with each other about the sale and purchase of sixty thousand hogheads of tobacco, from nine to ten hundred weight, of the different growths of the continent of America on the following terms and conditions, viz.

That I Robert Morris engage on my part, 1st. To ship and deliver at the several ports of France hereafter specified, the whole at my hazard and risk, until the total delivery to the said Sieur le Normand, the six thousand hogheads of tobacco, in the space of three successive years of 1785, 1786, 1787, at the rate of twenty thousand hogheads per annum.

2d. I moreover engage to afford each annual complement in the following proportion, viz.

One fourth part James and York river tobacco, half Patowmack and Rappahannock, and the other fourth in Maryland tobacco, one third of which at least fit for smoking, the whole of the first quality fit for France.

3d. I also oblige myself to ship the sufficient quantity of vessels which shall be American in preference to French, that the aforesaid quantity of twenty thousand hogheads shall arrive in the ports of Bourdeaux, Havre de Grace, Dieppe, and Martaux, in the following proportions, to wit:

Seven thousand hogheads to Bourdeaux, Seven thousand ditto to Havre de Grace, Three thousand ditto to Dieppe, and Three thousand ditto to Martaux.

Observing that the proportion of Maryland tobacco, fit for smoking, shall of preference be comprehended in equal proportions in the parcels sent to Martaux, Bourdeaux, and Havre.

And in case where my shipments shall exceed in one year the aforesaid distribution, the excess shall be carried in augmentation to Havre de Grace.

4th. The tobacco shipped and delivered in conformity to the aforesaid, shall be paid for by the said Sieur le Normand to me, at the price of thirty-six livres Turnois per each hundred weight, mark weight, and the said Sieur le Normand shall discharge the amount of each cargo within a month after delivery, to Messrs. Conteaulex and Co. my bankers in Paris, deducting, however, two livres Turnois for each hundred mark weight for the reimbursement of a million advance, which the said Sieur le Normand has put into the hands of the said Messieurs Conteaulex and Co. to be held at

my disposal as appears by their receipt at the foot of the present contract.

5th. I consent that the two thousand hogheads, of which I have given advice by my letter of the 17th of October to the said Sieur le Normand of the purchase and speedy loading for the port of Havre de Grace, shall make part of my first delivery for this year, and shall be paid for to me at the price of 36 liv. Turnois, with the deduction of 2 li. Turnois per cent. as is specified in the preceding article.

6th. For the mode of delivering the tobacco, it shall be taken out of the hogheads, and none shall be rejected but what is damaged, then the tobacco shall be weighed on the quay and received at the weight it really weighed without any deduction whatever, and until it is weighed it shall be at my risk and expense.

7th. The damaged tobacco shall be cut up and sent to some other place, if my correspondent shall think proper, otherwise it shall be burned in their presence.

And, I le Normand, accept in general, and submit to all the clauses and conditions mentioned in the foregoing articles, and as a preliminary to the present contract, I have remitted the sum of a million of livres Turnois mentioned in the 4th article to Messieurs Conteaulex and Co. as appears by their receipt annexed at foot of the present contract for the sum to be reimbursed conformably to said article. I moreover consent—1. That in case that the vessels employed in this business shall become subject to greater or new duties or taxes than what the French vessels coming from France pay, the aforesaid duties shall be charged to me.

2. That all the duties which hereafter or posterior to the present treaty may be put, either on the exportation from America, or the importation into France, shall be charged to me, and in consequence I will be accountable to Mr. Morris, for those which may happen in America on the exportation at the rate of 5 li. 5 Turnois for each hard dollar, and this upon an authentic certificate that the duty is imposed.

3. I engage that the farmers general shall not make, either directly or indirectly, any purchases of tobacco in America, and consequently, if I have occasion for a greater quantity of tobacco, it shall be furnished to me on the same price and conditions.

Done in five parts at Paris, four of which to be sent to America by the English and French pickets, the fifth to be deposited in the hands of Messieurs Conteaulex and Co.

At Paris the 11th January 1785, signed le Normand, receiver-general of finances; signed at Philadelphia 20th April 1785, Robert Morris; certified to be true and conformable to the original in my hands; at Paris the 20th February 1786, signed le Normand.

In the margin is written, We the undersigned acknowledged to have received from Monsieur le Normand receiver-general of the finances of la Rochelle, the sum of one million of livres Turnois, in effects to our satisfaction, which we promise to hold at the disposal of Mr. Robert Morris, heretofore superintendant general of the finances of the United States of America, after the above acceptance of the present treaty, duplicate of which has been placed in our hands; at Paris 11th January 1785.

(Signed) LE CONTEAULEX and CO.
Faithfully translated from the original by JOHN PINTARD.

August 21, 1786.
To be SOLD, on Monday the 18th day of September, at public sale, if not sold before at private sale, at the house of Mrs. Bryce, Annapolis,
THREE valuable tracts of land, lying on Susquehanna; it will be sold either the whole or in parcels, provided the whole is bought. For particulars inquire of
2 RICHARD and BENNETT DARNALL.

Annapolis, March 25, 1786.
IN consequence of an act passed at the last session of assembly, the commissioners appointed to build a new church in the city of Annapolis, call upon those persons who carried away the 372,400 place, and 58,550 rock bricks, which they had in the year 1774, provided for that purpose, to render an account of the quantities they respectively took or caused to be taken away, and to pay for the same, otherwise a bill in chancery will be filed against them without delay. The commissioners request the favour of such citizens as know by whom any of the materials that were prepared for the church have been taken away, to inform them who the parties were, lest such persons should shamefully neglect to render an account.

The commissioners will contract with any person or persons inclined to dig and remove the earth where the foundation is to be laid, and to lay the foundation of a new church this spring, the dimensions 27 feet by 63 feet, stone for the purpose being already at the place; they also wish to receive proposals from any person inclined to make and deliver the above-mentioned number of bricks in the course of the ensuing summer. Mr. Thomas Hyde, one of the commissioners, will receive any accounts that may be rendered, or any proposals that may be made, in consequence of this notice.

24
Cecil 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.
3 WILLIAM BROWN.

August 8, 1786.
SEVERAL disorderly people having frequently of late trespassed on colonel Lloyd's plantation, on which I am overseer, this is to give notice, that after the date hereof I shall proceed agreeable to law to punish any who may enter the enclosure of the said colonel Lloyd.
3X JEREMIAH COOPER.

August 8, 1786.
NOTICE is hereby given, that many of the inhabitants of St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince-George's, and Anne-Arundel counties, intend petitioning the next general assembly for establishing a port or a general inspection of tobacco on Patuxent river.
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.
SUSANNA MERCER.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

THE Jockey Club PURSE will begin 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 arrears 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 five o'clock.

40 SHILLINGS REWARD.
Annapolis, August 25, 1786.

STRAYED from the subscriber, about six weeks or two months ago, a black GELDING, aged about thirteen years, fourteen and a half hands high, with a switch mane and tail, his two hind and one of his fore feet white as high as his fetlocks, many white hairs are mixed with the black on his flanks, also at the root of his tail; his head is rather large in proportion to his other parts. Whoever delivers the above horse to the subscriber, or will give information of him so that he may be had again, shall receive the above reward.
NICHOLAS CARROLL.

July 1, 1786.
RAN away from the subscriber, living on the Head of South river, on Saturday the sixteenth of June last, negro JACOBO, a country born fellow, about twenty-one years of age, of a yellow complexion, about five feet ten inches high, thin made, had on a blue coat with him, a new country woolen jacket and breeches, felt hat, and a snuff box, though it is probable he may change his apparel as he had other cloaths. Whoever takes up the said JACOBO and delivers him to Mr. Joseph Brewer, of the city of Annapolis, or to the subscriber, shall receive three pounds reward; said JACOBO is to all whom he shall see, to inform him of his whereabouts.

WILLIAM HALL.
Annapolis, July 1, 1786.

LANDS FOR SALE.
THE subscriber has for sale all that tract of land called Hall's Plantation and Snowden's Reputation, containing about 700 acres, situated on the Head of South river, about three miles from the city of Annapolis, and containing 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.

Talbot, June 13, 1786.
TO BE LEASED,
For a term of years,
THAT valuable plantation commonly known by the name of Greenbury's point, containing near five hundred acres, now in possession of major Wright, with ten working hands, stock of all kinds, plantation utensils, provisions and clothing for one year laid in; there is a large and commodious brick dwelling house, with every other necessary building (even a chapel) on the premises; the fertility of the soil, pleasant situation, advantage of fish of all sorts, wild fowl, and oysters in great abundance in their different seasons, and its being so convenient to the city of Annapolis, where there is perhaps the best market for the seller on the continent, are things worthy of notice. Any person inclinable to lease may apply to Mr. Thomas Hyde, in Annapolis, who is empowered to treat for the same, or to the subscriber, but to have any unnecessary applications, no person need apply who cannot find undoubted security if required.

DAVID KERR.

June 3, 1786.
NOTICE is hereby given, that many of the inhabitants of St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince-George's, and Anne-Arundel counties, intend petitioning the next general assembly for establishing a port or a general inspection of tobacco on Patuxent river.

June 3, 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.

SUSANNA MERCER.

MARLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 14, 1786.

M A D R I D, March 24.

A NEPHEW of the emperor of Morocco is arrived at Carthage with a suite of one hundred Moors; he is said to be expected here, where he will spend some weeks at the expense of the court. The greatest activity is using at Carthage to fit out a numerous fleet of men of war, which will soon sail for the Straits, without the object of its destination being at all known.

L E G H O R N, May 26.

The last letters from Petersburg mention the approaching departure of a fleet from the port of Revel, composed of sixteen ships of the line, three of 90 guns, nine of 74, and four of 64, with eight frigates of from 44 to 28 guns; it is said that it will be commanded by the Greek admirals Barifoff and Suchorin, and that it is destined to the Mediterranean.

U T R E C H T, June 24.

The city of Amsterdam has again declared for the restoration of the command of the Hague to the stadtholder, which was carried by a majority of seven voices. The same city has also, it is said, resolved to abolish the free corps and volunteers, and to repress the licence of some gazettes and other periodical papers. These proposals were presented in the assembly of the States; but the city of Dordrecht declared they would not consent to the restoration of the command of the Hague to the stadtholder, and that they would in that respect keep to the resolves of the States of the 5th of November 1785.

L O N D O N, June 19.

A letter from Londonderry brings advice, that the Mercury, captain M'Pherson, is arrived there from Lisbon in a remarkable short period of time: the captain brings word, that the queen had issued out a fresh edict, forbidding all persons to carry Portugal coin out of that kingdom; to prevent which every ship is to be searched before they sail out of the harbour. He says that this order was issued out on account of some chests of gold being put on board a French ship, bound for Bourdeaux, which is detained till an order is obtained from the queen for her sailing.

A merchant of this city has imparted to the minister the contents of a letter received from Algiers, which purporteth, under the date April 21, that no privateer had yet left that port; but that several were preparing to sail on the 1st of May. That Mr. Landrezet, the Portuguese envoy, was then at Algiers, but that the populace were so loud in their murmurs and complaints against the bey, for keeping them off so long from the only profitable trade they knew of, that it was more than probable that such conditions would be detailed to Portugal as might prove too hard for that crown to submit to; and that in consequence thereof Mr. Landrezet would return without being able to fulfil the object of his mission.

July 6. Letters received by Saturday's Dutch and Flanders mails, bring information that great dissensions are now prevailing between the Porte and the republic of Venice; the former has not only refused all kind of reparation for the mischief done by the pacha of Scutari, but sent to that officer a full and free pardon for all past offences—a favour he owes to the friendship of the captain-pacha, and the latter's unbounded influence in the divan.

We just hear from Algiers, that a fleet of Maltese armed vessels have cast anchor in the bay of that port, and hoisted the flag of their nation. The dey sent to know their intention. Their answer was, that they came to demand the restitution of three slaves. Upon this the dey ordered his artillery to be immediately transported to the lantern, and in the evening some bombs were thrown among the Maltese; but the bad quality of the powder prevented its having any effect. The Maltese fleet then drew up on the side of Ponsent, and giving a general challenge to the ships in the harbour of Algiers, retreated with triumph.

It is a very questionable point, whether or not we ought to seek for any extension of our mercantile transactions with the Thirteen States of America. If we can find such markets for our goods in other countries, as we have now good reason to believe we shall find, we will have no occasion for any dealings with the United States in any thing regarding our export trade; and as imports—either into Britain or the West India islands, we are likely soon to be very fully and adequately supplied by our remaining American colonies—to which government have given, and very wisely continues to give, every

possible encouragement. There is one fact respecting the Thirteen States, which their agents here are very anxious to misrepresent, namely, that since they became free, their payments have come very tardily, and, sometimes not at all.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, June 23.

"The intelligence received from every quarter of the kingdom is couched in a style of thanksgiving for the general appearance of plenty, which amply promises to reward the cares of the husbandmen. The inhabitants of the north, in addition to their favourable harvest prospects, have been uncommonly fortunate in their flaxseed plantations, and the seed imported from America has this year greatly exceeded the produce of what has been purchased from the Dutch. This circumstance is the more agreeable, as the Americans take manufactures, while the Dutch accept of nothing but the ready specie."

July 7. The commercial treaty between Great-Britain and France is in a fair train of being happily completed, Mr. Eden having by indefatigable application, removed several difficulties which were thought to have rendered such a measure impracticable, but which, will in all probability now turn out to the mutual advantage of both countries, and it is to be hoped, that by such a free commercial intercourse, those habitual prejudices on both sides will be removed, which are so disgraceful to the age.

It is daily more and more apparent that the affairs between the two imperial courts and the Porte become serious. In fact, it is said, that the Austrian nuncio has received orders officially to acquaint the reis effendi, that the emperor has given orders to assemble an army of 50,000 men in Sclavonia, destined to take possession of the country in contest, as soon as his majesty arrives in those parts, if the Porte do not determine to agree to the proposed plan of marking out the limits, and that this will be done without any further formalities, or without any hopes of change in the determination of the emperor. Mr. Bulgakow, the Russian minister, has formally supported the above declaration, adding, "That his sovereign, in default of a categorical and satisfactory answer on the part of the divan, will be obliged to fulfil the engagements she has entered into with the emperor her ally, and to support him with all her forces." The same minister took the above opportunity to give notice, that the empress was resolved to drive the rebellious Tartars from the Cöban and the neighbouring parts, and to take possession of their countries, if the Porte make any difficulty of obliging those people from molesting the Georgians and the inhabitants of the other parts under the Russian dominions in the neighbourhood of Mount Caucasus.

It is said to be in contemplation, with the approbation of his grace of Canterbury, to revise the whole body of the ecclesiastical laws, and expunge those incongruities which still disfigure the reformation of this country, and are totally repugnant to the principles of our free constitution. The well-earned applause to which the truly liberal spirit of this illustrious prelate entitles him, will not be confined to his contemporaries—his name will be revered by posterity.

Mr. Temple, our minister in North-America, will have abundant matter for his dispatches to administration; to whom there will doubtless be very strong representations also made by the merchants interested in the commerce of America.

It accounts from Holland may be credited, there is a sudden change in the politics of their high mightinesses, who seem not so violently disposed to follow the lead of the French ministry, as they were some time ago; hence the alteration of conduct towards the stadtholder, and the pacific turn that things are taking at the Hague.

Britannia has sent out from her bosom three more of her royal sons, which makes six in all, for education in Germany; that is, to be Germanized completely. We do not find that any German seminary or other mode of education abroad is yet found out for the royal young ladies.

It is rumoured at Paris, that the French cabinet has proposed to the English minister a plan for the partition of India, as the ground of a permanent alliance between the two nations. This is intended to be at the expense of the Dutch; and France supposes England will accede to the proposal from a resentment of the conduct of Holland in the late war. The Dutch departed from their usual caution and prudence in renouncing the friendship of England. They interposed in a quarrel, when every intelligent European perceived that the discontented colonies must necessarily be independent; and when it must

be evident, that every advantage of the American trade must soon be acquired by the more industrious nations, without the discredit of unneighbourly interference, or the risque and charge of actual hostilities.

A general opinion prevailed throughout the kingdom of Spain, of a matrimonial connexion taking place between one of the sons of the king of Spain, and one of our female princesses, upon the terms of mutual indulgence as to religion.—The people in general entertained the subject with a degree of wishful pleasure.

Notwithstanding all the placards or proclamations to the contrary, the people at the Hague continue to be very riotous, and wear openly the Orange favours in their hats. The populace is outrageous, and seems to slight the authority of the states. The wellwishers to the stadtholder are not pleased at this conduct, as they are apprehensive lest this over-zeal in the multitude, by exciting the resentment of the states of Holland, should greatly hurt the cause of his most serene highness.

N E W - Y O R K, September 1.

From a Pittsburgh paper dated the 12th ult.

We are requested to inform the public, that the Moravian Indians, who formerly resided on Muskingum, have returned from their captivity as far back as Gihawaga, where they are now encamped, and purpose to return to their former abode in the fall. The great distresses these people have underwent, was occasioned by their attachment to the cause of America; it is therefore hoped that they will receive every assistance from the inhabitants of this country.

The following speech was received in this town from the Indian chief, Cornplanter, addressed to general Butler, dated at Venango, August 5, 1786, which is couched in the following manner:

I HAVE been at New-York at the treaty, and have returned to this place; you told me that I should make peace with the back Indians, for which I shall do all in my power, it has now been seventeen days since I held a council at Buffalo Creek, with the Shawanese, Wyandots, Munsees, Delaware, Cherokees, and Chippawas, but as they requested another council might be held when the leaves get red on the trees at the Shawanese towns, when they would let us know their minds; if they are not peaceable, we, the six nations will endeavour to make them so. The treaty at the Shawanese towns will be held in two weeks from this date. I have now been all round, and am quite tired; I was used very well, and have done all in my power to make peace.

While the treaty was holding a captain John Brant, an Indian, came from England, and told us that the English had made a peace with America, and if the Indians were not peaceable they must put up with the consequence.

C O R N P L A N T E R.

By late intelligence from Kentucky we are informed, that the Indians continue their practice of plundering the inhabitants; that about the middle of May last they came into the neighbourhood of Stroud's, and stole a number of horses, but being pursued by a party, under the command of captain M'Entire, three of the Indians and a white woman were killed, and the horses retaken, together with the Indian baggage, arms and ammunition: that in a very short time after the Indians killed and scalped a white woman, who lived near a place called Crab-Orchards.

A N N A P O L I S, September 14.

Several gentlemen, members of the proposed commercial convention, are arrived in this city.

The following persons are chosen electors of the senate for the several counties, viz.

St. Mary's county, George Plater and Edmund Plowden, Esquires.

Kent county, Richard Miller and Robert Maxwell, Esquires.

Anne-Arundel county, John Hall and Samuel Chafe, Esquires.

Calvert county, Joseph Wilkinson and Walter Smith, Esquires.

Charles county, John Courts Jones and Zephaniah Turner, Esquires.

Baltimore county, Captain Charles Ridgely and John Egar Howard, Esquires.

Talbot county, Matthew Tilghman and Edward Lloyd Esquires.

Somerset county, John Stewart and William Adams, Esquires.

Dorchester county, James Shaw and Nicholas Hammond, Esquires.

Cecil county, William Matthews and Joseph Baxter, Esquires.
 Prince-George's county, Walter Bowie and F. Elder Bowie, Esquires.
 Annapolis, James Brice, Esquire.
 Queen-Anne's county, John Seney and Joshua Seney, Esquires.
 Worcester county, Joseph Dashiell and John Done, Esquires.
 Frederick county, Thomas Johnson and Thomas Sim Lee, Esquires.
 Harford county, Benjamin Bradford Norris and John Love, Esquires.
 Caroline county, William Richardson and Henry Dickinson, Esquires.
 Baltimore-town, Richard Ridgely, Esquire.
 Washington county, Moses Rawlings and Henry Schnebely, Esquires.
 Montgomery county, Lawrence Oneale and Edward Burgefs, Esquires.

The ADDRESS of the Corporation
 To SAMUEL CHASE, Esq; recorder of the city of Annapolis.

S I R,

THE mayor, aldermen, and common councilmen of the city of Annapolis, impressed with a due sense of the services rendered to this corporation by you in the capacity of recorder thereof, do take this occasion to assure you of their entire approbation of your conduct in the performance of the duties of that trust, and to acknowledge your ready exertions at all times to promote the interest and welfare of this city. They sincerely regret the occasion of this address, as your removal from the city of Annapolis will deprive this body of a faithful and able officer, and the city of a valuable citizen. You have their warmest wishes for your happiness and welfare.

In behalf of the corporation,
 ROBERT COUDEN, mayor.

Annapolis, September 7, 1786.

S I R,

THE address of the mayor, aldermen, and common councilmen of this city, presented me this day, affords me great pleasure, as I flatter myself they speak the genuine sentiments of the citizens. As recorder of the city duty and inclination urged me to enforce a due obedience to the bye laws, and assist in the framing ordinance for the regulating the police of the city. In the discharge of this duty, I ever received the ready assistance of my brethren on the bench, and of the other members of the corporation, and but a small portion of merit is due to me. My abilities have been much over-rated by the corporation. I only wish they had been equal to my inclination to serve them.

As one of the delegates of Annapolis my feeble powers were exerted on all occasions to promote the interest and welfare of the city, and supported by my colleague, my endeavours were in some instances crowned with success. I feel myself amply rewarded by the approbation of the body over whom you have the honour to preside. There can be nothing more agreeable to a public character, than to receive the public approbation of his conduct from those who speak the collected and unbiassed sense of his constituents, and it is the only reward a free and virtuous people can bestow, and the only one an honest representative can expect.

Be pleased to present the corporation my warmest wishes for their prosperity, and I sincerely hope that the city of Annapolis may be for ever distinguished for the harmony and friendship, the benevolence and patriotism of its citizens.

I have the honour to be,

With great respect,

Your most obedient servant.

SAMUEL CHASE.

To the worshipful Robert Couden, Esq; mayor of the city of Annapolis.

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.

"Yet let me flap this bug with gilded wings,
 "This painted child of dirt, that smiles and stings—
 "A lath like mine no honest man shall dread,
 "But every babbling blockhead in his stead—

ONCE more I am compelled to contend with assuming ignorance, empty self-conceit, and incorrigible stupidity. With great reluctance I appear again before the public, to answer the Citizen's very groundless and unprovoked attack, originating from weakness, wantonness, or malevolence.—The Delegate is known, and has an established character to support; the Citizen is an anonymous scribbler, who has no reputation to lose.—This tool of party and faction, has attempted to calumniate the public character of the Delegate, which has invariably stood firm against the united efforts of malice and abilities, for more than twenty years. This writer, after having violated the truth, and unnecessarily attacked the integrity of a man, at least his equal in every respect, when his folly is exposed, cries out, that the Delegate wants politeness, uses coarse epithets, with ungenerous invective, and speaks in a language improper for a gentleman.—The Citizen is the wanton aggressor, who arraigns the probity, and honour of the Delegate, and endeavours to prove him particularly as unworthy of your confidence; this he does without any provocation to gratify his spleen and resentment.—The Delegate, in his answer, only refused and exposed the reasons or arguments of the Citizen, and laughed at his vanity, folly and igno-

rance.—The reply of the Citizen is a declamatory effusion of indigested ideas, in which he repeats; that the Delegate ought not to be intrusted by you, as an elector of the senate.—A plain narrative of a few facts will prove, that the Citizen is the aggressor, and has been guilty of an unnecessary and illiberal attack on the Delegate.—At the last appointment of electors, the Delegate was chosen by Anne-Arundel county, and he proposed the gentleman, who was then elected for the city.—There can be no doubt, but that the Delegate, at that time, could have been appointed for the city, had he thought proper.—Nothing had occurred to induce him (or any one) to believe, that Anne Arundel county had withdrawn their confidence from him, and therefore it was reasonably to be expected, that, if he inclined to be an elector, he would again accept the appointment from the county.—Possibly the Delegate might have been elected by the citizens, had he solicited their votes.—A few weeks before the election he was informed, that a gentleman, to whom the city is greatly indebted, and against whom the Delegate and his friends had no objection, had been applied to, and consented to accept the trust; but he was deserted, and another preferred, without any satisfactory reason.—The Delegate never intended to be the elector for the city, and had not, directly or indirectly, either in person or by his friends, before or since the Citizen's publication, solicited a single vote.—To lay a foundation for a personal attack on the Delegate, it was positively asserted by the Citizen, in his first address, "That the Delegate solicited you to appoint him your elector of the senate."—It was necessary for the Delegate to make this allegation, or the man must be blind indeed, who could not see, that the attack on the Delegate was unnecessary and wanton; if the assertion was false, the attack might with equal propriety have been made against any other person who was eligible for the city.—Is the assertion true or false? Every man in the city must know it to be false.—As the truth of this allegation only could excuse the Citizen for his publication, the Delegate charged him with wilful breach of veracity, to which he replies, "that is not the language of a gentleman"—Every one knows, that a gentleman will not descend so low, as knowingly to publish an untruth.—The Delegate did not know of any established mode of expression in which gentlemen are to contradict a falsehood, advanced against them by a scribbler in the news papers, as the groundwork of a virulent and libellous publication.—The truth or falsity of the assertion is very material, because if true, the Citizen might be justified in offering his reasons, why the Delegate was an improper person to be an elector, but if erroneous, he cannot be excused by any man, as the public conduct or opinions of the Delegate respecting political questions or characters was wholly immaterial to you, and not subject to your examination or decision.—Reports, unfounded in truth, are too often industriously circulated to serve interested or party purposes, therefore the Citizen can only blame his own folly for rashly giving credit to them—mankind too often persuade themselves implicitly to believe, what they most wish or fear.—The Citizen finding, that he had positively asserted a fact to be true, the falsity of which he might readily have discovered, had he used proper caution, still attempts to justify his publication, because the Delegate, in his answer, said, "if requested to represent Anne-Arundel county, or the city, he would not refuse." How can this declaration, subsequent to the Citizen's address, possibly excuse him? The Delegate could not, with any propriety, accept the appointment from the city, if offered to him, before he had declined to represent the county, or the county had expressed their opinion in favour of some other person; neither event had happened, and the truth is, that the Delegate had not the most distant thought of being the elector for the city, which assertion is confirmed by the uniform conduct of the Delegate and that of all his friends and connexions in the city—thus the report (if any such was circulated) and the silly conjectures of the Citizen are falsified.—If any gentleman had been proposed for the city, the Delegate would not have permitted himself to have been put in opposition, as he intended to pursue the same conduct, as at the last appointment of electors, and no person being talked of, he requested his colleagues to offer himself, which he declined, and soon after informed the Delegate of the application to the gentleman before mentioned.—The Delegate had determined to remove to Baltimore in a very little time, and wished and expected to depart with the warmest sentiments of friendship and affection from the city, to which he was attached from a variety of causes, and which he was compelled to leave with regret—on his part he most ardently wished carefully to avoid differences with any of the citizens, well knowing that "bulls aim their horns and asses lift their heels."—Above all things the Delegate detests controversies in the public papers; he never yet was the aggressor, but has sometimes been reluctantly compelled to defend himself from false and malicious accusations—the present one with the Citizen is extremely disagreeable to him, but, being forced into it, the Delegate will resolutely continue to defend himself, and bid defiance to his adversary and all his assistants; he will not be deterred by the observation that "there's nothing blacker like the ink of fools."

The Delegate considered the Citizen's address as an unnecessary and wanton attack, not only on his public

conduct and opinions, but on his private integrity and honour.—The Citizen, in his reply, declares, "that no part of his address can be tortured into an attack of the Delegate's honour and integrity; and that much injustice was done him by the Delegate's supposing, he intended to stab his integrity, the address being aimed at him in the character of a public man."—If any man of common sense, who reads the address, can be of this opinion, the Delegate will admit, that he has been too hasty, and defended his reputation, before it was attempted to be injured.—One of the avowed and principal objects of the Citizen in his address (and in his reply) was to satisfy the Annapolitans, that the Delegate was an improper person to be intrusted by them as an elector of the senate; several reasons are assigned in his address; another is added in his reply in support of his opinion.

If the Citizen did not mean, both in his address and reply, to arraign the integrity and honour of the Delegate, and to maintain, that if appointed an elector of the senate, he would be governed by base and unworthy motives, although under the solemn obligation of an oath, he certainly did not understand the necessary consequences flowing from the appointment of the Delegate to that important trust; he denies such an intention, and yet such must be the case, or else he possesses the greatest vacancy of intellect.—A little attention to his objections, will convince every dispassionate person, that the Delegate was justifiable in considering the address as an attack on his integrity and honour.—The Citizen contends, "that a member of the house of delegates ought not to be an elector of the senate, because he may imperceptibly, through the infirmity of human nature, be lwayed by his prejudices against former members of the senate."—This objection equally applies to every person who has been a delegate, and the nature of mankind in general is only blameable for its frailties and imperfections, and no peculiar depravity of heart is attributed to the Delegate; he did not consider this dry and trite objection as wounding his reputation, and therefore took no notice of it.—The Citizen's other objections are, that the Delegate differs with the Annapolitans on certain political questions—"1. As to an emission of paper money;—2. As to the payment by the state, of the depreciated paper money carried into the treasury, agreeably to law, by debtors of British subjects, and stipulated by the treaty to be paid in specie;—3. As to the revival of the office of intendant;—4. As to the re-election of particular members of the late senate."—The Delegate does not credit the assertion of the Citizen, that a difference of opinion ever existed on these subjects.—The petition, signed by a number of citizens, and presented last session of assembly, against an emission of money, on any system whatever, is in the memory of the Delegate, and the Citizen might have recollected its being obtained by the influence of a few importing merchants, that it was signed by less than one half of the citizens, gave great offence to the house of delegates, and he might have added, that the sense of the city has never since been collected on the subject.—The Delegate has solid grounds to believe, that a considerable majority of the citizens are in favour of an emission.—As to the exoneration of British debtors, and the revival of the office of intendant, the Delegate is convinced, that the citizens never expressed any opinion on these subjects; very few are capable of forming any judgment about them, and the Citizen has very prudently declined entering into any train of reasoning to shew, that the Delegate is mistaken in his opinion.—Indeed, if the Citizen's line of understanding is to be measured by what he has already discovered, these matters are infinitely above his comprehension.—As to re-electing one or more particular members of the senate, the Delegate cannot believe the Citizen's assertion, that the Annapolitans consider the public good concerned in their re-appointment, but begs leave to consider and pronounce it a very impudent one.—That the gentlemen alluded to, were opposed to an emission, and the continuance of the intendant's office, is readily admitted; but it does not follow, that the public good is involved in preventing an emission, or abolishing the office of intendant.—The Delegate never heard of any meritorious services rendered the city by either of the gentlemen; he may admit, that some of the citizens, who are importing merchants, their connexions, and a few monied men, are very desirous, that gentlemen should be in the senate, who will oppose an emission at all events, and upon any plan whatever; but he cannot believe, this reason has any influence with the far greater part of the city.—Some of the citizens may be opposed to the intendant's office, but few of them object to the gentleman who lately filled it.—It is an insult to assert, that abolishing the office, or displacing the officer, is an object with the city.—The Delegate will not be drawn by the Citizen into any controversy with either of the gentlemen, to whom he alluded; with one he wishes to avoid all difference; with the other all public controversy has for some time ceased, and the Delegate disdains contending with a partisan, when the principal declines to commence hostilities.—The Delegate may think one or both of the gentlemen improper for the senate, but he would be ashamed to assign as a reason, their difference of opinion with him on certain political questions.—The Delegate thinks, that the whole character and conduct of a person, proposed as a senator, is to be considered and weighed, not his opinion on particular subjects, and he ap-

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Even admitting the sentiments of the citizens to be opposed to those of the Delegate on these subjects, it is clear, that such difference in opinion is no substantial objection to the Delegate's being an elector of the senate, unless it follows, that as an elector he would not choose as a senator any one who thinks not with him on these subjects—any man, entertaining such an opinion, must think the Delegate an abandoned, perjured wretch, and the man who suggests the idea, attempts to induce this belief, or his objections are nonsensical and ridiculous.—The Citizen has made the attempt, and therefore, notwithstanding his profession to the contrary, he has impeached the integrity of the Delegate.—The absurdity of the Citizen's reasoning being exposed, and the Delegate having declared, "that it is a wicked and detested principle to vote for or against any man, because he is for or against any political question, unless such question involves the happiness of the state", The Citizen is reduced to the necessity of declaring, "that he was always satisfied that the Delegate would consider the happiness of the state involved in one or the other of the political questions above mentioned, and justify his conscience in excluding certain members from the senate, who oppose him on those questions," and he shrewdly remarked, "that the Delegate did not disclose, whether he thought any of these questions of such serious consequence as to involve the happiness of the state, and consequently, by his own reasoning, justify him in voting against the members of the senate who entertain a contrary opinion from him."—Only in two great political questions, the emission of money, and the continuance of the intendand's office, are they known to differ in opinion from the Delegate;—the exoneration of British debtors has never been agitated in the legislature, therefore the opinions of the senators on the subject cannot be ascertained. Any decision of the legislature cannot affect the debtors of British subjects, who have only complied with the law in making payments into the treasury.—A man must be a fool to believe, that the happiness of the state depends on an emission of money, or the establishment of the intendand's office, much less if the office should be revived, or the gentleman re-appointed, who lately held it.—The Delegate thinks an emission expedient and necessary, and observed, in his answer to the Citizen, that "it is well known, that several of the senate were averse from an emission of money, of whose integrity and honour the Delegate entertains the highest opinion, and for whom he should vote, with the utmost confidence".—A difference of sentiment, respecting an emission, would have no influence with the Delegate.—Could any man believe, that a diversity of opinion about the continuance of the intendand's office would have any weight, being of far less consequence to the public, than an emission of money?—The Delegate detests and abhors the principles of action imputed to him, and holds in sovereign contempt the Citizen and all his abettors.

The Citizen can never forgive the Delegate for accusing him of a breach of veracity.—Who is the Citizen? It is known, the Delegate would tremble for his safety, and by the mediation of a friend, humbly deprecate his vengeance,

"For if a captain, he will plague them both,
"Whose air cries arm! whose very looks an oath—
"The captain's honest, Sirs, and that's enough,
"Though his soul's bullet, and his body buff;
"And with a face as grim, and as awry
"As Herod's bang-dogs, in old tapestry;
"Scarecrow to boys, the breeding woman's curse,
"Has yet a strange ambition to look worse.—
"The thing has travelled, speaks each language
"too,
"And knows, what's fit for every state to do.—
A DELEGATE.

TO BE SOLD.
At the **PRINTING-OFFICE.**
A HISTORY of the last session of assembly of this state, with remarks on the principal transactions. Price 3/9.

September 7, 1786.
ALL persons indebted to Jonathan Parker, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are desired to bring them in legally proved that they may be paid.

RACHEL PARKER.
Caroline county, August 17, 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.

Kent Island, August 31, 1786.
TAKEN up in Chesapeake bay, opposite the mouth of Severn river, a BATTOE, sixteen feet long, six and a half wide, with three oars in her, and has a ring-bolt in the stem. The owner may have her again by applying to
SAMUEL BLUNTT.

For new advertisements see the last page.

S. CLARK, Bookseller, Stationer, and Book- binder,

In Church-Street, Annapolis,

Has just received the following books:

CONSTITUTIONS of the United States,
Gibson's Surveying,
Salmon's Geogra. Gram-
mar,
Well's Mathematics,
Ferguson's Astronomy,
Ladies and Gen-
tlemen's Astronomy,
Swan's Architect,
Philosophical Dictionary,
New Dispensatory,
Martin's Philosoph. gram-
mar,
Moor's Navigation,
Rochefoucault's Maxims,
Bolingbroke on the Study
of History,
Chapoon's Letters,
Young Clerk's Magazine,
Scott's Recueil,
Junius's Letters,
Hume's Dialogues,
More's Essays,
Witherspoon on Money,
Mair's Book Keeping,
Art of Speaking,
Goldsmith's Essays,
Mace's Garden Kalendar,
Freneau's Poems,
Purves's Attempts,
Cullen's First Lines,
Cook's Last Voyage,
Cox's Travels,
Latin and English Dictionaries of all kinds; Latin,
Greek, and French Grammars; Bibles; Testaments
and Spelling Books, &c. &c. &c.

August 29, 1786.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a lusty well set negro man, who says his name is PHILIP, appears to be about thirty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, of a very black complexion; his apparel is a farnought jacket much worn; he says he belongs to a certain James Baillie, of St. Mary's county; this fellow plays a little on the violin. His master is desired to come and take him away, and pay charges.

FRANCIS WARE, Sheriff of
Charles county.

Annapolis, August 9, 1786.
WHEREAS Mr. Thomas Rutland 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.

August 17, 1786.

STOLEN from the subscriber the 24th of July last, a black HORSE, about 9 years old, 13 hands 2 or 3 inches high, has a star in his forehead, his mouth much cut with the plough bridle, so that when he eats corn it is apt to work out of the side of his jaws, he paces chiefly. Whoever takes up the said horse and thief, so that the thief be brought to justice, shall receive twelve dollars reward, and six dollars for the horse alone, paid by
GERARD BOARMAN.

BUTLER EDELEN.

Charles county, August 13, 1786.

I HEREBY give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to prefer 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 Croftman's Entrance, lying and being in the county aforesaid, so as to include the land purchased by warrant of survey,

JACOB WARE.

August 25, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber on Saturday the 15th instant, a negro man named WILLI, about twenty-five years old, four feet nine or ten inches high, he is well made for his height, is bow legged, and very hollow-backed, has a smiling countenance, and on when he went away, an offabrig shirt and trousers, a blue and white mixed country cloth jacket, and a felt hat; he was taken up on Saturday last and made his escape, and was seen to pass through Bladensburg on Sunday as a free man. Whoever takes up said negro, and secures him so that the owner may get him again, shall receive six dollars reward, and it brought home eight dollars, besides what the law allows, and reasonable charges, paid by
HENRY PLUMMER, near
Mount-Pleasant ferry,
in Anne-Arundel county.

State of Maryland, August 12, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, praying a law may pass, authorizing and empowering me to erect and rebuild my water mill, in Talbot county, and state aforesaid.

JOHN HARDCASTLE.

July 24, 1786.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a lusty, 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.

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

Annapolis, August 15, 1786.



STRAYED from the subscriber, about six weeks or two months ago, a black GELDING, aged about thirteen years, fourteen and a half hands high, with a switch mane and tail, his two hind and one of his fore feet white as high as his fetlocks, many white hairs are mixed with the black on his flank, also at the root of his tail; his head is rather large in proportion to his other parts. Whoever delivers the above horse to the subscriber, or will give information of him so that he may be had again, shall receive the above reward.

NICHOLAS CARROLL.

July 1, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber, living on the Head of South river, on Saturday the sixteenth of June last, negro JACOB, a country born fellow, about twenty one years of age, of a yellow complexion, about five feet ten inches high, slim made; had on and took with him, a new country woolen jacket and breeches, felt hat, and offabrig shirt, though it is probable he may change his apparel as he had other cloaths. Whoever takes up the said fellow and will deliver him to Mr. Joseph Brewer, of the city of Annapolis, or to the subscriber, shall receive three pounds reward, paid by
WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

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.

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.

SUSANNA MERCER.

Cecil 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.

WILLIAM BROWN.

Bladensburg, Prince-George's county, August 19, 1786.

STOLEN from the subscriber the 24th of July last, a black HORSE, about 9 years old, 13 hands 2 or 3 inches high, has a star in his forehead, his mouth much cut with the plough bridle, so that when he eats corn it is apt to work out of the side of his jaws, he paces chiefly. Whoever takes up the said horse and thief, so that the thief be brought to justice, shall receive twelve dollars reward, and six dollars for the horse alone, paid by
GERARD BOARMAN.

GERARD BOARMAN.

Annapolis, July 26, 1786.

TO BE RENTED,

For one or more years,

THE plantation whereon I now dwell, commonly called Hili's Delight, consisting of about 800 acres, lying on the mouth of South river, three to four miles from Annapolis, the fences being in good repair; small grain may be put into it next month, and the whole entered upon in December next. For terms apply to

MARY THOMAS.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, from the general court of the western shore of the state of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale,
THE real and personal estate of Thomas Harwood, late collector of Anne-Arundel county, on Monday the 16th of October next. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for ready cash.
DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

FOR SALE,

Agreeable to the last will and testament of John Macgill, late of Frederick county, deceased,
PART of that valuable tract of land, formerly the property of the late rev. James Macgill, deceased, of Anne-Arundel county, situated on Elk-Ridge, called and known by the name of Athol Enlarged, containing upwards of four hundred acres, it lies level, well wooded and watered, fit for planting or farming, has some meadow, and more may be made with a trifling expence, it is very healthy, and as pleasantly situated as any in the county; there is a log dwelling house almost new 30 feet by 20, with a good stone chimney in the middle, with a fire place on each side, fit for overseer and servants. It will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on the second Monday in October next, if fair, if not the next fair day after.

Attendance will be given by the subscribers the Friday and Saturday before the day of sale, to show the land to any gentlemen that have a notion of becoming purchasers.

JOHN MACGILL,
PATRICK MACGILL, Executors.

P. S. There are about 150 acres cleared and under good fence. Cash or goods will be taken for the above mentioned land, and reasonable credit given.

THE friends and patrons of the **DRAMA** are respectfully acquainted, that the theatre in this city will be opened, by the **OLD AMERICAN COMPANY**, on Monday the second of October next; as their engagements in Virginia will not permit them to remain here longer than the sixteenth, there will be six plays in each week.

HALLAM and HENRY.

Alexandria, September 13, 1786.
THE ALEXANDRIA JOCKEY CLUB races commence on Tuesday of October next.

September 14, 1786.
AGREEABLY to the CONSTITUTION and FORM of GOVERNMENT, an election will be held on Monday the second day of October next, for four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in the general assembly.

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff.

Chester-town Races.

THE JOCKEY CLUB purse of SIXTY GUINEAS will be run for over a course near Chester-town, on Wednesday the first day of November next; and on Thursday the second, the residue of the subscriptions will be run for, the winning horse the preceding day excepted; the weights carried at both races will be agreeable to the rules laid down by the Jockey Club at Annapolis; any member of the club may start a horse, mare, or gelding belonging to any other person, provided he pays no consideration for the loan thereof, and is solely to receive the benefit of the plate if he should win.

The subscribers are requested to pay in their subscriptions to the secretary (Thomas Worrell) on or before the first day's race; the whole to be properly dressed. The members of the club are requested to meet at the house of Edward Worrell, in Chester-town, on the day preceding the race precisely at twelve o'clock.

N. B. The first day's race will be four mile heats, and the second two mile heats.

Annapolis, September 13, 1786.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Colonel James Tootell, 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

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

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, September 14, 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.



THERE is at the plantation of Walter Evans, on the north side of the eastern branch of Patowmack river, taken up as a stray, a dark bay FILLEY, about four years old, fourteen hands high, neither docked or branded, has a black mane and tail, and the rear hind foot white. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

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

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.

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.

HANNAH SPENCER,
BENJAMIN ROBERTS.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county, September 11, 1786.



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

WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

August 11, 1786.

To be **SOLD**, on Monday the 18th day of September, at public sale, if not sold before at private sale, at the house of Mrs. Bryce, Annapolis,

THREE valuable tracts of land, lying on Susquehanna; it will be sold either the whole or in parcels, provided the whole is bought. For particulars inquire of

RICHARD and BENNETT DARNALL.

September 5, 1786.

To be **SOLD** on the premises, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 18th of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A VALUABLE tract or parcel of land, lying in Prince-George's county, on the main road leading from the Governor's Bridge to Bladenburg, within six miles of said town, nine of Queen-Anne, and twelve of George-town, called Arthur's Seat Enlarged, containing 132 acres, formerly the property of Jeremiah Belt, deceased; the improvements are, a new dwelling house 24 feet square, a framed tobacco house 60 feet by 32, with other necessary out houses, apple and peach orchard, with eight acres of meadow land now fit for the sith, and more may be made at a small expence; this land is level, well timbered and watered, and will suit either planter or farmer. Two years credit will be given, on bond with approved security. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale, by

THOMAS RUTLAND, jun.

September 5, 1786.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, for ready cash, on the 30th instant, at the dwelling plantation of John Weyman, at two o'clock the afternoon,

FIVE negroes, three horses, and a waggon and harness, part of the estate of John Weyman, taken in execution and to be sold for the use of Thomas Rutland.

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 27, 1786.

To be **SOLD**, at **PUBLIC SALE**, on the last Saturday of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, Sunday excepted,

ALL the personal property of Dennis Stevens, deceased, agreeable to his last will and testament. Three years credit will be given to all persons purchasing £10 worth, by giving bond with such security as may be approved of.

I have repeatedly desired all persons indebted to said estate to come and pay their balances, but few there are that has paid respect to it; this is the last application I shall make in this way, therefore hope every one indebted will pay their respective balances by the last day of September next, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs, which will be disagreeable to

VACHEL STEVENS, executor.
N. B. The sale will be at the dwelling plantation of said Dennis Stevens, deceased, on the north side of Severn river, and will begin at half past 11 o'clock, in the forenoon.

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 arrears 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.

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, conhouse, 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 7, 1786.

To be **LEASED**, for the term of eight years, from the 30th of November next,

TWO houses, with a vacant lot of ground, situate in a very convenient part of the city, and fit for either a public or private family. Any person inclinable to lease, may apply to Mr. THOMAS WYNDHAM, constable of this city, who will treat with any person of character for the same.

Baltimore, August 3, 1786.

Was lost, or mislaid,

THE register books belonging to the vestry of St. Paul's Parish, in Baltimore county; they were carried to Annapolis to the general court, in the year 1781 or 1782, to be made use of as testimony in a trial then depending between James Morgan and Messieurs Bartley and Holtzimer, and supposed to be left in some of the offices at Annapolis, or in the possession of some of the gentlemen concerned in that suit; they are bound in parchment, about eighteen inches long, and seven or eight wide. Any person who will give the subscriber information where they may be had, will receive the thanks of the vestry, and be handsomely rewarded for any trouble they may be at in giving such information.

By order of the vestry,

JOHN E. GIST, register of St. Paul's parish.

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 facts that my prohibition is unjust, is an assertion as liberal 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.

August 17, 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.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1786.

LONDON, July 4.

By the last advices from the East Indies, the Dutch have sent there a much more considerable military force than is generally known in this country, and every ship that arrives there, whether for war or trade, is obliged to bring a certain quantity of military or naval stores, with materials for building new and repairing old fortifications, by which means in a short time the Mynheers will imperceptibly raise a considerable force in that part of the world, where they are already attempting to increase their influence with the natives, by presents, treaties, &c. &c.

Whenever this country is so unfortunate as to be engaged in a fresh war, it is more than probable the East will be the great theatre of it, as the West was in the last war, for our natural enemies look with an envious eye at our flourishing possessions in that quarter, where every thing wears an appearance that astonishes those who would be glad to see them in a different light.

July 7. Mr. Temple, our minister in North-America, will have abundant matter for his dispatches to administration; to whom there will doubtless be very strong representation also made by the merchants interested in the commerce with America.

BOSTON, September 4.

A sachem and two warriors, of the Oneida tribe of Indians, arrived in this town on Wednesday last, and we are told have been introduced to his excellency the governor.

By a gentleman, on whose veracity we can depend, who arrived in this town last Friday, from Northampton, in the county of Hampshire, we are informed, that on Tuesday last, the day appointed by law for the sitting of the court of common pleas, in that town, a mob, consisting of near fifteen hundred men, five hundred of whom were under arms, and headed by a captain of militia, assembled there, with the treasonable intention of forcibly preventing the sitting of that court, which they effected, the judges, from their threats and proceedings, thinking it insecure to proceed in the business of their office.

The same gentleman adds, that a convention had been held in that county, which had voted, as their opinion, that the senate, courts of common pleas, and sessions, and the attorney-general, were grievances and common nuisances to the public, as well as unnecessary and expensive.

NEW-YORK, September 13.

Extract of a letter from Utrecht, July 3.

"The town of Wyk continues to receive from the different provinces sums of money to be appropriated to its defence. A few days ago a person who did not declare his name, offered 2000 florins, but on condition that the bailiff belonging to the court of justice, who is now in prison should be relieved; this, however, was not complied with, and the offer lost. Another person, who likewise concealed his name, generously made a present of the said sum, for the use of the burghesses, that they might not have to regret the loss of the former. These circumstances may appear trifling to foreigners, but they mark the spirit of the people.

"Some officers of the burghesses of this place appeared, on the 29th of last month, before the court of justice, agreeable to summons, to declare what they knew of a plan conceived by the burghesses to shut the gates of the city, and imprison the state of the province in case it should be determined to employ force against the town of Wyk, but this examination discovered nothing. One of the new-created tribunes of Utrecht has thought prudent to resign his office on pretence of not being duly qualified according to the articles of the new regulations, but the real cause of his retiring is more obvious."

PHILADELPHIA, September 13.

A letter from his excellency Thomas Jefferson, Esq; minister plenipotentiary at the court of Versailles from the United States, to his excellency John Jay, Esq; minister of foreign affairs at New-York, dated May 27, 1786, says, "As to the article of tobacco, which has become an important branch of remittance to almost all the states, I had the honour of communicating to you my proposition to the court to abolish the monopoly of it in their farm; the count de Vergennes was, I thought, thoroughly sensible of the expediency of this proposition, and disposed to befriend it; that the renewal of the lease of the farms had been consequently suspended six months, and was still in suspense; but that so powerful were the farmers general, &c. that I despaired of preventing the renewal of the farm at

that time. Things were in this state when M. de la Fayette returned from Berlin. On communicating to him what was on the carpet, he proposed to me a conference with some persons well acquainted with the commercial system of this country.—We met; they proposed the endeavouring to have a committee appointed to inquire into the subject. The proposition was made to the count de Vergennes, who befriended it, and had the M. de la Fayette named a member of the committee: he became, of course, the active and truly zealous member for the liberty of commerce; others, though well disposed, not choosing to oppose the farm openly. This committee has met from time to time; it shewed an early and decisive conviction that the measures taken by the farm to put the purchase of their tobacco into the monopoly on that side of the water, as the sale of them was on this, tended to the annihilation of commerce between the two countries. Various palliatives were proposed from time to time. I confess that I met them all with indifference, my object being a radical cure of the evil, by discontinuing the farm, and not a mere assuagement of it for the present moment, which, rendering it more bearable, might lessen the necessity of removing it totally, and perhaps prevent that removal. In the mean time the other branches of the farm rendered the renewal of the lease necessary, and it being said to be too far advanced to have the article of tobacco separated from it and suspended, it was signed in the month of March, while I was in England, with a clause, which is usual, that the king may discontinue when he pleases, on certain conditions. When I returned, I found here a memorial from the merchants of l'Orient, complaining of their having 6000 hogheads of tobacco on hand, and of the distresses they were under from the loss of this medium of remittance. I enclosed it to the count de Vergennes, and asked his interference. I saw him on the 23d instant, and spoke to him on the subject. He told me there was to be a committee held the next day at Berni, the seat of the comptroller-general, and that he would attend himself to have something done. I asked him if I was to consider the expunging that article from the farm, as desperate. He said that the difficulty of changing so ancient an institution was immense; that the king draws from it a revenue of twenty-six millions of livres; that an interruption of this revenue, at least, if not a diminution, would attend a change, that their finances were not in a condition to bear even an interruption, &c. Incidents enough will arise to keep this object in our view, and to direct the attention to it as the only point on which the interests and harmony of the two countries (so far as this article of their commerce may influence) will ultimately find repose. The committee met the next day. The only question agitated was how best to relieve the trade under its double monopoly. The committee found themselves supported by the presence and sentiments of the C. de Vergennes. They therefore resolved that the contract with Mr. Morris, if executed on his part, ought not to be annulled here; but that no similar one should ever be made hereafter; that so long as it continued, the farmers should be obliged to purchase from 12 to 15,000 hogheads of tobacco a year, over and above what they should receive from Mr. Morris, from such merchants as should bring it in French or American vessels, on the same conditions contracting with Mr. Morris; providing, however, that where the cargo shall not be afforded, the prices shall be thirty-eight, thirty-six and thirty-four livres, for the first, second and third qualities of whichsoever the cargo may consist. In case of dispute about the quality, specimens are to be sent to the council, who will appoint persons to examine and decide on it. This is indeed the least bad of all the palliatives which have been proposed: but it contains the seeds of perpetual trouble.

"It is very easy to foresee that the farmers will multiply difficulties and vexations on those who shall propose to sell to them by force, and these will be making perpetual complaints, so that both parties will be kept on the fret. If, without fatiguing the friendly dispositions of the ministry, this should give them just so much trouble as may induce them to look to the demolition of the monopoly as a desirable point of rest, it may produce a permanent as well as temporary good. This determination of the committee needs the king's order to be carried into effect. I have been in hourly expectation of receiving official information that it is ultimately confirmed by him, but as yet it is not come, and the post will set out to day. Should it arrive in time, I will enclose it; should it not arrive, as I do not apprehend any danger of its being rejected, or even altered materially (seeing that M. de Vergennes ap-

proved of it, and M. de Calonne acquiesced) I have supposed you would wish to be apprised of its substance, for a communication of which I am indebted to the M. de la Fayette. Though you cannot publish it formally, till you know it is confirmed by the king, yet an unauthoritative kind of notice may be given to the merchants to put them on their guard, otherwise the merchants here, having the first knowledge of it, may by their agents purchase up all the tobaccos they have on hand, at a low price, and thus engross to themselves all the benefit.

"In the same letter I mentioned that the rice of Carolina, compared with that of the Mediterranean, was better and dearer. This was on my own observation, having examined both in the shops here, where they are retailed. Further inquiries gave me reason to believe that the rice of Carolina, on its arrival, is fouler and cheaper, and that it is obliged to be cleaned here before it is saleable; that this advances the price, but at the same time the quality also beyo d that of the Mediterranean. Whether the trouble of this operation discourages the merchant, or the price the consumer, or whether the merchants of Carolina have not yet learnt the way to this market, I cannot tell. I find in fact that but a small proportion of the rice consumed here is from the American market, but the consumption of this article here is immense. If the makers of American rice, would endeavour to adapt their preparations of it to the taste of this country, so as to give it over the Mediterranean rice, the advantage of which it seems susceptible, it would very much increase the quantity for which they may find sale. As far as I have been able to find, it is received here on a favourable footing.

"I have the honour of enclosing a copy of the contract with Mr. Morris, &c."

A letter from Messrs John Searle and Co. of Madeira, dated the 26th of July, and received by Mr George Meade of this city, September 11, 1786, says, "By a vessel just arrived from Mogadore, Messieurs Allen and Aureigo of this place received a letter, acquainting them, that a truce had been concluded between the Americans and the emperor, and that the ambassadors had taken their passage for Algiers. We wish them equal success at that place, as we have not the least doubt of the first being a fact."

ANNAPOLIS, September 21.

Thomas Hughlett and William Whiteley were chosen electors for Caroline county.

On Monday last, agreeable to the constitution and form of government, the electors of the senate met in this city, and the next day proceeded to ballot for fifteen senators, when the following gentlemen were elected, viz. For the western shore, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Thomas Johnston, Richard Barnes, George Plater, John Hall, John Smith, Daniel Carroll, and Richard Ridgely, Esquires. For the eastern shore, John Henry, George Gale, Edward Lloyd, William Hemmily, William Paca, and William Perry, Esquires.

Messieurs GREENS,

Be pleased to publish in your next gazette the following declaration and remonstrance of the grand jury of the eastern shore of this state. A. B.

WE, the grand jurors for the eastern shore of Maryland, taking into our most serious consideration the late daring and dangerous insurrection and riot excited, raised and committed, by a set of intemperate men in Charles county, in the month of June last, and being fully impressed with the dangerous and fatal consequences of such disorderly conduct, if not timely discountenanced and suppressed, do take this first opportunity that has offered since the commission of the above offence, solemnly and publicly to declare and proclaim to the world, our respect and veneration for our happy constitution, our perfect reliance on, and implicit confidence in, the wisdom, energy, and power of the laws to correct and redress all the real grievances and complaints of our citizens, our detestation and abhorrence of all disorderly and tumultuary assemblies, under any pretext whatever, and our determined resolution to support the civil authority of the state with our lives and properties.

Anthony Banning, foreman, Josiah Adams,
Charles Williams, Nicholas Martin,
James G. Heron, G. Dawson,
J. Barnaby, John Green,
Richard Pattison, jun. Richard Callison,
Nathan Wright, Vincent Hatchison,
David Smith, John Chaires,
John Scarborough, Rd. Tilghman, jun.
James Law, William Hemmily,
Levin Gillis, James Evans.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, from the general court of the western shore of the State of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale,
THE real and personal estate of Thomas Harwood, late collector of Anne-Arundel county, on Monday the 16th of October next. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for ready cash.
DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

FOR SALE,

Agreeable to the last will and testament of John Macgill, late of Frederick county, deceased,
PART of that valuable tract of land, formerly the property of the late rev. James Macgill, deceased, of Anne-Arundel county, situated on Elk-Ridge, called and known by the name of Athol Enlarged, containing upwards of four hundred acres, it lies level, well wooded and watered, fit for planting or farming, has some meadow, and more may be made with a trifling expence, it is very healthy, and as pleasantly situated as any in the county; there is a log dwelling house almost new 30 feet by 20, with a good stone chimney in the middle, with a fire place on each side, fit for overfeer and servants. It will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on the second Monday in October next, if fair, if not the next fair day after.

Attendance will be given by the subscribers the Friday and Saturday before the day of sale, to show the land to any gentlemen that have a notion of becoming purchasers.

JOHN MACGILL,
PATRICK MACGILL, Executors.

P. S. There are about 150 acres cleared and under good fence. Cash or goods will be taken for the above mentioned land, and reasonable credit given.

THE friends and patrons of the **DRAMA** are respectfully acquainted, that the theatre in this city will be opened, by the **OLD AMERICAN COMPANY**, on Monday the second of October next; as their engagements in Virginia will not permit them to remain here longer than the sixteenth, there will be six plays in each week.

HALLAM and HENRY.

Alexandria, September 13, 1786.
THE ALEXANDRIA JOCKEY CLUB races commencing on Tuesday of October next.

September 14, 1786.
AGREEABLY to the CONSTITUTION and FORM of GOVERNMENT, an election will be held on Monday the second day of October next, for four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in the general assembly.

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff.

Chester-town Races.

THE JOCKEY CLUB purse of SIXTY GUINEAS will be run for over a course near Chester-town, on Wednesday the first day of November next; and on Thursday the second, the residue of the subscriptions will be run for, the winning horse the preceding day excepted; the weights carried at both races will be agreeable to the rules laid down by the Jockey Club at Annapolis; any member of the club may start a horse, mare, or gelding belonging to any other person, provided he pays no consideration for the loan thereof, and is solely to receive the benefit of the plate if he should win.

The subscribers are requested to pay in their subscriptions to the secretary (Thomas Worrell) on or before the first day's race; the whole to be properly dressed. The members of the club are requested to meet at the house of Edward Worrell, in Chester-town, on the day preceding the race precisely at twelve o'clock.

N. B. The first day's race will be four mile heats, and the second two mile heats.

Annapolis, September 13, 1786.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Colonel James Tootell, 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, Administrator.

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

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, September 14, 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.



THERE is at the plantation of Walter Evans, on the north side of the eastern branch of Patowmack river, taken up as a stray, a dark bay FILLEY, about four years old, fourteen hands high, neither docked or branded, has a black mane and tail, and the rear hind foot white. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

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

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.

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.

HANNAH SPENCER,
BENJAMIN ROBERTS.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

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



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

WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

August 22, 1786.

To be **SOLD**, on Monday the 18th day of September, at public sale, if not sold before at private sale, at the house of Mrs. Bryce, Annapolis, **THREE** valuable tracts of land, lying on Susquehanna; it will be sold either the whole or in parcels, provided the whole is bought. For particulars inquire of

RICHARD and BENNETT DARNALL.

September 5, 1786.

To be **SOLD**, on the premises, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 14th of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A VALUABLE tract or parcel of land, lying in Prince-George's county, on the main road leading from the Governor's Bridge to Bladensburg, within six miles of said town, nine of Queen Anne, and twelve of George-town, called Arthur's Seat Enlarged, containing 132 acres, formerly the property of Jeremiah Belt, deceased; the improvements are, a new dwelling house 24 feet square, a framed tobacco house 60 feet by 32, with other necessary out houses, apple and peach orchard, with eight acres of meadow land now fit for the sith, and more may be made at a small expence; this land is level, well timbered and watered, and will suit either planter or farmer. Two years credit will be given, on bond with approved security. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale, by

THOMAS RUTLAND, jun.

September 5, 1786.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, for ready cash, on the 30th instant, at the dwelling plantation of John Weyman, at two o'clock the afternoon,

FIVE negroes, three horses, and a waggon and harness, part of the estate of John Weyman, taken in execution and to be sold for the use of Thomas Rutland.

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 22, 1786.

To be **SOLD**, at **PUBLIC SALE**, on the last Saturday of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, Sunday excepted,

ALL the personal property of Dennis Stevens, deceased, agreeable to his last will and testament. Three years credit will be given to all persons purchasing £10 worth, by giving bond with such security as may be approved of.

I have repeatedly desired all persons indebted to said estate to come and pay their balances, but few there are that has paid respect to it; this is the last application I shall make in this way, therefore hope every one indebted will pay their respective balances by the last day of September next, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs, which will be disagreeable to

VACHEL STEVENS, executor.
N. B. The sale will be at the dwelling plantation of said Dennis Stevens, deceased, on the north side of Severn river, and will begin at half past 11 o'clock, in the forenoon.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

THE Jockey Club PURSE will be run for over a course near Annapolis, on the second Thursday day 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 arrears 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.

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 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, conhouse, 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 7, 1786.

To be **LEASED**, for the term of eight years, from the 30th of November next,

TWO houses, with a vacant lot of ground, situate in a very convenient part of the city, and fit for either a public or private family. Any person inclinable to lease, may apply to Mr. THOMAS WYNDHAM, constable of this city, who will treat with any person of character for the same.

Baltimore, August 3, 1786.

Was lost, or mislaid,

THE register books belonging to the vestry of St. Paul's Parish, in Baltimore county; they were carried to Annapolis to the general court, in the year 1781 or 1782, to be made use of as testimony in a trial then depending between James Morgan and Messieurs Hartley and Holtzimer, and supposed to be left in some of the offices at Annapolis, or in the possession of some of the gentlemen concerned in that suit; they are bound in parchment, about eighteen inches long, and seven or eight wide. Any person who will give the subscriber information where they may be had, will receive the thanks of the vestry, and be handsomely rewarded for any trouble they may be at in giving such information.

By order of the vestry,

JOHN E. GIST, register of St. Paul's parish.

IN consequence of an advertisement of mine, for 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 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 facts that my prohibition is unjust, is an assertion as liberal 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.

August 17, 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.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1786.

LONDON, July 4.

Y the last advices from the East Indies, the Dutch have sent there a much more considerable military force than is generally known in this country, and every ship that arrives there, whether for war or trade, is obliged to bring a certain quantity of military or naval stores, with materials for building new and repairing old fortifications, by which means in a short time the Mynheers will imperceptibly raise a considerable force in that part of the world, where they are already attempting to increase their influence with the natives, by presents, treaties, &c. &c.

Whenever this country is so unfortunate as to be engaged in a fresh war, it is more than probable the East will be the great theatre of it, as the West was in the last war, for our natural enemies look with an envious eye at our flourishing possessions in that quarter; where every thing wears an appearance that astonishes those who would be glad to see them in a different light.

July 7. Mr. Temple, our minister in North-America, will have abundant matter for his dispatches to administration; to whom there will doubtless be very strong representation also made by the merchants interested in the commerce with America.

BOSTON, September 4.

A sachem and two warriors, of the Oneida tribe of Indians, arrived in this town on Wednesday last, and we are told have been introduced to his excellency the governor.

By a gentleman, on whose veracity we can depend, who arrived in this town last Friday, from Northampton, in the county of Hampshire, we are informed, that on Tuesday last, the day appointed by law for the sitting of the court of common pleas, in that town, a mob, consisting of near fifteen hundred men, five hundred of whom were under arms, and headed by a captain of militia, assembled there, with the treasonable intention of forcibly preventing the sitting of that court, which they effected, the judges, from their threats and proceedings, thinking it insecure to proceed in the business of their office.

The same gentleman adds, that a convention had been held in that county, which had voted, as their opinion, that the senate, courts of common pleas, and sessions, and the attorney-general, were grievances and common nuisances to the public, as well as unnecessary and expensive.

NEW-YORK, September 13.

Extra of a letter from Utrecht, July 3.

"The town of Wyk continues to receive from the different provinces sums of money to be appropriated to its defence. A few days ago a person who did not declare his name, offered 2000 florins, but on condition that the bailiff belonging to the court of justice, who is now in prison should be relieved; this, however, was not complied with, and the offer lost. Another person, who likewise concealed his name, generously made a present of the said sum, for the use of the burghers, that they might not have to regret the loss of the former. These circumstances may appear trifling to foreigners, but they mark the spirit of the people.

"Some officers of the burghers of this place appeared, on the 29th of last month, before the court of justice, agreeable to summons, to declare what they knew of a plan conceived by the burghers to shut the gates of the city, and imprison the state of the province in case it should be determined to employ force against the town of Wyk, but this examination discovered nothing. One of the new-created tribunes of Utrecht has thought prudent to resign his office on pretence of not being duly qualified according to the articles of the new regulations, but the real cause of his resigning is more obvious."

PHILADELPHIA, September 13.

A letter from his excellency Thomas Jefferson, Esq; minister plenipotentiary at the court of Versailles from the United States, to his excellency John Jay, Esq; minister of foreign affairs at New-York, dated May 27, 1786, says, "As to the article of tobacco, which has become an important branch of remittance to almost all the states, I had the honour of communicating to you my proposition to the court to abolish the monopoly of it in their farm; the count de Vergennes was, I thought, thoroughly sensible of the expediency of this proposition, and disposed to befriend it; that the renewal of the lease of the farms had been consequently suspended six months, and was still in suspense; but that so powerful were the farmers general, &c. that they defied all preventing the renewal of the farm at

that time. Things were in this state when M. de la Fayette returned from Berlin. On communicating to him what was on the carpet, he proposed to me a conference with some persons well acquainted with the commercial system of this country.—We met—they proposed the endeavouring to have a committee appointed to inquire into the subject. The proposition was made to the count de Vergennes, who befriended it, and had the M. de la Fayette named a member of the committee: he became, of course, the active and truly zealous member for the liberty of commerce; others, though well disposed, not choosing to oppose the farm openly. This committee has met from time to time; it shewed an early and decisive conviction that the measures taken by the farm to put the purchase of their tobacco into the monopoly on that side of the water, as the sale of them was on this, tended to the annihilation of commerce between the two countries. Various palliatives were proposed from time to time. I confess that I met them all with indifference, my object being a radical cure of the evil, by discontinuing the farm, and not a mere assuagement of it for the present moment, which, rendering it more bearable, might lessen the necessity of removing it totally, and perhaps prevent that removal. In the mean time the other branches of the farm rendered the renewal of the lease necessary, and it being said to be too far advanced to have the article of tobacco separated from it and suspended, it was signed in the month of March, while I was in England, with a clause, which is usual, that the king may discontinue when he pleases, on certain conditions. When I returned, I found here a memorial from the merchants of l'Orient, complaining of their having 6000 hogheads of tobacco on hand, and of the distresses they were under from the loss of this medium of remittance. I enclosed it to the count de Vergennes, and asked his interference. I saw him on the 23d instant, and spoke to him on the subject. He told me there was to be a committee held the next day at Berni, the seat of the comptroller-general, and that he would attend himself to have something done. I asked him if I was to consider the expunging that article from the farm, as desperate. He said that the difficulty of changing so ancient an institution was immense; that the king draws from it a revenue of twenty-six millions of livres; that an interruption of this revenue, at least, if not a diminution, would attend a change, that their finances were not in a condition to bear even an interruption, &c. Incidents enough will arise to keep this object in our view, and to direct the attention to it as the only point on which the interests and harmony of the two countries (so far as this article of their commerce may influence) will ultimately find repose. The committee met the next day. The only question agitated was how best to relieve the trade under its double monopoly. The committee found themselves supported by the presence and sentiments of the C. de Vergennes. They therefore resolved that the contract with Mr. Morris, if executed on his part, ought not to be annulled here; but that no similar one should ever be made hereafter; that so long as it continued, the farmers should be obliged to purchase from 12 to 15,000 hogheads of tobacco a year, over and above what they should receive from Mr. Morris, from such merchants as should bring it in French or American vessels, on the same conditions contracting with Mr. Morris; providing, however, that where the cargo shall not be afforded, the prices shall be thirty-eight, thirty-six and thirty-four livres, for the first, second and third qualities of whichsoever the cargo may consist. In case of dispute about the quality, specimens are to be sent to the council, who will appoint persons to examine and decide on it. This is indeed the least bad of all the palliatives which have been proposed: but it contains the seeds of perpetual trouble.

"It is very easy to foresee that the farmers will multiply difficulties and vexations on those who shall propose to sell to them by force, and these will be making perpetual complaints, so that both parties will be kept on the fret. If, without fatiguing the friendly dispositions of the ministry, this should give them just so much trouble as may induce them to look to the demolition of the monopoly as a desirable point of rest, it may produce a permanent as well as temporary good. This determination of the committee needs the king's order to be carried into effect. I have been in hourly expectation of receiving official information that it is ultimately confirmed by him, but as yet it is not come, and the post will set out to day. Should it arrive in time, I will enclose it; should it not arrive, as I do not apprehend any danger of its being rejected, or even altered materially (seeing that M. de Vergennes ap-

proved of it, and M. de Calonne acquiesced) I have supposed you would wish to be apprised of its substance, for a communication of which I am indebted to the M. de la Fayette. Though you cannot publish it formally, till you know it is confirmed by the king, yet an unauthoritative kind of notice may be given to the merchants to put them on their guard, otherwise the merchants here, having the first knowledge of it, may by their agents purchase up all the tobaccos they have on hand, at a low price, and thus engross to themselves all the benefit.

"In the same letter I mentioned that the rice of Carolina, compared with that of the Mediterranean, was better and dearer. This was on my own observation, having examined both in the shops here, where they are retailed. Further inquiries gave me reason to believe that the rice of Carolina, on its arrival, is fouler and cheaper, and that it is obliged to be cleaned here before it is saleable; that this advances the price, but at the same time the quality also beyo d that of the Mediterranean. Whether the trouble of this operation discourages the merchant, or the price the consumer, or whether the merchants of Carolina have not yet learnt the way to this market, I cannot tell. I find in fact that but a small proportion of the rice consumed here is from the American market, but the consumption of this article here is immense. If the makers of American rice, would endeavour to adapt their preparations of it to the taste of this country, so as to give it over the Mediterranean rice, the advantage of which it seems susceptible, it would very much increase the quantity for which they may find sale. As far as I have been able to find, it is received here on a favourable footing.

"I have the honour of enclosing a copy of the contract with Mr. Morris, &c."

A letter from Messrs John Searle and Co. of Madeira, dated the 26th of July, and received by Mr George Meade of this city, September 11, 1786, says, "By a vessel just arrived from Mogadore, Messieurs Allen and Apreigo of this place received a letter, acquainting them, that a truce had been concluded between the Americans and the emperor, and that the ambassadors had taken their passage for Algiers. We with them equal success at that place, as we have not the least doubt of the first being a fact."

ANNAPOLIS, September 21.

Thomas Hughlett and William Whiteley were chosen electors for Caroline county.

On Monday last, agreeable to the constitution and form of government, the electors of the senate met in this city, and the next day proceeded to ballot for fifteen senators, when the following gentlemen were elected, viz. For the western shore, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Thomas Johnston, Richard Barnes, George Plater, John Hall, John Smith, Daniel Carroll, and Richard Ridgely, Esquires. For the eastern shore, John Henry, George Gale, Edward Lloyd, William Hemmley, William Paca, and William Perry, Esquires.

Messieurs GREENS,

Be pleased to publish in your next gazette the following declaration and remonstrance of the grand jury of the eastern shore of this state. A. B.

WE, the grand jurors for the eastern shore of Maryland, taking into our most serious consideration the late daring and dangerous insurrection and riot excited, raised and committed, by a set of intemperate men in Charles county, in the month of June last, and being fully impressed with the dangerous and fatal consequences of such disorderly conduct, if not timely discountenanced and suppressed, do take this first opportunity that has offered since the commission of the above offence, solemnly and publicly to declare and proclaim to the world, our respect and veneration for our happy constitution, our perfect reliance on, and implicit confidence in, the wisdom, energy, and power of the laws to correct and redress all the real grievances and complaints of our citizens, our detestation and abhorrence of all disorderly and tumultuary assemblies, under any pretext whatever, and our determined resolution to support the civil authority of the state with our lives and properties.

Anthony Banning, foreman, Josiah Adams, Charles Williams, Nicholas Martin, James G. Heron, G. Dawson, J. Barnaby, John Green, Richard Pattison, jun. Richard Callison, Nathan Wright, Vincent Hatchison, David Smith, John Chaires, John Scarborough, Rd. Tilghman, jun. James Law, William Hemmley, Levin Gilliss, James Evans.

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.

THE Delegate is under some small obligation to the *Citizen* for making his objections to him in so public a manner, and thereby affording an opportunity of refutation—the other agents and emissaries of the party, in opposition to the *Delegate*, shot their poisoned arrows in the dark, disseminated their slanders in private, and precluded all possibility of detection. The leaders of the party may boast great management and skill in electioneering, but to every dispassionate observer their conduct must appear destitute of candour, generosity, and justice to the *Delegate*, and the city—it cannot be denied, that the citizens were taken by surprise, many of whom were solicited and urged, without the least time for reflection, to plight their honour to vote for the gentleman proposed—treats and carousals immediately followed, to keep their bodies and minds heated, and to hold them to promises rashly given—fallacious arguments were urged at these nocturnal meetings to mislead and deceive; misrepresentations were openly made, and falsehoods slyly insinuated to those, on whom they would operate. When requested to attend a public meeting to afford an opportunity of making any objections against the public conduct or character of the *Delegate*, the voters for the new candidate were desired, and prevailed on not to appear—contrary to all former practice, on the morning of the election, the voters for the new candidate were assembled and paraded in a field near the city, and their flanks being guarded by truly subalterns to prevent desertion, they were marched from thence to the front of the Stadt-house, and to waste time, some half scores were occasionally smuggled in to the polls, while the main body were stationed behind the Stadt-house to conceal them, until the *Delegate* and his friends had departed from the hustings—by these manoeuvres all means of information was prevented, and by this conduct the seditious designs of the leaders of the party prevailed—the mechanics and tradesmen, when too late to give efficacious opposition, will discover their error, and the next attempt (if any prospect of success opens to their views) will be to discard and disgrace my colleague.

The ignorance, vanity, and insolence of the *Citizen*, is almost unexampled in this country; his ignorance has already been exposed, and must appear on the slightest perusal of his publications—hear the vanity of this scraper of cat-gut, “the world will believe him, when he declares on his honour, &c.”—If he should appear in a public capacity, he shall carry into the service of his country a pure and honest heart—“he merits the confidence of his country,”—he has devoted his youth to the acquisition of knowledge, “he is esteemed by every honest man, to whom he is known,”—for an unknown person thus to talk is truly laughable; only let him pull off his mask, and the public will judge of his pretensions.

The *Delegate* is not to expect the forgiveness of the *Citizen* for accusing him of a breach of veracity—alack and a welladay! to convince the world, how sincerely the *Delegate* despises his resentment, he charges him with a violation of truth in the following particulars, and will not retract them, although the *Citizen* should appear in *prop. person*, nor will the *Delegate*, if in his power, claim any protection from privilege, as meanly and falsely alleged by the *Citizen*—1. The *Delegate* solicited the Annapolitians to appoint him their elector of the senate; it is not true—2. The *Delegate* supported the conduct of the late intendant of the revenue; when in fact he only justified it, so far as it was arraigned by a committee of the house of delegates—3. The *Delegate* aimed at the continuance of the intendant's office with *exaggerated powers*; whereas he was only for vesting it with such, as were necessarily incident and requisite to secure the collection of the revenue—4. The *Delegate* was for continuing the said office from a partiality to the officer; he proposed the office, before a conjecture could be formed as to the person; this assertion is base and false.

“Nature and education has rendered the *Citizen* inferior to the *Delegate* in ungenerous invective”—What a despicable subterfuge for commencing and continuing a personal attack, and pouring forth a torrent of abuse.—Hear his unparalleled insolence—1st. “The *Delegate* is bent on an emission of money, the exoneration by the state of the British debtors, and the revival of the intendant's office, and will sacrifice every obstacle to their accomplishment.”—2. “The *Delegate* entertains prejudices against particular members of the senate, which have tainted his mind with ungenerous malevolence, so that he cannot discharge the duty of an elector from a bitterness of heart.”—3. “There is no man breathing talks more of honour and integrity than the *Delegate*.”—4. To prevent the senate from chalking out one of his favourite schemes, the *Delegate* would have construed into a money bill whatever was sent by the senate.”—5. “Shall the glorious struggle for independence and its attainment terminate in the exaltation of the *Delegate* to supreme power.”—6. “It is the ruling passion of the soul of the *Delegate* to govern the public councils of the state, and the *Delegate* never had a wish more at heart, than to be an elector of the senate.”—There is not a particle of truth in any one of these assertions; they flow from an uncommon malignity of nature.—To this very polite catalogue of vices and follies, the *Citizen* adds, “There are three things, the honour, integrity and impudence of the *Dele-*

gate, which make the creature truly insufferable.”—What a slight of nonsense! Impudence indeed will render any one contemptible, but it remains for the *Citizen* to explain, how the honour and integrity of a man can make him insufferable.

How could the *Delegate* expect to escape, when the electors of the senate, and the house of delegates are equally the objects of the *Citizen*'s illiberal censure?—1. “The *Delegate* has carried all his grand leading points in the house of delegates; it is only necessary to procure a proper senate, to effect which purpose nothing appeared to the *Delegate* more effectual, than to obtain a seat among the electors, not only to secure his own seat in the senate, but that his influence might be exerted in giving to that body the form, which would best answer his political views.”—2. “In declamatory speeches, where assertion passes for proof and argument, the *Delegate* bent the yielding house of delegates to all his purposes.”

I have tired myself and I fear my readers.—It would exhaust the patience of a *Job* to notice all the puerilities and absurdities of the *Citizen*; he is the poorest wight, that ever presumed to advise on political measures, or decide on public characters; but in these times the most ignorant are generally the most decisive in communicating their sentiments on the very complicated subjects of political controversy.—Every boy, who has only learned the first rudiments of Latin or French, every student of the law, though in his noviciate, especially if he has acquired the art of dancing and fiddling, conceives himself fully qualified to be a senator, or counsellor, or to dictate on the propriety and nature of political measures.—If the *Citizen* declines any further appeal to the public, on this occasion, and wishes to establish a literary character, he may employ his pen in writing the history of the next session of assembly, and from the example of a brother duncie, lay the public under contribution for the purchase of another catchpenny.

The *Delegate* wishes to possess the esteem of the public, but he has never pursued any simpler method to obtain it.—He would not willingly make one good man his enemy, and as for the unworthy, he despises their envy and malevolence.—The calumnies of envy, ignorance and impertinence must ever be sustained by the man, who dares to stand forth in opposition to the designs of party, and the views of ambition, or avarice.—He relies on the favour and protection of the public, from their opinion of his integrity and zeal in their service; but if disappointed, he prefers the approbation of his own heart, and the comforts of a clear conscience to the plaudits of millions.

A DELEGATE.

Annapolis, September 11, 1786.

THE printer to the state begs leave to inform the public, that the collection of laws, which he is now printing agreeably to the directions of the legislature, is in great forwardness; at the same time he requests those gentlemen who still have his subscription papers, to return them as soon as possible. From the great utility which this work is generally expected to possess, he flattered himself that the number of subscribers would have been very considerable; but in this he has been deceived, as well as with respect to the magnitude of his undertaking. Although this work comprehends little more than the laws of this state since to recent a period as the year 1763, the size of the volume will be such as cannot fail to induce a favourable opinion of his terms.

All public publishing laws are printed at large, except those whose operation is past. Of the latter kind, and of those laws which have expired, or have been repealed, and under which rights have been acquired, or any thing important has been transacted, a full and faithful abstract is given of, at least, the most material parts. Laws not deemed public, but interesting to great bodies of men, are likewise published at large. Laws respecting parishes, schools, and small societies, or towns, &c. are only abstracted, as also are some temporary or repealed laws, merely because they are singular in their nature, objects of curiosity, and capable of suggesting hints to future legislators. As to laws merely relating to individuals, &c. the titles only of them are given.

The following abstract is given by way of specimen not only of the nature of the performance, but of the type used for abstracts. The type used for the acts at large is equal in goodness to this, and of the size used in Bacon's laws.

C H A P. XXIII.

An ACT for the emission of bills of credit not exceeding two hundred thousand pounds, on the security of double the value in lands, to defray the expences of the present campaign.

At the time of passing this act, a British army, under the conduct of an enterprising spirited commander, had pushed from Charleston into Virginia; and his purpose appeared to be, that of overrunning the country, subverting the new governments as he passed along, and, at length, forming a junction with the main army from New-York. At no stage of the war did our affairs, particularly with respect to this state, wear a more threatening aspect. The continental treasury was empty. The scheme for calling in bills of credit, at the rate of forty for one, had not only effectually stopped their circulation, but made an impression on the minds of the people extremely unfavourable to paper credit in general, and hence an amazing depreciation of the two recent state emissions had

taken place; but had they been equal in value to specie, the state at this time had but a small sum at command, and was destitute of every other money. The practice of seizure under law, had been carried as far as could be submitted to by a free people. In this alarming situation, the idea of a new and better emission, suggested itself as the only expedient for enabling this state to contribute its part to the support of the common cause, and to provide for its own internal government and defence.

It was imagined, that to the total want of funds for the continental emissions, and the precariousness of the funds destined for the redemption of the two state emissions, together with their relation to, and connexion with, the continental money, might justly be imputed their want of success. It was therefore determined to provide the most ample and undoubted funds, and to take such measures as would render it impossible for the projected emission to fail.

By this act, bills of credit to the amount of not more than £. 200,000, of various denominations in dollars, are to be emitted immediately, and shall not continue in circulation more than four years; every holder of the same, being entitled at any time between the 25th of December, 1784, and the 25th of June, 1785, to bring them to the treasurer of the western shore, and to receive in exchange gold or silver at certain rates herein specified, being the same, in most respects, with the rates at present established.

For the redemption of these bills, there is in the first place imposed a tax, payable in specie or in the said bills, of 3/9 in the £. 100, according as property may be valued for three successive years, to be collected and paid into the treasury, with other public taxes, by the 20th of September in 1782, 1783, and 1784. In the next place, British property, to a very great amount, is directed to be sold by the commissioners. Each purchaser is to give bond for double the purchase money, with two securities, for the payment in specie, or in the said bills to their actual value, of one third, with interest, on the 1st of September in each of the aforesaid years; and upon failure of payment, the treasurer is to direct the clerk of the general court for the respective shore, to record the bond, and issue execution, on which shall be levied, in specie, or bills to their actual value, the money due, with the costs accruing. Thirdly, Persons in each county are appointed to receive subscriptions of the following nature: Any person may subscribe a sum, not less than £. 100, payable in specie, or in the said bills, by the first of November, 1784, specifying at the same time a particular of freehold estate, or real chattels, to the amount according to the assessment, of double the sum subscribed. All such subscriptions are to be lodged with the treasurer, and shall bind the estate in whatever hands it may fall; and the subscribers may at any time pay in their subscriptions, and be entitled on the day of payment to receive the principal, in specie, and an interest of eight per cent. and shall thereby exonerate the lands which they made chargeable; and any other holder of the bills may at any time bring to the treasurer not less than £. 100, and be entitled to receive the principal in specie at the period of redemption, with an interest of six per cent.

But these bills of credit are not to issue beyond the sum which the bonds and subscriptions lodged in the office shall amount to, nor shall they be paid by the treasurer but at a value equal to that of specie. One fifth part of them are appropriated to the defence of the state, and the residue are appropriated, under the orders of the executive, to the purpose of defraying the expences of the campaign, hereafter to be incurred.

On the 1st of October, 1784, all accounts relative to the emission are to be closed, adding the interest growing due on the 25th of December, to those who have carried bills into the treasury and taken receipts, deducting every thing received on the bonds, and from the tax, and from subscribers. The balance is then to be struck and apportioned amongst the unpaid subscriptions; and public notice in the papers shall be given of the proportion per centum which each subscriber has to pay. If this be unpaid on the 1st of November following, the treasurer is immediately, under hand and seal, to certify the particular charged by each subscriber, the sum he subscribed, and the sum due, which last he shall direct the sheriff to levy, by a sale of a sufficient part of the land. The sheriff is immediately to set up a copy of the said certificate at the court-house door, giving notice of the time of sale, which shall not be less than 10, or more than 20 days afterwards; and the sheriff shall pay the sum due to the treasurer in specie, or in bills, within 15 days after the time appointed for the sale, or he shall himself be chargeable with double the sum.

It evidently appears, that the principal design of the legislature was to procure a loan, to the

amount of from the on the same notes of b This mode the seizing ing to its c things in issued as spe bent on th good as sp sides, they a circulating time of passi assembly receive the b subscriptions accompanie part of the subscribed ti association, sacred hono public meet porting the committees provisions, t after their e fairs were in least 100 per these conclus nerally preva ments of hon general. T ting but op where opinio gillature, wi produce it; free governm laws.—By o be understoo they will be of specie. I emission, is on; because ced from an from their de is presumed, this work wi tions which most import

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amount of the bills emitted. The issuing of them from the treasury may be considered, in one view, on the same footing, as an individual's passing his notes of hand for the necessities he purchases. This mode of obtaining supplies was preferable to the seizing of whatever the state wanted belonging to its citizens. But the legislature had other things in contemplation. As the paper was issued as specie from the treasury, it was incumbent on them to provide, that it should be as good as specie to those, who received it. Besides, they wished to furnish the community with a circulating medium. For this purpose, at the time of passing the act, most of the members of assembly entered into a solemn association, to receive the bills as specie, so far, at least, as their subscriptions might amount to. This association accompanied the subscription papers into every part of the state; and almost every man, who subscribed the latter became also a member of an association, in which men mutually pledged their sacred honour. Added to this, in every county public meetings were held for the purpose of supporting the emission, and in some counties even committees were formed. In spite of all these provisions, the bills of credit, within three months after their emission, and at a time when our affairs were in a prosperous train, had depreciated at least 100 per cent. And hence may safely be drawn these conclusions. That private interest will generally prevail against public good. That sentiments of honour are insufficient to bind men in general. That without uses and demands, nothing but opinion can support bills of credit. That where opinion is wanted, no provision of the legislature, without creating uses and demands, can produce it; and that it is a vain attempt, in a free government, to combat general opinion by laws. By opinion, applied to bills of credit, is to be understood a firm belief and persuasion, that they will be equal to, and answer all the purposes of specie. But from a general clamour for an emission, is by no means to be inferred this opinion; because that clamour may most probably proceed from an expectation of deriving an advantage from their depreciation. These few remarks, it is presumed, may be pardonable, but the nature of this work will not afford room for all the observations which suggest themselves on this fruitful and most important subject.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 30th day of September next, at the plantation of William Holliday, near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, for ready money,

THE personal estate of Thomas Holliday, deceased, consisting of a negro woman, two children, a bed, and a horse.

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.

N.B. They may also be had of Messrs Ab-falon Ridgely, William Wilkins, James Well, and John Wiseman, in Annapolis.

Cornhill-street, Annapolis, September 18, 1786.
THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old customers in particular, and the public in general, that he has completely finished his house, as also built a large and elegant stable and coach house, and furnished himself with every other convenience for the reception and accommodation of gentlemen in the private way; he therefore returns his sincere thanks to his old friends and customers for their past favours, and hopes for a continuance of the same, and assures them and whoever else may be pleased to lay their commands on him, that the greatest assiduity and endeavours to please will be exerted by their most obedient and very humble servant.

JOHN BREWER, sen.

WANTED,

AN overseer who understands well the management of a farm, and conducting a number of negroes; it is also necessary he should be acquainted with the raising and care of stock. None need apply who cannot have the best of recommendations, and are well known for their activity, industry, and prudent management. Apply to the printer.

Baltimore, September 19, 1786.

ALL persons who have any claims against the estate of the late Jonathan Hudson, deceased, are requested forthwith to furnish their accounts to the subscriber, as a general meeting of the creditors will be held at the house of Daniel Grant, on Saturday the 14th of October next, in order to take the most necessary measures for a settlement of the said estate.

MARGARET HUDSON.

September 19, 1786.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Benjamin Holliday, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber, and those who have claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally attested, to

RICHARD HOLLIDAY, executor.

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, 52; Part of Twilford, containing 108; Part Littleworth, containing 10 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, quarters, 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 Georgetown, 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 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 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 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.

September 12, 1786.

THE members of the presbyterian society, near Bladensburg, Prince-George's county, intend to apply to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for leave to hold a legacy of £. 100 willed to them by John Brady, deceased, agreeable to the constitution.

September 13, 1786.

LOST yesterday, on the main road leading from Broad creek to Port-Tobacco, within three miles or Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, a black leather POCKET-BOOK, with a depreciation certificate in it, signed by Zephaniah Turner, auditor-general, No. 4181, for £. 60 9 4 specie, and dated the 23d of June 1783. All persons are forewarned from receiving the same, as proper steps are taken to stop it at the treasury. The certificate was issued to Jason Jenkins, serjeant in the first Maryland regiment. Any person that should find it and will give me word so that I can get it again, shall receive a reward of eight dollars, paid by

JASON JENKINS, living
near Piscataway.

State of Maryland, August 12, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, praying a law may pass, authorising and empowering me to erect and rebuild my water mill, in Talbot county, and state aforesaid.

JOHN HARDCASTLE.

July 24, 1786.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a lusty, 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.

DAVID STEUART, sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

August 13, 1786.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Benjamin Fendall, late of Charles county, deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber, and those who have claims against it are requested to bring them legally attested, to

MARY TRUEMAN FENDALL, administratrix.

S. C L A R K,
Bookseller, Stationer, and Book-
binder,

In Church-Street, Annapolis,

Has just received the following books:

CONSTITUTIONS of the United States,
Gibson's Surveying,
Salmon's Geogra. Grammar,
Well's Mathematics,
Ferguson's Astronomy,
Ladies and Gentlemen's Astronomy,
Swan's Architecture,
Philosophical Dictionary,
New Dispensatory,
Martin's Philosoph. grammar,
Moor's Navigation,
Rochefort's Maxims,
Bolingbroke on the Study of History,
Chapman's Letters,
Young Clerk's Magazine,
Scott's Recreule,
Junius's Letters,
Hume's Dialogues,
More's Essays,
Witherspoon on Money,
Mair's Book Keeping,
Art of Speaking,
Goldsmith's Essays,
Mawe's Garden Kaleid-
dar,
Freneau's Poems,
Purves's Attempts,
Cullen's First Lines,
Cook's Last Voyage,
Cox's Travels,
Latin and English Dictionaries of all kinds; Latin, Greek, and French Grammars; Bibles; Testaments and Spelling Books, &c. &c. &c.

August 19, 1786.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a lusty well set negro man, who says his name is PHIL, appears to be about thirty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, of a very black complexion; his apparel is a fearnought jacket much worn; he says he belongs to a certain James Baillie, of St. Mary's county; this fellow plays a little on the violin. His master is desired to come and take him away, and pay charges.

FRANCIS WARE, sheriff of
Charles county.

Charles county, August 13, 1786.

I HEREBY give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to prefer 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 Crossman's Entrance, lying and being in the county aforesaid, so as to include the land purchased by warrant of survey.

JACOB WARE.

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.

TAKEN up in Chesapeake bay, opposite the mouth of Severn river, a BAT OE, sixteen feet long, six and a half wide, with three oars in her, and has a ring bolt in the stem. The owner may have her again by applying to

SAMUEL BLUNT.

FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

Annapolis, August 15, 1786.

STRAYED from the subscriber, a black GELDING, aged about thirteen years, fourteen and a half hands high, with a switch mane and tail, his two hind and one of his fore feet white as high as his fetlocks, many white hairs are mixed with the black on his flank, also at the root of his tail; his head is rather large in proportion to his other parts. Whoever delivers the above horse to the subscriber, or will give information of him so that he may be had again, shall receive the above reward.

NICHOLAS CARROLL.

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.

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.

SUSANNA MERCER.

September 7, 1786.

ALL persons indebted to Jonathan Parker, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are desired to bring them in legally proved that they may be paid.

RACHEL PARKER.

By virtue of a writ of *condemni exponas*, from the general court of the western shore of the State of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale,
THE real and personal estate of Thomas Harwood, late collector of Anne-Arundel county, on Monday the 16th of October next. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for ready cash.
DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

FOR SALE,

Agreeable to the last will and testament of John Macgill, late of Frederick county, deceased,
PART of that valuable tract of land, formerly the property of the late rev. James Macgill, deceased, of Anne-Arundel county, situated on Elk Ridge, called and known by the name of Athol Enlarged, containing upwards of four hundred acres, it lies level, well wooded and watered, fit for planting or farming, has some meadow, and more may be made with a trifling expence, it is very healthy, and as pleasantly situated as any in the county; there is a log dwelling house almost new 30 feet by 20, with a good stone chimney in the middle, with a fire place on each side, fit for overficer, and servants. It will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on the second Monday in October next, if fair, if not the next fair day after.
Attendance will be given by the subscribers the Friday and Saturday before the day of sale, to show the land to any gentlemen that have a notion of becoming purchasers.

JOHN MACGILL, } executors.
PATRICK MACGILL, }
P. S. There are about 150 acres cleared and under good fence. Cash or goods will be taken for the above mentioned land, and reasonable credit given.

THE friends and patrons of the **DRAMA** are respectfully acquainted, that the theatre in this city will be opened, by the **OLD AMERICAN COMPANY**, on Monday the second of October next; as their engagements in Virginia will not permit them to remain here longer than the sixteenth, there will be six plays in each week.

HALLAM and HENRY.

Alexandria, September 13, 1786.
THE ALEXANDRIA JOCKEY CLUB races commence on the second Tuesday of October next.

September 14, 1786.
AGREEABLY to the CONSTITUTION and FORM of GOVERNMENT, an election will be held on Monday the second day of October next, for four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in the general assembly.

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff.

Chester-town Races.

THE JOCKEY CLUB purse of **SIXTY GUINEAS** will be run for over a course near Chester-town, on Wednesday the first day of November next; and on Thursday the second, the residue of the subscriptions will be run for, the winning horse the preceding day excepted; the weights carried at both races will be agreeable to the rules laid down by the Jockey Club at Annapolis; any member of the club may start a horse, mare, or gelding belonging to any other person, provided he pays no consideration for the loan thereof, and is solely to receive the benefit of the plate if he should win.

The subscribers are requested to pay in their subscriptions to the secretary (Thomas Worrell) on or before the first day's race; the riders all to be properly dressed. The members of the club are requested to meet at the house of Edward Worrell, in Chester-town, on the day preceding the race precisely at twelve o'clock.

N. B. The first day's race will be four mile heats, and the second two mile heats.

Annapolis, September 13, 1786.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of colonel James Footell, deceased, are earnestly requested 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.

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.

THERE is at the plantation of Walter Evans, on the north side of the eastern branch of Patowmack river, taken up as a stray, a dark bay **FLLEY**, about four years old, fourteen hands high, neither docked or branded, has a black mane and tail, and the rear hind foot white. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

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

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,
ANNIFRED SMITH,
EDWARD MILES,
ELIZABETH SMITH,
SARAH GREEN.

Chesler-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 aforeaid father.

HANNAH SPENCER,
BENJAMIN ROBERTS.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

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



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

WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

August 12, 1786.

To be **SOLD**, on Monday the 18th day of September, at public sale, if not sold before at private sale, at the house of Mrs. Bryce, Annapolis,

THREE valuable tracts of land, lying on Susquehanna; it will be sold either the whole or in parcels, provided the whole is bought. For particulars inquire of

RICHARD and BENNETT DARNALL.

September 5, 1786.

To be **SOLD** on the premises, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 14th of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A VALUABLE tract or parcel of land, lying in Prince-George's county, on the main road leading from the Governor's Bridge to Bladenburg, within six miles of said town, nine of Queen Anne, and twelve of George-town, called Arthur's Seat Enlarged, containing 232 acres, formerly the property of Jeremiah Beit, deceased; the improvements are, a new dwelling house 24 feet square, a framed tobacco house 60 feet by 32, with other necessary out houses, apple and peach orchard, with eight acres of meadow land now fit for the site, and more may be made at a small expence; this land is level, well timbered and watered, and will suit either planter or farmer. Two years credit will be given, on bond with approved security. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale, by

THOMAS RUTLAND, jun.

September 5, 1786.

By virtue of a writ of *condemni exponas* to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, for ready cash, on the 30th instant, at the dwelling plantation of John Weyman, at two o'clock the afternoon,

FIVE negroes, three horses, and a waggon and harness, part of the estate of John Weyman, taken in execution and to be sold for the use of Thomas Rutland.

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 27, 1786.

To be **SOLD**, at **PUBLIC SALE**, on the last Saturday of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, Sunday excepted,

ALL the personal property of Dennis Stevens, deceased, agreeable to his last will and testament. Three years credit will be given to all persons purchasing £. 10 worth, by giving bond with such security as may be approved of.

I have repeatedly desired all persons indebted to said estate to come and pay their balances, but few there are that has paid respect to it; this is the last application I shall make in this way, therefore hope every one indebted will pay their respective balances by the last day of September next, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs, which will be disagreeable to

VACHEL STEVENS, executor.
N. B. The sale will be at the dwelling plantation of said Dennis Stevens, deceased, on the north side of Severn river, and will begin at half past 11 o'clock, in the forenoon.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE will be run for over a course near Annapolis, on the second Monday day 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 arrears 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.

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 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, quarters, 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, or Messieurs William Patterson and brothers, Baltimore, or of

JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

Annapolis, September 7, 1786.

To be **LEASED**, for the term of eight years, from the 30th of November next,

TWO houses, with a vacant lot of ground, situate in a very convenient part of the city, and fit for either a public or private family. Any person inclinable to lease, may apply to Mr. THOMAS WYNHAM, constable of this city, who will treat with any person of character for the same.

Baltimore, August 3, 1786.

Was lost, or mislaid,

THE register books belonging to the vestry of St. Paul's Parish, in Baltimore county; they were carried to Annapolis to the general court, in the year 1781 or 1782, to be made use of as testimony in a trial then depending between James Morgan and Messieurs Hartley and Holtzimer, and supposed to be left in some of the offices at Annapolis, or in the possession of some of the gentlemen concerned in that suit; they are bound in parchment, about eighteen inches long, and seven or eight wide. Any person who will give the subscriber information where they may be had, will receive the thanks of the vestry, and be handsomely rewarded for any trouble they may be at in giving such information.

By order of the vestry,

JOHN E. GIST, register of St. Paul's parish.

IN consequence of an advertisement of mine for-
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 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 on shall pay any money to Mr. Petty (for dealings either of my stores previous to the fourth of February) since the public notice I have given.

THOMAS RUTLAND.

August 17 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.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1786.

To the DELEGATE.

YOUR conduct and character in public life has become the topic of a literary discussion, Eugenius, the friend of his country, would willingly have some account from the Delegate himself of an anonymous publication and letter taken from the Newport Mercury, and republished in the Maryland Gazette or Baltimore Advertiser of June 27, 1783. A short state of facts may not be unnecessary to elucidate this affair.

On the 4th of March 1783, permission was given by the governor and council to Henry Geddis to pass under the sanction of a flag of truce to New-York, with a cargo of flour and corn for the use of the Maryland line, and to return again; a letter accompanied this flag addressed to admiral Digby, expressing a tender feeling for the sufferings of our prisoners, and soliciting the liberty of disposing of the cargo to their use, and Robert Alexander was desired to sell the cargo, pay the contents into the hands of Mr. Luke Wheeler, who was acquainted with the will of the council as to the things he was to purchase and distribute among the prisoners; the flag failed and was boarded the 17th of March 1783, by a refugee barge off Little Egg Harbor, and on examining the papers the flag was suffered to pass, on the same day also a Rhode-Island privateer boarded and sent her as a prize to Rhode-Island. In consequence of this capture, the following anonymous piece was published in the Newport Mercury.

From the Newport Mercury.

Annapolis, (Maryland) March 27.

THE distresses of the American prisoners at New-York, have for several years claimed the attention of congress, and the legislatures of the several states. Numbers of these unfortunate people perished, and many were compelled, by the extremity of their sufferings, from hunger, nakedness, and disease, to enter into the service of the enemy. It was not in the power of congress to liberate them from their captivity, or alleviate their wants. The calamity for the last four years was chiefly confined to those of our citizens, who were captured on board of our merchant vessels; a brave and most useful set of men. It being represented to our governor and council, that a number of naval prisoners belonging to this state (many of them the sons and brothers of gentlemen of respectable characters, fortune, and influence) were suffering all the horrors of captivity, on board the prison ship at New-York, they resolved to send, under sanction of flag of truce, a small quantity of corn and flour to that place for sale, to relieve their distresses. It was previously known, that the enemy would receive flags with these articles. On the 12th of this month, a small boy sloop, with one hundred barrels of flour, and about eight hundred bushels of corn, was sent from this port with a flag, to admiral Digby; and, on the 17th, off Little Egg Harbor, she was boarded under British colours, by a small schooner of six guns belonging to Newport, in the state of Rhode-Island, under Oliver Rodd, commander; who after taking out the mate and four sailors, and several articles belonging to the flag (leaving only captain Geddis, the master, on board) sent her as a prize to Rhode-Island, under pretence that this government was trading with the enemy. On the same morning the ship was boarded by a British barge, her papers and cargo examined, and permitted to prosecute her voyage.

There was no other cargo on board but corn and flour, for the benefit of our prisoners, and necessary provisions for the people; and no other papers, but the passport and letters from his excellency our governor to admiral Digby, and a gentleman in New-York to sell the cargo, and procure clothing and necessaries for our prisoners. The mate of the flag writes: "that the commander of the privateer (or pirate) proposed, on the next day after seizing the flag, to let him and the people on shore on a Beach Island (near Barnegate Inlet) and observed that no inhabitants lived within five or six miles of the main land." It cannot escape notice, that more respect was shown to this government by a refugee barge, than by a vessel of a sister state, under a commission from congress. It is well known, that several of the eastern states have frequently exchanged their prisoners, without any application, or request of congress; and it is confidently asserted, that they have often sent provisions to New-York, for their support. The news papers acquaint us, that his excellency president Dickinson, informed the assembly of Pennsylvania, that a flag sent by him, a few weeks ago, with flour for the naval prisoners of that state in New-York, had been received there. If this sovereign and independent republic patiently submit to this disgraceful insult, it will be deservedly repeated. "I public honour is security."

As a comment on, and by way of answer to, this anonymous publication, the annexed letter was also published with the above piece from Maryland, with this preface.

The following letter, without any remarks, will sufficiently show that the flag referred to, were upon a trading plan, and that the profits annexed thereto were the only inducement, and not that humane principle of supplying poor prisoners, which the anonymous author of the piece above would wish the world to believe him possessed of.

Annapolis, March 4, 1783.

Dear Sir,

I EXPECT captain Geddis will sail this day in a flag for your city. He will be addressed to Mr. A. who will pay the sales (after deducting the usual commissions and expenses) to you, and you will thereat advance to the prisoners about two hundred pounds (or in the proportion of one hundred barrels of flour, and six hundred and eighty-three bushels of corn, to six hundred and eighty-seven pounds ten shillings, for two hundred and fifty barrels of flour, and three hundred bushels of corn) and make such use of the residue, after advancing to captain Geddis and paying the wages to his mate and hands, as you please. Captain Bell left this place yesterday to go to Wye River, to take in thirteen hundred and fifty bushels of corn, and I expect he will sail before next Sunday. You will make advances to the prisoners out of his sales (about two hundred and forty pounds) as above. We flatter ourselves that captain Geddis's cargo will leave between eight or nine hundred pounds in your hands, and captain Bell's cargo about eleven hundred pounds, after deductions. Another flag will follow in about ten days. Captain Geddis's sloop is chartered at one hundred pounds for the trip, and eight lay days at New-York, and for demurrage ten shillings per day, and if seized, her value (estimated at five hundred pounds) is to be paid. Captain Bell's schooner is chartered at one shilling per ton per day (or two pounds ten shillings) and her value to be paid, if captured. Under the present prospects of peace, there is no article could be sent to risk either of the vessels or their cargoes. Tobacco is the most profitable, but on peace it will not bear an higher price with you than with us. As corn alone is allowed by the state, and expressed in the flag, nothing else is put in. Unless you are certain from authentic information of the continuation of the war, it will not be advisable to send any thing back in either of the flags; but in no case (I conceive) in Bell's, or the third flag, because of their very high value. If the war should continue, and you determine to venture any goods, captain Geddis's sloop would be no great risk, and if you wait for intelligence from England, you can detain him, as he will lay at so small an expence. I cannot but think if you resolve to send goods, which can only be proper on a certainty of war, you can procure fit vessels at a far less price than what must be paid for Bell's schooner, or the third flag, if any accident should happen. If this opinion should meet your approbation, and you determine not to risk the vessels on our account, you will give particular charge to the captains in writing, not to take any thing on board but what is specified in their permit. You cannot be too cautious on this head, or they will risk a vessel worth three or four thousand pounds for one hundred pounds of goods. If you risk the vessel, the captain might put in ventures for himself, but in no other case. If peace should happily take place, it would be very advisable to procure (if to be accomplished) two good ships of about four hundred hogheads, one for Bell, and the other for Geddis. You will remember what directions you give, in case you send any goods. No ballast so good as grindstones. Our governor and council permitted captain Cox, to load his flag with corn, and if the war continues, and admiral Digby would grant his passport for goods, I imagine there would be no risk from British cruisers, and there will be very little fear of seizure by ours, or after arrival here. Goods will not justify any risk, unless the war should certainly continue. French goods now sell in Baltimore under cost, and British goods can be purchased with cash as cheap as with you. The first is owing to their inferiority in quality, and the last to the very great and almost incredible scarcity of cash. I am convinced British goods will not sell so cheap six months after peace is declared, as at present. No reduces can be purchased of the planters; they are out of debt, want few necessities, and are confident of peace; but some quantity could, in the present state of suspense, be procured of merchants, and the public, with specie, and as low as twenty shillings per hundred.

I wish you would endeavour to procure the letters by the brig Ranger and Speedwell, to Wallace, Johnson, and Mute, and enclose to Mr. Wallace by the first flag coming here, be requests this favour of you. I wish you would procure for me, without regard to price, Blackstone's Reports, 4 vols. Burrow's Reports, 4th and 5th vols. and a few papers (or what is to be got) of Dr.

James's genuine pepper powder. I perceive Mr. Rivington advertises Dr. Johnson's works of the English poets, 60 vols. at three shillings and six-pence each; if you can get them at that price for me, I shall be obliged. Also buy of him a calendar for 1783, or 1782; and a cypher seal S. C. and you may procure another for the coming-house. I wish you health and every other happiness in life.

Your affectionate and obedient servant,

SAM. CHASE.

Mr. Wheeler.

If this letter be genuine, and to my knowledge its authenticity has never been denied, though published in the Maryland Gazette or Baltimore Advertiser, was a plan laid by the subscriber of it to carry on a trade with the enemy at New-York during the war, and in contradiction to a positive act of assembly. Out of the supplies sent by the council to the confined officers, who at that time were suffering all the rigours of a gloomy prison and pinching poverty, were two thousand pounds to have been converted to the purposes of trade and will of the person to whom the letter was addressed; it will remain with the subscriber to the letter to reconcile the contents with the contract entered into by Mr. Chase and the council of Maryland, which Eugenius understands is to be published in the Maryland Gazette of this day. If the contract has not been complied with, honour and integrity will hardly acquit the writer of the letter, unless, among the novelties of the day, an opinion should be urged, that a man may act dishonourably on virtuous principles.

EUGENIUS.

Mr. Green,

HAVING seen the copy of a letter said to be wrote by Mr. Chase, in March 1783, to his correspondent in New-York, which letter refers to flags granted by the then governor and council, and on which letter a writer observes, "that they were granted on a trading plan, and not on the humane principle of supplying poor prisoners," I request you to publish the following contracts of the said governor and council with Messieurs Chase, Dorsey, and Co. and their letters to admiral Digby and Mr. Robert Alexander on that subject, which, I trust, will show that the imputation of the said writer is an IMPUDENT FALSEHOOD.

Your humble servant,

A. B.

Annapolis, September 25, 1786.

In COUNCIL, 21st January 1783.

Present, His Excellency William Paca, Esquire,

Benjamin Stoddert,

Gabriel Duval,

The honourable Jeremiah T. Chase,

James Brice,

John H. Stone.

Memorandum of an agreement made this 21st day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, between the governor and council of the state of Maryland, and Dorsey, Wheeler, and company, which said company consists of John Dorsey, Thomas Dorsey, Samuel Chase, and Luke Wheeler.

WHEREAS it is represented to the governor and council, that there are about one hundred and fifty citizens of this state prisoners in New-York, suffering extreme poverty and distress from their confinement and captivity, and the said governor and council being disposed to relieve them as far as possible from their present distresses and sufferings,

It is therefore covenanted and agreed, that permission and flag or flags be given to the said Dorsey, Wheeler, and company, to export to New-York four hundred and fifty barrels of flour, and the said Dorsey and company covenant and agree to purchase at their own expence, and ship for New-York, the said four hundred and fifty barrels of flour, and on arrival of their vessel at New-York to apply for permission to sell and dispose of the same, and with the monies arising from the sale, to cloath the said prisoners as comfortably as an advance in cloathing to each of them to the amount of three pounds five shillings specie, will enable them to do it by a purchase there of cloaths; and they further covenant, that if the money expended for such cloaths to such amount to each prisoner as aforesaid, belonging as aforesaid to this state, shall fall short of the sum of four hundred and eighty-seven pounds ten shillings, that the balance shall be immediately paid into the hands of the governor and council on return of the said flag, or within such time as the flag might return back to the port of Annapolis; and they further covenant to take all proper measures to procure an exchange of the said prisoners, or a release on parole; and that they will transport to this state all

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, from the general court of the western shore of the State of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale,
THE real and personal estate of Thomas Harwood, late collector of Anne-Arundel county, on Monday the 16th of October next. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for ready cash.
DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

FOR SALE,

Agreeable to the last will and testament of John Macgill, late of Frederick county, deceased,
PART of that valuable tract of land, formerly the property of the late rev. James Macgill, deceased, of Anne-Arundel county, situated on Elk Ridge, called and known by the name of Athol Enlarged, containing upwards of four hundred acres, it lies level, well wooded and watered, fit for planting or farming, has some meadow, and more may be made with a trifling expence, it is very healthy, and as pleasantly situated as any in the county; there is a log dwelling house almost new 30 feet by 20, with a good stone chimney in the middle, with a fire place on each side, fit for overseer and servants. It will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on the second Monday in October next, if fair, if not the next fair day after.
Attendance will be given by the subscribers the Friday and Saturday before the day of sale, to show the land to any gentlemen that have a notion of becoming purchasers.

JOHN MACGILL, } executors.
PATRICK MACGILL, }
P. S. There are about 150 acres cleared and under good fence. Cash or goods will be taken for the above mentioned land, and reasonable credit given.

THE friends and patrons of the **DRAMA** are respectfully acquainted, that the theatre in this city will be opened, by the **OLD AMERICAN COMPANY**, on Monday the second of October next; as their engagements in Virginia will not permit them to remain here longer than the thirteenth, there will be six plays in each week.

HALLAM and HENRY.

Alexandria, September 13, 1786.

THE ALEXANDRIA JOCKEY CLUB races commence on the second Tuesday of October next.

September 14, 1786.

AGREEABLY to the **CONSTITUTION** and **FORM** of **GOVERNMENT**, an election will be held on Monday the second day of October next, for four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in the general assembly.

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff.

Chester-town Races.

THE JOCKEY CLUB purse of **SIXTY GUINEAS** will be run for over a course near Chester-town, on Wednesday the first day of November next; and on Thursday the second, the residue of the subscriptions will be run for, the winning horse the preceding day excepted; the weights carried at both races will be agreeable to the rules laid down by the Jockey Club at Annapolis; any member of the club may start a horse, mare, or gelding belonging to any other person, provided he pays no consideration for the loan thereof, and is solely to receive the benefit of the plate if he should win.

The subscribers are requested to pay in their subscriptions to the secretary (Thomas Worrell) on or before the first day's race; the riders all to be properly dressed. The members of the club are requested to meet at the house of Edward Worrell, in Chester-town, on the day preceding the race precisely at twelve o'clock.

N. B. The first day's race will be four mile heats, and the second two mile heats.

Annapolis, September 13, 1786.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Colonel James Footrell, deceased, are earnestly requested 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.

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.



THERE is at the plantation of Walter Evans, on the north side of the eastern branch of Patowmack river, taken up as a stray, a dark bay **FLELEY**, about four years old, fourteen hands high, neither docked or branded, has a black mane and tail, and the rear hind foot white. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

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,
WYNIFRED SMITH,
EDWARD MILES,
ELIZABETH SMITH,
SARAH GREEN.

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.

HANNAH SPENCER,
BENJAMIN ROBERTS.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

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



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

WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

August 12, 1786.

TO BE SOLD, on Monday the 18th day of September, at public sale, if not sold before at private sale, at the house of Mrs. Bryce, Annapolis,

THREE valuable tracts of land, lying on Susquehanna; it will be sold either the whole or in parcels, provided the whole is bought. For particulars inquire of

RICHARD and BENNETT DARNALL.

September 5, 1786.

TO BE SOLD on the premises, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 11th of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A VALUABLE tract or parcel of land, lying in Prince-George's county, on the main road leading from the Governor's Bridge to Bladenburg, within six miles of said town, nine of Queen Anne, and twelve of George-town, called Arthur's Seat Enlarged, containing 232 acres, formerly the property of Jeremiah Beit, deceased; the improvements are, a new dwelling house 24 feet square, a framed tobacco house 60 feet by 32, with other necessary out houses, apple and peach orchard, with eight acres of meadow land now fit for the lithe, and more may be made at a small expence; this land is level, well timbered and watered, and will suit either planter or farmer. Two years credit will be given, on bond with approved security. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale, by

THOMAS RUTLAND, jun.

September 5, 1786.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, for ready cash, on the 30th instant, at the dwelling plantation of John Weyman, at two o'clock the afternoon,

FIVE negroes, three horses, and a waggon and harness, part of the estate of John Weyman, taken in execution and to be sold for the use of Thomas Rutland.

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 27, 1786.

TO BE SOLD, at **PUBLIC SALE**, on the last Saturday of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, Sunday excepted,

ALL the personal property of Dennis Stevens, deceased, agreeable to his last will and testament. Three years credit will be given to all persons purchasing £. 10 worth, by giving bond with such security as may be approved of.

I have repeatedly desired all persons indebted to said estate to come and pay their balances, but few there are that has paid respect to it; this is the last application I shall make in this way, therefore hope every one indebted will pay their respective balances by the last day of September next, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs, which will be disagreeable to

VACHEL STEVENS, executor.
N. B. The sale will be at the dwelling plantation of said Dennis Stevens, deceased, on the north side of Severn river, and will begin at half past 11 o'clock, in the forenoon.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

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Annapolis, July 21, 1786.

Lands for Sale.

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

JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

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Baltimore, August 3, 1786.

Was lost, or mislaid,

THE register books belonging to the vestry of St. Paul's Parish, in Baltimore county, they were carried to Annapolis, to the general court, in the year 1781 or 1782, to be made use of as testimony in a trial then depending between James Morgan and Messieurs Hartley and Holzheimer, and supposed to be left in some of the offices at Annapolis, or in the possession of some of the gentlemen concerned in that suit; they are bound in parchment, about eighteen inches long, and seven or eight wide. Any person who will give the subscriber information where they may be had, will receive the thanks of the vestry, and be handsomely rewarded for any trouble they may be at in giving such information.

By order of the vestry,

JOHN E. GIST, register of St. Paul's parish.

IN consequence of an advertisement of mine for-
winding 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 either of my stores previous to the fourth of February) since the public notice I have given.

THOMAS RUTLAND.

August 17 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.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 28, 1786.

To the DELEGATE.

YOUR conduct and character in public life has become the topic of a literary discussion, Eugenius, the friend of his country, would willingly have some account from the Delegate himself of an anonymous publication and letter taken from the Newport Mercury, and republished in the Maryland Gazette or Baltimore Advertiser of June 27, 1783. A short state of facts may not be unnecessary to elucidate this affair.

On the 4th of March 1783, permission was given by the governor and council to Henry Geddis to pass under the sanction of a flag of truce to New-York, with a cargo of flour and corn for the use of the Maryland line, and to return again; a letter accompanied this flag addressed to admiral Digby, expressing a tender feeling for the sufferings of our prisoners, and soliciting the liberty of disposing of the cargo to their use, and Robert Alexander was desired to sell the cargo, pay the contents into the hands of Mr. Luke Wheeler, who was acquainted with the will of the council as to the things he was to purchase and distribute among the prisoners; the flag sailed and was boarded the 17th of March 1783, by a refugee barge off Little Egg Harbour, and on examining the papers the flag was suffered to pass, on the same day also a Rhode-Island privateer boarded and sent her as a prize to Rhode Island. In consequence of this capture, the following anonymous piece was published in the Newport Mercury.

From the Newport Mercury.

Annapolis, (Maryland) March 27.

THE distresses of the American prisoners at New-York have for several years claimed the attention of congress, and the legislatures of the several states. Numbers of these unfortunate people perished, and many were compelled, by the extremity of their sufferings, from hunger, nakedness, and disease, to enter into the service of the enemy. It was not in the power of congress to liberate them from their captivity, or alleviate their wants. The calamity for the last four years was chiefly confined to those of our citizens, who were captured on board of our merchant vessels; a brave and most useful set of men. It being represented to our governor and council, that a number of naval prisoners belonging to this state (many of them the sons and brothers of gentlemen of respectable characters, fortune, and influence) were suffering all the horrors of captivity, on board the prison ship at New-York, they resolved to send, under sanction of flags of truce, a small quantity of corn and flour to that place for sale, to relieve their distresses. It was previously known, that the enemy would receive flags with these articles. On the 12th of this month, a small barge, with one hundred barrels of flour, and about eight hundred bushels of corn, was sent from this port with a flag, to admiral Digby; and, on the 17th, off Little Egg Harbour, she was boarded under British colours, by a small schooner of six guns belonging to Newport, in the state of Rhode Island, one Oliver Read, commander; who after taking out the mate and four sailors, and several articles belonging to the flag (leaving only captain Geddis, the master, on board) sent her as a prize to Rhode Island, under pretence that this government was trading with the enemy. On the same morning the ship was boarded by a British barge, her papers and cargo examined, and permitted to prosecute her voyage.

There was no other cargo on board but corn and flour, for the benefit of our prisoners, and necessary provisions for the people; and no other papers, but the passport and letters from his excellency our governor to admiral Digby, and a gentleman in New-York to sell the cargo, and procure clothing and necessaries for our prisoners. The mate of the flag writes, "that the commander of the privateer (or pirate) proposed, on the next day after seizing the flag, to let him and the people on shore on a Beach Island (near Barnegate Inlet) and observed that no inhabitants lived within five or six miles of the main land." It cannot escape notice, that more respect was shown to this government by a refugee barge, than by a vessel of a sister state, under a commission from congress. It is well known, that several of the eastern states have frequently exchanged their prisoners, without any application, or consent of congress; and it is confidently asserted, that they have often sent provisions to New-York, for their support. The news papers acquaint us, that his excellency president Dickinson, informed the assembly of Pennsylvania, that a flag sent by him, a few weeks ago, with flour for the naval prisoners of that state in New-York, had been received there. If this sovereign and independent republic patiently submits to this disgraceful insult, it will be deservedly repented. "Public honour is security."

As a comment on, and by way of answer to, this anonymous publication, the annexed letter was also published with the above piece from Maryland, with this preface.

The following letter, without any remarks, will sufficiently show that the flags referred to, were upon a trading plan, and that the profits annexed thereto were the only inducement, and not that humane principle of supplying poor prisoners, which the anonymous author of the piece above would wish the world to believe him possessed of.

Annapolis, March 4, 1783.

Dear Sir,

I EXPECT captain Geddis will sail this day in a flag for your city. He will be addressed to Mr. A. who will pay the sales (after deducting the usual commissions and expenses) to you, and you will thereout advance to the prisoners about two hundred pounds (or in the proportion of one hundred barrels of flour, and six hundred and eighty-three bushels of corn, to six hundred and eighty-seven pounds ten shillings, for two hundred and fifty barrels of flour, and three hundred bushels of corn) and make such use of the residue, after advancing to captain Geddis and paying the wages to his mate and hands, as you please. Captain Bell left this place yesterday to go to Wye River, to take in thirteen hundred and fifty bushels of corn, and I expect he will sail before next Sunday. You will make advances to the prisoners out of his sales (about two hundred and forty pounds) as above. We flatter ourselves that captain Geddis's cargo will leave between eight or nine hundred pounds in your hands, and captain Bell's cargo about eleven hundred pounds, after deductions. Another flag will follow in about ten days. Captain Geddis's sloop is chartered at one hundred pounds for the trip, and eight lay days at New York, and for demurrage ten shillings per day, and if seized, her value (estimated at five hundred pounds) is to be paid. Captain Bell's schooner is chartered at one shilling per ton per day (or two pounds ten shillings) and her value to be paid, if captured. Under the present prospect of peace, there is no article could be sent to risk either of the vessels or their cargoes. Tobacco is the most profitable, but on peace it will not bear an higher price with you than with us. As corn alone is allowed by the state, and expressed in the flag, nothing else is put in. Unless you are certain from authentic information of the continuation of the war, it will not be advisable to send any thing back in either of the flags, but in no case (I conceive) in Bell's, or the third flag, because of their very high value. If the war should continue, and you determine to venture any goods, captain Geddis's sloop would be no great risk, and if you wait for intelligence from England, you can detain him, as he will lay at so small an expence. I cannot but think if you resolve to send goods, which can only be proper on a certainty of war, you can procure fit vessels at a far less price than what must be paid for Bell's schooner, or the third flag, if any accident should happen. If this opinion should meet your approbation, and you determine not to risk the vessels on our account, you will give particular charge to the captains in writing, not to take any thing on board but what is specified in their permit. You cannot be too cautious on this head, or they will risk a vessel worth three or four thousand pounds for one hundred pounds of goods. If we risk the vessel, the captain might put in ventures for himself, but in no other case. If peace should happily take place, it would be very advisable to procure (if to be accomplished) two good ships of about four hundred hogheads, one for Bell, and the other for Geddis. You will remember what directions you give, in case you send any goods. No ballast so good as grindstones. Our governor and council permitted captain Cox, to load his flag with corn, and if the war continues, and adm. Digby would grant his passport for goods, I imagine there would be no risk from British cruisers, and there will be very little fear of seizure by ours, or after arrival here. Goods will not justify any risk, unless the war should certainly continue. French goods now sell in Baltimore under cost, and British goods can be purchased with cash as cheap as with you. The first is owing to their inferiority in quality, and the last to the very great and almost incredible scarcity of cash. I am convinced British goods will not sell so cheap six months after peace is declared, as at present. No tobacco can be purchased of the planters; they are out of debt, want few necessities, and are confident of peace; but some quantity could, in the present state of suspense, be procured of merchants, and the public, with specie, and as low as twenty shillings per hundred.

I wish you would endeavour to procure the letters by the brig Ranger and Speedwell, to Wallace, Johnson, and Muir, and enclose to Mr. Wallace by the first flag coming here, be requests this favour of you. I wish you would procure for me, without regard to price, Blackstone's Reports, 4 vols. Burrows's Reports, 4th and 5th vols. and a few papers (or what is to be got) of Dr.

James's genuine fever powders. I perceive Mr. Rivington advertises Dr. Johnson's works of the English poets, 60 vols. at three shillings and six-pence each; if you can get them at that price for me, I shall be obliged. Also buy of him a calendar for 1783, or 1782; and a cypher seal S. C. and you may procure another for the counting-house. I wish you health and every other happiness in life.

Your affectionate and obedient servant,
SAM. CHACE.

Mr. Wheeler.

If this letter be genuine, and to my knowledge its authenticity has never been denied, though published in the Maryland Gazette or Baltimore Advertiser, was a plan laid by the subscriber of it to carry on a trade with the enemy at New York during the war, and in contradiction to a positive act of assembly. Out of the supplies sent by the council to the confined officers, who at that time were suffering all the rigours of a gloomy prison and pinching poverty, were two thousand pounds to have been converted to the purposes of trade and will of the person to whom the letter was addressed; it will remain with the subscriber to the letter to reconcile the contents with the contract entered into by Mr. Chace and the council of Maryland, which Eugenius understands is to be published in the Maryland Gazette of this day. If the contract has not been complied with, honour and integrity will hardly acquit the writer of the letter, unless, among the novelties of the day, an opinion should be urged, that a man may act dishonourably on virtuous principles.

EUGENIUS.

Mr. GREEN,

HAVING seen the copy of a letter said to be wrote by Mr. Chace, in March 1783, to his correspondent in New-York, which letter refers to flags granted by the then governor and council, and on which letter a writer observes, "that they were granted on a trading plan, and not on the humane principle of supplying poor prisoners," I request you to publish the following contracts of the said governor and council with Messieurs Chace, Dorsey, and Co. and their letters to admiral Digby and Mr. Robert Alexander on that subject, which, I trust, will show that the imputation of the said writer is an IMPUDENT FALSEHOOD.

Your humble servant,

A. B.

Annapolis, September 25, 1786.

In COUNCIL, 21st January 1783.

Present, His Excellency William Paca, Esquire,
Benjamin Stoddert,
Gabriel Duval,
Jeremiah T. Chace,
James Brice,
John H. Stone.

Memorandum of an agreement made this 21st day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, between the governor and council of the state of Maryland, and Dorsey, Wheeler, and company, which said company consists of John Dorsey, Thomas Dorsey, Samuel Chace, and Luke Wheeler.

WHEREAS it is represented to the governor and council, that there are about one hundred and fifty citizens of this state prisoners in New-York, suffering extreme poverty and distress from their confinement and captivity, and the said governor and council being disposed to relieve them as far as possible from their present distresses and sufferings,

It is therefore covenanted and agreed, that permission and flag or flags be given to the said Dorsey, Wheeler, and company, to export to New-York four hundred and fifty barrels of flour, and the said Dorsey and company covenant and agree to purchase at their own expence, and ship for New-York, the said four hundred and fifty barrels of flour, and on arrival of their vessel at New-York to apply for permission to sell and dispose of the same, and with the monies arising from the sale, to cloath the said prisoners as comfortably as an advance in cloathing to each of them to the amount of three pounds five shillings specie, will enable them to do it by a purchase there of cloaths; and they further covenant, that if the money expended for such cloaths to such amount to each prisoner as aforesaid, belonging as aforesaid to this state, shall fall short of the sum of four hundred and eighty-seven pounds ten shillings, that the balance shall be immediately paid into the hands of the governor and council on return of the said flag, or within such time as the flag might return back to the port of Annapolis; and they further covenant to take all proper measures to procure an exchange of the said prisoners, or a release on parole, and that they will transport to this state all

such prisoners as may be exchanged or released as aforesaid, without any pay or other reward or satisfaction; and they further covenant to transport to New-York such British prisoners as may be procured in this state, and will only charge them the customary pay for their passage of three pounds specie; and they further covenant to procure an attested roll of all the prisoners at New-York belonging to this state, and on the return of the flag, or within such time as the might return, deliver to the governor and council such attested roll with receipts signed by the prisoners to whom advances are made as aforesaid, which said receipts shall be witnessed by Mr. Luke Wheeler, now in New-York; and they further covenant and agree, on the advances aforesaid, to take notes of hand from each prisoner, promising to pay the governor and council of Maryland the sums respectively advanced in cloathing, if the general assembly of Maryland should order and direct such payment to be made, which notes of hands to be witnessed by the said Mr. Wheeler, and delivered to the governor and council on the return of the flag, or within such time as the said flag might return.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands the day and year aforesaid.

WILLIAM PACA.

JOHN DORSEY, } for themselves
SAMUEL CHASE, } and company.

Witness, T. JOHNSON, jun.

In COUNCIL, 28th January, 1783.

Present, His Excellency William Paca, Esquire,

The honourable { Benjamin Stoddert, }
{ Gabriel Duvall, } Esquires.
{ Jeremiah T. Chase, }
{ John H. Stone, }

It is agreed to permit Dorsey, Wheeler, and company, to export three thousand bushels of corn, in lieu of two hundred and twenty-five barrels of flour, part of the four hundred and fifty mentioned in the above contract, they paying to the state as above the further sum of two hundred pounds current money, over and above the four hundred and eighty-seven pounds ten shillings.

WILLIAM PACA.

SAMUEL CHASE, for himself and the company above mentioned.

In COUNCIL, 15th March, 1783.

Present, His Excellency William Paca, Esquire,

The honourable { Benjamin Stoddert, }
{ James Brice, } Esquires.
{ John H. Stone, }

Permission is given to Dorsey, Wheeler, and company, to export sixteen hundred and sixty-six bushels of corn, in lieu of one hundred and twenty-five barrels of flour, the balance now remaining to be carried of the two hundred and twenty-five barrels mentioned in the permission and agreement of the 28th of January last.

SAMUEL CHASE, for himself and the company above mentioned.

I certify that the aforesaid is a true copy from the journal of the proceedings of the governor and council, recorded from the original contract.

T. JOHNSON, jun. clk. council.

September 25, 1786.

In COUNCIL, 4th March, 1783.

Present, His Excellency William Paca, Esquire,

The Honourable { Benjamin Stoddert, }
{ James Brice, } Esquires.
{ John H. Stone, }

SIR,

PROMPTED by motives of tenderness and compassion for the sufferings of such citizens of this state as are confined prisoners of war in New-York, we have granted a flag to captain Geddis, directing him to transport the quantity of corn and flour therein mentioned to that port, and with the money arising from the sale thereof, to relieve the distressed of those unhappy persons.

Fully persuaded that your excellency is benevolently disposed to soften the rigour and distress of captivity, especially where the national interest cannot be affected by indulging the feelings of humanity, we have every ground to hope, that you will applaud the principles on which this flag is granted, and suffer the cargo to be disposed of for the benefit of our captive citizens.

We are, Sir,

Your excellency's most obedient servants,

WILLIAM PACA.

To His Excellency Admiral Digby.

In COUNCIL, 4th March, 1783.

SIR,

From a representation of the distressed situation of the naval prisoners belonging to this state, we have determined to send to New-York for sale, three thousand bushels of corn, and two hundred and fifty barrels of flour, in several small vessels under sanction of flags of truce, and out of the sales to procure cloathing, blankets and other necessaries for the use of the captives.

We request you to dispose of captain Belt's cargo of corn, and after deducting the usual commission, to pay the proceeds to Mr. Luke Wheeler, who is acquainted with our pleasure with regard to the things he is to purchase and distribute among the prisoners.

We cannot but be obliged by any civilities or indulgencies conferred on our captive citizens, and shall consider ourselves bound in gratitude to ex-

ercise the like humanity towards such of your people as the chance of war may put in our hands.

We are, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,
WILLIAM PACA.

To Robert Alexander, Esquire.

In COUNCIL, 4th March 1783.

SIR,

From a representation of the distressed situation of the naval prisoners belonging to this state, we have determined to send to New-York for sale, 3000 bushels of corn, and 250 barrels of flour, in several small vessels, under sanction of flags of truce, and out of the sales to procure cloathing, blankets and other necessaries for the use of the captives.

We request you to dispose of captain Geddis's cargo of corn and flour, and after deducting the usual commission, to pay the proceeds to Mr. Luke Wheeler, who is acquainted with our pleasure with regard to the things he is to purchase and distribute among the prisoners.

We cannot but be obliged by any civilities or indulgencies conferred on our captive citizens, and shall consider ourselves bound in gratitude to exercise the like humanity towards such of your people as the chance of war may put in our hands.

Captain Cox, in his flag, takes with him three prisoners, and such others as we may have within our reach shall be sent by captain Belt, who will sail in a week.

We are, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,
WILLIAM PACA.

To Robert Alexander, Esquire.

I certify that the three foregoing letters are true copies for the letter book of the governor and council, recorded from the originals.

T. JOHNSON, jun. clk. council.

September 25, 1786.

L O N D O N, July 14.

Extract of a letter from Venice, June 16.

OUR government still continue to receive disagreeable accounts from Dalmatia, where the Turks continue to molest our establishments almost continually: very lately a body of Ottoman cavalry endeavoured to surprise the troops belonging to the republic, near Budna, but the Venetian commander obliged them to retreat, and the fortifications of the place were repaired with all possible speed. These precautions appeared the more necessary, as we had just heard that the fleet of the captain pacha had sailed on the fifth of May with a favourable wind, and that his appointment was to perform certain secret services; our senate has in consequence of this given orders to augment our fleet.

The regencies of Algiers and Tripoli have formally declared that they will be under the necessity of taking an active part in the war against the Turinians, and that as their ally: on being informed of this resolution, the senate immediately sent orders to the chevalier Emo to suspend all hostilities, but it has also been determined to transmit to the different courts of Europe a statement of the critical situation of the republic. Engaged in a war with a nation that is in hostility against all the Christian powers, and on the eve of a rupture with a formidable people, against whom all Europe should unite to expel them from that part of the world, the senate solicits assistance from the different princes, with whom the republic is in any wise connected, to enable the republic to repel the attacks of its enemies, or at least set on foot a proper mediation to prevent their designs. It is supposed that this request will be favourably listened to, particularly by the emperor and the empress of Russia, and the powers of Italy cannot avoid supporting Venice, as its territories form the defence of their states from the Ottoman incursions.

Extract of a letter from Birmingham, July 3.

We are desirous to insert the following account of a discovery in agriculture, which is established by actual experiments: A farmer in this neighbourhood, finding his turnips for some years taken by the fly, was induced to try many experiments to prevent it. The following luckily proved a remedy: to 6 lb. of turnip seed he put 4 oz. of flour of brimstone, and 4 oz. of black brimstone, which he sowed together; the brimstone effectually destroyed, or gave such distaste to the fly, as to prevent its usual ravages, and he has produced great crops. We are assured of this from the best authority, the attestation of the farmer; and we think it well worth the attention of every other farmer.

WORCESTER, September 4.

Early on Tuesday morning last, this town was visited by a body of men under arms, from several towns in the north-west part of the county, who surrounded and took possession of the court-house, in order to stop the sitting of the court of common pleas by law to be holden on that day; they were soon joined by a number of others from various towns not in arms.—About 12 o'clock the judges of the court, preceded by the high sheriff, proceeded to the court-house, but were stopped at the door by the points of bayonets. The court were firm, and did honour to the dignity of their stations.—Judge Ward, by request, addressed the people.—The court were finally refused admittance into the court-house, in consequence of which they soon after assembled at the

United States arms, and there opened the court in due form.—Afterwards adjourned it until yesterday in the forenoon, when they again opened; and then adjourned without day.

B O S T O N, September 7.

A letter from a gentleman of character in Worcester, to his friend in this town, dated Tuesday last, five o'clock, P. M. says, "I have this day sent you a letter by the stage. I have only time to inform you, that judge Ward has done himself great honour. He had four bayonets kept at his breast for some moments, but discovered not the least fear, nor gave back one inch, though desired. He told them he would not speak to them whilst they kept the bayonets at his breast; that he did not fear them, and as he was in the way of his duty, they might plunge their bayonets into his heart, &c. He discovered the greatest firmness, and supported the dignity of his office. He would answer no person, until he asked them their names, and they told him. They have opened the court, and adjourned to ten o'clock, to-morrow. Expresses are gone out, but I must not add."

ANNAPOLIS, September 28.

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.

THE Citizen having originally undertaken to prove the Delegate an improper person for an elector of the senate, has now no further occasion to expose his conduct to the world. The design was honourably accomplished, and a large majority of the citizens gave the strongest testimony of success; the unhappy Delegate, mortified with disappointment, has actually degenerated into a contemptible fool. The Citizen might still continue to lash the Delegate, but the pursuits of study and amusement are far more inviting than a contest with a writer destitute of dignity in thought or sentiment, and only fruitful in scurrility. The Citizen must now leave him to Heaven and his own conscience to justify the ungenerous falsehoods, respecting the desertion from a much honoured and worthy character, the means of obtaining a petition against paper money at the last session of assembly, and the conduct of the late election for electors of the senate; the citizens, acquainted with all the circumstances, and the world with their knowledge of the Delegate, can never credit the assertions. If the Citizen had leisure he still might write, but not having an end in view, he is under no obligation; as for the propriety of his conduct on this occasion, he appeals to the world, and wishes it to stand or fall by the addresses already given to the public. It was never the intention of the Citizen to have worn the mask of an anonymous writer; had the request been made at the polls of the city election, the Citizen would have personally avowed his real name to the Delegate and the world, for that express purpose did he appear, and it called on would have defied the Delegate and his warmest friends.

The Citizen has the pleasing consolation of having been instrumental in doing a good to the cause of his country, in assisting towards the exclusion of the Delegate from an election by the city, and why may he not humbly suppose that his publications have had some distant tendency in excluding the Delegate from the senate? 'tis a flattering persuasion to his own mind, and one that the liberal world will suffer him to indulge. He will never offer an insult to the Delegate's misfortunes; if the fatal shock has disturbed his peace of mind, it would be cruelty to plunge another poniard into the weeping wound. I give the Delegate up to his own reflections, and may the wings which the Citizen hath so effectually clipped, be gilded with a double coat of gold.

A CITIZEN.

September 23, 1786.

Charles county, September 19, 1786.

To be leased, for a term not exceeding three years, and possession given the first day of January next,

THE subscriber's store-houses, at the head of Wicomico river, at present occupied by Messieurs Simms and Dyson. For terms apply to Walter Winter, Esq. of Charles county.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

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.

September 23, 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.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Rutland, near Annapolis, taken up as a stray, a black HORSE, branded on the shoulder and buttock something like  D has a hanging mane, switch tail, a star in his forehead, and supposed to be about ten years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

THIS is a petition confirm my right Real's Good deceased, which

THIS is a present of the main room old court-house

THE friend spectul will be opened Monday the 16th longer than t each week.

By virtue of a neral court land, will b

THE real late coll day the 16th 11 o'clock in t

Agreeable to t gill, la

PART of property of Anne-Ar called and kn containing up well wooded s has some me rifling expen situated as an houle almost chimney in th fit for overle sale, on the pr ber next, if fa Attendance day and Satu land to any g purchasers.

P. S. There good fence. mentioned lan

To be SOL on Thursd not the nex VALU in Prin leading from within six m and twelve o larged, conta of Jeremiah I new dwelling house 60 feet apple and pe land now fit small expenc watered, and years credit curity. Fur the day of sal

To be SOL Saturday of fair day, S LL the A ceased, Three years chasing £. 10 as may be ap I have repe elate to cor are that has p tion I shall m indebted will day of Septen with as the la

N. B. The said Dennis s vern river, ar forenoon.

FIVE h on the don town, w

N. B. Th salom Ridge John Wiferr

I HERE I cern, th generi offer honourable particular c Entrance, I as to inclu vey.

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.

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

THE friends and patrons of the DRAMA are respectfully acquainted, that the theatre in this city will be opened, by the OLD AMERICAN COMPANY, on Monday the second of October next; as their engagements in Virginia will not permit them to remain here longer than the sixteenth, there will be six plays in each week.

HALLAM and HENRY.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, from the general court of the western shore of the state of Maryland, will be exposed to public sale,

THE real and personal estate of Thomas Harwood, late collector of Anne-Arundel county, on Monday the 16th of October next. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for ready cash.

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

FOR SALE,

Agreeable to the last will and testament of John Macgill, late of Frederick county, deceased, PART of that valuable tract of land, formerly the property of the late rev. James Macgill, deceased, of Anne-Arundel county, situated on Elk-Ridge, called and known by the name of Athol Enlarged, containing upwards of four hundred acres, it lies level, well wooded and watered, fit for planting or farming, has some meadow, and more may be made with a trifling expence, it is very healthy, and as pleasantly situated as any in the county; there is a log dwelling house almost new 30 feet by 20, with a good stone chimney in the middle, with a fire place on each side, fit for overseer and servants. It will be sold at public sale, on the premises, on the second Monday in October next, if fair, if not the next fair day alter.

Attendance will be given by the subscribers the Friday and Saturday before the day of sale, to shew the land to any gentlemen that have a notion of becoming purchasers.

JOHN MACGILL, } executors.
PATRICK MACGILL, }

P. S. There are about 150 acres cleared and under good fence. Cash or goods will be taken for the above mentioned land, and reasonable credit given.

September 5, 1786.

To be SOLD on the premises, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 12th of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A VALUABLE tract or parcel of land, lying in Prince-George's county, on the main road leading from the Governor's Bridge to Bladensburg, within six miles of said town, nine of Queen Anne, and twelve of George-town, called Arthur's Seat Enlarged, containing 231 acres, formerly the property of Jeremiah Belt, deceased; the improvements are, a new dwelling house 24 feet square, a framed tobacco house 60 feet by 32, with other necessary out houses, apple and peach orchard, with eight acres of meadow land now fit for the sith, and more may be made at a small expence; this land is level, well timbered and watered, and will suit either planter or farmer. Two years credit will be given, on bond with approved security. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale, by

THOMAS RUTLAND, jun.

August 22, 1786.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the last Saturday of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, Sunday excepted,

ALL the personal property of Dennis Stevens, deceased, agreeable to his last will and testament. Three years credit will be given to all persons purchasing £. 10 worth, by giving bond with such security as may be approved of.

I have repeatedly desired all persons indebted to said estate to come and pay their balances, but few there are that has paid respect to it; this is the last application I shall make in this way, therefore hope every one indebted will pay their respective balances by the last day of September next, otherwise they will be dealt with as the law directs, which will be disagreeable to

VACHEL STEVENS, executor.

N. B. The sale will be at the dwelling plantation of said Dennis Stevens, deceased, on the north side of Severn river, and will begin at half past 11 o'clock, in the forenoon.

V. S.

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 SEF. ON.

N. B. They may also be had of Messrs. Ab-salom Ridgely, William Wilkins, James Well, and John Wiseman, in Annapolis.

Charles county, August 13, 1786.

I HEREBY give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to prefer 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 Croftman's Entrance, lying and being in the county aforesaid, so as to include the land purchased by warrant of reforestation.

JACOB WARE.

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, 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 33 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 out ouses; 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.

September 12, 1786.

THE members of the presbyterian society, near Bladensburg, Prince-George's county, intend to apply to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for leave to hold a legacy of £. 200 willed to them by John Brady, deceased, agreeable to the constitution.

September 13, 1786.

LOST yesterday, on the main road leading from Broad creek to Port-Tobacco, within three miles of Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, a black leather POCCKET-BOOK, with a depreciation certificate in it, signed by Zephaniah Turner, auditor-general, No. 4182, for £. 60 9 4 specie; and dated the 23d of June 1783. All persons are forewarned from receiving the same, as proper steps are taken to it up it at the treasury. The certificate was issued to Jason Jenkins, serjeant in the first Maryland regiment. Any person that should find it and will give me word so that I can get it again, shall receive a reward of eight dollars, paid by

JASON JENKINS, living
near Piscataway.

State of Maryland, August 12, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, praying a law may pass, authorizing and empowering me to erect and rebuild my water mill, in Talbot county, and state aforesaid.

JOHN HARDCASTLE.

July 24, 1786.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a lusty, 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.

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

September 14, 1786.

AGREEABLY to the CONSTITUTION and FORM of GOVERNMENT, an election will be held on Monday the second day of October next, for four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in the general assembly.

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 30th day of September next, at the plantation of William Holliday, near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, for ready money,

THE personal estate of Thomas Holliday, deceased, consisting of a negro woman, two children, a bed, and a horse.

WILLIAM HOLLIDAY, executor.

Cornhill-street, Annapolis, September 18, 1786.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his old customers in particular, and the public in general, that he has completely finished his house, as also built a large and elegant stable and coach house, and furnished himself with every other convenience for the reception and accommodation of gentlemen in the private way; he therefore returns his sincere thanks to his old friends and customers for their past favours, and hopes for a continuance of the same, and assures them and whoever else may be pleased to lay their commands on him, that the greatest assiduity and endeavours to please will be exerted by their most obedient and very humble servant,

JOHN BREWER, sen.

September 15, 1786.

WANTED,

AN overseer who understands well the management of a farm, and conducting a number of negroes; it is also necessary he should be acquainted with the raising and care of stock. None need apply who cannot have the best of recommendations, and are well known for their activity, industry, and prudent management. Apply to the printer.

Baltimore, September 19, 1786.

ALL persons who have any claims against the estate of the late Jonathan Hudson, deceased, are requested forthwith to furnish their accounts to the subscriber, as a general meeting of the creditors will be held at the house of Daniel Grant, on Sunday the 14th of October next, in order to take the most necessary measures for a settlement of the said estate.

MARGARET HUDSON.

September 19, 1786.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Benoni Holliday, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make payment to the subscriber, and those who have claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally attested, to

RICHARD HOLLIDAY, executor.

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.

Chester-town Races.

THE JOCKEY CLUB purse of SIXTY GUINEAS will be run for over a course near Chester-town, on Wednesday the first day of November next; and on Thursday the second, the residue of the subscriptions will be run for, the winning horse the preceding day excepted; the weights carried a both races will be agreeable to the rules laid down by the jockey Club at Annapolis; any member of the club may start a horse, mare, or gelding belonging to any other person, provided he pays no consideration for the loan thereof, and is solely to receive the benefit of the plate if he should win.

The subscribers are requested to pay in their subscriptions to the secretary (Thomas Worrell) on or before the first day's race; the riders all to be properly dressed. The members of the club are requested to meet at the house of Edward Worrell, in Chester-town, on the day preceding the race precisely at twelve o'clock.

N. B. The first day's race will be four mile heats, and the second two mile heats.

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.

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.

HANNAH SPENCER,
BENJAMIN ROBERTS.

Annapolis, September 13, 1786.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of colonel James Tootell, 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

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Verfailles, 30th May, 1786.
I TAKE the earliest opportunity to inform you, Sir, that notwithstanding the treaty which the farmers general have made with Mr. Robert Morris for the delivery of a certain quantity of tobacco, they have just concluded to take, in the way of trade, as much as 15,000 hogheads per annum. To let you understand better the extent of the decision in question, I send it to you in the extract enclosed. I beg that you will make it known both in America, as also to the American owners of vessels who may be found in our ports, so as they may direct their commercial speculations accordingly. I have the honour of being very sincerely, Sir, your most humble and most obedient servant,
signed
De VERGENNES.

To Mr. Jefferson, minister plenipotentiary from the United States.

RESOLUTION of a COMMITTEE, held at Berni, 24th March, 1786.

THE committee resuming their former deliberations respecting a treaty made with Mr. Morris, informed of the circumstances in which it was made, also informed of the dispatch of 12,000 hogheads of tobacco, the approaching arrival of which has been announced by Mr. Conteaulex, the correspondent of Mr. Morris, have unanimously thought that the execution of the treaty ought to extend until the 1st of January 1788, saving the right of annulling in case of failure of execution on the part of the said Morris, the conditions of the said treaty; taking afterwards into consideration the interest of the national commerce with that of the United States, have agreed on the resolutions hereafter enumerated.

1st. After the expiration of the treaty with Mr. Morris, there shall be made no more bargains of the same kind.

2d. The farmer general shall always have in his magazines a necessary supply for the exercise of his privilege; which supply shall be formed as well by what shall be furnished by the contract with Mr. Morris, as by what he shall procure by means of commerce.

3d. To secure this supply the farmer general shall purchase, during the continuation of the contract with Mr. Morris only, the tobacco which can be furnished by trade and brought in French or American vessels to amount of *twelve or fifteen thousand hogheads* every year, at the same price, and on the same conditions stipulated with the said Mr. Morris.

4th. In case where cargoes shall not be assorted, the tobacco shall be paid for at the following prices: liv.
1st quality James and York river tobacco at. cwt. 38
2d ditto Patowmack and Rappahannock 36
3d ditto Maryland tobacco 34

All the first qualities of each kind proper for France.

5th. In case of difficulty respecting the quality, samples shall be sent to the council, and it shall be determined by a commission which shall be authorized to have the sample examined by such person as may be proper.

6th. When the tobacco furnished by the Americans, shall not be delivered in a manufacturing port, there shall be deducted from the stipulated prices, thirty sols per net quintal for expences of transportation.

Faithfully translated from the original by
JOHN PINTARD.

WE the undersigned Robert Morris, heretofore superintendent for the finances of the United States of America, residing in Philadelphia, on the one part, and le Normand, receiver-general of the finances of the generality of la Rochelle, residing in Paris, on the other part, have agreed and have respectively treated with each other about the sale and purchase of sixty thousand hogheads of tobacco, from nine to ten hundred weight, of the different growths of the continent of America on the following terms and conditions, viz.

That I Robert Morris engage on my part,
1st. To ship and deliver at the several ports of France hereafter specified, the whole at my hazard and risk, until the total delivery to the said Sieur le Normand, the sixty thousand hogheads of tobacco, in the space of three successive years of 1785, 1786, 1787, at the rate of twenty thousand hogheads per annum.

2d. I moreover engage to assort each annual complement in the following proportion, viz.

One fourth part James and York river tobacco, half Patowmack and Rappahannock, and the other fourth in Maryland tobacco, one third of which at least fit for smoking, the whole of the first quality fit for France.

3d. I also oblige myself to ship the sufficient quantity in vessels which shall be American in preference to French, that the said quantity of twenty thousand hogheads shall arrive in the ports of Bourdeaux, Havre-de-Grace, Dieppe, and Martais, in the following proportions, to wit:

Seven thousand hogheads to Bourdeaux,
Seven thousand ditto to Havre de-Grace,
Three thousand ditto to Dieppe, and
Three thousand ditto to Martais.

Observing that the proportion of Maryland tobacco, fit for smoking, shall of preference be comprehended in equal proportions in the parcels sent to Martais, Bourdeaux, and Havre.

And in case where my shipments shall exceed in one year the aforesaid distribution, the excess shall be carried in augmentation to Havre-de-Grace.

4th. The tobacco shipped and delivered in conformity to the aforesaid, shall be paid for by the said Sieur le Normand to me, at the price of thirty-six livres Turnois per each hundred weight, mark weight, and the said Sieur le Normand shall discharge the amount of each cargo within a month after delivery to Messrs. Conteaulex and Co. my bankers in Paris, deducting, however, two livres Turnois for each hundred mark weight for the reimbursement of a million advance, which the said Sieur le Normand has put into the hands

of the said Messieurs Conteaulex and Co. to be held at my disposal as appears by their receipt at the foot of the present contract.

5th. I consent that the two thousand hogheads, of which I have given advice by my letter of the 27th of October to the said Sieur le Normand of the purchase and speedy loading for the port of Havre-de-Grace, shall make part of my first delivery for this year, and shall be paid for to me at the price of 36 liv. Turnois, with the deduction of 2 li. Turnois per cent. as is specified in the preceding article.

6th. For the mode of delivering the tobacco it shall be taken out of the hogheads, and none shall be rejected but what is damaged, then the tobacco shall be weighed on the quay and received at the weight it really weighed without any deduction whatever, and until it is weighed it shall be at my risk and expence.

7th. The damaged tobacco shall be cut up and sent to some other place, if my correspondent shall think proper, otherwise it shall be burned in their presence.

And, I le Normand, accept in general, and submit to all the clauses and conditions mentioned in the seven foregoing articles, and as a preliminary to the present contract, I have remitted the sum of a million of livres Turnois mentioned in the 4th article to Messieurs Conteaulex and Co. as appears by their receipt annexed at foot of the present contract for the sum to be reimbursed conformably to said article. I moreover consent—1. That in case that the vessels employed in this business shall become subject to greater or new duties or taxes than what the French vessels coming from France pay, the aforesaid duties shall be charged to me.

2. That all the duties which hereafter or posterior to the present treaty may be put, either on the exportation from America, or the importation into France, shall be charged to me, and in consequence I will be accountable to Mr. Morris, for those which may happen in America on the exportation at the rate of 5 li. 5 Turnois for each hard dollar, and this upon an authentic certificate that the duty is imposed.

3. I engage that the farmers general shall not make, either directly or indirectly, any purchases of tobacco in America, and consequently, if I have occasion for a greater quantity of tobacco, it shall be furnished to me on the same price and conditions.

Done in five parts at Paris, four of which to be sent to America by the English and French packets, the fifth to be deposited in the hands of Messieurs Conteaulex and Co.

At Paris the 11th January 1785, signed le Normand, receiver-general of finances; signed at Philadelphia 10th April 1785, Robert Morris; certified to be true and conformable to the original in my hands; at Paris the 20th February 1786, signed le Normand.

In the margin is written, We the undersigned acknowledged to have received from Monsieur le Normand, receiver-general of the finances of la Rochelle, the sum of one million of livres Turnois, in effects to our satisfaction, which we promise to hold at the disposal of Mr. Robert Morris, heretofore superintendent general of the finances of the United States of America, after the absolute acceptance of the present treaty, duplicate of which has been placed in our hands; at Paris 12th January 1785.

(Signed) L^e CONTEAULEX and CO.
Faithfully translated from the original by
JOHN PINTARD.

3 X

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.

September 5, 1786.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, for ready cash, on the 30th instant, at the dwelling plantation of John Weyman, at two o'clock the afternoon,

FIVE negroes, three horses, and a waggon and harness, part of the estate of John Weyman, taken in execution and to be sold for the use of Thomas Rutland.

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

4 X

Cecil 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.
W⁸
WILLIAM BROWN.

5

Annapolis, July 26, 1786.

T O B E R E N T E D ,

For one or more years,

THE plantation whereon I now dwell, commonly called Hill's Delight, consisting of about 300 acres, lying on the mouth of South river, three to four miles from Annapolis, the fences being in good repair; small grain may be put into it next month, and the whole entered upon in December next. For terms apply to

6 X MARY THOMAS.

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.

5

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, quarters, 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

10 JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

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 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.

5 THOMAS RUTLAND.

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.

10

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Francis-Street.
X 6