

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, OCTOBER 7, 1784.

A LETTER to the ROMAN CATHOLICS of the City of WORCESTER, &c. Continued.

OR will the colours of this picture, hideous as they are, reflect any odium upon you in the eyes of your fellow-subjects. From my own observation I am happy to assure them, that the Roman church in this, as well as in many other particulars, is daily undergoing a silent reformation. The dark monsters of persecution and bigotry are retreating gradually before the light of genuine religion and philosophy. Mankind begins to blush, that near fifteen centuries have been necessary to convince them, that humanity and toleration are essential branches of the religion of Jesus. Among you, few are apprised of the mischiefs, with which the tenet, I am speaking of, is pregnant. The more enlightened reject, or explain it away. Even the most orthodox give it so faint an assent, that except among a few of unusual ignorance and bigotry, its influence is but trifling upon the harmony of society.

The absurdity and uncharitableness of believing with the assent of faith, that the members of no christian church, but our own can be saved, is, therefore, to me quite palpable and evident. Yet no sooner do reason and religion sap the foundations of this matter-error, than the fabric raised upon it must totter and fall. Even the boasted infallibility of a living authority is no more, when salvation is allowed to christians who reject such a privilege. For, whoever admits this authority, as an undoubted article of christian religion, must necessarily pronounce condemnation upon those, who wilfully reject it. To refuse passing such a sentence amounts to a tacit renunciation of the authority itself. But in this, as in many other instances, it is happy for mankind, that consistency of opinion is not always to be found. The uncorrupted feelings of the human heart will frequently let consequences at defiance, while their pernicious principles are deemed sacred, and irrefragable. This must always be the case with the humane, and virtuous, who ground their belief upon authority alone; who seldom enquire into the relations, which the several branches of a system bear to each other; or who, though qualified by nature and education, esteem it an impiety to think for themselves, or to harbour the least suspicion concerning notions, which they have been taught from their infancy to regard as infallible.

For my own part, so soon as I relinquished this unwarrantable tenet, thin doubts began to arise concerning some others, with which it is so nearly connected. I experienced a very singular satisfaction in regarding my protestant brethren as fellow travellers in the same road to happiness as entitled to the same grace and benefits of redemption with myself. In proportion as the dead weight of authority was removed, the mind recovered its natural spring and energy, and indulged itself in the warm feelings of expanded benevolence, which had hitherto been chilled by early infusions of bigotry. To trace each religious truth to its genuine sources of reason and revelation, I considered as the most noble and important employment, that can possibly occupy the faculties of man.

Scarcely, however, had I entered upon this glorious task, when I felt the whole force of Solomon's observation: that "he, who increaseth wisdom, increaseth sorrow." I foresaw the difficulties to which this undertaking would expose me. I knew, that to seek religious information in the writings of protestants, was to incur the severest censures of the church I belonged to (1). I was persuaded, that from such an enquiry doubts would naturally arise, that might destroy the texture of my former belief; and that I was bringing upon myself a series of long and painful conflicts between ancient habits of thinking, and future conviction. As I was determined to acquiesce ultimately in the authority of revelation, the light of reason, and the dictates of conscience, I anticipated in my mind the various disagreeable, and distressful sensations, which a dereliction of former principles would unavoidably occasion. The loss of reputation with a respectable set of people, who from calling me friend, would stile me an apostate, the imputation of inconsistency; the suspicions attending the very name of convert, which with some of all parties is become a term of reproach; the mortification, affliction, and perhaps aversion of kind, and tender relations, who used to regard me as doing some credit to my connections; pity from the benevolent, and abuse from the zealous were the certain consequences of a change in my principles. To a mind not callous to the importance of a good name, to the endearments of friendship, to the affections of consanguinity, and disclaiming any pretensions to the apathy of a stoic, such bitter reflections could by no means be indifferent. A dreary prospect opening at the same time from a different quarter, served not a little to enhance the gloomy prospect before me. Held back from my native country and property by a long, distressful and iniquitous war (m), destitute of connections, to which I might

look up for assistance, and with a constitution, that promised but a slender share of health, I could not reasonably hope for any situation in life equally eligible with that, which I might determine to relinquish. A decent appointment, a comfortable house in a beautiful and elegant city, and a plentiful table with a virtuous disinterested colleague, were advantages, which I could hardly meet with elsewhere. Neither ambition, avarice, or pleasure could have any charms for me. The humble walk of a Roman catholic missionary, and the indigent obscurity usually attending his vocation in England; had taught me early in life to contract my expectations within very narrow limits. No opening either to dignities or affluence could make any change, at this time, on the temper of my mind. Nor could I be influenced in any degree by the allurements of pleasure. However I might depart from the principles of my belief, the code of my morality was to remain always the same. No enquiry can alter the eternal laws of virtue; no sophistry can justify the cravings of vice. If any should say, (and I expect it will be said,) that I was tired of the law, which obliged me to live single, and was willing to unite myself to a more indulgent community, I can only refer such declaimers to the littleness of their own minds, where, perhaps, they will discover the ungenerous source of so illiberal a reflection. I make no scruple, indeed, here publicly to acknowledge, that for some time back, I have considered the law of celibacy as a cruel usurpation of the unalienable rights of nature, as unwarrantable in its principle, inadequate to its object, and dreadful in its consequences. The various mischiefs arising from it must be obvious to every man, who will allow himself to reflect dispassionately upon this very absurd, and tyrannical institution (n). Had this, however, been the only execrable injunction of your church, I think I can declare before the God, who is to judge me, that as I should have found it my interest, so I should have thought it my duty not to abandon her communion. No action of my life ever authorized you to suspect, that any gratification whatever could induce me to part deliberately with my peace of mind, my honour and my conscience. How circumstances may determine me to act in this particular, is very uncertain at present. This however is evident, that when a sect withdraws itself publicly from any society, the discipline of that society must cease to be binding.

Withheld by the difficulties which I have mentioned on the one hand, urged on by the irresistible force of truth on the other, I remained for some time in a state of wretched, though, I confide, not guilty suspense. To sit down contented with the faith of the poor collier, to highly appreciate by Roman catholic ascetics, and by Bellarmine himself (o); who, when questioned about his creed, answered, "that he believed what the church believed, and that the church believed what he believed," appeared such an insult upon reason, that I could by no means digest it. If a man's belief be not rational; if he submit to human authority without weighing, or understanding the doctrines which it inculcates, this belief is not faith. It is credulity; it is weakness. With equal merit might he be a Jew, a Musselman, or an idolater, as each of these grounds his principles upon authority, whose decrees he deems sacred, whilst he neglects to examine them.

Convinced, at length, that in my circumstances (p) enquiry was become a duty, daily matter springing up

in my country in North-America, where his whole property lies. He was sent to Europe when very young, and after passing through some years of very rigid discipline in a foreign academy, secluded from society, and debarred from every species of information, that could make him acquainted with himself, or the world, he was induced to take orders among a body of men equally distinguished by their eminence and their fall. Whatever aspersions, they may lie under of ambition, or avarice, the first raised very few of them to any dignities in the church, nor was the second directed in procuring the delicacies, that pamper the indolence of many other conventuals. The scanty revenues of their establishments have been discovered; the phantom of their imaginary treasures is no more, and their bitterest enemies have never impeached the purity of their morals. Cut off by the power, in defence of which they were ever prodigal of their labours, and their blood, they fell pitied by many, who abhorred the object of their zeal; and must be considered by all, as an additional monument of the ingratitude and tyranny of Rome. Under the eye of the pretended father of the faithful, they were oppressed by calumny, and strip of their possessions, without being allowed to appeal to the tribunal of the public, or the laws of their country. The bull, that pronounced the suppression of their order, forbids them or their friends, under pain of excommunication, to utter or write a syllable in their defence. Such is the tender mercy, and justice of a church, which stiles herself the holy mother, and mistress of all others. The humane reader will excuse this slender tribute of gratitude, which the author pays to the memory of an unfortunate society, in which he received the first lessons of virtue, and principles of religion. The first, he shall never forget; although conviction obliges him to abandon some of the latter.

(n) The curious reader will find this subject treated with much impartiality and erudition, in an Essay on the law of celibacy, &c. printed at Worcester in 1781, and sold by Rivington and Brew, London.

(o) De arte bene morientis, lib. 2. cap. 9.

(p) They, whom neither education, nor abilities, nor leisure, qualify to enter upon such enquiries; must rely prin-

cipally on the authority of their teachers. "Turban non intelligendi vivacitas, sed credenda simplicitas tutissimum facit." S. Aug. contra epist. Tund. I beg leave to transcribe in this place the rule, which the present archbishop and pious bishop of Chester lays down for the lower sort of people. "Let each man, says he, improve his own judgment, and increase his own knowledge as much as he can; and be fully assured, that God will expect no more. In matters for which he must rely on authority, let him trust those, who by encouraging free enquiry, appear to love truth, rather than such, as by requiring that their duties be implicitly obeyed, seem conscious, that they will not bear to be freely tried. But never let him prefer any authority to that, which is the highest authority the written word of God. This, therefore, let us all carefully study, and not doubt, but that whatever things in it are necessary to be believed, are easy to be understood. His is my rely on, and trust to its truth, when it declares itself able to make us wise unto salvation, perfectly and thoroughly furnished unto all good works." 2 Tim. xiii. 17. Brief contemplation at the errors of the church of Rome. 1782.

With this view, I had immediate recourse to the fountains of information, which the bounty of providence has laid open to man. I read, I studied, I pondered the old and new testament with unremitting attention. In the latter it was easy to discover the great fundamental, and necessary doctrines of the christian dispensation. In both there appeared a perfect code of morality calculated to render us virtuous and happy. But I could find in neither the discriminating doctrines of the Roman church.

After the volumes that have been written by protestant divines to shew the slender claim of these doctrines to so sacred an origin, it would be useless to dwell any longer upon the subject. It is, besides, a matter of so extensive a nature, that it would carry me infinitely beyond the limits of this short address. It would plunge me headlong into the ocean of controversy, which, as I stated above, it is my wish to avoid. Moreover, it must be obvious to every man, who is but moderately acquainted with Roman catholic polemics, that protestant writers have thrown away much erudition and ingenuity, in relating pretensions, which were never claimed by their most learned opponents—I say the most celebrated controvertists of the Roman church acknowledge, that some of her essential tenets are not to be found at all in the scriptures, or are delivered in them with great obscurity. This, perhaps, is a fact which you never suspected; I beg leave, therefore, to instance it briefly in a few particulars.

Transubstantiation, or "the conversion of the whole substance of bread into the body, and of the whole substance of wine into the blood of Jesus Christ," is an essential article of the Roman catholic religion. But is this article clearly and evidently delivered in any passage of the bible? Hear what your own most eminent doctors have written upon the subject; "Scotus says, that there is no text of the scripture so explicit, as evidently to claim our assent to transubstantiation, without the decision of the church; and this is not at all improbable: for although scripture may appear to us to be evident, as to command the belief of a dispassionate man, yet it may be really doubted whether it be so in reality. In men of the greatest learning and penetration, among whom Scotus is eminently conspicuous, have thought otherwise (q)." The elegant and learned Melchior Canus, bishop of the Canaries, mentioning "several particulars belonging to faith, which are not expressly delivered in the scriptures," instances among others, "the change of the bread and wine into the body and blood of Christ (r)." Alphonius de Castro, an orthodox and mighty name in scholastic theology, has these remarkable words; "Indulgences are not to be despised, because the use of them was lately introduced into the church. Many things are known to the moderns, of which ancient writers were totally ignorant. For in old authors, there is seldom any mention made of the transubstantiation of the bread into the body of Christ (s)." Since the decision of the council of Trent, it is become an article of your faith, "that a priest has power to forgive sins." But Peter Lombard, the famous master of the sentences, the Newton, the Aristotle of scholastic divines, was so far from discovering this prerogative in the scriptures, that he rejects it at large, and is supported in his opinion by almost all the ancient schoolmen of his time (t). Their doctrine is thus compendiously delivered by Cardinal Hugo, who lived at that period: "The priest cannot bind, or loosen the sinner with or from the bond of the fault, or the punishment, but only declare him to be bound, or loosened: as the Levitical priest did not infect, or cleanse the leper, but only declared him infected or clean (u)."

You will not, I presume, question the authority of Fisher, the famous bishop of Rochester, who sealed with his blood the doctrines he professed. Hear now faintly he discovers the revelation of purgatory in the scriptures. "As it is necessary, says he, that the doctrine

especially on the authority of their teachers. "Turban non intelligendi vivacitas, sed credenda simplicitas tutissimum facit." S. Aug. contra epist. Tund. I beg leave to transcribe in this place the rule, which the present archbishop and pious bishop of Chester lays down for the lower sort of people. "Let each man, says he, improve his own judgment, and increase his own knowledge as much as he can; and be fully assured, that God will expect no more. In matters for which he must rely on authority, let him trust those, who by encouraging free enquiry, appear to love truth, rather than such, as by requiring that their duties be implicitly obeyed, seem conscious, that they will not bear to be freely tried. But never let him prefer any authority to that, which is the highest authority the written word of God. This, therefore, let us all carefully study, and not doubt, but that whatever things in it are necessary to be believed, are easy to be understood. His is my rely on, and trust to its truth, when it declares itself able to make us wise unto salvation, perfectly and thoroughly furnished unto all good works." 2 Tim. xiii. 17. Brief contemplation at the errors of the church of Rome. 1782.

(q) Bellarm. de Euch. l. 3. cap. 23.
(r) Loc. commun. lib. 3. sum. 2.
(s) Lib. 4. sentent. dist. 8. c. 5.

(t) Vocat. indulg.
(u) in Matib. 16.

(1) Whoever reads any books written by heretics (or protestants) containing heresy, or treating about religion, without permission of the holy see, by virtue of the Bulla Coenae, incurs excommunication ipso facto. Whoever retains, prints, or defends them is subject to the same dismal penalty. See Antient theology, resolutions and practices ad heresim edit. Antwerp, pag. 147. And every Roman catholic divine.
(m) These sentiments began to arise, when there was little probability of the author being able to return to his na-

of purgatory should be known by all, *we must presume*, that it can be proved by scripture (*rw*). Hence it follows, according to this learned prelate, that unless the tenet be found in the bible, it is not necessary, that it should be known to all men. But supposing it to be an essential point of the christian religion, from what passage of the scripture can it possibly be proved? The books of Maccabees were not acknowledged for canonical scriptures by St. Hierom, Rufinus, Epiphanius, Athanasius, Gregory, and many other antient and eminent fathers. And the texts usually alleged from other parts of the bible (*x*), have been all rejected so expressly by several of your own doctors, that an impartial man may safely regard them as very doubtful sources of this extraordinary tenet. That the Greek church could never discover the proofs for purgatory in the scriptures, and that even the churches of the west have lately become acquainted with these cleansing flames, is the decided opinion of the prelate above mentioned. "Let any man, says he, read the comments of the antient Greeks, and in my opinion, he will find no mention of purgatory, or very rarely; neither was the truth of this matter known to all the Latins at once, but only by degrees, *pedetentim* (*y*). And again, "to this very day purgatory is not believed by the Greeks (*z*)."

(*rw*) Art. 18. *adversus Iuth.*
(*x*) Matth. 5. 22. 23. Luc. 16. 9. AB. 2. 24. 1 Cor. 3. 11. 1 Cor. 15. 1. Pet. 3. 19.
(*y*) *Ibidem.* (*z*) *Ibidem.*

[To be continued.]

KINGSTON (Jamaica) August 7.

THE following list, imperfect as it must be, contains the name and fate of every vessel that has come to our knowledge:

VESSELS SUNK.

Ship Thompion, Doyle, totally lost; ad mate and two negroes drowned.

His majesty's armed brigs Antelope and Duke of Rutland, at the king's wharf, Port-Royal.

Brigs Friendship, O'Neal, 12 hands perished; James, Hare; Indultry, O'Brien; Adventure, Thompion; Regulator, —; on at Pond Point; a brig belonging to captain Everitt, every soul perished; Spanish brig, Souverain, Jonas, 3 hands perished.

Schooners Eliza, Lewis; La Biche, Du ose; Marianne, Solaire; Endeavour, Lowrie; Kingston, Reed; Union, Cadeau; Bell, Burnside; Daphne, Soublotte; a watering schooner belonging to the king's yard.

Sloops Fly, Kitts; Patty Albrow, and 3 hands lost; Dolphin, Marian, 1 passenger and 7 teamen perished; Viper, Moore; Surprise, —.

VESSELS ASHORE.

Ships. Three Sisters, Johnston, and dismasted; at Green-Bay, Simon Fayor, Baker; Tartar, Forester, and one hand lost; Savanna la Mar, Jenkins; Esther, Robertson, and totally dismasted; Jett, Gibson, without a bowprit.

Brigs. Two Brothers, O'Brien, and totally dismasted; Fox, Jones; Sally, Glenn; Sophia, Heartwell. Schooners. Fox, Lowrie; Providence, Jones; Three Friends, Wait; Gran Falie, le Feux; Success, Bontin.

Sloops. Two Friends, Lowring; Santa Croix Packet, Camell, and dismasted; Bun, Craighorn; Kingiton, Bedman; Juno, Smith.

VESSELS DISMASTED.

Ships. His majesty's frigate Flora, at Port Royal; Thynne packet, Wolfe; Maria, Jones, arrived from New-York the morning after the hurricane, and drove ashore under the old fort at Port-Royal; Martha, Boyle, and aground; Garnett, Harborne, drove down to the Apollies battery, and there brought up in good ground; two Brothers, Braithwaite; Nancy, Wadlington. Brig Dragon, Stonehouse. Sloops Fort-Augusta, Williams; Betsey, Little; Durald, Merchant.

Two vessels, of what denomination does not appear, said to be dashed to pieces on the rocks near Fort Small, and most of the people perished.

At the Apollies battery, the barracks entirely demolished; the captain's house partly unroofed; a store house and kitchen blown down; the block house considerably damaged.

At Port Henderson, the wharf destroyed, a range of new stores blown down, the bath house demolished, and a great part of the tavern.

At Fort-Augusta, the new barracks blown down, four men killed and thirty wounded.

Port-Royal has suffered very inconsiderable damage; a few houses that were in a state verging to ruin blown down, one or two more unshingled.

In Spanish town, the barracks blown down, twenty-three men hurt, legs and arms fractured, none killed, the church considerably damaged, several private buildings unroofed, and piazzas blown down.

In the windward parishes, desolation seems to have stalked around with relentless fury, many of the estates and settlements in St. George and St. David have lost their buildings and most of their provisions, but St. Thomas in the East is one continued scene of ruin and destruction, numbers of people having perished and the buildings in general levelled with the earth. The towns of Port Morant and Morant Bay, are almost entirely demolished, and every vessel in those harbours driven ashore, sunk, or destroyed, the ship Fame, Robin, excepted, which rode out the storm, with the loss of her main-mast.

In St. John's and St. Dorothy's the damage we hear is considerable; the ship London, Spence, is ashore at Old Harbour, and, as we are informed, entirely lost.

Verre presents a very painful spectacle; many sugar-works, and a number of other buildings destroyed; the canes every where almost levelled; plantain-walks laid down all over the parish.

Clarendon, St. Elizabeth, St. James, Trelawney and St. Anne, have suffered little more than they might expect in a common gale.

Our accounts from Westmoreland and Hanover are so various and contradictory, that we cannot hazard a conjecture on their real situation.

In St. Mary's the trash-houses, mule-pens, fences and plantain-walks, are mostly destroyed; some cane-pieces laid level.

At Anotto-Bay, in St. George's, the ship Spencer, —, is lost, and two brigs are driven ashore, one of which has lost her captain, Rice, and six seamen.

The ship Portland Planter, Hawes, is dashed to pieces at the mouth of Pl. Garden river.

The following vessels, which sailed from Port-Royal a day or two before the tempest, have since returned in distress, viz. ship Rosehill, M'Quoid, with the loss of her main and mizen masts; ship Sally, Darrel, without her top-masts; ship Philippi, Fenton, totally dismasted, and one of the people killed.

The negro-houses, plantain walks, corn and canes in Liguanea, are in general destroyed; the house of Matthew Wallen, Esq; at Cold-spring, and the boiling-house at Hope-kiln, are, we hear, blown down; the barracks at Up-Park are demolished, and four soldiers killed.

All the small-craft along the coast and in harbours are entirely lost, and it is much to be feared the crews are all drowned.

NEW-YORK, September 18.

In the heavy equinoctial gale, which commenced early yesterday morning, a brigantine was drove ashore at the point of Sandy-Hook; a pilot boat, which happened to be in shore, narrowly escaped the same fate in a fruitless attempt to learn particulars of the unfortunate vessel, which, 'tis said, went to pieces, and the company were lost.

The great number of emigrants from Europe, which arrive in Pennsylvania, and settle in that state, bid fair to make her, in a short time, the most flourishing in the union. But the increase of population in the state of Vermont, has been much greater than in any other part of the continent. Large tracts of land, which two or three years past were nothing more than an uncultivated wilderness, now teem with vegetation, nurtured by the industrious hand of agriculture. The axe of the husbandman has made bare the forest, and fields of grain supply the place of lofty trees. In short, the face of nature, throughout every part of that district, has a much more pleasing appearance, and gives us an idea of the future greatness of this young but rising empire.

PHILADELPHIA, September 22.

On Saturday last the hon. Henry Laurens, Esq; delivered to major general Wayne a gold medal, handsomely executed in France, which was voted for him by congress in 1779, as the reward of his bravery in storming Stony Point.

On the one side is a representation of the British fort at Stony-Point. Around the medal is the following inscription,—"Aggeres - paludes - hostes vicit." Under the figure of the fort is the following,—"Stony pt. expugn: xv Jun: MDCCCLXXIX."

On the other side is a representation of an American soldier seated on a British redoubt, with his sword in his right hand, and a British standard under his feet. The inscription round it is,—"Virtutis et audacie monum: et præmium."

ANNAPOLIS, October 7.

On Monday last, agreeable to the constitution and form of government, an election was held for two delegates to represent this city in general assembly for the year ensuing, when Samuel Chase and Allen Quynn, Esquires, were elected without opposition.

The same day, John Hall, Brice F. B. Worthington, Nicholas Worthington, and Nicholas Carroll, Esquires, were chosen for Anne-Arundel county.

BY PERMISSION.

THEATRE.

THE LAST NIGHT.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that Mr. HALLAM will, on Tuesday evening, being the 12th of October,

EXHIBIT

A COURSE of LECTURES,

Serious, Comic, and Satiric,

As will be expressed in the Bills for the Day.

ON Friday the 15th of October, 1784, will be run for, over the course at Annapolis, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, except the horse winning the jockey club purse. Heats four miles each; four years old to carry seven stone, five years old seven stone ten pounds, six years old eight stone seven pounds, aged nine stone.

On Saturday the 16th of October, a PURSE of THIRTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, of three and four years old; four years old to carry seven stone, three years old a feather; heats two miles each.

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

Entrance the first day ten dollars, for the second four dollars; the horses to be entered with Mr. George Mann the day preceding the race, or pay double entrance at the post, and to start each day precisely at 11 o'clock.

Proper judges will be appointed for the races. No person will be permitted to encumber the course with booths, without leave from the clerk of the course.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the general assembly, at the ensuing session, to pass a law, to take the collection of the tax out of the hands of Simon Nicholls, late collector of the tax for Montgomery county, and to appoint another in his stead.

10/16/10 ALEXANDER CATLETT.

Montgomery county, October 2, 1784.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 25th of November next, on the premises, BETWEEN twelve and fifteen hundred acres of LAND, lying in Montgomery county, about twenty-two miles from George-town and eight miles from the court-house; part of the land is the dwelling plantation of the subscriber, well improved; the other part is tenanted out; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and has on it a sufficient quantity of meadow ground for its support; it will be laid off so as to suit the purchasers. Any kind of liquidated state certificates will be received in payment, and possession given immediately.

w4 10/16/10 ALEXANDER CATLETT.

Charles county, September 28, 1784.

To be SOLD, on Monday the 8th day of November next, at the subscriber's mill, near Port-Tobacco town, in Charles county, Maryland,

A NUMBER of valuable SLAVES, men, women, and children; also horses, cattle, sheep, and plantation utensils. Five years credit will be given for the purchase money, interest thereon being annually paid.

1 T. STONE.

Annapolis, October 6, 1784.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDU, on Friday the 15th day of October, 1784, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Coffee-house,

SUNDRY articles of merchandise, consisting of fine and superfine clothes, silks, satins, muslins, hosiery, &c. also seven hogheads of French tobacco, containing 8040 net. The terms of sale for ready money only.

1 CORNELIUS MILLS.

JUST IMPORTED,

In the NONSUCH, captain CAULFIELD, from London, and to be SOLD by the subscriber, at his store,

A LARGE and general assortment of fine and superfine broad clothes; coarse woollens of all kinds; linens, sheetings, hosiery, iron mongery; blankets of all kinds; rugs, 7, 8 and 9 quarters wide; calicoes forced; chintzes; damasks and diaper table-clothes, from 6 to 12 quarters wide; buckram; from towelling to 12 quarters wide; damask napkins; cambricks; handkerchiefs of all kinds; saddlery, a complete assortment; stationery; gloves, mens and womens, complete assortment; shoes, Weelton's, Straßburgh and rappee; ostrich bags; foot of all kinds; sewing and seam twine; gunpowder; paints; talcetre; alum; fig and powdered fig; indigo; gilt trunks forced; mahogany oval dressing glasses; with sundry other articles, to be had of

1 JAMES RINGGOLD.

VACHEL STEVENS,

At his Store, in South-east-street, has just imported,

in the Nonsuch, captain Caulfield, from London, A GENTEEL assortment of fine goods, consisting of a variety of silks, muslins, cambricks, humburs, gauzes, kentings, ditto handkerchiefs with borders, cambrick pocket ditto with coloured ditto, durants, mens and womens silk, thread and cotton hose, ditto thread gloves, ditto silk, and kid ditto; ladies stuff and embroidered satin shoes, mens and boys leather ditto, childrens morocco ditto; also a genteel assortment of made up millinery, consisting of ladies drefs and undrets caps, hats, and bonnets; drefs aprons and sleeves; full drefs and undrets handkerchiefs; buffons, Italian flowers, and ostrich feathers of all colours; with a variety of other articles. Commissions from the country will be punctually answered.

THE subscriber has by him a few suits of cloaths, of exceeding good quality, which were imported for the use of the army, and will sell them extremely cheap, for ready cash, wheat, corn, or oats, at the market price, delivered at Annapolis.

1 WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Wadfield, living on the Head of Severn, taken up as a stray, a dark iron-gray gelding, about 13 hands and a half high, no perceivable brand, has been much galled with the collar, a small blaze in his face, the end of his tail white, trots and gallops, and is about seven years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Elizabeth Luby, near South river ferry, taken up as a stray, a black mare, about 15 hands high, has a switch tail and hanging mane, and no marks except a few saddle spots on her back. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly, for a law to confirm my title to a tract or parcel of land called Hazard enlarged, lying in Harford county, and conveyed to me by Jacob Rogers and Mary his wife, which said conveyance is defective, for want of an acknowledgment by the said Mary, agreeable to the act of assembly.

4 AMOS GARRETT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Talbot court-house intend petitioning the next assembly, in order to have the same laid out into a town, and have it incorporated.

2

September 25, 1784.

Will be sold, agreeable to the last will and testament of Richard Cowman, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, at public sale, on Monday the 25th day of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

PLANTATION in Montgomery county, containing four hundred acres of good land, in the neighbourhood of and adjoining the lands of Mr. Samuel Thomas, Mr. William Robertson, and Mr. Richard A. Contee, about 6 miles from the court-house in said county, 14 miles from Bladenburg, 16 from George-town, and 30 from Baltimore-town; the soil equal to any in the county for producing fine tobacco, Indian corn, and small grain of every kind, about 150 acres cleared and under good fencing, the remainder in woods, with a great sufficiency of timber for the use of the plantation; there are several acres of rich bottom land, that with a little trouble might be converted into good meadows. The buildings are, a framed dwelling house 20 by 24 feet, with a brick chimney, and a good room above and below, both well finished, a kitchen, negro quarter, smock house, corn loft, stables, and a good 50 foot tobacco house, with two out houses on different parts of the land that would answer for overseers houses, &c. a good paled in garden, and a well of good water near the dwelling house; a young apple orchard, and several other kinds of fruit trees. Any person inclinable to view this place before the day of sale will be shown it by applying to Mr. Samuel Thomas, living near the premises. The terms of sale will be one third of the purchase money paid on the day of sale, and a long credit given for the remainder by giving good bond and security, when a good and indisputable title will be made the purchaser, and possession given on or before the first day of December next, by the subscribers,

**ANNE COWMAN, executrix,
THOMAS TONGUE, } executors.
JOSEPH COWMAN, }**

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY good brick house and portion of ground in the city of Annapolis, lately in the occupation of Mr. Annis, ship carpenter, and very convenient for ship building, merchants, or tradesmen. For terms apply to Wallace and Muir. Time will be allowed for payment if desired.

STEPHEN WEST

DOCTOR FENDALL,

Operator upon the T E E T H, will attend the Annapolis races, and may be spoke with at Mr. Chitholms

H E cures the scurvy in the gums, be it ever so inveterate, first scaling and cleaning the teeth from that corrosive, tartarous, gritty substance, which impedes the gums from growing, infects the breath, and is a principal cause of the scurvy, which, if not timely prevented, eats away the gums, so that many peoples teeth fall out sound: he prevents teeth from rotting, keeps such as are decayed from growing worse even to old age, makes the gums grow firm to the teeth, and renders them white and beautiful; fills up with gold or lead those that are hollow, so as to render them useful, and to prevent the air getting into them and aggravating the pain: he transplants natural teeth from one person to another, which will be as firm in the jaw (without any ligament) as if they originally grew there, and makes and fixes artificial teeth with the greatest exactness and nicety, and without pain, so that persons may eat, drink or sleep with them in their mouths as conveniently as with natural ones, from which they cannot be distinguished by the sharpest eye: he also extracts teeth and stumps in the easiest manner, be they ever so deeply situated in the jaw.

His dentifrice (the same as Baker's) he has found to be greatly superior, both in elegance and efficacy, to any thing hitherto made use of for the teeth and gums: It is free from any corrosive preparation, will restore the gums to their pristine state, prevent the tooth-ach, and render the breath delicately sweet, (if the tartarous substance is off the teeth) and will remedy all those disorders which are the consequence of scorbutic gums. It may always be procured at doctor Fendall's residence, in Charles county, near Port-Tobacco, Maryland.

N. B. The sooner gentlemen and ladies apply, the better, as the doctor's stay in the city will be but about a week or two at furthest.

Annapolis, September 27, 1784.

T H E subscriber intends to make application to the general assembly, at the ensuing session, for such restitution of, or compensation for, the confiscated property which belonged to Maffey's heirs, as they shall deem proper to make.

JOHN CROSS.

Annapolis, September 28, 1784.

A L L persons indebted to the estate of Robert Johnson, late of Annapolis, innholder, deceased, are desired to call and settle their respective accounts, as there is necessity of settling the estate immediately; those who neglect this last notice, must expect that their accounts will be put in the hands of an attorney in six weeks from this date.

**ANNE ASHMEAD, executrix,
JOHN JOHNSON, executor,
JOSEPH ASHMEAD, administrator.**

LANDS for SALE.

Baltimore, September 13, 1784.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, at Mr. Dewitt's coffee-house, in Baltimore-town, on Monday the 22d day of November, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

A BOUT 900 acres of that famous tract of land called Philipburgh, lying distant from Baltimore-town from half a mile to three miles and a half. Part of this land lies on the banks of Patapsco river and Harris's creek, where there is good navigation. It is, in general, good farming land, well watered, and abounding with timber and firewood. It will be laid off in lots of various sizes, according to their situations, many of which will suit exceedingly well for gentlemen's country-seats, small farms, and gardens.—A plat of the whole will be left at the auction-room, previous to the day of sale.—The terms of sale are, one shilling in the pound of the purchase money to be paid down the next day after the sale. Three years credit will be given for the residue, on giving bond, with two or more approved securities, with legal interest to be paid annually. It is expected, as the above terms are so advantageous to the purchasers, there will be great room for speculation. Any person, or persons, desirous to view the premises, previous to the day of sale, are requested to apply to Mr. Miles Love, living on Gorfuch's point, near said town.—Attendance will be given, at the time and place of sale, by

**CLEMENT BROOKE,
JOHN MERRYMAN.**

September 2, 1784.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 30th day of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day (and if not sold before at private sale)

T H E subscriber's plantation in Anne-Arundel county, containing 449 acres of land, the soil of which is well known to be remarkably good for tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, oats, &c. at this time there are more than 20 acres well manured, which make it capable of producing a very fine crop of tobacco. This land is conveniently watered by two never failing streams, has wood-land sufficient with care to support it, having now more than 100 acres standing in wood; it is convenient to fix different grist mills, not four miles to South river, where the water is navigable, and a plenty of fish, &c. to be caught; eleven miles from Annapolis, six to Queen-Anne, and twenty seven to Baltimore-town; it is prettily improved, and the situation is both healthy and pleasant. Possession will be given on or before the first day of January next; the title is indisputable; terms of sale will be made known by the subscriber on the day of sale.

THOMAS HENRY HALL.

Office for confiscated estates, Sept. 21, 1784.

A NUMBER of the purchasers of confiscated British property having neglected, and, in some instances, refused, to give bonds for property purchased of the commissioners, they hereby give notice, That, for the convenience of the purchasers, most of whom live in Baltimore county, they will attend at M'Candle's tavern, in Baltimore-town, on the 7th, 8th, and 9th days of October next, for the purpose of finishing this necessary business. It is hoped that every purchaser will attend, and pass his bond, or otherwise comply with the terms of sale, or suits will be immediately commenced against every person who neglects the opportunity.

**CLEMENT HOLLYDAY, } 3 X
GABRIEL DUVALL, } commissioners.**

T H E JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS will be run for at Annapolis, on Thursday the 14th of October next, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, b. longing to a member of the club. Heats four miles each. Four years old to carry seven stone, five years old seven stone twelve pounds, six years old eight stone seven pounds, and aged nine stone.

The judges having concluded to start precisely at eleven o'clock, the gentlemen who run hories are requested to have them ready at the post by that hour, as no horse will on any account be waited for after that time.

The club will meet, agreeable to a resolution of the last meeting, at Mr Mann's tavern, on the Wednesday preceding the race, at one o'clock, and the annual subscription of three guineas is to be paid to the secretary by the first day of October.

To the gentlemen late officers in the Maryland line of the army.

T H E assistant commissioner appointed to liquidate the accounts of the Maryland line of the army, after every attempt to collect the papers necessary to enable him to effect the business, finds the muster-rolls for the year 1781 missing. His not having the pleasure of their personal acquaintance, and being ignorant of their places of residence, compels him to this method of soliciting all officers late commanders of regiments, companies, and others who have the muster rolls (or roll) of the Maryland troops for that year in possession (or have any knowledge where they are or were deposited) that they would be kind enough to transmit them to him at the city of Annapolis by the earliest opportunity, or be pleased to communicate such information on the subject as may appear necessary.

J. WHITE, assist. com.

T H E executors of the rev. Mr Isaac Campbell, late of Charles county, deceased, beg leave to inform the public, and those gentlemen in particular, who before his decease, became subscribers for the publication of the first volume of his work, entitled, "An Enquiry into the Origin, Foundation, Nature, and End of Civil Government," that it is their intention to comply fully with the proposals made with respect to the publication thereof, by the said rev. Isaac Campbell before his decease.

The aforesaid work having engrossed the attention of the rev. Mr. Campbell from the time of the commencement of the late war till his decease, (the principles whereof first suggested to him the subject of his enquiry); his extensive usefulness and success both in his public teaching as a clergyman and as the head of a justly celebrated school for many years; together with the well known philanthropy and patriotism of his sentiments, and the anxiety he ever expressed for the publication of the present work, which he seemed to consider as a legacy he was in duty bound as a christian, and lover of mankind, to give the world; afford a preface of the general usefulness and interesting nature of the work in question. The first volume will be immediately put into the press agreeable to the terms of the advertisement published by the rev. Mr. Campbell himself.

N. B. Subscriptions are still open in the hands of sundry gentlemen for those who may chuse to encourage the publication, there not being as yet a sufficient subscription to exonerate the executors from the expence of publication. All gentlemen who have subscriptions in their hands are requested to return them by the first of January, either to Dr. William Brown, at Alexandria, Dr. Guttaus R. Brown, at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, or to William Campbell, at the city of Annapolis.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of LAND, called Part of Thomas Taylor's Refurvey on Addition to Hazel Thicket, containing 85 acres; also part of a tract of land, called the Refurvey on Limestone Rock, containing 38½ acres. These two tracts lye within five miles of Frederick-town, under the mountain; they form a compact little farm, on which there is a dwelling house, an excellent orchard, and other valuable improvements, and the soil is good.

To be sold also, the certificate of a survey of 610 acres of land, lying westward of Fort Cumberland, on which the caution money has been paid within due time. The person who made the survey will give the necessary information respecting the quality of the soil and the title.

For terms apply to the subscriber at Annapolis, or to Dr. Philip Thomas, at Frederick-town.

A. C. HANSON.

August 13, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

A PARCEL of valuable land lying in Baltimore county, about twenty miles from Baltimore-town, on the road leading from that place to Little York in Pennsylvania, containing upwards of eight hundred acres; it has been set out in small tenements, each tenement improved with a good dwelling house, and convenient out-houses; apple orchard, and variety of other fruit trees; a great quantity of meadow ground fit for the sith, and much more may be reclaimed with but a little trouble and expence; the soil in general is very good and calculated either for planting or farming; there is a great quantity of timber on the land, and that very good. Tobacco, bills of exchange drawn on London, or specie, will be taken in payment. Credit will be given for part of the money, and a great bargain will be given to the purchaser if he pays in a short time. Any person inclined to view the premises, may be shown them by applying to Mr. Burmingham near the place, and the terms of sale will be made known by him or the subscriber, near Annapolis.

JONATHAN SELLMAN, jun.

Annapolis, August 14, 1784.

T H E subscribers having made many applications to their debtors without the least effect, think proper to give this last notice, that they are determined to commence actions, without respect to persons, to November court, against all those who do not at least settle their balances by giving bond or note before that period.

Mr Samuel Tyler, at Queen-Anne, and Mr. Edward Boteler, at Nottingham, are fully authorized to settle accounts at those places, and we shall constantly attend at Annapolis ourselves.

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

I PURPOSE to apply to the next general assembly, for such restitution of, or compensation for, my confiscated property, as they in justice shall think proper.

HENRY HARFORD.

T H E R E are at the plantation of Joseph Cowman, living on West-river, two flays, viz. a small red and white cow marked with a crop and swallow fork in the right ear, and a crop in the left; a black steer, about three years old, marked with a crop in the right ear, and an under bit taken out of the left. The owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

Prince-George's county, September 16, 1784.

FOR SALE,

TWO plantations adjoining each other, viz. No. 1. Part of Evans's Range, containing 300 acres of good fertile land within 10 miles of Queen-Anne, 11 to Bladensburg, 22 to Annapolis, and within a few miles of several good grist and saw mills; there are about 30 acres of fine meadow ground, 120 of good wood-land, with plenty of timber, and well watered; the improvements are, a stone dwelling house 32 feet by 18, with a cellar under the whole, a kitchen 18 feet square with a brick chimney, a negro quarter 24 feet by 16 with a stone chimney, a paved garden, 3 tobacco houses, one shedded, and makes good stables; all these buildings are in good repair; there is another dwelling house detached from the former, 24 feet square, with a brick chimney, 3 rooms on a floor, a paved garden and several out houses; few plantations exceed this for fruit of all kinds both in quality and quantity; in a bearing year ten thousand gallons of the best cider may be made; there are 150 cherry trees, and the fruit trees of all sorts are young and thriving. No. 2. Part of Higgins's Lot, containing 130 acres of good planting and farming land, well watered, wooded and timbered, with about 9 acres of meadow ground and 40 acres cleared; on it are, a small dwelling house, and a large apple orchard of excellent fruit. If these plantations are not sold at private sale before Monday the 18th of October next, they will on that day be sold at public vendue on the premises; they will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchasers; for terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

3 RICHARD HIGGINS.

Kent county, August 26, 1784.

THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, at the ensuing session, for a law to empower him to open a road from his house, through the woods, on the line from his own land to the main road that is, to Chester-town, to White-Rock-hall ferry, on the line betwixt Mr. James Williamson's land and Thomas Veazy's—a short way to the ferry house kept by

4 RICHARD SPENCER.

Just imported, and to be SOLD at the Post-office,

FISHING SEANS, and elegant SPRING CLOCKS, in mahogany, black ornamental, and japan'd cases.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber proposes to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to empower him to make sale of so much of the late Asael Gettings's landed estate, as will enable the subscriber to discharge a mortgage and other legal claims against the said estate.

6 RICHARD GRAVES admr.

THERE is at the plantation of William T. Greenfield, living within five miles of Nottingham, a small black horse, about 13 and a half hands high, with a star on his forehead, shod before, paces, trots, and gallops, appears to be branded on the near buttock thus X, about 9 or 10 years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

September 21, 1784.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Francis Rawlings, junior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to settle their accounts without delay, either by paying the money due or passing their obligations for payment; and those who have just claims against the estate, are requested to make them known, legally authenticated, to

**HENRY BALDWIN,
SARAH BALDWIN,
admrs. of F. R. decd.**

To be SOLD, for want of employ,
A HEALTHY, young, NEGRO wench, who has been used to household and kitchen work from a child, and has had the small-pox. Enquire of the printers.

King of France Tavern.

SARAH BALL,

HAVING removed to the city of Annapolis, has opened tavern at the house formerly kept by her, fronting on Church and South-East streets; and having supplied herself with every thing necessary and convenient, she solicits the favours of her old customers and the public in general, assuring them that her best endeavours will be used to give satisfaction.

APPPLICATION will be made to the next general assembly, on behalf of the heirs of the late Sir Robert Eden, for restitution of property, or compensation for the same.

August 31, 1784.
To be SOLD, by virtue of a writ of venditioni ex-
pans, to me directed, issued out of the general
court, for the use of the state, on Friday the 8th
of October next,

THE plantation whereon Thomas Harwood, late collector, now lives, containing about 325 acres of land. Also sundry negroes, consisting of men, women, and children; stock of all kinds, and household and kitchen furniture. And on Saturday the 9th of October next, the plantation whereon Richard Wells now lives, containing about 270 acres of land. All of which are to be sold for cash, by

**5X RICHARD HARWOOD, jun.
sheriff of Anne Arundel county.**

Auditor's office, Annapolis, April 7, 1784.

MANY fraudulent attempts having been made upon the public in order to obtain depreciation of pay, by men who had been soldiers in the continental army, but had forfeited their claim to it, either by desertion, or after their discharge had joined the British army and navy: To prevent such imposition, the auditor of the state of Maryland gives notice, that no certificates will be issued by him, or on account of, any person whatever, without the original discharge is produced, or a certificate by an officer of the regiment and company to which such soldier belonged at the time of his discharge, specifying the times of enlistment and discharge, and a certificate from some person of good character, who is well known in Annapolis, showing his good behaviour since his discharge. And as forged orders have frequently been presented, the auditor further gives notice, that he will not hereafter issue certificates to any other than the persons themselves on whose account they are issued.

26 C RICHMOND.

April 5, 1784.

To be SOLD,

THE subscriber's dwellings, with three hundred and twenty acres of land, within one mile of the town of Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county; they are pleasantly situated, consisting of two brick dwelling houses with a passage betwixt and a brick kitchen adjoining, all two stories high; they are very commodious, with great conveniencies suitable for a genteel family; there are all other necessary out houses, such as a washhouse, negro quarter, corn house, barn, chaise house, and stables for twelve horses, the whole being built within the space of ten or twelve years; the land is well adapted for farming, having plenty of meadow and good grazing grounds with fine springs of water; there are about three hundred bearing apple trees, besides fruit trees of several sorts. The premises may be viewed at any time, and terms made known by applying to

23 JOHN READ MAGRUDER.

Annapolis, September 21, 1784.

STOLEN,

ASILVER table spoon and a sauce ladle; a nag's head is engraved on each of their handles, and they are stamped with the London hall-mark, and the letter T N. Silver-smiths or others to whom they may be offered for sale are requested to stop them and the party, and on giving notice to the subscriber, so that he may recover them, shall receive a reward of eight dollars, paid by

3 THOMAS RUTLAND.

To be SOLD at VENDUE, by the subscriber, on Monday the 1st of November next, on the premises,

THAT beautiful plantation in Charles county, known by the name of Middletown, formerly the property of Doctor Guiltavus Richard Brown. It runs along a branch of Nanjemoy creek for about two miles, verged in most parts with a valuable and improvable marsh, and contains 1288 acres. The buildings are, a large dwelling house, with brick chimneys, four rooms below, with fire-places, and a large passage, and four rooms above, one of which has a fire-place; the house is in good repair, a part of the plaster excepted; a framed kitchen with brick chimney, good milk, meat and corn houses; a stable, two new tobacco houses, a new barn, and two quarters; an orchard of excellent fruit, and some trees of the best heart, May-duke, and carnation cherries. The soil produces well, wheat, tobacco, Indian corn, &c. A time for payment will be given, and made known on the day of sale; bond with approved security will be required, and possession given at Christmas.

4W 3 ROBERT FERGUSON.

St. Mary's county, August 1784.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, negro Harry, who says he is the property of one Macklesiff, in Frederick county, Maryland. He is a stout well made fellow, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; it is needless to describe his cloaths, as he has very few, and they are but sorry. The said negro was committed to my custody once before, I think some time last year.

8W 7X SAMUEL ABELL, sheriff.

September 10, 1784.
THE warehouses at Cedar-point, in Charles county, having been destroyed by the British privateers during the war, I intend to petition the next general assembly for a law, authorizing me to rebuild warehouses at the place where the old ones stood.

3 JOHN C. JONES.

Annapolis, August 20, 1784.

WHEREAS sundry persons have encroached on the streets, and others have taken possession and obtained patents for land laid out for a ship-yard and public landing, and are now selling and disposing of part of said land: And whereas the persons about to purchase the same may be unacquainted with the situation and claim of the public to the said land: Notice is hereby given, that the corporation, on behalf of the public, claim the said ship-yard and public landing, and that they are determined to prosecute their right: They therefore give this public notice, that any person or persons purchasing the same may not plead ignorance.

Signed by order,
7 ALLEN QUINN, jun. clk.

St. Mary's county, August 23, 1784.

WHEREAS a certain William Aisquith, as attorney in fact for a certain William Hicks, of the kingdom of Great-Britain, did, in the year 1774, with other things, advertise the following tracts of land to be sold, to wit: St. Mary's Freehold, 7 acres; Governor's Field, 200; Squire's Purchase, 37; Part of St. Peter's, 100; the old Chapel Land, 274; and a piece of lease land of 378 acres: And whereas the said William Aisquith did afterwards sell the said lands (part by other names and quantity very deficient when run) to the subscriber, and have received a great part of the purchase money, but cannot give sufficient deeds and assurances for the same: And whereas the said lands were conveyed by the said William Hicks to a certain Vernon Hebb and James Aderton, in trust, for the purposes mentioned in said deed, which is recorded among the records of St. Mary's county, but the said deed being executed in England, no power was given to any person here to acknowledge the same: And whereas the said James Aderton is since dead, and the aforesaid Vernon Hebb has conveyed the said lands to the subscriber, but the said deed, for want of the proper acknowledgment, being defective—This is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly, praying that an act may pass, to give the same effect to the deed made by William Hicks to James Aderton and Vernon Hebb, as if the same had been acknowledged agreeable to law.

7 JOHN MACKALL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend making application to the next general assembly, to make void a bargain for the sale of a piece of land, sold by John Hammond and Martha his wife, to my late husband Rezin Hammond, for which a bond was obtained and the money paid, but no deed has hitherto been given, and Martha being dead, the right of conveyance lies in her son, who is a minor.

7 REBECCA HAMMOND.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT four hundred acres of LAND, being a part of that well known tract called Whitehall, lying on the head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, within four miles of navigable water and several fine mills, and ten from Annapolis. The soil is remarkable for fine tobacco, corn, and small grain of every kind, with a great sufficiency of wood and timber. The improvements are, several negro quarters, two good tobacco houses, corn house, and an apple orchard; the purchaser will be allowed to put a crop of small grain in this fall. For terms apply to

6 JOHN PLUMMER.

**STEPHEN CLARK,
BOOKSELLER and STATIONER,**

Next door to Mr. Joseph Clark, Annapolis,
HAS imported, a great assortment of the under-mentioned goods, which he will sell, wholesale and retail, at a very low advance, viz. A large collection of books, of the most esteemed authors, in history, biography, voyages, travels, and novels, with folio, quarto, and octavo bibles, common prayer books, testaments, spelling books, and primers. Best superfine writing demy; ditto thick and thin folio post; best ditto foolscap; best ditto pot; cartridge and blue demy; brown and other packing paper. Merchants demy and foolscap account books; receipt and memorandum books; ladies ewice cases; gentlemen's red and black pocket books; silver and metal watches, chains and seals; paste and plated shoe buckles; plated and steel spurs; razors, knives and forks, pen-knives and scissars; plated and metal candlesticks; leather and paper snuff boxes; German flutes and violins; fowling pieces and pistols. A great variety of fine prints, maps and charts; fine Dutch sealing-wax; wafers, pens and quills.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1784.

A LETTER to the ROMAN CATHOLICS of the City of WORCESTER, &c. Continued.

I COULD easily prosecute this argument through a variety of instances; I could shew you, that some of your most celebrated divines have acknowledged, that neither the *supremacy of the Roman church*, nor the *invocation of saints*, nor the *worship of images*, nor the *precise number of seven sacraments*, with several other important articles of your communion, can be proved from the scriptures. Was it therefore unreasonable to assert, that I could never discover them there, since they escaped the notice of such acute and interested enquirers.

It becomes, then, necessary to acknowledge, that these *discriminating doctrines* derive their whole claim to your assent, from the infallible authority of the church you belong to. Or, in the words of your catechism, "You must believe these things, because God has revealed them to his infallible church." But where is this revelation to be met with? Not in the scriptures, as you have already seen. God, therefore, has revealed these points by *unwritten traditions*. But how can I know, that such traditions are from God? If you answer me, that the infallible authority of the church has pronounced them to be so; then the whole matter rests ultimately upon this *infallible authority*. This being once admitted, all controversy must cease; but if it be rejected, then must the only rule of our faith be looked for in the bible.

I am not ashamed to confess, that it was this claim to infallibility, which prevented me so long from examining the tenets of the Roman church. Sheltered under the garb of so gorgeous a prerogative, impressed upon the yielding mind of youth by men of sense and virtue; backed, moreover, by the splendor of supposed miracles, and the horrors of anathemas, opinions the most absurd and contradictory must frequently dazzle and overawe the understanding. Amidst the fascinating glare of so mighty a privilege the eye of reason becomes dim and inactive—nothing can dispel the darkening film, but the more steady and powerful irradiations of truth; these, however, are so often blunted by the mists of ignorance, the enchantment of prejudice, by indolence, or the fear of disturbing ancient notions, that they only find their way into the minds of a few, who are bold enough to embrace the hardihood of wisdom, and disregard all authority that clashes with reason (a).

Should it be said, that reason tells me to submit to an infallible church—my answer is, that reason tells me also, that such submission is weakness, unless this infallibility be demonstrated. Shew me the proofs of this pretension, and if I do not admit them with every faculty of my soul, you have my leave to brand me with the pride of Lucifer. Should you urge, that reason must tell every unprejudiced man, that some texts in holy writ go to prove the infallibility of the Roman catholic church, may I not answer with confidence, that reason and experience tell me much more forcibly that several articles are incredible and groundless, which rest solely on that infallibility? Does not reason, for instance, assure me with greater evidence, that the Almighty requires not our belief of a doctrine, which stands in direct contradiction to the *only means* he has allowed us of arriving at truth—I mean our *senses* and our *understanding*? Do a few controverted texts of the scripture make infallibility as evident to reason, as it is plain to the most ordinary capacity, that two bodies cannot be in the same place at once; that the same body cannot be in a million of different places at the same time; that whiteness cannot exist without a body, that is white; nor weight without a body, that is heavy; nor liquification without a body that is liquid; that the eternal God is not to be shut up in boxes, nor devoured corporally by vermin (b)? Does not reason assure me with greater evidence, that no creature is to be invoked, and honoured with religious worship; that

(a) "Reason tells those who are virtuous and truly philosophers to honour and appreciate truth only; and not to justify themselves to be enslaved to the opinions of the antients, if they be erroneous." Justinus Martyr, Apol. 11.

(b) These absurdities and contradictions with many others follow evidently from the doctrine of transubstantiation. I beg leave to mention in this place two negative arguments, which seem to prove to a demonstration, that transubstantiation was unknown to the ancient church. The first is this. "If the ancient church had believed this doctrine, and paid the same supreme adoration to the holy sacrament, as Roman catholics now do; is it not probable, nay is it not evident, that this tenet and practice would have been urged by the catholics against the Arians, as an incontrovertible proof of the divinity of Christ? This argument, however, was never alleged by any one of the numerous and learned doctors during the Arian controversy. A convincing proof that such an argument was unknown." Again, "Is it not reasonable to think, that the heathen writers, among their many charges against the ancient christians, would have retorted upon them the accusation of idolatry in adoring a bit of bread, in reserving their God in gold and silver chalices, boxes, &c. had the practice or belief of the church given any room for so plausible an argument. I beg leave to add moreover, that the fathers of the second council of Nice expressly confirm the opinion that Christ's body in Heaven is not flesh and blood; how therefore can bread and wine be changed into his body if they become flesh and blood? See L'Abbe Com. Nic. a. 42. T. 6. pag. 543.

public service ought not to be performed in an unknown language; that the beloved servants and friends of God will not be punished after death in the flames of purgatory; that there is no common store-house, in which are laid up the superfluous merits of the saints, to be drawn from thence by the pope, and applied, as he thinks proper, to the benefit of the living and the dead?—Such to me is the language of reason, which was never yet rejected with impunity—She will be heard—she must be respected—her claim to our reverence and attention arises from the superiority of her counsels to those of fellow mortals.—Every human being must listen to her voice, or cease to be rational. Created for us, and acting within us, she speaks to us after the manner best suited to our several characters, abilities and duties—Becoming all to all, she addresses herself with gentleness to some, and with energy to others; but when passions are silent, and prejudice suspended, her language must ever be the language of truth. Religion and reason can never be at variance, because the most rational religion must always be the best. You remain Roman catholics, because you think your reason tells you, that yours alone is the true church of Christ. You think it reasonable to believe, that at these words, "This is my body," pronounced by a priest, a bit of bread is changed into the true natural body of Jesus Christ, and is to be adored as the eternal God, because your reason convinces you, that Christ spoke these words in a *literal sense*, and because your church understands them in this manner. But when reason assures me, that innumerable arguments evince their meaning to be *figurative*, am I not bound to open my mind to the light of conviction, and discard the infallibility, which enforces the absurdities of the opposite opinion?

If from reason you appeal to revelation, the plea to infallibility will be found equally unsupported. You will tell me, doubtless, that the ancient fathers *unanimously* interpret some scriptural passages in this sense. But, I apprehend, that upon enquiry, such an assertion would appear very hazardous indeed. Let an impartial man read the fathers upon this, and some other subjects, and I will defy him to declare, that he has met with this boasted uniformity among them. But the catholic church has decreed such to be the meaning of the fathers, and every christian is bound to acquiesce in her decisions. So that in fact, the whole argument comes to this. The church is infallible, because her infallibility is gathered from scripture by the unanimous consent of the fathers; and this unanimous consent of the fathers is asserted, and established, by the very infallible authority, which in the first instance it was alleged to demonstrate. Or in other words, the church of Rome is infallible, because she herself has so determined. Here is a circle of false reasoning, out of which no advocate for infallibility can ever extricate himself to my satisfaction. It is an old, and hackneyed argument, but not less conclusive on that account (c).

As to the few scriptural texts, which seem to countenance infallibility, they appear no longer conclusive, than I refused to examine them. The divine author of the christian religion promised, it is true, to teach his disciples *all truth*; (John 14, 15, 16.) and he undoubtedly did so. But where did he so far insure the faith of their successors, whether presbyters, bishops, or popes, as to secure them from building *wood, hay and stubble* upon the foundations of the gospel? Does not St. Paul pronounce that such would actually be the case? (1 Cor. 3. 12.) He promised to be *with his disciples to the end*

(c) It is very remarkable, that all Roman catholics are bound to admit an infallible authority, yet few of them agree where, or in whom it resides. Some, say almost all the old schoolmen have taught the infallibility of the pope. But some popes, viz. Liberius Honorius, John 22. &c. having unfortunately subscribed heretical opinions, this doctrine is at present almost out of date. Some place infallibility in a general council. Others in the pope and the council received by the whole church. But when all is said, that possibly can be said, the pope must be acknowledged by consistent Roman catholics as the sole depositary of infallibility. For since the council of Trent, it is unanimously taught in all Roman catholic churches, that a council can decree nothing without the assent of the pope; that he alone has a right to interpret the council and explain its decisions; and that those tenets only are of faith, which he determines to be so. Thus it is evident, that infallibility rests ultimately with the pope. The council declares the meaning of some passage in scripture, or of some point of tradition, and then the pope pronounces infallibly upon the sense of this declaration. This ultimate decision of the pope is supposed to be inspired by the spirit of God. But is the christian, who has no means of coming to the knowledge of this decision but by reading it, or hearing it read, equally secured from error by the spirit of God? If he be, then no private Roman catholic can ever misapprehend the meaning of any tenet; and of consequence, he is as infallible as the pope himself with regard to the right apprehension of any religious truth. If he be not secured from error, then he may as well build his faith upon the words of scripture, which he is certain was written by divine inspiration. A christian the other, may mistake the words of a pope, when he hears, or reads them, as easily as he can mistake the words of scripture. Why, therefore, not content himself with what all parties agree to be the word of God; in humble confidence, that if he read, or hear it with due attention, diligence and sincerity, he will be as effectually secured from any dangerous error, as if he had read, or heard the formula of faith published by Pope Pius IV.

of the world (Matth. 19. 20.) And who denies it? He is with his church by his protection, by his grace, by the lights he communicates to her, by the strength, which he exerts in supporting her against violence, and temptation. But cannot he be with his church without rendering her infallible? Is he not with every just man? Yet who would hence infer, that such a man is secured from every error, beyond a possibility of being at any time deceived? Besides, why should the presence of Christ render the church infallible, rather than impeccable? Are not vice and error equally inherent in the corruption of man? Is not the former as formidable an enemy to religion, as the latter? Is not the christian system as perfectly calculated to make us good men, as orthodox believers? Would not the church be equally overthrown, should either of these evils become universal? Why then was it not as necessary to secure her against the one as the other? But the fact is, neither partial vice nor partial error destroys the foundations of the christian religion, and therefore it was unnecessary to fence against either. "That the gates of hell, or rather of death," (as the word *hades* manifestly imports) "shall never prevail against the christian church," Matth. 16. 18. is an article of my belief, as well as of yours. But the obvious meaning of Christ's promise is only this, "That neither the subtlety of infernal spirits, nor the passions of men, nor the violence of both, shall ever succeed in overturning his religion, to which he has been pleased to annex *perpetuity*. However feeble and disordered his church may be at times, the powers of death shall never overcome her. She shall then only cease to exist, when a time shall be no more." The text therefore, does not even insinuate, that the christian church should never teach any articles, besides such as are *fundamental* and necessary, or that some overbearing society of christians should not hold out many erroneous opinions as terms of communion to the rest of the faithful. Against these *great and essential* tenets, expressed in the apostles creed, and adopted through every age by the most numerous body of christians the *gates of death*, or of hell, shall never prevail. The enemy may sow weeds and tares among this heavenly grain; he may build a structure of straw upon these unshaken foundations; the ignorance, and passions of mankind may exhale around them some noxious vapours of superstition, and immorality; but they will ever retain sufficient light to conduct each upright and pious believer to all points of his duty, upon which his salvation depends (d).

The narrow limits within which I mean to restrain this address, forbid me to dwell any longer on this fruitful argument. The little I have said could not, with any propriety be omitted. It is impossible, to apologise for deserting old opinions without slightly mentioning the reasons, that prove them to be groundless. I shall only beg your attention to one more consideration of this plea to infallibility, and I have done.

(d) The works, which I have chiefly made use of on this, and other subjects, are, the religion of protestants a safe way to salvation, by William Chillingworth. An answer to a challenge made by a jesuit in London, and a treatise de successione et statu christiano ecclesie, by archbishop Usher. Defense de la nouvelle traduction du concile de Trent, par le Pere le Courayer. Libertinus de sacramento eucharistie. Defense de la reformation, par Mons. J. Claude. Bishop Hurd's Discourses on the prophecies. These I have read with all the attention I am capable of. And to these, especially to the first, which Sir Locke pronounces the masterpiece of logic, I refer every impartial christian; who desires to find the great truths of the gospel delivered in their genuine simplicity, supported by astonishing powers of reasoning and effectually winnowed from the chaff of modern corruptions.

[To be concluded in our next.]

LONDON, August 7.

THE cause of Sir John Burgoyne's arrest in India, is with great industry kept a profound secret from the public; but his friends do not scruple to assert, that when the circumstance attending this mysterious business becomes known, a scene of Asiatic tyranny will be brought to light of a very extraordinary nature.

By authentic letters from Smyrna, dated May 16, we are assured, that the plague has almost depopulated that city. Turks, Jews, Greeks, and Armenians, have perished without number. Of the Greeks alone, sometimes above 130 were buried in a day. In April last, when the captain pacha arrived, to take the taxes and tribute money, some hundreds of houses were found unoccupied, or without owners.

The balloon-hat, after having been superseded for a few days, by the adoption of the rural straw umbrella, has again been reinstated as the capital ornament of female undrets. This revolution has not been so much the result of caprice, as of necessity; the rage for the straw umbrellas having been so prevalent, that the price arose to a degree of enormity. The latitude of the year, from hip to hip, has considerably decreased in the course of last week, which has materially lessened the price of whalebone, and, of course, threatens prejudice to the Greenland fishery.—The heel, however, has received an elevation at last, and the tete begins to rise from its late flatness, into a most respectable altitude.

Stays having been found very inconvenient, on several occasions, are laid aside for the Marieilles or quilted bodice; and the ladies not being at present so ticklish as

heretofore. find no inconvenience from the change. They appear no longer in breast and back plates. I hat at nouri with which the urkish lady thought the chahty of European females was preserved, when the saw la dy Mary Wortley Montague strip for the bath, is now entirely removed, and, in the language of uncle Toby, it may be said, all is made level with the fosse, except the breast work!

From there having scarcely been any spring, we sup- pose is the reason why every body wears yellow. The dutchess first put it on, then the countess, then the vis- countess, then the baroness, then the city knights wives, then the city dames, the shop keepers wives, then the tradesmens wives, then the whole sisterhood of Mary- bone, then the Whitechapel ladies, then the Wapping- ers as far as Ratcliff's cross, and from that to the beauties of saltpetre-bank, Duke's place, and the deli- giatul avenues at the western rear of Whitechapel. Every orange wench has yellow ribands, and even the lady at the dogs meat stall in Fleet-market, has her cap be yellowed. Nay, this fashionable colour is now so ex- tensively worn, that every woman in Newgate and the new prison and Clarkenwell, and the Poultry compter, wears yellow ribands. The very remnant of the hop pickers who were left as a legacy by the Welsh emi- grants of last summer, wear yellow ribands as they cut alparagus in the Deptford gardens.—What a be- witeing colour this yellow must be, thus to invade the finny and catch the good opinion of all ranks of peo- ple? Above twenty millions of yards of this article have been told within a month, and wiggon loads are every day packing up for the country. Blue indeed is now the fashion among people of rank, who as soon as my lady's own woman hands the fashion down to the cowweb destroying sisterhood, always look upon it to be vulgar. There was not a yellow riband in the neigh- bourhood of St. James's yesterday. The vulgarity have it all to themselves, and it may justly be remarked, they are yellow all over.

On Friday night last, two gentlemen going from the duke of Portland's at Chilwick, to Harrow, were stop- ped by a highwayman, who very civilly demanded their money; the gentleman nearest him gave him some mo- ney, and advised him to quit such a profession, warning him of the ill consequence that must attend it; the man expressed himself to be very distressed, and that the deli- peatness of his affairs on-ly had driven him to it. The gentleman generously offered, that if his story was true, and he would give him his direction, he would endeav- our to provide for him. The man was in a doubt whether to truit to him, and the gentleman taking a di- rection from a letter to give him, when some carriages unluckily coming up, the man made off; or this poor wretch would probably have been saved from the gal- lows.

August 9. General Ogelthorpe can say more than can be said by the subject of any prince in Europe, or per- haps that ever reigned. He founded the province of Georgia, in America; he has lived to see it flourish and become of consequence to the commerce of Great-Bri- tain: he has seen it in a state of rebellion, and he now beholds it independent of its mother country, and of great political importance in one quarter of the globe.

The following curious hand bill, we are assured, by a gentleman just arrived from Dublin, was stuck up in several parts of that city on Saturday last. This is to certify, that I, Daniel O'Flannaghan, am not the person that was tarred and feathered by the liberty mob on Tuesday last; and I am ready to give twenty guineas to any one that will bet me fifty that I am the other man, who goes by my name.

Witness my hand this 30th of July,
DAN. O'FLANNAGHAN.

Last week the inhabitants of Bristol were thrown into the great-est consternation, by a fellow's predicting the general dissolution of the world, and all worldly things, on a certain day now past. The magistrates committed him to Bridewell.

Extract of a letter from *l'orient*, July 30.
"Monfr. le compte de Gasse is gone home to the place of his exile. The captains of de suffren's fleet have not yet received sentence for their conduct in the East Indies; they are yet on board the L'Amphion of fifty guns, where they have been already imprisoned near twelve months."

MONTEGO-BAY, (*Jamaica*) August 7.

On Friday night, the 30th ult. between 9 and 10 o'clock, it came on to blow hard, attended with rain, from the N. E. but the wind soon after shifted to the S. E. at which point it continued, with violent squalls, till three the next morning. Happily the shipping in this harbour, or the adjacent ports on the north side, sustained no accident, nor, by our information from the country, do we learn, that any material damage has been the consequence.

While Divine Providence has been mercifully pleased to preserve us from shipwreck, devastation and ruin, we feel ourselves under the greatest concern and anxiety for the distresses and calamities that were produced that night by a violent hurricane, which pervaded the harbours of Kingston, Port-Royal, and all the eastern parts of the island.

Plantain Garden River, on Saturday morning, was wholly under water.

Our accounts from Westmoreland, we are happy to inform our readers, are more favourable than the pre- ceding. The country has sustained but little damage; but we have to regret the misfortune of the ship Mary, captain Hoare, being drove on shore; she will, however be got off.

The following letter is the substance of our intelli- gence from Black river:

Extract of a letter from *Black-river*, dated August 3.
"There was a very severe gale of wind here, on Fri- day night the 30th ult. it began about nine, and blew with great violence, till near three in the morning. The brig Lucy, belonging to captain Lawless, was drove out to sea, when she overfet, and all on board, to the number of eight, perished, except one white boy. Amongst the unfortunate were Mess. Dixon and Bennett, pilots of this harbour. There has been little damage done to the bay; but all the plantain walks, &c. up the parish are blown down. The ship Apollo, captain Craig, the schooner Adventure, captain Young, and a mail sloop, rode it out without any damage."

NEW HAVEN, September 22.

Extract of a letter from *Jamaica*, dated August 1, 1784.

"On account of the apprehensions of the inhabitants, from the late dreadful hurricane, the governor and council have given permission for the space of four months from the date hereof, to vessels of all nations, and all sizes, to bring in lumber and provisions—but not permitted to carry the smallest quantity of produce from the island."

NEW-YORK, October 1.

The public are requested to be very cautious in re- ceiving guineas; a number of persons have lately been detected in the country counterfeiting them; they are somewhat larger than the good ones, otherwise they are extremely well executed.

PHILADELPHIA, October 5.

On Sunday last about 11 o'clock, as a young man was helping a young woman into a batteau at the end of a wharf in Chelter, the boat, not being fasten'd, parted from the wharf, by which means they both fell into the river and were unfortunately drowned. The inhabitants, after searching for the bodies till all hopes of recovering them to life were lost, sent off a boat to give notice to their friends, who, it is said, live on an island near the Jerley shore, opposite to Chelter. Our informant, a stranger to them and their connections, is of opinion they were lovers, and hopes they deserve the same good character given to John Hewitt and Sarah Drew, who were killed by a flash of lightning, in Eng- land, about 50 years ago. If so, the pains of death must have been mitigated by the pleasure of expiring in each others arms.

RECEIPT of continental taxes from the state of Maryland, published in pursuance of the 6th article of instruction from the office of finance, dated the 11th day of February, 1782.

Received for September, 1784. Dollars. 90ths.
1203 47
BENJAMIN HARWOOD, receiver.

* * * Advertisements omitted this week will be inserted in our next.

BY PERMISSION

THEATRE.

THE LAST NIGHT.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that Mr. HALLAM will, this evening, being the 14th of October,

EXHIBIT 2X
A COURSE of LECTURES,
Serious, Comic, and Satiric,
As expressed in the Bills for the Day.

Alexandria, October 1, 1784.

To be sold, at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, Maryland, at public vendue, on Tuesday the 9th day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, for specie or good bills of exchange,

THE land whereon the subscriber lived, on Pa- towmack river, in the county and state afore- said, containing about 700 acres, 300 of which are wood land, well stocked with rail and other timber; from 80 to 100 acres of it are low meadow ground and marsh, very rich, part of it now in grass; the whole may be put in culture at a small expence, as there is already a proper dam and tide gates fixed; the greatest part of the upland is rich and produces the best tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn; the im- provements on it are in good repair, and consist of a large elegant brick dwelling house completely finished, a brick kitchen and dairy, a large stable with a hay-loft, a store-house, warehouse, granary, barns, corn houses, and a variety of other conve- nient buildings, a large garden and yard paved in, apple and peach orchards, and a variety of other fruit trees; it is a beautiful healthy situation, and commands an extensive view up and down the river; it is convenient to a grist mill and three tobacco warehouses; all the variety of fish the river affords are to be had in abundance at this place. The title is indisputable, and possession will be given at Chris- mas next. The terms are as follow, viz. Two years credit will be given for one half, three years for one fourth, and four years for the remaining fourth of the purchase money, upon giving bond on interest with approved security, and conditioned, that un- less the interest is annually paid, the indulgence will be forfeited. A discount will be allowed for ready money.

PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable tract of land lying on Aquia run, in Stafford county, in Virginia, not more than one mile from Aquia warehouse, about six miles from Dumfries, and twelve miles from Fie- dericksburg, containing six thousand acres; it is well watered and abounding with timber, calculated for planting or farming; on this land are several valuable mill seats, one particularly so. The above will be sold in lots of two or five hundred acres, as may best suit the purchasers; if sold by the whole tract three years credit will be given for one half the purchase, if in small lots only one year's credit will be given for one half; the other being paid at the time of conveyance. For further particulars en- quire of the subscriber opposite to Lower Marl- borough, in Maryland, or colonel Bailey Washing- ton, near to and adjoining the premises, who will shew the land.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

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

JOSEPH ANDERSON, Benedict; Adam An- derlon, Princes-Anne; Robert Addison, Calvert county; Samuel Armor, Chester-town; John Arm- strong, Point Look-out.

James Gloster Brehon (3), St. Mary's county; Wil- liam Balmer, Chester county; Joseph Boufford, Che- ter-town; Squier Breat, Charles Herckbeck, John B. Bordy (2), John Sprig Belt, James Brown, James Brice, Annapolis; John Brown, rev. Thomas Brown, Queen Anne's county; Raphael Boorman, Charles county; William Beall, Maryland; David Batey, A- merica.

Charles Cruikshanks (4), Oxford; William Cooke, Maryland; William Cunningham, Salisbury township; Thomas Clark, Maryland; capt. Benjamin Carnet, Samuel and Levinus Clarkson, Chester town; Dr. An- drew Cheney, Windham Le Court Cannon, Somerset county; John Callahan (4), James Carroll, Nicholas Carroll, Annapolis.

John and Samuel Davidson, Richard Davis, jun. An- napolis; David D. ff, Somerset county; James Dickin- son (2), Talbot county; Joseph Dathiel, Worcester county; Dr. James Davison, Queen's-town.

Matthew Eversfield, Prince George's county; Wil- liam Embleton, Kent county.

John Flippin, Annapolis; Samuel B. Fox, Chester- town.

Alexander Gillon, John Gordon Sally Golder, An- napolis; Thomas Gubert, John Grindall, St. Mary's county; Samuel Gault, Port-Tobacco; Robert Gil- chritt, Queen-Anne's county.

Benjamin Harrison, Osborn Harwood, Nicholas Han- nah, Alexander Hanion, George Harrison, Mr. Head, Dr. William Hannah, Annapolis; Robert Hadcock (4) Charles county; Hebb, Chelton, and Co. Leonard- town; ntoney Hoban, Benedict; Leonard Holleyday, Prince George's county; Robert Harrison (2), Cam- bridge; Abraham Hooper, Calvert county; William Henry, Caroline county; Edward Hall, Queen-Anne's county.

Thomas Jennings (2), John Johnson, Annapolis; capt. John Jordan, George town, eastern shore.

David Kerr (2), Annapolis.

Henry W. Livingston, Sarah Lewis, colonel Lloyd, Thomas Logan (2), Annapolis; Henry Lowes, So- meriet county.

John Mackey (2) col. John Marshall, Allen's Freth; Dr. William Murray, West river; John Malcolm, Queen Anne's county; William Mercer, Clement's- bay; Joseph Mellinger, Maryland; Edward Magre, Sinepuxent; John Marshall, Thomas D. Merrick, Jo- seph Middleton, Annapolis; John Mills, James Mills, Chaptin; Jonathan Morgan, Calvert county; Mr. McCue, Benedict; Dennis Magister, Piscataway.

James Nixon, Prince George's county.

Sarah Philip, Anne-Arundel county; Richard Par- ran Calvert county; Sarah Paul, Maryland; John Peacock, Talbot county; Alexander Pera, Hunting- creek.

James Rae, eastern shore; Register of wills, William Rawlings, Thomas Hill Martenbury, Annapolis.

John Stewart (3), Somerset county; Dr. Edward Simms, Charles county; Daniel Seattles, Herring-bay; John Somervill, St. Mary's county; Benjamin Sebat- tian, Maryland; Samuel Sharp, Talbot court house.

Capt. Alexander Tru-man John Timms (2), James Tootell (3), M. Foucker, John Croup, Annapolis; Luke Thompson, Queen's-town; George Taylor, Rock- bridge, North-America.

John Vorhees, George-town, eastern shore; Mr. Vi- card, Annapolis.

Margaret White, Annapolis; Daniel Wolfenholme, St. Mary's county; Amelia Weems, Billingly, Mary- land; Benjamin Wailes, Potuxent.

F. G. K. E. N. D. P. M.

October 9, 1784.

WE are appointed by Richard Lane, jun. to settle his affairs, and to enable us to pay all just claims against him; he hath given us a power of attorney to sell and dispose of all his real and per- sonal estate:

To be sold, to the highest bidder, at Richard Lane, jun. his dwelling house, near Lyon's-creek, in Anne-Arundel county, on the first Monday in December next, and to continue from day to day until the whole is sold, some valuable lands with improvements thereon, negroes of different ages and sexes, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, &c. &c.

All persons having just claims against Richard Lane, jun. whether on bond, note, mortgage, deed, open account, or whatever kind soever, are requested to exhibit them to one of us, on or before the day of sale, to have them properly adjusted. It is hoped the creditors will give some indulgence; we propose to sell on twelve months credit for any sum exceed- ing five pounds, to take bonds with proper security on interest from the date. This may be a benefit to the parties concerned, and with the approbation of the creditors will be pursued. The creditors are de- sired to attend the sale.

THOMAS CONTEE, }
JAMES WEEMS, son } attorneys in fact.
of David.

N. B. There is a very good mill seat on one part of the above lands.

Annapolis, October 11, 1784.

THE subscriber having just returned to this state, after a seven years service in the Ame- rican army, finds himself under the disagreeable ne- cessity of applying to the next general assembly, for a law to enable him, in a summary way, to compel payment of the balances due him as sheriff of Cecil county, which office he held at the commencement of the late war, and by which he was prevented from making his collections.

JOHN HAMILTON.

Prince-George's county, October 1, 1784.

Some very good lands for sale,

and time allowed for payment, if desired.
SEVERAL tracts of rich level lime stone land adjoining to each other, and lying within 2 or 3 miles of that healthy and pleasant place Sheppard's-town, in Berkley county, Virginia, on Patowmack river: the land is full of sumach, locust, black walnut, black oak, hickory, and poplar; lies partly on Opecon, the Swan-ponds, and Vanmeter's marsh; the great road to Winchester and Carolina goes through them; also the roads to the warm springs. The tracts all together contain about 1600 acres, but can conveniently be divided; it is about 75 miles to Alexandria, 25 to Fredericktown; the land is very fine for grain, fine tobacco, hemp, wheat, and corn; several small fields and tenements are cleared upon it ready for cropping. There is a good neighbourhood, and every convenience of grit and saw mills, iron works, and a ready market for every produce; the land lies in the same rich valley with Conococheague, and is every way equal to the best of it, and much, in a very few years, greatly increase in value.

Also four small tracts of good land, containing together between 7 or 800 acres, lying near the town of Bath, at the warm springs in Virginia, partly on the Cape-Capon river, capable of great improvement by saw and grist mills, and plenty of fine oak and large pine timber, meadow, and arable and tobacco grounds. The lands lie near and bordering on Patowmack river, and from their situation and soil must every year grow more valuable.

Also several tracts of land lying near Benner's-creek, Bush-creek; and Seneca, in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing all together about 1600 to 2000 acres; they lie about 30 miles from George town and Bladenburg, 10 from Frederick, about 40 from Baltimore; the soil makes the finest yellow tobacco, and there is a very great and good range for stock of all kinds.

The very great distresses and troubles our country has been engaged in for the last nine years, I have felt most severely, as well as others, and therefore I have not harrassed by law-suits those indebted to me; but as we now enjoy the blessings of peace, a free trade, and a good crop, I earnestly request all those any way indebted to me, to contrive me as speedy and as liberal payments as possible, that I may be enabled the more readily to perfect my own engagements.

10027/10 STEPHEN WEST.

October 7, 1784.

THE visitors of Talbot county school, having in virtue of an act of assembly, passed at November session seventeen hundred and eighty-two, disposed of the land belonging to the said school, and paid all such claims as have hitherto been made against said school; and being about to engrave and consolidate the residue of the money arising from the sale of the said land, with the funds and estate of Washington college; do hereby give notice of their intention, and request all persons having claims against the said school, to bring them in properly authenticated, on or before the first day of January next, to the subscriber, after which time the visitors will have no money in their hands belonging to said school.

Per order of the visitors,
HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH, register.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near the Head of South river, in Anne Arundel county, on the second day of April, 1784, a negro woman, named LUCY, 27 years of age, slender made, and supposed to be about five feet 3 or 4 inches high; she has a remarkable slender hand and foot, has a brazen look, and is a little inclined to a yellow complexion; some of her upper jaw teeth are rotten and partly gone, but her upper fore teeth stand good and far apart; had on when she went away, a white country cloth short gown and petticoat, an old osnabrig shift, negro shoes, and white stockings; she took with her two other petticoats, one white linen the other cotton and linen, one old osnabrig shift, two yards of new holiand, some few yards of country cloth made with yarn and tow, and one pair of cotton stockings partly knit. Whoever takes up the said negro woman, and secures her so that her master may get her again, shall receive, if taken within ten miles of home, four dollars, if twenty miles six dollars, if further than twenty miles and within the state eight dollars; as it is supposed she is gone across the Bay, or to Baltimore, any person who secures her, either in Baltimore county, or on the eastern shore, or out of the state, and gives notice to her master so as he may get her again, shall receive twenty dollars reward.

10027/10 BALDWIN LUSBY.

N. B. She tells people where she has been since she ran away, that she is free, and was set free by one of the Hopkins's; as they had set many free, perhaps she may change her name and her cloaths, and pass for a freed woman; some she tells that she was set free by the methodists.

To be SOLD, for want of employ,
A HEALTHY, young, NEGRO wench, who has been used to household and kitchen work from a child, and has had the small pox. Enquire of the printers.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

July 20, 1784.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber's plantation near Queen-Anne, Prince-George's county, on Friday night the 9th instant, a dark bay HORSE, about fourteen hands and a half high, has the appearance of a good work horse, is close and well made, draws well in the carriage, the hair of his breast is darkened with work, carries his head low, his ears hang a little; he was shod all fours when he left home, and, I think, had some brand but I do not recollect what it was. Whoever secures him so as he may be had again, shall have the above reward, paid by

10027/10 THOMAS BOYD.

THE executors of the rev. Mr. Isaac Campbell, late of Charles county, deceased, beg leave to inform the public, and those gentlemen in particular, who before his decease, became subscribers for the publication of the first volume of his work, entitled, "An Enquiry into the Origin, Foundation, Nature, and End of Civil Government," that it is their intention to comply fully with the proposals made with respect to the publication thereof, by the said rev. Isaac Campbell before his decease.

The aforesaid work having engrossed the attention of the rev. Mr. Campbell from the time of the commencement of the late war till his decease, (the principles whereof first suggested to him the subject of his enquiry); his extensive usefulness and success both in his public teaching as a clergyman and as the head of a justly celebrated school for many years; together with the well known philanthropy and patriotism of his sentiments, and the anxiety he ever expressed for the publication of the present work, which he seemed to consider as a legacy he was in duty bound as a christian, and lover of mankind, to give the world; afford a preface of the general usefulness and interesting nature of the work in question. The first volume will be immediately put into the press agreeable to the terms of the advertisement published by the rev. Mr. Campbell himself.

N. B. Subscriptions are still open in the hands of sundry gentlemen for those who may chuse to encourage the publication, there not being as yet a sufficient subscription to exonerate the executors from the expence of publication. All gentlemen who have subscriptions in their hands are requested to return them by the first of January, either to Dr. William Brown, at Alexandria, Dr. Gutavus R. Brown, at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, or to William Campbell, at the city of Annapolis.

Subscriptions are taken in by the printers hereof.

DOCTOR FENDALL,

Operator upon the TEETH, will attend the Annapolis races, and may be spoke with at Mr. Chisholm's.

HE cures the scurvy in the gums, be it ever so inveterate, first scaling and cleaning the teeth from that corrosive, tartarous, gritty substance which impedes the gums from growing, infects the breath, and is a principal cause of the scurvy, which, if not timely prevented, eats away the gums, so that many peoples teeth fall out sound: he prevents teeth from rotting, keeps such as are decayed from growing worse even to old age, makes the gums grow firm to the teeth, and renders them white and beautiful; fills up with gold or lead those that are hollow, so as to render them useful, and to prevent the air getting into them and aggravating the pain: he transplants natural teeth from one person to another, which will be as firm in the jaw (without any ligament) as if they originally grew there, and makes and fixes artificial teeth with the greatest exactness and nicety, and without pain, so that persons may eat, drink or sleep with them in their mouths as conveniently as with natural ones, from which they cannot be distinguished by the sharpest eye; he also extracts teeth and stumps in the easiest manner, be they ever so deeply situated in the jaw.

His dentifrice (the same as Baker's) he has found to be greatly superior, both in elegance and efficacy, to any thing hitherto made use of for the teeth and gums: It is free from any corrosive preparation, will restore the gums to their pristine state, prevent the tooth-ach, and render the breath delicately sweet, (if the tartarous substance is off the teeth) and will remedy all those disorders which are the consequence of scorbutic gums. It may always be procured at doctor Fendall's residence, in Charles county, near Port-Tobacco, Maryland.

N. B. The sooner gentlemen and ladies apply, the better, as the doctor's stay in the city will be but about a week or two at furthest.

Montgomery county, October 2, 1784.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 25th of November next, on the premises, **B**ETWEEN twelve and fifteen hundred acres of **L**AND, lying in Montgomery county, about twenty-two miles from George-town and eight miles from the court-house; part of the land is the dwelling plantation of the subscriber, well improved; the other part is tenanted out; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and has on it a sufficient quantity of meadow ground for its support; it will be laid off so as to suit the purchasers. Any kind of liquidated state certificates will be received in payment, and possession given immediately.

w4 2 ALEXANDER CATLETT.

ON Friday the 15th of October, 1784, will be run for, over the course at Annapolis, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of SEVENTY-FIVE POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, except the horse winning the jockey club purse. Heats four miles each; four years old to carry seven stone, five years old seven stone ten pounds, six years old eight stone seven pounds, aged nine stone.

On Saturday the 16th of October, a PURSE of THIRTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, of three and four years old; four years old to carry seven stone, three years old a feather; heats two miles each.

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

Entrance the first day ten dollars, for the second four dollars; the horses to be entered with Mr. George Mann the day preceding the race, or pay double entrance at the post, and to start each day precisely at 11 o'clock.

Proper judges will be appointed for the races. No person will be permitted to encumber the course with booths, without leave from the clerk of the course.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the general assembly, at the ensuing session, to pass a law, to take the collection of the tax out of the hands of Simon Nicholls, late collector of the tax for Montgomery county, and to appoint another in his stead.

2 ALEXANDER CATLETT.

Charles county, September 28, 1784.

To be SOLD, on Monday the 8th day of November next, at the subscriber's mill, near Port-Tobacco town, in Charles county, Maryland,

A NUMBER of valuable SLAVES, men, women, and children; also horses, cattle, sheep, and plantation utensils. Five years credit will be given for the purchase money, interest thereon being annually paid.

2 T. STONE.

Annapolis, October 6, 1784.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Friday the 15th day of October, 1784, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Coffee-house,

SUNDRY articles of merchandise, consisting of fine and super-fine cloths, silk, satins, molasses, hosiery, shirts, &c. also seven no. sh. of Frederick-burg tobacco, containing 8040 net. The terms of sale for ready money only.

2 X CORNELIUS MILLS.

To be SOLD at VENDUE, by the subscriber, on Monday the 11th of November next, on the premises,

THAT beautiful plantation in Charles county, known by the name of Middle-ton, formerly the property of Doctor Gutavus Richard Brown. It runs along a branch of Nanj-moy creek or about two miles, verged in most parts with a valuable and improvable marsh, and contains 1288 acres. The buildings are, a large dwelling house, with brick chimnies, four rooms below, with fire places, and a large passage, and four rooms above one of which has a fire-place; the house is in good repair, a part of the plaster excepted; a framed kitchen with brick chimney, good milk, meat and corn house; a stable, two new tobacco houses, a new barn, and two quarters; an orchard of excellent fruit, and some trees of the best heart, May duke, and canation cherries. The soil produces well, wheat, tobacco, Indian corn, &c. A time for payment will be given, and made known on the day of sale; bond with approved security will be required, and possession given at Christmas.

4w 4 X ROBERT FERGUSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY good brick house and portion of ground in the city of Annapolis, lately in the occupation of Mr. Annis, ship carpenter, and very convenient for ship building, merchants, or tradesmen. For terms apply to Mess. Wallace and Muir. Time will be allowed for payment if desired.

3 X STEPHEN WEST.

Annapolis, September 27, 1784.

THE subscriber intends to make application to the general assembly, at the ensuing session, for such restitution of, or compensation for, the confiscated property which belonged to Massey's heirs, as they shall deem proper to make.

8w 3 JOHN CROSS.

THE subscriber has by him a few suits of cloaths, of exceeding good quality, which were imported for the use of the army, and will sell them extremely cheap, for ready cash, wheat, corn, or oats, at the market price, delivered at Annapolis.

2 WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber proposes to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to empower him to make sale of so much of the late Asael Gettings's landed estate, as will enable the subscriber to discharge a mortgage and other legal claims against the said estate.

7 RICHARD GRAVES, admr.

Prince George's county, September 16, 1784.

F O R S A L E,

TWO plantations adjoining each other, viz. No. 1. Part of Evans's Range, containing 300 acres of good fertile land within 10 miles of Queen-Anne, 11 to Bladensburg, 22 to Annapolis, and within a few miles of levee at good grist and saw mills; there is about 30 acres of fine meadow ground, 120 of good woodland, with plenty of timber, and well watered; the improvements are, a stone dwelling house 32 feet by 18, with a cellar under the whole, a kitchen 18 feet square with a brick chimney, a negro quarter 24 feet by 16 with a stone chimney, a paved garden, 3 tobacco houses, one shadded, and makes good stables; all these buildings are in good repair; there is another dwelling house detached from the former, 24 feet square, with a brick chimney, 3 rooms on a floor, a paved garden and several out house; few plantations exceed this for fruit of all kinds both in quality and quantity; in a bearing year ten thousand gallons of the best cider may be made; there are 150 cherry trees, and the fruit trees of all sorts are young and thriving. No. 2. Part of Higgins's Lot, containing 130 acres of good planting and farming land, well watered, wooded and timbered, with about 9 acres of meadow ground and 40 acres cleared; on it are, a small dwelling house, and a large apple orchard of excellent fruit. If these plantations are not sold at private sale before Monday the 18th of October next, they will on that day be sold at public vendue on the premises; they will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchasers; for terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

RICHARD HIGGINS.

Annapolis, September 2, 1784.

By virtue of a decree in the high court of chancery, dated the 28th day of June, 1784, in favour of Nicholas Maccubbin against Henry Bennett Darnall, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on the premises, for ready money only, on Wednesday the 20th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

ONE moiety of a tract of land called the Land of Promise, lying in Baltimore county, upon the head of Gunpowder river, and on the north side of the South branch of the said river, containing one thousand acres more or less, and also sundry negroes, men, women, and children; which said land and negroes were mortgaged the 5th of December, 1784, as a security for money lent Mr. Darnall, and now sold to discharge the debt. The negroes are young and healthy, and the land is of the best quality, and is situated between 12 and 15 miles from Baltimore town. A more particular description of it would be needless, as it is not probable any one will purchase, without having first viewed the premises, which may be done by applying to Mr. Darnall, who lives on the land. The sale will be under the direction of gentlemen appointed by the chancellor for the purpose, and purchasers will receive effectual deeds of transfer under and by force of the decree, from

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on the second Tuesday in November next,

THE houses and lot (situated in Hunting-town, Calvert county) belonging to the subscriber, consisting of a dwelling house 28 feet by 20, 2 rooms below and 2 above, with a kitchen adjoining 16 feet by 12, and a store house of the same dimensions as the dwelling house, with 2 rooms above and a counting room below; these houses are new, and calculated for the merchant or tavern keeper. He will offer for sale the same day about 8 acres of meadow, lying on Hunting-creek, adjoining the said town; this meadow is fit for the sward, half of which has produced 20 ton of hay in one summer; also 40 acres of land, about half a mile from said town, the soil of which is adapted for the farmer or planter; there are on this land 3 acres of meadow completely reclaimed. On the same day will be offered for sale sundry negroes, consisting of men, women, and children; also several horses, mares and colts, cattle, hogs and sheep. Six months credit will be given, on bond with good security, if required.

ALEXANDER OGG.

N. B. The subscriber intending to move to Baltimore town, requests all persons indebted to him, on bond or open account, of more than six months standing, to make immediate payment.

RAN away, on Friday the 10th instant, September, a mulatto lad by the name of SAUL CONDUCT, about 17 years of age, when small had his left leg broke a little below his knee; had on when he went away, an osabrig shirt and trousers, an old striped country cloth jacket, and a white ditto under it, a narrow brim'd felt hat, he is a lusty well made fellow for his age, and has a down look. I do hereby forewarn all people whatever from harbouring or having any manner of dealings with said mulatto, or suffering him to come into their house or houses, as I am determined to lay upon them the penalty of the law.

BENJAMIN TALBOT.

The Upper-Marlborough Races.

WILL be run for, on Wednesday the 20th day of October, over a good course, free for any horse, a PURSE of FIFTY GUINEAS, heats four miles, carrying weight for age, agreeable to the rules of the Annapolis jockey club.

And on Thursday the day following, a PURSE of TWENTY-FIVE GUINEAS, free for any horse except the winning horse the preceding day, heats three miles, weights as above.

Subscribers to pay for the first day's purse one guinea entrance, and half a guinea for the second; non-subscriber double.

The horses must be entered the day preceding the race with Mr. John Halkerton, and start precisely at 2 o'clock. Judges will be appointed to determine disputes.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD

Prince George's county, Sept. 8, 1784.

RAN away on the 20th of this instant from the subscriber, living three miles from Bladensburg, on the road leading to George-town, a negro fellow named JAMES, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, a young lusty fellow; had on when he went a y, a striped country cloth jacket, an old cotton shirt, old light coloured wool hat, and a pair of old trousers; it is likely he may call himself Butler if he goes to any strange place, as he is a little a-kin to that family; he has a good coat of wool upon his head, the top of his head is cut short, and all the other part of the wool is left pretty long, turned up before in the fashion. Whoever takes up the said fellow and brings him home to me, shall receive the above reward and travelling charges paid by the subscriber. If not convenient to bring him home, secure him in some gaol as I may get him.

GARRARD BOARMAN.

September 3, 1784.

WE intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to pass an act to confirm in addition we have lately laid down to George town, being part of the four following tracts of land, to wit: The Refurvey on Salop, Conjurers Disappointment, Frog Land, and Discovery.

ROBERT PEIER,

CHARLES BEATTY,

JOHN DURELKEAD,

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

1 HIS is to give notice, that there will be a petition presented to the next general assembly, to pass an act to re-establish a warehouse at Cedar point, and also to establish a warehouse on the land of John Lan after.

King of France Tavern.

SARAH BALL,

HAVING removed to the city of Annapolis, has opened tavern at the house formerly kept by her, fronting on Church and South-East streets; and having fully supplied with every thing necessary and convenient, she solicits the favours of her old customers and the public in general, assuring them that her best endeavours will be used to give satisfaction.

LANDS for SALE.

Baltimore, September 13, 1784.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, at Mr. Dewitt's coffee house, in Baltimore town, on Monday the 22d day of November, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

ABOUT 900 acres of that famous tract of land called Painsburgh, lying distant from Baltimore town from half a mile to three miles and a half. Part of this land lies on the banks of Patuxent river and Harris's creek, where there is good navigation. It is, in general, good farming land, well watered, and abounding with timber and firewood. It will be laid off in lots of various sizes, according to their situations, many of which will suit exceedingly well for gentlemen's country-seats, small farms, and gardens.—A plat of the whole will be left at the auction-room, previous to the day of sale.—The terms of sale are, one shilling in the pound of the purchase money to be paid down the next day after the sale. Three years credit will be given for the residue, on giving bond, with two or more approved securities, with legal interest to be paid annually. It is expected, as the above terms are so advantageous to the purchasers, there will be great room for speculation. Any person, or persons, desirous to view the premises, previous to the day of sale, are requested to apply to Mr. Miles Love, living on Gorfuch's point, near said town.—Attendance will be given, at the time and place of sale, by

CLEMENT BROOKE,
JOHN MERRYMAN.

APPPLICATION will be made to the next general assembly, on behalf of the heirs of the late Sir Robert Eden, for restitution of property, or compensation for the same.

September 2, 1784.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 30th day of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day (and if not sold before at private sale) **1** HE subscriber's plantation in Anne-Arundel county, containing 449 acres of land, the soil of which is well known to be remarkably good for tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, oats, &c. at this time there are more than 20 acres well manured, which make it capable of producing a very fine crop of tobacco. This land is conveniently watered by two never failing streams, has wood-land sufficient with care to support it, having now more than 100 acres standing in wood; it is convenient to fix different grist mills, not four miles to South river, where the water is navigable, and a plenty of fish, &c. to be caught; eleven miles from Annapolis, six to Queen-Anne, and twenty seven to Baltimore town; it is prettily improved, and the situation is both healthy and pleasant. Possession will be given on or before the first day of January next; the title is indisputable; terms of sale will be made known by the subscriber on the day of sale.

THOMAS HENRY HALL.

September 25, 1784.

Will be sold, agreeable to the last will and testament of Richard Cowman, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, at public sale, on Monday the 25th day of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A PLANTATION in Montgomery county, containing four hundred acres of good land, in the neighbourhood of and adjoining the lands of Mr. Samuel Thomas, Mr. William Robertson, and Mr. Richard A. Contee, about 6 miles from the court house in said county, 14 miles from Bladensburg, 16 from George town, and 30 from Baltimore town; the soil equal to any in the county for producing fine tobacco, Indian corn, and small grain of every kind, about 150 acres cleared and under good fencing, the remainder in woods, with a great sufficiency of timber for the use of the plantation; there are several acres of rich bottom land, that with a little trouble might be converted into good meadows. The buildings are, a framed dwelling house 20 by 24 feet, with a brick chimney, and a good room above and below, both well finished, a kitchen, negro quarter, imbak house, corn oil, stables, and a good 50 foot tobacco house, with two out houses on a different parts of the land that would answer for overseers houses, &c. a good paved in garden, and a well of good water near the dwelling house; a young apple orchard, and several other kinds of fruit trees. Any person inclinable to view this place before the day of sale will be shown it by applying to Mr. Samuel Thomas, living near the premises. The terms of sale will be one third of the purchase money paid on the day of sale, and a long credit given to the remainder by giving good bond and security when a good and indisputable title will be made the purchaser, and possession given on or before the first day of December next, by the subscribers,

3 X ANNE COWMAN, executrix,
THOMAS TONGUE, } executors.
JOSEPH COWMAN, }

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT four hundred acres of LAND, being a part of that well known tract called White-hall, lying on the head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, within four miles of navigable water and levee at fine mills, and ten from Annapolis. The soil is remarkable for fine tobacco, corn, and small grain of every kind, with a great sufficiency of wood and timber. The improvements are, several negro quarters, two good tobacco houses, corn house, and an apple orchard; the purchaser will be allowed to put a crop of small grain in this fall. For terms apply to

JOHN PLUMMER.

September 10, 1784.

THE warehouses at Cedar-point, in Charles county, having been destroyed by the British privateers during the war, I intend to petition the next general assembly for a law, authorising me to rebuild warehouses at the place where the old ones stood.

JOHN C. JONES.

Kent county, August 26, 1784.

THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, at the ensuing session, for a law to empower him to open a road from his house, through the woods, on the line from his own land to the main road that is, to Chester-town, to White-Rock-hall ferry, on the line betwixt Mr. James Williamson's land and Thomas Veazy's—a short way to the ferry house kept by

RICHARD SPENCER.

I PURPOSE to apply to the next general assembly, for such restoration of, or compensation for, my confiscated property, as they in justice shall think proper.

HENRY HARFORD.

MARTLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, OCTOBER 21, 1784.

A LETTER to the ROMAN CATHOLICS of the City of WORCESTER, &c. Concluded.

EVERY person, who is but moderately conversant with the history of the church, must have remarked, that at some periods of time, several points of doctrine were defined as belonging to faith, which at others were debated as matters of opinion. The *Millenarian system*, or the opinion that after the renovation of the world, Christ will reign a thousand years with his saints upon earth, was maintained as an article of the catholic faith by almost every father, who lived immediately after the times of the apostles (e). This doctrine the Roman church deems heretical at present. The *ne-necessity*, and *divine institution* of auricular confession, now principal points of Roman catholic faith, were discussed with great freedom by many ancient writers, and centuries were requisite to settle this practice in its present form. The learned Alcuin, who lived in the court of Charlemagne during the ninth century, tells us expressly (f), "that some said it was sufficient to confess our sins to God alone." In a very ancient and authentic copy of the Penitential of Theodore, archbishop of Canterbury, who died in 690, which archbishop Usher says he transcribed in Sir Robert Cotton's library (g), we meet with these very remarkable words; "It is lawful, that confession be made to God alone, if it be requisite;" and again, "Learned men think differently upon this matter, because the doctors seem to have delivered various and almost opposite opinions upon it." The great canonist Gratian, who wrote the *Glossa*, or comment upon the famous *Decretals*, speaks very explicitly upon the matter in question—"some maintain, says he, that forgiveness of sins may be obtained without any confession made to the church, or a priest." He then cites St. Ambrose, Austin, and Chrysostom, as patronising this opinion. We have little reason, therefore, to be surprised at what Maldonatus the Jesuit tells us (h); That all the canonists following their first interpreter maintain, that confession was introduced by ecclesiastical institution; which opinion, continues he, is now sufficiently declared to be heretical by the church." During the same deplorable era of superstition and ignorance, "an era," says Sigonius (i), and other Roman catholic historians, "surpassing the darkest and most profligate ages of antiquity, as well by the infamy of its princes, as the madness of the people;" when the slender stock of knowledge possessed by the clergy was employed in compiling the most contemptible legends, or involving the plain meaning of the scriptures in the clouds of allegory, and the jargon of the schools; when bishops sat as judges at councils, who were unable to write their own names (k); when the lamp of science was nearly extinguished in the western empire, and the extravagance of a tenet was its best recommendation to the credulous multitude; at this woeful period of the degradation of reason and prevalence of vice, the nature of Christ's presence in the Eucharist began first to be agitated. The term *transubstantiation* was yet unknown to the catholic church. An obscure bishop (l), who lived eleven hundred years after the time of the apostles, was the inventor of this mysterious word, which has proved for several centuries the test of orthodoxy among some christians, and the scandal to others. The doctrine conveyed by it was no article of faith prior to the council of Lateran held in 1215, as *cotius* assures us (m). It was towards the beginning of the ninth century, that Palchafius Radbertus, first a monk then abbot of Corbie, published his treatise upon the *corporeal presence of Christ in the Eucharist*, and as Bellarmine tells us, was the "first who wrote seriously and copiously concerning it (n)." This monk, however, informs us himself, that his doctrine was by no means *universal* or *settled*. In his letter to Frudegardus, speaking of the corporal presence, "You question me, says he, upon a subject, about which many are doubtful"—Nay, this is so very evident, that Rabanus Maurus, who is styled by Baronius the *brightest luminary* of Germany, about the year 847 wrote expressly against the novelty of this doctrine in a letter to Heribaldus, bishop of Auxerres; he tells him, that "some of late (meaning Palchafius and his disciples) not having a right notion of the sacrament of the body and blood of our Lord, said that this is the body and blood of our Lord, which was born of the virgin Mary, and in which our Lord suffered upon the cross, and rose from

the dead; which error," continues he, "we have opposed with all our might." I could shew you further with what zeal, and erudition this growing error was confuted by other famous men, who lived in that century, and especially by Ratramus, or Bertram, employed expressly by *Charles the Bald* to oppose it. His work is still extant, and proved to be genuine by the learned Mabillon.

Thus we see, that the doctrine of the *corporeal presence* was no sooner openly maintained, than some of the most celebrated doctors of the time arose to combat it; without incurring any suspicion of heresy from their opponents. A convincing proof that, at the period I am speaking of, it was regarded merely as matter of opinion. And such, in fact, it continued to be for two hundred years; when so extravagant a sentence was passed upon those who denied it, by pope Nicholas and a council assembled at Rome, that *anathema*, as the comment upon the canon law cautions us, "we interpret it in a sound sense, we shall fall into greater heresy, than that of Berengarius himself (o)."

What I have hitherto said, was meant only to convince you, that the Roman church regards some doctrines, at present, as *articles of faith*, which for many ages were debated as *matters of opinion*. Now from this fact once admitted, an argument arises against the system of infallibility, to which I could never discover a satisfactory answer. For it must be granted, these doctrines were delivered by Jesus Christ and his apostles as *essential*, or not *essential*. If the first be said, then it is evident, that the church has forfeited her claim to infallibility by omitting for many ages to teach doctrines as *essential*, which Christ and his apostles delivered as *such*. If they were not delivered as *essential*, what are we to think of that church's infallibility, which inforces doctrines as *necessary and essential*, which the author of christianity did not teach, nor he herself, for many centuries, conceived to be so? To such dilemmas are the advocates of this system reduced. In order to maintain an uniformity, and catholicity of opinion, they imagine it necessary to erect an infallible tribunal. But do they reflect that such an uniformity is entirely chimerical, and that every solemn decision of this tribunal overthrows the unity it was meant to establish? For how is it possible for a church to be *one* in point of doctrine, which believes to day as an *article of her faith*, what she yesterday conceived to be matter of opinion?

It follows, moreover, from admitting such a living authority, that the number of necessary tenets must increase, as decisions are multiplied. It will be in the power of bishops and councils to frame new articles of faith by deciding ultimately upon fresh matters of dispute, whether important, or not; whether countenanced by the scriptures, or otherwise. What was not a doctrinal point yesterday, may be so to day. Every age will give birth to new tenets, and thus instead of an uniformity of testimony, constant variety must for ever take place, to the no small confusion and prejudice of our belief. The preaching of Jesus and his apostles, so far from being the *rule of faith* to succeeding ages, will be regarded only as the imperfect draught of a religion, which looks for perfection from human decrees. For the church must possess the same authority for ages to come, as she has enjoyed in those that are past; so that, as opinions become fashionable, she be authorised to erect them into *articles of faith*, as has frequently been the case; your creed, perhaps, is still in its infancy, and the belief of succeeding ages swelled with the additions of some future pope Pius, may be as different from yours, as is that of the primitive christians and apostles. Under the specious pretext of recurring to a living judge, in order to fix the principles of our faith, these divines render it still more wavering and uncertain. They are perpetually introducing a succession of opinions into the system of religion, as unsettled as the fancies that produced them, as doubtful as the authority upon which they rest, as various as the imaginations of those who have embellished them, and as transient as time which gave them birth, and will, sooner or later, put a period to their existence.

After what has been said, it would be needless to lay before you my *profession of faith*. By relinquishing opinions, which I have striven in vain to reconcile to reason, or revelation, I trust, I cease not to be a *christian* and a *catholic*. Both these appellations belong surely to the man, who believes, and professes, as I solemnly do, every point of *christian faith*, which at all times, and in all places has constituted the creed of all orthodox believers (p). This *universal christian catholic faith* is delivered compendiously in the apostles' creed; whoever subscribes to this in its full extent, must be a member of the catholic church (q). The apostles, or their imma-

date successors, in drawing up no other profession of faith, discovered clearly what they intended should be the belief of their disciples. By adhering solely to this *universal belief*, which alone possesses the sanction of *all times, all places, and all churches*; no man can be laid to embrace a *new religion*, however he may discard *some doctrines*, which at different periods of time have been engrafted upon the old one; especially if he discover, after mature investigation, that these doctrines were unknown to the best ages of the church, were conceived originally in ignorance, fostered by superstition, supported by pious forgeries, adopted by worldly policy, propagated by artifice, and enforced by all the power that spiritual tyranny could exert. If you ask me, therefore, to what church I now belong, my answer is, to the *christian catholic church*. Of that society of christians I profess myself a member, who adopt the holy scripture for the *sole standard* of their belief: the protestant churches in general know no other rule: some shades of difference may subsist in their public liturgies, and speculative disquisitions; but among none of the *principal branches* of the reformed churches are the latter obtruded as *articles of faith*, or the former found repugnant to reason or morality. Through the same divine Mediator they worship the same God; and from the sufferings and merits of the same Redeemer, they expect forgiveness of their sins and happiness for evermore. In this country, where the *christian* only is the established religion, where tests and subscriptions are unknown, where refined speculations are not likely to deform the simplicity or interrupt the harmony of the gospel, I look forward with rapture to that auspicious day, when protestants opening their eyes upon their mutual agreement in all the *essentials* of belief, will forget past animosities, and cease to regard each other as of different communions. Perhaps, at that happy period, Roman catholics also may awake from their prejudices, and disregarding the menaces of blind zeal or ignorance, may begin to think for themselves, throw off the galling yoke of old European prepossessions, and unite cordially in restoring primitive simplicity both in morals and belief. To indulge in these ideas, may, perhaps, be extravagant; but to a mind of sensibility, it must surely be delightful. My religion, therefore, is that of the bible; whatever that sacred book proposes as an object of my faith, or a rule of my conduct, was inspired by the unerring spirit of God, and for that reason I admit it with all the faculties of my soul.

Your religion is the *doctrine of the council of Trent*; mine the plain truths delivered in the scriptures. You shelter yourselves under the decisions of a tribunal, which you believe to be infallible: I rely solely upon the authority of God's word; which, as St. Chrysostom assures us, "expounds itself, and does not suffer the reader to err (r)." You think it necessary to recur to *unwritten tradition*; but I must demand with St. Cyprian, "whence have you that tradition? comes it from the authority of the Lord, and of the gospel, or from the epistles of the apostles? for God testifies, that we are to do those things that are written &c; if it be commanded in the gospel, or contained in the epistles or acts of the apostles, then let us observe it as a divine and holy tradition (s)." You deem the scriptures deficient and obscure; I am satisfied with the things that are written; because all is written, "that the writers thought sufficient for faith and morality (t)." I ask, moreover, with St. Hilary (u), "where is this deficiency, where is this obscurity? In the word of God," continues he, "all things are full and perfect, as coming from a full and perfect being." You require the sanction of the church to stamp the truth of each article of your creed: I am content to a quiesce in that authority, to which alone St. Austin and Chrysostom refer us, in order to discover, which is the true church of

throws it. The catechism of the council of Trent has these remarkable words, with which few religious instructors seem to be acquainted; "It is therefore necessary to believe, that there is one, holy and catholic church; for we so believe the three persons of the trinity, the Father, and the Son, and the Holy Ghost, that in them we place our faith; but now the form of speaking being altered, we profess to believe the holy church, but not to believe in it; that by this different mode of expression, God the maker of all things may be distinguished from creatures." I think this passage, if well considered, might contribute much to finish all controversies between us. It behooves every christian therefore to pay it some attention. We are taught by it from the apostles' creed, which we both admit, to believe in God the Father, in God the Son, and in God the Holy Ghost. In this holy trinity we are taught to place our faith, but only to believe that there is one holy catholic church; and the reason alleged for this difference in our belief is most strong and unanswerable: for the whole body of the church consisting of mortal men, who are all creatures; if we should believe in the church, as we believe in the blessed trinity, we should not make a sufficient difference between God and his creatures. This is the plain and rational doctrine of your church's catechism, and if they, who have the care of your souls, do not distinctly instruct you in it, but suffer you to remain in an erroneous notion, that you are to believe in the holy catholic church, they certainly do not deal with you as candidly as they ought.

(r) Rom. 12. in Genesim.

(s) Epist. 74.

(t) S. Cyr. lib. 12. Joan.

(u) Lib. 2. de trin.

(e) See this particular clearly and learnedly demonstrated by Dr. Burnet in his very ingenious treatise de statu mortuorum et resurrectionis, cap. 10. It was likewise the decided opinion of almost all the primitive fathers, that the souls of good men did not enjoy the beatific vision previous to the general resurrection. Dr. Stapleton, a Roman catholic divine, cites St. Irenaeus, Tertullian, Origen, Chrysostom, Theodoret, Oecumenius, Theophylact, Ambrose, Clement Romanus, and St. Bernard, as advocates for this doctrine (De Sens. Act. Eccl. l. 1. cap. 2.) which, however, was condemned as heretical by the council of Florence.

(f) Epist. 26.

(g) See Usher's answer, &c. art. confession, pag. 107.

(h) Disput. de Sacram. de Confess. cap. 2.

(i) Lib. 6. de Regno Italico.

(k) See Marten. Traité de diplom. tom. 2. p. 424. Par deux Benedicins.

(l) Stephen bishop of Autun.

(m) Bellarm. lib. 3. de Euchar. cap. 23.

(n) Bellarm. de Scrip. Eccles.

(o) Glossa decret. de consecrat. dist. 2. incip. Ego Berengarius.

(p) Ille est verus et germanus catholicus, qui in fide finis et stabilis permanens, quicquid universaliter antiquitus ecclesiam catholicam tenuisse cognoverit, id solum sibi tenendum, credendumque decernit. Vinc. Lerin. Common. c. 25.

(q) It will here be objected by many, that if we admit the apostles' creed in its full extent, we must believe in the holy catholic church with the same assent of faith with which we believe in God the father, in God the son, and in God the Holy Ghost; and that consequently we declare our implicit submission to all the decisions of this church. This argument is as fallacious as it is common and imposing; the most authentic catechism of the Roman church entirely over-

Christ (v). In a word, you believe many articles as essential to salvation, of which no mention is made in the bible; whereas I am convinced, that whoever believes and practices what he discovers there, will comply with every moral, and religious obligation, and rise to as high an excellency of character, as the exertions of our imperfect nature can reach. Such is the religion, which after a long, and, as I trust sincere deliberation, I have ultimately chosen. Every day convinces me, that I have chosen wisely. It is the religion of an Usher, a Willon, an Hoadly, and a Newton, and of innumerable other worthies, whose admirable writings, and christian lives, have been unanswerable apologies for the principles they professed. This I will ever profess; according to this, through God's grace, will I endeavour to regulate the tenor of my conduct. Upon this will I stake my happiness for eternity. This will I inculcate into those, whom providence may at any time place under my direction; and for this, if circumstances should require it, I hope I should be willing to lay down my life.

And now, my fellow-christians, I must take my leave of you. Some of you perhaps, will believe me, when I assure them that I do it with very painful regret. The many civilities, which I experienced during my residence among you, have made a strong and lasting impression on my mind. I trust no alteration in my religious opinions will be ever able to efface it. Convinced by reason, and taught by revelation, that true and genuine religion consists more in perfect union of heart, than entire conformity of opinion, I shall still deem it my duty to cherish the sentiments of gratitude, esteem and charity, which the worth and behaviour of several characters among you first excited in my breast. To the last of these moreover you are entitled as fellow-men and fellow-christians. Sentiments like these coming from a supposed enemy, and an obscure individual, will probably be considered by many with contempt or indifference. They who cannot discriminate between the personal merit, and the speculative opinions of men, will certainly rate them very low. But to persons truly candid and sincere themselves, such affections can never appear less acceptable for being cherished by a man, who, without any prospect of emolument, or promise of attention from the communion he embraces, has sacrificed a certain and comfortable subsistence, and hazarded a tolerable character among his nearest connections, rather than incur the reproaches of his own mind, or the guilt of hypocrisy. Be this, however, as it may, it must ever prove a point of great importance to myself, not to lose sight of a commandment, which by special preference our common Redeemer calls his own; and which as you know is nothing more than mutual forbearance, benevolence and love. It with these dispositions I may be allowed to do, I subscribe myself with heart and hand,

Your much obliged and affectionate humble servant,
CHARLES HENRY WHARTON.

(v) S. Aug. unit. eccl. cap. 8. Chrys. in Matth. cap. 24. hom. 49.

BOSTON, September 30.

In the ship Gloucester Packet, captain John Callahan, which arrived here last Friday from Falmouth, came passengers, William Cabot, Esq; Mr. Elijah Dix, Mr. Farnum, Mr. John Olopoat, Mr. Dunkley and lady, Mr. Johnson, Mr. John Stewart and Mr. Mackay.

Last Saturday arrived the ship Union, captain Ingersoll, from London. The hon. Nathaniel Gorham, Esq; of Charleston, Mr. William Smith, Mr. Lewis Deblais and Mr. Francis Deblais, of this town, and Mr. Curwin, of Salem, came passengers.

NEW-YORK, October 7.

On the 25th ult. the honourable Oliver Wolcott, Arthur Lee and Richard Butler, Esquires, commissioners appointed by congress, for concluding a treaty between the United States and the six nations and other Indians, fat out from the city of Albany for Fort Schuyler.—The goods, &c. intended for the Indian treaty left that place on the Tuesday following.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.

Yesterday arrived here the ships Delaware, captain Smith, from London, and Grange, captain Roberts, from Liverpool. By these vessels we have the following very important intelligence:

Extract of a letter from Paris, August 3.

"A Spanish courier arrived yesterday evening, at the hotel of the ambassador of that nation, in seven days from Madrid, where the important intelligence had arrived of the complete destruction of the city of Algiers, which was set on fire in 6 or 7 different places, on the 16th of last month, and all the public buildings burnt to the ground.

"The commander of the Maltese squadron has gained great honour by this action as he had the sole disposal of the bomb and gun-boats, whose incessant discharge of artillery put the Moors in such a panic, that the majority deserted the town as soon as the flames broke out.

"A prodigious number of people are slain; among the above are said to be the reghah, or prime minister of the day, the pacha of the fleet, and several other officers. The Jews all went into the back country with their treasures, before the Spanish fleet arrived, expecting what the fate of the place would be against to large a force, where they remain in huts.

"Don Barcello, the commander of the Spanish squadron, remained still before the town in the bay, to complete the total destruction of the city; that if possible, no vestige might remain to cause any trouble in future to any of the European powers."

On the 12th of August, a large brig from Baltimore for Amsterdum, with 350 hogheads of tobacco, ran ashore on the Goodwin Sands, but would probably be got off if the weather should continue moderate.

The Mary, Youd, and the Venus, from Virginia; and the Franklin, M'Comb, from Philadelphia, are arrived at Liverpool.

The Willing Tom, Stewart, from Maryland, is arrived at Dover; the Henry, Nicolson, and the Neptune, Roche, from Baltimore, are arrived at Corke. Captain Nicolson on the 23d July, spoke the Swift, Swift, from Maryland, for London, 8 days out.

The Active, Powell, from Baltimore, the Offend Welvaren, Zochilix, the Concord, Easton, and the

Porcupine, Lightfoot, from Virginia, are arrived at Liverpool.

His Britannic majesty's packet boat the Duke of Cumberland, captain Christopher Drake, will sail from New-York with the mail for Falmouth, on Wednesday the 3d of November.

ANNAPOLIS, October 21.

The following gentlemen are elected delegates, to serve in the ensuing general assembly of this state, viz.

For St. Mary's county; Philip Key, John De Butts, Edmond Plowden, and Athanasius Ford, Esquires.

For Calvert county; John Grabame, Michael Taney, John Weems, jun. and Alexander Frazier, Esquires.

For Charles county; Francis Ware, Josias Hawkins, George Dent, jun. and Samuel Hanton, jun. Esquires.

For Baltimore county; Thomas C. Deye, Charles Ridgely, of William, captain Charles Ridgely, and John Stevenson, Esquires.

For Prince-George's county; Walter Bowie, George Digges, Rinaldo Johnson, and Horatio E. Gantt, Esquires.

For Dorchester county; James Shaw, Gustavus Scott, James Steele, and Thomas F. Eccleston, Esquires.

For Frederick county; Thomas Beatty, Thomas Gaunt, John D. Cary, and David Shriver, Esquires.

For Baltimore town; John Steret, and David M'Mechen, Esquires.

For Washington county; John Stull, John Cellars, Nicholas Swingle, and Thomas Hart, Esquires.

For Montgomery county; Thomas Cramphin, Lawrence Oneale, Benjamin Edwards, and Thomas Sprigg Wootton, Esquires.

On Thursday last the jockey club purse of one hundred guineas; on Friday a subscription purse of seventy five pounds; and on Saturday a subscription purse of thirty pounds; were run for over the course near this city—the particulars of which are as follow:

THURSDAY, October 14.

Mr. Hutchings's gray horse Badger,	1	1
Mr. Bowie's bay horse Little Davy,	5	2
Mr. Sewell's chestnut horse Brilliant,	3	3
Mr. Wales's chestnut horse Cub,	4	dis.
General Cadwalader's bay horse Bajazet,	2	dr.
Mr. Sprigg's black horse African flew the way the first heat.		

FRIDAY, October 15.

Dr. Baker's gray horse Romulus,	5	1	1
Mr. Lowndes's bay mare Bet Bouncer,	2	2	2
Mr. W. Bowie's bay horse Little Davy,	4	3	3
Mr. R. Bowie's black horse Sportman,	1	or.	
General Cadwalader's bay horse Careless,		dis.	

SATURDAY, October 16.

General Cadwalader's gray colt Silver tail,	1	1
Mr. Bordley's bay colt Eclipse,	3	2
Mr. Stuart's bay colt Romulus,	2	dr.

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, October 19, 1784.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Wednesday the 17th of November next, two thirds of the estate which belonged to James Chalmers, late of Kent county.

THIS estate consists of upwards of 1200 acres of valuable land, situated within three or four miles of Chester town, and will admit of being laid off and sold in several small and convenient farms. The soil of the land in general in that part of Kent county is too well known to require particular recommendation. Also a few slaves and other personal property.

The purchasers must give bond with approved security, to pay the money within twelve months, with interest.

CLEMENT HOLLYDAY,
GABRIEL DUVALL.

Charles county, October 19, 1784.

To be SOLD on the premises, to the highest bidder, on the third Friday in November next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A VERY valuable tract of land, situated on Patuxent river, in Prince George's county, containing 420 acres more or less, six miles above Benedict, and about the same distance from Lower Marlborough. On the land are a large dwelling house with four rooms on a floor, a very good kitchen, meat and corn house, with stables under it, two orchards of excellent fruit, from which may be made upon an average 2500 gallons of cider of the first quality, a variety of the best kind of cherries, peaches, plums, and pears; 20 or 25 acres of very good meadow may be made at a trifling expence; fine fish, oysters, and crabs, are caught in abundance within a quarter of a mile of the door. The plantation is in good repair, and immediate possession will be given. Two or three years credit will be allowed the purchaser as may be agreed upon, for the greatest part of the purchase money, upon his giving bond on interest with approved security. An indisputable title will be given.

WALTER HANSON HARRISON.

October 18, 1784.

ALL persons, having claims against the estate of Richard Boarman, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are desired to send them in properly attested, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to

ANNE BOARMAN, executrix.

THE subscriber has by him a few suits of cloaths, of exceeding good quality, which were imported for the use of the army, and will sell them extremely cheap, for ready cash, wheat, corn, or oats, at the market price, delivered at Annapolis.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, October 12, 1784.

FOR SALE,

SIX thousand acres of very valuable lands, lying on the waters of Chillisquaque, in the Fork of Susquehanna, about ten miles from the town of Sunbury, which are divided into twenty-one plantations. The situation of these lands is highly advantageous, being in the midst of the Great Valley, between the two branches of the river, with the great road running across them, and only about three to five miles distance from them to either branch: also, a plantation of two hundred and seventy-six acres on Brightfield's-creek, which empties into Juniata, a few miles above the mouth of that river.

The large settlements now forming on the waters of the Susquehanna, will shortly secure those in the Fork from all danger, in case of future wars with the Indians: and the ease with which all kinds of produce may be carried to market, is a consideration of first importance to the farmer. It is well known, that even in the present state of the river, timber and lumber of all kinds may be rafted down to Chesapeake; and the improvements now carrying on, bid fair to open a regular navigation from all parts of the river to the bay, in a short time. A liberal credit will be given for a considerable part of the purchase.

SAMUEL PURVIANCE.

THE subscribers have for sale, thirty-one thousand acres of patented lands, of prime quality, which lie on Hughes's creek, a principal branch of the Little-Kanaway, which empties into that river, about thirty miles from its mouth, and up to which there is very good boating.—These lands were of the earliest locations in that quarter, and selected by a person interested therein: they are laid out to the greatest advantage, being strung along both sides of the creek for ten or twelve miles, commanding the whole front thereof, and an extensive range behind them on both sides: they consist chiefly of river bottoms, and contain a large proportion of meadow grounds—their situation extending up towards Tiger-Valley, is about the same distance from Baltimore as Fort Pitt, consequently convenient for driving all manner of stock to a capital market, and not farther distant than hemp is frequently brought from the back parts of Virginia.

The absolute certainty of titles, and prime quality of these lands, obviate the two greatest hazards of deception that purchasers generally run, and must considerably enhance their value.

Two other tracts of patented lands, on the waters of Rackoon-creek, Washington county, in Pennsylvania, about eighteen miles from Pittsburg, containing three thousand one hundred and seventeen acres of the first quality, with several improvements thereon. These two tracts which formerly belonged to Robert and Thomas Rutherford, Esquires, are well known by that description.

Three other tracts, near the Fork of Youghania, containing about one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight acres of choice lands, with sundry improvements thereon; one of them known as the former dwelling place of Dorsey Pentecost, Esquire. And sundry other tracts of land near to Fort Pitt.

A liberal credit will be given for a considerable part of the purchase. For terms apply to John Cox, or Robert Lettis Hooper, Esquires, at Trenton; to Michael Hillegas, Esquire, at Philadelphia, or to the proprietors at Baltimore.

SAMUEL and ROBERT PURVIANCE.

Negroes for sale.

Annapolis, October 15, 1784.

To be sold by the subscriber, at his plantation near this city, on Thursday the 25th of November, if fair, if not the first fair day,

A NUMBER of very valuable negroes, consisting of men, women and children; among whom are, a very excellent blacksmith, a rough carpenter, a very good pilot for this bay, and a very good tailor; several boys and girls fit to wait on table, or take care of children, and some very good spinners; most of the women have been used to house work, and can cook a plain dinner, and wash and iron well. Any kind of liquidated state or officers and soldiers certificates will be taken in payment, by

THOMAS RUTLAND.

London-town, October 15, 1784.

THE subscriber being properly prepared for receiving a large quantity of hides and skins to tan and curry, takes this method of informing those who chuse to favour him with their custom, that they may depend on being served with punctuality and care. All hides or skins not taken away within thirteen months after they are delivered, the owners must expect to forfeit one half of the leather for tanning the other.

EDWARD SEFTON.

N. B. I have for sale a large quantity of negro shoes, which may be had on the most reasonable terms; they are likewise sold by Mr. William Wilkins and Mr. Absalom Ridgely, in Annapolis.

To be SOLD, for want of employ, A HEALTHY, young, NEGRO wench, who has been used to household and kitchen work from a child, and has had the small-pox. Enquire of the printers.

Charles county, October 15, 1784.

WENT away on the 25th of last May, a small, well-set, black negro man, aged forty odd years, has a good set of teeth, and is remarkably active, formerly a waiter to Mr. Buchanan, merchant, at Newport; had on when he went away, a new ofsnabrig shirt, white country cloth jacket and breeches; it is probable he has changed his dress and name; he is most generally known by the name of Toby, though it is said to be Tom; he was seen last July in the neighbourhood of Piscataway, Prince-George's county, though it is uncertain by this date where his notions may have led him, his being a sensible fellow, and went away in company with two other fellows, the one a yellow fellow, brother to my fellow, who I believe was the cause of his elopement from my business. Any person who secures the said fellow in any gaol in this or the adjacent states, is requested to advertise him in the Annapolis gazette, or any person who will deliver the aforesaid fellow to the subscriber, living at the glebe of William and Mary parish, shall receive a reward of eight dollars if ten miles from home, it less four dollars, paid by **JOSEPH SHAW.**

Charles county, October 1784.

STOLEN from the subscriber the 28th of last month, by a certain Sarah Edmondson, alias Beale, alias Casey, &c. the following articles, viz. a white chintz gown, a striped cotton-French jacket, a white cotton floated petticoat, a pair of blue silk cuffs with broad lace, robins, and patters, a check handkerchief, a pair of white kid gloves, a pair of pale blue ditto, a gold ring with two stones, a silver needle book, and a small pair of old scissors; she says she is twenty-one years old, midling tall, freckled, has a wide mouth, and short brown hair, is very talkative; she was born near the Paint branch above Bladensburg; her clothing was a striped cotton gown, a white calico ditto, a cotton stamp ditto, a blue ground petticoat with large white flowers, a purple cotton ditto, large white metal buckles in her shoes, and a bundle in a silk handkerchief; she lived last year in Virginia where she committed several robberies; she has been in the army. A reasonable reward will be given for apprehending and securing her so that she may be brought to justice. **DANIEL M'PHERSON.**

VACHEL STEVENS,

At his Store, in South-east-street, has just imported, in the ship Nonfuch, captain Caulfield, from London.

AGENTEEL assortment of fine goods, consisting of a variety of silks, satins, muslins, cambricks, humbreds, gauzes, kentings, ditto handkerchiefs with borders, cambrick pocket ditto with coloured ditto, durants, mens and womens silk, thread and cotton hose, ditto thread gloves, ditto silk, and kid ditto; ladies stuff and embroidered satin shoes, mens and boys leather ditto, childrens morocco ditto, Greenough's tincture for the teeth, brushes for ditto; also a genteel assortment of made up millinery, consisting of ladies dresses and undrets caps, hats, and bonnets; dresses aprons and sleeves; full dresses and undrets handkerchiefs; buffons, gentlemen neckclothes, Italian flowers, and ostrich feathers of all colours; with a variety of other articles. Commissions from the country will be punctually answered. **2**

JUST IMPORTED,

In the NONSUCH, captain CAULFIELD, from London, and to be SOLD by the subscriber, at his store,

ALARGE and general assortment of fine and superfine broad clothes; coarse woollens of all kinds; linens, sheetings, hosiery, iron mongery; blankets of all kinds; rugs, 7, 8 and 9 quarters wide; calicoes sorted; chintzes; damask and diaper table-clothes, from 6 to 12 quarters wide; huckabacks, from towelling to 12 quarters wide; damask napkins; cambricks; handkerchiefs of all kinds; saddlery, a complete assortment; stationary; gloves, mens and womens, complete assortment; Snuffs, Weilton's, Straßburgh and rappee; ofsnabrigs; shot of all kinds; sewing and sear twine; gunpowder; paints; saltpetre; allum; fig and powdered blue; indigo; gilt trunks sorted; mahogany oval dressing-glasses; with sundry other articles, to be had of **JAMES RINGGOLD.**

RAN away, on Friday the 10th instant, September, a mulatto lad by the name of SAUL CONDUCT, about 17 years of age, when small had his left leg broke a little below his knee; had on when he went away, an ofsnabrig shirt and trousers, an old striped country cloth jacket, and a white ditto under it, a narrow brim'd felt hat, he is a lusty well made fellow for his age, and has a down look. I do hereby forewarn all people whatever from harbouring or having any manner of dealings with said mulatto, or suffering him to come into their house or houses, as I am determined to lay upon them the penalty of the law. **BENJAMIN TALBOTT.**

THIS is to give notice, that there will be a petition preferred to the next general assembly, to pass an act to re-establish a warehouse at Cedar-point, and also to establish a warehouse on the land of John Lancaster.

Montgomery county, October 2, 1784.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 25th of November next, on the premises, **B**ETWEEN twelve and fifteen hundred acres of **B**LAND, lying in Montgomery county, about twenty-two miles from George-town and eight miles from the court-house; part of the land is the dwelling plantation of the subscriber, well improved; the other part is tenanted out; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and has on it a sufficient quantity of meadow ground for its support; it will be laid off so as to suit the purchasers. Any kind of liquidated state certificates will be received in payment, and possession given immediately. **ALEXANDER CATLETT.**

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on the second Tuesday in November next,

THE houses and lot (situated in Hunting-town, Calvert county) belonging to the subscriber, consisting of a dwelling house 28 feet by 20, 2 rooms below and 2 above, with a kitchen adjoining 16 feet by 12, and a store house of the same dimensions as the dwelling house, with 2 rooms above and a counting room below; these houses are new, and calculated for the merchant or tavern keeper. He will offer for sale the same day about 8 acres of meadow, lying on Hunting-creek, adjoining the said town; this meadow is fit for the sith, half of which has produced 20 ton of hay in one summer; also 40 acres of land, about half a mile from said town, the soil of which is adapted for the farmer or planter; there are on this land 3 acres of meadow completely reclaimed. On the same day will be offered for sale sundry negroes, consisting of men, women, and children; also several horses, mares and colts, cattle, hogs and sheep. Six months credit will be given, on bond with good security, if required. **ALEXANDER OGG.**

NB. The subscriber intending to move to Baltimore-town, requests all persons indebted to him, on bond or open account, of more than six months standing, to make immediate payment. **A. O.**

LANDS for SALE.

Baltimore, September 13, 1784.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDUE, at Mr. Dewitt's coffee house, in Baltimore-town, on Monday the 22d day of November, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

ABOUT 900 acres of that famous tract of land called Philippsburgh, lying distant from Baltimore-town from half a mile to three miles and a half. Part of this land lies on the banks of Patapsco river and Harris's creek, where there is good navigation. It is, in general, good farming land, well watered, and abounding with timber and firewood. It will be laid off in lots of various sizes, according to their situations, many of which will suit exceedingly well for gentlemen's country-seats, small farms, and gardens.—A plat of the whole will be left at the auction-room, previous to the day of sale.—The terms of sale are, one shilling in the pound of the purchase money to be paid down the next day after the sale. Three years credit will be given for the residue, on giving bond, with two or more approved securities, with legal interest to be paid annually. It is expected, as the above terms are so advantageous to the purchasers, there will be great room for speculation. Any person, or persons, desirous to view the premises, previous to the day of sale, are requested to apply to Mr. Miles Love, living on Gorfuch's point, near said town.—Attendance will be given, at the time and place of sale, by **CLEMEN F BROOKE, JOHN MERRYMAN.**

TO BE SOLD,

AVERY valuable tract of land lying on Aquia run, in Stafford county, in Virginia, not more than one mile from Aquia warehouse, about six miles from Dumfries, and twelve miles from Fredericksburg, containing six thousand acres; it is well watered and abounding with timber, calculated for planting or farming; on this land are several valuable mill seats, one particularly so. The above will be sold in lots of two or five hundred acres, as may best suit the purchasers; if sold by the whole tract three years credit will be given for one half the purchase, if in small lots only one year's credit will be given for one half; the other being paid at the time of conveyance. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber opposite to Lower Marlborough, in Maryland, or colonel Bailey Washington, near to and adjoining the premises, who will shew the land. **WILLIAM FITZHUGH.**

Annapolis, September 27, 1784.

THE subscriber intends to make application to the general assembly, at the ensuing session, for such restitution of, or compensation for, the confiscated property which belonged to Massey's heirs, as they shall deem proper to make. **JOHN CROSS.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber proposes to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to empower him to make sale of so much of the late Asael Gettings's landed estate, as will enable the subscriber to discharge a mortgage and other legal claims against the said estate. **RICHARD GRAVES, admr.**

Charles county, September 28, 1784.

To be SOLD, on Monday the 8th day of November next, at the subscriber's mill, near Port-Tobacco town, in Charles county, Maryland, **A**NUMBER of valuable SLAVES, men, women, and children; also horses, cattle, sheep, and plantation utensils. Five years credit will be given for the purchase money, interest thereon being annually paid. **T. STONE.**

October 9, 1784.

WE are appointed by Richard Lane, jun. to settle his affairs, and to enable us to pay all just claims against him; he hath given us a power of attorney to sell and dispose of all his real and personal estate:

To be sold, to the highest bidder, at Richard Lane, jun. his dwelling house, near Lyon's-creek, in Anne-Arundel county, on the first Monday in December next, and to continue from day to day until the whole is sold, some valuable lands with improvements thereon, negroes of different ages and sexes, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, &c. &c.

All persons having just claims against Richard Lane, jun. whether on bond, note, mortgage, deed, open account, or whatever kind soever, are requested to exhibit them to one of us, on or before the day of sale, to have them properly adjusted. It is hoped the creditors will give some indulgence; we propose to sell on twelve months credit for any sum exceeding five pounds, to take bonds with proper security on interest from the date. This may be a benefit to the parties concerned, and with the approbation of the creditors will be pursued. The creditors are desired to attend the sale. **THOMAS CONTEE, JAMES WEEMS, son of David.**

NB. There is a very good mill seat on one part of the above lands. **2**

Annapolis, October 11, 1784.

THE subscriber having just returned to this state, after a seven years service in the American army, finds himself under the disagreeable necessity of applying to the next general assembly, for a law to enable him, in a summary way, to compel payment of the balances due him as sheriff of Cecil county, which office he held at the commencement of the late war, and by which he was prevented from making his collections. **JOHN HAMILTON.**

Alexandria, October 1, 1784.

To be sold, at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, Maryland, at public vendue, on Tuesday the 9th day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, for specie or good bills of exchange,

THE land whereon the subscriber lived, on Patowmack river, in the county and state aforesaid, containing about 700 acres, 300 of which are wood land, well stocked with rail and other timber; from 80 to 100 acres of it are low meadow ground and marsh, very rich, part of it now in grass; the whole may be put in culture at a small expense, as there is already a proper dam and tide gates fixed; the greatest part of the upland is rich and produces the best tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn; the improvements on it are in good repair, and consist of a large elegant brick dwelling house complete, finished, a brick kitchen and dairy, a large stable with a hay loft, a store-house, warehouse, granary, barns, corn houses, and a variety of other convenient buildings, a large garden and yard paved in, apple and peach orchards, and a variety of other fruit trees; it is a beautiful healthy situation, and commands an extensive view up and down the river; it is convenient to a grist mill and three tobacco warehouses; all the variety of fish the river affords are to be had in abundance at this place. The title is indisputable, and possession will be given at Christmas next. The terms are as follow, viz. Two years credit will be given for one half, three years for one fourth, and four years for the remaining fourth of the purchase money, upon giving bond on interest with approved security, and conditioned, that unless the interest is annually paid, the indulgence will be forfeited. A discount will be allowed for ready money. **PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.**

September 3, 1784.

WE intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to pass an act to confirm an addition we have lately laid down to George town, being part of the four following tracts of land, to wit: The Refurvey on Salop, Conjurers Disappointment, Frog Land, and Discovery.

ROBERT EFER, CHARLES BEATTY, JOHN THRELKELD, WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

Kent county, August 26, 1784.

THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, at the ensuing session, for a law to empower him to open a road from his house, through the woods, on the line from his own land to the main road that is, to Chester-town, to White-Rock-hall ferry, on the line betwixt Mr. James Williamson's land and Thomas Veazy's—a short way to the ferry house kept by **RICHARD SPENCER.**

Annapolis, August 14, 1784.
THE subscribers having made many applications to their debtors without the least effect, think proper to give this last notice, that they are determined to commence actions, without respect to persons, to November court, against all those who do not at least settle their balances by giving bond or note before that period.

Mr Samuel Tyler, at Queen-Anne, and Mr Edward Boteler, at Nottingham, are fully authorized to settle accounts at those places, and we shall constantly attend at Annapolis ourselves.
WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

THERE are at the plantation of Joseph Cowman, living on West-river, two strays, viz. a small red and white cow marked with a crop and swallow fork in the right ear, and a crop in the left; a black steer, about three years old, marked with a crop in the right ear, and an under bit taken out of the left. The owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

August 13, 1784.
TO BE SOLD,
A PARCEL of valuable lands lying in Baltimore-county, about twenty miles from Baltimore-town, on the road leading from that place to Little York in Pennsylvania, containing upwards of eight hundred acres; it has been let out in small tenements, each tenement improved with a good dwelling house, and convenient out-houses; apple orchard, and variety of other fruit trees; a great quantity of meadow ground fit for the fith, and much more may be reclaimed with but a little trouble and expence; the soil in general is very good and calculated either for planting or farming; there is a great quantity of timber on the land, and that very good. Tobacco, bills of exchange drawn on London, or specie, may be taken in payment. Credit will be given for part of the money, and a great bargain will be given to the purchaser if he pays in a short time. Any person inclined to view the premises, may be shewn them by applying to Mr. Birmingham near the place, and the terms of sale will be made known by him or the subscriber, near Annapolis.

JONATHAN SELLMAN, jun.

TO BE SOLD,
A TRACT of LAND, called Part of Thomas Taylor's Refurvey on Addition to Hazel Thicket, containing 85 acres; also part of a tract of land, called the Refurvey on Limestone Rock, containing 38½ acres. These two tracts lye within five miles of Frederick-town, under the mountain; they form a compact little farm, on which there is a dwelling house, an excellent orchard, and other valuable improvements, and the soil is good.

To be sold also, the certificate of a survey of 610 acres of land, lying westward of Port Cumberland, on which the caution money has been paid within due time. The person who made the survey will give the necessary information respecting the quality of the soil and the title.

For terms apply to the subscriber at Annapolis, or to Dr. Philip Thomas, at Frederick-town.
A. C. HANSON.

St. Mary's county, August 23, 1784.
WHEREAS a certain William Aitkith, as attorney in fact for a certain William Hicks, of the kingdom of Great-Britain, did, in the year 1774, with other things, advertise the following tracts of land to be sold, to wit: St. Mary's Freehold, 7 acres; Governor's Field, 200; Squire's Purchase, 37; Part of St. Peter's, 100; the old Chapel Lane, 27½; and a piece of lease land of 378 acres: And whereas the said William Aitkith did afterwards sell the said lands (part by other names and quantity very deficient when run) to the subscriber, and have received a great part of the purchase money, but cannot give sufficient deeds and assurances for the same: And whereas the said lands were conveyed by the said William Hicks to a certain Vernon Hebb and James Aderton, in trust, for the purposes mentioned in said deed, which is recorded among the records of St. Mary's county, but the said deed being executed in England, no power was given to any person here to acknowledge the same: And whereas the said James Aderton is since dead, and the aforesaid Vernon Hebb has conveyed the said lands to the subscriber, but the said deed, for want of the proper acknowledgment, being defective—This is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly, praying that an act may pass, to give the same effect to the deed made by William Hicks to James Aderton and Vernon Hebb, as if the same had been acknowledged agreeable to law.

JOHN MACKALL.

I PURPOSE to apply to the next general assembly, for such restoration of, or compensation for, my confiscated property, as they in justice shall think proper.

HENRY HARFORD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend making application to the next general assembly, to make valid a bargain for the sale of a piece of land, sold by John Hammond and Martha his wife, to my late husband Rezin Hammond, for which a bond was obtained and the money paid, but no deed has hitherto been given, and Martha being dead, the right of conveyance lies in her son, who is a minor.

REBECCA HAMMOND.

Annapolis, September 28, 1784.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert Johnson, late of Annapolis, innholder, deceased, are desired to call and settle their respective accounts, as there is necessity of settling the estate immediately; those who neglect this last notice, must expect that their accounts will be put in the hands of an attorney in six weeks from this date.

**ANNE ASHMEAD, executrix,
JOHN JOHNSON, executor,
JOSEPH ASHMEAD, administrator.**

To the gentlemen late officers in the Maryland line of the army.

THE assistant commissioner appointed to liquidate the accounts of the Maryland line of the army, after every attempt to collect the papers necessary to enable him to effect the business, finds the muster-rolls for the year 1781 missing. His not having the pleasure of their personal acquaintance, and being ignorant of their places of residence, compels him to this method of soliciting all officers late commanders of regiments, companies, and others who have the muster rolls (or roll) of the Maryland troops for that year in possession (or have any knowledge where they are or were deposited) that they would be kind enough to transmit them to him at the city of Annapolis by the earliest opportunity, or be pleased to communicate such information on the subject as may appear necessary.

J. WHITE, assist. com.

Auditor's-office, Annapolis, April 7, 1784.
MANY fraudulent attempts having been made upon the public in order to obtain depreciation of pay, by men who had been soldiers in the continental army, but had forfeited their claim to it, either by desertion, or after their discharge had joined the British army and navy: To prevent such imposition, the auditor of the state of Maryland gives notice, that no certificates will be issued by him to, or on account of, any person whatever, without the original discharge is produced, or a certificate by an officer of the regiment and company to which such soldier belonged at the time of his discharge, specifying the times of enlistment and discharge, and a certificate from some person of good character, who is well known in Annapolis, shewing his good behaviour since his discharge: And as forged orders have frequently been presented, the auditor further gives notice, that he will not hereafter issue certificates to any other than the persons themselves on whose account they are issued.

C. RICHMOND.

April 5, 1784.
TO BE SOLD,

THE subscriber's dwellings, with three hundred and twenty acres of land, within one mile of the town of Upper Marlborough, in Prince-George's county; they are pleasantly situated, consisting of two brick dwelling houses with a passage betwixt and a brick kitchen adjoining, all two stories high; they are very commodious, with great conveniences suitable for a genteel family; there are all other necessary out houses, such as a washhouse, negro quarter, corn house, barn, chaise house, and stables for twelve horses, the whole being built within the space of ten or twelve years; the land is well adapted for farming, having plenty of meadow and good grazing grounds with fine springs of water; there are about three hundred bearing apple trees, besides fruit trees of several sorts. The premises may be viewed at any time, and terms made known by applying to

JOHN READ MAGRUDER.

Annapolis, September 21, 1784.
SILVER table spoon and a sauce ladle; a nag's head is engraved on each of their handles, and they are stamped with the London hall-mark, and the letters T. N. Silversmiths or others to whom they may be offered for sale are requested to stop them and the party, and on giving notice to the subscriber, so that he may recover them, shall receive a reward of eight dollars, paid by

THOMAS RUTLAND.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly, for a law to confirm my title to a tract or parcel of land called Hazard enlarged, lying in Harford county, and conveyed to me by Jacob Rogers and Mary his wife, which said conveyance is defective, for want of an acknowledgment by the said Mary, agreeable to the act of assembly.

AMOS GARRETT.

Annapolis, August 20, 1784.
WHEREAS sundry persons have encroached on the streets, and others have taken possession and obtained patents for land laid out for a ship-yard and public landing, and are now selling and disposing of part of said land: And whereas the persons about to purchase the same may be unacquainted with the situation and claim of the public to the said land: Notice is hereby given, that the corporation, on behalf of the public, claim the said ship-yard and public landing, and that they are determined to prosecute their right: They therefore give this public notice, that any person or persons purchasing the same may not plead ignorance.

Signed by order,
ALLEN QUINN, jun, clk.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Warfield, living on the Head of Severn, taken up as a stray, a dark iron-gray gelding, about 13 hands and a half high, no perceivable brand, has been much galled with the collar, a small blaze in his face, the end of his tail white, trots and gallops, and is about seven years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

September 21, 1784.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of Francis Rawlings, junior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to settle their accounts without delay, either by paying the money due or passing their obligations for payment; and those who have just claims against the estate, are requested to make them known, legally authenticated, to

**HENRY BALDWIN,
SARAH BALDWIN,
admrs. of F. R. decd.**

Just imported, and to be SOLD at the Post-office,

FISHING SEANS, and elegant SPRING CLOCKS, in mahogany, black ornamental, and japan'd cases.

THERE is at the plantation of William T. Greenfield, living within five miles of Nottingham, a small black horse, about 13 and a half hands high, with a star on his forehead, shod before, paces, trots, and gallops, appears to be branded on the near buttock thus X, about 9 or 10 years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Talbot court-house intend petitioning the next assembly, in order to have the same laid out into a town, and have it incorporated.

September 25, 1784.
Will be sold, agreeable to the last will and testament of Richard Cowman, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, at public sale, on Monday the 25th day of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A PLANTATION in Montgomery county, containing four hundred acres of good land, in the neighbourhood of and adjoining the lands of Mr. Samuel Thomas, Mr. William Robertson, and Mr. Richard A. Contee, about 6 miles from the court house in said county, 14 miles from Bladenburg, 16 from George-town, and 30 from Baltimore-town; the soil equal to any in the county for producing fine tobacco, Indian corn, and small grain of every kind, about 150 acres cleared and under good fencing, the remainder in woods, with a great sufficiency of timber for the use of the plantation; there are several acres of rich bottom land, that with a little trouble might be converted into good meadows. The buildings are, a framed dwelling house 20 by 24 feet, with a brick chimney, and a good room above and below, both well finished, a kitchen, negro quarter, smoke house, corn loft, stables, and a good 50 foot tobacco house, with two out houses on different parts of the land that would answer for overseers houses, &c. a good paved in garden, and a well of good water near the dwelling house; a young apple orchard, and several other kinds of fruit trees. Any person inclinable to view this place before the day of sale will be shewn it by applying to Mr. Samuel Thomas, living near the premises. The terms of sale will be one third of the purchase money paid on the day of sale, and a long credit given for the remainder by giving good bond and security, when a good and indisputable title will be made the purchaser, and possession given on or before the first day of December next, by the subscribers.

**ANNE COWMAN, executrix,
THOMAS TONGUE,
JOSEPH COWMAN, } executors.**

A PPLICATION will be made to the next general assembly, on behalf of the heirs of the late Sir Robert Eden, for restitution of property, or compensation for the same.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1784.

TO THE PRINTERS.

Be pleased to give the enclosed a place in your next paper.
A CUSTOMER.

MOST people agree, that the convention, at the formation of the government, acted with great wisdom, in creating two branches of the legislature, that each branch might be a check on the passions and prejudices that too frequently prevail in popular assemblies; but the number of the senate being small, their weight can only be supported by superior dignity of character, abilities and attachment to the constitution; and as the senate was to be chosen but once in five years, by men under the most solemn obligations to elect "men of the most wisdom, experience, and virtue," it was no doubt concluded, that these superior qualifications, added to the length of time during which they could not be removed, would amply supply the want of numbers; these qualifications I believe were strictly attended to by the electors of the senate at the two past elections, and from that attention, the senate has hitherto been considered as doing honour to the institution; but whenever men are introduced into that body, who want wisdom, experience, virtue, or attachment to the constitution, from that moment the weight of the senate, as one of the branches of the legislature, begins to decline; nor is it enough that every member of the senate should have the qualifications above mentioned, but each member should be, like Cæsar's wife, free even from suspicion; for if men of suspicious characters are introduced into that body, though there may be no just grounds for suspicion, the evil is almost as great as if the suspicions were founded on fact.

That a gentleman of suspicious character, and indeed a gentleman, who, in my opinion, is ineligible to any office of profit or trust in this state, was at the last session elected into the senate, I think, from the following state of facts, cannot be disputed.

But before I proceed, I do most solemnly acquit the senate, and every individual of it, of any design to introduce into their body any man whose political principles are inimical to the freedom and independence of America, or any man, who has not, from the beginning to the end of the contest, given unequivocal proofs of his attachment to the American cause; but what I think the senate have been to blame in, that they did not take sufficient pains to investigate the political character of the gentleman before he was elected.

The gentleman alluded to, is William Perry, Esq; who, towards the close of the last session, was elected into the senate in the room of General Cadwalader, who had refused to accept a seat in the senate.

That this gentleman's character as a whig was suspicious, and that he was, and is, ineligible to any office of profit or trust in this state, I shall attempt to prove.

By the act for the better security of the government, every free male person, above eighteen years old, was directed to take and subscribe the oath of fidelity to this state, on or before the first day of March seventeen hundred and seventy eight, and every such person neglecting to take the oath by the time aforesaid, was for ever thereafter to be burdened with a treble tax, and was prohibited from practising law, physic, or surgery, or the art of an apothecary, or to teach in public or private schools, or to hold or exercise any office of profit or trust within this state, or to vote at any election of electors or senators, or of delegates to the house of delegates.

Mr. Perry, it will not be denied (if it is, it can easily be proved) enjoyed, in the months of January and February seventeen hundred and seventy-eight, perfect health, attended during those months frequently at Talbot court-house, in the neighbourhood of which he did then and still does reside; when a magistrate was attending for the express purpose of administering the oath of fidelity to such persons as should apply, yet Mr. Perry, during that whole period, did not take the oath. Under these circumstances I ask, what must, on the second day of March, be the opinion of every whig in the county respecting Mr. Perry? Mr. Perry on that day could be considered in no other light than as a nonjuror, and of course liable to all the pains and penalties inflicted on nonjurors by the said act; the time for taking the oath of fidelity was elapsed, and might, for aught he knew, to him be passed for ever; was there, or was there not, at this time, reasonable grounds to suspect Mr. Perry's political principles? surely there was, because he had refused to give that test of his political creed, which the laws of his country called on him, under very heavy penalties, to give. As I live at a considerable distance from Mr. Perry, I can say nothing of his private conduct; but this I am bold to say, that I believe there was not a real whig in the state, who was not under some disability at the time, that did not take the oath prescribed on or before the first day of March, and that every man in the state, who laboured under no disability, that refused to give this testimony of his attachment by that day, ought to be, and I believe was, by the real whigs, suspected of disaffection.

But it will be said, that although Mr. Perry did not take the oath on or before the first of March, yet he took the oath at March court. This observation leads me to consider my second objection, to wit, that Mr. Perry was not eligible to any office of profit or trust within this state at the time of his election into the senate.

To understand this, it will be necessary to state the conduct of the justices of Talbot county court from the beginning of March to the third day of June.

Talbot county courts are held annually in the first week in March, June and October; and by the act for the better security of the government, it was enacted as follows, "Provided nevertheless, and be it enacted, That if any person required by this act to take the oath or affirmation aforesaid, and whose name or mark shall not be subscribed as aforesaid, shall make it appear to the governor and council, within six weeks after the first day of March next, or to the county court of the county where such person resides, which shall first happen after the first day of March next, that such person is not offending against this act, and if of the age of eighteen years, at the time of such application to the governor and council, or county court, as aforesaid, shall take the said oath or affirmation as the case may be, such person shall not be subject to the said treble tax and disabilities aforesaid."

The plain obvious intention of this proviso was, to give all those persons, who were absent out of the county on their necessary business, or were labouring under sickness or some disability during the time allowed for taking the oath, to come in at March court, and take the oath before the justices of the county court; or they might apply, within six weeks from the first of March, to the governor and council, and take the oath before them; in either of which cases they were not to be subjected to the treble tax and disabilities; but the proviso was never meant to take in all cases; for it expressly says, that before any person can take the oath before the governor and council, or county court, he must make it appear that he had not offended against the act. How was a man to offend against the act? Why, by not complying, if he was in a situation to do it, with the directions of the act; surely then every man who had it fully in his power to comply with the act and did not, was an offender within the express letter and purview of the act.

Talbot county court was held on the first week in March, and continued sitting by frequent adjournments until the eighteenth of March, when the justices, in the plenitude of their power, assumed a right to adjourn the court, to be held on the twenty-sixth of March, at the Bay-side church, a place fifteen miles distant from Talbot court-house, the usual and constant place of holding the court. During the sitting of the court from the first Monday in March to the eighteenth, I have been informed, the court administered the oath of fidelity to all persons that applied, without distinction; so that Mr. Perry (had he chose it) might have taken the oath during that time, notwithstanding he had manifestly offended against the act; but he still continued to offend, and I lay it down as a principle, that from the moment that the court was adjourned on the eighteenth of March, it was no more a March court, and of course that every thing done by the justices as holding March court after that time was null and void, and Mr. Perry, not having taken the oath before the adjournment on the eighteenth of March, must be considered as subjected to the disabilities mentioned in the said act.

The adjourning courts to be held at the discretion of the justices in different and remote parts of the county, I conceive to be very injurious to the rights of the citizens, and if frequently exercised, must be severely felt; but before the right can be allowed, it will be necessary to shew some written law of the land, or usage immemorial, to justify it, and if neither of these can be shewn (and I am satisfied they cannot) it follows, that the claim set up by the justices being injurious to the rights of the citizens, and unsupported by any written law or immemorial usage, cannot be rightly founded; for if there is no written law to support the claim, and the universal usage and practice has been throughout this state to hold the county courts at some known place, it follows, that the justices are bound, by the immemorial usage and practice (it being, from that circumstance, the law of the land) to hold the courts at some certain place, and that place must be where the records of the county are kept, and to which all writs and other process are returnable.

That the legislature, a few years before the revolution, viewed this very matter in the light I contend for, I will prove by the following fact: At the time that Queen-Anne's county court was to be held, the small pox raged very much at Queen's town, the place of holding the county court, and in that neighbourhood; it happened, that the general assembly was sitting at the time, and the justices, conceiving that no power was vested in them to hold the court at any other place than Queen's-town, applied to the assembly for an act to enable the justices to hold the court at Chester-mill, a place seven or eight miles distant from Queen's-town. The assembly immediately passed an act for that purpose, and the court was held at Chester-mill. If the general assembly had conceived that such a power was already vested in the justices, they would not have spent the time of the house in a piece of business that was nugatory; and if the justices had such a right, I believe it will hardly be disputed, but that there were members in each house at that time that must have known it; but the fact was, that the general assembly were convinced that no such right existed in the justices, and being satisfied that the application was right and necessary, the law was enacted.

That the house of delegates, in October seventeen

hundred and seventy-eight, were of the same opinion almost unanimously, when this very adjournment to the Bay-side church was agitated, upon a controverted election, between Mr. Stevens, the sitting member, and Mr. Gibson the petitioner, fully appears from the votes and proceedings of that session. Mr. Stevens was returned as having the majority of votes; but it appeared, that if the names of those persons who had taken the oath after the eighteenth of March, and had voted at that election, were struck out, Mr. Gibson would have the majority of votes, and the house of delegates being of opinion that they were disqualified to vote at elections, their names were struck out, and Mr. Gibson then having the majority of votes, the sheriff, who attended at the bar of the house, was directed to strike out of his return the name of John Stevens, and insert the name of John Gibson.

To adduce arguments to prove the inconvenience to the people at large, and the difficulties they must labour under, if the doctrine is allowed, that the county courts are ambulatory, would be mispending time, as I am certain there is no man acquainted in the seat with the nature of public business, but what would discover a abundance of instances to support the truth of the proposition; every jurymen, every witness, and every suitor, would soon, from experience, discover it, and would have cause to lament it; but as the attempt is supported by any written law, contradicted by constant usage and the practice of the courts, against the declared sense of the legislature in a similar case, and of the house of delegates in the case above mentioned, I hope this matter will be settled in future, and the justices of Talbot county must be contented with those powers only which the laws and constitution have given them, and not arrogate to themselves powers that must be injurious to the rights and privileges of the citizens of this state.

If then Talbot county court fell immediately on the adjournment to the Bay-side church, it follows that all the proceedings of that court, after that period, were *coram non judice*; but the justices, after holding the court at the Bay-side church for some time, adjourned the court again to be held at Talbot Court-house, and continued sitting there by adjournment until the third of June, which I believe was the first day of June court, at which day a number of the people of Talbot county took the oath, and I suppose claim all the rights of citizenship, and claim to be thought as good whigs as Mr. Perry, who I find took the oath on the eleventh of April, and not before.

As Mr. Perry neglected to take the oath within the time prescribed by law, his taking it on the eleventh of April could avail him no further than to permit him to engage in commerce, but it took off no disability; and the disability of voting at elections, and the holding any office of profit or trust, remain to this day; the mildness of our government having taken off the treble tax, he, among the other nonjurors, is exempt from the payment of it.

If then Mr. Perry continues in the senate, there will be but fourteen members instead of fifteen in that body; for Mr. Perry being ineligible, cannot be considered as one; and although the senate may possibly consider him as one of their body, the house of delegates, from the knowledge of the facts above stated, may refuse to do business with Mr. Perry, or may refuse any message sent by him to the house.

This is not the only inconvenience that may arise from Mr. Perry's holding a seat in the senate, for in a abundance of instances it may happen, it has already happened in some, that there may be only a few members present, including Mr. Perry, at the passage of a bill; if Mr. Perry is ineligible, it is no law, because there must be a majority of the senate to pass a law; the consequence will be this, that in all cases where money is to be levied on the people by any act passed in this way, and the people should refuse to pay, the matter must ultimately be settled in a court of law, and if the judges of the court, under the circumstances already mentioned respecting Mr. Perry, should be of opinion that it was no law, there not being a majority of the senate present when the bill passed that house, the supply bill, or any other act, would not only be by the court declared void, but the officers appointed to execute the law would be put to great expence and trouble.

On the whole of this business, in my opinion, and I speak it with great submission, the only thing left for the senate to do is this, immediately at their next meeting, to declare the election of William Perry, Esq; into the senate, void, as he was, at the time of his election, ineligible to any office of profit or trust within this state, and proceed to the choice of another senator, and prepare a bill to make valid all laws passed by the senate, after the qualification of Mr. Perry in the senate.

A NATIVE OF TALBOT COUNTY.

St. Mary's, October 4, 1784.

M A D R I D, July 20.

THE minister of the marine department has received a letter from don Antonio de Barcello, dated in the bay of Algiers, the 28th of this month. That general officer gives the following account of his expedition, which had been much retarded by bad weather and contrary winds.—He sailed from Cadiz on the 28th of last month, but was two days before the whole fleet cleared the land, two fire-ships excepted, who could not weather cape de Subiba. The 9th he arrived

in the bay, but the weather prevented him at that time from making the necessary dispositions for the intended attack. The enemy made no movement, contenting themselves with firing three cannon on the display of their flag on the ramparts, and a fourth on hoisting it on board the shipping. The night was spent on our part in turning the shallows and vessels with ammunition, &c. that were destined for the assault the next day; but the 9th and 10th were taken up in providing for the security of our own fleet, which was in some danger from the stormy weather, but it fell calm in the night of the 11th. On the 12th, at half past four in the morning, orders were given to prepare for the attack; the enemy fired a gun at 5 o'clock, and their vessels directly formed; at half after six the Spaniards were at their station, they then advanced between fort Babafon and the south. The enemy then threw a shell, which fell a hundred yards from the Spaniards; a few minutes after eight the firing commenced on our side, and continued till twenty minutes past ten, at which time our gun-boats and floating batteries, having expended all their ammunition, withdrew, and retired in good order to the fleet; during the two hours and a half (the time the first onset lasted) we threw 600 shells, 260 grenades, and fired 1140 shot; the enemy discharged at us 202 shells and 1160 shot. There must have been considerable damage done in the town; the ruins of the houses were perceptible from the fleet; several parts of the town were on fire, which was not extinguished till four in the afternoon. We had three men killed and six wounded, four of them mortally, on board the gun-boat No. 23, which was occasioned by the fuzee of a bomb taking fire too soon, which burst on board. The gun-boat No. 27, blew up, in which Don Joseph Rodriguez and Don d'Arford, two Neapolitan officers, perished, the number of men lost is not known, there are only six saved out of the crew; an officer of artillery in another boat, was slightly wounded by a splinter at the time of the explosion. Don Barcello having supplied the shallows, &c. with a fresh stock of ammunition, intended to have renewed the action in the afternoon, but the time was thought too short, and it was deferred until the next day. The Portuguese squadron, consisting of two ships of the line and two frigates, joined the Spanish fleet the same evening at six o'clock.

L O N D O N, August 7.

We have authority to inform our readers, that about ten thousand weavers assembled last week on the green at Glasgow. Mr. Pitt's intended tax on their manufacture was the occasion of it. They were going to draw up a strong remonstrance to Mr. Pitt. First they elected a new committee of twenty, and then unanimously agreed to pay all the expences to be incurred, and to stand by each other. At the instant they were going to disperse, and the committee about to prepare their remonstrance, the lord provost of Glasgow sent them word, that he had just received intelligence, which made him believe their business was in a fair way at London. This determined the assembly and committee to deter their remonstrance, &c. till they should receive positive information whether Mr. Pitt would, or would not comply with their repeated humble request, that had already been made to him through their advocates, and agents in London, Messieurs Tirling, Good, lord George Gordon, and others. Mr. Pitt, it is now imagined, from the frequency and swiftness of the expressions of the linen manufacturers will soon begin a lamentation upon the extreme restlessness of his condition, in the following remarkable words, of the 7th chapter of Job:—how long wilt thou not depart from me, nor let me alone till I swallow down my spittle?—my days are swifter than a weaver's shuttle!

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman in India, dated February 12, 1784.

"Every man here is for himself, and a cursed civil government it is. A young man can get nothing; I have not a friend in India to put any thing in my pocket, except captain S, whom I live with, and am to go to his house in Bombay. When the company pay me, I shall have about £360 or £400 clear. As I am very ill of the liver, (a complaint general to Europeans in India) I shall be obliged to keep this by me, for fear my disorder should increase; if it should, I shall be obliged to leave India. You mention captain Curtis; there are no laurels like his to be gained in India; the wars here are only to satisfy a few mercenary wretches; the service is shocking—with I was out of it, and in England again. I cannot nor will I murder the innocent for their riches, if I continue poor as long as I live. In this campaign there cannot be less than 80 or 90,000 souls murdered, of both sexes, old and young, and their habitations reduced to ashes."

HALIFAX, (N. S.) September 10.

Tuesday arrived the Lord Middleton brig from London, which she left about the eleventh of July—she left the Cowes about five weeks since—By her we have a confirmation of the division of this province, and learn that colonel Carleton is appointed governor of New-Brunswick—Mr. Ouel, secretary—Judge Ludlow, chief justice—Colonel Putnam, colonel Allen and major Upham, judges—Mr. Bliss, attorney-general; and Mr. Chipman, solicitor-general. These gentlemen are coming out immediately.

NEW-YORK, October 7.

Last week the honourable John Jay Esq; came to this city from the family-seat at Rye, and on Monday received the following address from the corporation, viz.

To the honourable JOHN JAY, Esq;
Late one of the ministers plenipotentiary of the United States of America, for negotiating a peace.

SIR,

BE pleased to accept the congratulations of the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of New-York, on your safe return to the place of your nativity.

The revolution which hath secured our liberties and independence, will not be more celebrated for the illustrious events which have marked its progress, than for the roll of statemen and heroes, by whose wisdom and valour, under the divine favour, it hath been established on the most solid basis.

Among those worthy patriots, you, Sir, are highly distinguished—in our own convention—in our first seat

of justice—as a member and as president of the United States in Congress assembled—and as a minister plenipotentiary, both in Spain and France—you have executed the important trusts committed to you, with wisdom, firmness and integrity, and have acquired universal applause!

While you thus possess the national confidence and esteem for a series of eminent services we, your fellow-citizens, feel a singular pleasure in embracing this opportunity to present you with the freedom of your native city, as a public testimony of the respectful sentiments we entertain towards you, and as a pledge of our affection, and of our sincere wishes for your happiness.

By order of the common council,
JAMES DUANE, mayor.

New-York, October 4, 1784.

To which Mr. Jay was pleased to make the following answer.

To the worshipful the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty of the city of New York.

GENTLEMEN,

ACCEPT my warmest thanks for your affectionate congratulations on my return to my native country; and for the particular mark of approbation, with which you have honoured my endeavours to do my duty in promoting its welfare. I consider the day on which I again landed on these shores, as one of the happiest with which an indulgent Providence has blessed me; and that satisfaction was increased by finding my fellow-citizens in the enjoyment of public tranquillity and private security under the auspices of magistrates who had given early proofs of attention to both.

I cannot omit this opportunity of offering to you, gentlemen, my congratulations on our having attained the objects of a war, in the course of which America in general, and this part of it in particular, display exemplary magnanimity and perseverance; and exhibited to the world the singular spectacle of a patriot army of citizens, peaceably retiring with their great and good chief, crowned with laurels and the blessings of the people, to fill the various stations of private life.

If we cultivate the virtues and observe the policy requisite in peace, with the attention paid to those which, (with the blessing of Heaven) gave success to the war—If our views be national—our union preserved—our faith kept—war, however improbable, provided for—knowledge diffused—and our federal government rendered efficient, we cannot fail to become a great and happy people.

This being a land of light and liberty, I bless God that it is the land of my nativity. Here my forefathers fought and found freedom and toleration. I am bound to it by the strongest ties, and as its happiness has been the first object of my endeavours from early life, so the most fervent wishes for its prosperity shall be among those of my latest hours.

JOHN JAY.

PHILADELPHIA, October 15.

Extract of a letter from Kingston, Jamaica, dated August 7.

"According to private letters from Cuba, several Spanish vessels have been wrecked in a storm at the Havana in June last, which it seems was chiefly confined to the latitude of that city, and lasted about 14 hours. These tornadoes are frequent in the island of Cuba and felt with great violence on the sea coast. In the year 1706, one of these temporary hurricanes, which was exceedingly severe and dreadful for the short time it lasted, destroyed three Spanish men of war of the line, two frigates, and a number of merchantmen in the harbour of the Havana.

"We hear from the Mulquito shore, that the Spanish English commissioners, who were appointed to run the limits of the territory, on the coast of the bay of Honduras, granted to the English, by the definitive treaty of peace between Spain and Great Britain, for the purpose of cutting logwood and mahogany, have accomplished that desirable business to the satisfaction of all parties—The liberality and sincerity of the Spanish commissioners, through every stage of this important transaction, are spoken of in terms which do those gentlemen the highest honour.—The boundary lines are marked in so liberal a manner, that our commissioners obtained a considerable quantity of land, which they had no well founded right to expect."

The Hannah, Harvey, from St. Peters, Dove, White, from Annapolis, and Indultry, Brooks, from Baltimore, are arrived at Bolton.

ANNAPOLIS, October 28.

Benjamin B. Norris, John Love, James Bond, and Ignatius Wheeler, jun. Esquires, are elected delegates for Harford county, to serve in the ensuing general assembly.

FOR SALE,

TWO likely young NEGRO MEN.—Three years credit may be had, on paying the interest regularly, with bond and good security. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Prince-George's county.

ROBERT DARNALL.

LOST, between Annapolis and Ducker's old mill, a small blue silk pocket book, with a number of papers in it, together with a large bundle of papers tied up with a tape string; amongst the papers there were a list of the sale of the property of Mr. Thomas H. Hall, sold the 23d day of March last; also an account of the sale of the property of Mr. Gideon Gary, deceased, sold the 26th day of February last; two blank printed bonds, a newspaper dated the same week, besides a number of memorandums and other small papers too tedious to mention. Whoever has taken up the said pocket book and papers, and will bring them to Mr. West's store, in Annapolis, or otherwise will return them to the owner, shall receive three dollars reward, paid by

LEONARD SELLMAN.

Annapolis, October 24, 1784.

By virtue of a decree in the high court of chancery, dated the 28th day of June, 1784, in favour of Nicholas Maccubbin against Henry Bennet Darnall, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on the premises, for ready money only, on Friday the 10th day of December next, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ONE moiety of a tract of land called the Land of Promise, lying in Baltimore county, upon the head of Gunpowder river, and on the north side of the south branch of the said river, containing one thousand acres more or less, and also sundry negroes, men, women, and children; which land and negroes were mortgaged the 5th of December, 1764, as a security for money lent Mr. Darnall, and now sold to discharge the debt. The negroes are young and healthy, and the land is of the best quality, and is situated between 12 and 15 miles from Baltimore-town. A more particular description of it would be needless, as it is not probable any one will purchase, without having first viewed the premises, which may be done by applying to Mr. Darnall, who lives on the land. The sale will be under the direction of gentlemen appointed by the chancellor for the purpose, and purchasers will receive effectual deeds of transfer under and by force of the decree, from

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the rev. Mr. John Stephen, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are desired to bring them in to the subscriber, that they may be adjusted and paid, and all those who are any ways indebted to the said estate, are requested immediately to settle and discharge the same, and to those who have it not in their power at present to pay off, a further indulgence will be allowed for payment on giving bond with approved security; all who neglect complying with this notice may depend on being dealt with as the law directs.

THOMAS A. REEDER, executrix.

THE subscriber being requested, will attend at the late dwelling house of the rev. John Stephen, of St. Mary's county, deceased, on the first, second, third, and fourth Saturdays in November, for the purpose of settling with any person who chooses to attend, having a claim against or indebted to the estate of the above said deceased.

THOMAS A. REEDER.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of William Joseph, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are desired immediately to discharge the same, and those who have claims against the said estate are requested immediately to bring them in to the subscriber, legally proved, in order that they may be adjusted and paid agreeable to law, as far as assets in the hands of

THOMAS A. REEDER, administrator de bonis non.

Upper Marlborough, Prince George's county, October 22, 1784.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Dr. Richard Brooke, of Prince George's county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise suits will be immediately brought against them. Any person may have his account by applying to Erasmus Gantt, in Upper Marlborough, who is authorised to receive any monies due the estate of said Richard Brooke, and give every necessary acquittance or discharge.

Havre de Grace, September 4, 1784.

THE proprietors of the Sulquehanna canal will please to take notice, that another tenth part of their subscription is wanted, and they are requested to forward the same immediately to William Smith, Esq; treasurer.

Signed per order,
GEORGE PATTERSON, sec.

October 12, 1784.

THE subscriber intends to petition the legislature of Maryland, for the relief of his body, now in Cecil county gaol for debt; his creditors are requested to shew cause why he should not be liberated.

THOMAS MANUEL.

THERE is at the plantation of Mrs. Deborah Sellman, taken up as a stray, a red brindle steer, appears to be three or four years old; his mark is a crop off the left ear. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

LEONARD SELLMAN.

Annapolis, September 27, 1784.

THE subscriber intends to make application to the general assembly, at the ensuing session, for such restitution of, or compensation for, the confiscated property which belonged to Massey's heirs, as they shall deem proper to make.

JOHN CROSS.

THE subscriber has by him a few suits of cloaths, of exceeding good quality, which were imported for the use of the army, and will sell them extremely cheap, for ready cash, wheat, corn, or oats, at the market price, delivered at Annapolis.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

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Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, October 19, 1784.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on Wednesday the 17th of November next, two thirds of the estate which belonged to James Chalmers, late of Kent county.

THIS estate consists of upwards of 1200 acres of valuable land, situated within three or four miles of Chester-town, and will admit of being laid off and sold in several small and convenient farms. The soil of the land in general in that part of Kent county is too well known to require particular recommendation. Also a few slaves and other personal property.

The purchasers must give bond with approved security, to pay the money within twelve months, with interest.

2 CLEMENT HOLLYDAY,
GABRIEL DUVAL.

Charles county, October 19, 1784.

To be SOLD on the premises, to the highest bidder, on the third Friday in November next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

A VERY valuable tract of land, situated on Patuxent river, in Prince George's county, containing 420 acres more or less, six miles above Benedict, and about the same distance from Lower Marlborough. On the land are a large dwelling house with four rooms on a floor, a very good kitchen, meat and corn house, with stables under it, two orchards of excellent fruit, from which may be made upon an average 2500 gallons of cider of the first quality, a variety of the best kind of cherries, peaches, plums, and pears; 20 or 25 acres of very good meadow may be made at a trifling expence; fine fish, oysters, and crabs, are caught in abundance within a quarter of a mile of the door. The plantation is in good repair, and immediate possession will be given. Two or three years credit will be allowed the purchaser as may be agreed upon, for the greatest part of the purchase money, upon his giving bond on interest with approved security. An indisputable title will be given.

2 WALTER HANSON HARRISON.

Negroes for sale.

Annapolis, October 25, 1784.

To be sold by the subscriber, at his plantation near this city, on Thursday the 25th of November, if fair, if not the first fair day.

A NUMBER of very valuable negroes, consisting of men, women and children; among whom are, a very excellent blacksmith, a rough carpenter, a very good pilot for this bay, and a very good tailor; several boys and girls fit to wait on table, or take care of children, and some very good spinner; most of the women have been used to house work, and can cook a plain dinner, and wash and iron well. Any kind of liquidated state or officers and soldiers certificates will be taken in payment, by

2 THOMAS RUTLAND.

LANDS for SALE.

Baltimore, September 13, 1784.

To be SOLD, by PUBLIC VENDOR, at Mr. Dewitt's coffee house, in Baltimore-town, on Monday the 22d day of November, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

ABOUT 900 acres of that famous tract of land called Phillipsburgh, lying distant from Baltimore-town from half a mile to three miles and a half. Part of this land lies on the banks of Patapsco river and Harris's creek, where there is good navigation. It is, in general, good farming land, well watered, and abounding with timber and firewood. It will be laid off in lots of various sizes, according to their situations, many of which will suit exceedingly well for gentlemen's country-seats, small farms, and gardens.—A plat of the whole will be left at the auction-room, previous to the day of sale.—The terms of sale are, one shilling in the pound of the purchase money to be paid down the next day after the sale. Three years credit will be given for the residue, on giving bond, with two or more approved securities, with legal interest to be paid annually. It is expected, as the above terms are so advantageous to the purchasers, there will be great room for speculation. Any person, or persons, desirous to view the premises, previous to the day of sale, are requested to apply to Mr. Miles Love, living on Gorfach's point, near said town.—attendance will be given, at the time and place of sale, by

5X CLEMENT BROOKE,
JOHN MERRYMAN.

Montgomery county, October 2, 1784.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Thursday the 25th of November next, on the premises,

BETWEEN twelve and fifteen hundred acres of LAND, lying in Montgomery county, about twenty-two miles from George-town and eight miles from the court-house; part of the land is the dwelling plantation of the subscriber, well improved; the other part is tenanted out; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and has on it a sufficient quantity of meadow ground for its support; it will be laid off so as to suit the purchasers. Any kind of liquidated state certificates will be received in payment, and possession given immediately.

W4 4X ALEXANDER CATLETT.

Baltimore, October 12, 1784.

FOR SALE,

SIX thousand acres of very valuable lands, lying on the waters of Chillisquaque, in the Fork of Susquehanna, about ten miles from the town of Sunbury, which are divided into twenty one plantations. The situation of these lands is highly advantageous, being in the midst of the Great Valley, between the two branches of the river, with the great road running across them, and only about three to five miles distance from them to either branch: also, a plantation of two hundred and seventy-six acres on Brightfield's-creek, which empties into Juniata, a few miles above the mouth of that river.

The large settlements now forming on the waters of the Susquehanna, will shortly secure those in the Fork from all danger, in case of future wars with the Indians: and the ease with which all kinds of produce may be carried to market, is a consideration of first importance to the farmer. It is well known, that even in the present state of the river, timber and lumber of all kinds may be rafted down to Chesapeake; and the improvements now carrying on, bid fair to open a regular navigation from all parts of the river to the bay, in a short time. A liberal credit will be given for a considerable part of the purchase.

SAMUEL PURVIANCE.

THE subscribers have for sale, thirty-one thousand acres of patented lands, of prime quality, which lie on Hughes's creek, a principal branch of the Little-Kanhaway, which empties into that river, about thirty miles from its mouth, and up to which there is very good boatage.—These lands were of the earliest locations in that quarter, and selected by a person interested therein: they are laid out to the greatest advantage, being strung along both sides of the creek for ten or twelve miles, commanding the whole front thereof, and an extensive range behind them on both sides: they consist chiefly of river bottoms, and contain a large proportion of meadow ground:—their situation extending up towards Tiger-Valley, is about the same distance from Baltimore as Fort Pitt, consequently convenient for driving all manner of stock to a capital market, and not farther distant than hemp is frequently brought from the back parts of Virginia.

The absolute certainty of titles, and prime quality of these lands, obviate the two greatest hazards of deception that purchasers generally run, and must considerably enhance their value.

Two other tracts of patented lands, on the waters of Rackoon-creek, Washington county, in Pennsylvania, about eighteen miles from Pittsburg, containing three thousand one hundred and seventeen acres of the first quality, with several improvements thereon. These two tracts which formerly belonged to Robert and Thomas Rutheford, Esquires, are well known by that description.

Three other tracts, near the Fork of Youghania, containing about one thousand two hundred and twenty-eight acres of choice lands, with sundry improvements thereon; one of them known as the former dwelling place of Dorsey Pentecost, Esquire. And sundry other tracts of land near to Fort Pitt.

A liberal credit will be given for a considerable part of the purchase. For terms apply to John Cox, or Robert Lettis Hooper, Esquires, at Trenton; to Michael Hillegas, Esquire, at Philadelphia, or to the proprietors at Baltimore.

2 SAMUEL and ROBERT PURVIANCE.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable tract of land lying on Aquia run, in Stafford county, in Virginia, not more than one mile from Aquia warehouse, about six miles from Dumfries, and twelve miles from Fredericksburg, containing six thousand acres; it is well watered and abounding with timber, calculated for planting or farming; on this land are several valuable mill seats, one particularly so. The above will be sold in lots of two or five hundred acres, as may best suit the purchasers; if sold by the whole tract three years credit will be given for one half the purchase, if in small lots only one year's credit will be given for one half; the other being paid at the time of conveyance. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber opposite to Lower Marlborough, in Maryland, or colonel Bailey Washington, near to and adjoining the premises, who will shew the land.

3 WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

October 18, 1784.

ALL persons, having claims against the estate of Richard Boarman, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are desired to send them in properly attested, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment to

2 ANNE BOARMAN, executrix.

THIS is to give notice, that there will be a petition preferred to the next general assembly, to pass an act to re-establish a warehouse at Cedar-point, and also to establish a warehouse on the land of John Lancaster.

I PURPOSE to apply to the next general assembly, for such restoration of, or compensation for, my confiscated property, as they in justice shall think proper.

6X HENRY HARFORD.

Charles county, September 28, 1784.

To be SOLD, on Monday the 8th day of November next, at the subscriber's mill, near Port-Tobacco town, in Charles county, Maryland,

A NUMBER of valuable SLAVES, men, women, and children; also horses, cattle, sheep, and plantation utensils. Five years credit will be given for the purchase money, interest thereon being annually paid.

4 T. STONE.

October 9, 1784.

WE are appointed by Richard Lane, jun. to settle his affairs, and to enable us to pay all just claims against him; he hath given us a power of attorney to sell and dispose of all his real and personal estate:

To be sold, to the highest bidder, at Richard Lane, jun. his dwelling house, near Lyon's-creek, in Anne-Arundel county, on the first Monday in December next, and to continue from day to day until the whole is sold, some valuable lands with improvements thereon, negroes of different ages and sexes, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, &c. &c.

All persons having just claims against Richard Lane, jun. whether on bond, note, mortgage, deed, open account, or whatever kind soever, are requested to exhibit them to one of us, on or before the day of sale, to have them properly adjusted. It is hoped the creditors will give some indulgence; we propose to sell on twelve months credit for any sum exceeding five pounds, to take bonds with proper security on interest from the date. This may be a benefit to the parties concerned, and with the approbation of the creditors will be pursued. The creditors are desired to attend the sale.

THOMAS CONTEE,
JAMES WEEMS, son } attorneys in fact.
of David.

N. B. There is a very good mill seat on one part of the above lands.

3

Annapolis, October 11, 1784.

THE subscriber having just returned to his state, after a seven years service in the American army, finds himself under the disagreeable necessity of applying to the next general assembly, for a law to enable him, in a summary way, to compel payment of the balances due him as sheriff of Cecil county, which office he held at the commencement of the late war, and by which he was prevented from making his collections.

3 JOHN HAMILTON.

Alexandria, October 1, 1784.

To be sold, at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, Maryland, at public vendue, on Tuesday the 9th day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, for specie or good bills of exchange,

THE land whereon the subscriber lived, on Patowmack river, in the county and state aforesaid, containing about 700 acres, 300 of which are wood land, well stocked with rail and other timber; from 80 to 100 acres of it are low meadow ground and marsh, very rich, part of it now in grass; the whole may be put in culture at a small expence, as there is already a proper dam and tide gates fixed; the greatest part of the upland is rich and produces the best tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn; the improvements on it are in good repair, and consist of a large elegant brick dwelling house completely finished, a brick kitchen and dairy, a large stable with a hay-loft, a store-house, warehouse, granary, barns, corn houses, and a variety of other convenient buildings, a large garden and yard paved in apple and peach orchards, and a variety of other fruit trees; it is a beautiful healthy situation, and commands an extensive view up and down the river; it is convenient to a grist mill and three tobacco warehouses; all the variety of fish the river affords are to be had in abundance at this place. The title is indisputable, and possession will be given at Christmas next. The terms are as follow, viz. Two years credit will be given for one half, three years for one fourth, and four years for the remaining fourth of the purchase money, upon giving bond on interest with approved security, and conditioned, that unless the interest is annually paid, the indulgence will be forfeited. A discount will be allowed for ready money.

3 PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

September 3, 1784.

WE intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to pass an act to confirm an addition we have lately laid down to George-town, being part of the four following tracts of land, to wit: The Refurvey on Salop, Conjurers Disappointment, Frog Land, and Discovery.

ROBERT FETER,
CHARLES BEATTY,
JOHN THRELKELD,
WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

Kent county, August 26, 1784.

THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, at the ensuing session, for a law to empower him to open a road from his house, through the woods on the line from his own land to the main road that is, to Cheller-town, to White-Rock-hall ferry, on the line betwixt Mr. James Williams's land and Thomas Veazy's—a short way to the ferry house kept by

7 RICHARD SPENCER.

Prince-George's county, October 1, 1784.
Some very good lands for sale,

and time allowed for payment, if desired.
SEVERAL tracts of rich level lime stone land adjoining to each other, and lying within 2 or 3 miles of that healthy and pleasant place Sheppard's town, in Berkeley county, Virginia, on Patowmack river: the land is full of sumach, locust, black walnut, black oak, poplar, and poplar; lies partly on Opecon, the Swan-ponds, and Vanmeter's marsh; the great road to Winchester and Carolina goes through them; also the roads to the warm springs. The tracts all together contain about 1600 acres, but can conveniently be divided; it is about 75 miles to Alexandria, 25 to Fredericktown; the land is very fine for grass, fine tobacco, hemp, wheat, and corn; several small fields and tenements are cleared upon it ready for cropping. There is a good neighbourhood, and every convenience of grist and saw-mills, iron works, and a ready market for every produce; the land lies in the same rich valley with Conococheague, and is every way equal to the best of it, and must, in a very few years, greatly increase in value.

Also four small tracts of good land, containing together between 7 or 800 acres, lying near the town of Bath, at the warm springs in Virginia, partly on the Cape-Capon river, capable of great improvement by saw and grist mills, and plenty of fine oak and large pine timber, meadow, and arable and tobacco grounds. The lands lie near and bordering on Patowmack river, and from their situation and soil must every year grow more valuable.

Also several tracts of land lying near Bennet's-creek, Bush-creek, and Seneca, in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing all together about 1600 to 2000 acres; they lie about 30 miles from George-town and Bladenburg, 10 from Frederick, about 40 from Baltimore; the soil makes the finest yellow tobacco, and there is a very great and good range for stock of all kinds.

The very great distress and troubles our country has been engaged in for the last nine years, I have felt most severely, as well as others, and therefore I have not harassed by law-suits those indebted to me; but as we now enjoy the blessings of peace, a free trade, and a good crop, I earnestly request all those any way indebted to me, to contrive me as speedy and as liberal payments as possible, that I may be enabled the more readily to perfect my own engagements.

2 ^{W 4} STEPHEN WEST.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near the Head of South river, in Anne Arundel county, on the second day of April, 1784. a negro woman, named LUCY, 27 years of age, slender made, and supposed to be about five feet 3 or 4 inches high; she has a remarkable slender hand and foot, has a brazen look, and is a little inclined to a yellow complexion; some of her upper jaw teeth are rotten and partly gone, but her upper fore teeth stand good and far apart; had, on when she went away, a white country cloth short gown and petticoat, an old osnabrig shift, negro shoes, and white stockings; she took with her two other petticoats, one white linen the other cotton and linen, one old osnabrig shift, two yards of new holland, some few yards of country cloth made with yarn and tow, and one pair of cotton stockings partly knit. Whoever takes up the said negro woman, and secures her so that her master may get her again, shall receive, if taken within ten miles of home, four dollars, if twenty miles six dollars, if further than twenty miles and within the state eight dollars; as it is supposed she is gone across the Bay, or to Baltimore, any person who secures her, either in Baltimore county, or on the eastern shore, or out of the state, and gives notice to her master so as he may get her again, shall receive twenty dollars reward.

2 BALDWIN LUSBY.

N. B. She tells people where she has been since she ran away, that she is free, and was set free by one of the Hopkins's; as they had set many free, perhaps she may change her name and her cloaths, and pass for a freed woman; some she tells that she was set free by the methodists.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT four hundred acres of LAND, being a part of that well known tract called Whitehall, lying on the head of South river, in Anne Arundel county, within four miles of navigable water and several fine mills, and ten from Annapolis. The soil is remarkable for fine tobacco, corn, and small grain of every kind, with a great sufficiency of wood and timber. The improvements are, several negro quarters, two good tobacco houses, corn house, and an apple orchard; the purchaser will be allowed to put a crop of small grain in this fall. For terms apply to

JOHN PLUMMER.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Talbot court-house intend petitioning the next assembly, in order to have the same laid out into a town, and have it incorporated.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Prince George's county, Sept. 8, 1784.
RAN away on the 2d of this instant from the subscriber, living three miles from Bladenburg, on the road leading to George-town, a negro fellow named JAMES, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, a young lusty fellow; had on when he went away, a striped country cloth jacket, an old cotton shirt, old light coloured wool hat, and a pair of old trousers; it is likely he may call himself Butler if he goes to any strange place, as he is a little a-kin to that family; he has a good coat of wool upon his head, the top of his head is cut short, and all the other part of the wool is left pretty long, turned up before in the fashion. Whoever takes up the said fellow and brings him home to me, shall receive the above reward and travelling charges paid by the subscriber. If not convenient to bring him home, secure him in some goal as I may get him.

GARRARD BOARMAN.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

July 20 1784.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber's plantation near Queen-Anne, Prince-George's county, on Friday night the 9th instant, a dark bay HORSE, about fourteen hands and a half high, has the appearance of a good work horse, is close and well made, draws well in the carriage, the hair of his breast is darkened with work, carries his head low, his ears hang a little; he was shod all fours when he left home, and, I think, had some brand but I do not recollect what it was. Whoever secures him so as he may be had again, shall have the above reward, paid by

2 ^{W 3} THOMAS BOYD.

THE executors of the rev. Mr. Isaac Campbell, late of Charles county, deceased, beg leave to inform the public, and those gentlemen in particular, who before his decease, became subscribers for the publication of the first volume of his work entitled, "An Enquiry into the Origin, Foundation, Nature, and End of Civil Government," that it is their intention to comply fully with the proposals made with respect to the publication thereof, by the said rev. Isaac Campbell before his decease.

The aforesaid work having engrossed the attention of the rev. Mr. Campbell from the time of the commencement of the late war till his decease, (the principles whereof first suggested to him the subject of his enquiry); his extensive usefulness and success both in his public teaching as a clergyman and as the head of a justly celebrated school for many years; together with the well known philanthropy and patriotism of his sentiments, and the anxiety he ever expressed for the publication of the present work, which he seemed to consider as a legacy he was in duty bound as a christian, and lover of mankind, to give the world; afford a preface of the general usefulness and interesting nature of the work in question. The first volume will be immediately put into the press agreeable to the terms of the advertisement published by the rev. Mr. Campbell himself.

N. B. Subscriptions are still open in the hands of sundry gentlemen for those who may chuse to encourage the publication, there not being as yet a sufficient subscription to exonerate the executors from the expence of publication. All gentlemen who have subscriptions in their hands are requested to return them by the first of January, either to Dr. William Brown, at Alexandria, Dr. Gustavus R. Brown, at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, or to William Campbell, at the city of Annapolis.

Subscriptions are taken in by the printers hereof.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the general assembly, at the ensuing session, to pass a law, to take the collection of the tax out of the hands of Simon Nicholls, late collector of the tax for Montgomery county, and to appoint another in his stead.

3 ALEXANDER CATLETT.

THE visitors of Talbot county school, having in virtue of an act of assembly, passed at November session seventeen hundred and eighty-two, disposed of the land belonging to the said school, and paid all such claims as have hitherto been made against said school; and being about to engrave and consolidate the residue of the money arising from the sale of the said land, with the funds and estate of Washington college; do hereby give notice of their intention, and request all persons having claims against the said school, to bring them in properly authenticated, on or before the first day of January next, to the subscriber, after which time the visitors will have no money in their hands belonging to said school.

2 Per order of the visitors,
HOWES GOLDSBOROUGH, register.

APPLICATION will be made to the next general assembly, on behalf of the heirs of the late Sir Robert Eden, for restitution of property, or compensation for the same.

September 10, 1784.
THE warehouses at Cedar-point, in Charles county, having been destroyed by the British privateers during the war, I intend to petition the next general assembly for a law, authorising me to rebuild warehouses at the place where the old ones stood.

JOHN C. JONES.

Annapolis, August 20, 1784.

WHEREAS sundry persons have encroached on the streets, and others have taken possession and obtained patents for land laid out for a ship-yard and public landing, and are now selling and disposing of part of said land: And whereas the persons about to purchase the same may be unacquainted with the situation and claim of the public to the said land: Notice is hereby given, that the corporation, on behalf of the public, claim the said ship-yard and public landing, and that they are determined to prosecute their right: They therefore give this public notice, that any person or persons purchasing the same may not plead ignorance.

Signed by order,
9X ALLEN QUINN, jun, clk.

VACHEL STEVENS,

At his Store, in South-east-street, has just imported, in the ship Nonfuch, captain Caulfield, from London.

AGENTEEL assortment of fine goods, consisting of a variety of silks, satins, mullins, cambricks, hummers, gauzes, kentings, ditto handkerchiefs with borders, cambrick pocket ditto with coloured ditto, durants, mens and womens silk, head and cotton hose, ditto thread gloves, ditto silk, and kid ditto; ladies stuff and embroidered satin shoes, mens and boys leather ditto, childrens morocco ditto, Greenough's tincture for the teeth, brushes for ditto; also a genteel assortment of made up millinery, consisting of ladies dress and undress caps, hats, and bonnets; dress aprons and sleeves; full dress and undress handkerchiefs; buffons, gentlemen's neckclothes, Italian flowers, and ostrich feathers of all colours; with a variety of other articles. Commissions from the country will be punctually answered.

3X

JUST IMPORTED,

In the NONSUCH, captain CAULFIELD, from London, and to be SOLD by the subscriber, at his Store,

ALARGE and general assortment of fine and superfine broad clothes; coarse woollens of all kinds; linens, sheetings, hosiery, iron mongery; blankets of all kinds; rugs, 7, 8 and 9 quarters wide; cloths for bed; chintzes; damask and daper table-cloths, from 6 to 12 quarters wide; huckabacks, from towelling to 12 quarters wide; damask napkins; cambricks; handkerchiefs of all kinds; saddlery, a complete assortment; nationery; gloves, mens and womens, complete assortment; snuffs, Welton's, Str.burgh and rappee; snuffbags; shot of all kinds; sewing and seam twine; gun powder; paints; saltpetre; allum; fig and powdered blue; indigo; gilt trucks for tea; mahogany oval dressing-glasses; with sundry other articles, to be had of

3X

JAMES RINGGOLD.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Warfield, living on the Head of Severn, taken up as a stray, a dark iron-gray gelding, about 13 hands and a half high, no perceivable brand, has been much galled with the collar, a small blaze in his face, the end of his tail white, trots and gallops, and is about seven years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, September 21, 1784.

S T O L E N,

ASILVER table spoon and a sauce ladle; a nag's head is engraved on each of their handles, and they are stamped with the London hall-mark, and the letters T. N. Silvermiths or others to whom they may be offered for sale are requested to stop them and the party, and on giving notice to the subscriber, so that he may recover them, shall receive a reward of eight dollars, paid by

5X

THOMAS RUTLAND.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next general assembly, for a law to confirm my title to a tract or parcel of land called Hazard enlarged, lying in Harford county, and conveyed to me by Jacob Rogers and Mary his wife, which said conveyance is defective for want of an acknowledgment by the said Mary agreeable to the act of assembly.

6 AMOS GARRETT.

Just imported, and to be SOLD at the Post-office,

FISHING SEANS, and elegant SPRING CLOCKS, in mahogany, black ornamental, and japan'd cases.

5X