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(XLHd YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2108.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JUNE 7, 1787.

L O N D O N, March 6.

LETTERS from Mogadore, of a recent date, give a brilliant account of the favourable reception which Thomas Barclay, Esq; the American envoy to the emperor of Morocco, has met with from that monarch. His excellency's purpose is to conclude a treaty of amity between his African majesty and the infant states of America. Strongly recommended by the kings of France and Spain.

A correspondent says, that the spring mentioned to have lately been discovered in Virginia, which takes fire by snapping powder over it in the pan of a pistol, is not the only one which has been discovered to possess so very remarkable a property.—At Tremoulac, in France, is a rivulet which is inflammable, and may be easily set on fire. This discovery was made by a poacher who went to steal craw-fish, with a torch made of twisted straw, the better to find the holes they lay in. Whilst he walked on a level bed of gravel, the surface of the water never caught fire, but when he came to any uneven part, or where there were holes, he was much surprised to see the water inflamed even so much as to set his shirt on fire.

Abbe d'Alme repeated the experiment several times, and he always found it to succeed. He thought it so curious a phenomenon that he communicated it to the Paris academy in 1741, and they looked upon it as worthy an insertion in their memoirs of that year.

Extract of a letter from Dunkirk, February 26.

"The bastion, and the fortifications of this port, have lately been reviewed, by the commissaries appointed by the French court, who have been some time covered by that secrecy, which distinguishes the political conduct of the French administrations. Nevertheless, some of the commanders of the smuggling vessels from England, have discovered the intention, and one of them in particular, has a very accurate account of all the proceedings; which he intends to communicate to the British ministry.

A letter from Leghorn has the following article: I am happy to inform you, that the largest of the galleys belonging to the dey of Algiers, which has a long time infested these seas, and was so daring as to cruise close to the mouth of our harbour, is at length taken after a severe contest, by a Maltese man of war, and is brought in here; the slaughter on both sides is great, and the hulls of both vessels are much shattered; the captain of the Maltese and most of his officers are wounded; the Algerine captain and the two next officers in command were killed or wounded; there is on board the galley a valuable cargo, of which they had plundered ships of different nations, and a large sum of Portuguese money.

April 5. A person of the name of Leotier de l'ile, has lately invented a method of manufacturing paper from the bark of trees, and from other parts of vegetables. This sort of paper is particularly well suited for the hangings of rooms. It comes cheaper than that made of rags, and will bear to be figured very well. Besides this, the same artist has been able to make a finer sort of paper from the same materials. Some produced from the plant called mallow has borne the impression of letters. Specimens of printing upon this vegetable have been published in a small volume in 12 mo. The royal academy of sciences here appointed a committee to examine into the invention, who have published a favourable report of it.

Extract of a letter from Ostend, March 29.

"A new colony is going to be planted in the island of Naasse, which was lately ceded to his imperial majesty by the states general. Its vicinity to the canals, and the many little ports with which it abounds, make it peculiarly pointed out for fishermen, many of whom are going thither with their families; the government exempting them from all taxes whatever for 7 years, in order that it may the sooner be made populous."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, March 23.

"The states of Holland, who last Wednesday opened their usual assembly, deliberated on the tumult which took place and still continues at Hoorn, in North Holland. The frenzy of the people in that city has carried them to the last extremities, and the sovereign authority is absolutely forgotten there. The troops sent there by their noble and great mightinesses to restore order, found the gates shut; they have been threatened with violence and been obliged to fall back to Alkmaar, until the states shall have decided what is proper to be done. This event would have decided the question at once in favour of the prince, if it could have been propagated from town to town, as was intended;

but on the contrary, the majority of the cities of the province expressed the greatest resentment and an indignation too active to stop there, respecting what had passed. The Brille and Hoorn, by throwing off the mask and bidding defiance in some measure to all the members of the sovereign assembly, are not strong enough by themselves to avoid the rigorous researches that have been ordered to be made. Exemplary executions are expected; but what is most embarrassing is to trace up these disorders to their source. The persons who set to work the subaltern agents of those kinds of scenes, are hidden behind the curtain, or too powerful for the laws, which will be only dashed to pieces against them. Nevertheless, as the present is in reality the true critical moment, the states must either triumph now, or the prince must carry the day; consequently the former are obliged to employ all the remains of their authority. Thus we find ourselves at the eve of seeing scenes of blood on one part and the other."

A Parisian, who was in London when the prince of Wales retired, willing to turn the incident to his own advantage, laid out his whole fortune, consisting of 100 guineas, in the purchase of cloaths at sale-shops, which he conveyed to Paris, where he gave public notice, that the prince having been obliged to sell the greatest part of his wardrobe, he had bought it, and offered it to sale to his countrymen. The bait was greedily swallowed, and he disposed of his whole stock, in a very short time, at a profit of 300 per cent.

By letters from Constantinople, dated the 3d of November, we learn, that on that day the cannon at the gates of the Seraglio were fired, to announce the melancholy news of the death of the beloved sultan and sovereign Abdul Hamid, sincerely regretted by the whole empire, for the care and regard he had to his subjects in general, and for the mildness with which his reign has been distinguished. His highness never enjoyed a good state of health, owing to a violent disorder in his stomach, which often attacked him. He has left behind him 1200 favourites whom he particularly distinguished, exclusive of the sultanas and the prince Selim, who is presumptive heir to the throne.

A letter from an English gentleman at Madeira has the following article:—The captain of an American vessel, who is arrived here from Boston, has given us the most pleasing piece of intelligence we have had for some years. He says, that he was chased by two large Algerine gallees for some time; that they fired several shots at him to bring him to; that he certainly should have been taken, had they not met with the following accident:—Being eager to seize their prey, they crowded all the sail they could, and also made use of their oars; when, in their hurry, they run upon a rock, and soon went to pieces, and both crews were drowned. These two gallees had taken up their station off here, to intercept all vessels that were bound thither. This piece of intelligence gave great joy to all ranks of people. Several of their bodies have been thrown on shore, which were buried in the sands, after being stripped of their ornaments.

The dey of Algiers had declared to the consul of Denmark, that as ships belonging to powers at war with that regency navigate under Danish colours and Danish passports, he has resolved henceforward to take and seize all Hamburg, Danish, and Lubeck, and other ships whatever, that shall be found under Danish colours, and that they shall be declared legal prizes, and that this notice be understood by the said consulence for ever.

C H E S T E R, (England) February 27.

The following awful and striking circumstance happened lately in the county of Hertford: About three weeks since a man waited upon a magistrate in the vicinity of Hitchin, and informed him, that upon the preceding Tuesday evening, he was stopped by a young gentleman of Hitchin, who knocked him down and searched his pockets, but not finding any thing therein, suffered him to depart. The magistrate, astonished at this piece of intelligence, dispatched a messenger to the young gentleman, ordered him to appear immediately before him, and answer to the complaint lodged against him. The youth instantly obeyed the summons, accompanied by his guardian and intimate friend. Upon their arrival at the seat of justice, the accused and the accuser were confronted, when the magistrate hinted to the man, he was fearful he had made the charge with no other view than of extorting a sum of money from the young gentleman, and bid him, if that was the case, to take care how he proceeded in the business, cautioning him, in the most earnest and pathetic manner, to beware of the dreadful train of de-

structive consequences attending perjury; but all his arguments were vain, for he was too old a disciple in the school of vice, to be diverted from his purpose, by any advice that could be given him; he insisted upon making oath to what he had advanced, which at last was administered unto him, and the business was fully entered upon, when the young gentleman's innocence was manifestly proved, he having, by the most incontrovertible evidence clearly established an alibi. Upon this, the magistrate dismissed the parties, having first obtained a promise from the young gentleman's guardians, that they would indict the man for perjury at the next assizes for the county. The infamous wretch finding his infernal intention thus frustrated, returned home much chagrined, and meeting soon afterwards with one of his neighbours, he declared to him, that he had not sworn to any thing but facts, and called God to witness the same, in the most solemn manner, and wished, if it was not as he had asserted, that his jaws might be locked, and that his flesh might rot upon his bones, when—terrible to relate!—(Listen, ye sons of impiety, while the horrid tale is told; ye who affect to doubt the existence of a Supreme Being, and scoff at his judgments)—his jaws were instantly arrested, the use of speech denied him for ever, and after lingering near a fortnight in great agonies, he expired, his flesh literally rotting upon his bones.

D U B L I N, March 22.

The quantity not the value of the manufactured goods shipped for America, so much exceeds our importation of goods from that part of the world as to give us decided advantage in our trade with the United States, to a great amount; the balance of which can only be paid in bullion; how necessary then would a mint be to the merchants of Ireland for the disposal of this bullion, instead of being under the necessity of sending it to England, at the manifest loss of insurance, commission, &c.

Mr. M'Nimine, principal of the marine school, has constructed a vessel which can be worked upon land, and by which a boy will know how to navigate a ship as well as if he had been at sea. The model of this and the method of working it, has been much approved of by the Dublin society, the members of the marine society, and by many naval commanders; as by this ingenious contrivance a boy may be an experienced navigator without ever being on board a ship; indeed, a scholar of M'Nimine's shall be able to give instructions to many veteran masters of merchant-men, some of whom know as much about "boxing the compass," as a certain learned prelate did of the dispositions of the two great bodies of dissenters—the Presbyterians of the North and the Roman Catholics of the South.

K I N G S T O N, (Jamaica) April 7.

Extract of a letter from New-Providence, dated March 15.

"There is now no doubt of this being immediately established a free port, upon a liberal and extended plan, for the admission of vessels of any size and description, with every species of produce from all countries, to sell or barter at this market. It is said, that almost the only restrictions will be, a prohibition of foreigners from settling in any of these islands, unless naturalized; that no manufactured goods other than those of Great Britain, Ireland, or India, will be admitted; and that they must be imported in British vessels belonging to British subjects, from Britain or Ireland.

The French are so very rigid with their new allies the Americans, that they exact a tax from their vessels for only coming to anchor off any of their harbours. An American brig having anchored off Aux Cayes a few weeks ago, sent her boat on shore for intelligence, and was obliged 'ere she was suffered to depart, to deposit seventy-four dollars by way of port fees.

At the French West-India islands, the American vessels, as soon as they enter, are considered as prizes; the cargoes which they are allowed to carry, being so insignificant as not to pay more than port charges. The other contingencies are generally defrayed by the sale of the vessel.

A most extraordinary lusus naturæ was produced on Saturday last, in this town.—It was a chicken hatched in the yard of Isaac Feurtado, Esq; (which existed only a few minutes after it was liberated from the shell,) with a double body, four wings, four legs, and two vents—all formed in the most complete and perfect manner. Mr. Feurtado, employed a gentleman of the faculty to take out the viscera and entrails of this prodigy; who discovered a double heart, &c. &c. It is now preserved in spirits, and is in the possession of Mr. Feurtado, who means to present it to the royal society.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Auditor's office, January 23, 1787.

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

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

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

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

C. RICHMOND, auditor-general.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

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



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

20

WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

TO BE SOLD,

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

May 7, 1787.



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

2

Piscataway, May 3, 1787.

LAND FOR SALE.

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

3X

ELIZABETH WHEELER, CHARITY WHEELER, BENEDICT EDELEN.

S C H E M E

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B O O K L O T T E R Y.

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

172 prizes. 1000 do.

500 tickets at a dol. each 1000 do.

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

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

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

STEPHEN CLARK.

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

Annapolis, May 12, 1787.

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

WHEREAS the honourable the general assembly of Maryland did, on the 11th inst. of 1786, an act granting and well using to the subscriber, his heirs and assigns, the exclusive right of making and selling (for the term of fourteen years) certain machines of his invention for the lessening of the manual attendance of merchant and grist-mills this is to inform all who may be inclined to have the erected in their mill, that they are very simple and cheap, and not subject to go out of repair, and their utility such that they, if well applied, will perform a least one half of the ordinary attendance of said mills; and in his opinion they will save from waste more than will pay the whole expence of erecting and keeping them in repair; added to his demand by virtue of said act therefore they may well be estimated to at least fifty pounds per annum saving to those who use them. These desirous of having them are desired to send letters, post paid, directed to the subscriber, William Evans, Delaware state, that such measures may be adopted as speedily to serve them, by

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3X OLIVER EVANS.

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.

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

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, a minister of William Hyde.

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

12

W. G.

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

CINCINNATUS,

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

JOHN SMITH BROOKES.

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(XLIII YEAR.)

THE

(No. 2108.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7, 1787.

LONDON, March 6.

LETTERS from Mogadore, of a recent date, give a brilliant account of the favourable reception which Thomas Barclay, Esq; the American envoy to the emperor of Morocco, has met with from that monarch. His excellency's purpose is to conclude a treaty of amity between his African majesty and the infant states of America. Strongly recommended by the kings of France and Spain.

A correspondent says, that the spring mentioned to have lately been discovered in Virginia, which takes fire by snapping powder over it in the pan of a pistol, is not the only one which has been discovered to possess so very remarkable a property.—At Tremoulac, in France, is a rivulet which is inflammable, and may be easily set on fire. This discovery was made by a poacher who went to steal craw-fish, with a torch made of twisted straw, the better to find the holes they lay in. Whilst he walked on a level bed of gravel, the surface of the water never caught fire, but when he came to any uneven part, or where there were holes, he was much surprised to see the water inflamed even so much as to set his shirt on fire.

Abbe d'Alme repeated the experiment several times, and he always found it to succeed. He thought it so curious a phenomenon that he communicated it to the Paris academy in 1741, and they looked upon it as worthy an insertion in their memoirs of that year.

Extra of a letter from Dunkirk, February 26.

"The bastion, and the fortifications of this port, have lately been reviewed, by the commissaries appointed by the French court, who have been some time covered by that secrecy, which distinguishes the political conduct of the French administrations. Nevertheless, some of the commanders of the smuggling vessels from England, have discovered the intention, and one of them in particular, has a very accurate account of all the proceedings; which he intends to communicate to the British ministry.

A letter from Leghorn has the following article: I am happy to inform you, that the largest of the galleys belonging to the dey of Algiers, which has a long time infested these seas, and was so daring as to cruise close to the mouth of our harbour, is at length taken after a severe contest, by a Maltese man of war, and is brought in here; the slaughter on both sides is great, and the hulls of both vessels are much shattered; the captain of the Maltese and most of his officers are wounded; the Algerine captain and the two next officers in command were killed or wounded; there is on board the galley a valuable cargo, of which they had plundered ships of different nations, and a large sum of Portugal money.

April 5. A person of the name of Leorier de l'Isle, has lately invented a method of manufacturing paper from the bark of trees, and from other parts of vegetables. This sort of paper is particularly well suited for the hangings of rooms. It comes cheaper than that made of rags, and will bear to be figured very well. Besides this, the same artist has been able to make a finer sort of paper from the same materials. Some produced from the plant called mallow has borne the impression of letters. Specimens of printing upon this vegetable have been published in a small volume in 12 mo. The royal academy of sciences here appointed a committee to examine into the invention, who have published a favourable report of it.

Extra of a letter from Ostend, March 29.

"A new colony is going to be planted in the island of Naafse, which was lately ceded to his imperial majesty by the states general. Its vicinity to the canals, and the many little ports with which it abounds, make it peculiarly pointed out for fishermen, many of whom are going thither with their families; the government exempting them from all taxes whatever for 7 years, in order that it may the sooner be made populous."

Extra of a letter from the Hague, March 23.

"The states of Holland, who last Wednesday opened their usual assembly, deliberated on the tumult which took place and still continues at Hoorn, in North Holland. The frenzy of the people in that city has carried them to the last extremities, and the sovereign authority is absolutely forgotten there. The troops sent there by their noble and great magnificence to restore order, found the gates shut; they have been threatened with violence and been obliged to fall back to Alkmaar, until the states shall have decided what is proper to be done. This event would have decided the question at once in favour of the prince, if it could have been propagated from town to town, as was intended;

but on the contrary, the majority of the cities of the province expressed the greatest resentment and an indignation too active to stop there, respecting what had passed. The Brille and Hoorn, by throwing off the mask and bidding defiance in some measure to all the members of the sovereign assembly, are not strong enough by themselves to avoid the rigorous researches that have been ordered to be made. Exemplary executions are expected; but what is most embarrassing is to trace up these disorders to their source. The persons who set to work the subaltern agents of those kinds of scenes, are hidden behind the curtain, or too powerful for the laws, which will be only dashed to pieces against them. Nevertheless, as the present is in reality the true critical moment, the states must either triumph now, or the prince must carry the day; consequently the former are obliged to employ all the remains of their authority. Thus we find ourselves at the eye of seeing scenes of blood on one part and the other."

A Parisian, who was in London when the prince of Wales retired, willing to turn the incident to his own advantage, laid out his whole fortune, consisting of 100 guinea, in the purchase of cloaths at sale-shops, which he conveyed to Paris, where he gave public notice, that the prince having been obliged to sell the greatest part of his wardrobe, he had bought it, and offered it to sale to his countrymen. The bait was greedily swallowed, and he disposed of his whole stock, in a very short time, at a profit of 300 per cent.

By letters from Constantinople, dated the 3d of November, we learn, that on that day the cannon at the gates of the Seraglio were fired, to announce the melancholy news of the death of the beloved sultan and sovereign Abdul Hamid, sincerely regretted by the whole empire, for the care and regard he had to his subjects in general, and for the mildness with which his reign has been distinguished. His highness never enjoyed a good state of health, owing to a violent disorder in his stomach, which often attacked him. He has left behind him 1200 favourites whom he particularly distinguished, exclusive of the sultanas and the prince Selim, who is presumptive heir to the throne.

A letter from an English gentleman at Madeira has the following article:—The captain of an American vessel, who is arrived here from Boston, has given us the most pleasing piece of intelligence we have had for some years. He says, that he was chased by two large Algerine gallees for some time; that they fired several shots at him to bring him to; that he certainly should have been taken, had they not met with the following accident:—Being eager to seize their prey, they crowded all the sail they could, and also made use of their oars; when, in their hurry, they run upon a rock, and soon went to pieces, and both crews were drowned. These two gallees had taken up their station off here, to intercept all vessels that were bound hither. This piece of intelligence gave great joy to all ranks of people. Several of their bodies have been thrown on shore, which were buried in the sands, after being stripped of their ornaments.

The dey of Algiers had declared to the consul of Denmark, that as ships belonging to powers at war with that regency navigate under Danish colours and Danish passports, he has resolved henceforward to take and seize all Hamburg, Danish, and Lubeck, and other ships whatever, that shall be found under Danish colours, and that they shall be declared legal prizes, and that this notice be understood by the said consul once for ever.

CHESTER, (England) February 27.

The following awful and striking circumstance happened lately in the county of Hertford: About three weeks since a man waited upon a magistrate in the vicinity of Hitchen, and informed him, that upon the preceding Tuesday evening, he was stopped by a young gentleman of Hitchen, who knocked him down and searched his pockets, but not finding any thing therein, suffered him to depart. The magistrate, astonished at this piece of intelligence, dispatched a messenger to the young gentleman, ordered him to appear immediately before him, and answer to the complaint lodged against him. The youth instantly obeyed the summons, accompanied by his guardian and intimate friend. Upon their arrival at the seat of justice, the accused and the accuser were confronted, when the magistrate hinted to the man, he was fearful he had made the charge with no other view than of extorting a sum of money from the young gentleman, and bid him, if that was the case, to take care how he proceeded in the business, cautioning him, in the most earnest and pathetic manner, to beware of the dreadful train of de-

structive consequences attending perjury; but all his arguments were vain, for he was too old a disciple in the school of vice, to be diverted from his purpose, by any advice that could be given him; he insisted upon making oath to what he had advanced, which at last was administered unto him, and the business was fully entered upon, when the young gentleman's innocence was manifestly proved, he having, by the most incontrovertible evidence clearly established an alibi. Upon this, the magistrate dismissed the parties, having first obtained a promise from the young gentleman's guardians, that they would indict the man for perjury at the next assizes for the county. The infamous wretch finding his infernal intention thus frustrated, returned home much chagrined, and meeting soon afterwards with one of his neighbours, he declared to him, that he had not sworn to any thing but facts, and called God to witness the same, in the most solemn manner, and wished, if it was not as he had asserted, that his jaws might be locked, and that his flesh might rot upon his bones, when—terrible to relate!—(Listen, ye sons of impiety, while the horrid tale is told; ye who affect to doubt the existence of a Supreme Being, and scoff at his judgments)—his jaws were instantly arrested, the use of speech denied him for ever, and after lingering near a fortnight in great agonies, he expired, his flesh literally rotting upon his bones.

DUBLIN, March 22.

The quantity not the value of the manufactured goods shipped for America, so much exceeds our importation of goods from that part of the world as to give us decided advantage in our trade with the United States, to a great amount; the balance of which can only be paid in bullion; how necessary then would a mint be to the merchants of Ireland for the disposal of this bullion, instead of being under the necessity of sending it to England, at the manifest loss of insurance, commission, &c.

Mr. McNamie, principal of the marine school, has constructed a vessel which can be worked upon land, and by which a boy will know how to navigate a ship as well as if he had been at sea. The model of this and the method of working it, has been much approved of by the Dublin society, the members of the marine society, and by many naval commanders; as by this ingenious contrivance a boy may be an experienced navigator without ever being on board a ship; indeed, a scholar of M. Namine's shall be able to give instructions to many veteran masters of merchant-men, some of whom know as much about "boxing the compass," as a certain learned prelate did of the dispositions of the two great bodies of dissenters—the Presbyterians of the North and the Roman Catholics of the South.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) April 7.

Extra of a letter from New-Providance, dated March 15.

"There is now no doubt of this being immediately established a free port, upon a liberal and extended plan, for the admission of vessels of any size and description, with every species of produce from all countries, to sell or barter at this market. It is said, that almost the only restrictions will be, a prohibition of foreigners from settling in any of these islands, unless naturalized; that no manufactured goods other than those of Great Britain, Ireland, or India, will be admitted; and that they must be imported in British vessels belonging to British subjects, from Britain or Ireland.

The French are so very rigid with their new allies the Americans, that they exact a tax from their vessels for only coming to anchor off any of their harbours. An American brig having anchored off Aux Cayes a few weeks ago, sent her boat on shore for intelligence, and was obliged ere she was suffered to depart, to deposit seventy-four dollars by way of port fees.

At the French West-India islands, the American vessels, as soon as they enter, are considered as prizes; the cargoes which they are allowed to carry, being so insignificant as not to pay more than port charges. The other contingencies are generally defrayed by the sale of the vessel.

A most extraordinary lusus naturæ was produced on Saturday last, in this town.—It was a chicken hatched in the yard of Isaac Feurtado, Esq; (which existed only a few minutes after it was liberated from the shell) with a double body, four wings, four legs, and two vents—all formed in the most complete and perfect manner. Mr. Feurtado, employed a gentleman of the faculty to take out the viscera and entrails of this prodigy; who discovered a double heart, &c &c. It is now preserved in spirits, and is in the possession of Mr. Feurtado, who means to present it to the royal society.

B O S T O N, May 18.

On Monday evening an express arrived in town from the county of Berkshire, with letters for his excellency the governor, and the hon. general Lincoln, from several gentlemen of distinction in that county, which, we are informed, contain accounts of the rebels to the amount of 7 or 800, being collected in the state of Vermont, in the vicinity of this commonwealth; and that it was given out by them, that they intended, in the course of the present week, to make incursions into several parts of this state, and to kill, plunder, burn and destroy, whatever comes in their way:—That Shays, Day, Parsons, &c. had been seen at Crown-Point, on their way to join them: That the town of Sharon in Connecticut had turned out a company of men, properly officered for the purpose of assisting the rebels;—and that the militia in Berkshire county had orders to hold themselves in readiness to oppose the inroads of these daring and insatuated men.

Yesterday the honourable major-general Lincoln left this town on his way to the western counties.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Springfield, dated May 15.

"Our friends in this county do not relish the pardons granted to the traitors who were lately sentenced to the halter by the supreme court. I last week saw one of those miscreants, who notwithstanding this act of grace in his favour, is as inveterate an insurgent as ever, and would willingly sacrifice the men who have given him his life—he has had the audacity publicly to say, that if government dared to have hung him, he was sure they would, and that he had nothing to thank them for. This indeed is the language of many of the rebels, who, since the movements of their brethren in iniquity in Vermont, grow more saucy than ever. I hope however the events of the 24th instant will convince them that vigour, energy and consistency, are characteristic of the present supreme executive—and that as they have the power so they have the will, to crush a daring insurrection, by the example of a number of its fomenters.

"A gentleman from the northward informs me, that some of the rebel leaders in Vermont are enlisting men for the service of the king of England; they are to serve three months, are promised 18s. bounty, and 40s. per month. He actually saw several enlisting papers, with a number of names on each. This may be depended on."

PROVIDENCE, May 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman employed in the surveying department in the western country, Fort-Pitt, April 19 1787.

"There is a number of Indians in this town, who appear friendly, and we have no accounts of any hostilities having been committed by the Indians this spring; so that we do not apprehend any great danger in surveying.

"I have kept an account of the flat-bottomed boats that I have seen pass down the river, bound to Kentucky, since the first of March, and have got down upwards of fifty, some of them had three or four families on board, and fifteen or twenty children."

LITCHFIELD, (Connecticut) May 21.

Last Thursday evening arrived in this town from Hartford, colonel Samuel Canfield, and Uriah Tracy Esquire, with orders from the general assembly to repair to the town of Sharon, and put a stop to the insurrections that appeared to be raising in that town. The same evening they set off, accompanied by the sheriff and one of his deputies, and arrived at Sharon about day-break; and soon arrested five persons, who were supposed to be the principal actors and abettors in the insurrection, viz. Dr. John Hurlbut, Dr. Jonah Barnes, William Mitchell, (who was said to act as their captain) Hezekiah Frisbie, and John Lord; all of whom (excepting Barnes who was permitted to remain on account of illness) were conducted to, and safely lodged in, our goal, on Saturday last, in order for examination.—It is hoped this early and spirited exertion of our assembly, will prevent any further disturbance in that town. Much praise is due to the gentlemen employed on this occasion, for their prudence, humanity, and judicious proceedings.

NEW-YORK, May 23.

Since our last have arrived several European vessels, by which we have received advices to the 6th ultimo, of which the following is an ABSTRACT, viz.—That in several of the cities and villages of the province of Holland, people are extremely busy in procuring signatures to memorials to be presented to the states for engaging the nobles and great powers to attend to the requisitions of the citizens of Huesden; one of these papers is signed by 2000 inhabitants of Amsterdam.—That, according to public rumour, Hoorn continues in the utmost agitation.—That the greatest ferment prevails in Zealand, the states of which province lately resolved, to investigate the cause of the civil dissensions that now so unhappily prevail.—That the elector of Hanover, who lately repeated his demand for 180,000 rials from the comte of Schaumburg, was on the point of taking possession of the town of Hagenburg, and two regiments, destined for this service, were actually on their march, when the landgrave of Hesse paid the debt, and the Hanoverian troops returned in consequence.—That it is said, if the differences

which subsisted between the states of Amersfort and Utrecht, are not soon accommodated, the towns of Utrecht and Moutfort will unite and incorporate themselves with the province of Holland.—That M. d'Expilly has experienced the most contemptuous treatment from the dey of Algiers, who will neither see nor hear him, and will not so much as grant him a passport to the dey of Mascara, with whom he was to have concluded a convention.—That a small Turkish fleet is now in the Black Sea, to observe the affairs of Chertou;—Sicily is also preparing a considerable fleet; the Venetian fleet, on their return from Suza, are to anchor at Malta, and afterwards bear to the Archipelago. The Austrian troops were to march to Galicia in Moldavia, in the course of a month.—That his grace the lord lieutenant of Ireland has given the royal assent to the bill for establishing a commercial treaty between the most christian king and his Britannic majesty. That the claims of the inhabitants of St. Kittatus were finally argued before his majesty's most honourable privy council on the 1st ultimo; and, counsel being heard on both sides, it was decreed, that lord Rodney and general Vaughan are to refund the money to the said claimants.

Loss of the Packet JOSEPH and PEGGY.

[From the Norfolk and Portsmouth Journal, of May 16.]

On the evening of the 9th inst the packet Joseph and Peggy, (owned and commanded by the truly respectable character captain Joseph White) from New-York, bound to this port, was unfortunately lost on a reef of rocks near Smith-Island. It appears, that the day previous to this calamity, the captain could take no observation from the haziness of the weather, and it blowing a severe gale, he made for land, which appeared to him to be near the entrance of the bay, founding 3 to 4 fathom water, when the vessel struck upon the abovementioned reef of rocks. The captain, crew, and one woman passenger, clung to the shrouds, and in this perilous situation remained till next morning, when they fortunately reached the shore in their boat, and in a few minutes after the vessel went to pieces.—Here would humanity draw a veil, and let the sympathizing tear lament the affecting situation of the unhappy sufferers—but worse remains behind.—On their landing, the barbarous inhuman conduct of ruffians in the form of men, surpassed the reception they met with from the raging elements, who, in place of rendering every assistance in their power, accumulated their distress by plundering them of what few articles they saved, and at the very time the ocean, as it were pitted the sufferings of her victims, by floating a couple of barrels of rum, so acceptable at this juncture, for the monitors, insensible to every tie of nature and compassion, forcibly seized them, and left these children of misfortune to shift for themselves. The boors of Cornwall would have blushed at such behaviour.

Yesterday accounts were received, that part of the wreck was driven on shore near Lynhaven Bay, and that Lemuel Cornick, Esq; and his domestics, had used every exertion to save what was possible. The contrast of the plunderers and our good Samaritan is very striking.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.

Journal of the United States in Congress assembled. Saturday, April 21, 1786.

RESOLVED, That the board of treasury be, and they are hereby authorized to contract for 300 tons of copper coin of the federal standard, agreeably to the proposition of Mr. James Jarvis; provided that the premium to be allowed to the United States on the amount of copper coin contracted for, be not less than fifteen per cent. that it be coined at the expence of the contractor, but under the inspection of an officer appointed and paid by the United States.

That the obligations to be given, for the payment of the copper coin to be delivered under such contract, be redeemable within twenty years after the date thereof, that they bear an interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and that the principal and interest accruing thereon, be payable within the United States. That the whole of the aforesaid loan shall be sacredly appropriated and applied to the reduction of the domestic debt of the United States, and the premium thereon towards the payment of the interest of the foreign debt.

The administration of the French West-India islands, finding that the indulgence they have shewn to some captains of vessels from the United States, who had unknowingly omitted to take passports from his majesty's consuls, vice-consuls, or agents, has given occasion to many to consider as a useless formality that which the orders of the court have made an express condition for the admittance of the said vessels into the French colonies: they have given positive directions to the several custom-houses in the said islands, to refuse admittance, after the 15th of April last, to every vessel not supplied with a passport.

As the above intelligence is interesting to merchants and captains in the West-India trade, the several Printers are requested to publish it in their papers.

New-York, 22d May, 1787.

The following letter from Dr. Lobb may possibly benefit the public, if generally known:

MANY years ago (when I lived at Yocvill, in Somersetshire) my advice was desired for a poor man's child, a boy about eight or nine years of age, one of whose legs was contracted more than when a man is sitting in a chair: he could not stretch

it out, or move it; neither could it be extended by any other, without an injury to the part affected.

I prescribed a laxative liniment, of which currier's oil was one chief ingredient, and ordered the parts affected to be gently rubbed with it; but it was of no service.

The probable consequences of this poor boy's living without the use of that limb, very much moved my pity; and while I was considering what further might be done for his relief, it came into my mind that the gloves of the town brought their lamb and kid skins (which were dry, stiff and hard) to be soft and supple as gloves, by rubbing them with a liquid made with the yolk of eggs and water.

Hereupon I reasoned thus with myself, viz. Since this egg-liquor is so efficacious in removing contractions from the parts of dead animal fibres, vessels and membranes (by art made stiff, dry and hard) why may it not be as effectual when sufficiently applied to living animal fibres, vessels and membranes, in a state of contraction? And I resolved to try its efficacy in the case of this poor boy.

I ordered the contracted parts of his leg to be gently rubbed two or three times a day with the egg-liquor, and by this means he easily recovered the use of his leg.

This egg-liquor I advised to be made in the following manner, viz.

Take the yolk of a new-laid egg, let it be beaten with a spoon to the greatest thinness; then, by a spoonful at a time, add three ounces of pure water, agitating the mixture continually, that the egg and water may be well incorporated. This liquor may be applied to the parts contracted, cold or milk-warm, by a gentle friction for a few minutes, three or four times a day.

This remedy I have since advised in like cases, and with like happy success; and others, to whom I have communicated it, have found the same advantage from it in such cases.

INTELLIGENCE FROM ALGIERS.

We learn from Malaga, that a *frigate* of three masts had arrived there about the 6th of January last from Algiers; the captain of which, Robert Norrie, reported that he had frequently been in company with the *American slaves*—that the captains lodge with a Genoese watch-maker, and have a table to themselves, though a small iron ring is fixed on one of their legs to denote that they are held in slavery. The sailors have been taught, and are obliged to work at the various trades of carpenter, joiner, blacksmith, stone-mason, and sail-maker, from 6 o'clock in the morning, till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, without intermission, except half an hour that is allowed them at dinner-time—each man's allowance per day, is two small loaves of bread, which weigh 15 ounces. The Spanish consul, from a principle of humanity, pays to each man also, 4d sterling per day.—A common rug or blanket is given them to wrap themselves up in when they go to rest—but they are in daily expectation of being relieved by their countrymen. When favours are to be granted, preference is given to the Americans by the general of marine, or the general who commands all the slaves, and who is in the character of secretary of slaves. The boys act as servants and waiters to the *deys*, and are clothed in his livery. The captains are paroled by the Spanish consul, who, in case of an escape, has generously bound himself in the penalty of £. 560 sterling.

The following account of their treatment, together with a list of the names of the American slaves at Algiers, were communicated at Malaga by *Joban Lagerholm*, in the month of September, 1786.—[This Lagerholm, it seems, was mate of the brig Betsey, captain Irvin, of this port, taken in October, 1784, by a cruiser belonging to the emperor of Morocco, and cleared by the Swedish ambassador on the first of July, 1785, and now commands a vessel in the Mediterranean, manned with *Algerines*, and partly owned by a merchant in Gibraltar.]

The captains live in a French house, and are well used—the people work very hard, and remain at nights in a house, prepared for them and all other slaves, which is well guarded. The latter wear an iron ring about their leg—the former are well clothed, and wear likewise an iron about their legs, but much smaller than the others.

The ship *Dolphin* of Philadelphia was taken by an Algerine cruiser, on the 3d July, 1786, and the crew carried into slavery on the 14th of the same month.

Richard O'Brian, master,
Andrew Montgomery, mate,
Charles Caldwell—carpenter,
Six foremast men and a boy.

Passengers on board the above ship,
Captain Isaiah Coffin,
William Paterfon, a cooper,
— Milley—a sailor,
James Hull, a boy.

Taken on board the schooner *Maria* of Boston—

Isaac Stephens, master,
Alexander Foresight, mate.

Four men before the mast, whose names are not recollected.

ANNAPOLIS, June 31.

On Thursday last arrived here the ship *Hanbury*, captain Dennes, from London.

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ON the first day of June, instant, Mrs. MARGARET STONE, wife of the honourable Thomas Stone, departed this life.

"This lady was blessed with a mind formed to diffuse serenity and happiness through the sphere in which she moved—She possessed in her heart, and exercised through life, every female virtue that acquires and preserves the esteem and friendship of acquaintances, the tenderest attachment of relations, and ensures everlasting happiness.

"The review of a life unblemished, and the prospect of future bliss, enabled her to bear a long and painful illness with exemplary meekness and patience, and to meet the approaches of dissolution with perfect serenity and resignation.

"The feelings of her nearest relations upon this melancholy event, can only be conceived by those who have met the greatest misfortunes with the most unquenching sensibilities.

"She taught us how to live; and O too high
"The price for knowledge, taught us how to die!

To GABRIEL DUVAL, Esquire.

SIR,

AFTER the resolution of the general assembly, which originated in the senate in June, 1783, after the act of assembly which passed in November session, 1784, after the depositions of so many men of integrity, after Mr. Hollyday's application in 1785, to set aside his purchases in Nanticoke manor, and after the governors pointed dissent in council to your being allowed double commission on the said sales; I say, after all these concurring evidences, which have been brought against you, to expect that your bare word should weigh down such powerful testimony, is folly in the extreme, and no unprejudiced man, who has considered the dispute between us, can entertain the least doubt of the propriety of the intend-ant's declaring those sales void.

You have observed, "that I had attempted to prove, that lot No. 5 was not purchased by Dr. Wheeland. That you had asserted it was, and referred to the original sale lodged in the auditor's office, and which you say I had often seen and had in my possession," you have also inserted a certificate from the auditor-general, "that it appeared by the original sale in his office, that William Wheeland was the whole and sole purchaser of lot No. 5 of said manor." I not only asserted, but proved from your sale book and ledger returned to me; from the treasurer's certificates inserted in my last publication, and also from the surveyors plot, wherein Mr. Shaw's part of lot No. 5 is laid off distinct from doctor Wheeland's, and therefore that Mr. Shaw purchased a part of that lot. If the original sales lodged in the auditor's office, and referred to by him, be different from those referred to by me, as I neither saw or ever heard of such sales before your last publication, (and I call upon you to prove that I did) it was impossible for me to receive any light from them; but if they be the same as returned to me, I am bold to say, that the commissioners entries in said books were exactly stated by me, and to which statements you have not made the smallest objection, and therefore they must be considered as conclusive evidence against you. That I saw an old proprietary plot, (not the last one made by Mr. Haskins, for the revenue office) and a plot made by Mr. Barrow in consequence of your sales is admitted. But if I had also seen those that you delivered Mr. Callahan, after our dispute began, they would only have served as corroborating proofs to me that the sales ought to have been set aside.

You assert, that "you had examined separately the particular instances in which a commission had been charged on resales ordered by me, and that you had proved, by arguments founded on facts, and the immutable principles of justice, that you had not charged it in any instance where it was not due." I have asserted and proved to demonstration, that you were not entitled to double commission in any one instance where charged and referred to by me; and of this opinion was also his excellency the governor, as may appear by his dissent filed in council, and published by me. The instance, mentioned in my last address to you, of Mr. Long's purchases, to the amount of £.12,294 10 of the Principio company's property, and which through commissioners neglecting to take bonds at the time of sale, (or on refusal to have resold the property) the state lost £.6,756 7 6, was so striking that you have not particularly replied to it. The commission charged on the first sales amount to £.307 7 3, and on the second to £.139 9 0. But although Mr. Long could not give security for the purchase money, and therefore the sale agreeably to law declared void;—yet by your rule, founded upon the immutable principles of justice, you charged the state, and received from the treasurer the above sums.

The treasurer's certificate printed in the last Maryland Gazette, is by no means satisfactory, or to the purpose for which it was inserted, because you were positively directed by laws to lay off the lands before they were sold. Had you acted agreeably to their direction, there would not have been any blanks to have filled up in bonds.

The committee of which the Honourable Mr. Hall was chairman, had its information from the treasurer, and if more bonds were then (to wit, January, 1783) lodged for black and continental state money than were reported, the treasurer was to blame for not informing the committee of them, more especially as the bonds taken for black money,

were pledged to the holders of that money, and subject to be taken out of the office by them.

I know the treasurer has said, that one of the commissioners some time in the year 1782, lodged a bundle of papers in the treasury, said to contain bonds, and which were not opened until October 1784, and then by you. But the deputy-treasurer has likewise said, that he never considered the delivery of a bundle of papers in the manner those were as a payment into the treasury, nor could the commissioners; because, if they had, they certainly would have taken the treasurer's receipt for them.

In 1785, the treasurer certified that Mr. Archibald Buchanan's bonds for more than £.4000, and dated February 1782, were not paid into the treasury till October 1784;—yet these also were said to have been in the bundle above-mentioned—You and your threats are of little consequence to

D. N. of St. Tho. JENIFER.
Baltimore-town, May 28, 1787.

To a LADY, whose greatest Pleasure is that of giving Pain.

WHY, pretty prattler, did indulgent Heaven
With pow'r of speech create the fair?
Think you to please,
Or man to tire,
He did the nimble instrument prepare?

If first—in you alas! Capricious maid,
Far I tar! I he mandate mis'd its aim,
The waltz you play
From day to day,
And envious sting that worth you should not blame.

Back to yourself revert your thought,
And ere you scatter poison round,
Take special care,
No blots appear,
Or blemish on yourself be found;
Else will the venom which on all you show'r,
On your own head in streams more rapid pour.

Annapolis, June 6, 1787.

SAMUEL HUTTON, Carriage Maker

BEGS leave to inform the public, and his old customers in particular, that he has supplied himself with a very valuable parcel of timber of the best kind, and every thing suitable for carrying on the carriage making business in all its various branches; and from his due attention to his business, he hopes to give general satisfaction to all those who favour him with their commands.

P. S. He also carries on the Blacksmith's business.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next county court for a commission to prove the bounds of his land called York, and a tract called Reid's Foiley, adjoining the Addition to Brook's Discovery, on the Rich Lands, in Frederick county.

100 7/6 NICHOLAS LINN.

Annapolis, June 7, 1787.

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

RICHARD THARP.

N. B. Applications from the country will be duly attended to. Store goods or country produce will be taken in part payment.

Final Settlements for Sale.

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

3 HUGH PATTON.

To BE SOLD,

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

Port-Tobacco, April 17, 1787.

To BE RENTED,

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

DANIEL JENIFER, jun.

May 7, 1787.



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

3 X

Treasury of the United States,

MAY 14th, 1787.

THE commissioners of the board of treasury of the United States, give notice, That on the 21st day of September next, will be exposed to sale, at the place where the United States in Congress may hold their sessions—The following townships and lots of lands in the western territory, which were surveyed last year, under the direction of the geographer-general of the United States, viz.

FIRST RANGE.

No. 3, containing 4,350 acres.

SECOND RANGE.

No. 1, containing 1,386.

2, 5,434.

3, 8,598.

5, 21,139.

6, 23,040.

7, 23,040.

8, 22,886.

9, 18,644.

THIRD RANGE.

No. 1, containing 6,596.

2, 11,797.

3, 14,481.

5, 23,040.

6, 23,040.

7, 23,040.

8, 23,040.

9, 23,040.

10, 23,040.

11, 23,040.

12, 23,040.

FOURTH RANGE.

No. 1, containing 4,574.

2, 21,350.

3, 23,040.

7, 23,040.

8, 23,040.

10, 23,040.

11, 23,040.

12, 23,040.

13, 23,040.

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

1st. The townships or fractional parts of townships throughout the different ranges, will be sold either entire or in lots in alternate order; that is to say, where a township or fractional part of a township is sold entire, the next will be sold in lots, agreeably to the ordinance of the 10th of May, 1785.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Baltimore, May 21, 1787.

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

WILLIAM SMITH,
PHILIP ROGERS,
JOHN MERRYMAN.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

May 26, 1787.



RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince George's county, the 10th day of April, a Negro fellow, about 29 years old, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, slender made and of a black complexion, named LUKE he had the end of his right thumb sheered off, is round faced and turns out his toes in walking; had on when he went away, a country cloth jacket and breeches. Whoever takes up the said negro, and brings him home, shall have the above reward, paid by

2

LEVI GANT.

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

3 X

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

2 WILLIAM BROWN.

Annapolis, May 29, 1787.
JUST IMPORTED, in the CHARLOTTE, Captain ANDREWS, from London,

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

2 CRACROFT and HODGKIN.

Lancaster, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1787.
To the PUBLIC.

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

2 JOHN FISHER.

Board of Treasury of the United States,

May 17th, 1787.

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

Notice is hereby given,

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

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

May 19, 1787.

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

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

3 X EDWARD STEWART.

April 12, 1787.

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

3 X

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

THE LAWS

Of November Session, 1786.

To BE RENTED,

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

April 16, 1787.

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

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

SIX GUINEAS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, February 25, 1787.

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

D. MAGRUDER.

FOR SALE,

May 3, 1787.

At the Queen Tree, Patuxent river, for cash or any kind of country produce, A LARGE quantity of fence-rails, consisting of oak, chestnut and yellow ash; they will be sold at the most reasonable rates.

3 JOHN LUCAS.

Annapolis, May 23, 1787.

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

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

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

3

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

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

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

S C H E M E OF A BOOK LOTTERY.

1 prize of 100 dollars is 100 dollars.	50 do.	50 do.
8 do.	25 do.	200 do.
162 do.	4 do.	648 do.
172 prizes.		1000 do.

500 tickets at a dol. each 1000 do.

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

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

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

STEPHEN CLARK.

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

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.

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

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, administrator of William Hyde.

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

13 W. G.

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

CINCINNATUS,

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

JOHN SMITH BROOKES.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

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



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

21 WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

Mount Vernon, May 8, 1787.

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

3 JOHN FAIRFAX, overseer.

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

WILLIAM FOXTON.

GLAZING and painting in oil or water colours, by

3 X FREDERICK KRAMER.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 14, 1787.

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

SOME time ago, it was asserted, by the enemies of Aristides, that an officer of the government has no right to meddle with public affairs, except those which relate to his office. This position has given way to another more plausible. "A judge should dedicate the time, not employed in the administration of justice, to the abstruse study of his profession. He cannot otherwise be qualified, in all cases, to give skilful decisions. And, if he suffer himself to be drawn into the agitations of public discussion, he cannot hold with a steady hand the scales of justice." Let us contrast this doctrine with a celebrated law of an ancient brave enlightened people, whom the *Publicola* of all succeeding times have affected to admire. In the republic of Athens, instituted for the preservation of equal rights, and approaching as nearly as one could wish, to a perfect democracy, the man, who remained inactive during a civil commotion, was liable to be punished as a traitor. This law was intended to make each citizen feel himself a guardian of the public weal. The bearing in high office in the state would have been the work of all defences for a man arraigned under this law; as his situation would have naturally induced his fellow-citizens to expect from him more signal services. But, mercy on us! how culpable amongst certain enlightened moderns is a judge, for assuming the title and office of a guardian of the constitution, and for protesting against innovations in a news-paper. A man of common sense however, when the duty of this guardian leads him to preserve his fellow-citizens from the dangerous impression of pestilential doctrines, will admit, that news-papers are of all others the most proper and convenient vehicles. Let me here propose a few queries to *Publicola*.

Has he never applauded the former exertions of Aristides?

Has he never commended the author for his reasonable, disinterested, and useful publications?

Has he, on no occasion, advised him to employ his pen, for the public information?

Before Aristides opposed the late paper system, did *Publicola* ever condemn him for an improper disposal of his time?

But to descend to a more particular inquiry,—Did not *Publicola*, in the most flattering terms of approbation, speak to Aristides of a publication in the session of 1784, by which Aristides had the credit of having prevented a committee from bringing in their report for an emission of paper?

When *Publicola*, from being the decided enemy of paper, on a sudden became as decided an advocate, it struck many men with wonder and amazement. But who was there, that considered *Publicola*'s proposition as a signal for changing his own opinion?

The man, my beloved countrymen, who makes truth his guide, and your substantial good his object, must ever raise up enemies to himself. *Publicola* has called me the *partisan of power*. He seems to have adopted the cant under the former government. What power is there, to which Aristides pays his court? Is he labouring to augment the authority of the governor and council? And if so, how is it they can require him? Is it then the senate, whose authority Aristides would erect on the ruin of your liberties? Has he made any attempt to extend their privileges, augment their power or increase the duration of their offices? Has he ever ascribed to them alone the power of making laws? He well knows that the senate cannot even propose a money bill, and that, whenever they venture to propose any other bill, which is rejected by the delegates, there is an end of the business. They never think of appealing to the people, and thereby compelling the delegates to adopt their proposal. He must then, after all, be a partisan for the power of the delegates. He has maintained indeed, that, in passing or rejecting bills the two branches are on terms of perfect equality; and that the members of each branch are at full liberty to exercise their own judgments. Examine well the position, and say whether it can justify the charge.—That the position has ever been denied, he presumes is not, because it would tend to the establishment of undue power; but because, if both branches, as to the ordinary affairs of government, are under the control and direction of the people, one of them must become far greater than the other. From the nature of things, the people must, in most cases, decide in favour of their immediate representatives. The consequence will be this. No man of superior worth will prefer a seat in the senate, degraded thus from its constitutional importance. One branch will in effect become supreme; and the state

may be ruled by a few men, combining from interest or ambition. Reflecting maturely on these things, you will view Aristides in his true character, not the base sycophant, and partisan of power, but the real and not pretended assertor of equal rights,—the determined foe to arbitrary sway. As well might *Publicola* be compared to Catiline or Cethegus, as Aristides to Sir Robert Filmer or Judge Jeffries. But on no occasion, if even detected and fairly exposed, would Aristides descend to illiberal abuse.

What a wretched thing is man, under the dominion of malignant passions! *Publicola* has even made some malicious insinuations respecting the professional capacity of Aristides. To a charge of this kind it is difficult to answer, without deviating from the received rule of propriety. I am happy however, that to you, my fellow-citizens, I can safely make my appeal. To whom has Aristides behaved with the insolence of office? To whom has he denied, or wantonly, or unnecessarily, delayed, or made a shameful traffic of justice? On what occasion has he failed to maintain his dignity? Whilst dependent on a precarious annual vote, was he ever dependent in his opinions? or did he ever yield to the improper influence of leading members? He defies the world to shew one instance, where he has not bestowed a becoming attention to the matter before him, or where his judgement has been biased by fear, affection, prejudice, or partiality. He has ever felt too much anxiety not to use all proper means of information, and, at this moment, he reflects with a conscious pride, that his decisions have been universally approved by the intelligent, the impartial, and the disinterested.

On no occasion have I undertaken a task more irksome than the present. When assertion is substituted for sound argument, and pointed authority; when that assertion is mingled with invective, and slander is vented in general terms; when at one moment *Publicola* maintains almost the doctrine of Aristides, and, at the next changes his ground; when he uses words suited to mislead, and then taxes Aristides with indecency and falsehood for not conceiving him aright; the labour of pursuing him appears almost endless.—There are some who will censure Aristides for honouring those disgusting effusions with his notice, whilst others will perhaps require a comment on every part.

It was impossible for common sense to consider the recent appeal of the delegates otherwise than as an attempt to force, at last, upon the senate a measure, which it had repeatedly and unanimously rejected. Aristides conceived every principle of policy and justice opposed to the plan; and the means of effecting it, should they succeed, appeared far worse than the measure itself. It was the general idea, that the sense of the people should be conveyed by written instruments or instructions. At the instance of several respectable men, he prepared a draught, expressing in the most decent respectful terms, a disapprobation of the plan, and defining the peoples general right of interference. Had there really existed a dispute between the two branches, necessarily and constitutionally to be decided by the people, it was certainly improper for either a senator or delegate to dictate either the form, or substance of the decision. The interference of Aristides, both as a matter of right and a matter of duty, was natural, proper, and consistent with his official character. But no sooner was his draught submitted to the public, than he was abused in news-papers, by *Publicola*, by the delegate of Anne Arundel, by a scandalous anonymous letter writer, and by several others, not to be named. He then supported his opinions by a pamphlet, the success of which exceeded his most sanguine expectation. Trusting entirely to the force of his reasons, and taking up the question on the true construction of the constitution, he quoted no other book or authority of any kind. But, as many of you thought the opposite doctrine countenanced by the principles of several admired writers and patriots; and, as he had ever found authority more prevalent than reason, he determined to consult books, and quote authority. He had never perused the essays on government, of either Sydney, or Locke. From passages in *Publicola*'s first address, he had supposed them advocates for the right of the people of England to control their representatives, and was utterly astonished to find both these writers pointedly in his own favour. He therefore published again, to detect misrepresentation, and to turn against his opponents those very authors, which vaguely they had quoted against him. Hence sprung the rage and clamour of *Publicola*. Like a foaming champion he has rushed forth, regardless of hazards, provided he could annoy the man who had neither wronged nor wished to wrong him, and who, at

that time, was concerned for his delusion. He did not, however, think proper to answer the pamphlet of Aristides, nor the excellent essay in Mr. Goddard's paper. On a vain supposition, that Aristides had mistaken the meaning of Sydney, he reproaches him with not understanding what he read. Examine the passage again.

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

I still maintain my construction to be right. When Mr. Sydney asserts, that a thing cannot be done, he has more sense than to suppose the people have a right to do it. Is there ought in this, or any other passage to shew, that, if a majority of counties and boroughs should join in one letter of instruction, the whole house of commons would be bound implicitly to obey it? Aristides might here retort; but every body knows that *Publicola* and he are both learned enough to understand plain language.

The dispute is not concerning the propriety of the peoples voluntarily offering their opinions, advice, or remonstrance. In times to come, perhaps these may operate as reasonable checks to arbitrary proceedings. When genuine, and fairly obtained, who is there will dare to despise them? When obtained in the manner lately essayed, on a subject, whereon the people in general never pretended to be competent to decide, who is there of a proper turn of mind that will hold himself bound to obey? Take the following passage from Mr. Hume, an author whose political essays have been ever greatly respected.

"The political controversy, with regard to instructions, is a very frivolous one, and can never be brought to any decision, as it is managed by both parties. The country party pretend not, that a member is absolutely bound to follow instructions, as an ambassador, or general, is bound by his orders, and that his vote is not to be received in the house, but to far as it is conformable to them. The court party again pretend not that the sentiments of the people ought to have no weight with each member; much less that he ought to despise the sentiments of those he represents, and with whom he is more particularly connected. And if their sentiments be of weight, why ought they not to express them? The question then is only concerning the degrees of weight, which ought to be placed on instructions, &c. &c."

I dare believe no man of the least consideration in England ever supposed, if instructions were not obeyed, that the people had a right to dissolve the government. The dispute in England is indeed frivolous; but our dispute is of a different cast; because *Publicola* expressly denies, that delegates or senators have a right to vote against them, or that the legislature can decline passing a law, dictated by a majority of counties. If you can adopt his sentiments, the consequence will be this. Either the disobedience of the legislature may produce convulsions in the state, or, by the instrumentality of the people, a single man of great popular talents, or a small combination of such men, may carry measures against the united wisdom of the legislature.

* On the mistake occasioned by *Publicola*'s first address, it was natural for Aristides to speak of Mr. Sydney, in terms of disapprobation. He was not fully apprized of Mr. Sydney's merit, but on finding he had wronged him, it was natural for a man of candour to make a concession, although he could address only the names of the injured patriot. To acknowledge voluntarily an error, is the part of a liberal soul, and never yet dishonoured a character truly to be respected. But a proud, arrogant man, will commit an hundred wrongs, sooner than atone for one.

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

2 WILLIAM BROWN.

Annapolis, May 29, 1787.
JUST IMPORTED, in the CHARLOTTE, Captain ANDREWS, from London,

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

2 CRACROFT and HODGKIN.

Lancaster, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1787.

To the PUBLIC.

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

2 JOHN FISHER.

Board of Treasury of the United States,

May 17th, 1787.

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

Notice is hereby given,

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

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

May 19, 1787.

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

PART of three tracts or parcels of very valuable land, the one called Cheney's Adventure, another James's Choice, and the other Wolf's Bite, containing in the whole one hundred and fifty-five acres; this land is situated on Patuxent river, in Prince George's county, is well watered, having a fine milk-seat thereon, and abounds in timber of the best quality for all kinds of uses, is about 16 miles from Annapolis, 14 from Upper Marlborough and Bladensburg, and 2 from Queen Anne; the improvements are a small dwelling house, corn house, tobacco house, and other necessary out-houses; a valuable and large quantity of meadow may be made thereon at a small expence, part thereof being already drained and cleared. Also the tract of land, whereon the subscriber now lives, in the Fork of Patuxent in Anne Arundel county, containing 301 1/2 acres, equally valuable with the above land, and pretty well improved, to be sold on the premises, on the 3d day of July next. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the land before the day of sale, by applying to Stephen Basford, living on the same. The title is indisputable. Any further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

3 X EDWARD STEWART.

April 12, 1787.



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

3 X

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

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

THE LAWS

Of November Session, 1786.

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

April 16, 1787.

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

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

SIX GUINEAS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, February 23, 1787.

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

D. MAGRUDER.

May 3, 1787.

FOR SALE,

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

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

3 JOHN LUCAS.

Annapolis, May 23, 1787.

JUST IMPORTED,

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

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

At their Stores in Annapolis and Port-Tobacco,

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

3

May 15, 1787.

By the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the PATOW-

MAK COMPANY,

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

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

S C H E M E OF A BOOK LOTTERY.

1 prize of 100 dollars is 100 dollars,	50 do.	50 do.
2 do.	25 do.	200 do.
162 do.	4 do.	648 do.
172 prizes.		1000 do.

600 tickets at 1 dol. each 1000 do.

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

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

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

STEPHEN CLARK.

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

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.

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

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, administrator of William Hyde.

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

W. G.

Prince-George's county, March 29, 1787.

CINCINNATUS,

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

JOHN SMITH BROOKES.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county, September 13, 1786.

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

WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

Mount Vernon, May 8, 1787.

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

3 JOHN FAIRFAX, overseer.

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

WILLIAM FOXTON.

GLAZING and painting in oil or water colours, by

3 X FREDERICK KRAMER.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1787.

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

SOME time ago, it was asserted, by the enemies of Aristides, that an officer of the government has no right to meddle with public affairs, except those which relate to his office. This position has given way to another more plausible. "A judge should dedicate the time, not employed in the administration of justice, to the abstruse study of his profession. He cannot otherwise be qualified, in all cases, to give skillful decisions. And, if he suffer himself to be drawn into the agitations of public discussion, he cannot hold with a steady hand the scales of justice." Let us contrast this doctrine with a celebrated law of an ancient brave enlightened people, whom the *Publicola* of all succeeding times have affected to admire. In the republic of Athens, instituted for the preservation of equal rights, and approaching as nearly as one could wish, to a perfect democracy, the man, who remained inactive during a civil commotion, was liable to be punished as a traitor. This law was intended to make each citizen feel himself a guardian of the public weal. The bearing an high office in the state would have been the worst of all defences for a man arraigned under this law; as his situation would have naturally induced his fellow-citizens to expect from him more signal services. But, mercy on us! how culpable amongst certain enlightened moderns is a judge, for assuming the title and office of a guardian of the constitution, and for protesting against innovations in a news-paper. A man of common sense however, when the duty of this guardian leads him to preserve his fellow-citizens from the dangerous impression of pestilent doctrines, will admit, that news-papers are of all others the most proper and convenient vehicles. Let me here propose a few queries to *Publicola*.

Has he never applauded the former exertions of Aristides?

Has he never commended the author for his reasonable, disinterested, and useful publications?

Has he, on no occasion, advised him to employ his pen, for the public information?

Before Aristides opposed the late paper system, did *Publicola* ever condemn him for an improper disposal of his time?

But to descend to a more particular inquiry.—Did not *Publicola*, in the most flattering terms of approbation, speak to Aristides of a publication in the session of 1784, by which Aristides had the credit of having prevented a committee from bringing in their report for an emission of paper?

When *Publicola*, from being the decided enemy of paper, on a sudden became as decided an advocate, it struck many men with wonder and amazement. But who was there, that considered *Publicola*'s proposition as a signal for changing his own opinion?

The man, my beloved countrymen, who makes truth his guide, and your substantial good his object, must ever raise up enemies to himself. *Publicola* has called me the *partisan of power*. He seems to have adopted the cant under the former government. What power is there, to which Aristides pays his court? Is he labouring to augment the authority of the governor and council? And if so, how is it they can requite him? Is it then the senate, whose authority Aristides would erect on the ruin of your liberties? Has he made any attempt to extend their privileges, augment their power or increase the duration of their offices? Has he ever ascribed to them alone the power of making laws? He well knows that the senate cannot even propose a money bill, and that, whenever they venture to propose any other bill, which is rejected by the delegates, there is an end of the business. They never think of appealing to the people, and thereby compelling the delegates to adopt their proposal. He must then, after all, be a partisan for the power of the delegates. He has maintained indeed, that, in passing or rejecting bills the two branches are on terms of perfect equality; and that the members of each branch are at full liberty to exercise their own judgments. Examine well the position, and say whether it can justify the charge.—That the position has ever been denied, he presumes is not, because it would tend to the establishment of undue power; but because, if both branches, as to the ordinary affairs of government, are under the control and direction of the people, one of them must become far greater than the other. From the nature of things, the people must, in most cases, decide in favour of their immediate representatives. The consequence will be this. No man of superior worth will prefer a seat in the senate, degraded thus from its constitutional importance. One branch will in effect become supreme; and the state

may be ruled by a few men, combining from interest or ambition. Reflecting maturely on these things, you will view Aristides in his true character, not the base sycophant, and partisan of power, but the real and not pretended assertor of equal rights,—the determined foe to arbitrary sway. As well might *Publicola* be compared to Catiline or Cethegus, as Aristides to Sir Robert Filmer or Judge Jeffries. But on no occasion, if even detected and fairly exposed, would Aristides descend to illiberal abuse.

What a wretched thing is man, under the dominion of malignant passions! *Publicola* has even made some malicious insinuations respecting the professional capacity of Aristides. To a charge of this kind it is difficult to answer, without deviating from the received rule of propriety. I am happy however, that to you, my fellow-citizens, I can safely make my appeal. To whom has Aristides behaved with the insolence of office? To whom has he denied, or wantonly, or unnecessarily, delayed, or made a shameful traffic of justice? On what occasion has he failed to maintain his dignity? Whilst dependent on a precarious annual vote, was he ever dependent in his opinions? or did he ever yield to the improper influence of leading members? He defies the world to shew one instance, where he has not bestowed a becoming attention to the matter before him, or where his judgement has been biased by fear, affection, prejudice, or partiality. He has ever felt too much anxiety not to use all proper means of information, and, at this moment, he reflects with a conscious pride, that his decisions have been universally approved by the intelligent, the impartial, and the disinterested.

On no occasion have I undertaken a task more irksome than the present. When assertion is substituted for sound argument, and pointed authority; when that assertion is mingled with invective, and slander is vented in general terms; when at one moment *Publicola* maintains almost the doctrine of Aristides, and, at the next changes his ground; when he uses words suited to mislead, and then taxes Aristides with indecency and falsehood for not conceiving him aright; the labour of pursuing him appears almost endless.—There are some who will censure Aristides for honouring those disgusting effusions with his notice, whilst others will perhaps require a comment on every part.

It was impossible for common sense to consider the recent appeal of the delegates otherwise than as an attempt to force, at last, upon the senate a measure, which it had repeatedly and unanimously rejected. Aristides conceived every principle of policy and justice opposed to the plan; and the means of effecting it, should they succeed, appeared far worse than the measure itself. It was the general idea, that the sense of the people should be conveyed by written instruments or instructions. At the instance of several respectable men, he prepared a draught, expressing in the most decent respectful terms, a disapprobation of the plan, and defining the peoples general right of interference. Had there really existed a dispute between the two branches, necessarily and constitutionally to be decided by the people, it was certainly improper for either a senator or delegate to dictate either the form, or substance of the decision. The interference of Aristides, both as a matter of right and a matter of duty, was natural, proper, and consistent with his official character. But no sooner was his draught submitted to the public, than he was abused in news-papers, by *Publicola*, by the delegate of Anne Arundel, by a scandalous anonymous letter writer, and by several others, not to be named. He then supported his opinions by a pamphlet, the success of which exceeded his most sanguine expectation. Trusting entirely to the force of his reasons, and taking up the question on the true construction of the constitution, he quoted no other book or authority of any kind. But, as many of you thought the opposite doctrine countenanced by the principles of several admired writers and patriots; and, as he had ever found authority more prevalent than reason, he determined to consult books, and quote authority. He had never perused the essays on government, of either Sydney, or Locke. From passages in *Publicola*'s first address, he had supposed them advocates for the right of the people of England to control their representatives, and was utterly astonished to find both these writers pointedly in his own favour. He therefore published again, to detect misrepresentation, and to turn against his opponents those very authors, which vaguely they had quoted against him. Hence sprung the rage and clamour of *Publicola*. Like a foaming champion he has rushed forth, regardless of hazards, provided he could annoy the man who had neither wronged nor wished to wrong him, and who, at

that time, was concerned for his delation. He did not, however, think proper to answer the pamphlet of Aristides, nor the excellent essay in Mr. Goddard's paper. On a vain supposition, that Aristides had mistaken the meaning of "Sydney," he reproached him with not understanding what he read. Examine the passage again.

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

I still maintain my construction to be right. When Mr. Sydney asserts, that a thing cannot be done, he has more sense than to suppose the people have a right to do it. Is there ought in this, or any other passage to shew, that, if a majority of counties and boroughs should join in one letter of instruction, the whole house of commons would be bound implicitly to obey it? Aristides might here retort; but every body knows that *Publicola* and he are both learned enough to understand plain language.

The dispute is not concerning the propriety of the peoples voluntarily offering their opinions, advice, or remonstrance. In times to come, perhaps these may operate as reasonable checks to arbitrary proceedings. When genuine, and fairly obtained, who is there will dare to despise them? When obtained in the manner lately essayed, on a subject, whereon the people in general never pretended to be competent to decide, who is there of a proper turn of mind that will hold himself bound to obey? Take the following passage from Mr. Hume, an author whose political essays have been ever greatly respected.

"The political controversy, with regard to instructions, is a very frivolous one, and can never be brought to any decision, as it is managed by both parties. The country party pretend not, that a member is absolutely bound to follow instructions, as an ambassador, or general, is bound by his orders, and that his vote is not to be received in the house, but so far as it is conformable to them. The court party again pretend not that the sentiments of the people ought to have no weight with each member; much less that he ought to despise the sentiments of those he represents, and with whom he is more particularly connected. And if their sentiments be of weight, why ought they not to express them? The question then is only concerning the degrees of weight, which ought to be placed on instructions, &c. &c."

I dare believe no man of the least consideration in England ever supposed, if instructions were not obeyed, that the people had a right to dissolve the government. The dispute in England is indeed frivolous; but our dispute is of a different cast; because *Publicola* expressly denies, that delegates or senators have a right to vote against them, or that the legislature can decline passing a law, dictated by a majority of counties. If you can adopt his sentiments, the consequence will be this. Either the disobedience of the legislature may produce convulsions in the state, or, by the instrumentality of the people, a single man of great popular talents, or a small combination of such men, may carry measures against the united wisdom of the legislature.

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That I may not again innocently be charged with would make equal liberty consist in the peoples not fabricating assertions for Publicola, take his own being bound even by the government which they have chosen themselves.

"The right of the people to instruct their delegates had always appeared to me an essential safeguard of public liberty. I not only read of it, as a speculative opinion of individuals in their closets, but history told me of its being actually exercised in all governments, and all countries, where the people had a share in legislation by delegates or representatives."

If his meaning be, that in all governments, the legislature of which consists either wholly, or in part, of representatives, laws have been passed agreeably to the commands of the people at large, precluding the deliberations of the legislature, I demand a few instances. Can he give any instances whatever, where, in matters of ordinary legislation the people have interfered by positive commands? Is there any instance in history, where the right of the people to lay their commands has been recognized by the legislature? I have before called on my opponents for any known book on the English constitution, or law, or even a resolve of the commons, giving to instructions of the people the force of absolute commands. I repeat my challenge; and I challenge them to produce any approved book, asserting, that, in a government by representation, where there is an express compact delegating the powers of legislation, without an express reservation in the people, the legislature is notwithstanding bound by the instructions or commands of the people.

The sentiments of writers respecting other governments, Aristides has indeed always thought perfectly immaterial, in the construction of our own solemn compact, or constitution. For, after all that has been written, there never was a question more simple than the following: *Can the people of Maryland rightfully interfere in matters of ordinary legislation, and oblige each, or either branch, to pass a law contrary to their own judgments?* This question, in the outset I maintained to be determinable, only by the declaration of rights, and the form of government. These two instruments, taken together, constitute the great original compact, whereby the whole society has solemnly agreed, and interchangeably pledged their faith, to be governed agreeably to its provisions. In this compact, nothing at all is said of instructions; but a good deal about *freedom of speech, liberty of the press, and right of petitioning*. Publicola does not assert, that it is impossible for the people, by any compact whatever, to delegate the whole power of legislation. He at last resorts to that shift, which I looked for in the beginning. It is (*so far as I understand*) to support his doctrine by a strained construction of the 4th article of the declaration.

"That all persons invested with the legislative or executive powers of government are the trustees of the public, and, as such, accountable for their conduct. Wherefore, whenever the ends of government are perverted, and public liberty manifestly endangered, and all other means of redress are ineffectual, the people may, and of right ought to reform the old, or establish a new government."

The doctrine contained in this article, is evidently borrowed from Mr. Locke, who considers it as an express or implied article of all original compacts; whereas subsequent writers have more justly considered, that, for such infractions of the compact, by the government, the people are no longer bound; but may immediately exercise their power, in making a new compact. But, whether the right of interference, on the grand occasions mentioned in the article be founded on, or be superior to the compact, no writer of established reputation has ever construed it into a right of prescribing to the legislature, or considered the disobedience of the legislature to the mandate of the people as a perversion of the ends of government.

In support of my doctrines, I again refer you to Mr. Locke, whom Publicola has the modesty to tell me, I do not understand—

"When the society hath placed the legislative in any assembly of men, to continue in them, or their successors, with direction and authority for providing such successors: the legislative can never revert to the people whilst that government lasts; because, having provided a legislative with power to continue for ever, they have given up their political power to the legislative, and cannot resume it. But, if they have set limits to the duration of their legislative, and made this supreme power in any person, or assembly, only temporary; or else when by the miscarriages of those in authority, it is forfeited; upon the forfeiture, or, at the determination of the time set, it reverts to the society, and the people have a right to act as supreme, and continue the legislative in themselves; or erect a new form, or, under the old form, place it in new hands, as they think good."

I will now explicitly lay down the doctrine, from which I have never swerved, and which, I am persuaded, you will think resting on too solid foundations, to be shaken by the efforts of a man, who

* By matters of ordinary legislation are meant laws, providing for the support of government, the administration of justice, the correction of manners, protection of property, regulation of commerce and finance; in short all laws respecting domestic concerns, which the constitution authorizes.

1. When an actual original compact of government has been entered into by the people of any country, by themselves, or their representatives, chosen for that express purpose, that compact is binding, not only on the original framers, but on all persons, who shall thereafter become citizens of the state; every citizen has a right to have that compact inviolably preserved; and on all occasions, the true construction of it is to govern. All power indeed flows from the people; but the doctrine, that the power actually at all times resides in the people, is subversive of all government and law.

2. In Maryland, exists an original compact, containing a complete system of government, except where alterations have taken place, agreeably to the regulations and principles, therein contained. This compact defines the rights of the people, and ascertains with precision, the powers delegated to the three several departments of government. Wherefore during the existence of the said compact, there can be rightfully exercised no powers whatever, except those therein mentioned and defined.

3. By this compact, the whole power of legislation, restricted by certain regulations, is committed to two distinct bodies of men, chosen at frequent stated periods. Without the consent of both these, no law can be framed; and either may reject that, which is proposed by the other.

4. The happiness of the whole, being the declared end of this compact; and the power of legislation being delegated to promote the general good; the legislature is bound, on all occasions, to respect the sentiments of the people; and so far as in wisdom they can, to gratify their wishes. But, on no occasion is the legislature precluded from deliberation, with respect to their own acts; or bound to pass laws contrary to its own judgment.

5. There is an express article of this compact, (and without it the right of the people would have been the same) that when the ends of government are perverted, and other means of redress are ineffectual, the people may either dissolve the present government, or suspend, and reform it. It was impracticable to enumerate cases, where the interference of the people will be proper. Of this the people are to judge. But, as such interference amounts to a dissolution, or suspension of the compact, it is not intended by the compact to take place, unless the ends of government be really perverted, their liberty really endangered, and all other means of redress really ineffectual. The people, nevertheless, or any part of them, may, at any time, disclose to the legislature their wants, wishes, and sentiments. That every miscarriage of the legislature, will authorize the interference of the people; was never intended, because most mistakes may be corrected by the successors of the legislature; but any measure that puts the liberties of the people to an immediate hazard, is a proper reason for interference.

6. The legislature being chosen by the people at stated periods, its whole proceedings are published, to the end, that the people may determine whether their trustees have merited a continuance in office.

7. Upon the whole therefore, when a matter, proposed by one branch, is rejected by the other, there is no express or implied provision, that upon an appeal by the proposing branch, the people may oblige the other branch to adopt the proposition. Such a provision would have been repugnant to the institution of two distinct branches, independent of each other, and acting as mutual checks. In a government by representation, where the powers of legislation are delegated, without any express reservation of the people, the legislative possesses the only power of making laws; and no law can be made by the people, without a suspension, or dissolution of the compact.

The essential difference between Aristides and Publicola is, therefore, only with respect to the weight of instructions. The former considers them merely on the footing of information, remonstrance, or advice; the latter as commands from a principal to his agent, or a master to his servant. Again Publicola not only considers them as positive commands; but thinks, in case of disobedience, the people, consistently with the true meaning of the 4th article of rights, may dissolve the compact. Aristides is of opinion, that, so long as the legislature keeps within the bounds of the constitution, the people ought not to dissolve the compact; and that no disobedience of the legislature can justify a dissolution of the government; unless such refusal shall manifestly spring from the corruption of their trustees, and manifestly endanger liberty, and circumstances will not admit the adoption of other means of redress. All these things must concur: otherwise, the dissolution of the government is a violation of the rights of every individual, not consenting to the measure. I will just put a single case, where an immediate suspension or dissolution would be proper—a certain prospect of a powerful invasion, and the legislature's declining all means of placing the state in a posture of defence.

Aristides conceives likewise, that a practice of frequent interference would totally destroy all energy in the government, and all spirit of obedience in the people; and that, in a little time, we should be in such a state of anarchy and confusion, as would be most favourable to insidious designs on our liberties. For these reasons, he has called the doctrine

of his opponents, wicked, slavish, and absurd. The narrow limits of a news-paper will not permit him to go over the ground already trodden. He therefore refers to his former publications.

Publicola's supposition that the case of the United Netherlands, or of Switzerland, is in point, is truly admirable.

Aristides has again got hold of a passage in Mr. Sydney, to which he solicits your attention.

"I believe, that the powers of every county, city, and borough of England are regulated by the general law, to which they have all consented, and by which they are all made members of one political body. This obliges them to proceed with their delegates, in a manner, different from that which is used in the Netherlands, or in Switzerland. Amongst these, every province, city or canton, making a distinct body, independent from any other, and exercising the sovereign power within itself, looks upon the rest as allies, to whom they are bound only by such acts, as they themselves have made, and when any new thing, not comprehended in them, happens to arise, they oblige their delegates to give them an account of it, and retain the power of determining those matters in themselves."

Mr. Sydney's plain meaning in this, and the former recited passage, which are connected in the original, is this. "A single state in the United Netherlands, or in Switzerland, being an entire distinct body, may bind its deputies, at a general meeting of the states. But a county in England cannot bind its representatives in parliament; because they are at the same time the representatives of the whole kingdom. Nor can these representatives be bound by the whole body of the people; because the whole body of the people cannot be assembled to do any act under the known law or constitution."

Mr. Sydney might have added the following consideration, which from him might possibly have opened Publicola's eyes.—When a single state in the United Netherlands instructs its deputies, the instructions are given by the government of that state, to which these deputies are indeed strictly agents. If Publicola can shew any thing plausible with respect to these states, it must be, that in the domestic legislation of a single state, the people may bind their delegates by instructions. But if he could even shew this, I would then ask him. Do not the people exercise the right, by virtue of a particular law, or by an express article in the form of their government? At any rate, this simple distinction may be made. The deputies of the United States in the Netherlands are bound by the instructions of their respective governments, because such is their particular constitution or uniform custom. The legislature of Maryland, is not bound by instructions of the people, because the constitution does not authorize them; nor has the thing been ever yet practised.

Mr. Sydney, in the warmth of controversy, has dropt some general expressions, which Publicola has gathered as the most precious pearls. Mr. Sydney was contending against Sir Robert Filmer, a man wicked enough to assert, that things have a divine right, that the people must always submit, and that government is, in no case answerable to the people. Mr. Sydney contends, like a true patriot that all government springs from the people, and is instituted for the general good. What! (says he in effect) shall the whole people be considered as the property of one man, or set of men, and made for their use? Say rather, that they are the servants of the people. I take what servant I please, &c. &c. &c.

The whole doctrine which I have all along endeavoured to inculcate, is reducible to this single proposition. In every free government, founded on a real compact, neither the governing nor the governed, are to be considered on the footing of either master or slave; they both are possessed of certain rights, which ought to be held inviolable; and the true spirit of the compact must, on all occasions, be considered the law of the land.

Would to Heaven, my beloved countrymen, it had fallen to the lot of a man, more independent in his circumstances, to become the marked object of a base revenge, for inculcating principles essential to the happiness of society. Deserted by the men, from whom I reasonably expected support, I sincerely wish, that no future occasions may require similar exertions. The sense of duty must indeed ever impel me to act the part of a zealous and watchful guardian;—but the small services, I have hitherto been able to perform, have been attended with sacrifices greater than, under all circumstances, my duty demanded.

A R I S T I D E S.

Annapolis, June 9, 1787.

[To be continued.]

To DAN. of St. THO. JENIFER, Esquire.

SIR,

WITH your usual prostituted effrontery you have asserted, that you neither saw, or ever heard of the sales lodged in the auditor's office, and referred to by him, if they be different from those referred to by you. This assertion you make in the most public manner, as if you were determined to substantiate your own corruption and duplicity. To prove the falsity of it, I need only refer to my former publications in this Gazette,* where this same original sale

* 4th January, and 12th April, last.

was mentioned as that lot No. 5 of by Dr. Wheeland. when before the honourable board plots of the man affect to consider clear and unequivocal from the line of the manor. Yet proof, you rely certificates, which question. Such subterfuge. It w expect truth from shuffling, artifice well be expected the characteristic direct flight of a tuted by a de integrity.

Having replied servations on the leased by you, cessary. The fa founded being tr controverted. Y duct in releasing posed; and y management in t tery, that you h titude of the In possible that you los occasioned b might have prev but yourself? A flatter yourself you can poison cerning, respect on me to contin of a man, whose of infamy.

June 11, 1787.
† This Gazette.

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quire.

was mentioned as conclusive and undeniable evidence, that lot No. 5 of Naticoke manor, was purchased by Dr. Wheeland. That you saw and examined it when before the executive in July last, any of that honourable board can testify. This sale and the plots of the manor before referred to, (which you affect to consider as my bare word) contain the most clear and unequivocal testimony of your deviation, from the line of your duty, in directing a resale of the manor. Yet notwithstanding this irrefragable proof, you rely upon unsatisfactory extracts, and certificates, which prove nothing as to the matter in question. Such is your futility in mean evasion and subterfuge. It would be folly in the extreme, to expect truth from an impostor, with whom all is shuffling, artifice and prevarication. It might as well be expected that "the serpent should abandon the characteristic obliquity of his motion for the direct flight of an arrow," as that you should be actuated by a decent regard to truth, justice or integrity.

Having replied particularly, as well to your observations on the sale to Mr. Long, as to others released by you, † a recapitulation here is unnecessary. The facts on which my arguments were founded being true, my inferences cannot be fairly controverted. Your arbitrary and injudicious conduct in releasing those purchasers, has been fully exposed; and yet you attempt to justify this management in the same style of characteristic effrontery, that you have endeavoured to support the rectitude of the *Intendant's* exchange of certificates. Is it possible that you can be so silly as to expect that the loss occasioned by resales directed by you, and which you might have prevented, can be attributed to any one but yourself? Are you weak and vain enough to flatter yourself that by your malevolent fabrications you can poison or debase the opinion of one discerning, respectable citizen?—It is not incumbent upon me to continue to reply to the absurd repetitions of a man, whose character has sunk below the reach of infamy.

G. D U V A L L.

June 11, 1787.

† This Gazette, 26th October, and 4th January, last.

L O N D O N, March 30.

AT the present period, when the maritime powers of Europe found the prosperity of their states on the basis of commerce, each of them strives to incline the balance in their own favour.—Russia (too high to the northward to send her fleets to India by the Cape of Good Hope, and so enter into a competition with the nations more favourably situated) is opening herself a route formerly known to the Romans and the Genoese. She makes her ships descend by the Volga to the Caspian Sea, and her merchants endeavour to draw towards them the merchandise of Persia, and the northern provinces of the Mogul empire.

The beautiful silks of the Guilan have already become the objects of their speculation, and the empress Catherine II. will, doubtless, on the first revolution, become mistress of those rich countries.

On the other side, England, France and Holland, provide Europe with the productions of the East. The English, above all, having formed in Bengal a Kingdom of a vast extent, are become, so to speak, the masters of this commerce, and dispute with all other nations the glory of navigation!

In this state of things, Egypt without arts; without a marine, and groaning under the tyranny of four and twenty beys, is unable to derive any advantage from her situation; or to enter into competition with the Europeans. Her ignorant mariners no longer navigate to India; scarcely do they dare to make a circuit of the Red Sea. Their most distant expeditions are an annual voyage to Moka. Their ships, a kind of brigantine ill equipped, load there the coffee of Yemen, the perfumes of Arabia, the pearls of the Baharem isles, the muslins and the linens of Bengal, which are brought them by the Benicians.

Even this limited commerce promises them great advantages. The coffee which they buy at eight sols French (or four-pence English) a pound, at Moka, they will sell at Cairo for thirty. This article alone is an annual object of eleven millions of livres. They export the principal part of it to Constantinople, into Greece, to Marseilles, and to the coast of Syria. The remainder is consumed in the country.

Some of our East-India ships have already attempted to deprive them of this branch of commerce; but the Egyptians complained to the government, and strenuously opposed them.

When Ali Bey had established the safety of the caravans, and laid open Egypt to the foreign markets, some English ships anchored at Suez, laden with Bengal stuffs, of which they made a very advantageous sale. Political views have again prohibited us from carrying on this traffic, and the Egyptians have retained possession of it. But, without marine, what can a people do against the European squadrons? They must inevitably, sooner or later, submit to receive from foreigners those precious effects which they export at such heavy expence from Moka, and which can be furnished them much cheaper.—Besides, means might be found to obtain from them the permission of undertaking this lucrative conveyance.

B O S T O N, May 19.

A letter from a gentleman at Weathersfield; (Connecticut) received by last evening's mail, has the following article.—"Reports say; that two of your insurgents have been down on the back of our state, and enlisted a number of men for their service.—I suppose the object is to prevent the execution of those condemned. The governor and council have sent to examine the affair, and will prevent their doing any damage."

May 28. A gentleman who arrived in town on Friday last from Orange in the county of Hampshire, informs us, that the following letter was received by the person to whom it was directed, on Wednesday last, viz.

"Hinsdale, May 21, 1787, 12 o'clock,

"Brother,

"I would have you acquaint my family, that I am taken prisoner by Shays's men.—They tell me I must go to Head-Quarters—where that is I know not. From your Brother, JOSEPH METCALF.

"Mr. Savel Metcalf, Orange."

Mr. Metcalf was on his return home from a journey when he was captured.—The night following which, the house of Medad Pomeroy Esq; in Warwick, was attacked, and himself made prisoner, by an armed body of insurgents commanded by one Smith, of New-Salem, late a lieutenant colonel of the militia, who previous to his departure left the following with Mr. Pomeroy's lady, viz.

"This is to certify the commonwealth of Massachusetts, that the persons now taken are to be reserved as hostages to secure the life of Jason Pomeroy and Henry M'Culloch who are condemned to death by said state, and to assure you that if the above persons are put to death by said state, that the persons taken as above shall be put to death in the same manner, as soon as the news arrives, and that without delay, and therefore pray you not to be deceived, but pray to save life."

Our informant, who is brother to one of the gentlemen made prisoner, says further, that on Tuesday last they were seen to pass through Brattleborough, Vermont, guarded by six of the rebels.

W O R C E S T E R, May 20.

Extra of a letter from Warwick, dated May 15.

"On one morning last week, the following lines, together with a coffin, in which they were laid, were found by the house of Dr. Medad Pomeroy.—The author is not yet certainly known.

(Letter for letter.)

"Now I have Come you must dy
and in my Bowels you Shall ley
and if it is true What God he says
youl be a Pray to Daniel Shays
But before the Day in June
youl thick your in an air by Lune
But Whether your Go to heaven or hell
I am Shur I Cannot Stay to Tell."

Since the above transaction, it is reported, that the rebels, by force of arms, have seized Mr. Pomeroy, together with Mr. Metcalf of Orange, and carried them off, as hostages for those under sentence of death.

N E W - Y O R K, May 31.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Hartford, to his friend in Albany, dated the 18th instant.

"Yesterday morning an express arrived with dispatches for his excellency the governor, from brigadier-general Swift, at Sharon, advising that many of the inhabitants of that part of the state were embodying themselves in order to join the insurgents of Massachusetts; that 100 had enlisted in one town; and that, although he had been personally among them, he had not been able to prevent their pursuing these measures.—His excellency immediately communicated these dispatches to the honourable house of assembly, who thereupon appointed a committee, to be joined by another from the council, to report to the house what measures would be most proper for them to adopt.—In the afternoon the committee brought in their report, which was agreed to by the house.—The substance of which was, that some proper person be appointed, forthwith to repair to that part of the state which borders on Massachusetts, and there with general Swift, to inquire into the occasion of this insurrection, and to pursue such measures as they shall think most proper for its suppression, and the restoration of the public peace. Colonel Ganfield, (a member of assembly) is appointed, and I have no doubt, from his and general Swift's characters, but the most prudent, salutary and decisive measures will be adopted.—The colonel set off this morning for Sharon.

Annapolis, June 12, 1787.

THE subscribers have a pretty general assortment of dry goods still on hand that they will sell at wholesale or retail, for specie, bank notes, Morris's notes, state or continental state money, equal to specie, and any kind of certificates liquidated on account of this state at their passing value. They being very much in want of money, and very desirous of settling and closing the whole of their business, do most earnestly request all those indebted to them speedily to make payment, a delay of which will, from necessity, compel measures very disagreeable. The whole of the goods they now have may be had, by taking them altogether, upon very advantageous terms to the purchaser.

THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, agreeable to the last will and testament of Jacob Waters, deceased; the following parcels of land lying and being in Montgomery county, and nearly adjoining to each other.

ONE parcel of land called the Refurvery on the William and John, containing 127 acres, the other called the Sufanha, containing 50 acres; the aforesaid two parcels of land will be sold by the executor, on the second Saturday in July next, if fair, if not the first fair day after, Sunday excepted, at the late dwelling of the aforesaid deceased, on the Head of Magothy.

ELIZABETH WATERS, executrix.

West river, June 6, 1787.

Just imported, by the subscriber, in the ship WILLIAM and MARY, captain DODDS, and the HANBURY, captain DUNN, and to be sold for cash or tobacco, SNABRIG of all sorts, brown rolls; Irish linens, and sheeting from 20d to 4/9 currency per yard; dowlas, brown and striped holland, a good assortment of jeans, humburs, mudlins, mudlinets, calicoes and chintzes, coarse huckaback and diaper, womens stays, combs, India perian and black a-la-mode silks, real bandannos handkerchiefs, linen and silk ditto, snabrig and shoe thread, white and coloured thread, sewing silk of all colours; mens and boys fine and coarse hats; boots and shoes of the best kind, coarse mens and boys ditto; thread stockings; nutmegs, cloves, mace, ginger and pepper, a variety of cutlery, fashionable buttons and common ditto, ribands of the newest fashion, stuffs, fowling pieces, powder and shot, 20d, 30d, 3d and 6d nails, stock locks, lithes and fiddles, double and single Gloucester cheese.

JOSEPH COURT.

N. B. The ship William and Mary, captain DODDS, lying at Selby's Landing, takes in tobacco consigned to Messieurs Eden and Court at seven pounds sterling per tun; those gentlemen that chool to favour them with their consignments may be supplied with any of the above articles at a very low advance, by applying to the subscriber at West river.

J. C.

Baltimore, June 14, 1787.

ROUSSELL'S TAVERN.

(United States Arms.)

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a TAVERN, in Gay-street, at the house where Mr. William Page used to keep, at the sign of the Arms of the United States of America, and flatters himself that he will be able to give full satisfaction to those gentlemen who please to honour his house with their custom, as he has laid in a supply of liquors of the best quality. Ladies and gentlemen travellers can be commodiously lodged at his house, and their horses will be taken great care of, as he is provided with hay and oats of the best quality.

LOUIS ROUSSELL.

June 4, 1787.

ON the petition of John Rawlings, a prisoner in Cecil county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said John Rawlings, that the twenty-fourth day of July next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day in their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser and Maryland Gazette.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

Charles county, to wit: THEN came William Leigh before me the subscriber, one of the justices for the county aforesaid, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that he borrowed of captain George Dent, somewhere about the year 1768 or 1769, fifty pounds sterling, and for which sum he gave bond, and for which bond he had paid interest to the amount of twenty-eight pounds currency, from the time of giving said bond until the year 1774, when he then paid off the said Dent all the principal, in money he borrowed of the loan office in the year 1774, to wit, two hundred and twenty-two dollars and two ninths of a dollar, for which the said Dent gave this deponent a receipt which he has lost or mislaid, the said Dent alleging at the time that he could not find the bond, or that it would take him some time to find it, but said the receipt would be good against it.

J. PARNHAM.

P. S. I have lately applied and cannot obtain my bond, nor even a state of the dates thereof.

W. L.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

June 5, 1787.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, near Newport, on the 30th day of May last, a young negro man by the name of SAM, five feet eight or nine inches high, slender made, of a yellowish complexion, and rather a silly countenance; had on and took with him an old parsons grey country milled coat, trimmed with black; an old country wove jacket and breeches, a pair of yellow cotton overalls or trousers, two new snabrig shirts, an old Irish linen ditto, and a flopped hat; he formerly belonged to Mr. Gilbert Hamilton Smith, of Anne-Arundel county, and may have probably directed his course to that neighbourhood, or, as he has been used to going by water, may attempt to pass for a free man and get on board some vessel. Whoever will apprehend him and lodge him safe in gaol shall be entitled to the above reward, and to reasonable charges if brought home.

JOHN PARNHAM.

Monday, St. Mary's, June 12, 1787.
STOLEN, on Sunday night the 11th instant, a likely handsome sorrel HORSE, the property of Philip B. Key, Esq; near sixteen hands high, swish mane and tail, a star in his forehead, with two remarkable spots of white hair, one on the pole of the head, the other on the top of the withers, as if made by a collar, trots and paces well, and in very excellent order. Also a new portmanteau saddle without the pad, and a double reined bridle. The person stealing him answers to the name of TOM, a short black fellow with a down lock, a slave, but will probably endeavour to pass for a free man. Two half joes will be given to any person apprehending and securing both, or three pounds for either, on application at Choptico, or the subscriber in Leonard-town.
PHILIP B. KEY.

SCHEME OF A BOOK LOTTERY.

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

172 prizes. 1000 do.

500 tickets at 2 dol. each 1000 do.

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

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

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

STEPHEN CLARK.

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

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.

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

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, administrator of William Hyde.

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

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

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



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

WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

Final Settlements for Sale.

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

HUGH PATTON.

TO BE SOLD,

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

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

Treasury of the United States,

MAY 14th, 1787.

THE commissioners of the board of treasury of the United States, give notice, That on the 21st day of September next, will be exposed to sale, at the place where the United States in Congress may hold their sessions—The following townships and lots of lands in the western territory, which were surveyed last year, under the direction of the geographer-general of the United States, viz.

FIRST RANGE.

No. 3, containing 4,350 acres.

SECOND RANGE.

No. 1, containing 1,386.

2, 5,434.
3, 8,598.
5, 21,139.
6, 23,040.
7, 23,040.
8, 22,886.
9, 18,644.

THIRD RANGE.

No. 1, containing 6,596.

2, 11,797.
3, 14,482.
5, 23,040.
6, 23,040.
7, 23,040.
8, 23,040.
9, 23,040.
10, 23,040.
11, 23,040.
12, 23,040.

FOURTH RANGE.

No. 1, containing 4,574.

2, 11,350.
3, 23,040.
7, 23,040.
8, 23,040.
10, 23,040.
11, 23,040.
12, 23,040.
13, 23,040.

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

1st. The townships or fractional parts of townships throughout the different ranges, will be sold either entire or in lots in alternate order; that is to say, where a township or fractional part of a township is sold entire, the next will be sold in lots, agreeably to the ordinance of the 10th of May, 1785.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Baltimore, May 21, 1787.

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

3 (600)
WILLIAM SMITH,
PHILIP ROGERS,
JOHN MERRYMAN.

THE

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

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

Board of Treasury of the United States,

May 17th, 1787.

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

Notice is hereby given,

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

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

April 16, 1787.

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

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

SIX GUINEAS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough. February 25, 1787.



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

10 D. MAGRUDER.

Annapolis, May 23, 1787.

JUST IMPORTED,

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

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

At their Stores in Annapolis and Port-Tobacco,

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

May 3, 1787.

FOR SALE,

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

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

4 JOHN LUCAS.

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

**THE
LAW
S**
Of November Session, 1786.

(XLIII YEAR.) THE MARYLAND GAZETTE. (No. 2110.)

THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1787.

B A Z O N A, (East-India.)

FOR these five years hot vapours have been constantly emitted from a small hill in the neighbourhood of the village of Bazona. Some workmen lately digging in the above spot, discovered pit coal, not being in any degree heated; but upon digging to a greater depth, they found a yellow soil so hot, that they were unable to proceed with their work. It is apprehended, that beneath this yellow earth is some ignited matter, which may in future occasion great devastation.

L I S B O N, February 15.

Our court has given orders to the directors of the arsenal to repair immediately all the ships of war, and all the frigates, and have them in readiness to put to sea.

L O N D O N, March 20.

A few evenings since, some young ladies and gentlemen amusing themselves at the play of blind-man's buff, at a gentleman's house in Henry-street, one of the company held a large cat towards a boy who was blinded, who, seized it smartly by the body, and thinking it a muff on the arm of one of the young ladies, squeezed it close, when the cat turned her head, and bit him so severely in the wrist, as to put an end to the evening's amusement. The cat was immediately thrown out of the dining room window, into the street, and not having since been heard of, the young gentleman's family was accordingly unhappy, lest the animal was mad, and have sent their son to the salt water, and put him under a course of medicine, in order to prevent disagreeable consequences. It is added, that the young lady who played this joke on him, and who has an independent fortune of 5000l. has declared she will marry the youth, if he will be mad enough to marry her.

A public spirited magistrate has lately proposed some experiments for the prevention of crimes, which appear to deserve the serious attention of the legislature. This gentleman recommends that grand juries, in the charge from the bench, should be directed, not only to search out and prevent every individual, whose character deserves public notice and reward, that they may receive, in open court, the eulogium of the judge, and be invested with a suspended gold medal, properly inscribed, as a badge of honesty or good morals, to be always worn and exhibited to public view. Besides which, he pleads that some pecuniary assistance should, in the same public way, be allotted to honest families struggling under labour and difficulties; and also for the encouragement of matrimony among the poor.

An old man, in the county of Durham, was afflicted about two years ago with a mortification in his feet, so as to be confined to his chair for twelve months, or more, in the course of which he lost two of his toes, his legs were dreadfully swelled, so much as to make him be looked upon as incurable; after trying various medicines to no visible effect, he was by some advised to eat honey in large quantities, which he did, to the quantity of eight or nine pounds a week; the consequence was, that in little more than half a year, his legs returned to their natural state, the mortification was stopped, and he is now able to wear boots, and stir about business. It is not improbable, but that an equal mixture of honey and French brandy, applied outwardly to the parts affected, would greatly forward the cure. The above may be depended on as a fact.

A letter from Paris informs that there is a political project said to be on foot which causes some talk here; it is to give the island of Minorca to the chivaliers of Malta, from the port of which, that order may send out armaments with success to cruise against the barbarians, who invest the Mediterranean. It is well known, that the port of Mahon is by nature formed for the anchorage of vessels of the largest size. It will be more for the interest of the Portuguese, Italians and Spaniards, to employ the Maltese marine against the Africans than in warring against the Turks, a more civilized nation than the Africans, and one that hurts nobody. It is at present actually in agitation to persuade Spain to cede the island of Minorca, as Charles the Vth ceded the island of Malta, to the fugitive knights of the order of Jerusalem. It should seem that the politics of Madrid are particularly interested in the above arrangements, of which the baron de Sufrein is the negotiator.

It is asserted, according to an estimate lately made by an ingenious baronet, remarkable for his knowledge in finance, upon principles which discover great information, that the sum of which government has been annually defrauded, in the distillery branch of the revenue only, amounts to about 2,600,000l.

This sum may appear enormous, for the business of the British distillery is far greater than ministers or treasury boards have been hitherto permitted to know.

A letter lately received from the continent, mentions amongst extraordinary instances of longevity we sometimes meet with, that a man now living at Paris, who for a criminal offence was sentenced to imprisonment for a hundred years. This term has actually expired about three months since, and he completed it in the same prison, where, at his own request he still continues, and intends to stay in his old and familiar residence during the remainder of his existence.

As a celebrated physician at Bath differs exceedingly from the rest of the medical tribe, respecting the use of tea and coffee, it is of some importance to lay before our readers what he advances on the subject. He is of opinion, from long and attentive experience, that the opulent are less injured by the use of either than the poor, the reason seems to be, that, as the chief part of the food of the laborious and indigent is vegetable, which affords a much smaller proportion of nourishment than animal food, and is much less permanent and invigorating, especially to the stomach; so tea has, from its nature, a peculiar power, by its action on the nerves of the stomach, to enfeeble not only that organ, but the whole body. Hence we find that tremors and other nervous symptoms are brought on by an intemperate use of tea and coffee. This effect may be in some degree obviated, if not entirely prevented, by adding a considerable quantity of sugar and cream, which, being more oily, is preferable to milk.

The above observation relates only to persons in vigorous health, and not to sedentary people, who in some measure may be ranked with invalids; but on the contrary, those persons who indulge in a plentiful use of animal food, and strong drink, are so far from being incommoded either by coffee or tea, that they often qualify, and are qualified by these beverages, inasmuch as they partly counteract the stimulating effects of different kinds of food and drink.

March 30. Within the last ten years, the greatest part of the national debt, amounting to more than 130 millions, has gone through the hands of the managers of the bank of England, and paid toll too very handsomely. To say the bank has doubled its capital by this influx, is a bold assertion—but there is nothing romantic in the supposition—their bank is all money, their very paper is money—they have the first credit in the world, and well deserve the credit they have—for they have more real wealth at this time than all the public companies of Europe, nay, the world put together.

By a law of Amurath II, the heir apparent of the Turkish throne (who boasts of having in his dominions thirty kingdoms) is obliged to be brought up to some handicraft or trade. Solomon the magnificent was a turban maker. Osman III, who was killed in 1614, was a very expert cutter, and Mustafa IV, within the present century, was an excellent fadler. The Circassians, the Georgians, and the Dagesthans, who are beyond all comparison the handsomest people on the earth, and very powerful, educate their heir apparent in the following manner:—When the Khan's principal lady is in labour, the first Circassian man who gets notice of it, places himself at the door of the harem, or where the women are kept. When he has once taken his station, no other Circassian dare deprive him of it; when the lady is delivered, some old servant woman is sent to the gate to declare to the Circassians, that the Khan's wife is delivered either of a son or a daughter; if a son, the child being richly dressed, is brought to the gate, and delivered to the Circassian, whose right it is by their law; he carries the infant to his house, provides a nurse for him, and educates him as his own child, until he acquires the age of nine or ten years, then he is restored to his parents, at which time they have great rejoicings. The reason they act in this manner is, that the child may be brought up hardily, become a bugbater, or hero, the only character which creates esteem among those warlike people.

The goldsmiths of London used formerly to prove the purity of their gold, in the court of requests, Westminster-hall, before the barons and attorney-general. Upon these occasions they had a pair of scales which were called the prize, upon so nice a construction, that 1 200th part of a grain would balance them. Upon one of the trials, Noy, attorney-general, said, he should be sorry if all his actions were to be weighed in that scale.

The public papers of Brittany, in France, observe that the small-pox, which has raged for some time at Coves, in that province, has been very fatal to chil-

dren. A farmer in particular, who had nine, was deprived of them all in the course of twelve days; but it is remarkable that the disorder has been favourable to persons advanced in years; several people aged 80 to 85, having happily recovered from it; and what is very extraordinary indeed, a woman named Marchand, who has completed her 103d year, having caught the infection attended by symptoms of the most dangerous kind, is now perfectly well.

A gentleman lately dead, has left to each of his three daughters 5000l. in the consols, on the following singular condition: That they never marry any man who follows an effeminate employment, as such men he says, in the following paragraph of his will, not only degrade themselves by occupations that are altogether unmanly, but what is worse, usurp the province of females, shut them out from the walks of industry, and thus contribute to people the evils.

April 6. By a private letter received by a gentleman in this town from a black merchant in Madras, who received the dispatches only four hours before the departure of the Swallow packet, we are informed, that Tippe Saib and the Marattas, whose armies had been watching each other for some time, had just come to an action, in which the most dreadful carnage ensued. Tippe having lost 12,000 men on the field of battle, besides the total rout of his cavalry. None of the other private letters by the Swallow mention this circumstance; but most agree in thinking a battle was inevitable.

Wednesday morning Mr. Adams, the American ambassador received dispatches at his house in Grosvenor square, from New-York, by way of France. This is the fourth packet from Congress in the course of three months.

The French king, on the 17th of March, published an arret, dated the 20th of February, granting to the sieur Fabre Dubosquet, the sole privilege of making and selling a metal, which he manufactures to answer the purpose of bottoming ships instead of copper; also for a metallic varnish to be used in covering the same, and ships bottoms, which prevents every kind of rust or decay.

April 10. The emperor of Morocco attacked the town of Oran, belonging to the Spaniards, on the 27th of January last, with an army of 20,000 men, but after firing on the place three days, he left it, with the loss of 300 men, and was encamped three quarters of a league from the town, when the advices came away. The garrison of Oran had only four men killed, and 15 wounded, during the three days.

B O S T O N, June 4.

Friday afternoon (agreeably to notice previously given by his excellency) at five o'clock precisely, the governor and lieutenant-governor elect, having been formally notified of their respective elections, came into the representatives chamber, where the two branches of the general court were convened; when his excellency the governor was pleased to address the legislature as follows, viz

Gentlemen of the senate, and

Gentlemen of the house of representatives,

A VERY respectable committee, by you appointed, have notified me that the citizens of this commonwealth have elected me governor for the ensuing year.

To promote the happiness of my native country, hath always been the object of my pursuit, and to merit the approbation of my fellow-citizens, was ever my highest ambition—Defective as I may have been in the pursuit of the first, I should feel myself ungrateful to an high degree, did I not, upon the present occasion, acknowledge the kind partiality of my countrymen in granting me so great a share of the second.

When, from a want of health, I retired from the place of chief magistrate of this commonwealth, I did not expect to be again called to the important trust, but since my fellow-citizens have, without any solicitations of mine, seen fit, in the present day, to call upon me for my exertions, I cannot abuse that partiality which they have so often manifested towards me, by declining the office.

The suffrages of a free people, would in common times render an apology for my appearing in this place quite unnecessary, but in the present situation of public affairs, it becomes necessary for me to declare that I am far from accepting the office from a dependence upon my own ability, to restore the government to its needed tranquillity, that it is gentlemen, on your wisdom and prudence alone, I rely for those measures which may lead us to public safety; from you the people will look for those laws and os-

dinances, which will secure the blessings intended for them by the happy constitution of government they have established. Of me they have a right to expect I shall exert the powers vested in me for their benefit and advantage, and it shall be my highest ambition not to disappoint them. To preserve, gentlemen, sacredly and inviolate, our constitution of government, to relieve as much as possible the burthens of the people, and to maintain a strict adherence to private and public justice, shall be the great object of my administration, and in the pursuit of them, I doubt not of your assistance and support, as well as those of all good men.

Having declared, gentlemen, my acceptance of the office to which I am elected, I am now ready to comply with the qualifying requisitions of the constitution.

JOHN HANCOCK.

His honour the lieutenant-governor then addressed the legislature as follows, viz.

I HAVE been informed by a very respectable committee of both houses, that you have been pleased to elect me to the office of lieutenant-governor for the year ensuing. I have a due sense of the honour you have conferred upon me in this appointment. I consider it as a mark of your esteem and confidence. It has been my constant aim, while I have had the honour of being employed in the public service, to consult, and to the utmost of my abilities to promote the best interests of the people; and it has afforded me the highest satisfaction, that my conduct has generally met their approbation. I am obliged to you for the polite manner in which you have acquainted me with this appointment. I now declare my acceptance of it, and you may rest assured, I shall endeavour to discharge the duties of this office with faithfulness and impartiality, and am ready to take the oaths and subscribe the declarations required by the constitution.

THOMAS CUSHING.

The reverend Peter Thacher, is re-chosen chaplain to both branches of the honourable the legislature.

BENNINGTON, May 7.

As many unfavourable allegations have been spread abroad, to injure the good people of Vermont, relative to their harbouring the insurgents of Massachusetts, the following transaction may serve to shew our disposition not to encourage factious and rebellious fugitives, who have fled from justice.

ON Monday se'night, about 100 of the rebels from Massachusetts, who fled from justice, met at captain Calusha's, in Shaftsbury, in convention to agree on measures for continuing their opposition to that government. The authority of Shaftsbury being alarmed at such an illegal collection, immediately met, and demanded of the insurgents the occasion of their meeting. A committee, consisting of colonel Smith (who was appointed their president) and four others, were chosen to make answer to this demand, which was "that they were driven from their country, and had convened with a view of concerting measures whereby they might return and enjoy their properties," and on being duly questioned, they produced two letters, one from Shays and one from another of their principals, encouraging them to hold out and be spirited in their opposition for five weeks longer, and they might be assured of relief. Judge Olin, who acted as principal on the part of the authority, conducted with a spirit truly patriotic and noble. He informed them that if they were met for the purpose of petitioning the legal authority of Massachusetts for pardon and leave to return, that their proceedings would be deemed highly commendable; but if their views were hostile, and their business was to concert plans for committing depredations and continuing their opposition to that government, they must disperse immediately, for no such unlawful assembling could be allowed in Vermont. Colonel Smith answered, that the hopes of any advantage by petitioning was now at an end.

The sheriff of the county who had been previously notified was present, for the purpose of dispersing them in case they refused to withdraw. The rebels pleaded for leave to be by themselves for a few minutes, which was granted, after which they dispersed and proceeded immediately to White-creek, in the state of New-York, where we have understood there was a considerable body collected, who sit in convention from day to day without opposition.

The governor and council of Vermont have given the strongest assurances to his excellency governor Bowdoin, that in case the insurgents residing in this state, pursue any measures that are hostile, the most effectual measures shall be taken by the forces of this state for apprehending and delivering them up to his authority and punishment.

May 28. A young man from Brattleborough informs us, that as he was crossing the mountain on Tuesday last, he called at a landlord Thompson's in Wilmington, who told him that about an hour or half previous to his coming in, Luke Day, and 7 or 8 men under arms, left his house and came on this way, with a justice of the peace belonging to Massachusetts, whom they kept as a prisoner, and threatened to execute him if those two men condemned to be hanged at Great-Barrington, on the 25th instant, are not set at liberty. Our informant further says, that he received the same information at several other places as he came on towards Bennington, but did not come up with the party or learn where they were going.

ALBANY, May 31.

We are authorised to inform the public that peace is again restored in the county of Berkshire; and that the reports which have circulated for some weeks past, that the insurgents, to the number of 6 or 800, had assembled with design of releasing the prisoners in confinement at Great-Barrington, are without foundation.

A paragraph has appeared in several of the newspapers in the United States, setting forth, That this state, in compliance with the late recommendations, of congress, had passed an act for repealing all laws and parts of laws, in force in this state, which militate against the treaty of peace with Great-Britain; but we are sorry to acquaint the public that no such act has ever passed our legislature.—We suppose that the paragraph here alluded to, must have been occasioned by a bill which passed the house of assembly, for the repeal of the said laws—but as this bill was not acted upon by the senate, it of consequence, did not become a law of the state.

Extræ of a letter from Augusta, (Georgia) April 21.

"Tuesday last an express arrived here from doctor White, superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern district, now in the Creek nation, with dispatches for the honourable the executive of this state, said to contain the alarming intelligence of the Creek Indians intending to commit hostilities against the citizens of this state.

"We hear that doctor White, superintendent of Indian affairs, who returned here from the Creek nation on Saturday last, has appeased the minds of the Indians for the present."

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 30.

On Wednesday evening last a most shocking accident happened at the house of Mr. Jesse Oakly, merchant in the Nine Partners.—He having received five or six quarter casks of gunpowder with other goods, and through hurry of business neglecting to secure the powder by conveying it from the store room, put it in a closet in one corner of it. Having several persons in the store with him, one of them taking a candle which had burnt in a manner to the snuff, and carelessly going to the closet, unobserved by Mr. Oakly, let what was left of the candle fall into one of the kegs, which taking fire instantly, blew up the whole—by which melancholy affair the person who had the candle was torn to pieces, and one who stood next to him was thrown through the window into the street, another carried into the cellar, and there buried in rubbish, and the remainder in the store very considerably burnt and bruised. We are however informed that they are all alive except the one who had the candle, though it is expected the person thrown into the street, and the one in the cellar will not recover—the rest are likely to do well, amongst whom is Mr. Oakly. We sincerely regret, that our merchants in general are too careless with this very dangerous article, and ardently wish this dreadful catastrophe may be duly regarded and be a sufficient warning to those who keep the article of gunpowder for sale. It appears to be very extraordinary, that the powder when going off, carried away the corner of the store in which it stood, and instead of taking its course upwards, went through the lower floor in the cellar, where the most damage was done, by starting several hogheads of liquor and half a dozen barrels of fish. The goods in the store were not so much damaged, though the loss to Mr. Oakly is supposed to be near five hundred pounds.

NEW-YORK, June 1.

The following curious circumstance, which happened near Belfast, we are assured from good authority, is an absolute fact: A number of people were assembled at a house near Kilmore, to hear a methodist preacher. A soldier and a trumpeter passing that way, on their road to Belfast, being much fatigued, on seeing a light, made up to the house; but, as the people within were engaged in singing psalms, they could not gain admittance; they were obliged to lay themselves down in some straw in a barn adjoining the room where the preacher was, and from which it was separated by a wall of but a few feet high. The preacher took his text from revelations, chapter viii, beginning at verse 6. describing "the seven angels sounding their trumpets, and there following hail mingled with blood, &c." In the midst of the preacher's harangue, hell, last trumpet, &c. when the feelings of his auditors were wrought up to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, the trumpeter founded a charge—Every one thought it was the day of judgment—the preacher was so panic-struck that he dropped from the chair on which he was standing, flat on his face—the hearers were not less terrified: Some of them fell down in the same manner, afraid to look up, while men, women and children, tumbling over each other, in the greatest confusion, thought themselves happy in getting out with the loss of hats, wigs, cloaks, &c. In the mean time the trumpeter and soldier slipped off undisturbed, nor was it known from whence these sounds had proceeded, which occasioned so much confusion and dismay."

June 4. By the eastern mail received on Saturday evening, we learn, that Dr. Pomeroy and Mr. Mercalf, the two gentlemen carried off as hostages by the insurgents, have been released by them from an apprehension of their inability to hold them in defiance of the authority of Vermont, the magistracy of which state it seems, had issued warrants for apprehending

the culprits; that about 100 of the insurgents from Massachusetts are scattered about in the woods and thin inhabited towns near Bennington; that they are awed by the authority there; that they sometimes meet together in small parties and soon disperse, some of them talk high and threaten hard; that the house of representatives of Massachusetts will be the fullest of any for many years past, and will consist of a large majority of men of firmness and integrity, who it is thought, will make great exertions for the common good; that there is the best representation from the county of Berkshire, that has been for many years; that on the 29th ult. agreeable to the orders of major-general Lincoln, the Bolton regiment of militia, independent cadets, light infantry, and republican volunteers, underwent a critical inspection of arms, &c. by their respective officers; that several persons about a fortnight ago, were discovered in Andover, who have, for several months past, been employed in the lucrative business of making dollars, two of the number have become evidences against the rest; that on the 17th ult. as Mr. James Chappell, tender of a ferry-boat from the west side of Conanicut to Narragansett, Connecticut, was pushing off the bow of his boat, with an oar placed against the wharf, the oar slipped, and Mr. Chappell fell overboard and was drowned; that a martial spirit prevades all ranks of people of Massachusetts; and that the people in general arouse from that supineness and languor which has had a tendency to invite the attacks and insults of the seditious, lately offered to the laws and government of that commonwealth; that the insurgents are meditating plans for rescuing their brethren in sedition and rebellion, now under sentence of death; but their designs being known, proper measures were taken to counteract them.

Extræ of a letter from a gentleman at Norfolk, to his friend in Peterburg.

"Accounts just received from Halifax, in Nova Scotia, inform of advice from England, relative to a prolongation of the powers granted to the commissioners, and also enlarges their commission, by allowing them to grant relief unto British subjects in the states, and who were there prior to the war, except only those who bore arms, those who did not, will be paid every shilling of property they have lost. A number of claims have been rejected that were offered the commissioners at Halifax; in consequence of which the king and council have declared, that every person offering surreptitious claims, who shall at any time be convicted thereof, shall be liable to the pains of pillory in some cases, and in others to transportation to Botany-Bay. A large quantity of ordinance stores are arrived—many conjectures about their intentions. This place is sinking very fast in every shape, and from causes which cannot perfectly be ascertained. A prohibition has lately taken place upon all tobacco, and a variety of other enumerated articles. I trouble you with these lines for the information of our friends in the country."

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.

The following melancholy accident shews that a tyger is not always deterred from approaching fire. A small vessel from Ganjam to Calcutta, being longer on her passage than was expected, ran out of provisions and water: being near the Sugar-Island, the Europeans, six in number, went on shore in search of refreshments, there being some cocoa nuts on the island, in quest of which they strayed a considerable way inland. Night coming on, and the vessel being at a distance, it was thought more safe to take up their night's lodging in the ruins of an old pagoda, than to return to the vessel. A large fire was lighted, and an agreement made, that two of the number should keep watch by turns, to alarm the rest in case of danger, which they had reason to apprehend from the wild appearance of the place. It happened to fall to the lot of one Danfon, late a silversmith and engraver in Calcutta, to be one of the watch. In the night, a tyger darted over the fire upon this unfortunate young man, and in springing off with him, struck its head against the pagoda, which made it and its prey rebound upon the fire, on which they rolled over one another once or twice before he was carried off. In the morning the thigh bones and the legs of the unfortunate victim were found at some distance, the former stripped of its flesh, and the latter shockingly mangled.

A strict calculation has lately been made in Massachusetts of the number of inhabitants in that state, by which it appears that exclusive of a considerable portion of persons not rateable, there has been an increase of 28,000 freeholders, since the last calculation in the year 1772, when the amount was 72,000. In so short a period as 15 years, ten of which have been consumed in a destructive war, this seems an almost incredible multiplication of the human species.

There is no situation which admits of perfect content. The husbandman who lately deplored the drought of the season, is now as anxiously dissatisfied with the continuance of rain, which has indeed been considerably injurious in the neighbourhood of this city.

A few days ago a young man in Chester-county, being violently afflicted with the tooth-ach, applied to a neighbour for advice, and was recommended to extract the aching tooth and to furnish himself with another from some dead man's skull. He accordingly repaired to Brandywine, and opening the grave of a Hessian who had been killed and buried there, in lifting the head, a considerable number of guineas,

which had been soldiers hair,—so of the invalid the malady.

SAVANNAH

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THE auditor which the sons who have received by each du that some of the they lived at wh which means the he takes this me earned, and req subject of the said

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which had been artfully concealed, fell out of the soldiers hair,—so much to the astonishment and joy of the invalid that he instantly lost or forgot his melody.

SAVANNAH, (Georgia) April 26.

One of the five hostages given by the Creek Indians for the performance of the treaty held with this state in November last, has put an end to his existence by hanging himself; and there is the greatest reason to think we shall immediately be involved in a war with that nation.

Annapolis, Auditor's office, June 18, 1787.

THE auditor having directed a circular letter, of which the following is a copy, to the several persons who have not accounted for public monies received by each during the late war, and apprehending that some of them may be removed from the places they lived at when they received the money, &c. by which means the letters may not get to their hands; he takes this method of calling upon all persons concerned, and requests their particular attention to the subject of the said letter.

C. RICHMOND.

(CIRCULAR.)

Annapolis, Auditor's office,

SIR, UPON the books of this office you stand charged as stated below. I was in hopes that every person who had received any sum or sums of money from this state for the purpose of recruiting the army or procuring supplies for carrying on the late war, would long before this time have rendered such accounts thereof, as would have enabled the officers here to have charged the United States with such parts of their disbursements as are properly chargeable thereto. And as the time for presenting the claims of the state against the union is limited to a very few months, I have to request that you will, without loss of time, enable me to settle your account, which may very materially benefit the community of which you are a member.

With much respect, I am, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,

Annapolis, June 14, 1787.

A MEETING of the visitors of St. John's College is earnestly requested on Tuesday the 17th of July. It is hoped this notice will be observed, as business, which materially concerns that institution, requires the attendance of the visitors at that time.

THOMAS JENINGS,
JOHN THOMAS,
NICHOLAS CARROLL, } Visitors.

June 16, 1787.

ON the petition of George Lang, of Calvert county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 8th day of August next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act, and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

June 9, 1787.

ON the petition of Afa Hill, a prisoner in Anne Arundel county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given, that the 2d day of August next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act, and it is ordered that this notice be published four weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Strawberry-hill, near Annapolis, June 20, 1787.

LOST, about the 25th day of last May, between the Bodkin and the mouth of Magothy river, a small almost new BOAT, about ten or twelve feet keel, rows with four oars, and has the subscriber's name cut on her stern. Whoever will deliver her here, or give such information that she be recovered, shall be well paid for their trouble, by

RICHARD SPRIGG.

EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

June 21, 1787.

BROKE gaol and made his escape on the 24th of May last, negro SAM, the property of Jacob Franklin; he is a young fellow, about 5 feet 9 inches high, his cloathing old and such as negroes commonly wear; he was committed to my custody for burglary. Whoever will take up said negro, and bring him back again, shall receive the above reward.

DAVID STEUART, sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, in Annapolis, on Wednesday the 13th of June, for ready money,

A GRAY Mare, whole fire was Old Badger, 7-8 blooded; and three Filly's, one from colonel Lloyd's Traveller, one from Young Badger, the other from a horse belonging to Mr. William Thomas, of the Othello breed; their dam was from a full-blooded horse in Virginia, called Hector. Also, 1-2 dozen of mahogany chairs, a handsome chest of mahogany drawers, with a cabinet in the upper drawer with ten drawers in it, a mahogany Pembroke table, and several other articles.

WILLIAM BROWN.

Annapolis, May 19, 1787

JUST IMPORTED, in the CHARLOTTE, Captain Andrews, from London.

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

3X CRACROFT and HODGKIN.

Lancaster, Pennsylvania, May 1, 1787.

To the PUBLIC.

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

JOHN FISHER.

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

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

3X JOSEPH NOBLE BAYNES.

TO BE RENTED,
THE STORE-HOUSE, now in the Occupation of Messieurs Charles and William Steuart. Inquire of the Printers.

Annapolis, June 6, 1787.

SAMUEL HUTTON,
Carriage Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, and his old customers in particular, that he has supplied himself with a very valuable parcel of timber of the best kind, and every thing suitable for carrying on the carriage making business in all its various branches; and from his due attention to his business, he hopes to give general satisfaction to all those who favour him with their commands.

P. S. He also carries on the Blacksmith's business.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next county court for a commission to prove the bounds of his land called York, and a tract called Read's Folley, adjoining the Addition to Brook's Discovery, on the Rich Lands, in Frederick county.

NICHOLAS LINN.

Annapolis, June 7, 1787.

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

RICHARD THARP.

N. B. Applications from the country will be duly attended to. Store goods or country produce will be taken in part payment.

Mount Vernon, May 8, 1787.

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

JOHN FAIRFAX, overseer.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

May 26, 1787.



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

LEVI GANT.

Port-Tobacco, April 17, 1787.

TO BE RENTED,

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

DANIEL JENIFER, jun.

TO BE SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, agreeable to the last will and testament of Jacob Waters, deceased, the following parcels of land lying and being in Montgomery county, and nearly adjoining to each other.

ONE parcel of land called the Refinery on the William and John, containing 157 acres, the other called the Sulanna, containing 50 acres; the aforesaid two parcels of land will be sold by the executor, on the second Saturday in July next, if fair, if not the first fair day after, Sunday excepted, at the late dwelling of the aforesaid deceased, on the Head of Magothy.

ELIZABETH WATERS, executrix.

West river, June 6, 1787.

Just imported, by the subscriber, in the ship WILLIAM and MARY, captain DODDS, and the HANBURY, captain DENNIS, and to be sold for cash or tobacco.

ONABRIG of all sorts, brown rolls, Irish linens, and sheeting from 10d to 3/9 currency per yard, dowlas, brown and striped holland, a good assortment of jeans, humburs, mullins, mullinets, calicoes and chintzes, coarse huckaback and diaper, women's stays, combs, India perian and black 2-jamode silks, real bandannoe handkerchiefs, linen and silk ditto, ofsnabrig and shoe thread, white and coloured thread, sewing silk of all colours, mens and boys fine and coarse hats, boots and shoes of the best kind, coarse mens and boys ditto, thread stockings, nutmegs, cloves, mace, ginger and pepper, a variety of cutlery, fashionable buttons and common ditto, ribands of the newest fashion, stuffs, fowling pieces, powder and shot, 10d, 10d, 3d and 6d nails, stock locks, lithes and fiddles, double and single Gloucester cheese.

JOSEPH COURT.

N. B. The ship William and Mary, captain Dodds, lying at Selby's Landing, takes in tobacco consigned to Messieurs Eden and Court at seven pounds sterling per tun; those gentlemen that choose to favour them with their consignments may be supplied with any of the above articles at a very low advance, by applying to the subscriber at West river.

Baltimore, June 14, 1787.

ROUSSELL'S TAVERN.
(United States Arms.)

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a TAVERN, in Gay-street, at the house where Mr. William Page used to keep, at the sign of the Arms of the United States of America, and flatters himself that he will be able to give full satisfaction to those gentlemen who please to honour his house with their custom, as he has said in a supply of liquors of the best quality. Ladies and gentlemen travellers can be commodiously lodged at his house, and their horses will be taken great care of, as he is provided with hay and oats of the best quality.

LOUIS ROUSSELL.

June 4, 1787.

ON the petition of John Rawlings, a prisoner in Cecil county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said John Rawlings, that the twenty-fourth day of July next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day in their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser and Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Charles county, to wit: THEN came William

Leigh before me the subscriber, one of the justices for the county aforesaid, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that he borrowed of captain George Dent, somewhere about the year 1768 or 1769, fifty pounds sterling, and for which sum he gave bond, and for which bond he had paid interest to the amount of twenty-eight pounds currency, from the time of giving said bond until the year 1774, when he then paid off the said Dent all the principal, in money he borrowed of the loan office in the year 1774, to wit, two hundred and twenty-two dollars and two ninths of a dollar, for which the said Dent gave this deponent a receipt which he has lost or mislaid, the said Dent alleging at the time that he could not find the bond, or that it would take him some time to find it, but said the receipt would be good against it.

J. PARNHAM.

P. S. I have lately applied and cannot obtain my bond, nor even a state of the dates thereof.

W. L.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

June 5, 1787.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, near Newport, on the 30th day of May last, a young negro man by the name of SAM, five feet eight or nine inches high, slender made, of a yellowish complexion, and rather ailly countenance; had on and took with him an old parsons grey country milled coat, trimmed with black, an old country wove jacket and breeches, a pair of yellow cotton overalls or trousers, two new ofsnabrig shirts, an old Irish linen ditto, and a flopped hat; he formerly belonged to Mr. Gilbert Hamilton Smith, of Anne-Arundel county, and may have probably directed his course to that neighbourhood, or, as he has been used to going by water, may attempt to pass for a free man and get on board some vessel. Whoever will apprehend him, and lodge him safe in gaol shall be entitled to the above reward, and to reasonable charges if brought home.

JOHN PARNHAM.

Monday, St. Mary's, June 22, 1787.

STOLEN, on Sunday night the 17th instant, a likely handsome **FORREL HORSE**, the property of Philip B. Key, Esq; near sixteen hands high, with mane and tail, a star in his forehead, with two remarkable spots of white hair, one on the pole of the head, the other on the top of the withers, as if made by a collar, trots and paces well, and in very excellent order. Also a new portmanteau saddle without the pad, and a double reined bridle. The person stealing him answers to the name of TOM, a short black fellow with a down look, a slave, but will probably endeavour to pass for a free man. Two half joes will be given to any person apprehending and securing both, or three pounds for either, on application at Choptico, or the subscriber in Leonard-town.

SCHEME OF A BOOK LOTTERY.

1 prize of 100 dollars is 100 dollars.
1 do. 51 do. 51 do.
8 do. 25 do. 200 do.
162 do. 4 do. 648 do.

172 prizes. 1000 do.

500 tickets at 2 dol. each 1000 do.

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

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

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

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

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.

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

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, administrator of William Hyde.

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

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

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



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

WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

Final Settlements for Sale.

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

HUGH PATTON.

TO BE SOLD,

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

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

Treasury of the United States,

MAY 14th, 1787.

THE commissioners of the board of treasury of the United States, give notice, That on the 21st day of September next, will be exposed to sale, at the place where the United States in Congress may hold their sessions—The following townships and lots of lands in the western territory, which were surveyed last year, under the direction of the geographer-general of the United States, viz.

FIRST RANGE.

No. 3, containing 4,350 acres.

SECOND RANGE.

No. 1, containing 1,386.

2, 5,414.

3, 8,598.

5, 21,139.

6, 23,040.

7, 23,040.

8, 22,886.

9, 18,644.

THIRD RANGE.

No. 1, containing 6,596.

2, 11,797.

3, 14,482.

5, 23,040.

6, 23,040.

7, 23,040.

8, 23,040.

9, 23,040.

10, 23,040.

11, 23,040.

12, 23,040.

FOURTH RANGE.

No. 1, containing 4,574.

2, 21,350.

3, 23,040.

7, 23,040.

8, 23,040.

10, 23,040.

11, 23,040.

12, 23,040.

13, 23,040.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Baltimore, May 21, 1787.

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

WILLIAM SMITH,
PHILIP ROGERS,
JOHN MERRYMAN.

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

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

Board of Treasury of the United States,

May 17th, 1787.

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

Notice is hereby given,

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

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

April 16, 1787.

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

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

SIX GUINEAS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough. February 25, 1787.

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

D. MAGRUDER.

Annapolis, May 23, 1787.

JUST IMPORTED,

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

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

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

May 3, 1787.

FOR SALE,

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

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

JOHN LUCAS.

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

THE LAWS
Of November Session, 1786.

M A R Y L A N D G A Z E T T E.

T H U R S D A Y, JUNE 28, 1787.

To A R I S T I D E S.

HEN assertion, you say, is substituted for sound argument and pointed authority; when that assertion is mingled with invective, and slander is vented in general terms; when at one moment Publicola maintains almost the doctrine of Aristides, and at the next changes his ground; when he uses words suited to mislead, and then taxes Aristides with indecency and falsehood for not conceiving him aright; the labour of pursuing him appears almost endless.—What shall I reply, or how defend myself against such a catalogue of charges? Shall I content myself with pleading not guilty? or shall I ask Aristides where it is he finds, that to depart from all truth and decorum, is one of the privileges of a judge of the general court?—I have not, Sir, changed my ground; if you knew the subject, and had capacity to handle it, you would not say so; nor have I abused or slandered you, nor sought words to mislead you, nor taxed you with falsehood for not conceiving me aright. I have borne your vain and extravagant effusions with an exemplary patience. But is there no indecency or indelicacy in charging Publicola's defence of the right of instructing as a *sedition* and *pestilent doctrine*? Is there no calumny, Aristides, no personal reflection, no slander in making observations in a news-paper, addressed to the people of Maryland, and calculated to brand the advocates for the right of instructing as *promoters of sedition* and *pestilent fellows*? After such freedoms and liberties of speech, what right have you to complain of any animadversions that border upon severity? Do not be mistaken; when a judge shall forget his duty, dignity and station, and become a pert, petulant *paragon*, to attack the rights of his fellow-citizens, there shall be one, at least, who will detect and expose his mischievous principles, and repel the assault.

You charge your enemies with devoting you and your house to destruction. To construe a contradiction of your political opinions into a personal enmity and opposition, we can readily comprehend as a ridiculous attempt to excite pity and compassion. But what you meant by your house, I own I was among the number who for a long time were extremely puzzled to understand. I had heard of mercantile houses, and thought at first you had been one of a commercial company, and meant to charge me with devoting your company to destruction. But this it seems was not the case. I had heard too of legislatures, consisting of different branches, being distinguished by houses, and recollected the house of lords, the house of commons, the upper house, and lower house of assembly. But neither of these could be your house. I was then told that the nobility in Europe distinguished their families by houses, and I was reminded of the house of York, and of the house of Lancaster, &c. But I presumed neither of these could be your house. In the further prosecution of my inquiries, I recollected to have heard, that during the old government, the upper house originated a bill to confer titles of nobility; it passed in that house, but on being sent down to the lower house, it was there rejected. This bill proposed to confer a variety of titles; there was to be the Duke of Chesapeake, the Duke of Susquehanna, the Duke of Patowmack, &c. The Earl of Sassafras, the Earl of Choptank, the Earl of Pocomoke, &c. Lord Patuxent, Lord Severn, Lord Patapsco, Lord Gunpowder, Lord Maguhy, &c. Had this bill passed into a law, the noble distinction by houses, would have been familiar to our ears; we should have had enough of houses. Every day would have told us perhaps of the house of Chesapeake, the house of Pocomoke, the house of Maguhy, &c. But as this bill did not pass, and we have no such things as dukes, earls or lords, it is a mighty foolish vanity, Aristides, to assume their noble distinctions, and I appeal to your own judgement, whether such affected pomposity is not much more characteristic of the folly of a prig, than of the wisdom of a judge.

You have obliged us with a law of Athens, as a justification for your late extra judicial opinions and judgments in the news-papers; which law it seems considers every man as a traitor who remains inactive during civil commotions or treasonable combinations. And so, Aristides, the adjournment of the house of delegates, to take the sense of their constituents, was a civil commotion or traitorous combination, and they who advocated the measure, and the right of instructing, are domestic enemies. And hence, I suppose, your animated exertions—in news-papers! But, Sir, is there no slander in this quotation and application of the law of Athens?

I would ask, what *active part* the governor and council took in the late civil commotion as you are pleased to call it? I know of none; therefore, by your application of the law of Athens, they are traitors. And what *active part* did the chief justice, the chancellor, and the judges of the court of appeals take in the affair? I know of none. They too then are traitors. Good Lord! what would have become of the government of this country had it not been for the wisdom and patriotism of Aristides! what a pity the general assembly, in consideration of his services, would not accept of his offer, and elect him a deputy to the convention at Philadelphia.

But if your pen did not contradict your heart, if you really considered the late adjournment as a civil commotion, and the right of instructing a *sedition*, *pestilent doctrine*, how comes it that you never exercised the powers of your office? You were armed with competent authority, and you were bound by oath to execute it. But instead of acting with the resolution of a judge against domestic enemies, you pusillanimously shrink from your duty and elevated station, and with wonderful composure and facility sink down into a contemptible *guardian to protest in news papers*; and there whine and blubber that you are *deserted*, and become a marked object for a *bare revenge*.

Having condemned my defence of the right to instruct as a pestilent doctrine, and marked me for a promoter of sedition and your enemy, I ought, perhaps, to thank you for proceeding to charge me, in as delicate a manner as possible, with being a *Cate-line* or a *Cibegus*. And pray, Aristides, what are you? A patriot no doubt; for you tell the people you are their "zealous and watchful guardian;" and then you address them so often, and publish doctrines so essential, you say, to their happiness! and then you tell them you make such sacrifices for their good! and then you are so affectionate! and you tell them you love them! and you call them your *beloved*—my beloved countrymen—my beloved countrymen!—When Judas Iscariot combined to destroy his lord and master, he covered his wicked design with an affected display of the tenderest affection, and in the moment of executing his horrid treachery, he hailed him master, and embraced and kissed him. When you, Aristides, conspire to break down one of the best guards which your fellow-citizens possess for their rights and liberties, you assume the same disguise, and wear the same mask, and while you plunge the dagger, you smile in their faces, and hail them *beloved countrymen, my beloved countrymen!*

You never, you say, till after my publication, perused the essays on government of either Sydney or Locke. I really thought so; and this accounts for your understanding neither of them; and I believe you are the only judge in the United States who never read Sydney and Locke on government.

But when you stooped at last to consult these authorities, you were utterly astonished to find them both pointedly in your favour; and then you again published to detect misrepresentation, and to turn against Publicola the authors he had cited.

And so Sydney is pointedly in your favour; unfortunate Sydney! judge Jeffries butchered and murdered his person; you Aristides, butcher and murder his fame, his doctrines and his principles. But how do you turn Sydney against me? Why by again citing his passage respecting the force of instructions from a particular county, and then telling the people that all that Sydney says in the passages I cited on the national right to instruct, when the people associate as a body, is the mere warmth of controversy!

This indeed is a turning of Sydney, and topsy turvey too; but it is a turning of himself against himself, and not against me. And now Aristides, suppose I was to adopt your principle of turning, and turn Sydney upon you: But how you may ask? Why by telling you, that what he says in the passage you cite respecting the force of instructions from a particular county, he meant for a joke!

But it seems the question in England about instructions is a frivolous one. And who says so, Aristides? I beg pardon, you cite Mr. Hume. God help us! and is Mr. Hume and such writers the sources from whence a judge of Maryland should draw his political creed? How different from Hume is the language of Sydney. He speaks of the right as essential and sacred; to deprive a people of it, he says, is to act upon the principles of piracy and robbery, and to violate the laws of God and nature.

To give the right of instructing the force of a command, you allege, will be productive of the following consequences: either disobedience will produce convulsions, or by the instrumentality of the people,

a single man, of great popular talents, or a small combination of such men, may carry measures against the united wisdom of the legislature.

You consider, Sir, only one side of the question. Admit for a moment, that the people are deprived of this right. What then will be the consequence? Both branches may turn, when they please, their backs upon the complaints and grievances of the people; and the people, to obtain redress, must hazard a revolution and the ballot.—Besides, being thus above the reach and control of the people during the periods for which they are respectively chosen, either or both branches might become despotic, or by the instrumentality of the one, or both, a single man, of great popular talents, or a small combination of such men, might destroy the government, establish a tyranny, and make the people slaves.

The right of instructing, you say, leads to licentiousness; the taking it away from the people, I say, leads to despotism and tyranny. And as there is less probability of the people destroying themselves by licentiousness, than of rulers, delegates, and senators, becoming despots and tyrants; the right of instructing ought to be sacredly and inviolably preserved. And hence in all governments where the people participate in legislation, this right has ever existed, and been maintained by every patriot as an essential safe-guard of public liberty, and never was questioned but by tools, sycophants, and the partisans of power, till you, Aristides, commenced your opposition.

But you challenge me to produce instances of governments in which this right of instructing is acknowledged. I refer you to the English government; the British government; the United Netherlands; and, on the authority of Mr. Sydney, I refer you to all the governments he mentions upon this subject, and which at that time admitted a representation of the people by delegates, viz. France, Spain, the states of Languedoc and Brittany, the Diets of Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Poland and Bohemia; and I refer you to the governments of the colonies before the revolution; particularly the government of Maryland; and I refer you to a pointed decision during our conventions in the case of the delegates of Anne Arundel county, who receiving instructions touching the government to be established, and disapproving the same, resigned their seats, and were afterwards re-elected, with different powers. In all these governments, while they existed, the right of instructing was invariably maintained and exercised.

But you say, you have also turned Mr. Locke against me, and as effectually I admit as you have done Sydney. In all your publications you affect to consider the right of instructing on the footing of the right of legislating. And then you cite Locke to prove that the powers of legislation can never revert to the people but on a dissolution of the government. Wherefore, you conclude, the right to instruct cannot exist while the government is in force.

When Mr. Locke says that the powers of legislation can never revert to the people but upon a dissolution of government, it is clear he means those powers which the people possessed individually, and exercised independently and exclusively of each other, in a state of nature, before they established a civil government. But the right of instructing is founded on the national and collected voice of the people.

Now, Aristides, exert yourself, and prove if you can, that for a people to exercise the right of instructing in their collective and national capacity, is to resume individually the powers of legislation, and to exercise them independently and exclusively of each other, as in a state of nature, before the establishment of civil government. But this is impossible, and yet Locke is quoted to maintain it. I hope, Sir, you are now satisfied that you do not understand either Sydney or Locke.

The right occasionally to instruct a legislature, is so compatible with civil government, as the right periodically to elect a legislature. But to exercise individually the powers of legislation, and exclusively and independently, as in a state of nature, is totally incompatible with every form and principle of a civil government. Well therefore may Locke say, that such powers can never revert but on a dissolution of government.

The simple question you say is this, can the people of Maryland interfere in matters of ordinary legislation, and oblige either or both branches to pass a law contrary to their own judgments? But why, Aristides, limit the question to matters of ordinary legislation? One would think you admitted the right in matters of extraordinary legislation. To your question I answer and say, that if the people find either or both branches abusing their powers, or

misapplying them, even in matters of ordinary legislation, they may, if they think the *abuse* or *misapplication* requires it, immediately interfere by remonstrances and instructions; and as the people are the *sole judges* whether there has been an *abuse* or *misapplication* of the powers of legislation, both branches are bound to submit and act according to instructions. And I really should consider it as *impudence* in the *extremes*, for either branch or both to set up a claim of *rightful authority* to over-rule the *national voice*, when clearly expressed and *decidedly* communicated.

You have been pleased to put a case in which you admit a suspension or dissolution of government would be proper, "a certain prospect of a powerful invasion, and the legislature's declining all means of placing the state in a posture of defence."

I beg your attention to a few observations on the case you put. Who are the judges, Aristides, of the certainty of this invasion? And who are the judges whether the legislature has declined the means of placing the state in a posture of defence? You will say, no doubt, *the people*; for on the case put it is admitted the legislature are *delinquents*, and consequently cannot be judges.

But what, if it was stated in the case, that the delegates were for measures of defence, but the *senate* were of a different opinion, under an impression there was no certainty of an invasion? Are the people still the judges? They must, Sir, be the judges, or you must maintain that the *senate* have a right to over-rule both the people and their immediate delegates. But if the people are the judges, then the judgment of the senate, in the case put, is to be disregarded, and you say the people may suspend or dissolve the government.

Let us now consider for a moment the *blissfulness* of your doctrine, and the *pestilence* of mine.

You say the people on the case put may *suspend* or *dissolve* the government. What, Aristides, *suspend* or *dissolve* the government in the moment of a *powerful invasion*? How are troops to be raised, officers appointed, arms purchased, magazines provided, taxes imposed, and money raised and collected? Your doctrine, Sir, no doubt, exhibits a great display of political talents, but it delivers up the people and the country a prey to the invader.

And now for the pestilence of my doctrine. I contend that the people's right of instructing is and ought to be considered as the constitutional doctrine of the state, having the effect of a command, if the people think proper to speak in that style. And what would be the consequence of it in the case you put? The people instead of *suspending* or *dissolving* the government in the moment of a powerful invasion, would direct and instruct the senate to co-operate with the delegates in measures of defence: the senate would receive the instructions as a constitutional authority, and submit to them; and thus the government would be preserved, proper measures taken for defence, and the people and country saved from ruin and destruction.

But, Aristides exclaims, this is a *pestilential* doctrine; it is a *force* upon the senate; it is a *force* upon their judgments; it is exercising the *powers of legislation*.

And pray, which of our doctrines operates as the *greater force* upon the judgment of the senate? And which is the most assuming of the right of legislation? If to instruct is to over-rule the judgment of the senate, and amounts to legislation, surely to *suspend* or *dissolve* the government, *against* the judgment of the senate, is to exert a much *greater force* upon them, and amounts more completely to a resumption of the powers of government.

Having admitted the right of the people to judge in the case of an invasion whether the legislature employ their powers properly or not; and if not, to over-rule the judgment of the senate, and even of both branches, and to suspend or dissolve the government, I would now, Sir, ask you, what it is that forbids the people from exercising the like power in *all cases* where they shall form the like judgment of the conduct of the legislature? And I submit to your *serious* consideration, whether it is not clearly for the interest and happiness of the state, that the people should possess and exercise the right of remonstrating and instructing, *before* they proceed to the last extremity of suspending and dissolving the government?

But you want no other ground to destroy the right of instructing than our compact, constitution, and government. "This compact, you say, defines the rights of the people, and ascertains with precision the powers delegated, &c. Wherefore during the *existence of the compact*, there can be rightfully exercised no powers whatever except those therein mentioned and defined." And you have said, the right of instructing is not therein mentioned, and so does not exist.

I deny, Sir, the position, that during the existence of our compact no powers or rights can be exercised, but those that are therein mentioned and defined. I maintain all powers and rights may be exercised, which the people possessed before the compact, and which are not therein mentioned, parted with, and transferred. I maintain that the right to instruct a deputy, or agent, or trustee, was a natural right, paramount the compact, and not being therein mentioned or transferred, it still exists, and may be rightfully exercised.

When America resisted the tyranny of Great Britain, the then colonies had charters, compacts, constitutions and governments. Did congress resist

the rights of America upon these charters or compacts? Or did they deduce them from a higher source, *the laws of God and nature*? Did any patriot or judge broach the absurd doctrine, or make the absurd position, that the people could exercise no other rights or powers, except those mentioned and defined in their respective charters, compacts and constitutions? Read, Sir, the proceedings of congress; be assured it will be no imputation upon you to trust more to the authority of books and the writings of others, and less to your own powers and faculties.

But you admit the *right of instructing* so far as to give *advice and information*; this, no doubt is a great kindness to the people; but where shall we find even this right mentioned or defined in our compact? No matter for that; you are a judge, and you so decide.

Again. By our constitution and government delegates are to be chosen annually to congress; and the legislature claims and exercises the right of instructing and binding them by such instructions. But according to your position, the legislature has no such right; for there is not one word about it in the compact; it is neither mentioned nor defined.

You see, Aristides, if the *compact* is to destroy the right of instructing, it lies upon you to shew that the right is *parted from* and *transferred* by the compact; if it is not mentioned in the compact, it cannot be *parted with* or *transferred*, but remains with the people; for I have already observed, that in a state of nature, antecedent to government, it was a natural right to instruct a delegate, deputy, agent or trustee. But independently of this ground, the very relationship between principal and delegate, implies and maintains the right.

You complain that you are *deserted*. I think I understand you; you flood, you mean to say, by the *senate*; and the *senate* have not stood by you. You were certainly thought a *laborious partisan* for them; as such you at least deserved their thanks. But when you aspired to be a *deputy* to the convention, your ambition took too lofty a flight, and they could not gratify you. A person may be well qualified for a *partisan* in a news paper, but not for a *deputy* to the convention. A deputy ought at least to be *acquainted* with the rights and liberties of his fellow-citizens, and to respect and regard them. But do not despair, Aristides; the *senate* may remember you in due season, and reward you for your services. At present perhaps they have taken a *personal disgust* to you; for you know in human affairs it sometimes so happens, that we love the treason but hate the traitor.

PUBLICOLA.

Annapolis, 22d June, 1787.

(To be continued.)

CLEVELAND, March 20.

It is said here, that the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel has not yet accepted of the mediation offered by the court of Prussia, relative to the affair of Buckenburgh Lippe, it seems however, to be clear, that if the mediation of his majesty is not accepted, the circle will be obliged to take the affair in hand, in which case the king of Prussia, as nearest neighbour, will settle matters. It is confirmed, that a mandate is arrived at Cassel, ordering the Landgrave to draw off his troops in twice 24 hours on pain of a penalty of 2000 marks of gold.

From the borders of the Danube.

The last accounts from Constantinople breathe nothing but war since the Russian minister gave notice to the Porte of the intended journey of the empress of Russia to Cherson, together with the desire of her imperial majesty to be complimented by an extraordinary embassy from the Ottoman court. The grand signior immediately assembled the divan where the debates ran very high, and as soon as the meeting was over, orders were sent to the commanders of the frontiers to assemble all the troops they could get together; 100,000 recruits have also been raised, which, added to the janissaries, will form an army of 150,000 men. It was at the same time ordered to put the Castle of Adrianople in a proper state for the reception of the grand signior and his court as is usual in time of war. A fleet of 20 men of war is also fitting out, and the old admiral will be recalled from Egypt.

VIENNA, March 21.

It is daily more and more confirmed that the emperor's journey to Cherson is set aside. The day before yesterday one of the noble Hungarian guards was sent express to Kiow, most likely with intelligence of the above determination of his majesty, and that other couriers were sent to different courts, particularly two officers of the French ambassador's household were dispatched, one to Paris and the other to Constantinople. These concurrences form matter of much conjecture.

March 22. We this moment learn that his imperial majesty has dispatched couriers to several courts of Europe, particularly one to Kiow, charged with expresses of great importance, and authorized to announce to the empress that he can see no security either to her imperial majesty or himself in pursuing the route to Cherson.

We have accounts that the Turks oppose the coronation of the empress of Russia at Cherson with all their might.

BOSTON, July 7.

The following is a copy of an original letter found at the high sheriff's door, two days after the date, supposed to have been written by one of the rebels who had fled to York state after the defeat of Hamlin, with this superscription on the outside.

"To colonel Hide, high sheriff of the county of Berkshire—with care."

New-Lebanon, April 15, 1787.

SIR,

"Please to take this for a compliment. I understand that there is a number of my countrymen condemned to die, because they fought for justice, I pray have a care that you assist not in the execution of so horrid a crime, for by all that is above, he that condemns and he that executes shall share alike. So no more at present but prepare for death with speed, for your life or mine is short, when the woods are well cover'd with leaves I will return and pay you a short visit."

So no more at present but I remain your most inveterate

ENEMY.

The following is a DEPOSITION given by Joseph Metcalf, Esquire.

I Joseph Metcalf, of Orange, in the county of Hampshire and commonwealth of Massachusetts, of lawful age, do certify and say, that on Monday the 21st day of May, 1787, about noon, as I was returning from Chesterfield, in the state of New-Hampshire, I was near Butler's tavern in the town of Hinsdale, state aforesaid, taken prisoner by a party of about twenty insurgents, commanded by one colonel William Smith, late of New-Salem, in the said county of Hampshire. On my hesitating to consider myself their prisoner, Smith drew his sword and swore he would take my life instantly if I was reluctant. I was then carried to Brattleborough in the state of Vermont, and delivered into the hands of Luke Day, Elijah Day, and Thomas Day, and others; and was then taken to the house of Giles Day in the town of New-Marlborough, state of Vermont aforesaid; previously being told by Luke Day that I was one taken by their agreement to retaliate the death of those who were under sentence for the late insurrections, and they intended to take Medad Pomeroy, Esquire, and colonel Mayo, of Warwick, in the state of Massachusetts, and such other characters as would most likely produce (if held as hostages) a pardon for their friends, and that they shall execute us on hearing of the execution of their friends instantly. While the party were at Giles Day's aforesaid, they posted a centinel to prevent any surprise by the inhabitants, of which they seemed to be very apprehensive.—Two persons passed the house, said to be two deputy-sheriffs, who had warrants against Luke Day, which so alarmed the party that they deliberated whether they should repair to the woods, but were determined otherwise by the return of a person who had seen the sheriffs, and reported that they said they had pursued to silence any speeches that might else have been made, but that they would lie in bed until the insurgents should pass them in the morning; after which I was carried over the Green Mountain into Stamford, at which place I fortunately make my escape, about eleven o'clock on Tuesday night ensuing. During the time I was in their hands, they frequently declared their resolutions to disturb and molest the citizens of Massachusetts, and that they should plunder promiscuously in future—indeed their whole conduct was most morally abandoned and wicked; and farther faith not your deponent.

Hampshire, st. May 24, 1787.

PERSONALLY appeared Joseph Metcalf, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing deposition.

Cor. E. MATTOON, Junior. Just. Pacis.

NORTHAMPTON, May 30.

Yesterday was committed to gaol in this town, lieutenant Bullard, of Orange, and two others.—Bullard was taken at Swanzy, in the state of New-Hampshire, enlisting men for Shays.

Extract of a letter from a commanding officer at Northfield, dated May 26, 1787.

"Last Friday I received information from Caleb Frink, Esq; of Swanzy in the state of New-Hampshire, that he had taken up lieutenant Isaac Bullard, who had engaged forty men, some in this state, but chiefly in Vermont and New-Hampshire. In consequence of which, I collected ten horsemen, and sent for him, and immediately ordered a detachment from the troops under my command to follow after and cover their retreat, which proved a favourable circumstance, for the inhabitants of Winchester, on hearing of the movement, immediately beat to arms, and probably would have rescued Bullard, but the detachment arriving seasonably they dispersed."

"Last Wednesday night a party came down the river and advanced near this town, but being informed that part of my regiment was here, they concluded it would not be best to proceed any further, and returned without doing any mischief. We have them frequently round our camp, and our centries have fired on them, but none as yet have been either killed or taken."

PHILADELPHIA, June 11.

As many persons in the United States have been in some degree interested in the capture of St. Eustatius, we have extracted from the Gentleman's Magazine the following authentic account of the proceedings in that business.

General Vane the army, and the surrender of St. Eustatius to the agents for the arm. lieutenant-colonel agents for the fleet (since deceased secretary), and Major. The were confined to in England were manders in chief of the house of part of the arm. merchant in the. In the course prizes, no le and to an amount exceeding the who claims were ma claimants fixed courts, and att which afforded of the court of over, ended in which finally to the prize court mants and the oned delay and agents, in E prosecuting the with all the dil with a due at would permit; the very great decision of the pot, nor can be claims amount. Out of the been finally de been sentences other sentence miralty, which now depending maining in t the greatest p ing upon fin cided by the the lords com by which me nearly brought.

A N Last Sunday the mouth of or some mist by which un of this city, drowned.

Will be S. Monday th John H. Be T H E H O U S E M R. G. between 15 to adjoining the years occupie first situations Twelve months giving bond of the whole sum file, or withi cent. will be

To be SO at the hou polis, on ing slaves, O N E w one at and one ab old. One t delivery.—F day of sale.

P. S. T. Mrs. Oner

To be A PAR wome public sale, Magruder's household chairs, &c.

O N the Cecil of the act v e debito the said per appointed chancery trustee of their beha and it is o in the M and the M Te

General Vaughan, as commander in chief of the army, and Lord Rodney of the fleet, upon the surrender of St. Eustatius, respectively appointed agents to dispose of the captured property. The agents for the army were Lieutenant-colonel Ferguson, Lieutenant-colonel Cockburn, and Mr. Forster. The agents for the fleet were Captain Young of the Sandwich (since deceased) Mr. Paget (Lord Rodney's secretary), and Mr. Akers, a merchant of St. Christopher's. The departments of the above gentlemen were confined to the West Indies. And prize agents in England were also appointed by the said commanders in chief; namely Mr. Jackson, a member of the house of commons, and Mr. Lloyd, on the part of the army; and Mr. Paget and Mr. Maylor, a merchant in the city, on the part of the fleet.

In the course of the proceedings of the St. Eustatius prizes, no less than sixty-four claims appeared, and to an amount, as stated on such claims, far exceeding the whole of the captured property. The claims were made in the admiralty court; yet the claimants fixed their hopes upon the common law courts, and attempted every course of proceeding, which afforded a chance of excluding the jurisdiction of the court of admiralty. Their experiments, however, ended in a decision of the house of lords, which finally restrained the cognizance of the claims to the prize courts. These proceedings of the claimants and the opposition given, necessarily occasioned delay and great expence. From that time, the agents, in England, of the captors, have been prosecuting the business in the court of admiralty, with all the diligence which the forms of that court, with a due attention to the interest of the captors, would permit; and it was and it is wholly owing to the very great number of claims, now waiting the decision of the lords of appeals, that a division has not, nor can be made among the captors. These claims amounted to upwards of 300,000l.

Out of the whole number of claims, 13 only have been finally disposed of, in nine of which there have been sentences of restitution; and there have been 25 other sentences on the said claims in the court of admiralty, which have been appealed from and are now depending; and there are 26 claims now remaining in the court of admiralty undetermined, the greatest part if not the whole of them depending upon similar questions to those which were decided by the fate of the two appeals determined by the lords commissioners on Friday the 23d of June; by which means the business of the said capture is nearly brought to conclusion.

ANNAPOLIS, June 28.

Last Sunday afternoon, a small boat, sailing in the mouth of Severn, by a sudden squall of wind, or some mismanagement, was unfortunately overboard, by which unhappy accident Mr. William O'Brien, of this city, and a negro man and boy, were drowned.

George town, June 16, 1787.
Will be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Monday the 15th day of August next, at Colonel John H. Beanes's tavern in Piscataway, THE house and lot in Piscataway-town, whereon Mr. George Dent Hardey now lives. Also between 15 to 20 acres of unimproved ground, in and adjoining the said town. The above has been many years occupied as a tavern, and is esteemed one of the best situations in town for any kind of public business. Twelve months credit will be given the purchaser, on giving bond on interest with approved security—or for the whole sum or any part that may be paid at the day of sale, or within one month after, a discount of ten per cent. will be allowed.

1 BENJAMIN REEDER.

June 23, 1787.
To be SOLD, by the subscriber, at public vendue, at the house of Cornelius Mills, in the city of Annapolis, on the 15th day of August next, the following slaves, viz.

ONE woman of about 28 years of age, three girls, one about 12 years old, one about 8 years old, and one about 15 months old, one boy about 6 years old. One third of the purchase money to be paid on delivery.—Further terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN BEALE HOWARD.

P. S. The above slaves may be seen by applying to Mrs. Oner Wilkins, at Annapolis. J. B. H.

Queen-Anne, June 21, 1787.

To be disposed of at PRIVATE SALE;
A PARCEL of likely negroes, consisting of men, women and children. Also will be offered to public sale, on Tuesday the 17th of July next, at Magtude's warehouse, on Patuxent river, a variety of household and kitchen furniture; such as beds, tables, chairs, &c.

WOOTTON and LANSDALE.

June 23, 1787.
ON the petition of William Brown, a prisoner in Cecil county, to the chancellor praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 16th day of August next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act, and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

June 25, 1787.
ON the petition of William Page, a prisoner in Baltimore county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said William Page, that the 17th day of August next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act, and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and the Maryland Gazette.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

Charles county, June 16, 1787.
THE subscriber intends to publish this Spring, A Concise System of Arithmetic, adapted to business—the utility and execution of the work, it is hoped, will merit the approbation of an indulgent public.—Gentlemen willing to encourage the undertaking, may give in their names to the printers for insertion.

JONATHAN ANDERSON.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Joshua Ridgely, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make them known to the subscriber, and those indebted are requested to make payment.

ELIZABETH YIELDHALL, executrix.

June 25, 1787.
STOLEN from the subscriber, near Annapolis, opposite the rope-walk, two MARES, one a dark bay, about fourteen hands two inches high, nine years old, trots and gallops, but very dull when rode, she has got a full forehead which makes a bend below her eyes, is branded thus 2 on the left shoulder; the other a bright bay, with a small star in her forehead, seven years old, paces and gallops, carries her head low when rode, brand not known. Whoever brings home the said mares shall receive a reward of thirty shillings, or fifteen shillings for either of them, paid by

JAMES HUNTER.

June 9, 1787.
ON the petition of Asa Hill, a prisoner in Anne-Arundel county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given, that the 10th day of August next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act and it is ordered that this notice be published four weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

June 16, 1787.
ON the petition of George Lang, of Calvert county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 8th day of August next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act, and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

Annapolis, June 14, 1787.
A MEETING of the visitors of St. John's College is earnestly requested on Tuesday the 17th of July. It is hoped this notice will be observed, as business, which materially concerns that institution, requires the attendance of the visitors at that time.

THOMAS JENINGS, JOHN THOMAS, NICHOLAS CARROLL, Visitors.

Annapolis, June 7, 1787.
ORNAMENTAL and plain plaiting in all its various branches executed in the most expeditious and neatest manner, by

RICHARD THARP.

N. B. Applications from the country will be duly attended to. Store goods or country produce will be taken in part payment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next county court for a commission to prove the bounds of his land called York, and a tract called Read's Follen, adjoining the Addition to Brook's Discovery, on the Rich Lands, in Frederick county.

NICHOLAS LINN.

Port Tobacco, April 17, 1787.

TO BE RENTED,

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

DANIEL JENIFER, jun.

Strawberry-hill, near Annapolis, June 20, 1787.
LOST, about the 10th day of last May, between the Bodkin and the mouth of Magothy river, a small almost new BOAT, about ten or twelve feet keel, rows with four oars, and has the subscriber's name cut on her stern. Whoever will deliver her here, or give such information that she be recovered, shall be well paid for their trouble, by

RICHARD SPRIGG.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, agreeable to the last will and testament of Jacob Waters, deceased, the following parcels of land lying and being in Montgomery county, and nearly adjoining to each other.

ONE parcel of land called the Refurvery on the William and John, containing 237 acres, the other called the Sulanna, containing 50 acres; the aforesaid two parcels of land will be sold by the executrix, on the second Saturday in July next, if fair, if not the first fair day after, Sunday excepted, at the late dwelling of the aforesaid deceased, on the Head of Magothy.

ELIZABETH WATERS, executrix.

Well river, June 6, 1787.

Just imported, by the subscriber, in the ship WILLIAM and MARY, Captain DODDS, and the HANBURY, Captain DENNES, and to be sold for cash or tobacco.

OSNABRIG of all sorts, brown rolls, Irish linens, and sheeting from 20d to 3/9 currency per yard, dowlas, brown and striped holland, a good assortment of jeans, hammums, muslins, muslinets, calicoes and chintzes, coarse huckaback and diaper, womens stays, combs, India perian and black a-lamode silks, real bandannoe handkerchiefs, linen and silk ditto, osnabrig and shoe thread, white and coloured thread, sewing silk of all colours, mens and boys fine and coarse hats, boots and shoes of the best kind, coarse mens and boys ditto, thread stockings, nutmegs, cloves, mace, ginger and pepper, a variety of cutlery, fashionable buttons and common ditto, ribbands of the newest fashion, stuffs, fowling pieces, powder and shot, 20d, 10d, 8d and 6d nails, stock locks, lishes and sickles, double and single Gloucester cheese.

JOSEPH COURT.

N. B. The ship William and Mary, Captain DODDS, lying at Selby's Landing, takes in tobacco consigned to Messieurs Eden and Court at seven pounds sterling per tun; those gentlemen that choose to favour them with their consignments may be supplied with any of the above articles at a very low advance, by applying to the subscriber at Well river.

J. C.

Baltimore, June 14, 1787.

ROUSSELL'S TAVERN.

(United States Arms.)

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a TAVERN, in Gay-street, at the house where Mr. William Page used to keep, at the sign of the Arms of the United States of America, and flatters himself that he will be able to give full satisfaction to those gentlemen who please to honour his house with their custom, as he has laid in a supply of liquors of the best quality. Ladies and gentlemen travellers can be commodiously lodged at his house, and their horses will be taken great care of, as he is provided with hay and oats of the best quality.

LOUIS ROUSSELL.

June 4, 1787.

ON the petition of John Rawlings, a prisoner in Cecil county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said John Rawlings, that the twenty-fourth day of July next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day in their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser and the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

Charles county, to wit: THEN came William June 4, 1787. Leigh before me the subscriber, one of the justices for the county aforesaid, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that he borrowed of Captain George Dent, somewhere about the year 1768 or 1769, fifty pounds sterling, and for which sum he gave bond, and for which bond he had paid interest to the amount of twenty-eight pounds currency, from the time of giving said bond until the year 1774, when he then paid off the said Dent all the principal, in money he borrowed of the loan office in the year 1774, to wit, two hundred and twenty-two dollars and two pence of a dollar, for which the said Dent gave this deponent a receipt which he has lost or mislaid, the said Dent alleging at the time that he could not find the bond, or that it would take him some time to find it, but said the receipt would be good against it.

J. PARNHAM.
P. S. I have lately applied and cannot obtain my bond, nor even a date of the dates thereof.

W. L.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

June 5, 1787.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, near Newport, on the 30th day of May last, a young negro man by the name of SAM, five feet eight or nine inches high, slender made, of a yellowish complexion, and rather ailly countenance; had on and took with him an old parsons grey country milled coat, trimmed with black, an old country wove jacket and breeches, a pair of yellow cotton overalls or trousers, two new osnabrig shirts, an old Irish linen ditto, and a flopped hat; he formerly belonged to Mr. Gilbert Hamilton Smith, of Anne-Arundel county, and may have probably directed his course to that neighbourhood, or as he has been used to going by water, may attempt to pass for a free man and get on board some vessel. Whoever will apprehend him and lodge him safe in gaol shall be entitled to the above reward, and to reasonable charges if brought home.

JOHN PARNHAM.

Monday, St. Mary's, June 12, 1787.



STOLEN, on Sunday night the 11th instant, a likely handsome sorrel HORSE, the property of Philip B. Key, Esq; near sixteen hands high, switch mane and tail, a star in his forehead, with two remarkable spots of white hair, one on the pole of the head, the other on the top of the withers, as if made by a collar, trots and paces well, and in very excellent order. Also a new portmanteau saddle without the pad, and a double reined bridle. The person stealing him answers to the name of TOM, a short black fellow with a down look, a slave, but will probably endeavour to pass for a free man. Two half joes will be given to any person apprehending and securing both, or three pounds for either, on application at Chaptico, or the subscriber in Leonard town.

PHILIP B. KEY.

SCHEME OF A BOOK LOTTERY.

1 prize of 100 dollars is 100 dollars.
1 do. 50 do. 50 do.
8 do. 25 do. 200 do.
162 do. 4 do. 648 do.
172 prizes. 1000 do.

500 tickets at a dol. each 1000 do.

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

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

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

STEPHEN CLARK.

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

Annapolis, January 1, 1787.

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

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, administrator of William Hyde.

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

W. G.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

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



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

WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

Final Settlements for Sale.

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

HUGH PATTON.

TO BE SOLD,

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

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

Treasury of the United States,

MAY 14th, 1787.

THE commissioners of the board of treasury of the United States, give notice, That on the 21st day of September next, will be exposed to sale, at the place where the United States in Congress may hold their sessions—The following townships and lots of lands in the western territory, which were surveyed last year, under the direction of the geographer-general of the United States, viz.

FIRST RANGE.

No. 3, containing 4,350 acres.

SECOND RANGE.

No. 1, containing 1,386.

2, 5,434.

3, 8,598.

4, 21,139.

5, 23,040.

6, 23,040.

7, 23,040.

8, 23,886.

9, 18,644.

THIRD RANGE.

No. 1, containing 6,596.

2, 11,797.

3, 14,482.

4, 23,040.

5, 23,040.

6, 23,040.

7, 23,040.

8, 23,040.

9, 23,040.

10, 23,040.

11, 23,040.

12, 23,040.

FOURTH RANGE.

No. 1, containing 4,574.

2, 21,350.

3, 23,040.

4, 23,040.

5, 23,040.

6, 23,040.

7, 23,040.

8, 23,040.

9, 23,040.

10, 23,040.

11, 23,040.

12, 23,040.

13, 23,040.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Baltimore, May 21, 1787.

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

WILLIAM SMITH,
PHILIP ROGERS,
JOHN MERRYMAN.

THE

COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE,

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

Board of Treasury of the United States,

May 17th, 1787.

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

Notice is hereby given,

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

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

April 16, 1787.

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

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

SIX GUINEAS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough. February 25, 1787.

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

D. MAGRUDER.

Annapolis, May 23, 1787.

JUST IMPORTED,

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

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

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

May 3, 1787.

FOR SALE,

At the Queen Tree, Patuxent river, for cash or any kind of country produce, A LARGE quantity of fence-rails, consisting of oak, chestnut and yellow ash; they will be sold at the most reasonable rates.

JOHN LUCAS.

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

THE

LAW S

Of November Session, 1786.