

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1786.

PARIS, April 28.

THE commercial treaty between France and Britain is seriously attended to. One day last week M. D. Calonne, comptroller-general of France, went to the house of the duke of Dorset, the British ambassador, where Mr. Eden also attended. Their conference lasted more than four hours, after which his excellency dispatched a courier for London.

In a few days the return of our courier from Petersburg will inform us, whether the comte de Segur, our envoy in Russia, has been able to crown with success the pleasing hope he inspired us with six months ago, in respect to a commercial treaty between Russia and France. We are apprehensive that Britain has anticipated us, and concluded a treaty with the court of Petersburg, which cannot but prove injurious to that with our nation.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 10.

This morning a person was arrested who was under the protection of Sweden, with all his servants; he was conducted to prison, and his effects put under the seal. This person has been for some years employed in the mint, and had the receiving of all the gold and silver to be converted into coin, but having in a short time amassed a large fortune, he is suspected and accused of having unlawfully made away with five or six millions of piastres, part of which he was imprudent enough to employ to oppose the election of the prince of Wallachia against the pleasure of the sovereign. He is now to give an account how he came by his riches, and as they have already put him to the torture, it is feared he will come badly off.

LONDON, May 8.

A dead calm in politics prevails at present on the continent, excepting a little bustle which the Dutch are making among themselves, and in which they alone are interested. The great event, however, of a certain monarch's death, would give fresh cause to the humane and benevolent, to have many painful forebodings on the occasion. At present he keeps the Germanic constitution in such an equilibrium, that he appears as great in the cabinet as he has heretofore in the field, and his dissolution will probably cause that fabric of politics, which he has raised with such unwearied application to fall: in the ruin of which many unhappy families will be involved.

May 9. A man, aged 38 years, lately committed a murder in Paris, on some person, with the sole intent to bring a disgrace on his own family, which is reputed to be worth some millions of livres, and occupy themselves, near Paris, in agriculture. They, on this occasion, have petitioned the king to alter the punishment from death to perpetual imprisonment, that the intention of the murderer may thereby be frustrated. The king has given his consent; but the murderer refuses to accept thereof, and prefers to be broken on the wheel; however, he is not to have his will.

In the Warren Hastings, which lately arrived from Batavia, were brought over, as a present to his majesty from one of the nabobs, six beautiful crown birds, which cost in the East six hundred guineas a pair. They are of a most beautiful blue, resembling the colour of a peacock's neck, are as large as a goose, and have a tuft or plume of white feathers on the top of the head, which looks like hair finely powdered. They are considered as great curiosities.

Extra of a letter from Florence, April 16.

"The grand duke is incessantly employed in a reform of his laws; he has begun by simplifying the law in civil cases, and mitigating the severity of the penal laws. For the last ten years there has not been one capital punishment inflicted in all Tuscany; the prisons are under such regulations, that the prisoners who are in them only suffer the loss of their liberty.

"The grand duke has also wiped off a reproach incurred by all Italy, from the Autos de Fe, by appointing one ceremony of the kind, which will for ever remain in remembrance of his humanity. On that day he caused all the instruments belonging to the torture to be publicly burned. The mildness which he has introduced in criminal cases, has had the best effects; crimes are much less frequent than before; and for these three months there has not been a new prisoner taken to any gaol in Florence."

May 31. On Whit-Tuesday was celebrated, at Hendon, Middlesex, a burlesque imitation of

the Olympic games. The first prize was a laced shift, which was run for by four lasses in the neighbourhood, one of whom was distanced, and the prize adjudged to a damsel called Nan Peacock. The second prize was a gold-laced hat to be grinned for by six candidates, who were placed on a platform with horses collars to exhibit through, over their heads were painted in capitals,

The ugliest grinner  
Shall be the winner.

Each party grinned five minutes *solus*, and then all united in a grand chorus of distortion. This prize was carried by a porter to a vinegar merchant, though he was accused by his competitors of foul play for rinsing his mouth with verjuice. A young widow whom he had courted in vain for some time, was so struck with his execution, and the applauses he received, that she consented to marry him the next morning. A race by five men tied up in sacks succeeded the grinning match, and afforded great entertainment both to the great vulgar and the small. The whole was concluded by a hog, with his tail shaved and soaped, being let loose among nine peasants, any one of which who could seize him by the queue, and throw him across his shoulders, was to have him for a reward. This occasioned much sport, but the animal, after running some miles tired his hunters, that they gave up the chase in a fit of despair.

A prodigious concourse of people attended on the above occasion, among whom was the Tripoline ambassador, and several foreigners of distinction.

Extra of a letter from the Hague, May 16.

Baron Thulemeyer, envoy extraordinary to his Prussian majesty, remitted to the president of the states general the following memorial.

"High and mighty lords,

"The under-signed envoy of his Prussian majesty is desired to assure your high mightinesses of the invariable and sincere friendship which his majesty bears towards them; and to assure them, at the same time, of the pleasure he has in expressing himself a friend and ally of the republic, in the re-establishment of the internal peace and tranquillity of the United Provinces. His majesty applauds and sincerely agrees to these resolutions. It would be highly agreeable to him, that they would zealously and firmly persist in putting, not only the constitution and sovereignty of the state, but also the rights and privileges of the hereditary stadtholdership, upon a permanent basis. His majesty does not intend, by these resolutions, to interfere in the government of the United Provinces. His past conduct proves him a friend and nearest neighbour of the republic, and as such particularly interested in their welfare; and willingly offers his services, counsel and assistance in whatever may contribute to their peace and happiness internal or external.

(Signed) DE THULEMEYER."

Hague, May 15.

June 11. Accounts are received from Gibraltar, that the French consul at Tetuan has redeemed all the subjects of France which were slaves among the Moors, for which he had paid about 40l. sterling each. This and a douceur by way of present to the emperor in warlike stores, to the amount of 20,000l. more, is the price of a renewed treaty of peace and commerce with the emperor for twenty years to come, from the day of signing the same.

Extra of a letter from Gibraltar, May 20.

"The Spaniards give all possible encouragement to the island of Minorca, since their being re-possessed of it; and continue the plan of commerce heretofore laid down. In order also to encourage the cultivation of silk, the king of Spain has issued an edict exempting all persons employed in it from every kind of stationary tax for three years to come!"

PHILADELPHIA, August 15.

The following paragraphs are copied from the Pittsburgh Gazette, published at Fort Pitt on the 29th ult.

By a gentleman who arrived here the 12th instant from the Wabash, we are informed, that on the first of June an attack was made on Post St. Vincent, by a party of Indians, called the Pyaneshaws, when after a firing of near three hours the Indians were obliged to retreat with the loss of seventeen or eighteen of their number. The loss of the inhabitants was only six killed and wounded.

We are given to understand by a gentleman who arrived here the 14th ult. from French Creek, that advice was received before he left there, that the Indian chief Cornplanter, had assembled a great num-

ber of Indians, of almost every tribe, at Buffalo Creek, where he was laying before them the result of his business while at Congress, and urging them in the most strenuous manner to be at peace with the United States. It is said the Cornplanter intends this place a visit as soon as the treaty is over, when we shall be informed of the disposition of the different tribes towards this country.

Aug. 16. We have just heard from New-York, that the East-India ship which arrived there a few weeks ago, under imperial colours, proves, from some circumstances that have lately transpired, to belong to the English company, and not to the company at Trieste and Ostend, as was first given out and generally believed. She has since fallen down towards Amboy, where she will probably land the residue of her cargo (part of which has been permitted to be landed and sold in New-York free from duty, to defray the expence of her repairs) and thus give the smugglers an opportunity to defraud the revenues of New-York and Pennsylvania of the duties.

We have also a report from the same quarter, that one of Mr. Loudon's journeymen, who was employed in printing the late emission of paper money in that state, has been detected in attempting to pass a counterfeit five pound bill. On his being seized and searched, bills to the amount of one hundred pounds, all counterfeited, were found in his possession. He is committed to gaol, and will undoubtedly receive the punishment due to his demerits.

Extra of a letter from captain Robertson, of the London, dated Honduras Bay, January 15, 1786.

"On the 30th of November, in the morning, we saw to the seaward of us a boat with two square sails, and a small boat in tow; we bore down and found they were the crew of the Janet, belonging to Glasgow, captain Kerr, and thirteen of his people, who was wrecked on Glover's Reef four days before I took them on board; she was chartered at Jamaica."

ANNAPOLIS, August 24.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Louisville (Kentucky) to his friend in Wilmington, dated June 23, 1786

"Happy am I to be here—where I arrived yesterday from the midst of imminent danger.—About twenty days ago, being apprehensive it was impossible to go up the Ohio river in safety, on account of the Indians, I set off, with three men in a boat and part of my cargo, intending for Cumberland river, and from thence home; but on the morning of the second of June, on Wabash river, about twelve leagues below Post St. Vincent, we were attacked by about twenty-five Indians, who furiously drove us ashore amidst a heavy fire; and being obliged to fly, the boat and property fell a prey to the savages, as also two of my companions, who were cruelly massacred on the bank; the other and myself escaped back, in ten days, to the post in a distressed condition. Being refreshed, I, in company with two more, crossed the woods, and arrived at the above-mentioned place in six days and a half in good health."

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.

"In politics each may presume to advise,

"And if more wealthy, thinks himself more wise."

IN every disorder of the body politic there are but very few, who do not think themselves well qualified to judge of the complaint, and to prescribe a cure. Quack politicians infect every corner of the state. That the citizens of Annapolis are deeply interested in the prosperity of this government, and consequently in the appointment of the senate; and that they ought to choose the most proper person in the city as an elector of that body is readily admitted. It required no great depth of erudition or sagacity to discover these self evident truths. I shall add that, on a judicious choice of the next senate will greatly depend the peace, welfare, and happiness of the state. The present situation of public affairs, and the universal distress and complaints of the people, in a more peculiar manner call for the attention, and demand the exertion of every citizen to secure, as far as in his power, a wise election of senators. To assist and to direct you, my fellow citizens, in this arduous task, a writer, under the signature of A Citizen, has made his appearance in the last Maryland Gazette. If vanity, and folly only had been his motives for intruding his advice on the city, he might have passed without notice or observation; but when, without any regard to



truth, decency, or justice, he endeavours to strike at the character of *one of your delegates*, and to point him out particularly as unworthy of your confidence and trust, he could not expect to escape without animadversion. If *the Citizen* intended his address only for the information of the inhabitants of Annapolis, and only to influence their opinion and conduct, he might have made his sentiments known to them by a different conveyance than the public gazette; but his youthful ambition led him to seek public notice, and public fame. The object of his wanton and unprovoked attack is well known, and never merited his malevolence or detraction. If the Citizen should find himself hurt by any remarks on his illiberal and puerile performance, he must remember, that he is the aggressor, and that any strictures on his conduct are well justified by his rash attempt to wound the feelings and reputation of a man who never injured him in any manner.

The motives that influenced *the Citizen* to make his publication cannot be certainly discovered, but it is not uncharitable to suppose, that he was actuated by other principles than public virtue and public spirit. The vanity and pride, the self conceit, and self importance of youth; a desire to obtain a literary reputation; the ambition of becoming a legislator; or a prospect of increasing his connexions and influence, might have stimulated *the Citizen* to hazard the attack. For his own reputation, and a regard to the good opinion of the world, he must wish his conduct to be ascribed to any other cause than a depravity of heart, or personal animosity.

*The Citizen*, after asserting, that one of your delegates has solicited you to appoint him an *elector* of the senate, has declared his opinion, that *the delegate* is an improper person to be appointed to that important trust. It is directly contrary to the fact, and *the Citizen* is wilfully guilty of a breach of veracity, when he alleges, that your delegate ever solicited a voice, or even expressed an intention of offering himself as an *elector* of the senate for this city. At the first appointment of *electors* of that body, *the delegate* represented this city, and at the last election, Anne-Arundel county. He is under the strongest impression of the necessity of procuring a virtuous and wife senate, and has the vanity to think himself, from his experience and knowledge of your public affairs and embarrassments, and the different characters in the states, qualified to accept the trust, if offered to him. The public and private character of your delegate is well known to you; and his long and faithful services, for above twenty years, cannot be forgot. Necessity, not choice, compels him to remove from among you. For your public confidence, and private esteem and friendship, he is under obligations to you, but for upright, laborious, and disinterested services in the discharge of his duty as your representative, you are under obligations to him. The political relation between you and him is soon to be dissolved from the situation of his private affairs, greatly injured from his attention to the public characters he has sustained from his youth, without any reward. His removal to Baltimore from this city will render him ineligible as your delegate. That he might not disqualify himself from being an *elector* of the senate he delayed his departure for a few weeks. If requested to represent Anne-Arundel county, or this city he would not refuse, but he thinks it improper to solicit the appointment from the county or the city. Whether this conduct merits censure or disapprobation he submits to the decision of the candid public. He has been entrusted by both county and city as an *elector* of the senate, and he feels a consciousness of having never forfeited the confidence of either. The removal of your delegate to Baltimore is not made an objection by *the Citizen*. Unless local interests and prejudices are to influence, this circumstance can have no weight. You ought not to pursue a conduct you would condemn in others.

I shall now proceed to remark on the reasons urged by *the Citizen* to prove that your delegate is an improper person for you to choose as an *elector* of the senate. To enable you to form a proper judgement of the solidity of his reasons, his candour, and justice, I will extract and exhibit in one view the substance of his address, which is as follows. "Three questions will be discussed at the next assembly. 1. An emission of paper money. 2. Payment by the state of the depreciated paper money carried into the treasury, agreeably to law, by debtors of British subjects, and stipulated by the treaty to be paid in specie. 3. The revival of the office of an intendant of the revenue, with powers equally extensive with those vested in the late intendant. The opinion of your delegate is well known on these points. He actively endeavoured last session, to procure an emission of paper money; he delivered his opinion in the house of delegates, that the state ought to discharge the debts due to British creditors by those who paid money into the treasury; he supported the conduct of the late intendant of the revenue, and aimed at a continuance of his overgrown powers. And the citizens, almost to a man, condemn the opinion of your delegate as to the exoneration of the British debtors, as above mentioned, and as to the revival of the office of intendant. The very soul of the delegate is bent on the completion of these measures, and he will sacrifice every obstacle to their accomplishment; this temper is natural to man, but more particularly predominant in some characters; the conduct and pro-

fessions of your delegate are pointedly in contradiction to your political sentiments; and his conduct is totally inconsistent with your views; these sentiments are not peculiar to the Citizen, and have been expressed by many of the citizens. The delegate has repeatedly declared that he does not mean to consult your ideas of the public good." These are positive assertions. *The Citizen* insinuates, "that your delegate entertains prejudices against conspicuous and valuable members of the senate, of independent principles, and who, from a series of judicious and honourable conduct, have gained the applause of an approving public; that the prejudices of the delegate have tainted his mind with ungenerous malevolence, so that he cannot discharge the trust and duty of an *elector* from a bitterness of heart, that will control the wisdom of his head."

Let us examine these reasons of *the Citizen* separately. Your delegate is for an emission of paper money, and therefore, says *the Citizen*, he is not fit to be an *elector* of the senate. Surely this conclusion does not follow. Such reasoning is only proper for children. *The Citizen*, if he has any sensibility, must, even in private, blush for drawing this inference from such premises; if known every school boy would laugh at him. Before he can maintain his position that the delegate is unfit to be an *elector* of the senate, because he is an advocate for an emission, he must prove two things, first, that an emission is inconsistent with the good of the state; and secondly, that your delegate, if an *elector* of the senate, would not vote for any person to be a senator who would not support an emission of money. If the circumstances of the state require an emission the opinion of your delegate is just. He is an advocate for the measure, from an entire conviction of the propriety and necessity of its adoption. An emission is expedient and necessary, or it is not. If it is, your delegate is justified in his opinion; if not, it remains with *the Citizen* to prove the negative. If he thinks proper to trouble you again, I request him to be explicit, and to admit or deny the necessity of an emission; and, if he denies, to assign his reasons. If your delegate erred in judgement on this subject he is not liable to censure. Can *the Citizen* maintain, that your delegate would not vote for any person to be a senator, who is against an emission? Unless he can, his reasoning is defective, and he is reduced to the necessity of proving, that no one, who is for an emission, is proper to be an *elector* of the senate. *The Citizen* has published to the world, that he entertains this unjust and dishonourable opinion of your delegate; and he wishes to prevail on you to concur with him in sentiment. It necessarily follows that he is of this opinion, or his reasoning is puerile beyond belief. I would rather impute a defect in his head than his heart, and not draw this conclusion to support his argument, if I was not well justified by the whole complexion and object of his publication, and his insinuation, that your delegate is so far governed by his passions and prejudices, as to disregard all obligations of duty, though bound by the solemn ties of religion. *The Citizen* surely forgot the oath of an *elector*, "to elect without favour, affection, partiality, or prejudice, such persons for senators, as the elector, in his judgement and conscience, believes best qualified for the office."

If the objection is allowed, that a man is not proper to elect the senate, because he is an advocate for an emission, the same exception will lie to the man who is opposed to it; and probably include *the Citizen*, and his connexions, and disqualify them from electing, or being elected. What opinion can be entertained of the understanding of that writer, who, by proving that the delegate is improper to be an *elector*, must necessarily establish that not one person in the whole state is fit for the office; because there is no one who has not formed an opinion for or against an emission? It remains, therefore, for *the Citizen* to adduce his evidence to prove, that your delegate is so unprincipled a wretch, in violation of duty and oath, as to vote for or against a man, merely because he coincides, or differs from him in opinion, on certain political questions. Let him appear and adduce his proofs, or stand convicted of the greatest folly, or the vilest slander. *The delegate* appeals to a long political life to contradict the assertion, and defies *the Citizen* to produce a single fact to justify his calumny. The delegate is of opinion, that the whole character and conduct of a person proposed for a senator is to be considered and weighed, and not his opinion on particular subjects. It is a wicked and detested principle to vote for or against any man, because he is for or against any political question; unless such question involves the happiness of the state. If there should be good grounds to believe, that any one of the present senate opposed an emission from interested motives, and preferred his own interest to that of the state, the delegate would most certainly consider such person as unworthy of being re-appointed to that body. It is well known that several of the senate were averse from an emission, of whose integrity and honour the delegate entertains the highest opinion, and for whom he should vote with the utmost confidence. *The Citizen* supposes that the delegate would be governed by principles, which he has reprobated all his life by precept and example; and which he detests and abhors. The imperfections and failings of men he is as liable to as any one, but that he has studiously avoided the suffering his political differences (and none others has he ever

had) to influence his public conduct, he boldly appeals to those who are acquainted with him.

With regard to the second objection, that your delegate is of opinion, that the state ought to exonerate the debtors of British subjects, it may receive the same observations that have been made to the first objection. The Citizen must not only prove, that the opinion is unjust, but that your delegate will reject every man as a senator, who does not concur with him in opinion on this subject. *The delegate* is of opinion, that the state is bound in justice to pay these debts, because the state, to carry on the war for the benefit and safety of all, compelled its citizens to receive its depreciated paper money in payment of their old debts, at par with specie, and by law authorized those who thus received the paper money to pay it to their British creditors. If *the Citizen* should venture to appear again in print, I call on him to give his reasons why this opinion of your delegate is ill founded.

The third objection of *the Citizen* is, that your delegate supported the conduct of the late intendant of the revenue, and aimed at a continuance of his overgrown powers. This article must be divided. It is admitted that the delegate justified the conduct of the late intendant, so far as it was impeached by a committee of the house of delegates; but it is expressly contrary to truth, that the delegate attempted to continue the office of intendant with any powers but such as were necessarily incident to the office, and only proper to secure the collection of the revenue. The proof of this assertion lies on *the Citizen* but he must be an incorrigible blockhead, or have lost all sense of shame if he attempts to maintain the truth of it. The insinuation that your delegate was for a continuance of the office from a partiality to the officer is illiberal and false. The office of intendant was first proposed by your delegate, and when no one could possibly conjecture who would be appointed to execute the duties of it. *The senate*, who, in the opinion of *the Citizen*, have exhibited such striking proofs of political wisdom, (and particularly the conspicuous and most valuable members of that body, for whose continuance *the Citizen* is under so great anxiety) decidedly and warmly, for some years, supported the office and officer. Your delegate approved the conduct of the intendant in the last year of his appointment; and he still thinks the office necessary. *The Citizen*, to maintain this third objection, must prove, that the conduct of the intendant, arraigned by the committee, was not justifiable; that the office is not necessary; and that your delegate is so far biased by his attachment and friendship to the intendant, that he will choose no one for the senate, who will not support the office and the officer. The two first will puzzle him, and the last he dare not attempt; and yet he must do it or there is not an atom of reason or common sense in his objection. *The Citizen* is pleased to say, that you, almost to a man, condemn the opinion of your delegate, as to the payment by the state of the British debts paid into the treasury, and as to the continuance of the office of an intendant of the revenue. It is the characteristic of youth to be positive and arrogant. I have no reason to believe, that you ever delivered any opinion on either of these subjects. The circle which *the Citizen* may frequent may entertain these sentiments, but they never reached the ears of your delegate. If admitted, does it follow that a person, who thinks differently from you on these subjects, is improper to be an *elector* of the senate? This reasoning might have some little weight in the election of a delegate, but is wholly inapplicable to the choice of an *elector* of the senate.

It would be trespassing too much on your time further to expole the many puerilities of *the Citizen*. His attachment to particular members of the senate, is very evident, and he fears they will not be re-appointed at the approaching election, because they were, last session, opposed to an emission of money. His partiality for these conspicuous and most valuable members is such, and he has their continuance in power so much at heart, that he thinks the welfare of the state depends upon it. Who these conspicuous and most valuable members of the senate are, the Citizen has not condescended to discover, and leaves you only to conjecture. It is distressing that he has not favoured us with their names, or some description by which they might be known. I must suspect the public would not concur in opinion with him. If *the Citizen*'s fears are well founded, they ought to extend to all the nine senators who rejected the bill for the emission; but it is not an improbable conjecture that *the Citizen*'s affections, hopes, and fears, are confined to only one of the number. The mere being in favour of, or opposition to, an emission, cannot constitute merit or demerit with any honest sensible man. The principle which influenced any senator to vote against an emission, can only operate against his re-election. It cannot possibly be supposed that all the members of the senate, who voted against an emission, were actuated by unworthy motives; it is a possible case that such an opinion may be entertained of some one or two of them. It is suggested by *the Citizen*, that the senate were against an emission at last session, "for a defect of system in the plan." What a miserable apologist is *the Citizen*. If the senate were for an emission on any system, it was their duty to have proposed it; and if *the Citizen* is well informed, that they objected only to the system proposed by the house of delegates, they did not exhibit any firm

proof of suggesting last session any system that he might have been deficient in often fall on subjects.

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Annapolis

I. TAK Sir, the farmers ge tor the del have full much as understand I tend it you will the Ameri our ports, speculation ing very obedient

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proof of political wisdom by refusing it, and not suggesting another. The fact is, that the senate were, last session, unanimously opposed to an emission on any system. *The Citizen* is reduced to this dilemma, that he must either admit, that the senate were averse from an emission on any terms, or that they were deficient in wisdom and duty. Writers will often fall into this predicament, who attempt to write on subjects they do not understand.

If the *Citizen* wished that you should appoint any of his connexions, as an *elector* of the senate, he might have recommended him in the warmest terms, and canvassed for him in person (or by any agent he might have thought fit for the business) without any the least opposition from your *delegate*, who never intended, and will not now solicit one vote. This conduct would have been unexceptionable, and the preference of a friend, or relative, would have offended no man; but when unnecessarily and wantonly he attacked the conduct and reputation, the integrity and honour of your *delegate*, which is dearer to him than life, he might have remembered, that no one ever succeeded in the attempt, and that no one ever made it with impunity.

#### A D E L E G A T E.

Annapolis, August 20, 1786.

Verfailles, 30th May, 1786.

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

signed  
DE VERGENNES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

4th. In case where cargoes shall not be assorted, the tobacco shall be paid for at the following prices: liv.

1st quality James and York river tobacco nt. cwt. 38

2d ditto Patowmack and Rappahannock 36

3d ditto Maryland tobacco 34

All the first qualities of each kind proper for France.

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

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

Faithfully translated from the original by

JOHN PINTARD.

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

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

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

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

3d. I also oblige myself to ship the sufficient quantity in vessels which shall be American in preference to French, that the aforesaid quantity of twenty thousand hog-

heads shall arrive in the ports of Bourdeaux, Havre de-Grace, Dieppe, and Martais, in the following proportions, to wit:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2. That all the duties which hereafter or posterior to the present treaty may be put, either on the exportation from America, or the importation into France, shall be charged to me, and in consequence I will be accountable to Mr. Morris, for those which may happen in America on the exportation at the rate of 5 li. 3 Turnois for each hard dollar, and this upon an authentic certificate that the duty is imposed.

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

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

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

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

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

August 23, 1786.

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

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

RICHARD and BENNETT DARNALL.

#### ANNAPOLIS RACES.

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

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

Charles county, August 13, 1786.

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

8 w

JACOB WARE.

August 13, 1786.

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

MARY TRUEMAN FENDALL, administratrix.

August 23, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber, living on South river, in Anne-Arundel county, three miles above South river ferry, and 6 from the city of Annapolis, on Saturday night the 12th instant, a mulatto country born man slave, named DAVEY, thirty-two years of age, about five feet eight inches high, a likely strong well-set fellow, he has a broad nose, and a good suit of hair, which he wears turned up before, he is left-handed, occasioned by his right hand being burned when young, which very plainly appears on the back of his hand; had on and took with him, one white linen shirt, two new and one old osabrig ditto, one pair of new osabrig trousers, a short brown cloth coat with small white buttons, one pair of brown fustian overalls, one pair of corduroy breeches, a corduroy jacket, and a spotted jeans ditto, one pair of white cotton stockings, a pair of country made shoes, and a pair of old pumps, with large metal shoe buckles, one castor hat with a yellow tinsel band, with some other apparel; it is probable he may change his name and cloaths, and endeavour to pass as a free man. Whoever takes up the said fellow, and delivers him to the subscriber, or secures him in any gaol, to that his master may get him again, if ten miles from home shall receive six dollars, if twenty miles ten dollars, and if out of the state six pounds reward, and all reasonable expences, if brought home, paid by

BENJAMIN HOWARD.

August 17, 1786.

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

BUTLER EDE EN.

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

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

GERARD BOARMAN.

Annapolis, August 16, 1786.

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

CHARLES and WILLIAM STEUART.

August 2, 1786.

A MEETING of the trustees of Charlotte Hall school is earnestly requested at the Cool Springs, in St. Mary's county, on Monday the 28th day of August, if fair, if not the next fair day, in order to contract with any person inclinable to undertake the buildings necessary for said school, and to fill up the vacancies which have happened from the death or removal of several of the trustees, and for sundry other important purposes which will then be laid before them. All persons willing to contract for the said building are at that time also requested to attend and offer their proposals, agreeable to a plan which will then be offered, and which may at any time be seen by applying to Mr. John Cartwright. A considerable sum of money will be advanced to the undertaker, and two hundred and fifty thousand bricks, and twenty-five hundred bushels of lime, will be furnished on the spot. Signed per order of the committee appointed to contract for said buildings,

JOHN CARTWRIGHT, register.

MONDAY the fourth day of September next, being the day appointed by the constitution and form of government for the election of electors of the senate; Notice is hereby given, that an election will be held on that day in the city of Annapolis, for two electors for Anne-Arundel county.

DAVID STEUART, sheriff.

State of Maryland, August 12, 1786.

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

JOHN HARDCASTLE.



## A stray Horse.



THERE is at the plantation of Smith Suit, living in Prince-George's county, within one mile of Bladensburg, taken up as a stray, a bay GELDING, about thirteen hands and a half high, has a long switch tail, a few small saddle spots on the off side of his back, his off hind foot white, and branded on the near buttock with the letter R. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 2 3W

Cecil county, July 31, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act of insolvency to discharge my person from imprisonment for debts which I am unable to pay. W8

WILLIAM BROWN.

August 8, 1786.

SEVERAL disorderly people having frequently of late trespassed on colonel Lloyd's plantation, on which I am overseer, this is to give notice, that after the date hereof I shall proceed agreeable to law to punish any who may enter the enclosures of the said colonel Lloyd. 2

NEHEMIAH COOPER.

## A Horse strayed or stolen

August 8, 1786.



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

WILLIAM THORNTON.

Annapolis, July 26, 1786.

## TO BE RENTED,

For one or more years,

THE plantation whereon I now dwell, commonly called Hill's Delight, consisting of about 800 acres, lying on the mouth of South river, three to four miles from Annapolis, the fences being in good repair; small grain may be put into it next month, and the whole entered upon in December next. For terms apply to 3

MARY THOMAS.

## A few Copies of the

## L A W S

Of the last Session,

And

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

Of both Houses,

To be sold at the Printing-Office. 7



TAKEN up as a stray, by William Bayly, jun. living in Montgomery county, a bay GELDING, about thirteen hands and a half high, has a black mane and tail, a fore back, and some white hairs in his forehead which appear to have been occasioned by a scratch, rather than natural, no perceivable brand, and is supposed to be about nine or ten years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 2 3W

Annapolis, July 21, 1786.

## Lands for Sale.

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

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

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

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

JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

July 1, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber, living on the Head of South river, on Saturday the sixteenth of June last, negro JACOB, a country born fellow, about twenty-one years of age, of a yellow complexion, about five feet ten inches high, slim made; had on and took with him, a new country woollen jacket and breeches, felt hat, and ofsnabrig shirt, though it is probable he may change his apparel as he had other cloaths. Whoever takes up the said fellow and will deliver him to Mr. Joseph Brewer, of the city of Annapolis, or to the subscriber, shall receive three pounds reward, paid by 6

WILLIAM HALL, 3d.

July 26, 1786.

WHEREAS, on the 4th of February last, I assigned to Mr. John Petty, in behalf of the firm of Yates and Petty, of London, goods, debts, &c. to a very considerable amount, agreeable to an award determined on by gentlemen mutually chosen (under particular restrictions), but said Petty having broken the award, this is therefore to forewarn all persons whatsoever, indebted for dealings at either of my stores in Virginia or Maryland, from paying any money to said Petty, or his order, for goods bought previous to the 4th of February last, as his receipt shall not be a discharge for any of said debts.

The subscriber earnestly begs, that those gentlemen indebted as aforesaid, will make immediate payments to him, or to some person or persons by him legally authorized, to enable him to discharge all just claims against said stores. 5

THOMAS RUTLAND.

Harford county, sc.

JUNE 26, 1786. Then came Elizabeth Stewart before me the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace for the said county, and made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that the following certificates, granted to her late husband James Stewart, were burnt in her house on the 31st day of March 1784, with almost the whole of her household effects, viz. No. 6323 for six hundred dollars, and No. 6324 for six hundred dollars, granted to James Stewart on the 16th day of March 1779, from the loan-office at Annapolis, and signed Thomas Harwood, treasurer. Sworn before JOHN BEEDLE HALL.

IN compliance with the resolve of congress to entitle me to have the above certificates renewed, I do hereby give notice to all concerned, that I shall apply for the renewal of said certificates No. 6323 and No. 6324, after the publication of this advertisement the time required. 6X

ELIZABETH STEWART.

## TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of 3000 acres of land, all wood and well timbered, lying on Bennett's creek, in Frederick county, Maryland; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and is well situated, being about 10 miles from Frederick-town, 30 from George-town on Patowmack, and about 40 from Baltimore. The purchaser may suit himself as to quality. One half must be paid down, for the remainder credit will be given. Those inclined to purchase will please to apply to Mr. THOMAS BEARD, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, or Mr. JOHN BORDLEY, near Chester-town, Kent county. 26

Talbot, June 22, 1786.

## TO BE LEASED,

For a term of years,

THAT valuable plantation commonly known by the name of Greenbury's point, containing near five hundred acres, now in possession of major Wright, with ten working hands, stock of all kinds, plantation utensils, provisions and cloathing for one year laid in; there is a large and commodious brick dwelling house, with every other necessary building (even a chapel) on the premises; the fertility of the soil, pleasant situation, advantage of fish of all sorts, wild fowl, and oysters in great abundance in their different seasons, and its being so convenient to the city of Annapolis, where there is perhaps the best market for the seller on the continent, are things worthy of notice. Any person inclinable to lease may apply to Mr. Thomas Hyde, in Annapolis, who is empowered to treat for the same, or to the subscriber, but to save any unnecessary applications, no person need apply who cannot find undoubted security if required. 9

DAVID KERR.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 25th day of August next,

A VALUABLE plantation called FRIEND'S CHOICE, about eleven miles from the city of Annapolis, on the main road leading to Queen-Anne, containing 186 acres, with a dwelling house thereon 16 by 32, one 40 feet tobacco house, and a good apple orchard. The above land is sold to discharge a mortgage to the subscriber, who is authorized to make the sale. 5X

ALLEN QUINN.

July 24, 1786.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a lusty, well set negro man, who says his name is WILLIS, and that he is a house carpenter, appears to be about thirty years of age, says he belongs to Jeremiah Brown, who lived in Harford county, North-Carolina, but has removed into Mecklenburg county, in Virginia. His master is desired to come and take him away and pay charges. 5

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, August 5, 1786.

BROKE gasl, JOHN WARREN, committed for horse stealing, he was born in Talbot county, on the eastern shore, is a young man about nineteen years of age, has a smooth face, fair complexion, light brown hair, which he wears loose in his neck, about five feet eight inches high; has on a green broad cloth coat, ofsnabrig trousers, and a check shirt; he has been to sea from Baltimore, and probably may be found on Fell's-point, as he has several acquaintances there. Whoever delivers him in Annapolis shall have eight dollars reward. 2

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 8, 1786.

To be SOLD, on Wednesday the 20th of September, at PUBLIC SALE, if not sold before at private sale.

THAT valuable plantation called Miles's Chance, about a mile from Patuxent river, running with Lyon's creek, and two and a half from Pig-point, containing three hundred and twenty-two and a half acres, well improved, with three settlements on it, on one part a dwelling house 16 by 34 feet, two rooms on each floor, a brick chimney in the middle, with all other convenient houses, kitchen, quarter, stable, corn house, two tobacco houses 40 by 20, apple and peach orchards, and all other fruit trees; on another part a dwelling house 20 by 16, kitchen, corn house, tobacco house 40 by 20, a young apple orchard of good fruit; on the other part is a new dwelling house 18 by 16, with an outside brick chimney, a cellar the highest of the house, kitchen, tobacco house 40 by 20, and on the said land are very valuable marshes; the hay that might be cut off yearly sufficient to support one hundred head of cattle; one hundred and fifty acres of this land is well timbered. Stock of all kinds to be sold on that day if the land is sold. A good crop now on the ground will be sold with the land, if suitable to the purchaser. Any person inclinable to view the land and know the terms of sale may, by applying to either 3

THOMAS, WILLIAM, RICHARD, or BENJAMIN MILES.

Annapolis, August 9, 1786.

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

The subscriber takes this opportunity of requesting all persons indebted for dealings at the stores (late Mr. Rutland's) in Virginia or Maryland, to make him immediate payment of their respective accounts, or he shall be under the necessity of making use of compulsory measures to recover the same, which will be very disagreeable to their 3

Most obedient humble servant, JOHN PETTY.

Annapolis, March 22, 1786.

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

The commissioners will contract with any person or persons inclined to dig and remove the earth where the foundation is to be laid, and to lay the foundation of a new church this spring, the dimensions 127 feet by 63 feet, stone for the purpose being already at the place; they also wish to receive proposals from any person inclined to make and deliver the abovementioned number of bricks in the course of the ensuing summer. Mr. Thomas Hyde, one of the commissioners, will receive any accounts that may be rendered, or any proposals that may be made in consequence of this notice. 23

Cecil county, June 27, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act of insolvency to discharge my person from imprisonment for debt. W8

JOHN RAWLINGS.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, AUGUST 31, 1786.

To the CITIZEN.

OUR virtue and patriotism, your learning and wisdom are the admiration of the present, and will be the wonder of all future ages. I glory in this city, that gave you birth; and without the gift of prophecy, I presage, that you will become the able advocate, guardian, and protector of her rights and privileges. Lost in admiring that constellation of virtues, which you discover in the dawn of manhood, I bid thee, hail, thou rising GENIUS of Annapolis. Why did you so long conceal those virtues and abilities, which can save your country on the brink of ruin? The auspicious day of your nativity shall be celebrated in all future time by your grateful countrymen. Thy whole life will be spent in rendering the most important services to the state, from the most pure and disinterested motives; and all thy wealth will be expended in acts of humanity, charity, and munificence. Thy death, which may Heaven long avert, will drown the world in tears; but, like Britannicus, you will live in the hearts of all the virtuous citizens of Maryland. Go on, thou noble youth, pursue with manly firmness the plan you have adopted, open the eyes of your deluded citizens, and teach them the way to virtue and to honour. Pull off the mask of hypocrisy, detect, and expose to public contempt, the false patriot, and receive as thy reward, "the grateful applause of an approving public!" graciously condescend to extend thy protecting care and influence to the LUMINARIES of the senate, proclaim their exemplary virtues, and invaluable services to the government, and save them from the insidious designs of envy, malice, and faction. With a champion of thy learning and knowledge, experience and fortitude, influence and address, this city may bid defiance to her rival BALTIMORE, and smile with indignant scorn, at any future attempt to remove the seat of government. Under your auspices religion will revive her drooping head; and under your patronage the arts and sciences shall flourish; and peace and plenty once more bless the land. As you aspire, with laudable ambition, to attain, may the judicious rulers of the state bestow on your unrivalled merit, the highest civil honours; and fear not, by accepting them, to excite jealousy or envy. These effusions of a grateful heart, extorted by the force of truth, deign to accept as a small tribute to thy transcendent worth.

VERACITAS.

Annapolis, August 25, 1786.

To the VOTERS of MARYLAND.

EVERY man has a right, and it is his duty to give his advice to the public, and, though unasked, if it comes from a person of knowledge and experience you ought to receive it with gratitude and respect. My only fears are that my counsel may come too late, "To guard against the consequences of inactivity, and that you want the propensity to decided conduct." I shall only address you, my fellow voters, "Who feel yourselves interested in the prosperity of the state." I have some suspicion that my abilities are not equal to the task I undertake, but encouraged by the example of one of my fellow citizens, who with manly firmness has stepped forth and modestly offered his advice, as to certain political questions and characters, to the inhabitants of Annapolis, I will venture to counsel you what characters you ought to appoint as your electors of the senate, and what characters you ought to reject, "If you set any value on the independence of character, which has heretofore appeared in the senate; if you have it at heart to re-appoint the conspicuous and most valuable members of the present senate, of steady and independent principles, who from a series of judicious and honourable conduct have gained the grateful applause of an approving public; and if you wish to prevent a fatal turn to the administration of a government, from the good conduct and energy of which you expect to derive the blessings of protection and liberty." I will first take the liberty to assure you, on my faith and honour, that I am actuated by the principles of virtue and love of country, and pure disinterested affection to your welfare and happiness; and that I have no ambition or party views, or private friendships or connexions to promote, or an resentment or animosity to gratify. These professions I make to remove all ungenerous suspicions, that I am influenced by improper or unworthy motives, and I have an entire confidence, that you will believe me. My dear countrymen you are in the most critical and dangerous situation, and it requires the utmost exertions of all your wisdom to extricate and save yourselves from impending ruin. Your happiness depends on a proper choice of electors of the next senate; and if you will not be advised, "but will stand indifferent, your peace will be subjected to the event of chance, or the fatal influence of intrigue; your anxiety may incline you to wish for the best, but without activity and resolution your hopes will not be realized, and it will be too late to guard against the consequences of your inactivity, when your peace and happiness have felt the fatal attack." A powerful and dangerous combination is formed against the peace and the prosperity of this government by characters, who lately possessed your highest confidence and trust. A coalition, dangerous to your welfare and dignity, and aimed at particular conspicuous members of the senate, was suspected so long ago as the last session, by one of the greatest and most conspicuous and most valuable members in the community, and who has exhibited on all occasions the most striking proofs of political wisdom. Be not alarmed, my dear countrymen. Vice is the growth of every soil. Rome produced a Cæsar, England a Cromwell, and America an Arnold. That Maryland has given birth to a Cataline I can assert from an authority as pure and infallible as the religion he professes. The heads of the coalition are the late intendant of the revenue, the late governor, a leader in the senate, and two demagogues of the house of delegates. Your present governor, and a great number of other characters, you little suspect, dispersed in all the counties (many of them members of the late house of delegates) abet the pernicious and destructive counsels of the conspirators. There are solid grounds to believe, that the intendant gained two of the coalition, as venal in principle as any of the most profligate characters of antiquity, by an application of a large sum of public money, under the specious pretence of obtaining their professional services for the state; but in reality to bribe them to support and justify all his conduct in office; and to continue him therein, with sufficient powers to keep in subjection the worthy and peaceable citizens of the state. The first and great object of the coalition is to procure such persons to be chosen electors of the senate, as will answer their designs, and prevent the re-election of the two most judicious and most valuable members of the present senate; and the emissaries of the confederates are notoriously endeavouring to execute the schemes of their principals, by every artifice and management, in every county of the state. I will venture to declare, in the face of the world, and will hazard my reputation for judgment and discretion on the truth of my assertion, that one of these illustrious characters, by his wisdom and abilities, has often preserved the state from destruction, in which, but for him, it would have been plunged by the rash and violent counsels of one of the confederates. You cannot but remember that this gentleman exhibited the most striking proof of political wisdom (and which alone ought to render his name immortal) in originating the scheme to confiscate British property, and by his labours and perseverance carried it into effect, though opposed with every nerve by many of your first and greatest characters, and thereby he saved you half a million of money, which, but for him, you would now have to raise in addition to your present taxes already sufficiently burthenome. These valuable senators (for the others are not worthy your attention) are possessed of immense fortunes, and consequently have great influence in the state, and their interest can never be distinct from yours. Equally with the Citizen, and from the same motives, I have their continuance in power nearest my heart, from a conviction that unless they are re-elected, you will certainly be ruined. You are not acquainted with one twentieth part of their merits and services. The Citizen thinks them the most virtuous and most sensible men in the state, and of the most disinterested principles. He informed you "that they both warmly opposed the continuing the intendant in power, and were decided enemies to an emission on loan;" and I will add, on any other system, because against your, and their interest. The Citizen forgot to remind you, that they boldly impeached the late governor and the late intendant, and would have tried and censured (or hanged) them, for their high crimes and misdemeanors, if in their power; but they were unhappily prevented by a most frivolous objection, suggested by one of the advocates of the intendant, and supported by him with more zeal and labour, than knowledge or abilities, that there was some impropriety in these honourable members being accusers and judges; and that if the senate exercised the power these conspicuous gentlemen contended for, it would be in violation of the constitution, and the established law of the land. If you permit the machina-

tions of the enemies of these worthies of the senate to prevail, I concur in opinion with the Citizen, "that you will curse the fatal hour in which you part with men of their steady and independent principles," inflexible to ill, and obstinately just.

You ought not to choose any man as an elector of the senate, who will not declare himself opposed to an emission of money; because such elector will consequently vote for the two conspicuous and valuable members of the present senate, who obstructed the execution of the measure at the last session. By this means you will prevent a few wicked, designing, and interested men from effecting their scheme for issuing paper money on loan; which I pronounce injurious to the public tranquillity and happiness. At the last session a great majority of the house of delegates were so ill advised as to adopt this plan; but you must be blind if you cannot see, that it was calculated only to enable speculators, and public and private debtors (some of them involved more than they are worth) to borrow from the government, to speculate in its securities, and to pay their debts; and that they would afterwards depreciate the money by every artifice; purchase it at one third, or less, of the nominal sum; repay it into the office; and thus acquire fortunes. The project and all its baneful effects were immediately discovered, and opposed by the more judicious citizens of Annapolis; to whom, as heretofore, you ought to look up; and from whom you should receive the tone of your political conduct. Some few of the citizens were interested against an emission, but not so as to influence their sentiments; and the far greater part could not be any way affected by it. There is not one among them so wicked "that he would sacrifice every obstacle to the accomplishment of his wishes;" and if there is any one so abandoned, he would have more sense than to disclose such opinion of himself to the world. If you could but see the unbiased sentiments and reasons of the citizens in their petition, to the last assembly, against an emission; and if you had heard the very learned, sensible, and judicious arguments of the two conspicuous members of the senate, against the measure, I do not believe there would be one wise man among you in favour of it. Indeed it is confidently asserted, in this city, that the people at large, though they were some time past clamorous for an emission, are now entirely satisfied of the impolicy of it; and now think the welfare of the state depends on electing such persons only for the senate, who they know will, at all events, oppose it. The great argument urged for an emission is now given up by its warmest advocates; and experience, the only test of any political plan, has proved how egregiously they were mistaken. They with impudence asserted, that there was a great scarcity of specie, and that the people could not pay their taxes, and private debts, unless enabled by the means of paper money issued on loan. The very few suits for trifling debts in the general court, and some of the county courts, and the small number of execution, subsequent sales of property, evince that the suggestion was without any foundation. The public taxes we all know are very inconsiderable, and must cease of course in a few years. Any sum of specie can be obtained on loan, in this city, and its neighbourhood, at the moderate premium of 25 or 30 per cent. if the borrower has real estate, and can give good personal security. What more can any reasonable person desire? If the borrower gives his bond for £.100, and receives £.75, he can with that sum purchase state certificates for £.100, with six years interest; and make 36 per cent. It may be imprudent for debtors to borrow on such terms, but they are few in number, and of the lower class, and not worthy the attention of men of property, much less of the legislature.

You ought not to give your vote for any one to be an elector of the senate, who is in favour of an office to superintend the collection and expenditure of the public revenue; and more particularly you should carefully avoid choosing any one, who thinks the late intendant a fit person to execute the duties of such office; for such elector will not vote for the two conspicuous and valuable members of the senate; but he will vote for those only who will continue the office, and re-appoint the late intendant, and that too with overgrown powers. I tell you, my dear deluded countrymen, that the office is unnecessary, and would cost above £.700 a year; and, if necessary, the late intendant is the most unfit person in the whole state to be entrusted with it; although both branches of your legislature concurred, for four years, in a different opinion. If alleged by the advocates for the office, that a similar establishment is made in every government, and appears proper



in theory; I would answer, that the conduct and experience of other governments is no rule for us; and that the opinion of our own conspicuous and wise senators ought to determine you, without further inquiry. If you will think for yourselves, you may recollect that, before the erection of the intendan's office your public credit was very high; your finances in perfect order; your funds productive; an overflowing treasury, and the interest of your state debt punctually paid; and all your creditors satisfied. You cannot but remember that the reverse took place soon after the establishment of the office, from the want of integrity, capacity and industry in the officer; and that all your pleasing prospects immediately revived on the abolition of the office. If the friends of the late intendant should attempt to point out any advantages to the public from his administration of our finances, I would observe, that the same effects would have happened if any one else, even the most ignorant man in the state, had held the office. It is remarkable, that every speculator in the state (some of whom have shewn their abilities for finance by amassing great wealth) is decidedly and warmly in support of the office, and the officer. Their friendship and good offices to the intendant are the strongest proofs of his integrity and capacity.

The inference and conclusion which necessarily follows from my principles and arguments are, that no man is fit for a senator, who is for an emission of money; or for the office of intendant; or for the gentleman who lately filled that office.

If you will be mislead, and will trust men in favour of an emission, against the disinterested advice of the most wealthy gentlemen in the state, of the greatest learning, and abilities, and who have on all occasions exhibited the most striking proofs of political wisdom, you may yet be defeated in your ill judged wishes, by good management and address. You want an emission on loan, but one to exchange for officers and soldiers certificates (which have been engrossed by a few of the knowing ones) will be more preferable, answer every purpose of a medium of commerce, and enable you to pay your debts and taxes. It objected, that such a scheme would make the fortunes of a few worthless adventurers, and that the paper money exchanged for certificates, (which may be purchased at 75, for £.100 principal, exclusive of six years interest) would probably depreciate as much as the certificates; I would answer, that malevolence and envy suggest such appellations; and that an emission on loan would certainly depreciate in the same manner.

If you do not attend to and follow my advice, you shall not hear from me again.

AN ANNAPOLITAN.

Annapolis, August 28, 1786.

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.

"Fools that we are, like Israel's fools of yore,  
"The calf ourselves have fashion'd, we adore;  
"But let true reason once resume her reign,  
"This god shall dwindle to a calf again."

THE Citizen some time since made a public appearance in the gazette of the day, to prove to the good people of Annapolis the inconsistency of appointing a person to be elector of the senate, who possessed a seat in the house of delegates, whose political sentiments differed from their own, and whose declarations did not square with their ideas of public good. The conclusion must instantly be drawn, that the Delegate, if he comes within this description, ought not to receive your voice for that critical appointment. From the nature of the publication, it demanded an answer; but candour can never allow, that the author deserved the coarse epithets given by that impolite writer who undertook to answer it. The Delegate thought otherwise, and has the merit of subscribing his own shameful reproach in a series of vain ungenerous invective. With an honest confession, that both nature and education have rendered me his inferior in that respect, I shall decline the unequal conflict, and pursue the original design of the Citizen. I chose the public paper to convey my sentiments to the public, deeming it the more generous method; had I pursued the opposite path, and have used those arguments in private only, the Delegate would have been the first man to arraign that conduct, as below the dignity of a gentleman. No part of my first address can be tortured into a wanton attack of the Delegate's honour and integrity; but this is positively affirmed. There is no man breathing talks more of honour and integrity than the Delegate, and if denied the liberty of seasoning his swollen declamation with self-praise, what a barrenness would appear in all his compositions. There are three things, his honour, integrity, and impudence, which make the creature truly insufferable.

A moderate share of discernment would have discovered the motives of my first publication, but least that vision of mystery which appeared to no eyes but those of the Delegate, should also obscure the design of this, I shall be explicit in avowing its views. My fellow citizens, I think the Delegate is an improper person to receive your appointment for the above reasons: 1st. That he is a member of the house of delegates; he admits that passions and prejudices may arise, but contends that the oath is a sufficient security, at least against their prevalence in him. I will not distinguish the Delegate from the rest of mankind, as possessing more perfection, and as less liable to all the infirmities of nature.

How often is it the case that men of impetuous tempers are hurried away by their prejudices, even to a belief, that all of an adverse party are destitute of principle? Can virtue be reflected in its native colours by the treacherous mirror of passion? Does it not daily occur in private life, that men of the purest character, barely from a casual difference of sentiment, and a persevering obstinacy on either side, have entertained prejudices, which at length have increased into mutual suspicions of dishonesty? They become blind to all the virtues of their opponents, and can never be esteemed impartial judges; so it is with the prejudiced Delegate, his senses are shut against the virtues of a senator, and he ought not to be concerned in the forming that body.

2dly. The delegate ought not to be your elector, because his political sentiments differ from your's. I have had the honour of conversing with many respectable characters of this city on the subjects of paper money, exoneration of British debtors, and continuing the former intendant in power. Upon the two last I think I may be justly warranted in saying, that the citizens, almost to a man, condemn the part taken by the Delegate, and it is well known that a petition was presented to the general assembly, signed very generally by the citizens, against the issuing paper money. But the Delegate has never heard these opinions, and insinuates, that they are confined to particular circles. What circles he means, 'tis impossible to conjecture. The Citizen is honoured with a very general acquaintance in Annapolis, to whose society he has the pleasure of feeling himself much attached. If the Delegate alludes to this circle of acquaintance, I will be bold to say, that his superior excellence would not have been very considerably degraded by such intimacies, and if he had ever visited them, it is probable he would have heard the sentiments the Citizen has avowed. The Citizen never had the most distant idea of entering into a train of reasoning on those important questions, already settled in the minds of most men. He knew the citizens differed from the Delegate, and conceived, that the Delegate's political sentiments might have some influence on his proceedings in forming the senate; and where was the illiberality of such a suspicion? What is to guide the elector in his choice of senators? Is it not his duty to appoint those persons who will pursue that policy he thinks beneficial to the community? And do not the citizens rest the whole power of judging what is beneficial to the community in their elector? The question is brought to this, whether the Delegate thinks the happiness of the state so far involved in these questions, as to justify him in excluding the opposing members? And all his reasoning avails but little, unless he had also declared, whether or not he thought these subjects of that serious consequence. But here he chose to throw a veil over his design, but had not the wit to discover its tenuity. For my part, I am satisfied, and always was in my own mind, that the Delegate would consider one or the other of these questions as sufficiently involving the happiness of the state to justify his conscience in excluding certain members; and then my fellow citizens, the Delegate, if your elector, will shut out from the senate approved members, because he thinks the happiness of the state involved in carrying measures, which heretofore to you have appeared impolitic. As to one or two senators, he says, 'tis possible to conceive, that they voted against paper money on unworthy motives, and these no doubt will be the objects of his exclusion; we all know whom the Delegate intends. The Delegate never wanted assurance, under the protection of privilege, to charge any gentleman with unworthy motives. He is one of those characters that condemn all the world as knaves and fools who do not coincide with him in sentiment; the thing has become so common, that the world pities and laughs at his folly. I am far from thinking the emission of money is the most considerable object with the Delegate. For the re-appointment of the former intendant, and renewal of his powers, is he equally concerned, and at those who opposed that measure is his design principally levelled.

The Delegate, in his reasoning, puts these words into the mouth of the Citizen, "your delegate is for an emission of paper money, and therefore he is not fit to be an elector of the senate." Where the Delegate could have found this in my first address, God in Heaven can only tell. I would advise every one who shall read these papers before he gives credit to the extracts of the Delegate from the Citizen, to compare the two: What was my observation; "Should you conceive that a paper money is necessary, it would be well seriously to consider within your own breasts, the propriety of discharging valuable members of the senate to effect that particular purpose, members who, from a series of judicious conduct, have gained the grateful applause of an approving public;" these are expressly my words, and what could induce the Delegate to misrepresent them, I know not, except the expectation of inducing a belief, that the Citizen was averse to the emission of a paper money. What the Citizen humbly intended as an admonition, the Delegate has construed into a direct allegation, and concludes with a seeming anxiety to commend the heart of the Citizen at the expense of his head. This is one of the Delegate's standing compliments, and, I venture to pronounce, has been paid to almost every man with whom he ever had to contend. The Delegate is very desirous

to know the sentiments of the Citizen on paper money; let him turn to my first address, and there he will find them.

3dly. The Delegate is an improper person, because his declarations do not square with your ideas of public good. The citizens of Annapolis, to ensure the public good, conceive it necessary that the member of the senate who was remarkable for his censure of the intendant's conduct, should be continued in office, and the Delegate has declared him an improper person for that department of government. It has then come to this, whether the Delegate should govern entirely, or the citizens have some share in the government of themselves? Whether the citizens should vote their sentiments, or the sentiments of the Delegate? Can a freeman hesitate on such a question; or does he deserve to have freedom in his power, who will resign it into the hands of any individual breathing? None but the vainest fool in existence could expect it. What shall the glorious struggle for independence, and its attainment, terminate in the exaltation of the Delegate to supreme power? Wherein has the Delegate approved himself superior, either in honour, integrity, or ability, to that conspicuous senator? I hope I shall obtain the pardon of the senator for introducing, on this occasion, his political relation to the community; the freedom may be great, but the same privilege which gives to every citizen the liberty of condemning the conduct of one legislator, will also give authority to point out the virtues of another; and further, the mind is more at ease with itself when tracing merit, than unfolding the causes of censure. With an extensive fortune, with more at stake than any other man in this community, did he embark in the revolution at the earliest moment; a determined and fixed purpose to persevere marked the conduct of this man in the gloomy hour of danger, when, on a conquest, he would have been the very first object of British resentment. His fortune and religion would have drawn on him the most bitter persecution. 'Tis true he has not been twenty years in the service of his country; for, previous to the revolution, the illiberality of religious difference caused his exclusion; is it possible to conceive that man not interested in the welfare of this community? It is for the preservation of ourselves and property we enter into government, and who more likely to guard against the imposition of impolitic burthens upon the people, than the one who will feel their greatest weight? Has the senator any interest to pursue incompatible with that of the state? He never purchased confiscated British property, nor is he indebted to the state; the man who is indebted, has an interest opposed to that of the state, so far as the difference between debtor and creditor can create an opposition of interest, and the most liberal casuists agree, that on every man it has an insensible bias. The Delegate is known to have purchased confiscated British property to a considerable amount, for which he did not pass his bonds till after the day stipulated, and yet remains indebted. And here again the Delegate will bellow forth as it were through a trumpet, the malevolence of the Citizen's heart to suppose a man of his honour and integrity should basely be under the guidance of interest; the same argument would tend to prove the Delegate a proper witness in a court of justice, though interested.

And now my fellow citizens turn your eyes over this address, and can you reconcile it to your own feelings, to give your voice to that man, who is fit a member of the house of delegates, and may, through the infirmity of nature, be swayed by his prejudices? 2d. who differs with you in political sentiments? 3d. who declares he will not consult your ideas of public good, in re-electing particular members whom you approve? 4th. whose interest may insensibly have an influence on his conduct? Shall this man receive your voice to exclude from the senate the first characters of the state? God forbid that my countrymen should be so blind to their peace and happiness.

The Citizen is charged with a wilful breach of veracity, in asserting, that the Delegate solicited the Annapolitan interest; this is not the language of a gentleman. The world will believe me, when I declare, on my honour, that the report was current in town that the Delegate was solicited by his friend, and I took it for granted. But even admitting, that the Delegate had never solicited, or expressed an intention of serving, it plainly appears, from the tenor of his publication, that it was his design, and it would have answered the Citizen's purpose, in the first publication, to have asserted the probability of the Delegate's standing; and every argument he used against the appointment, would have stood just as well. The Delegate declares he will accept of the place if offered, but means not to ask a single voice. I would not advise him; his conduct answers two purposes, his solicitors take the drudgery from off his hands, and he expects to persuade the citizens by this proceeding, that he is not anxious to be appointed; such glaring artifice will never prevail; the Delegate never had a wish more at heart than that of being elector.

It may be presumed by the Delegate, from the tenor of this publication, that he hath happily conjectured, that the hopes, fears and affections, of the Citizen, are confined to one member of the senate. An unhappy fatality attends all the Delegate's conjectures. The Citizen has been thus particular on that senator's subject, as the Delegate has expressly

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declared him an improper officer, and to my knowledge has expressed no sentiment respecting any other one. Although the Delegate has only declared against one, yet there are others he means to exclude, all I presume who pursued the policy of that senator; the Citizen is equally anxious for their continuance in office, as they have been the means of preventing many measures he conceived impolitic.

Conjecture and report have led the Delegate to an imagined knowledge of the author of the Citizen, and in the spirit of prophecy, he determines what may be his views, motives, &c. the ambition of being a legislator. If ever the Citizen shall have the honour of appearing in a public capacity, he is bold to say, he shall carry into the service of his country a pure and honest heart; nay more may be said, he in some measure merits the confidence of his country. The Citizen confesses himself yet in the dawn of life, and has the pleasing reflection of having devoted his youth rather to the acquisition of knowledge, than the folly of dissipation, and in spite of all the Delegate's unmerited malevolence, he has the pleasing consolation of being esteemed by every honest man to whom he is known. But as the Delegate's penetrating genius has seen in imagination the Citizen's intended conduct, permit him to exercise the same office by the Delegate; every indulgence should be mutual, and common discernment, without the spirit of divination, will point out the truth in this inquiry. There are few men in public life who have not traits in their public characters peculiar to themselves, the Delegate is not without his share; to govern the public councils of this state, is the ruling passion of his soul, and his declared intentions to decline the public service, only betrayed the frailty of human nature. There is much reason to believe that all the grand leading points of his policy are carried in the house of delegates; it is only necessary that a proper senate be procured; to effect this purpose nothing appeared to the Delegate more effectual than to obtain a seat among the electors of the senate, this not only to ensure his own seat in the senate, but that his influence might be exerted in giving to that body the form which would best answer his political views. This, I imagine, is justified by the Delegate, on a principle that all the wisdom of the state is centered in him, and that under his administration alone the public weal can flourish. The allurements to the exercise of power are strong, and have been the destruction of many republics. By the way, let me observe, that if all the Delegate's golden prospects should terminate in the bare acquisition of a seat in that honourable body, amidst the approved members, the citizens of this community will have little reason to dread his influence. The transition from the house of delegates to the senate is great. If the delusions of vanity have flattered the Delegate into an opinion that his talents are calculated to rule a select body of sensible men, never was poor wight so egregiously mistaken; let him figure to himself the mortification of repeated inattentions to those declamatory speeches, where assertion passed for proof and argument, with which he was wont to bend the yielding delegates to all his purposes. 'Tis not in the shape of an elector or senator alone that the Citizen dreads the Delegate, but when the plan of his elevation involves the downfall of approved members of the senate, ought not every citizen to take the alarm? Who are to determine the difference between political characters in a commonwealth? Shall the voice of one individual be taken in preference to that of all the community? No, my fellow citizens, giving all the credit that is due to the Delegate's popular talents, he has not as yet convinced the citizens of this state, that his voice is superior to their united wisdom. Was it so, we should kneel to a sovereign in one of our servants.

It is asserted by the Delegate, if the senate was against a bill for an emission last session for a defect of system in the plan, they did not exhibit any striking proofs of political wisdom by refusing the one sent by the house of delegates, and not suggesting another. Is it not very possible, that the plan on which the senate might have been for an emission would have made it a money bill? I have strong suspicions that the Delegate, to prevent the senate from chalking out one of his favourite schemes, would have construed into a money bill whatever was sent. Admit that the senate were against the plan of lending it out on private security, that one greedy monster might not have had an opportunity of swallowing it all, what plan could they have fallen on that would not have come within the definition of raising money?

The Citizen in making this address to the public, does not aim at the arduous task of rousing the Delegate's feelings, the nerve of sensibility is long since lost in him, and the Citizen is too much of a musician, to think of playing on an instrument destitute of tone. By the coarsest language has the Delegate endeavoured to wound the Citizen. It might have been expected, that the example of so great a man would be followed; but with an admired author let me exclaim, "Ye powers, who touch the tongue with eloquence, whatever be my call, grant me but decent words, and I will give up my nature;" and could the Delegate feel the superiority of that temper which will not descend to such a liberal practice, he would envy, and perhaps imitate. In all the pomp of an overheated impetuosity, has the Delegate dared a boy, a quack politician, an incorrigible blockhead, to combat his opinions. Matchless fortitude! And has the

Delegate that confidence in his own bravery, to enter the lists on terms so unequal? And this is not all the Citizen expects; on the day of election how will he attempt to ridicule and torture this address, call the author blockhead, and vent his declamation in all the troubled bitterness of malevolence. This the Citizen expects and disregards; he feels all the above sentiments, and if he had not spirit to avow them, he should be a traitor to his country.

In making these remarks, permit me to assure the world, that there are characters in the senate as truly dear to me as men in public life can be; nay, I should consider the safety and well being of the state in danger, if robbed of their superior wisdom; and yet, with the utmost humility, I cannot help expressing my opinion, that their political sentiments in some respects have differed from my own; but a liberal spirit shall ever teach me to respect the man, who, from my own knowledge, acts on principle, whose soul is above the influence, the temptation of interest, let his conduct be what it may; to gain their good opinion has been one of the objects of my youth, and to preserve it, if gained, is my highest ambition. To the Delegate's I never aspired; and much injustice was done the Citizen, when the Delegate supposed that his address was intended to stab his integrity; it was aimed at him in the character of a public man, yielding to that fondness for power, which has insensibly worked on the best of men. I declare, on my honour, I never felt myself an enemy to the Delegate; he will say he never asked my friendship; but for such weaknesses I have compassion, and unmerited sarcasm will never suppress that benevolence I have for every son of nature. But when the Delegate strikes at my honour, with a charge of being guilty of a wilful breach of veracity, it can never be forgiven.

#### A CITIZEN.

TO SAMUEL CHASE, ESQUIRE.

DEAR SIR,

THIS is the first time that I have addressed you in this form of correspondence; and I may add, the first time that I ever gave my written sentiments to the public without your knowledge or consideration. It is now upwards of twenty years since we embarked in public life; sufficient time and abundant opportunity have been given us to acquire a thorough knowledge of each other, of mankind, and of the public affairs of this country.

It is not, my friend, the babbling of misguided mortals, uninformed, perhaps unprincipled, that can shake my regard and affection for you. I know the leading virtues of your heart—they are such, as the God of Heaven has founded our religion upon—HUMANITY, CHARITY and BENEVOLENCE. Nor is it the clamour of designing men, nor the noise and nonsense of upstart politicians and piddling geniuses, that can lessen my opinion of your great and important usefulness in public life.

It was in this city you made your first appearance on the public stage. A glorious enthusiasm for liberty and rightful government then animated its citizens, and no people in the world were more enlightened or better instructed in their rights and liberties. Popularity then was founded upon merit, and our tradesmen and mechanics had the virtue to feel a personal regard and attachment for the men they had tried and found faithful.

Upwards of twenty years you alternately represented in the general assembly this city and Anne Arundel county, and had their confidence and support. In return, your life has been devoted to their service. By your labours and exertions Annapolis has been gratified in every wish and expectation of its citizens. We cannot pass the streets without meeting with some monument of your services. The elegant building now completing for the residence of the governor of the state for the time being; the noble college which is now emerging from an ancient ruin; the magnificent church, whose foundations are now begun; the towering steeple of our superb stadt-house;—all proclaim your zeal for the aggrandisement and glory of this city.

The citizens of Annapolis, even in their present moment of insatiation, cannot surely forget your important services the last session of assembly. It was your eloquence that broke the combinations formed against the city, and saved and defended it from great and capital injuries, if not from total ruin and destruction. A great and powerful party, it must be remembered, moved for suspending the public funds granted for the support of the colleges, and for making a different appropriation of them to answer other public occasions; the same party opposed a further grant of public money to erect a steeple on the stadt-house; and even the act respecting our church, was opposed. Aided by additional numbers, and offended and exasperated with some proceedings of the city, the same powerful party made a bold and resolute attempt to remove the seat of government to Baltimore-town—the citizens attended, and heard you upon these interesting subjects; you gave them every proof, every demonstration of the purest love, affection and attachment; they saw you overwhelmed with sorrow and concern for their safety and happiness; they admired—they felt your pathetic strokes and flights of eloquence—and some had the virtue to drop a tear. You bore down all opposition before you, and baffled all the projects of that dangerous and formidable party.

Struck with the deepest sense of these great and substantial services, the citizens publicly addressed you, and returned you their thanks.

Through every stage of the late revolution, and long before its commencement, I was an eye-witness of your conduct. It was your lot to be called up by your country to fill the high stations of delegate to the general assembly, and delegate to congress. These characters required every exertion of the head, and every virtue of the heart. If your fellow citizens want information of your labours and merits, let them go to the archives of Maryland, let them go to the archives of congress, and there read the annals and records of public characters and public transactions. Every page, my friend, will speak of your services; your indefatigable exertions, your zeal and patriotism.

After a life thus devoted to the public; after twenty-five years service with so much zeal and fidelity; after such distinguished proofs of affection for the citizens, and of attention to the interest and grandeur of Annapolis; and when now advanced in life, and your health injured and broke in so long a service; and when by being such a drudge and slave to public business, your fortune has been narrowed, and your circumstances lessened; and when necessity, principally resulting from your devotion to the public service, obliges you within a few months, perhaps weeks—to separate from connexions dear and valuable to you—and to depart this city to seek for a more liberal subsistence in another quarter of the state;—for the citizens of Annapolis, at such an hour, and under such circumstances, to let up a popular outcry against you, to endeavour wantonly to wound your feelings, injure and lessen your reputation and character, and to hunt you down as one unworthy of their trust and confidence, exceeds every thing I ever read or heard of the ingratitude of mankind.

What has once been done, my friend, may be repeated. Ever since the abolition of the office of intendant by the factious proceedings and the miserable politics of miserable politicians, the finances and revenues of this state have taken a most desperate turn; our treasury is empty, and our faith and public engagements broke and violated; combinations formed, and it is said no taxes paid. The people feel and speak aloud of their heavy burthens, and utter bitter complaints, that the productive funds of the state are lavished on the public buildings of the city. It is not therefore very improbable that the motion may be repeated for suspending the college funds, and the former opposition again exerted against any further grant of public money to complete our steeple, or the governor's building; and perhaps we may hear at the next session, of a motion to remove the seat of government to Baltimore-town. If these questions should be again agitated, the citizens of Annapolis, perhaps, may not find in her modern idols and patriots, those resources of safety, protection and defence, they once found in you.

It has been said, my friend, but falsely said, that when removed to Baltimore-town, all your powers would be exerted to remove the seat of government. Had the citizens of Annapolis consulted you on this point, had they paid you the common civility of calling upon you and learning your sentiments, they would have received the most satisfactory evidence, that you were too well affected to this city, and that those you would leave in it, even to wish it the smallest injury, much less to give it so fatal a blow. No, my friend, your heart is not made up of such vile materials; you never would have raised your hands against a city in which you had spent the prime of your life, and which had given you its confidence and support for so many years; in every change and vicissitude of life, in prosperity or adversity, this city would have found you a warm and valuable friend.

But Annapolis, my friend, has now abandoned and given you up; and abandoned you in the most ignominious and insulting manner. You are now discharged from all ties and obligations to it. On your removal to Baltimore, probably, the people there may consider you as worthy of their confidence; and perhaps in the revolution of human affairs, and the dispensations of Providence, you may have it in your power to labour as successfully for that town as you have done for this city. If it should be so, I hope you will meet with a better fate; and for the honour of human nature, I hope Baltimore-town will never exhibit to the world the affecting spectacle of an old and faithful servant, insulted and disgraced by the folly, wickedness and ingratitude of his fellow citizens.

You have been abused, my friend, by a late publication; a part of its strictures has been applied to me and others. But the consciousness you feel of having "Well and faithfully done," will be a sufficient shield against all the shafts of calumny and malice; and that peculiar magnanimity of spirit which you possess, will enable you to look down with mingled pity and contempt on your adversaries and enemies.—To be abused and villified is the common fate of men of superior virtue and superior sense; and I am sure you have a better knowledge of the depravity of mankind, than to expect that a life so conspicuous as your's has been,—and a character distinguished as your's,—placed foremost in all deliberations, active and decisive, bold, daring, and taking the lead in all measures of moment and hazard, could possibly escape the censures and animad-



versions of bad men, filly scribblers, or designing knaves.

Farewell, my friend. God prosper and bless you.  
FREEMAN.

\* Pieces intended for this paper, must be delivered to the Printers on the Monday morning preceeding the day of publication.

NEW-YORK, August 17.

BY a gentleman from Canada, we are informed, that the British, so far from having any intention of delivering up the western posts, which, agreeable to the treaty of peace, ought to have been done some time since, have lately marched a regiment from St. John's and Montreal, to reinforce them.

Aug. 21. By very recent advices from the frontiers of Georgia, it is assured, that the Spaniards have restrained the Indians from continuing the war they had begun against some of our settlers; and that colonel O'Neil, the governor of Pensacola, who has been particularly attentive to the preservation of peace, had obliged some of the Indian chiefs to come to him for the same salutary purpose. Mr. M'Murphy, it is said, was sent by the state of Georgia to reconcile the Indians, but the chiefs being absent, obliged him to wait for their return: in the mean time hostilities ceased.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.

Extra of a letter from Frankland, July 24.

"You no doubt have heard of the various provocations given by that part of the Cherokee Indians that lives at Chiokamogga, in murdering, at different times, in the Kentucky and Cumberland settlements. This being at a distance, had no other effect than to increase our hatred; but a few days ago, these banditti had the temerity to kill two men in the lower settlements, on the north side of Holstein. The Indians had often been warned, that the first bloodshed would be taken as a declaration of hostilities. It apparently has that effect; for all seem instantaneously to be inspired with an hostile mind; and I am pretty certain, that in a few days 500 men will be on their march to demand the murderers. I wish the affair may end there; because I have forebodings that all the Indians, whether friends or otherwise, will be involved in one general calamity. What occurs in this extraordinary case, I will from time to time take pleasure in informing you."

Extra of a letter from a gentleman at Montego-Bay, to his friend in New-York, received by the last ship from Jamaica.

"Were I to give you a detail of our distresses in consequence of our trade with America being stopped, it would take too long time for the present opportunity—God knows what will become of this island—many negroes on the different estates starving. Scarce a barrel of flour to be had—and then at the exorbitant price of fifteen dollars. The merchants of this country in that trade daily enrich themselves; and many even take advantage of the times. The planters as well as owners of negroes with propriety unanimously curse the first perpetrators of that act which deprives this country of the trade to the United States. I most heartily wish to be with you. I hope it will not be long."

**TO BE SOLD,**  
At the PRINTING-OFFICE.

A HISTORY of the last session of assembly of this state, with remarks on the principal transactions. Price 3/9. 100 7/6

August 23, 1786.  
To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the last Saturday of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, Sunday excepted.

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

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

N. B. The sale will be at the dwelling plantation of said Dennis Stevens, deceased, on the north side of Severn river, and will begin at half past 12 o'clock, in the forenoon. 1 V. S.

August 25, 1786.



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

August 17, 1786.  
**Wanted immediately,**  
**As an overseer,**

A MAN that is well acquainted with the management of a number of negroes, and understands farming; none need apply that cannot be well recommended; with or without a family will be immaterial; good encouragement will be given to a man that understands his business. Inquire of the printers. 2

**FORTY SHILLINGS REWARD.**

Annapolis, August 15, 1786.



STRAYED from the subscriber, about six weeks or two months ago, a black GELDING, aged about thirteen years, fourteen and a half hands high, with a switch mane and tail, his two hind and one of his fore feet white as high as his fetlocks, many white hairs are mixed with the black on his flanks, also at the root of his tail; his head is rather large in proportion to his other parts. Whoever delivers the above horse to the subscriber, or will give information of him so that he may be had again, shall receive the above reward. 2

NICHOLAS CARROLL.

IN consequence of an advertisement of mine forewarning all persons, indebted at either of my stores in Virginia or Maryland, from settling any of their accounts with Mr. John Petty, that gentleman has been pleased to return for answer, that my prohibition was as unjust as my allegation was without foundation; that it was with concern he found himself under the necessity of entering into a public altercation about his private affairs, and should I persist in my unjustifiable accusations, a full account of my transactions with, and conduct towards, Yates and Petty, would enable an impartial public to judge which of the parties had the greatest reason to complain of ill treatment. I would beg leave to inform the gentleman, that it is as disagreeable to me as it can possibly be to him to appear in the public prints, though, at the same time, very willing to appear any where to justify that conduct which I have and hope ever shall be able to reconcile to my own conscience. As he has now brought the matter, I insist on his laying before the public my conduct to Yates and Petty, and trust I shall be very easily able to confute any untruths he may expect to impose upon the public, by an open and candid definition of the same; that my prohibition is unjust, is an assertion as illiberal as 'tis ungrounded. I hope those gentlemen indebted as before mentioned, will pay no attention to Mr. Petty's request of paying their respecting accounts to him, as it will only involve them in law suits, for I am determined to sue every person that has or shall pay any money to Mr. Petty (for dealings at either of my stores previous to the fourth of February) since the public notice I have given. 2

THOMAS RUTLAND.

June 3, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that many of the inhabitants of St. Mary's, Charles, Calvert, Prince-George's, and Anne-Arundel counties, intend petitioning the next general assembly for establishing a port or a general inspection of tobacco on Patuxent river. 7

Anne-Arundel county, August 17, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly to confirm the devise made to her by the will of her late husband, John Mercer, deceased, to her and her heirs for ever. 2

SUSANNA MERCER.

**ANNAPOLIS RACES.**

THE Jockey Club PURSE will be run for over a course near Annapolis, on the second Thursday of November next, weights as usual, any member of the Club may start a horse, mare, or gelding, although not his own property, provided he pays no consideration whatever for the loan thereof, and is solely to receive the benefit of the plate, should he win. The members of the Club are desired to pay in their subscriptions for the present year to Mr. George Mann, on or before the first day of November next, and all those gentlemen who are in arrear are most earnestly requested to pay them up by that time. The members of the Club are requested to meet at Mr. Mann's the day before the race, precisely at twelve o'clock. 2

Talbot, June 23, 1786.

**TO BE LEASED,**  
For a term of years,

THAT valuable plantation commonly known by the name of Greenbury's-point, containing near five hundred acres, now in possession of major Wright, with ten working hands, stock of all kinds, plantation utensils, provisions and cloathing for one year laid in; there is a large and commodious brick dwelling house, with every other necessary building (even a chapel) on the premises; the fertility of the soil, pleasant situation, advantage of fish of all sorts, wild fowl, and oysters in great abundance in their different seasons, and its being so convenient to the city of Annapolis, where there is perhaps the best market for the seller on the continent, are things worthy of notice. Any person inclinable to lease may apply to Mr. Thomas Hyde, in Annapolis, who is empowered to treat for the same, or to the subscriber, but to save any unnecessary applications, no person need apply who cannot find undoubted security if required. 10

DAVID KERR.

Annapolis, August 5, 1786.

BROKE gaol, JOHN WARREN, committed for horie stealing, he was born in Talbot county, on the eastern shore, is a young man about nineteen years of age, has a smooth face, fair complexion, light brown hair, which he wears loose in his neck, about five feet eight inches high; has on a green broad cloth coat; osnabrig trousers, and a check shirt; he has been to sea from Baltimore, and probably may be found on Fell's-point, as he has several acquaintances there. Whoever delivers him in Annapolis shall have eight dollars reward.

3 X

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

July 1, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber, living on the Head of South river, on Saturday the sixteenth of June last, negro JACOB, a country born fellow, about twenty-one years of age, of a yellow complexion, about five feet ten inches high, slim made; had on and took with him, a new country woollen jacket and breeches, felt hat, and osnabrig shirt, though it is probable he may change his apparel as he had other cloaths. Whoever takes up the said fellow and will deliver him to Mr. Joseph Brewer, of the city of Annapolis, or to the subscriber, shall receive three pounds reward, paid by 7

WILLIAM HALL, jr.

**TO BE SOLD,**

PART of a tract of 3000 acres of land, all wood and well timbered, lying on Bennett's creek, in Frederick county, Maryland; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and is well situated, being about 10 miles from Frederick-town, 30 from Georgetown on Patowmack, and about 40 from Baltimore. The purchaser may suit himself as to quality. One half must be paid down, for the remainder credit will be given. Those inclined to purchase will please to apply to Mr. THOMAS BEARD, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, or Mr. JOHN BODLEY, near Chatter-town, Kent county. 27 X

Annapolis, July 21, 1786.

**Lands for Sale.**

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

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

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

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

A few Copies of the  
**L A W S**  
Of the last Session,  
And  
The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS  
Of both Houses,  
To be sold at the Printing-Office. 0



TAKEN up as a stray, by William Bayly, jun. living in Montgomery county, a bay GELDING, about thirteen hands and a half high, has a black mane and tail, a fork back, and some white hairs in his forehead which appear to have been occasioned by a scratch, rather than natural, no perceptible brand, and is supposed to be about nine or ten years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 9 X 3 W

**A stray Horse.**



THERE is at the plantation of Smith Suit, living in Prince-George's county, within one mile of Bladenburg, taken up as a stray, a bay GELDING, about thirteen hands and a half high, has a long switch tail, a few small saddle spots on the off side of his back, his off hind foot white, and branded on the near buttock with the letter R. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 3 X 3 W