

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1785.

To the PUBLIC.

TAKE it for granted, that a citizen of this state has an unquestionable right to animadvert upon the proceedings of its public bodies: no apology therefore is necessary, or can be required for the comments, I mean occasionally to make upon the conduct of either branch of the legislature, during their present session—

My first attention shall be directed to a late order by the senate commanding the agent to lay before them his official papers and transactions respecting his agency: I conceive this order and command to be highly indelicate and clearly unconstitutional and illegal.

The senate, at their last session, with a politeness and decency that should ever distinguish men placed in the exalted station they have the honour to sustain, directed one of their own members to request the agent to attend that honourable body, and give them official information: the request was readily and cheerfully complied with: the agent attended and gave a full and explicit detail of all his transactions.

But at this session it appears the senate have thought proper to adopt a very different mode of conduct: instead of requesting a communication of official papers they order it to be done: instead of directing one of their own members to call upon the agent they direct one of their officers to execute the order upon him by the delivery of a written copy of it—

Men in high stations have many opportunities of being very ill-natured in the exercise of their powers: it is true a public body having competent authority may say to an inferior WE ORDER AND COMMAND you: but a regard for the civilized habits and manners, and for the refined sentiments and improvements of the heart, which the arts and sciences have introduced upon the expulsion of rudeness and barbarism, should ever influence superiors to be as sparing as possible of the haughty magisterial stile; and to adopt in their intercourse with inferiors a language better accommodated to the feelings of honour, delicacy and humanity, and yet equally effectual. To the refractory and disobedient let the whip of authority be smacked as loud as you please: but to fellow-citizens ever ready respectfully to submit to the government and its laws, the voice of authority ought to be unassuming and conciliatory. History abounds in instances, where government has been maintained by *entreaty and persuasion*, when rods and tortures and every system of violence, and all the magazines of vengeance have been used in vain—

But this order and command of the senate is very indelicate in another point of view. It commands him to communicate the instructions he gave his counsel before his departure from London. Now these very instructions were communicated to the senate and the house of delegates at their last session: and so was the whole correspondence between him and his counsel, and a full detail of his agency down to that period. Why then was the order extended beyond that period and made to comprehend antecedent transactions already communicated and in possession of both houses?

Was it done with an intention to hold out the idea and to perpetuate it on the records of the senate, that the agent had not made the communications, which were necessary and therefore became chargeable with a suspicious and unpardonable neglect?

We cannot travel into the human heart: but too well we know that private resentments very often steal into public deliberations, mingle with our proceedings, and intensify influence both the stile and subject of them. This order, it is plain, was unnecessarily made and as unnecessarily extended: and considering it in this light and its mandatory nature, I think it will be difficult to reconcile it to any just idea of delicacy or decency—

But I have said, it is also unconstitutional and illegal: unconstitutional, because not warranted by the constitution; and illegal, because not warranted by any law.

In tracing the powers and authorities of the branches of our legislature, there are no other sources to deduce them from, but our acts of assembly, the bill of rights, and the constitution and form of government. The common law has nothing to do with subjects of this kind: there is no statute or act of assembly respecting the present case; and the *lex parliamentaria* or the usage and practice of the parliament of Great-Britain cannot apply. This question then must be decided by the bill of rights and our constitution and form of government.

Extract of the agent's answer to the order of the senate. Annapolis, November 21, 1785.

Gentlemen, In Obedience to the ORDER of the senate, delivered me yesterday, I enclose a copy of my instructions to Messrs Lyons, (my solicitors in chancery) of the 9th of August 1784. I transmitted to his excellency the governor in my letter of the 14th of that month, a copy of these instructions, and they were laid before the general assembly, last session, and I was examined by the senate, and pointed questions were put by an honourable member of that body, about the propriety of several of the instructions. I flatter myself, on enquiry, no neglect, inattention or even delay can be justly imputed to me in communicating these instructions, and every circumstance relative to my conduct, as agent, while in England.

I will now bring forward to public view this great charter of rights power and authority and it shall speak for itself.

SECT. 10. "That the house of delegates may originate all money bills, propose bills to the senate or receive those offered by that body, and assent, dissent or propose amendments; that they may enquire, on the oath of witnesses, into all complaints, grievances, and offences, as the grand inquest of this state, and may commit any person for any crime to the public gaol, there to remain till he be discharged by due course of law; they may expel any member for a great misdemeanor, but not a second time for the same cause; they may examine and pass all accounts of the state, relating either to the collection or expenditure of the revenue, or appoint auditors to state and adjust the same; they may call for all public or official papers and records, and send for persons, whom they may judge necessary, in the course of their enquires, concerning affairs relating to the public interest, and may direct all office bonds (which shall be made payable to the state) to be sued for any breach of duty."

The constitution is decisive: there is no mistaking it. The founders of our government conceived it highly proper, that a power to call for official papers and records and to send for persons, that might be judged necessary, should exist somewhere and they lodged it with the house of delegates the immediate representatives of the people.

If the senate have a rightful authority to make such an order, they have a rightful authority to enforce obedience to it by imprisonment. And if they could make such an order commanding the official papers of the agent, they could make it upon any other public officer of the state.

Suppose then the senate should make an order commanding the treasurer to attend at the bar with all the official papers and books and records of his office?

Or, suppose they should make an order commanding the judges of the general court to give their attendance before them with all the records of the court?

And suppose these orders should not be complied with? What would the senate do with these offenders against their orders and presumed authority? Would they proceed to enforce obedience by attachment and imprisonment? I think not.

But it may be asked, might it not so happen, that the senate may want such information for the very purpose of exercising their rights of legislation? I admit it, but I contend they must apply for it to that body, with whom the constitution has lodged the power to demand and obtain it.

But should it ever so happen, that men in high offices should abuse the confidence of their country, and violate the constitution and laws, have not the senate, it may be asked, a power to lay them by the heels and to inflict an exemplary punishment? I answer no.

What! Shall such great offenders escape with impunity? I answer God forbid—

What then is to be done? I will tell you.

If there should be such men, in such high offices, and so offending: and if gentlemen of the senate should seriously think, they ought to be brought to an exemplary punishment: if their conduct be influenced by no other view than a vindication of the government and its laws: if, while they felt the rigid obligations of public duty and public justice, they also felt and regarded the rights of humanity: if acting upon sympathizing generous grounds they were more inclined to save than damn the characters and reputations of fellow-citizens—they would give these persons so charged and accused a fair impartial and constitutional trial: if they must fall they would let them fall in the open day: they would take them before the tribunal, which the laws of their country and the constitution have provided, where while public justice is executed, the rights of humanity may be preserved: they would take them before the GRAND INQUEST of the state: they would go down to the bar of the house of delegates and there exhibit their complaint and accusation.

But when I hear men loud in their complaints against public officers and yet not daring to bring them before a legal judicature: when I see such men with all the superciliousness of aristocratic pride despising the plebeian though constitutional tribunal of a house of delegates: when I see them uniting with their countrymen and using every art to raise prejudices and inflame the passions: when I see them busily employed in all the practices of misrepresenting and exaggerating: and when, abandoning with contempt those modes and forms of trial prescribed by the government and constitution, I see them labouring to establish an aristocratic authority in the state and to erect a tribunal of all others the most oppressive and the most abhorred: a tribunal calculated to give personal hatred and private animosities the widest range for vengeance: a tribunal which gives the accused no opportunity of defence nor power to call to his aid a single witness paper or record: a tribunal avowed to be erected on the principles of necessity to protect and defend PRIVILEGE—that glorious ground, on which many bad and wicked men have endeavoured to support many bad and wicked measures: a tribunal, whose decisions and judgments are passed and pronounced behind the backs of the accused, in their absence and without an hearing: a tribunal, where the accusers are themselves the witnesses and judges: when I see such men acting on such principles, I consider their professions of zeal for their country a

public mockery and insult. And it is my opinion and I shall freely declare it, that the man, who shall labour to break down these guards and barriers, which our constitution and government have provided against the encroachments of an arbitrary LORDLY power, and shall in their stead endeavour to introduce into this land of liberty a tribunal or judicature pregnant with all the mischief, wickedness and villainy of a star chamber court or popish inquisition—I say that man deserves the execrations of every

FREEMAN.

NEW-YORK, November 14.

THE last letters from Shelburne, in Nova Scotia, mention, that the ship Gibbon had lately returned from a whaling enterprise, the first of any moment that had been hazarded to any very material distance; it proved so successful, that, on a moderate computation, the net proceeds will amount to five thousand six hundred guineas. The owners consist chiefly of persons who left New-York on the late change of government, and we are assured that the dividend of one gentleman concerned, under that description, will amount to five hundred guineas. This event has greatly cheered the spirits of the inhabitants of that infant, and now much improving part of Nova Scotia.

Nov. 16. The following singular affair, which may be depended upon, was perpetrated last Wednesday night, at Princeton, New Jersey:—Mrs. M'Comb, wife of a gentleman of that place (now absent in Virginia) having exhibited an indisposition of mind previous to the shocking deed she committed, was found locked up in her chamber, and refused to open the door, which created a jealousy that she intended some injury to her person, and the door was accordingly forced open, when she exhibited a spectacle horrible to nature, having cut off both her ears, and scarified her throat, in attempting to cut that. The reason she assigned for committing this rash act, was, that an angel appeared to her, and threatened her with the horrors of perdition, unless she performed the aforesaid operation. She is now strictly watched, but the anguish of her body, and disturbed mind, threatens her dissolution.

Letters from France mention, that the marquis de la Fayette, may shortly be expected in this country.

Translation of the answer delivered by the marquis of Carmarthen to count Luff, in consequence of the communication made by the court of Berlin, respecting the German league.

"The king has received with pleasure the communication which count Luff has made, by order of his Prussian majesty, to lord Carmarthen, of the sentiments of his said majesty respecting the treaty signed at Berlin the 23d of July, in the concluding of which the king himself, in his electoral capacity, was pleased to concur.

"The lively interest which his Prussian majesty never ceases to take for the maintenance of the Germanic constitution, and the preservation of the rights of every member of the empire, cannot but deserve the greatest praise from those powers who are true friends to the prosperity and well-being of that respectable confederation; and at the same time that the court of London is eager to render this justice to the patriotic views of his Prussian majesty, it flatters itself that the measures of precaution, which the three electoral courts have thought proper to take, may never become necessary, by any attack, either direct or indirect, upon the acknowledged rights of the Germanic body; but that for the future, the most solid harmony may be re-established, and the most sincere confidence for ever subsist, between the august chief, and the illustrious members of the empire."

PHILADELPHIA, November 19.

By the United States in Congress assembled, New-York, November 2, 1785.

On report of the board of treasury, to whom was referred a letter of the 24th October, from John Pierce, Esq; commissioner of army accounts.

Resolved, That all persons having claims for services performed in the military department, be directed to exhibit the same for liquidation to the commissioner of army accounts, on or before the first day of August ensuing the date hereof, and that all claims under the description above mentioned, which may be exhibited after that period shall for ever hereafter be precluded from adjustment or allowance, and that the commissioner of army accounts give public notice of this resolve in all the states, for the space of six months.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

The printers of the several states are requested to insert the above in their papers.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his correspondent in Virginia.

"I have conversed with Mr. Adams. He tells me he has full power for entering into a commercial treaty with this country.—The ministers receive the propositions coolly. Mr. Adams is of opinion, that nothing will so speedily bring about a treaty, as your generally adopting the measures of the Bostonians and Philadelphians."

The destruction occasioned by the late storm in many parts of Massachusetts, is greater than ever was known. On Portsmouth river only, it is said that twenty-five mills were carried away, the water rising 15 feet higher,

perpendicular, than high water mark. Many stores, with their effects, were swept away, as well as several hundred thousand feet of boards, &c. &c.

The public is cautioned against receiving counterfeit French guineas. They are copper, gilt, dated 1732, and are larger and lighter than the true ones.

On the 7th of September last, governor Allured Clark, laid a general embargo on all vessels within the several ports and harbours of the island of Jamaica, to continue for six weeks from the above date; he apprehending a scarcity of provisions may ensue from the effects of the hurricane which happened at that island on the 27th day of August last.

We hear from Dominica, that on the 25th of September last, in the hurricane of that day, which lasted 16 hours, 10 square rigged vessels were driven out to sea, from port Koffau in that island; and that a sloop of war, and a number of small craft, were dashed to pieces.

Accounts from Martinico mention, that on the 27th of the same month, most of the houses in the upper part of St. Pierre, had been blown down, and the lower part washed away by the sea, and every vessel in the harbour either sunk or driven on shore.

Last week a body of troops, consisting of 70 men of the first American regiment, under the command of major Hamtrammar, marched through Carlisle, on their way to Fort-Pitt, where they are to do duty; and we hear that a large party have gone through York county, for the same place and purpose.

We are informed, that at the circuit court held at Hannah's-town, in Westmoreland county, the Indian, who on the first of May last killed Benjamin Jones and John Smith, was tried and found guilty. The counsel assigned him by court, had much difficulty in making him plead not guilty. There were intelligent interpreters appointed for him.

ANNAPOLIS, December 1.

The honourable John Henry, William Hindman, William Harrison, Richard Kidgely, and Nathaniel Ramfy, Esquires, are elected delegates to represent this state in congress for the ensuing year.

Saturday week last arrived at New-York his Britannic majesty's packet Hamax, captain Boulderson, after a passage of 46 days from Falmouth; and on Sunday afternoon arrived his most christian majesty's packet the Courier de New-York, captain Jaubert, in 45 days from L'Orient.

The Union, captain Johnston, failed at the same time with the Halifax; on board of which were Mr. Temple and his family, who may be hourly expected.

Maryland, Montgomery county, November 9, 1785. The subscriber proposes to sell at public vendue, on Thursday the 16th day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, if not sold privately before, on the premises, the following lands lying in the county aforesaid, viz.

ABERDEEN, with two small tracts nearly adjoining, in the whole about 180 acres of very level fertile land, whereon are the following valuable improvements, to wit: a commodious two story brick dwelling house, 42 by 30, four rooms, a passage and bar well finished on the lower floor, and four rooms on the upper floor not quite finished, a cellar underneath the whole, with convenient divisions therein, a large and convenient kitchen with a good brick chimney, one other house with a brick chimney thereto, which, with a small expence, might be converted into a store house, a good tobacco house 32 by 22, a large and well constructed stable divided into stalls, several other convenient and necessary out houses, a large garden with a stone wall round it, and adjoining the dwelling house a well of excellent water within a few steps of the kitchen door, about nine acres of excellent meadow now in timothy, and an orchard of apple trees of the best kind of fruit; about 70 acres of this land are yet to clear, the rest under good and sufficient fencing, and the whole adapted to farming or planting; through this tract and close to the dwelling house runs the road from Georgetown to Fredericktown, and is about 13 miles from the former and 30 from the latter, and less than a mile from the court-house of this county; this land is justly esteemed one of the best in the county for a tavern, and has been occupied as such for several years; if not sold at or before the abovementioned time, I propose to rent it with the house thereon for a term of years.

Five hundred acres, part of a tract of land called Leakin's Lot, lying on the waters of Seneca, about 20 miles from Georgetown and 35 from Baltimore; the soil of this land is well adapted to the cultivation of fine tobacco, lies level, and abounds in springs of excellent water; a large quantity of beautiful watered meadow might be made thereon at a very small expence; there are about 40 or 50 acres of this land cleared, and rents for 2000 lb. of crop tobacco yearly, and the allotment of 200 acres paid by the tenants yearly; the improvements are, a small log dwelling house, a few out houses, and a young orchard of apple trees.

Two hundred and fifty acres, part of a tract of land called Exchange and New Exchange Enlarged, lying within a mile of Aberdeen; this land lies level, abounds in springs of good water, and is suitable for either planting or farming, about 30 acres of very valuable meadow ground belonging to it, 40 or 50 acres fresh cleared, under good fence, and in good order for cropping. The rest of the improvements are, a negro quarter and new log tobacco house 52 by 22 covered with shingles.

Addition to Discovery, containing 90 acres; this land lies about 15 miles from Georgetown, is remarkably strong and rich, abounding in heavy timber and springs of excellent water; there are about 30 acres of it cleared and under a good fence, about three acres of beautiful meadow now in grass; the improvements are, a small log dwelling house, kitchen, a good framed tobacco house, and 200 bearing apple trees of the very best fruit. The title to these lands is indubitable, and the terms of payment will be made very easy to the purchaser by

J. W. Wilson JAMES SUTER.

ALMANACKS,
For the year 1786, may be had at the Printing Office.

Montgomery county, November 23, 1785.

FOR SALE,

THE subscriber's dwelling plantation, within four and a half miles of George town, containing upwards of two hundred acres of good farming land, a great sufficiency of wood, water, and meadow; the improvements are, a good frame dwelling house, kitchen, tobacco house, barn, overseer's house, negro quarter, &c. the situation is pleasant, and the title indisputable. For further particulars inquire of

W 3 JOSEPH SPRIGG BELT.

ALL persons having claims against Edward Hall, late of Frederick county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly proved, and those indebted are desired to make payment to

1 WILLIAM HALL,
MARSH M. DUVALL, } executors.

November 29, 1785.

ALL persons having claims against Thomas Liams, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring their accounts in properly proved, and all those indebted are desired to make payment, that the subscriber may be enabled to settle the estate.

1 3 W RICHARD FOGGEL, administrator.

TAKEN up the 11th instant, November, at the subscriber's landing, in Calvert county, three miles from Plum-point, a small BOAT, about fourteen feet keel, five feet wide, with a pitch bottom, she appears to be very good, only a little damaged on her gunwales. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

W 3 SAMUEL OWENS.

October 30, 1785.

FOR SALE,

ATRACT of land, containing 586 acres, lying on the south branch of Mattaponi river, in Spotsylvania county, Virginia; it is of the first quality in the said county for tobacco, wheat, and corn, and abounds in excellent meadow lands; there are on the said land a dwelling house 38 by 16, with 3 fire places, and other convenient out houses, a water grist mill, a fine orchard of the best kind of fruit, and peach orchards; there are to clear on the said land 450 acres of well timbered land, and there is already cleared good fresh ground sufficient to work 7 or 8 hands to great advantage. This land is for sale on reasonable terms for ready money, or short credit.

W 3 JAMES CRAWFORD.

October 30, 1785.

FOR SALE,

ATRACT of land, containing 814 acres, lying on Pomomkey river, in Spotsylvania county, Virginia; there are about 200 acres of low grounds of the first quality on the said river, it abounds with fine meadow lands; there is land enough cleared and under good fences to work 10 or 12 hands to great advantage; this land is remarkable for fine tobacco, wheat, and corn, a tolerable good proportion of buildings on it, with orchards of apples and peaches; it lies about 28 miles from Frederickburg, and 45 from Richmond, two of our chief trading towns in Virginia, and is for sale on reasonable terms, for ready money or short credit.

W 3 FRANCIS MERIWETHER.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, November 8, 1785.

STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber, on Wednesday night the second instant, three GREAT COATS, one a superfine blue broad cloth, quite new, with very elegant yellow buttons, the pockets on the out side pretty high under the arms; the other two were drab coloured coats, one had a crimson velvet cape, the buttons were covered with the same as the coat; the other had a cape the same as the coat, with mohair buttons. Four dollars reward will be given for either of the coats, and upon conviction of the thief the above reward, paid by

W 3 GEORGE MANN.

November 5, 1785.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on Anne Arundel Manor, on the 7th day of September last, a negro man named PUNCH about 24 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a large and long nose; had on when he went away an olivabrig shirt, country cloth waistcoat and breeches, and an old felt hat; it is probable that he may have changed his name and cloaths; he had a large scar occasioned by a burn on one, or perhaps on both of his shoulders. Whoever takes up the said runaway and brings him home, or secures him in any gaol, so that the subscriber gets him again, shall have a reward of three pounds, including what the law allows.

W 3 JOHN WELCH, son of Robert.

To be rented, or leased for three years.
A VALUABLE FARM, on the north side of Severn river, with a genteel house thereon, and all convenient out houses, &c. Possession will be given between this and Christmas. Application to be made to Richard Burland in Baltimore, or William Goldsmith in Annapolis.

LOST or mislaid, by Bennet Heers, of Baltimore county, a certificate for thirty-four pounds four shillings and two pence, No. 1298, bearing date the first day of June 1784, which he obtained from the loan-office for money lent.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

November 7, 1785.

STRAYED or stolen from Pig-point, on the night of the 29th of October last, a dark iron gray GELDING, four years old last spring, about thirteen hands three inches high, trots and gallops, and goes very rough on the road, has a hanging mane and switch tail, the end of which is almost white, and one of his eyes has a small blemish in it. Whoever delivers the said horse to me at Pig-point, and if stolen apprehends and secures the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or six dollars for the horse alone.

2 JERNINGHAM DRURY.

ALL those that have any claims against the estate of Thomas Pindle, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are hereby once more requested to bring them in properly attested, to

4 MARY PINDLE, executrix,
RICHARD PINDLE, executor.

Annapolis, October 19, 1785.

STOLEN or strayed from this city, about three weeks ago, a light gray HORSE, full fifteen hands and a half high, rising eight years old. Whoever will deliver the said horse to the printer shall receive four dollars reward, and all other charges.

Prince-George's county, November 8, 1785. On Tuesday the 6th day of December next, will be exposed to public sale, at the dwelling house of captain Tobias Belt, late of said county, deceased,

A PARCEL of likely healthy country born negroes, consisting of men, women, boys, and girls, a variety of household furniture, plantation utensils, and stock of all kinds. Three months credit will be allowed the purchasers, on giving bond with approved security.

W 3 MARY BELT, administratrix.

Cecil county, Maryland, November 7, 1785.

WAS left on my shore, at the head of North East river, on the second day of October last, a BOAT, supposed formerly to have been a ship's yawl; she is 15 feet keel, raised on one plank, decked, and schooner rigged, has 4 or 5 fifty-sixes on board, some made use of as an anchor; she was left by a man and woman with large bundles, and as they have not returned since it is probable they stole her. The man was a short chunky fellow, with a blue sailor's jacket, between 30 and 40 years of age; the woman appeared much older, and slopp-shouldered, very talkative, and by her dialect thought to be an Englishwoman; they had with them a black and white spotted dog. The owner, on proving his property and paying charges, may have her by applying to

W 3 BASIL WILLIAMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has for private sale, two hundred and thirty-seven acres of well improved land, where he now lives, part of that valuable tract of land called White-Hall, which is equal to any in Anne-Arundel county, well watered and timbered, situated on the Head of South river, within ten miles of Annapolis, nine of Queen-Anne, and twenty of Baltimore-town, and within four miles of seven mills. The purchase money to be paid in five equal payments, viz the first payment to be made on the possession being given, the second one year after the first, and so on annually till the whole is paid. Possession will be given on giving bond on interest with approved security, by

2 ROBERT JOHN SMITH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next general assembly for restitution of, or compensation for, that part of his confiscated property which remains unfold.

6 HENRY ADDISON.

October 25, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Talbot county intend to petition the next general assembly to appoint commissioners for laying out a town at the court house in said county.

Annapolis, November 19, 1785.

TO BE RENTED,

A WHOLE lot of ground in this city, with a convenient tenement thereon, and a tan-yard, well situated on a good landing, and plenty of excellent water for the business of tanning, which is much wanted in this town. Any person that is qualified and desirous to enter into that business, may have the yard only, or the whole of the lot on reasonable terms, with all the utensils belonging to the business, and the yard put in good order with expedition, by application to

2 X THOMAS HYDE.

Annapolis, November 1, 1785.

ALL persons indebted to James Ringgold for dealings in his store are requested to call and settle their accounts, either by payment or bond, by the first day of January next, as the business from that time will be carried on under the firm of James and Peregrine Ringgold; he hopes compliance will be paid to the above request, which will prevent trouble to him and his friends.

R
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is of opi
objections

Lancetot Co
James Somers
James Brown
Ditto B
William and
James Gordon
William Palm
William Moll
Ashburner and
Anne C. Gre
William Syde
Hugh Dean's
Thomas Cock
George Wells
Lawrence On
John Garaine
Samuel Hand
Rachel Portin
Nathan Hodg
Samuel Higg
Robert Potting
Edward Parkin
Morice Miles
John Gant
Joseph Brashe
Elizabeth Sin
Benjamin Ha
Richard Duct
Arnold Wate
John Sellman
Sarah Harwo
Jeremiah Ma
Johnas Clark
Thomas Duct
Jesse Simmon
Jacob Green
William Mea
Anne Orme
Mary Watkin
George Gard
Thomas Duct
Lawrence Or
Samuel Hand
Richard Har
Charles Grab
Joseph Brown
Thomas M
Michael Jen
Joshua Smith
Archibald B
Jenkins
Edward Day
Aquila Hall
Gibson and
Amos Davis
Peter Hunte
William Kv
Hanson Brif
John Gant
Nathaniel C
John Peter
Richard Poi
Lawrence C
George Cro
George Co
John Lowe
Walter Wil
James Wilf
John Gant
Christopher
John Cadw
Elizabeth
Josiah Mit
Col Sharp
William le
Abram An
Joseph Sil
Andrew D
Jean Cald
James Am
William I
James Lo
James Di
Moses G
Robert C
Benjamin
Sabina P
Jane and
Shields
George
John St
Jonatha

IN COUNCIL, AUGUST 18, 1785.

RESOLVED,

THAT the following claims, which have been exhibited to this board, to be approved and passed in order for payment, out of those funds appropriated by law for satisfaction of certain debts, and which this board is of opinion ought not to be satisfied out of the said funds, or passed, and allowed, for the reasons and objections stated, be published, with the said reasons and objections, for the information of the claimants.

Claimants.	Against whom.	Reason why not paid.
Lancelot Cooper	Richard Bulton	The claimant and debtor both being British subjects,
James Somerville	Daniel Dulany, of Walter	Same.
James Brown and Co. Piscataway	The rev. Mr. Boucher	Same.
Ditto Bladensburg	Ditto	Same.
William and Robert Mollison	Robert Alexander	Same.
James Gordon and Co.	Lloyd Dulany	Same.
William Palmer	Robert Christie, jun.	Same.
William Mollison	Robert Alexander	Same.
Athburner and Place	Ditto	Same.
Anne C. Green, deceased	James Christie	Sam.
William Sydebotham	The rev. Mr. Boucher	
Hugh Dean's bond	James and Robert Christie	
Thomas Cockey Deye	Ditto	
George Wells	James Christie	
Lawrence Oneal	John Glasford, and Co.	
John Gardiner	Gale, Fearon, and Co.	
Samuel Handy	Ditto	
Rachel Pottinger	Ditto	
Nathan Hodge	Ditto	
Samuel Higgins	Ditto	
Robert Pottinger	Ditto	
Edward Parkinson	Ditto	
Morice Miles	Ditto	
John Gant	Ditto	
Joseph Brashear	Ditto	
Elizabeth Simmons	Ditto	
Benjamin Harwood	Ditto	
Richard Duckett	Ditto	
Arnold Waters	Ditto	
John Sellman	Ditto	
Sarah Harwood	Ditto	
Jeremiah Magruder	Ditto	
Joshua Clark	Ditto	
Thomas Duckett	Ditto	
Jesse Simmons	Ditto	
Jacob Green	Ditto	
William Mears	Ditto	
Anne Orme	Ditto	
Mary Watkins	Ditto	
George Gardiner	Ditto	
Thomas Duckett and others	Ditto	
Lawrence Oneal	Mackie, Spiers, French, and Co.	
Samuel Handy	Ditto	No evidence that the debts due to their estates are
Richard Harbert	Nottingham Company	insufficient to satisfy the claims against them.
Charles Graham, deceased	Ditto	
Joseph Browneley	Ditto	
Thomas M'Lockland	Ditto	
Michael Jenkins	Ditto	
Joshua Smith	Ditto	
Archibald Buchanan and Co.	James Russell and Co.	
Jenkins	Ditto	
Edward Day & uxer	Ditto	
Aquila Hall, deceased	Ditto	
Gibson and Donaldson	Ditto	
Amos Davis	Ditto	
Peter Hunter, two accounts	Ditto	
William Evans	James Russell	
Hanson Briscoe	Ditto	
John Gant	Ditto	
Nathaniel Chapman's executors	Principio Company	
John Peter	Colin, Dunlop, and Co.	
Richard Ponsonby	Daniel Stephenson	
Lawrence Oneal	Cunningham, Finley, and Co.	
George Croft	Daniel Stephenson	
George Conn	Ditto	
John Lowe	Ditto	
Walter Williams, jun.	Ditto	
James Wilton	Daniel Stephenson	
John Gant	Ditto	
Christopher Edelin	Henry Addison	
John Cadwalader, two accounts	Walter Dulany	
Elizabeth Humphries	The rev. Mr. Boucher	
Joshua Mitchell	Thomas French	
Col Sharp	Daniel Dulany, of Walter	
William Inyard	Daniel Dulany, of Daniel	
Abram Andrews	Nottingham Company	
Joseph Siles	James Christie	
Andrew Davidson	The rev. Mr. Edmiston	
	Anthony Stewart	
Jean Caldeleigh	James Chalmers	
James Anderson and son	Lloyd Dulany	
William Embleton	Robert Christie	
James Long	Ditto	
James Dick and Stewart	Ditto	
Moses Galloway	Ditto	
Robert Crawford	Ditto	
Benjamin Griffith and Co.	Ditto	
Sabina Rumsey	Samuel Hyde	
Jane and Thomas Contee	Ditto	
Shields and Mattison	Dr. Henry Stevenson	
George M'Candleis	Ditto	
John Stevenson, deceased	Ditto	
Jonathan Plowman's administrators	Dr. Henry Stevenson	
		The property of Mr. Edmiston, which was restored to Mrs. Edmiston, is liable for the debts.
		This debt was contracted after Mr. Stewart left the state.
		This debt originated since the revolution.
		No vouchers to support the claim.
		The agreement on which this account is founded must be produced.
		The probate by the executor defective and insufficient.
		The probate not sufficient.
		M. Galloway's certificate is defective, the person, in whose possession Mr. Christie's books are, must certify what the claim is.
		This account will not pass, as the sheriff is chargeable only on supposition there was an escape, and there is no evidence produced of it.
		Not sufficient evidence of the claim, nor any confiscated property of Samuel Hyde's to pay his debts.
		Same.
		The credits must be ascertained.
		Same.
		Same.
		Wants the necessary credits for Dr. Stevenson's attendance as a physician.

Claimants.	Against whom.	Reasons why not passed.
Anthony Stewart Rev. Jonathan Boucher	Anthony Stewart Ditto	The original bond must be produced. The original bond must be produced, and evidence that the debts due to Mr. Boucher are insufficient to satisfy the claims against him.
James Dick and Stewart Executors of James Dick	Anthony Stewart Ditto	Wants explanation, and the probate is defective and insufficient, not being made as prescribed by law. Wants explanation, and also not admissible for want of vouchers and a probate.
Charles Stewart, security with Daniel Dulany, of } Walter, for A. Stewart	Daniel Dulany, of Walter	Wants explanation and proof, and the obligee ought to be paid and bond taken up, before the one security be satisfied out of the estate of the other, as such satisfaction would be no bar to the obligee's right to take his remedy against the other security.
Charles Stewart, security for A. Stewart	Anthony Stewart	Wants explanation and better proof, and the bond ought to be paid and taken up before the claim can be admitted.
Bennett Neale William Smith, security for Dr. Stevenson, to } A. Hoops George Fitzhugh	Alexander Lawton and Co. Dr. H. Stevenson Daniel Dulany, of Walter	Apply to A. Lawton and Co. for payment. The bond ought to be paid and taken up before the claim is admissible.
Hambleton Davidson Clement Sewell	Robert Christie, jun. Robert Alexander	Probate wanting by George Fitzhugh, that he has received no satisfaction from Daniel Dulany, or indemnification for the said claim.
George M'Canless	Nottingham Company	Wants explanation and information.
Shields and Mattison Clement Sewell, administrator of Mrs. Smith	Ditto James Chalmers	No probate that R. Alexander received the money; Mr. Sewell only makes a memorandum of his belief, not upon oath.
Joseph Harris Barbara Harris Thomas Riche Sylvanus Prothero, assigned to Robert Anderson John Moore Gideon Haynes	Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	This being a private account against Corbin Lee is inadmissible as a claim against the company. Same. It appears by Mr. Chalmers's books and other vouchers, that there will be nothing due the estate of Mrs. Smith on a settlement of their accounts. Same. Same. Same. Same. Same. By an account current exhibited by Mr. Chalmers, it appears that Mr. Haynes is indebted to him for rent after the expiration of his lease.

By order,

T. J O H N S O N, jun. clk.

Baltimore, November 8, 1785.
THE contributors to St. John's, or the Western Shore College, who reside in Baltimore-town, and subscribed to the paper which was committed to the reverend D. William West, Daniel Bowly, and Thomas Yates, Esquires, and which has been delivered to the agents, and is now lodged in the treasury of the western shore according to law, are requested to take notice, that Tuesday the 20th of December next, at 11 o'clock A. M. is hereby appointed for the election of one VISITOR and GOVERNOR of the said college, by a class of the said subscribers to the amount of one thousand pounds, in the said town, as they may choose to class themselves at the time and place of election, which is proposed to be held at the court house, or such other convenient place in the said town as the subscribers may appoint on the said day. A second class will be made from the residue of the subscribers in town, and the subscribers in the county, for the election of a second VISITOR and GOVERNOR, of which notice will be given by some future advertisements.

2 WILLIAM SMITH,
RICHARD SPRIGG, } agents.
JOHN STERET,

St. Mary's county, October 8, 1785.
THE subscribers having become securities for Joseph Burroughs to the state of Maryland, for the payment of a tract of land in Culverton manor, Charles county, the said Burroughs having absconded without leaving effects sufficient to discharge the aforesaid debt: Notice is hereby given, that we intend to petition the next general assembly, for leave to sell the land purchased of the state by the aforesaid Burroughs.

8w JAMES CHAPPELEAR,
THOMAS LOCK.

October 10, 1785.
THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the general assembly at their next session, for a law to confirm my right and title of all those lands in and near the city of Annapolis, which were formerly the property of Thomas Bordley, and which have remained in the possession of his devisees and heirs for upwards of sixty years last past.

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October 30, 1785.
THIS is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the general assembly to confirm and make valid the will of colonel Barton Lucas, late of Prince-George's county, deceased.

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November 17, 1785.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of George-town, on Patowmack river, intend to present a petition to the general assembly now sitting, praying for an incorporation of the said town.

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September 2, 1785.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the next general assembly of Maryland, praying that a law may pass to convey in fee simple, part of two tracts of land, St. Andrew's Cross and the Fork, lying in Kent county, late the property of William Haley, deceased, and now in part belonging to minors incapable of making a legal title.

Annapolis, October 1, 1785.
THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the general assembly at their next session, for a law to confirm my right and title in a lot of ground, in the precincts of Annapolis, which I formerly bought of a certain colonel Charles Hammond, and which was by him purchased of a certain Thomas Larkin, of Anne-Arundel county.

7 NATHAN HAMMOND.

Worcester county, November 8, 1785.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that a petition will be preferred to the general assembly by the creditors of Jonathan Riggen, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, praying an act to pass to make sale of the real estate of the said Jonathan, for the payment of his debts.

To be SOLD by AUCTION, on the premises, for cash, on Monday the 5th day of December next,

ALL the negroes, live stock, household furniture, and plantation utensils, the property of Ralph Basil, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

3 X ELIZABETH BASIL, administratrix.

To be SOLD, on the 10th day of December 1785, on the plantation of the late Thomas Deale, deceased, near Herring-bay,

SOME negroes, stock, consisting of horses and cattle, and household furniture. Six months credit will be given on bond with good security. w 3

3 X THOMAS POWNALL, } executors.
JOSEPH DEALE,

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the general assembly at their next session, for a law to confirm my right and title in a lot of ground in Annapolis, which I lately bought of Nathan Hammond, and which formerly was the property of col. Hammond, and by him purchased of Thomas Larkin.

10th Oct. 1785. 8w W. PACA.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

3 By order, W. PINKNEY, clk.

Lands for Private or Public Sale.
WHEREAS, we the subscribers, by authority of the Baltimore company, did, on the first day of July last, advertise for public sale, in the Baltimore and other news papers, several tracts of land, the property of said company, lying very near Baltimore town; and whereas, a considerable number of very valuable lots of different sizes, well wooded, with fine prospects, and others with excellent quarries of stone, being parts of the tracts called Garsuch, Philipsburgh, Mount Royal, and Orange, are still unsold; we do therefore now offer them to the public at private sale, on very easy terms, which will be made known and the plans shewn by the subscribers, or either of them. All such parts of the above property as may not be disposed of by private sale before the first Monday in March next, will on that day be offered at public sale, at the auction room in Baltimore-town, by

3 ABRAHAM VANBIBBER,
CLEMENT BROOKE,
JOHN MERRY MAN.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS, November 14, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will sit at the assembly room, in the Stadt-house, every day during this session, from the hours of 9 in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive and allow all just claims that may be exhibited against the public.

2 By order, A. GOLDBER, clk.

Tulip-hill, November 16, 1785.
On Thursday the 15th day of December next, will be exposed to sale, by vendue, at Tulip-hill, the residence of the late Samuel Galloway, at West river,

A NUMBER of horses, mares, colts, and fillies, among which are, a full blooded bay stallion named Silver-Tail, a full blooded black stallion named Comet, a two years old full blooded chestnut colt got by Chatham, a full blooded bay mare, in foal by Mr. Hall's Eclipse, and several three quarters and seven eighths blooded mares, colts, and fillies. Twelve months credit will be given, upon the purchasers entering into bond with good security.

2 JOHN GALLOWAY,
JAMES CHESTON.

London-town, May 25, 1785.
RAN away from the subscriber, the 28th of March last, a negro, lad named WILL PRIMUS, about 20 or 22 years of age, tall and slender, has a long visage, and thick under lip, he is very artful, and a great rogue; he has been seen about the neighbourhood of Annapolis within these three weeks, but it is probable he has by this time gone farther, perhaps to Baltimore, as he has some acquaintances there. Whoever will bring him to me, or secure him so that I get him again, shall receive three pounds, if taken out of this county five pounds.

20 JAMES M'CULLOCH.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1785.

To the PUBLIC.

I shall be the business of this paper to state fully a late transaction, that you, my fellow citizens, may understand it and judge for yourselves.

The general assembly, at their April session in 1783, passed an act, empowering the governor and council to appoint an agent, and investing him with certain powers and authorities respecting the bank stock of this state: and by the same act they authorized the governor and council to give a conditional commission, not exceeding four per cent. As it was their duty, and the commission was liberal and competent, they looked for one of the ablest characters in the state, and appointed him agent. There is nothing in this act, which relates to law-suits or bills in chancery, nor was any authority communicated to prosecute or defend suits in law or equity: the expenses therefore of such proceedings were unforeseen, and consequently never considered, nor comprehended in the commission, which the act allowed the agent.

The agent, in August 1783, embarked for England; and after the ablest efforts and the most distinguished exertions of talents and address for upwards of six months, he found it impracticable to accomplish the great objects of his agency, and therefore resolved to return: but, whilst he was making preparations for his voyage, one of the trustees of the bank stock exhibited a bill in chancery against him, and he was stopped by process from the chancery court. Upon which the agent filed a bill against the trustees, and then followed a bill by certain British subjects, to be indemnified out of the bank stock for their confiscated property.

The agent was thus involuntarily involved in chancery suits, and detained in England: and it is but justice to acknowledge, that in prosecuting and defending these suits, he gave the most signal proofs of a great lawyer and faithful agent.

By his indefatigable exertions, the chancery bill, which the trustee filed against him, was in the course of three months brought to a hearing and decision: and by the same continued and unremitting labour, vigilance, and attention, he completed the proceedings upon his bill against the trustees, and obtained an hearing so early as July 1784: but his counsel had scarce opened the argument, when the chancellor interposed, and stopped further proceedings, suggesting the propriety of making the ATTORNEY-GENERAL of England a party to the bill. This the agent peremptorily refused, as it implied an acknowledgement that the British crown had an interest in the bank stock: and he immediately addressed the British minister, stating the circumstances of the case, and requesting, that if the forms of proceeding should require the attorney-general to be a party, that he would direct him to make a disclaimer of all right and interest in the crown: but no answer was or could be obtained from the minister. Here then was a difficulty, which the agent saw could not be removed but by the general assembly of this state: leaving therefore these chancery proceedings in the hands of the ablest counsel in England, he embarked and returned to Maryland.

The general assembly, at their November session 1784, took into consideration the faithful services of their agent, and returned him their thanks in the following resolve, viz.

* *Extract from the votes and proceedings of the house of delegates, January 15, 1785.*

Mr. Chase, in his place, offers the following paper to the house, and begs leave to have it inserted on the proceedings; which was unanimously agreed to.

1. Mr. Chase considers the expenses for his voyage and in England for seven months (from 7th September to 1st April, about £. 500 sterling) to be his loss, as his contract was conditional to receive 4 per cent. if the bank stock was recovered.

2. Mr. Chase considers his expenses (except the fees to counsel and solicitors and the charges of the suits) for five months (about £. 250 sterling) to be his loss, within the letter, but not within the spirit, of his contract.

3. Mr. Chase considers the suits as a matter not in the contemplation of the state or himself, and being involved in them not from choice but necessity, that therefore the actual expense in the suits ought to be paid by the state. Mr. Chase has no bill of the expenses.

4. These things are stated, on the supposition that Mr. Chase's commission is now subsisting and is to be continued; and in that case Mr. Chase wishes a sum of money to be advanced him, to be accounted for, and to be deducted out of his commission, allowing only the fees to counsel and solicitors, and the charges in the suits. Mr. Chase, if required, will give security to account.

5. If Mr. Chase's commission was ended on the 1st of April, or even now, and the business in its present situation (almost ready for decision) is taken out of his hands, he expects all his expenses will be paid by the state.

6. If the state will pay only the expenses to counsel and costs of suits, and will determine his authority, and take the management of the causes from him, he will lose the chance of receiving the stipulated commission, and sink about £. 750 sterling.

7. If Mr. Chase's commission expired on the 1st of April, or is now finished, and he dismisses his bill, and it cannot be expected he should continue it at his expense, the bank stock will return to the trustees.

SAMUEL CHASE.

Annapolis, 21st December, 1784.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 3, 1784.

On reading and considering the several letters to his excellency the governor, from Samuel Chase, Esq; respecting his agency, *Resolved unanimously*, That it is the opinion of this general assembly, that the said Samuel Chase, Esq; in conducting and negotiating the affairs of this state, lately entrusted to his care as agent, hath manifested great zeal, fidelity, diligence, and ability, and a vigilant attention to the honour and interest of this government, and that his said conduct merits, and therefore hath, the approbation of this general assembly.

By order, W. HARWOOD, clk.

Which resolve was agreed to by the senate, two gentlemen only dissenting.

During this session, the assembly passed a supplementary act to the act respecting the bank stock, by which the agent's appointment was confirmed, and all his proceedings in chancery established: and the governor and council were directed by the said supplementary act to instruct him to prosecute his bill against the trustees with all VIGOUR AND EXPEDITION.

And during this session the house of delegates passed the following resolve, viz.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 15, 1784.

Resolved, That the intendant of the revenue be authorized and directed to pay Samuel Chase, Esq; five hundred pounds sterling, for the expenses already incurred by him in the two suits in the high court of chancery of Great-Britain, one against, the other by him, respecting the stock in the bank of England belonging to this state, and in compensation for his detention in England for five months in consequence of the said suits, and for his personal services in defending, prosecuting and maintaining, the right of this state to the said bank stock.

By order, W. HARWOOD, clk.

This was dissented to by the senate, who afterwards sent the following message, viz.

By the SENATE, January 14, 1785.

Gentlemen,

We have considered your message by Mr. Cramphin, and will agree to a resolve to advance to Mr. Chase the sum of five hundred pounds sterling on account of the bank stock, to be applied to the payment of the agent's commission, if the bank stock or part of it is received; and if no part of the bank stock is received upon which the agent is to draw commission, then to be accounted for.

By order, J. DORSEY, clk.

This was dissented to by the house of delegates, who then passed the following resolve, viz.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, January 15, 1785.

Resolved unanimously, That the intendant of the revenue be authorized and directed to pay Samuel Chase, Esq; the sum of five hundred pounds sterling money, to be deducted out of his commission on the bank stock or any part thereof that may be received, after allowing him the actual fees and expenses paid (or to be paid) by him to counsel, solicitors, and the officers of the court of chancery, in the suits in the said court respecting the bank stock, and if no part of the said bank stock is received, the agent shall account for the said money advanced to him, after allowing him the expenses of the suits as aforesaid; and in such event the legislature will take into consideration the services of the agent, and the loss he will in such case sustain.

By order, W. HARWOOD, clk.

But this was rejected by the senate.

The business of the session being completed, the house of delegates adjourned to the spring, and the senate to the fall: and the first time of adjournment having elapsed, the power to call the assembly devolved upon the governor.

The agent, agreeably to the supplementary act, was now called upon by the governor and council, and directed to prosecute his bill in chancery with all vigour and expedition. He immediately requested an advance of money to pay the fees and costs of the suit, and declared, without such advance, he could not comply with the act, or the directions and instructions which were given him.

The governor now found himself under very considerable difficulties and embarrassments. He saw it was the clear intention of the general assembly, that there should be no delay in prosecuting their right in chancery: they had, by the supplementary act, in the most pointed terms expressed that intention, by directing the suit to be prosecuted with all vigour and expedition: he considered too, that the wants and necessities of the state required the most expeditious recovery of the bank stock: and having some knowledge of legal proceedings, he knew the great risk and danger of having suits abandoned by counsel for want of money, and left exposed to such rules and orders as the adverse party might obtain.

But how was the agent to be supplied with money? Must the governor exert his constitutional authority, and call the assembly, and consequently create a very considerable expense? This appeared to be a very injurious measure, which ought not to be adopted, if any expedient could be suggested to prevent it.

Amidst these difficulties and embarrassments, the governor conceived it his duty to take such measures as he thought the best for the interest of the state: he conferred with his council, who were of opinion the mo-

ney ought to be advanced out of the public treasury, if the circumstances of the treasury would admit it: he addressed the intendant upon the subject, stated his difficulties, and submitted the propriety of the advance to his opinion and judgment: The intendant thought such an advance was the best expedient that could be adopted, and accordingly made it, taking bond of the agent to account for the expenditure and surplus, if any.

Upon the meeting of the assembly, the governor took the first opportunity to communicate the transaction by an address, and the intendant took the earliest opportunity to report it.

This, my fellow citizens, is the mighty transaction, which some men would misrepresent and swell into a crime of the first magnitude, requiring a legislative investigation and inquiry; a transaction, which originated from the purest intentions, and was evidently calculated to prevent an unnecessary accumulation of our public debt.

I will now consider some of the principal objections which the honourable accusers of the late governor, and of the intendant, are pleased to make to this transaction.

They say, that this advance for fees and costs was made after the senate had expressed their disapprobation of it on agitating its propriety during the session.

I will admit, for argument's sake, that the senate had expressed a disapprobation of such an advance for fees and costs; what, I ask, is to be inferred from it? Not, I hope, that the governor and intendant had wantonly disregarded their opinion and sentiments. Wicked and mischievous spirits only can suggest such an idea, or draw such an inference: men of candour and humanity will think and reason very differently: they will consider the circumstances and events, which intervened the disapprobation and the advance: they will consider the difficulties which arose after the session, and which the senate could not have foreseen: difficulties which resulted from the law, which the general assembly passed, directing a prosecution of their right with all vigour and expedition: they will also consider, that the governor could not possibly comply with this direction of the legislature without a supply of money, and that he had no other alternative than to recommend an advance of it out of the public treasury, or to call the assembly, which would put the state to a very considerable heavy expense: and considering the transaction with such temper and candour, they would find that the governor and intendant were influenced by no other motives than a regard for the interest of the state.

But I contend, that the senate never expressed any disapprobation of such advance for fees and costs. I have examined the journals of the senate, and I can find no such opinion or sentiment expressed or declared.

It is true, the senate dissented to the two resolves from the house of delegates: but let it be remembered, that those resolves contained other material objects besides an advance to pay fees and costs: the first proposed an advance to pay expenses already incurred; and an indemnification for the agent's detention in England: the other contained an engagement to make compensation at a future session. It cannot therefore be inferred merely from the senate's dissent to these resolves, that they were opposed to an advance to pay fees and costs, when there are other material grounds on which the dissent might have been given.

But it is said the senate's message implies a disapprobation of such advance. I deny it: there is no such implication: it only says; that if the bank stock be not recovered, the money shall be accounted for. But how accounted for? Is there any thing in the message, which prevents, on such accounting, a discount of all legal expenditures or claims in bar?

Suppose the advance had been made in the very terms of the senate's message, and the bank stock not recovered nor commission received. Suppose the agent called upon to account for the money advanced, agreeably to the senate's proposition, and the agent should exhibit an account in bar of fees and costs, that he had paid equal to the sum advanced him; would he not be entitled to a discount of such claims, and to balance accounts with the state? In my opinion, he would be most unquestionably entitled to such discount.

But it may be objected, that if such discount was to take place, the senate would be clearly deprived of a negative upon the question, whether the public shall pay the fees and costs of these proceedings in chancery: and thus their right of legislation would be violated in a very essential point.

This objection proceeds upon the postulat, that the senate have a negative upon this question, when in fact they have no such negative.

This position I dare say will appear strange to some of their honours: but it can be a matter of wonder to those only, who are unacquainted with our constitution and government, and the laws which relate to our money transactions.

Let it be remembered, that the power to adjust, liquidate and pass accounts for public services, is delegated by act of assembly to the AUDITOR and INTENDANT, and that the power to draw on the treasury is by law also delegated to the intendant: let it be remembered, that by the common law of the land, and by all the principles of equity and conscience, every citizen has the right of discounting; and let it be remembered, that by the CONSTITUTION and GOVERNMENT of this state, the senate have nothing to do with settling or passing of accounts for public services: this

Claimants.	Against whom.	Reasons why not passed.
Anthony Stewart Rev. Jonathan Boucher	Anthony Stewart Ditto	The original bond must be produced. The original bond must be produced, and evidence that the debts due to Mr. Boucher are insufficient to satisfy the claims against him.
James Dick and Stewart Executors of James Dick	Anthony Stewart Ditto	Wants explanation, and the probate is defective and insufficient, not being made as prescribed by law. Wants explanation, and also not admissible for want of vouchers and a probate.
Charles Stuart, security with Daniel Dulany, of } Walter, for A. Stewart	Daniel Dulany, of Walter	Wants explanation and proof, and the obligee ought to be paid and bond taken up, before the one security be satisfied out of the estate of the other, as such satisfaction would be no bar to the obligee's right to take his remedy against the other security.
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Bennett Neale William Smith, security for Dr. Stevenson, to } A. Hoops George Fitzhugh	Alexander Lawfon and Co. Dr. H. Stevenson Daniel Dulany, of Walter	Apply to A. Lawfon and Co. for payment. The bond ought to be paid and taken up before the claim is admissible.
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George M'Candlels	Nottingham Company	Wants explanation and information.
Shields and Mattison Clement Sewell, administrator of Mrs. Smith	Ditto James Chalmers	No probate that R. Alexander received the money; Mr. Sewell only makes a memorandum of his belief, not upon oath.
Joseph Harris Barbara Harris Thomas Riche Sylvanus Prothero, assigned to Robert Anderson John Moore Gideon Haynes	Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto Ditto	This being a private account against Corbin Lee is inadmissible as a claim against the company. Same. It appears by Mr. Chalmers's books and other vouchers, that there will be nothing due the estate of Mrs. Smith on a settlement of their accounts. Same. Same. Same. Same. Same. By an account current exhibited by Mr. Chalmers, it appears that Mr. Haynes is indebted to him for rent after the expiration of his lease.

By order,

T. J O H N S O N, jun. clk.

Baltimore, November 8, 1785.
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RICHARD SPRIGG, } agents.
JOHN STERET,

St. Mary's county, October 8, 1785.
THE subscribers having become securities for Joseph Burroughs to the State of Maryland, for the payment of a tract of land in Culverton manor, Charles county, the said Burroughs having absconded without leaving effects sufficient to discharge the aforesaid debt: Notice is hereby given, that we intend to petition the next general assembly, for leave to fill the land purchased of the state by the aforesaid Burroughs.

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THOMAS LOCK.

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THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the general assembly at their next session, for a law to confirm my right and title in a lot of ground in and near the city of Annapolis, which were formerly the property of Thomas Bordley, and which have remained in the possession of his devisees and heirs for upwards of sixty years last past.

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Annapolis, October 1, 1785.
THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the general assembly at their next session, for a law to confirm my right and title in a lot of ground, in the precincts of Annapolis, which I formerly bought of a certain colonel Charles Hammond, and which was by him purchased of a certain Thomas Larkin, of Anne-Arundel county.

7 NATHAN HAMMOND.

Worcester county, November 8, 1785.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that a petition will be preferred to the general assembly by the creditors of Jonathan Riggen, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, praying an act to pass to make sale of the real estate of the said Jonathan, for the payment of his debts.

To be SOLD by AUCTION, on the premises, for cash, on Monday the 5th day of December next,

ALL the negroes, live stock, household furniture, and plantation utensils, the property of Ralph Basil, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

3 X ELIZABETH BASIL, administratrix.

To be SOLD, on the 10th day of December 1785, on the plantation of the late Thomas Deale, deceased, near Herring-bay,

SOME negroes, stock, consisting of horses and cattle, and household furniture. Six months credit will be given on bond with good security. w3

3 X THOMAS POWNALL, } executors.
JOSEPH DEALE,

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the general assembly at their next session, for a law to confirm my right and title in a lot of ground in Annapolis, which I lately bought of Nathan Hammond, and which formerly was the property of col. Hammond, and by him purchased of Thomas Larkin.

10th Oct. 1785. 8w W. PACA.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

3

By order, W. PINKNEY, clk.

Lands for Private or Public Sale.

WHEREAS, we the subscribers, by authority of the Baltimore company, did, on the first day of July last, advertise for public sale, in the Baltimore and other news papers, several tracts of land, the property of said company, lying very near Baltimore town; and whereas, a considerable number of very valuable lots of different sizes, well wooded, with fine prospects, and others with excellent quarries of stone, being parts of the tracts called Garsuch, Philipsburgh, Mount Royal, and Orange, are still unsold; we do therefore now offer them to the public at private sale, on very easy terms, which will be made known and the plans shewn by the subscribers, or either of them. All such parts of the above property as may not be disposed of by private sale before the first Monday in March next, will on that day be offered at public sale, at the auction room in Baltimore-town, by

3 ABRAHAM VANBIBBER,
w8 CLEMENT BROOKE,
JOHN MERRY MAN.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS, November 14, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will sit at the assembly room, in the Stadt-house, every day during this session, from the hours of 9 in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive and allow all just claims that may be exhibited against the public.

2

By order, A. GOLDER, clk.

Tulip-hill, November 16, 1785.
On Thursday the 15th day of December next, will be exposed to sale, by vendue, at Tulip-hill, the residence of the late Samuel Galloway, at West river,

A NUMBER of horses, mares, colts, and fillies, among which are, a full blooded bay stallion named Silver-Tail, a full blooded black stallion named Comet, a two years old full blooded chestnut colt got by Chatham, a full blooded bay mare, in foal by Mr. Hall's Eclipse, and several three quarters and seven eighths blooded mares, colts, and fillies. Twelve months credit will be given, upon the purchasers entering into bond with good security.

2

JOHN GALLOWAY,
JAMES CHESTON.

London-town, May 25, 1785.
RAN away from the subscriber, the 28th of March last, a negro, lad named WILK PRIMUS, about 20 or 22 years of age, tall and slender, has a long visage, and thick under lip, he is very artful, and a great rogue; he has been seen about the neighbourhood of Annapolis within these three weeks, but it is probable he has by this time gone farther, perhaps to Baltimore, as he has some acquaintances there. Whoever will bring him to me, or secure him so that I get him again, shall receive three pounds, if taken out of this county five pounds.

20

JAMES M'CULLOCH.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 8, 1785.

To the P U B L I C.

I shall be the business of this paper to state fully a late transaction, that you, my fellow citizens, may understand it and judge for yourselves.

The general assembly, at their April session in 1783, passed an act, empowering the governor and council to appoint an agent, and investing him with certain powers and authorities respecting the bank stock of this state: and by the same act they authorized the governor and council to give a conditional commission, not exceeding four per cent. As it was their duty, and the commission was liberal and competent, they looked for one of the ablest characters in the state, and appointed him agent. There is nothing in this act, which relates to law-suits or bills in chancery, nor was any authority communicated to prosecute or defend suits in law or equity: the expenses therefore of such proceedings were unforeseen, and consequently never considered, nor comprehended in the commission, which the act allowed the agent.

The agent, in August 1783, embarked for England; and after the ablest efforts and the most distinguished exertions of talents and address for upwards of six months, he found it impracticable to accomplish the great objects of his agency, and therefore resolved to return: but, whilst he was making preparations for his voyage, one of the trustees of the bank stock exhibited a bill in chancery against him, and he was kept by process from the chancery court. Upon which the agent filed a bill against the trustee, and then followed a bill by certain British subjects, to be indemnified out of the bank stock for their confiscated property.

The agent was thus involuntarily involved in chancery suits, and detained in England: and it is but justice to acknowledge, that in prosecuting and defending these suits, he gave the most signal proofs of a great lawyer and faithful agent.

By his indefatigable exertions, the chancery bill, which the trustee filed against him, was in the course of three months brought to a hearing and decision: and by the same continued and unremitting labour, vigilance, and attention, he completed the proceedings upon his bill against the trustee, and obtained an hearing so early as July 1784: but his counsel had scarce opened the argument, when the chancellor interposed, and stopt further proceedings, suggesting the propriety of making the ATTORNEY-GENERAL of England a party to the bill. This the agent peremptorily refused, as it implied an acknowledgement that the British crown had an interest in the bank stock: and he immediately addressed the British minister, stating the circumstances of the case, and requesting, that it be the forms of proceeding should require the attorney-general to be a party, that he would direct him to make a disclaimer of all right and interest in the crown: but no answer was or could be obtained from the minister. Here then was a difficulty, which the agent saw could not be removed but by the general assembly of this state: leaving therefore these chancery proceedings in the hands of the ablest counsel in England, he embarked and returned to Maryland.

The general assembly, at their November session 1784, took into consideration the faithful services of their agent, and returned him their thanks in the following resolve, viz.

Extra from the votes and proceedings of the house of delegates, January 15, 1785.

Mr. Chase, in his place, offers the following paper to the house, and begs leave to have it inserted on the proceedings; which was unanimously agreed to.

1. Mr. Chase considers the expenses for his voyage and in England for seven months (from 7th September to 1st April, about £. 500 sterling) to be his loss, as his contract was conditional to receive 4 per cent. if the bank stock was recovered.

2. Mr. Chase considers his expenses (except the fees to counsel and solicitors and the charges of the suits) for five months (about £. 250 sterling) to be his loss, within the letter, but not within the spirit, of his contract.

3. Mr. Chase considers the suits as a matter not in the contemplation of the state or himself, and being involved in them not from choice but necessity, that therefore the actual expense in the suits ought to be paid by the state. Mr. Chase has no bill of the expenses.

4. These things are stated, on the supposition that Mr. Chase's commission is now subsisting and is to be continued; and in that case Mr. Chase wishes a sum of money to be advanced him, to be accounted for, and to be deducted out of his commission, allowing only the fees to counsel and solicitors, and the charges in the suits. Mr. Chase, if required, will give security to account.

5. If Mr. Chase's commission was ended on the 1st of April, or even now, and the business in its present situation (almost ready for decision) is taken out of his hands, he expects all his expenses will be paid by the state.

6. If the state will pay only the expenses to counsel and costs of suits, and will determine his authority, and take the management of the causes from him, he will lose the chance of receiving the stipulated commission, and sink about £. 750 sterling.

7. If Mr. Chase's commission expired on the 1st of April, or is now finished, and he dismisses his bill, and it cannot be expected he should continue it at his expense, the bank stock will return to the trustees.

SAMUEL CHASE.

Annapolis, 21st December, 1784.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 3, 1784.

On reading and considering the several letters to his excellency the governor, from Samuel Chase, Esq; respecting his agency, *Resolved unanimously*, That it is the opinion of this general assembly, that the said Samuel Chase, Esq; in conducting and negotiating the affairs of this state, lately entrusted to his care as agent, hath manifested great zeal, fidelity, diligence, and ability, and a vigilant attention to the honour and interest of this government, and that his said conduct merits, and therefore hath, the approbation of this general assembly.

By order, W. HARWOOD, clk.

Which resolve was agreed to by the senate, two gentlemen only dissenting.

During this session, the assembly passed a supplementary act to the act respecting the bank stock, by which the agent's appointment was confirmed, and all his proceedings in chancery established: and the governor and council were directed by the said supplementary act to instruct him to prosecute his bill against the trustee with all VIGOUR AND EXPEDITION.

And during this session the house of delegates passed the following resolve, viz.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 15, 1784.

Resolved, That the intendant of the revenue be authorized and directed to pay Samuel Chase, Esq; five hundred pounds sterling, for the expenses already incurred by him in the two suits in the high court of chancery of Great-Britain, one against, the other by him, respecting the stock in the bank of England belonging to this state, and in compensation for his detention in England for five months in consequence of the said suits, and for his personal services in defending, prosecuting and maintaining, the right of this state to the said bank stock.

By order, W. HARWOOD, clk.

This was dissented to by the senate, who afterwards sent the following message, viz.

By the SENATE, January 14, 1785.

Gentlemen,

We have considered your message by Mr. Cramphin, and will agree to a resolve to advance to Mr. Chase the sum of five hundred pounds sterling on account of the bank stock, to be applied to the payment of the agent's commission, if the bank stock or part of it is received; and if no part of the bank stock is received upon which the agent is to draw commission, then to be accounted for.

By order, J. DORSEY, clk.

This was dissented to by the house of delegates, who then passed the following resolve, viz.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, January 15, 1785.

Resolved unanimously, That the intendant of the revenue be authorized and directed to pay Samuel Chase, Esq; the sum of five hundred pounds sterling money, to be deducted out of his commission on the bank stock or any part thereof that may be received, after allowing him the actual fees and expenses paid (or to be paid) by him to counsel, solicitors, and the officers of the court of chancery, in the suits in the said court respecting the bank stock, and if no part of the said bank stock is received, the agent shall account for the said money advanced to him, after allowing him the expenses of the suits as aforesaid; and in such event the legislature will take into consideration the services of the agent, and the loss he will in such case sustain.

By order, W. HARWOOD, clk.

But this was rejected by the senate.

The business of the session being completed, the house of delegates adjourned to the spring, and the senate to the fall: and the first time of adjournment having elapsed, the power to call the assembly devolved upon the governor.

The agent, agreeably to the supplementary act, was now called upon by the governor and council, and directed to prosecute his bill in chancery with all vigour and expedition. He immediately requested an advance of money to pay the fees and costs of the suit, and declared, without such advance, he could not comply with the act, or the directions and instructions which were given him.

The governor now found himself under very considerable difficulties and embarrassments. He saw it was the clear intention of the general assembly, that there should be no delay in prosecuting their right in chancery: they had, by the supplementary act, in the most pointed terms express that intention, by directing the suit to be prosecuted with all vigour and expedition: he considered too, that the wants and necessities of the state required the most expeditious recovery of the bank stock: and having some knowledge of legal proceedings, he knew the great risk and danger of having suits abandoned by counsel for want of money, and left exposed to such rules and orders as the adverse party might obtain.

But how was the agent to be supplied with money? Must the governor exert his constitutional authority, and call the assembly, and consequently create a very considerable expense? This appeared to be a very injurious measure, which ought not to be adopted, if any expedient could be suggested to prevent it.

Amidst these difficulties and embarrassments, the governor conceived it his duty to take such measures as he thought the best for the interest of the state: he conferred with his council, who were of opinion the mo-

ney ought to be advanced out of the public treasury, if the circumstances of the treasury would admit it: he addressed the intendant upon the subject stated his difficulties, and submitted the propriety of the advance to his opinion and judgment. The intendant thought such an advance was the best expedient that could be adopted, and accordingly made it, taking bond of the agent to account for the expenditure and surplus, if any. Upon the meeting of the assembly, the governor took the first opportunity to communicate the transaction by an address, and the intendant took the earliest opportunity to report it.

This, my fellow citizens, is the mighty transaction, which some men would misrepresent and swell into a crime of the first magnitude, requiring a legislative investigation and inquiry; a transaction, which originated from the purest intentions, and was evidently calculated to prevent an unnecessary accumulation of our public debt.

I will now consider some of the principal objections which the honourable accusers of the late governor, and of the intendant, are pleased to make to this transaction.

They say, that this advance for fees and costs was made after the senate had express their disapprobation of it on agitating its propriety during the session.

I will admit, for argument's sake, that the senate had express a disapprobation of such an advance for fees and costs; what, I ask, is to be inferred from it? Not, I hope, that the governor and intendant had wantonly disregarded their opinion and sentiments. Wicked and mischievous spirits only can suggest such an idea, or draw such an inference: men of candour and humanity will think and reason very differently: they will consider the circumstances and events, which intervened the disapprobation and the advance: they will consider the difficulties which arose after the session, and which the senate could not have foreseen: difficulties which resulted from the law, which the general assembly passed, directing a prosecution of their right with all vigour and expedition: they will also consider, that the governor could not possibly comply with this direction of the legislature without a supply of money, and that he had no other alternative than to recommend an advance of it out of the public treasury, or to call the assembly, which would put the state to a very considerable heavy expense: and considering the transaction with such temper and candour, they would find that the governor and intendant were influenced by no other motives than a regard for the interest of the state.

But I contend, that the senate never express any disapprobation of such advance for fees and costs. I have examined the journals of the senate, and I can find no such opinion or sentiment express or declared.

It is true, the senate dissented to the two resolves from the house of delegates: but let it be remembered, that those resolves contained other material objects besides an advance to pay fees and costs: the first proposed an advance to pay expenses already incurred; and an indemnification for the agent's detention in England: the other contained an engagement to make compensation at a future session. It cannot therefore be inferred merely from the senate's dissent to these resolves, that they were opposed to an advance to pay fees and costs, when there are other material grounds on which the dissent might have been given.

But it is said the senate's message implies a disapprobation of such advance. I deny it: there is no such implication: it only says; that if the bank stock be not recovered, the money shall be accounted for. But how accounted for? Is there any thing in the message, which prevents, on such accounting, a discount of all legal expenditures or claims in bar?

Suppose the advance had been made in the very terms of the senate's message, and the bank stock not recovered nor commission received. Suppose the agent called upon to account for the money advanced, agreeably to the senate's proposition, and the agent should exhibit an account in bar of fees and costs, that he had paid equal to the sum advanced him; would he not be entitled to a discount of such claim, and to balance accounts with the state? In my opinion, he would be most unquestionably entitled to such discount.

But it may be objected, that if such discount was to take place, the senate would be clearly deprived of a negative upon the question, whether the public shall pay the fees and costs of these proceedings in chancery: and thus their right of legislation would be violated in a very essential point.

This objection proceeds upon the postulatam, that the senate have a negative upon this question, when in fact they have no such negative.

This position I dare say will appear strange to some of their honours: but it can be a matter of wonder to those only, who are unacquainted with our constitution and government; and the laws which relate to our money transactions.

Let it be remembered, that the power to adjust, liquidate and pass accounts for public services, is delegated by act of assembly to the AUDITOR and INTENDANT, and that the power to draw on the treasury is by law also delegated to the intendant: let it be remembered, that by the common law of the land, and by all the principles of equity and conscience, every citizen has the right of discounting; and let it be remembered, that by the CONSTITUTION and GOVERNMENT of this state, the senate have nothing to do with settling or passing of accounts for public services: this

GREAT EXTENSIVE SUPERINTENDING POWER OVER revenue officers, and the expenditure of public monies, is solely and exclusively lodged in the HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

If the agent, then, when called upon to account for the money supposed to be advanced agreeably to the senate's proposition, should exhibit a claim in bar for fees and costs, I ask what authority is to decide upon this claim? I have suggested the authority: it must be decided by the AUDITOR AND INTENDANT, subject to the SUPERINTENDING POWER of the HOUSE OF DELEGATES: and the senate have no negative at all upon it.

But have not the senate a negative upon the application of all public monies? I admit it—and may they for ever possess it! But when they have passed, and consented to, laws giving power to certain officers to adjust and settle all accounts which they shall adjudge to be just and equitable, and to draw on the treasury for payment or otherwise, they have so far parted with their negative upon such accounts, and transferred it to such officers, subject only to the CONTROLLING POWER of the HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

But it may be said, that although the senate may have parted with their negative upon claims, they have never passed or consented to any law authorizing the AUDITOR OR INTENDANT to alter or change any legislative appropriation of public monies; I grant it; but answer and say, that the advance in the present case was made out of monies NOT APPROPRIATED by any law; but lying dead in the treasury.

I hope, by this time, it is very clear, that the governor and intendant cannot be considered as having assumed an authority to do, what the senate reprobated by their message: and I hope it is equally clear, that it is totally immaterial as to the question about the fees and costs of the chancery bills, whether the advance was made in the manner it was, or had been made on the terms of the senate's proposition: in either case the public would be charged with the fees and costs.

I will now maintain, that the intendant was justified by law in making this advance, and if he had not done it he would have been culpable and justly chargeable with having brought a considerable injury upon the state.

Nothing can be more obvious to common sense, and I am sure there is not a better established principle in the law books than this, that when a legislature directs a public business to be done, which requires a supply of money, it impliedly authorizes such an advance to be made: for it would be an absurdity and contradiction to direct a thing to be done, and yet not authorize the means.

Thus, during the late administration, the governor was often requested by the assembly to forward public dispatches by express: now as this could not be done without an advance of money, the request was considered as an authority to advance.

A resolve passed the last session, authorizing the intendant to repair the governor's house: and although the resolve does not go on and authorize the intendant to apply the public money, yet as the repairs cannot be made without supplies of money, the resolve is considered as authorizing the advance.

Upon the like grounds and principles, I contend that the supplementary act gives an authority to advance money for the fees and costs of the bill in chancery.

We see, in this case, that the agent was a public officer: that the bill was a public suit: that the thing in demand was a public debt: and we see the general assembly directing by law, that this bill should be prosecuted with all vigour and expedition: now this cannot be done without an advance of money to pay fees and costs. I submit it, whether any court of judicature upon earth would not say, that here was a legal authority to make the advance.

But I have said, the intendant would have been culpable had he not made the advance: I repeat it: for what would have been the consequence? The governor must have called the assembly: a heavy expence would have been incurred, and the state thus very considerably injured.

And now let me ask, who are the men who have taken such serious exceptions to this advance of public money? They are the men who opposed the bill respecting the bank stock: who opposed the commission to the agent: who opposed his appointment: who opposed the vote of approbation and thanks: who opposed the supplementary act confirming the agent in his appointment, and establishing his proceedings: who opposed the resolves from the house of delegates respecting the advance of money: and they are the men who even opposed the message of the senate, respecting such advance—nay, who protested against it: Can it then be wondered at, that these men are now opposed to what was done by the late governor and the intendant?

But if the late governor and the intendant assumed an authority that was illegal and unconstitutional, let me ask, Whether the senate have not assumed the like illegal and unconstitutional power?

A few days ago, their honours, I am informed, judged it highly expedient to have a call of all the members of the senate: they determined that *expresses* should be sent for the absent members: they directed their PRESIDENT to hire the *expresses*, which he did and called upon the intendant to advance money to pay the *expresses*, which was accordingly done.

I ask, upon what legal ground, upon what constitutional authority was this power exercised by the senate? Have they any power or authority to judge of the necessities of government, and to apply the public money independently and exclusively of the HOUSE OF DELEGATES? So far from it, that the constitution forbids them even to originate a money transaction. If they have a right to this power in one case, they have it in every case: for the right once established, I know of nothing to limit the exercise of it. There can be no other ground to justify this proceeding but the public necessity and utility of it: but the late governor and the intendant have not only this ground to stand upon, but a great variety of other matter for justification—particularly the records of the general assembly, which could not be called without great expence: but their honours have no such excuse.

Will it not then be advisable for the HONOURABLE ACCUSERS of the late governor and of the intendant,

who are now so busily employed in drawing up ARTICLES of IMPEACHMENT against the meeting of a full senate—will it not be advisable, I say, to extend their IMPEACHMENT so as to include all the members of the senate, who concurred in that transaction? I think every principle of candour and justice obliges them to do it.

My God! what a wretch is man! To-day, see with what a flame of PUBLIC DUTY he brings forward a PUBLIC FAULT, and damns the characters of fellow-citizens: to-morrow, see with what a COMPOSED UNDISTURBED conscience he commits the VERY FAULT himself.

FREEMAN.

H A G U E, September 30.

WE have received the agreeable news that the preliminary articles of peace between the emperor and this republic were concluded upon at Paris on the 30th of this month, of which the following are the principal:

That their high mightinesses are to pay 9,500,000 florins, Dutch money, as a compensation for the fortress of Maestricht and its dependencies, and 500,000 florins for the damage done by the inundations. The above is to be paid by instalments of 1,500,000 florins each, and the first payment is to be made 3 months after the ratification of the treaty, into the treasury at Brussels. The second payment is to be made 6 months after the first, and so on until the full payment of the whole 10,000,000 florins.

Their high mightinesses cede the town and castle of Dahlen, with all its appurtenances, except Oost and Cadier, to the emperor, on condition of having a compensation made them in the exchanges that may be thought necessary in the country called Over Maese.

The boundaries of Flanders shall remain as they were settled in 1664: and if there are any points that time may have rendered obscure, commissioners shall be appointed to settle them.

Their high mightinesses acknowledge the sovereignty of the emperor on the Scheld from Antwerp to the end of the land of Saffingen, conformably to the line drawn in 1664, which is agreed to be cut through as is fully explained in the map signed by the respective ambassadors, and the states general entirely give up the right of demanding any toll or duty whatever in that district, nor shall the trade of his imperial majesty's subjects be in the least molested, provided no greater extension is granted to it than is agreed by the treaty of Munster of the 30th of January, 1648, which shall in this respect remain in full force.

Their high mightinesses to evacuate and demolish the forts Knutichans and Frederick Henrik, and cede the ground to his imperial majesty.

Their high mightinesses, to give a fresh proof how willing they are to facilitate a permanent good understanding between the republic and the emperor, agree to cede forts Lillo and Liekenhoeck, with all that belongs to them, in their present state, to his imperial majesty, except the artillery and ammunition.

His imperial majesty gives up all pretensions to the villages of Biadel and Keuffel.

All money pretensions between sovereign and sovereign to be entirely annulled, and commissioners to be appointed to settle those of individuals.

The above articles were drawn up in the presence of the comte de Vergennes, appointed to act as mediator by his most christian majesty, and underwritten by the signing ambassadors, "with the approbation of the emperor and the states general."

RUSSIA, Sept. 30. The company which her imperial majesty has sent by land into the eastern part of her empire, let out on the 2d of last month. The *empres* having charged them to traverse the Crimea, they found at the foot of Caucasus, at the place where the river of Cuban takes its source, a colony of strangers called Tschetches, probably descendants of some families of the Moravian brethren, who being persecuted on account of their religious opinions, had quitted their country towards the end of the 15th century. This colony, which is not very numerous, is remarkable for the perfect union which prevails among them. Their language is different from that of the other inhabitants of the environs, and contains many Bohemian words. Their way of life is inoffensive and peaceable, and the form of their religious worship has many of the ceremonies used in several sects of the christian religion.

L O N D O N, September 4.

Whilst the Dutch are endeavouring to reduce the prince of Orange nearly to the situation of a private man, another hand has attempted to deprive his highness of the estates he possesses in Germany. All our letters by the last post from Vienna are unanimous in asserting that prince Nassau Siegen, born in France, and actually in the service of that crown, has solicited and obtained leave from the emperor to bring an action against the prince of Orange, for the recovery of the sovereignty, domains and estates enjoyed by his highness in Germany; prince Nassau claiming the whole, as sole heir and representative of his grandfather, to whom these valuable possessions belonged, before they were usurped by the Orange family. The stadtholder has already been served with the first notice; and when the usual delays are expired, this interesting cause will come to an hearing.

A city under water.—Near Mullingar, in the county of Westmeath in Ireland, on the east of Belvidere's estate, there is a great lake called Lough Inn-hole, about four miles long, and two broad; under which, or at the bottom of it, there is a large town or city, which a person that sails over it in a calm day may easily perceive, the streets, the chimnies, and the walls of the houses, appearing very plainly.

The account they give of its being deluged, is very odd and whimsical; they say an old woman, having come to get some water at a well near the town having forgot to lock down upon it an iron lid (with which it had been usually covered) the water gushed out so furiously, that before the woman got home, the whole town was deluged. This they say happened in consequence of an ancient prophecy, which was, that the town should be swallowed up by a well, through the neglect of a woman's not shutting its mouth.

OB. 1. The following are some of the momentous objects which Mr. Pitt is expected to adjust before the next meeting of parliament, viz.

1. A commercial and constitutional arrangement between Great-Britain and Ireland.

2. A federal treaty with the Germanic powers.

3. To enforce an immediate surrender of the English settlements on the coast of Africa, which the French have wrested from us, and fortified, and to demand satisfaction for so daring a violation of a positive article of the late peace.

4. To require an apology from the court of Versailles for the late insult offered to the British flag, even in the British channel.

By authentic letters from Berlin we learn, that upon an estimate being made of the subjects of the king of Prussia, they amounted to upwards of six millions, though at the accession of that monarch they were not much more than two millions; but the population has been doubled in many of the old provinces, and near two millions have been added by the conquered provinces.

Letters from Ausburgh, dated September 30, mention, that the troops in the service of the archbishop-elect of Treves were all in motion, and that a new impost levied by the assembly of the states had given great umbrage to the ecclesiastics in that electorate.

Accounts from Lubec, dated September 23, declare, that the Prussian resident had applied to the magistrates of that city for the accommodation of a large body of troops, and that, upon the bishop's consulting the senate, they had not given a decisive answer to the requisition: upon which the Prussian minister immediately discharged his debts, and left the city abruptly. This circumstance has occasioned great debates in the public council, and much dissatisfaction among the people.

If analogy and comparison could provoke our countrymen to proper jealousy in that material point of their national prosperity, the fisheries, the situation of the Dutch offer such proof in the amplest manner imaginable; for from the date of their deliverance from the Spanish yoke to this time, the wealth and force of that country are imputed chiefly to their fisheries; to them, more than to their commerce with Japan and the Spice islands. The strong representation of Sir Walter Raleigh on this topic is as follows: it is the fisheries which enables the Dutch to build a thousand ships in a year, without a single tree in the country, and without articles to load a hundred. The computation of the annual value in produce from this trade, is from two to three millions sterling.

A letter from Paris, dated September 22, says, "Two English frigates and a sloop appear every day at five o'clock in the evening, hovering before the road of Cherbourg to observe what is going forward there, and they are not hindered from approaching as near as they can. During the last campaign three millions were expended in paying 5000 workmen. All the timber with which the Conick Cascoons are constructed is brought in Hamburgh, Danish and Swedish vessels. The duke de Harcourt presides over this undertaking, which he very often visits, and encourages the workmen, with whom he passed the spring and summer."

The force of the maritime powers in the Mediterranean, at this time amounts to no fewer than sixty six men of war, of which twenty two are line of battle ships. The Dutch and Venetian squadrons, with the Spanish fleet that went against Algiers, make up the principal part.

According to a list obtained from the admiralty office, it appears, that there have been built in this kingdom since the peace of 1763, exactly 367 men of war, of which number, 84 were of the line, exclusive of those now on the stocks.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, September 11.

"Commerce with the United States of America to the ports in the Mediterranean is almost annihilated at present, owing to the number of Algerine cruizers, which infest those seas, and are very active after the thirteen stripes; yet several American vessels have lately eluded the vigilance of those free booters, under English colours, and got safe to their destined ports. These dreadful pillagers, have within these few days, taken three vessels belonging to the Pope's dominions, bound here, and sent them to Algiers, where the crews are put into captivity, which causes great uneasiness. These pirates do not confine themselves to the Mediterranean, but now cruise between two and three hundred leagues farther to the westward than at any former period, in which latitude they have lately taken several valuable prizes from different nations."

An experiment is shortly to be tried in the king's yard at Portsmouth, as to the celerity with which a certain number of men can build a ship of 90 guns. All the timbers, beams, knees, planks, &c. for this purpose are now prepared, and the keel will be laid on the same slip from which the St. George is shortly to be launched. The French built their celebrated ship la Couronne, of 90 guns, at Brest, in seven months, with only 140 workmen, shipwrights and labourers included, and she has proved as good a vessel as any in the French navy. The timbers having been all prepared.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, October 5.

"Yesterday the St. George, of 98 guns was launched from the fourth slip of the new ground in this dockyard; prince William Henry, and a numerous concourse of people were present."

"A new first rate of 100 guns, called the Victorious, is to be laid down directly in the king's yard, on the slip from whence the St. George of 98 guns was lately launched."

OB. 11. The following is the substance of the resolution of the states of Zealand, a proof that the province are far from unanimously approving the preliminaries signed with the emperor. The states of that province complain loudly of his imperial majesty's demand of an exchange of the district of Dalem included in the duchy of Lembourg for somewhat equivalent. They consider the steps taken by the republic for an accommodation with the court of Vienna not only as useless; but in consequence of the many obstacles thrown in the way of the negotiations, becoming humiliating and derogatory to the dignity of the republic. They farther declare, that the offer of five millions of florins was

more than sufficient with the republic its honour and search of the that, as the half, made by that the republic for the sake of oppose any confidence the recession, and therto prevent for their security republic toward it should be force of arms, contribute to servation of state as became

By letters from the effort is on as respectable of the nei that it is in ag the regiments of these corps

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more than sufficient to convince all Europe of the earnest wish of the republic for peace: That it was trifling with its honour and dignity to suppose the expenses of the march of the Austrian troops amounted to that sum; that, as the additional demand of seven millions and a half, made by count de Mercy, it was their opinion that the republic had already made too great sacrifices for the sake of peace, and therefore ought resolutely to oppose any farther concessions whatever. That the confidence the republic has placed in the powerful intercession, and formidable support of France, had hitherto prevented their taking the necessary precaution for their security; but that if all the steps taken by the republic towards a pacification proved unavailing, and it should be obliged to defend its rights and dignity by force of arms, that province would not be wanting to contribute to the utmost of its power towards the preservation of the liberty and the independence of the state as became a faithful branch of the confederacy.

By letters from Paris we are informed, that every possible effort is exerting for putting the navy of France upon as respectable a footing as that of the most formidable of the neighbouring powers; and they further say, that it is in agitation to add thirty-two men to each of the regiments of cavalry, previous to a general review of these corps in the ensuing spring.

The preliminary articles which have been fixed by the high and mighty states and the emperor; it is most generally thought will by no means allay the discontent and turbulence that has long been brooding on the continent. The Dutch are very far from being unanimous in making the concessions; the Prussian majesty looks with a jealous eye on the extension of the imperial dominions; nor is it at all probable that the emperor, who has even shown an active spirit, and hitherto found he had merely to ask to obtain, will find his ambition amply gratified, and sit quietly down with his present acquisitions.

ANNAPOLIS, December 8.

On Wednesday the 23d of November, Congress elected the honourable John Hancock, Esq; of Massachusetts, president of that august body:—He not being present, they proceeded to the choice of a chairman when the honourable David Ramsey, Esq; of South Carolina, was elected.

Prince-George's county, December 1, 1785.
To be SOLD, on Tuesday the third day of January next, or the next fair day, at Nottingham, a PARCEL of healthy country born slaves, consisting of men, women, and children, late the property of Leonard Brooke, deceased. Six months credit will be given, on giving bond with approved security without interest, if the bond be complied with.
10/7/6 HENRY HILL, jun. executor.

December 7, 1785.
To be sold on the premises, on Tuesday the 20th instant, to the highest bidder, at public vendue, ABOUT 395 acres of land, part of that well known tract called White-Hall, lying on the Head of South river, about 10 miles from Annapolis and 30 from Baltimore; the improvements are, a good tobacco house, three negro quarters, corn house, and an apple orchard; the soil is remarked for making fine tobacco, and produces excellent crops of Indian corn and small grain of every kind, a sufficiency of wood, and some very good meadow ground. Possession will be given on the first of January next, and five years credit for the money, on the purchaser giving bond upon interest with approved security; the interest to be paid as it becomes due, otherwise the indulgence of credit to be forfeited. Any person who may choose to view the land before the day of sale, will be shown it by applying to Mr. Rober Smith.
1 JOHN PLUMMER.

On Tuesday the 20th of December 1785, will be exposed to sale, by vendue, at Queen-Anne, on nine months credit,

ALL the estate of Mr. John Liams, late of Queen-Anne, deceased, consisting of negroes, live stock, and household furniture.—All persons indebted to the said estate are again requested to make immediate payment, or they must be dealt with as the law directs.
1 SINGLETON WOOTTON, administrator.

Bedlam Neck, St. Mary's county, December 2, 1785.
FOREWARN all persons from hunting within my enclosures with either dog or gun.
10/7/6 JOHN SHANKS.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Aaron Spurrie, in Anne-Arundel county, a mervy bay GELDING, about six years old, near fourteen hands high, the off shoulder appears to have been broken or slipped, has a small star on his forehead, and branded on the near shoulder. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.
10/7/6

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order, W. PINKNEY, clk.

Annapolis, October 1, 1785.
THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that I intend to apply to the general assembly at their next session, for a law to confirm my right and title in a lot of ground, in the precincts of Annapolis, which I formerly bought of a certain colonel Charles Hammond, and which was by him purchased of a certain Thomas Larkin, of Anne-Arundel county.
w 8
NATHAN HAMMOND.

A L M A N A C K S,
For the year 1786, may be had at the Printing Office.

Maryland, Montgomery county, November 9, 1785.
The subscriber proposes to sell at public vendue, on Thursday the 16th day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, if not sold privately before, on the premises, the following lands lying in the county aforesaid, viz.

ABERDEEN, with two small tracts nearly adjoining, in the whole about 180 acres of very level fertile land, whereon are the following valuable improvements, to wit: a commodious two story brick dwelling house, 42 by 30, four rooms, a passage and bar well finished on the lower floor, and four rooms on the upper floor not quite finished, a cellar underneath the whole, with convenient divisions therein, a large and convenient kitchen with a good brick chimney, one other house with a brick chimney thereto, which, with a small expence, might be converted into a store house, a good tobacco house 32 by 22, a large and well constructed stable divided into stalls, several other convenient and necessary out houses, a large garden with a stone wall round it, and adjoining the dwelling house a well of excellent water within a few steps of the kitchen door, about nine acres of excellent meadow now in timothy, and an orchard of apple trees of the best kind of fruit; about 70 acres of this land are yet to clear, the rest under good and sufficient seacing, and the whole adapted to farming or planting; through this tract and close to the dwelling house runs the road from George-town to Frederick town, and is about 13 miles from the former and 30 from the latter, and less than a mile from the court-house of this county; this land is justly esteemed one of the best in the county for a tavern, and has been occupied as such for several years; if not sold at or before the abovementioned time, I propose to rent it with the house thereon for a term of years.

Five hundred acres, part of a tract of land called Leskin's Lot, lying on the waters of Seneca, about 20 miles from George-town and 35 from Baltimore; the soil of this land is well adapted to the cultivation of fine tobacco, lies level, and abounds in springs of excellent water; a large quantity of beautiful watered meadow might be made thereon at a very small expence; there are about 40 or 50 acres of this land cleared, and rents for 2000 lb. of crop tobacco yearly, and the assent of 200 acres paid by the tenants yearly; the improvements are, a small log dwelling house, a few out houses, and a young orchard of apple trees.

Two hundred and fifty acres, part of a tract of land called Exchange and New Exchange Enlarged, lying within a mile of Aberdeen; this land lies level, abounds in springs of good water, and is suitable for either planting or farming, about 30 acres of very valuable meadow ground belonging to it, 40 or 50 acres fresh cleared, under good fence, and in good order for cropping. The rest of the improvements are, a negro quarter and new log tobacco house 32 by 22 covered with shingles.

Addition to Discovery, containing 90 acres; this land lies about 15 miles from George-town, is remarkably strong and rich, abounding in heavy timber and springs of excellent water; there are about 30 acres of it cleared and under a good fence, about three acres of beautiful meadow now in grass, the improvements are, a small log dwelling house, kitchen, a good framed tobacco house, and 200 bearing apple trees of the very best fruit. The title to these lands is indisputable, and the terms of payment will be made very easy to the purchaser by
2 JAMES SUTER.

Worcester county, November 8, 1785.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that a petition will be preferred to the general assembly by the creditors of Jonathan Rigger, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, praying an act to pass to make sale of the real estate of the said Jonathan, for the payment of his debts.
4

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS, November 14, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will sit at the assembly room, in the Stadt-house, every day during this session, from the hours of 9 in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive and allow all just claims that may be exhibited against the public.

By order, A. GOLDER, clk.

Tulip-hill, November 16, 1785.
On Thursday the 15th day of December next, will be exposed to sale, by vendue, at Tulip-hill, the residence of the late Samuel Galloway, at West river,

A NUMBER of horses, mares, colts, and fillies, among which are, a full blooded bay stallion named Silver-Tail, a full blooded black stallion named Comet, a two years old full blooded chestnut colt got by Chatham, a full blooded bay mare, in foal by Mr. Hall's Eclipse, and several three quarters and seven eighths blooded mares, colts, and fillies. Twelve months credit will be given, upon the purchasers entering into bond with good security.

JOHN GALLOWAY, JAMES CHESTON.

November 17, 1785.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of George-town, on Patowmack river, intend to present a petition to the general assembly now sitting, praying for an incorporation of the said town.

October 25, 1785.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Talbot county intend to petition the next general assembly to appoint commissioners for laying out a town at the court house in said county.

Montgomery county, November 27, 1785.
FOR SALE,

THE subscriber's dwelling plantation, within four and a half miles of George town, containing upwards of two hundred acres of good farming land, a great sufficiency of wood, water, and meadow; the improvements are, a good frame dwelling house, kitchen, tobacco house, barn, overseer's house, negro quarter, &c. the situation is pleasant, and the title indisputable. For further particulars inquire of
w 2 JOSEPH SPRIGG BELT.

ALL persons having claims against Edward Hall, late of Frederick county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly proved, and those indebted are desired to make payment to
w 2 WILLIAM HALL, MARSH M. DUVALL, } executors.

November 29, 1785.
ALL persons having claims against Thomas Iiams, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring their accounts in properly proved, and all those indebted are desired to make payment, that the subscriber may be enabled to settle the estate.
w 3 RICHARD FOGGET, administrator.

TAKEN up the 11th instant, November, at the subscriber's landing, in Calvert county, three miles from Plum-point, a small BOAT, about fourteen feet keel, five feet wide, with a pitch bottom, she appears to be very good, only a little damaged on her gunwales. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.
w 3 SAMUEL OWENS.

October 30, 1785.
FOR SALE,

A TRACT of land, containing 586 acres, lying on the south branch of Matapony river, in Spotsylvania county, Virginia; it is of the first quality in the said county for tobacco, wheat, and corn, and abounds in excellent meadow lands; there are on the said land a dwelling house 38 by 16, with 3 fire places, and other convenient out houses, a water grist mill, a fine orchard of the best kind of fruit, and peach orchards; there are to clear on the said land 450 acres of well timbered land, and there is already cleared good fresh ground sufficient to work 7 or 8 hands to great advantage. This land is for sale on reasonable terms for ready money, or short credit.
3X JAMES CRAWFORD.

October 30, 1785.
FOR SALE,
A TRACT of land, containing 814 acres, lying on Pamunkey river, in Spotsylvania county, Virginia; there are about 200 acres of low grounds of the first quality on the said river, it abounds with fine meadow lands; there is land enough cleared and under good fences to work 10 or 12 hands to great advantage; this land is remarkable for fine tobacco, wheat, and corn, a tolerable good proportion of buildings on it, with orchards of apples and peaches; it lies about 28 miles from Fredericksburg, and 45 from Richmond, two of our chief trading towns in Virginia, and is for sale on reasonable terms, for ready money or short credit.
3X FRANCIS MERIWETHER.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.
Annapolis, November 8, 1785.
STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber, on Wednesday night the second instant, three GREAT COATS, one a superfine blue broad cloth, quite new, with very elegant yellow buttons, the pockets on the out side pretty high under the arms; the other two were drab coloured coats, one had a crimson velvet cape, the buttons were covered with the same as the coat; the other had a cape the same as the coat, with mohair buttons. Four dollars reward will be given for either of the coats, and upon conviction of the thief the above reward, paid by
3 GEORGE MANN.

November 5, 1785.
RAN away from the subscriber, living on Anne-Arundel Manor, on the 7th day of September last, a negro man named PUNCH, about 24 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, has a large and long nose; had on when he went away an olivabrig shirt, country cloth waistcoat and breeches, and an old felt hat; it is probable that he may have changed his name and cloaths; he had a large scar occasioned by a burn on one, or perhaps on both of his shoulders. Whoever takes up the said runaway and brings him home, or secures him in any gaol, so that the subscriber gets him again, shall have a reward of three pounds, including what the law allows.
3X JOHN WELCH, son of Robert.

To be rented, or leased for three years, A VALUABLE FARM, on the north side of Severn river, with a genteel house thereon, and all convenient out houses, &c. Possession will be given between this and Christmas. Application to be made to Richard Burland in Baltimore, or William Goldsmith in Annapolis.

LOST or mislaid, by Bennet Heerst, of Baltimore county, a certificate for thirty-four pounds four shillings and two pence, No. 1298, bearing date the first day of June 1784, which he obtained from the loan-office for money lent.
3X

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY.
FOR the disposal of fifty lots in la Fayette Village, beautifully situated at the Cool Springs in St. Mary's county, allowed by the best judges to be as advantageous a situation for a manufacturing town as any on this continent. Charlotte Hall school is now building within two hundred steps of the place. These lots are to be laid off, and the inhabitants will have the advantage of educating their children, and gentlemen at a distance will have the advantage of boarding their children in this village. The healthfulness of this place, and the virtue of the waters, are too generally known to need a description. The drawing will be performed under the inspection and by the directions of Messieurs Henry Tubman, William and John Cartwright, and Hanson Briscoe, managers, who will see the prizes punctually paid, and the lots conveyed to the fortunate adventurers; prizes not called for in six months will be deemed generously given to Charlotte Hall school. The drawing will commence at the Cool Springs on the tenth day of January 1786, or sooner if full, and the fortunate numbers will be inserted in the Annapolis and Alexandria newspapers.

The scheme is as follows: Fifty lots, to contain sixty feet front and one hundred feet back each, subject to a ground-rent of one penny per foot, and five shillings to be paid on every alienation, with so much woodland as annexed to each number.

1 is an improved lot with 10 acres of wood, value	£. 300
2 unimproved ditto with 5 acres ditto ditto	150
4 ditto ditto ditto 2½	160
8 ditto ditto ditto 1	184
16 ditto ditto ditto ½	160
19 ditto ditto ditto 60	95
feet by 100	

50 Lots	
450 Prizes at 20/ and the first draw 20/	451
500 Prizes	£. 1500 0 0
2000 Tickets at 15/	£. 1500 0 0

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN away from the subscriber, on Wednesday the 25th instant, a negro man named CESAR; he is a stout well made black fellow, aged about 45 years, his lips large and pouting, talks quick and loud when out of temper; his apparel chiefly consisted of striped country cloth when he went away; he was purchased of Allen Quinn, Esq; has had several masters in Anne Arundel county, where he has commonly gone by the name of Lewin's Cesar; he ran away about 15 months ago, was taken up at Mr. Refin Hammond's quarter on the Head of Severn, where he had been hired a considerable time as a free man, and was brought home about 10 days since; he probably will change his name and pass for a free man again. Whoever apprehends the said negro, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home.

10 J. C. R. A. B. B.

JUST PUBLISHED, And to be sold by the printers hercof, Two SERMONS,

Preached at Philadelphia, before the GENERAL CONVENTION of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in the states of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina.

The first, On the RELATIONS of the CHRISTIAN MINISTRY: October 2d, 1785. By Charles H. Wharton, D. D. Price 9d.

The second, October 7th, 1785, On Occasion of the first Introduction of the LITURGY and PUBLIC SERVICE of the said Church, as altered and recommended to future Use by the Convention.—Price 1s.

By William Smith, D. D. Principal of Washington College, and Rector of Chester Parish, in the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, November 4, 1785. 2

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

6 EDWARD SEFTON.

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

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the first day of October last, a negro man named J. E. M., about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very slender made, pitted with the small pox, and has very white teeth, he is an artful fellow, and will endeavour to pass for a free man; had on when he went away, a blue half thick short coat, old buff jacket, ofsnabrig trousers and shirt; he took sundry other cloaths with him, which were a claret coloured cloth coat lined with white, brown corduroy jacket and breeches, white shirts, silk stockings, and black leather shoes, with open worked copper buckles. Whoever will secure the above negro in any gaol so that the subscriber may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by

4 JOHN C. MACKUBIN.

THE subscribers have imported, in the Essex and Samuel, captain James Mitchell, from London, a large assortment of GOODS suitable to the season, amongst which are a very great choice of MANCHESTRY and some FASHIONABLE SILKS.

They will dispose of the goods they have on hand, with those now imported, at wholesale, much to the advantage of the purchaser, as a considerable part may be had on a credit of two or three years, upon having the payment secured, and so far as is necessary punctually complied with as will enable them to comply with the payments to their correspondents in London. The goods are all fresh and good in quality. Should the purchaser be desirous of carrying on business in Annapolis, the store now kept by them on the Dock may be had with the goods.

8w 7 THO. & BENJ. HARWOOD.

LOST or stolen from my pocket, in Marlborough, the 5th instant, a red Morocco POKET BOOK, containing an agreement between Mr. James Perry and myself for a tract of land, a bond for conveyance of said land, two final settlement certificates, signed by Mr. John Peirce, commissioner for settling the accounts of the army, and counterigned John White, D. C. dated the first of February 1785, viz.

No. 89,456—157388 Dollars, on interest from the first of January 1783.

No. 89,457—15598 Dollars, on interest from March 1783.

I have taken proper methods to prevent any persons imposing the certificates on the continental treasurer, and the bonds can be of no service; I therefore will take it a particular favour of any person to return said certificates, besides a reward of eight dollars, paid by

4 SAMUEL B. BEALL.

TO BE SOLD,

ATRACT of land, containing about 1300 acres, which will be disposed of by the whole tract, or laid off in convenient lots, as will best suit those who are inclined to purchase; the land is situated near the Fork of Patuxent, about 16 miles from Annapolis, 18 from Baltimore, and 6 from the Indian Landing; it is well adapted to farming or planting, is well timbered, and has the advantage of more than 100 acres of meadow ground, which can be improved at a small expence, as above 60 acres are cleared and ditched; the soil and improvements will be shewn by the overseer on the place, and the terms may be known, by applying to the subscriber, in Annapolis,

8 JAMES STEUART.

TO BE SOLD,

ATRACT of land, lying in Tulley's Neck, Queen-Anne's county, containing 1100 acres, divided and rented out at present in three tenements; it will be sold separately, in tenements, or all together; it is good farming land, well wooded and watered, with a fine bottom of a mile and a half extent running through the land, capable of being improved into fine meadow, in a good neighbourhood, convenient to church and mills, and distant from the court-house six, and from Chester-town twelve miles. The whole, or any tenement of the above tract, will be sold for specie, or any specie state certificates taken in payment, upon credit, with bond and good security, until the first day of January 1790. Apply to William Ringgold, of Chester-town, or the subscriber,

10 JAMES RINGGOLD.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the general assembly to confirm and make valid the will of colonel Barton Lucas, late of Prince-George's county, deceased.

3 JOSEPH SPRIGG.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next general assembly for restitution of, or compensation for, that part of his confiscated property which remains unsold.

7 HENRY ADDISON.

Tulip-hill, November 16, 1785.

ALL persons who have any claims against the estate of the late Samuel Galloway, deceased, are desired to bring them in properly proved, and those indebted to it are requested to make immediate payment to

2 JOHN GALLOWAY, } executors.
JAMES CHESTON, }

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the 16th of January next, at the plantation of the late William Thomas, near Annapolis,

ABOUT twenty negroes, consisting of men, women, and children, among which are valuable plantation and house servants, also the stock of horses, black cattle, sheep, and hogs, with plantation utensils.

At same time will be exposed to sale, two thirds of that beautiful plantation, lying on the Mouth of South river, three miles from Annapolis, of about 800 acres in the whole, nearly half cleared, and of very good quality, producing fine tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, and oats, with some meadow in timothy, and more may be made at a small expence. Six months credit will be given to the purchasers of the land and negroes, on giving bond with approved security.

P. S. The other third of the abovementioned plantation being dower land, will be sold or rented on the day of sale, as may be then agreed on with the purchaser of the two thirds, and should there be no sale, the whole will be rented and possession given immediately.

MARY THOMAS.

M. T.

Baltimore, November 8, 1785.

THE contributors to St. John's, or the Western Shore College, who reside in Baltimore-town, and subscribed to the paper which was committed to the reverend Dr. William West, Daniel Bowly, and Thomas Yates, Esquires, and which has been delivered to the agents, and is now lodged in the treasury of the western shore according to law, are requested to take notice, that Tuesday the 20th of December next, at 11 o'clock A. M. is hereby appointed for the election of one VISITOR and GOVERNOR of the said college, by a class of the said subscribers to the amount of one thousand pounds, in the said town, as they may choose to class themselves at the time and place of election, which is proposed to be held at the court-house, or such other convenient place in the said town as the subscribers may appoint on the said day. A second class will be made from the residue of the subscribers in town, and the subscribers in the county, for the election of a second VISITOR and GOVERNOR, of which notice will be given by some future advertisements.

3 WILLIAM SMITH,
RICHARD SPRIGG, } agents.
JOHN STERET,

Lands for Private or Public Sale.

WHEREAS, we the subscribers, by authority of the Baltimore company, did, on the first day of July last, advertise for public sale, in the Baltimore and other news papers, several tracts of land, the property of said company, lying very near Baltimore-town; and whereas, a considerable number of very valuable lots of different sizes, well wooded, with fine prospects, and others with excellent quarries of stone, being parts of the tract called Gorfuch, Philippsburgh, Mount Royal, and Orange, are still unsold; we do therefore now offer them to the public at private sale, on very easy terms, which will be made known and the plans shewn by the subscribers, or either of them. All such parts of the above property as may not be disposed of by private sale before the first Monday in March next, will on that day be offered at public sale, at the auction room in Baltimore-town, by

4 ABRAHAM VANBIBBER,
CLEMENT BROOKE,
JOHN MERRYMAN.

w 8

RAN away from the subscriber, the 28th of March last, a negro lad named WILL PRIMUS, about 20 or 22 years of age, tall and slender, has a long visage, and thick under lip, he is very artful, and a great rogue; he has been seen about the neighbourhood of Annapolis within these three weeks, but it is probable he has by this time gone farther, perhaps to Baltimore, as he has some acquaintances there. Whoever will bring him to me, or secure him so that I get him again, shall receive three pounds, if taken out of this county five pounds.

21 JAMES McCULLOCH.

Annapolis, November 1, 1785.

ALL persons indebted to James Ringgold for dealings in his store are requested to call and settle their accounts, either by payment or bond, by the first day of January next, as the business from that time will be carried on under the firm of James and Peregrine Ringgold; he hopes compliance will be paid to the above request, which will prevent trouble to him and his friends.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1785.

To the PUBLIC.

IN my last address I stated the transaction which the HONOURABLE ACCUSERS of the late governor and of the intendant, have represented as an offence of such magnitude as to demand a legislative inquiry and investigation: I take the liberty to address you again upon that subject, and to subjoin a few remarks and observations upon it.

It has been represented, that there was no authority at all to justify the advancing the agent a sum of money to pay the fees and costs of the suits in chancery: that the idea originated with the late governor, and that it was suggested by his attachment and partiality to the agent.

It is freely acknowledged, that the most perfect intimacy has subsisted between these gentlemen from their first public appearance in the world to the present day: but it is a most wicked calumny to say, that the advancing the agent a sum of money for fees and costs was a proposition that took its rise with the late governor, and resulted from partiality and personal views.

Every one who has read the proceedings of the last session of assembly must know, that the proposition to advance money to the agent for the fees and costs of the chancery suits in England originated with the house of delegates: they passed several resolves upon the subject: both of which are explicit declarations, that the fees and costs of those suits should be paid by the public: and consequently, that the expenses of these suits were not comprehended in the agent's commission, which was given him conditionally: they were UNANIMOUSLY of that opinion. The resolve will speak for itself.

By the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, January 15, 1785.

Resolved unanimously, That the intendant of the revenue be authorized and directed to pay Samuel Chase, Esq; the sum of five hundred pounds sterling money, to be deducted out of his commission on the bank stock, or any part thereof that may be received, after allowing him the actual fees and expenses paid (or to be paid) by him to counsel, solicitors, and the officers of the court of chancery, in the suits in the said court respecting the bank stock, and if no part of the said bank stock is received, the agent shall account for the said money advanced to him, after allowing him the expenses of the suits as aforesaid; and in such event the legislature will take into consideration the services of the agent, and the loss he will in such case sustain.

By order, W. HARWOOD, clk.

This resolve was sent up to the senate, and on a question to agree to it the division stood as follows, viz.

The resolution respecting the advance of five hundred pounds sterling to Samuel Chase, Esq; was read the second time, and the question being put, That the same be assented to? The yeas and nays being called for appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. The honourable Thomas Stone, William Hindman, Samuel Hughes, and William Perry, Esquires.

NEGATIVE. The honourable John Smith, Esq; president, the honourable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Daniel Carroll, Edward Lloyd, and George Gale, Esquires.

Determined in the negative.

With what truth or justice then can it be said that the late governor was the first who proposed the advance, when the journals of both houses demonstrate that the measure originated with the house of delegates: who were UNANIMOUSLY of opinion, that the fees and costs should be paid by the public, and consequently were UNANIMOUSLY of opinion, that the expenses of the chancery suits were not comprehended in the conditional commission to the agent: and of this opinion were four out of nine members of the senate decidedly and expressly.

But the HONOURABLE ACCUSERS are not yet satisfied with the propriety of this advance: they still think that it was illegal, and that there is no law to justify it.

I have already requested the attention of the public to the supplementary act to the act respecting the bank stock: this act was passed after the resolves relative to an advance of money had been agitated and finally decided upon: and it establishes and confirms all the proceedings in chancery, and directs the suits to be prosecuted with all vigour and expedition: it took its rise in the house of delegates, and when it came up to the senate and was put to its passage, the division stood as follows, viz.

The bill, entitled, A Supplement to the act, entitled, An act concerning the stock of the bank of England belonging to this state, was read the second time, and the question being put, That the same do pass? The yeas and nays being called for appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. The honourable John Smith, Esq; president, the honourable Thomas Stone, William Hindman, Samuel Hughes, William Perry, and George Gale, Esquires.

NEGATIVE. The honourable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Daniel Carroll, and Edward Lloyd, Esquires.

Carried in the affirmative.

We see that the honourable John Smith and George Gale, Esquires, voted for this supplementary bill: they left the division with whom they voted in rejecting

the resolve of the house of delegates respecting the advance, and on this bill joined the division who were for adopting the resolve and acceding to the advance.

But the legislature, I have said, directed the governor and council to instruct the agent to prosecute the bill in chancery with all vigour and expedition: now they knew this could not be done without a supply of money to pay fees and costs. When, therefore, they passed the supplementary act, they must have considered and had in view the purpose out of which the money was to be advanced. I ask, what purpose was it, the public purpose, or the agent's purpose?

There is no doubt what purpose the HOUSE OF DELEGATES meant: they had UNANIMOUSLY resolved the public purpose should pay the fees and costs. And there can be as little doubt of the intention of the majority of the senate who voted for the supplementary bill: for four out of the six had expressly declared their opinion, that these expenses should come out of the public purse.

But the HONOURABLE ACCUSERS may ask, what was the opinion of the honourable John Smith and George Gale, Esquires, with respect to this matter, when they voted for the supplementary bill?

I don't see the tendency of this question, nor the force of it: the sense of the majority must ascertain the intention, and we have seen what that is. But there is nothing on the journals which shews expressly that these two gentlemen entertained a different opinion. But admit that such an opinion may be implied or inferred from antecedent transactions, will it follow that they retained that opinion when they voted for the supplementary bill? We see them, on this bill, leaving the division who were opposed to an advance, and joining that division who advocated the measure, and by that junction making a majority in the senate for passing the bill. Is there not, then, the justest ground to infer, that they had relinquished their former opinion, if indeed they ever did entertain such opinion, and adopted the ideas of the four gentlemen with whom they had now associated? They knew that the whole house of delegates meant by the supplementary bill, that the public purse should pay the fees and costs of the suits it confirms and directs to be prosecuted: they knew that the four gentlemen, with whom they associated, meant also, by the supplementary bill, that the fees and costs should be paid by the public. If these two gentlemen were of a different opinion, I presume they would have voted against the bill: but as they voted for it, they must have either waved such opinion, or adopted the sentiments of the house of delegates, and of the four members with whom they associated.

Upon this state of the transaction, and of the proceedings of both branches of the legislature, what man of a clear head and upright heart can possibly think the late governor and the intendant had no authority to countenance or to give a sanction to the advance which was made the agent? An advance warranted and justified by the sense and opinion of a whole HOUSE OF DELEGATES and of a majority of the SENATE on the vote for the supplementary bill.

But if the late governor and the intendant have been guilty of HIGH CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS, in the opinion and judgment of the HONOURABLE ACCUSERS, why are they suffered to go at large? Why not laid by the heels, and brought to punishment? Why do these HONOURABLE ACCUSERS rail and clamour about it, and yet take no legal measures to have government and its laws vindicated? I call upon the HONOURABLE ACCUSERS to prosecute their CHARGES and ACCUSATIONS: they must do it: they shall do it.

But possibly I may be asked, what judicature shall decide upon these CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS? I answer, any judicature established by the constitution and government of the state of Maryland: where there may be a fair and impartial hearing, and a fair and impartial decision.

But what think you, I may be asked, of the design which the HONOURABLE ACCUSERS have in contemplation, of erecting the SENATE into a COURT OF JUDICATURE, to try the late governor and the intendant for these high CRIMES AND MISDEMEANORS? a judicature, where these HONOURABLE ACCUSERS may be PARTIES, WITNESSES, and JUDGES? What think you?—Patience Heaven!

But suppose these HONOURABLE ACCUSERS, actuated by those principles of humanity and mercy which they are so pre-eminently distinguished for, should moderate their vengeance, and should only labour to erect the senate into a court of judicature, not for corporal punishment, but for CENSURE and REPROOF? What think you, I may be asked, of such a TRIBUNAL OF CENSORS, or COUNCIL OF CENSORS, or what you please to call it?

I answer and say, I know of no such TRIBUNAL OF CENSORS, or COUNCIL OF CENSORS. The constitution and government of this state knows of no such POLITICAL BODY. I have heard of such a thing in the state of Pennsylvania, which by the constitution and government of that state comes forward every seven years, to SHAKE AND CONVULSE the community: but even there it is not a SELF-CREATED TRIBUNAL: it is elected by the people at large, and extends to all public characters, and takes in the LEGISLATURE itself. But in what part of the constitution and government of this state are we to find the SENATE of Maryland a COUNCIL OF CENSORS, or a TRIBUNAL OF CENSORS, or a COURT OF CENSORS, or a JUDICATURE OF CENSORS? and if they were CEN-

sors at all I think we should find them by one or other of these appellations. But not a word do we find of any such power or authority in this state, neither in our declaration of rights, nor constitution, nor government, nor laws, nor law books. I believe such nonsense can only be found in some weak head or malicious heart.

But the HONOURABLE ACCUSERS contend, that to act in the political character of CENSORS is incidental to the rights of legislation: and that the senate, as a branch of the legislature, possesses this political character, independently and exclusively of the house of delegates. Mighty well, my good Sirs. Why then the house of delegates, being also a branch of the legislature, possesses the like POLITICAL character of CENSORS, independently and exclusively of the senate: and to the constitution and government of this state is a blessed one indeed. Here are two independent and exclusive COUNCILS OF CENSORS. Now suppose the senate, in the exercise of their independent and exclusive powers, should CENSURE the house of delegates, and the house of delegates, in the exercise of the like independent and exclusive powers, should CENSURE the senate. What then? Why, like two INDEPENDENT NATIONS, they must fight it out: there is no SUPERIOR to appeal to: the fist or sword must decide the quarrel.

But, say these HONOURABLE ACCUSERS, are we not mere CYPHERS, if this political character of CENSORS be denied to us? Yes, my good Sirs, cyphers indeed with respect to your accusation, unless you can contrive to be yourselves the JUDGES to decide upon it. But is it not ridiculous to say, that a branch of legislature is a mere cypher, unless it can assume the authority of a COUNCIL OF CENSORS. What has a COUNCIL OF CENSORS to do with LEGISLATION? I can hardly speak with temper of such jargon and nonsense.

But to be more serious upon this subject.

The declaration of rights (sect. 6) provides and declares, that the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE, and JUDICIAL powers, ought to be for ever separate and distinct from each other.

It is the business of the legislative power to make laws: it is the business of the judicial power to declare and execute the laws. The legislative power, therefore, cannot decide upon the question, whether a citizen is guilty of an offence or violation of law or the constitution: this would be blending the judicial with the legislative powers, and evidently violating the constitution.

The house of delegates (form of government sect. 10) is the grand inquest of the state: they have all the powers necessary for a full inquiry and investigation of offences or misdemeanors: they can call for papers, records, and send for persons, and may enforce obedience to their orders and process by imprisonment. But even the house of delegates, with all these powers, cannot decide upon the law: if upon investigation or inquiry, they think there are just grounds to charge and accuse a citizen, they can do nothing more than commit him to gaol, subject to bail, and refer the charge and accusation to the courts of law—the fact to be finally tried by a petit jury, the law to be decided by the judicial authority.

But, it said, that although the house of delegates is the grand inquest to take cognizance of offences and misdemeanors, for the purpose of bringing citizens to punishment, and the senate is not a grand inquest for such purposes, yet they have a power to inquire into the conduct of public officers, for the purpose of disapproving and censuring their conduct.

The senate is a branch of the legislature: their province is to make laws. What then have they to do with censuring the conduct of citizens? If citizens have offended against law, or the constitution, or the government, does not the cognizance of such offences belong to the judicial power? And is not the citizen entitled to a trial by jury?

But if, for the purpose of censuring the conduct of citizens, the senate have the powers of inquiry, this power to censure, and this power to inquire, with all the powers of enforcing the inquiry by imprisonment, must be found in the constitution and form of government. Is there one word of this to be found in any part of our declaration of rights, constitution, or government? When the founders of the constitution thought proper to make the house of delegates a grand inquest, they declared it in explicit terms, and in terms as explicit gave all the necessary powers and authorities. If they meant the senate should be a grand inquest, for the purpose of censuring or disapproving the conduct of citizens, is it possible that they would have been totally silent, and left it to the senate to assume it, when they pleased, with all the powers of enforcing their inquiry and investigation by imprisonment? For it is absurd to say they can constitutionally inquire for any purpose, without compulsory powers to make a thorough inquiry.

But how can the senate censure or disapprove, without assuming to be a judicature to decide whether the person to be censured has not violated the law or constitution? And does not this power belong to the judicial branch of this government?

Again. If the senate have the power to censure, it is plain they have the power to declare the law, and to adjudge that the person to be censured has violated the law or constitution. Now in all cases where a judicature is competent to make such a decision of the law, it must be conclusive. For nothing can be more absurd than to say, that the constitution has established the senate

as a tribunal or judicature to decide upon the law in certain cases, and yet their decisions are not to be conclusive.

To bring the argument to a point. Suppose the senate should determine, that they have a rightful constitutional power in their political capacity as a senate, to act as a judicature on the conduct of the late governor and the intendant, respecting a certain transaction. Before they could proceed to *censure*, they must first determine and adjudge that these gentlemen have broken the laws of the land, or violated the constitution, by assuming a power which belonged only to the general assembly. And suppose they should give this judgment and decision upon the law. I ask, is this judgment upon the law *conclusive* upon the courts of justice? Would the judges of the general court upon an indictment against these gentlemen for a *misdeemeanor*, be bound by such a judgment or decision of the senate? Is there a citizen so silly as to think it? Is there a lawyer in the state who would not laugh at such an idea? Is there a judge who would not wonder at the folly of it? But if the senate had such constitutional power to give such judgment, it would be *conclusive* upon all citizens, and upon all courts of justice—fill reversed by writ of error.

Why then do the HONOURABLE ACCUSERS of the late governor and intendant labour with such mighty exertions to erect a tribunal, whose decisions, when contemplated by the laws and constitution of this state, are nothing more than the mad and foolish proceedings of some mad and foolish citizens, on a drunken frolic in a field or tavern; and as such, subject to be chafed by the verdict of a jury.

What! can the proceedings of senators be questioned in a court of law? Yes, if founded on a *usurped* power or jurisdiction.

FREEMAN.

PETERSBURGH, August 9.

THE rumour circulated here some days since of an action between the Cuban Tartars and our troops, is confirmed. The principal shock in the engagement fell upon the regiment of Austrian, which was entirely defeated, and the colonel was killed. But victory notwithstanding was on our side; the Khan, his son, and his nephew, were made prisoners. This news, of which the empress was apprised during her residence at Moscow, was not publicly announced till the approach of the prisoners to this capital, whither they were escorted by the command of the empress.

A few days since a courier was dispatched to prince Dolgorouki at the court of Berlin; and it is supposed his dispatches are on the subject of the new disagreements that have arisen between his Prussian majesty and the city of Dantzick, on occasion of the convention lately signed.

LEGHORN, Aug. 30. A letter from Algiers, dated May 29, mentions, that on the 24th, the bey of Constantine made his public entry into that city, whither he came to be confirmed in his dignity by the bey.

He brought with him the tribute which he is to pay to that regency, consisting of 300,000 piastras, he distributed, besides, 15,000 sequins, to the officers of the government.

The Venetians also then paid their annual gift of 2,500 ducats, and liquidated at the same time the sums agreed on for the consulship remaining unpaid, which amounted to the like sum.

The sieur Frassinetti, consul from Holland, who arrived a few days before, had had his first audience of the bey, who assured him of his desire to preserve the good will and friendship of the states general.

RATISBON, Sept. 2. The circular letter addressed by the emperor to all the imperial ministers residing at the different courts of Europe, relative to the league signed by some princes of the empire, and containing the reasons that have given occasion to the said confederation, causes great sensation here. We are assured the elector of Brandenburg has prepared an apology for the above-mentioned confederation, which piece is arrived here, and a copy of it will be given to each of the envoys at the imperial diet, immediately after the vacation; however, it is come too late for the minister of the elector of Brandenburg to distribute before the departure of the deputies of the princes.

HANAU, Sept. 6. Neither the King of Sweden nor the elector of Treves have yet acceded to the Germanic confederacy: there never was so close an intimacy between the courts of Berlin and Saxony as at present; the latter has already paid off upwards of the half of her debts, and has a very respectable army on foot, each regiment of which has been augmented with 100 men since the peace of Tschien, and to which 300 men per regiment are now going to be added. The Hanoverian army consists at present of 15,000 men, besides four regiments of garrison troops and five of militia.

VIENNA, Sept. 7. By an ordinance of the 23d of last month, the emperor has abolished the right heretofore claimed by the lords, of compelling their vassals to maintain their dogs.

Sept. 10. The clouds which have been gathering for some time around our political hemisphere, seem now ready to burst, and the vast military preparations making in every part of the empire seem to announce an approaching war, but where it will break out is unknown. In the mean time it is certain the emperor is very much displeased with the Dutch, and it is publicly said here, that the Dutch never would have stood out so obstinately against the demands of our sovereign, without a full assurance of being powerfully supported by the king of Prussia.

The emperor has for some weeks past held an uninterrupted correspondence with the elector of Saxony. It is reported that a treaty of marriage is on foot between prince Anthony of Saxony, and a princess of Tuscany; it is not yet known how forward this affair is, but it is certain that the count de Schoenburg will shortly arrive here as a minister extraordinary and plenipotentiary from Saxony; although that court has hitherto only had a resident here. Baron de Keubel will be sent by our sovereign in the same character to Dresden. It is further said, that the elector of Saxony only entered into the Prussian confederation from political motives, but at bottom is much inclined to embrace the first opportunity, of renewing his old connexions with Austria.

Sept. 14. The rumour of a speedy war with Turkey, Russia and Venice, is revived. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the imperial intendant at Constantinople, no progress is yet made with respect to ascertaining the boundaries of the two empires.

The emperor has abolished in Hungary that kind of servitude distinguished by the appellation *Jobbagonal-Stand*, whereby vassals were compelled to pay an annual acknowledgement to the proprietors of the estates where they lived.

BERLIN, Sept. 17. We are informed that some others of the principal German princes have joined the new-formed league.

LIPSTADT, Sept. 18. This day at noon the Landgrave, William of Hesse Philipsthal, lieutenant-general in the Dutch service, went through this place in great haste, towards his government of Sas van Ghent, and all the Waldeck officers, who are absent upon furlough, are ordered to join their respective regiments in the United Provinces immediately.

TURIN, Sept. 21. On Monday evening died her Sardinian majesty, in the 56th year of her age. The king and royal family are removed to Stupinigi.

PARIS, Sept. 27. A dreadful fire happened the 6th of this month at Briennon, in the archbishoprick of Champagne, whereby the town is nearly reduced to a heap of rubbish. It broke out at half past eleven at night, in a house covered with straw, and the flames spread with such rapidity that all endeavours to conquer them proved ineffectual. Two hundred and twenty five houses are consumed, together with a great number of out-houses. Of twenty two farmers inhabiting the town, eighteen have lost the produce of a very abundant harvest. A girl about eight years old perished in a cellar to which she had fled for safety, and the cloaths of her sister, about eighteen years old, having caught fire, she must have experienced the same fate, but for the intrepidity of the sieur George Trepiegnier, valet de chambre to the chevalier de Grand, lord of the barony of Enon, who at the imminent hazard of his life, rushed through the flames and saved her. Between 1000 and 1200 people are ruined by this calamity.

LONDON, October 1.

The terms of the preliminaries, if they are to be relied on, are eventually very favourable to the imperial cause—and yet they leave the Dutch not all to blame.

Wars between different states, like lawsuits between different individuals, are such fore calamities, that when recurred to as remedial, they are infinitely worse than almost any possible evil.—The Dutch, therefore, decide with perfect sagacity in political arithmetic, to buy off hostility with any tolerable concessions.

General Haldimand sets off in a few days on his return to Quebec, and is presented with a new power of government, similar to that of the viceroyship of Ireland; Nova-Scotia, Newfoundland, and all the British dependencies on that coast, are said to be subjects to the jurisdiction of his government.

The Nautilus sloop of war, captain Trip, which sailed in company with the Grampus from Portsmouth for the coast of Africa, is not to remain on that station; but to be dispatched home directly by commodore Thompson, with the earliest notice of proceedings, as it is intended to send out a further force to that quarter, if matters are not fully accommodated.

They write from Cherbourg, that, to the three regiments now employed in that harbour, two more are to be added; government being resolved to continue the works with the greatest activity during the winter; the place, however, is very unhealthy, and the soldiers look on it as a punishment to be sent thither. When a French colonel commits any imprudent action, the court, to punish him, send his regiment to some bad garrison, such as Cherbourg, Gravelines, Bergues, &c. The regiments now at Cherbourg are in that situation.

Oct. 11. Administration have behaved with equal propriety and spirit for the supposed insults offered to our flag on the coast of Africa. Commodore Thompson has been dispatched with full power to investigate the cause of dispute, and to pursue such measures as may enforce obedience to his instructions. He has it in orders to dispatch a sloop home with a true state of affairs in that quarter, and be immediately strengthened with a powerful reinforcement, if matters are not fully adjusted to the satisfaction of both courts.

Extract of a letter from Nantes, September 24.

"The ingenious M. Pierre Barbe, with eight or ten other gentlemen, took their passage to Charleston, South-Carolina, in the Courier de l'Amerique, which failed a few days since, in order to try the culture of silk in that province. They are patronized by the king, and have promises of all due encouragement from the American government."

The following original papers from the Edinburgh court, will give some idea how fortunes are made in India.

Part of a letter from the nabob of Arcot to the directors of the India company.

"Inclosed you have a translation of an arzee, from the kildadar of Vellore. I have thousands of them; this just now-received will give some idea of the miseries brought on this devoted country, and the wretched inhabitants, by the oppressive hand of lord Macartney's management, not will the embezzlements of collectors thus obtained, when brought before you in proof, appear less extraordinary."

"The arzee says, I have represented to your highness the violence and oppressions under lord Macartney's collector of revenue, &c. Such of the inhabitants as had escaped the sword and pillage of Hyder, by taking refuge in the woods, &c. on the arrival of lord Macartney's collector, returned to the villages, set about the cultivation of the lands, and with great pains re-built cottages. But now the collector has imprisoned the wives and children of the inhabitants, seized the few jewels they had, and, before the faces of their husbands, flogged them, in order to make them produce other jewels, &c."

"Terrified with flagellation, some of them produced their jewels, &c. The collector flogged the women severely, tore the children from their tears, tied cords round their breasts, and exposed them to the scorching heat of the sun. Some of the large children he exposed to sale. The women who intended to return to their

habitations have fled for refuge into Hyder's country. Every day is ushered in with fresh violence—I have no power to do any thing. Who will hear what I have to say? My business is to inform you, who are my masters."

A letter from the head nabob of lord Macartney.

"The present governor is not like the former governor; he is a very great man in Europe; and all the great men in Europe are obliged to him for accepting the government of this place; it is his custom when he makes friendship with any one, to continue alway; and if he is an enemy to any one he never will desist till he has worked his destruction—he is now exceedingly displeased with the nabob, and you will understand by and by, that the nabob's business cannot be carried on. He (the nabob) will have no power to do any thing in his own affairs; you have therefore no right to fear him. You fear ten mangoes for my master and two for me, all of which I delivered to my master, thinking ten not sufficient to present him with."

DUBLIN, September 19.

The high sheriff of the county of Cork has summoned the freeholders to meet the 20th instant, to take the sense of the county on the commercial regulations contained in the bill introduced by Mr. Orde, and which it is the intention of the present administration to revive the ensuing session. Mr. Longfield, Mr. Curran, Mr. Bousfield, Mr. Stawell, and Sir J. Colthurst, and other distinguished characters in that great county, take the lead in promoting this necessary business.

The grand jury of the city of Cork have, in the strongest language, expressed their disapprobation for Mr. Orde's bill, and instructed their representatives to oppose the future admission of that into the house of commons.

The grand jury of the city of Cork, in their address to the right honourable Hely Hutchinson, have given the following remarked opinion of the commercial adjustment, which they instruct him to oppose in every shape and stage:—"We are decidedly of opinion, that it is delusive, inadequate to, and destructive of, those principles (of equity) as it would operate to the ruin of our trade, to discourage our manufactures, to foment discord between the sister kingdoms, and above all, it would be a base, treacherous, and unlawful surrender of the constitutional independence of this realm."

The whole kingdom is now about the investigation of the commercial bill. Besides the county of Cork, the high sheriff of the county of Longford has called a meeting on the 4th of next month, for that purpose.

NEW-YORK, November 30.

Extra of a letter from Fort Pitt, dated October 13, 1785.

"We marched from West-Point the 7th of September, with a full company of seventy men, completely equipped with arms, clothing, and camp equipage. The clothing was very good, the coats excepted, which are coarse. We arrived at this post yesterday, after a march of thirty-six days, with as little trouble as could be expected on so long a march, and with recruits. The company is healthy and in good spirits, except two men who were left upon the road, by reason of their sickness. Eight deserted from us on their march, and we were so unfortunate as to retake none of them. We shall remain at this post but one or two days. Colonel Harmer met us five days before our arrival, on his route to New-York. He informed us that our destination is down the river Ohio, as far as Mufkingum, which is one hundred and seventy miles distant, where we are to build a stockade fort to prevent our being insulted by the Indians, and hurs for the winter. Major Doughty, with a company of New-York troops, is now at Fort M'Intosh, waiting our arrival, when we shall go down the river together. Major Hamtramch was at West-Point when we departed, with a company nearly complete, and expected to march on in a few days. Colonel Harmer expects to send on two companies more from the state of Pennsylvania this fall. One company that he re-inlisted from the year's men, has gone down to the Miami with the commissioners upon the treaty. The whole force here will then consist of six companies. Colonel Harmer will exert himself to have a respectable garrison in the Indian country this winter. We flatter ourselves we shall spend the winter very agreeably, as it is excellent hunting and fishing where we are to quarter. The commissioners departed from Fort M'Intosh the 20th ult. to go down to the treaty. The surveyors are some of them at this place. We had the pleasure to meet colonel Sherman here, who has been down the Ohio about forty miles. Captain Hutchins, with some of the surveyors, began to run out the east and west, but have not proceeded more than three miles; they apprehended it unsafe at present. The surveyor-general is determined not to proceed till he has the protection of some of the Indian chiefs; for which he has sent a messenger among them, which has not yet returned. If this measure is unattended with success, he will set off instantly for congress."

"There is a Delaware warrior detained a prisoner in this fort, who in a frolic here some months since, killed two men and wounded two more. His trial comes on next week, and it is not doubted but he will be sentenced to suffer death: He is one of the principal warriors of his nation, and occasioned us much trouble during the late war."

"I must just make notice of the agreeable surprise I met with to day.—We happened to arrive here the day before a grand horse-racing was to take place, and continue for three days, and instead of being an uninhabited country; I found myself one among a thousand spectators, and principally from the country adjacent."

"Pittsburgh is very pleasantly situated, and consists of upwards of an hundred buildings near the fort. Here are goods in the greatest plenty; but they bear a high price. Provisions are remarkably cheap; flour is at two dollars per cwt. and beef at twenty shillings, venison is sold for a copper per pound."

PHILADELPHIA, December 3.

We can assure the public, from the best authority, that the Indians on the west side of the Ohio river, are determined to support their right to the lands claimed by the United States, unless they are regularly purchased. They have lately held a great council, and

came to a resolution, to purchase the lands claimed by the United States, and to support their right to the lands claimed by the United States, unless they are regularly purchased. They have lately held a great council, and

ANNALS

The 5th of October, by the arrival of the ship, the Commodore, from the East-Indies, a great number of goods were brought to this city, and the price of many of them was very low.

To be sold, a great number of goods, and the price of many of them was very low.

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came to a resolution to bury in oblivion their former animosities, and stand in readiness to repel the unjust encroachments of the white people, who now begin to give general dissatisfaction. They deny the right of the British to cede their lands, and are greatly surprised that the United States of America, so remarkable for wisdom, should even entertain the most distant idea of surrendering a claim to their lands on the late treaty. They would not permit the geographer-general, and the assistant surveyors of the United States, to enter upon the execution of their business, which occasioned their return.

At a court of oyer and terminer, held at Chamberlayne, for the new county of Franklin, on Thursday the 20th ult. Josiah Ramage and John Hannah were tried and found guilty, the former for the murder of his wife, and the latter for the murder of John Deverough. They were both sentenced to be hanged.

ANNAPOLIS, December 15.

The 3d ult. an unhappy duel was fought in South-Carolina, by colonel Maurice Simmons of Charleston, and Mr. William Clay Snipes, of the Round O, which terminated in the death of the former, by which dire catastrophe the state has been deprived of a useful member, his wife bereaved of the best of husbands, and his children of an affectionate father.

December 5, 1785.

To be sold, at the Hommony Pot plantation, in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig-point, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the seventeenth of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

UPWARDS of twenty slaves, consisting of men, women, and children. Three years credit will be given on bond with good security, interest to be paid annually, and on failure of paying the interest three months after it becomes due, if demanded, the bond will be put in suit to recover principal and interest. At the same time will be sold, the stock and working utensils. No bond to be taken for less than twenty pounds, and a reasonable discount will be allowed for ready money.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises for cash, on the third day of January.

ALL the negroes, live stock, household furniture, and plantation utensils, the property of Jacob Luby, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. The purchasers of the negroes to have twelve months credit, on giving bond with approved security, every thing else to be ready money.

ELIZABETH LUSBY, administratrix.

TAKEN up by Henry Weedon, about the 20th of September 1785, near the lower end of Kent Island, a Moses built B O A T, about fourteen feet keel and six and a half feet beam, appears to be an old boat lately repaired, painted yellow. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Thomas Cromwell, near Patapasco ferry, in Anne-Arundel county, a bay GELDING, about thirteen hands and a half high, shod all four, paces and canters, about thirteen years old, has a switch tail no perceivable brand, and both hind feet white. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

THERE is at the plantation of Mrs. Ruth Hall, near West river, a stray dark bay HORSE, supposed to be about seven years old, thirteen hands high, has a short bob tail, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

WILLIAM URQUHART.

Montgomery county, November 23, 1785.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber's dwelling plantation, within four and a half miles of George-town, containing upwards of two hundred acres of good farming land, a great sufficiency of wood, water, and meadow; the improvements are, a good frame dwelling house, kitchen, tobacco house, barn, overseer's house, negro quarters, &c. the situation is pleasant, and the title indisputable. For further particulars inquire of

JOSEPH SPRIGG BELT.

ALL persons having claims against Edward Hall, late of Frederick county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly proved, and those indebted are desired to make payment to

WILLIAM HALL, } executors.
MARSH M. DUVALL, }

November 29, 1785.

ALL persons having claims against Thomas Iiams, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring their accounts in properly proved, and all those indebted are desired to make payment, that the subscriber may be enabled to settle the estate.

RICHARD FOGGETT, administrator.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, November 8, 1785.

STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber, on Wednesday night the second instant, three GREAT COATS, one a superfine blue broad cloth, quite new, with very elegant yellow buttons, the pockets on the out side pretty high under the arms; the other two were drab coloured coats, one had a crimson velvet cape, the buttons were covered with the same as the coat; the other had a cape the same as the coat, with mohair buttons. Four dollars reward will be given for either of the coats, and upon conviction of the thief the above reward, paid by

GEORGE MANN.

ALMANACKS.

For the year 1786, may be had at the Printing-Office.

Maryland, Montgomery county, November 9, 1785. The subscriber proposes to sell at public vendue, on Thursday the 16th day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, if not sold privately before, on the premises, the following lands lying in the county aforesaid, viz.

ABERDEEN, with two small tracts nearly adjoining, in the whole about 180 acres of very level fertile land, whereon are the following valuable improvements, to wit: a commodious two story brick dwelling house, 42 by 30, four rooms, a passage and bar well finished on the lower floor, and four rooms on the upper floor not quite finished; a cellar underneath the whole, with convenient divisions therein, a large and convenient kitchen with a good brick chimney, one other house with a brick chimney thereto, which, with a small expence, might be converted into a store house, a good tobacco house 32 by 22, a large and well constructed stable divided into stalls, several other convenient and necessary out houses, a large garden with a stone wall round it, and adjoining the dwelling house a well of excellent water within a few steps of the back door, about nine acres of excellent meadow now in timothy, and an orchard of apple trees of the best kind of fruit; about 70 acres of this land are yet to clear, the rest under good and sufficient fencing, and the whole adapted to farming or planting; through this tract and close to the dwelling house runs the road from George-town to Frederick-town, and is about 2 1/2 miles from the former and 30 from the latter, and less than a mile from the court-house of this county; this land is justly esteemed one of the best in the county for a tavern, and has been occupied as such for several years; if not sold at or before the abovementioned time, I propose to rent it with the house thereon for a term of years.

Five hundred acres, part of a tract of land called Leakin's Lot, lying on the waters of Seneca, about 20 miles from George-town and 35 from Baltimore; the soil of this land is well adapted to the cultivation of fine tobacco, lies level, and abounds in fine excellent water; a large quantity of beautiful watered meadow might be made thereon at a very small expence; there are about 40 or 50 acres of this land cleared, and rents for 2000 lb. of crop tobacco yearly, and the assignment of 200 acres paid by the tenants yearly; the improvements are, a small log dwelling house, a few out houses, and a young orchard of apple trees.

Two hundred and fifty acres, part of a tract of land called Exchange and New Exchange Enlarged, lying within a mile of Aberdeen; this land lies level, abounds in springs of good water, and is suitable for either planting or farming, about 30 acres of very valuable meadow ground belonging to it, 40 or 50 acres fresh cleared, under good fence, and in good order for cropping. The rest of the improvements are, a negro quarter and new log tobacco house 52 by 22 covered with shingles.

Addition to Discovery, containing 50 acres; this land lies about 15 miles from George-town, is remarkably strong and rich, abounding in heavy timber and springs of excellent water; there are about 30 acres of it cleared and under a good fence, about three acres of beautiful meadow now in grass; the improvements are, a small log dwelling house, kitchen, a good framed tobacco house, and 200 bearing apple trees of the very best fruit. The title to these lands is indisputable, and the terms of payment will be made very easy to the purchaser by

JAMES SUTER.

Worcester county, November 8, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that a petition will be preferred to the general assembly by the creditors of Jonathan Riggen, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, praying an act to pass to make sale of the real estate of the said Jonathan, for the payment of his debts.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS, November 14, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will sit at the assembly room, in the flat-house, every day during this session, from the hours of 9 in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive and allow all just claims that may be exhibited against the public.

By order,

A. GOLDER, clk.

December 7, 1785.

To be sold on the premises, on Tuesday the 20th instant, to the highest bidder, at public vendue,

ABOUT 395 acres of land, part of that well known tract called White-Hall, lying on the Head of South river, about 10 miles from Annapolis and 20 from Baltimore; the improvements are, a good tobacco house, three negro quarters, corn house, and an apple orchard; the soil is remarked for making fine tobacco, and produces excellent crops of Indian corn and small grain of every kind, a sufficiency of wood, and some very good meadow ground. Possession will be given on the first of January next, and five years credit for the money, on the purchaser giving bond upon interest with approved security; the interest to be paid as it becomes due, otherwise the indulgence of credit to be forfeited. Any person who may choose to view the land before the day of sale, will be shown it by applying to Mr. Robert Smith.

JOHN PLUMMER.

November 17, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of George-town, on Patowmack river, intend to present a petition to the general assembly now sitting, praying for an incorporation of the said town.

October 6, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Talbot county intend to petition the next general assembly to appoint commissioners for laying out a town at the court house in said county.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

November 7, 1785.

STRAYED or stolen from Pig-point, on the night of the 29th of October last, a dark iron gray GELDING, four years old last spring, about thirteen hands three inches high, trots and gallops, and goes very rough on the road, has a hanging mane and switch tail, the end of which is almost white, and one of his eyes has a small blemish in it. Whoever delivers the said horse to me at Pig-point, and if stolen apprehends and secures the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive the above reward, or six dollars for the horse alone.

JERNINGHAM DRURY.

ALL those that have any claims against the estate of Thomas Pindle, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are hereby once more requested to bring them in properly attested, to

MARY PINDLE, executrix,
RICHARD PINDLE, executor.

Cecil county, Maryland, November 7, 1785.

WAS left on my shore, at the head of North East river, on the second day of October last, a B O A T, supposed formerly to have been a ship's yawl; she is 15 feet keel, raised on one plank, decked, and schooner rigged, has 4 or 5 fifty axes on board, some made use of as an anchor; she was left by a man and woman with large bundles, and as they have not returned since it is probable they stole her. The man was a short chunky fellow, with a blue sailor's jacket, between 30 and 40 years of age; the woman appeared much older, and stooped shouldered, very talkative, and by her dialect thought to be an Englishwoman; they had with them a black and white spotted dog. The owner, on proving his property and paying charges, may have her by applying to

BASIL WILLIAMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber has for private sale, two hundred and thirty-seven acres of well improved land, where he now lives, part of that valuable tract of land called White Hall, which is equal to any in Anne-Arundel county, well watered and timbered, situated on the Head of South river, within ten miles of Annapolis, nine of Queen-Anne's and twenty of Baltimore-town, and within four miles of seven mills. The purchase money to be paid in five equal payments, viz the first payment to be made on the possession being given, the second one year after the first, and so on annually till the whole is paid. Possession will be given on giving bond on interest with approved security, by

ROBERT JOHN SMITH.

Prince-George's county, December 1, 1785.

To be SOLD, on Tuesday the third day of January next, or the next fair day, at Nottingham,

A PARCEL of healthy country born slaves, consisting of men, women, and children, late the property of Leonard Brooke, deceased. Six months credit will be given, on giving bond with approved security without interest, if the bond be complied with.

HENRY HILL, jun. executor.

On Tuesday the 20th of December 1785, will be exposed to sale, by vendue, at Queen-Anne, on nine months credit,

ALL the estate of Mr. John Iiams, late of Queen-Anne, deceased, consisting of negroes, live stock, and household furniture.—All persons indebted to the said estate are again requested to make immediate payment, or they must be dealt with as the law directs.

SINGLETON WOOTTON, administrator.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

W. PINKNEY, clk.

To be rented, or leased for three years,

A VALUABLE FARM, on the north side of Severn river, with a genteel house thereon, and all convenient out houses, &c. Possession will be given between this and Christmas. Application to be made to Richard Burland in Baltimore, or William Goldsmith in Annapolis.

TAKEN up the 11th instant, November, at the subscriber's landing, in Calvert county, three miles from Plum-point, a small B O A T, about fourteen feet keel, five feet wide, with a pitch bottom, she appears to be very good, only a little danted on her gunwales. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

SAMUEL OWENS.

Bedlam Neck, St. Mary's county, December 2, 1785. FOREWARN all persons from hunting within my enclosures with either dog or gun.

JOHN SHANKS.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Aaron Spurrier, in Anne-Arundel county, a mearly bay GELDING, about six years old, near fourteen hands high, the off shoulder appears to have been broken or slipped, has a small star on his forehead, and branded on the near shoulder. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY.

FOR the disposal of fifty lots in la Fayette Village, beautifully situated at the Cool Springs in St. Mary's county, allowed by the best judges to be as advantageous a situation for a manufacturing town as any on this continent. Charlotte Hall school is now building within two hundred steps of the place. These lots are to be laid off, and the inhabitants will have the advantage of educating their children, and gentlemen at a distance will have the advantage of boarding their children in this village. The healthfulness of this place, and the virtue of the waters, are too generally known to need a description. The drawing will be performed under the inspection and by the directions of Messieurs Henry Tubman, William and John Cartwright, and Hanson Briscoe, managers, who will see the prizes punctually paid, and the lots conveyed to the fortunate adventurers; prizes not called for in six months will be deemed generously given to Charlotte Hall school. The drawing will commence at the Cool Springs on the tenth day of January 1786, or sooner if full, and the fortunate numbers will be inserted in the Annapolis and Alexandria newspapers.

The scheme is as follows: Fifty lots, to contain sixty feet front and one hundred feet back each, subject to a ground-rent of one penny per foot, and five shillings to be paid on every alienation, with so much woodland as annexed to each number.

1 is an improved lot with 10 acres of wood, value	£. 300
2 unimproved ditto with 5 acres ditto ditto	150
4 ditto ditto ditto 2 1/2	160
8 ditto ditto ditto 1	184
16 ditto ditto ditto 1/2	160
19 ditto ditto ditto 60	95
50 Lots	
450 Prizes at 20s and the first drawn 20s	451
500 Prizes	£. 1500 0 0
2000 Tickets at 15s	£. 1500 0 0

Montgomery county, May 27, 1785.
TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN away from the subscriber, on Wednesday the 15th instant, a negro man named CESAR; he is a stout well made black fellow, aged about 45 years, his lips large and pouting, talks quick and loud when out of temper; his apparel chiefly consisted of striped country cloth when he went away; he was purchased of Allen Quynn, Esq; has had several masters in Anne-Arundel county, where he has commonly gone by the name of Lewin's Cesar: he ran away about 15 months ago, was taken up at Mr. Refin Hammond's quarter on the Head of Severn, where he had been hired a considerable time as a free man, and was brought home about 10 days since; he probably will change his name and pass for a free man again. Whoever apprehends the said negro, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home.

JUST PUBLISHED, And to be sold by the printers hereof, Two SERMONS,

Preached at Philadelphia, before the GENERAL CONVENTION of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in the States of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina.

The first, On the RELATIONS of the CHRISTIAN MINISTRY: October 2d, 1785. By Charles H. Wharton, D. D. Price 9d.

The second, October 7th, 1785, On Occasion of the first Introduction of the LITURGY and PUBLIC SERVICE of the said Church, as altered and recommended to future Use by the Convention.—Price 1s.

By William Smith, D. D. Principal of Washington College, and Rector of Chester Parish, in the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, November 4, 1785.

London-town, October 11, 1785.
THE subscriber being properly prepared for receiving a large quantity of hides and skins to tan and curry, takes this method of informing those who chuse to favour him with their custom, that they may depend on being served with punctuality and care. All hides or skins not taken away within thirteen months after they are delivered, the owners must expect to forfeit one half of the leather for tanning the other.

EDWARD SEFTON.

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

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, November 1, 1785.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the first day of October last, a negro man named JEM, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very slender made, pitted with the small pox, and has very white teeth, he is an artful fellow, and will endeavour to pass for a free man; had on when he went away, a blue half thick short coat, old buff jacket, osenabrig trousers and shirt; he took sundry other cloaths with him, which were a claret coloured cloth coat lined with white, brown corduroy jacket and breeches, white shirts, silk stockings, and black leather shoes, with open worked copper buckles. Whoever will secure the above negro in any gaol so that the subscriber may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN C. MACKUBIN.

THE subscriber have imported, in the Essex and Samuel, captain James Mitchell, from London, a large assortment of GOODS suitable to the season, amongst which are a very great choice of MANCHESTRY and some FASHIONABLE SILKS.

They will dispose of the goods they have on hand, with those now imported, at wholesale, much to the advantage of the purchaser, as a considerable part may be had on a credit of two or three years, upon having the payment secured, and so far as is necessary punctually complied with as will enable them to comply with the payments to their correspondents in London. The goods are all fresh and good in quality. Should the purchaser be desirous of carrying on business in Annapolis, the store now kept by them on the Dock may be had with the goods.

THO. & BENJ. HARWOOD.

October 20, 1785.

LOST or stolen from my pocket, in Marlborough, the 5th instant, a red Morocco Pocket Book, containing an agreement between Mr. James Perry and myself for a tract of land, a bond for conveyance of said land, two final settlement certificates, signed by Mr. John Peirce, commissioner for settling the accounts of the army, and countersigned John White, D. C. dated the first of February 1785, viz.

No. 89,456—1573 1/2 Dollars, on interest from the first of January 1783.

No. 89,457—155 3/8 Dollars, on interest from March 1783.

I have taken proper methods to prevent any persons imposing the certificates on the continental treasurer, and the bonds can be of no service; I therefore will take it a particular favour of any person to return said certificates, besides a reward of eight dollars, paid by

SAMUEL B. BEALL.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land, containing about 1300 acres, which will be disposed of by the whole tract, or laid off in convenient lots, as will best suit those who are inclined to purchase; the land is situated near the Fork of Patuxent, about 16 miles from Annapolis, 18 from Baltimore, and 6 from the Indian Landing; it is well adapted to farming or planting, is well timbered, and has the advantage of more than 100 acres of meadow ground, which can be improved at a small expence, as above 60 acres are cleared and ditched; the soil and improvements will be shewn by the overseer on the place, and the terms may be known, by applying to the subscriber, in Annapolis,

JAMES STEUART.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land, lying in Talley's Neck, Queen Anne's county, containing 1100 acres, divided and rented out at present in three tenements; it will be sold separately, in tenements, or all together; it is good farming land, well wooded and watered, with a fine bottom of a mile and a half extent running through the land, capable of being improved into fine meadow, in a good neighbourhood, convenient to church and mills, and distant from the court-house six, and from Chester-town twelve miles. The whole, or any tenement of the above tract, will be sold for specie, or any specie state certificates taken in payment, upon credit, with bond and good security, until the first day of January 1790. Apply to William Ringgold, of Chester-town, or the subscriber,

JAMES RINGGOLD.

October 30, 1785.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the general assembly to confirm and make valid the will of colonel Barton Lucas, late of Prince-George's county, deceased.

JOSEPH SPRIGG.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next general assembly for restitution of, or compensation for, that part of his confiscated property which remains unsold.

HENRY ADDISON.

Tulip-hill, November 16, 1785.

ALL persons who have any claims against the estate of the late Samuel Galloway, deceased, are desired to bring them in properly proved, and those indebted to it are requested to make immediate payment to

JOHN GALLOWAY, } executors.
JAMES CHESTON, }

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the 16th of January next, at the plantation of the late William Thomas, near Annapolis,

ABOUT twenty negroes, consisting of men, women, and children, among which are valuable plantation and house servants, also the flock of horses, black cattle, sheep, and hogs, with plantation utensils.

At same time will be exposed to sale, two thirds of that beautiful plantation, lying on the Mouth of South river, three miles from Annapolis, of about 800 acres in the whole, nearly half cleared, and of very good quality, producing fine tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, and oats, with some meadow in timothy, and more may be made at a small expence. Six months credit will be given to the purchasers of the land and negroes, on giving bond with approved security.

MARY THOMAS.

P. S. The other third of the abovementioned plantation being dower land, will be sold or rented on the day of sale, as may be then agreed on with the purchaser of the two thirds, and should there be no sale, the whole will be rented and possession given immediately.

M. T.

Baltimore, November 8, 1785.

THE contributors to St. John's, or the Western Shore College, who reside in Baltimore-town, and subscribed to the paper which was committed to the reverend Dr. William West, Daniel Bowly, and Thomas Yates, Esquires, and which has been delivered to the agents, and is now lodged in the treasury of the western shore according to law, are requested to take notice, that Tuesday the 20th of December next, at 11 o'clock A. M. is hereby appointed for the election of one VISITOR and GOVERNOR of the said college, by a class of the said subscribers to the amount of one thousand pounds, in the said town, as they may choose to class themselves at the time and place of election, which is proposed to be held at the court-house, or such other convenient place in the said town as the subscribers may appoint on the said day. A second class will be made from the residue of the subscribers in town, and the subscribers in the county, for the election of a second VISITOR and GOVERNOR, of which notice will be given by some future advertisements.

WILLIAM SMITH, } agents.
RICHARD SPRIGG, }
JOHN STERET, }

'Lands for Private or Public Sale.

WHEREAS, we the subscribers, by authority of the Baltimore company, did, on the first day of July last, advertise for public sale, in the Baltimore and other news papers, several tracts of land, the property of said company, lying very near Baltimore-town; and whereas, a considerable number of very valuable lots of different sizes, well wooded, with fine prospects, and others with excellent quarries of stone, being parts of the tract called Gorfuch, Philipsburgh, Mount Royal, and Orange, are still unsold; we do therefore now offer them to the public at private sale, on very easy terms, which will be made known and the plans shewn by the subscribers, or either of them. All such parts of the above property as may not be disposed of by private sale before the first Monday in March next, will on that day be offered at public sale, at the auction room in Baltimore-town, by

ABRAHAM VANBIBBER,
CLEMENT BROOKE,
JOHN MERRYMAN.

London-town, May 25, 1785.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 28th of March last, a negro lad named WILL PRIMUS, about 20 or 22 years of age, tall and slender, has a long visage, and thick under lip, he is very artful, and a great rogue; he has been seen about the neighbourhood of Annapolis within these three weeks, but it is probable he has by this time gone further, perhaps to Baltimore, as he has some acquaintances there. Whoever will bring him to me, or secure him so that I get him again, shall receive three pounds, if taken out of this county five pounds.

JAMES McCULLOCH.

Annapolis, November 1, 1785.

ALL persons indebted to James Ringgold for dealings in his store are requested to call and settle their accounts, either by payment or bond, by the first day of January next, as the business from that time will be carried on under the firm of James and Peregrine Ringgold; he hopes compliance will be paid to the above request, which will prevent trouble to him and his friends.

MARLBAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1785.

HAMBURG, September 7.

AN intelligent man, who has directed his researches to national industry, observes, that there are in Germany 400 paper mills, which furnish every year for sale 20,000 bales of paper, of ten reams each.

WESTERN PRUSSIA, Aug. 30. On the 5th inst. we had a most terrible storm, accompanied with hail, which laid waste 131 villages and farms. The hay, corn, vegetables and fruits, are almost entirely destroyed. The inhabitants and their cattle would have been exposed to inevitable famine, had not the king offered his paternal aid, by giving orders for corn and storage to be distributed to supply the wants of the people.

HAGUE, Sept. 21. The last accounts from Flanders say, "That the garrison of Aeth, in Hainault, is on its march for Flanders, as is that at Tournay, for Brabant; the troops at Mons have also begun their march. No more soldiers are left in any of these cities, than are absolutely necessary to mount guard at the gates and magazines."

They write from Liege that the states assembled on the 14th, to deliberate on the demands made by the Austrian government, for leave to form 2 camps on the territories of this principality, the one near Hui, the other near Tongres. The directors of the pontoons at Namur are coming down the Meuse. The prince of Saxen Teshen, it is said, will quit Brussels, and go to Bonn to her brother the archduke Maximilian, where she will be out of the way of the bustle of camps, &c. her august husband will take the command of the army.

A large quantity of military ovens are constructing at Herve, and at Mheer, the nearest village in the province to Maestricht, from which it is supposed that the thirty thousand men on their march from Germany, will be encamped near that city; in order to cover the duchies of Luxembourg and Luxembourg.

Letters from Antwerp, dated the 15th of September, say, "Every thing here proclaims the immediate commencement of hostilities. All the imperial general officers are arrived here; as is the governor-general, who has taken the command in chief upon him. His field equipage is ready. Prince Ferdinand of Wurtemberg, lieutenant-general count Murray de Melgon, the prince de Ligne our governor, the duke d'Ursel major-general, &c. are all preparing to take the command of their respective corps. Troops are daily coming in. The hussars of Wurmsier, and the dragoons of Lufancy, are gone to occupy some important posts. This morning the governor-general, accompanied by all the general officers, visited the forts and polders of Eckeren, Donk, Bergerhout and Deurne. The military chest is not yet arrived, but is hourly expected. Some cannonading was heard last night, supposed to have proceeded from the Dutch forts on the Scheld. It is imagined to have been a signal for opening the sluices, to lay the country under water again, as it is already done in the neighbourhood of Sas Van Ghent. It is likewise asserted, that a Dutch squadron of 11 ships is in the Hond, in the vicinity of Sooslingen, and that the Dutch have erected a strong battery, to defend the approach of the polder of Barfend."

On the 13th in the afternoon, arrived another company of pioneers with the necessary implements for opening trenches. All the heavy artillery has been removed from Lourain to Antwerp, and all the carriages in the neighbourhood are taken for 15 days; and notice has been given to the masters of the barges, that the emperor retained them during pleasure, and would satisfy them for any loss that might accrue. Above 4000 bombs, 110 pieces of heavy cannon, and 15 barge loads of bullets, have been conveyed to Mechlin and Antwerp; and orders have been given to all the farmers to thresh out their corn, to supply the necessary quantity of straw.

LONDON, September 6.

The Quebec fleet now going out, is to carry over 1500 soldiers, for the better protection of our frontier places near the American settlements.

Sept. 10. The Russians have launched since Christmas last five men of war of the line, two of which, the Santa Catharina and Piedro Primo, are three deckers of 100 guns each; these two ships have been equipped at Cronstadt, and are now in the Baltic with the fleet, for the purpose of trying and exercising the ship; they each carry 1000 men, of whom not above one third are Russians, the rest being composed of men of different nations, among whom our British tars make no inconsiderable share; the officers on board are likewise a great part composed of foreigners. It is with the truest policy that the empress encourages foreigners to enter her navy; at the same time every due encouragement is given to her own subjects, whom she expresses a great desire to have rendered expert in maritime affairs, which she is convinced can only be done by practice, and mixing with men inured to a sea life, and whose nautical knowledge is extensive.

Sept. 16. Your paragraph writers, says a correspondent, are laughed at in the city, for asserting that our trade is increased from the great influx of specie from abroad into this country, when we have less trade now than we had at the time of making the peace; let him refer to the bill of entries and correct his error. But it is not denied that there is at this present moment more money in England than there ever was at any former period, and that the greater part of that money

belongs to foreigners. Are we the better for it? Not a whit; because no use is made of it. This country has not yet been able to prevail on the possessors of the money to invest it in our funds, and thereby raise the same to what they were when peace was making, nor persuade them to lend it to our traders: it is likely that the money will stay in this country no longer than the fear of the troubles on the continent continue; but when they cease the money will go back again; and in this sense it may be said, it was of disservice to us, as the sending it over has raised the value of sterling money so high, that the correspondents on the continent don't care to order goods from us, because they come to stand them too dear, being by the present course of exchange to pay ten and twelve per cent. in every pound sterling above par; and this may prove fatal to our trade and country, if it should continue much longer, and leave the mercantile part in their present distress for money, as the merchants and factors abroad will be obliged to provide themselves with goods elsewhere at more reasonable prices; and this accounts for the decrease of our trade; and it is hoped that measures will ere long be taken to prevent its entire loss.

Sept. 24. France is most laudably occupied by the cultivation of her manufactures. Since the publication of the late edicts, the comptroller-general, at the immediate instance of the monarch, has visited all the considerable manufactures of Paris, in order to make a report of their condition, and to inquire how they may be best cherished by the state. He first examined the machines of the Messieurs Millner, for carding and spinning of cotton. They are carried to a very high degree of perfection. After having visited the work-houses, and seen the employment of the poor, he went to see the great manufactory lately erected by an association in the Faubourg of St. Dennis, for the spinning of silk, to bring to perfection the manufacture of silk gauzes. This important branch of the French commerce was first introduced by king Henry IV. and it now flourishes to a very great degree. Their silks are equal to the Chinese, for elegance of design; and the defects in their gauzes will now be remedied, for spinners, remarkable for their skill, have been drawn from the several provinces; and in this new manufactory, several have been made equal to any that have been received from abroad. The comptroller general also visited at Clignancourt the manufactory of the sieur Grancher, in polished steel, where he was charmed to find a workman capable of rivaling the most ingenious of the English artists in this beautiful work. The first essays authorized the comptroller to say, that with the encouragement which the king was inclined to give this manufactory, the nation would have no need to resort to their jealous rival. The comptroller presented to his majesty a sword of polished steel, manufactured at Clignancourt; and he also received and wore a sword mounted with gold, made by Dantag, which was pronounced to be a great beauty.

The comptroller then visited the manufactory of Argand, the inventor of the new lamp, which gives such clear light, and without the least smoke. He also visited the manufactory of glass established at St. Claud, under the patronage of the queen, and in all the places he gave the most marked encouragement, and assured them that his majesty was determined to cherish them by every means.

A letter from a gentleman in Dublin, dated September 17, says, "From the representations of interested persons, I expected on my arrival in this city to have found it distracted by party divisions and popular clamours; but, on the contrary, you may depend upon it the utmost tranquillity reigns in this metropolis, the inhabitants of which, however elated with the prospect of enjoying the same privileges with their fellow-subjects in Great Britain, conduct themselves with becoming propriety and moderation."

Extract of a letter from Antwerp, September 16.

"His imperial majesty seems now in earnest with the Dutch; for within these few days we have had several thousand five men enter this city. The greatest part of them have this morning crossed the Scheld with their baggage, with the full intent to make an attack on the Dutch forts in Flanders. This city is now appointed for the head quarters; and yesterday their highnesses the prince and princess of Brussels, with the minister, and their suite, as also general Murray and other general officers, came down here to reside during the present disturbances; so that Antwerp is now very full of people of the first distinction. Their highnesses reside at present at the bishop's palace, which is a very elegant building."

A wedding was celebrated a few days since at Enfield, between a farmer in the 85th year of his age, and the grand daughter of a near neighbour, aged nineteen. The bride was attended by her grand-mother, father, mother, and two sisters; the bridegroom by his children, grand-children and one great-grand son.

Oct. 1. A few days ago, a working man in Gray's-inn-lane, known by the appellation of My Lord (in consequence of a wager that he would be married in a stipulated time) went to the parish work-house, where suiting himself with a mate, he was accordingly married. After receiving his spouse's portion from the parish officers (forty shillings) they and their friends retired to a neighbouring public house, (the master of which had promised the bridegroom a wedding dinner) where they passed the time joyfully the next morning;

when his lordship and his bride retired pretty merry to bed. When they awoke, his lordship presented his bride with money to buy herself a hat, and some other articles of which she stood most in want; but the lady, from some circumstance which has not yet transpired, having taken a dislike to her help-mate, went out, under pretence of furnishing herself, and has not been since heard of. This cruelty of his wife, and the jokes occasioned by it among his acquaintance, had such an effect on her forsaken swain, that to extricate himself out of one noose, he precipitated himself into another, by tucking himself up in his chamber; but was fortunately discovered and cut down before he was dead.

Oct. 6. The most extraordinary case, perhaps, ever seen in this country: A poor labouring man's wife, in the parish of Dalinghoe, near Wickham market, in Suffolk, whose name is Mary Bradcock. In the severe winter of 1783, she was seized with a pain in most of her limbs, which she attributed to cold and the rheumatism; when one day walking across the house, she tripped her foot slightly against a brick, and was surprised to find her leg broken near the ankle. Before she was perfectly recovered from this accident, she became pregnant; and growing weak and infirm, was assisted by her husband in getting out of bed, when her left thigh bone snapped in pieces, without any other force than its own weight falling against his back; she was safely delivered by an experienced gentleman of the faculty; after which her left arm was fractured near the shoulder, by putting it over an assistant's neck to get out of bed. This likewise formed a callus, and grew well. She then found her right thigh bone broken as she lay in bed, very high up, near the hip; as it was also some time after, lower down towards the knee. Her collar bone has likewise separated, without any accident or violence. Her right arm has met with the same misfortune, by only lifting a pint basin off a table. She now lies with the third fracture of her right thigh, which happened last Sunday, from being gently raised in her bed, at or near the part by her knee, before broken and callused. The bones are permitted to grow together in an irregular manner, with the assistance of bathing and bandage only, as an extension of her limbs would endanger breaking them into twenty pieces. So deplorable is this unhappy woman's situation, that they dare not move her to make the bed, for fear of breaking her bones. She is thirty-two years old, of a delicate make, lax fibres, fair complexion, and pale brown hair; has had eight children, and always lived a sober, temperate life, and never took medicines of the mercurial, or any kind; but has generally enjoyed a fair share of health. I here does not appear any evident cause of this singular phenomenon. Before the bones break, she always complains of pain on the spot, several weeks, which keeps increasing till they snap, and then goes off in a few days, and the bones unite in five, six, or seven weeks. She has now a fresh pain seized one arm, that she expects will terminate in a broken bone. This poor woman has had eight fractures within a year and an half, seven of which befel her in the last twelve months; and all without any external cause to attribute them to.

Though the Irish professedly design to rival the English in their commerce, and boast that they shall be able to undersell them at every foreign market, at the same time that they declare themselves independent, they yet maintain that Great-Britain is bound to protect their trade at her own expence. This is certainly very extraordinary doctrine, that a nation should be obliged to protect men who avow their design to break off all connexion with it, and whose aim is, if possible, to draw its whole trade to themselves. In this however they will find themselves mistaken; if they will trade upon their own bottom, they must at their own expence fit out a force sufficient to ensure respect to their flag, wherever it may appear. But their aim seems to be to enjoy all the sweets of independency with all the advantages of protection, forgetting that the protected can never be independent of their protectors. Indeed, such an idea is so wild and extravagant, that it is surprising it could enter into the heads of any people who had the least claim to rationality. But they now find they have gone a step too far, and ashamed to recede; though conscious of their inability to protect themselves, they have established this absurd claim of protection for what they call an independent imperial crown.

Oct. 8. The duke of Richmond still refuses to touch a shilling of his salary, as master-general of the ordnance. He has declared, that it is his intention to let it accumulate for the purpose of building a fort, but should he not remain long enough in office till that is accomplished, it is to be applied towards the payment of the national debt! Such exalted patriotism, in these degenerate days, cannot be sufficiently applauded.

The patriotic duke, it is confidently said, in commiseration of the sufferings of the poor from the high price of coals, has humanely determined to relinquish the emoluments that arise to him from that article—and has given directions to his steward in the country to supply his tenants gratis.

A gentleman who has served for twenty-five years with honour on board the royal navy, and is perfectly conversant in every matter respecting the outfit and maintenance of ships of war, has laid out a plan for the establishment of an Irish navy, wherein he contends, that without any other assistance than the 140,000l. annually of new taxes laid on here last session, he will maintain in complete order, and fit for service, six

frigates of 36 guns, and four sloops of 16 guns. A force more than sufficient to protect the trade of Ireland, whenever it comes to be attacked by the foes of Great-Britain.

Letters from Berlin, dated September 25, say, that his Prussian majesty had ordered 80 additional magazines to be established in his different provinces. By pursuing this wise measure in the beginning of his reign, this great monarch has been enabled to prevent famine in case of bad harvests, and consequently depopulation. By purchasing corn for the magazines, grain in Prussia is kept up at a price that is tolerable to the cultivator, and, by opening them in times of scarcity and monopoly, a medium price is always preserved in the markets. Hence the Prussian states, though famed for very limited fertility, did not suffer by the dreadful famine of 1772, (which in other, the most fruitful countries of Germany, destroyed so many people) but were enabled to assist the wants of their neighbours.

Extrad of a letter from a gentleman at the court of Brussels, to his friend in London, September 30.

"The Dutch thinking it scarcely possible to add to their humiliation, after having acceded in the most shameful manner to all the conditions offered by the emperor, now go so far as to supplicate his indulgence; and pretending to have no money, they propose to him in lieu of the stipulated sum, considerable tracts of land bordering on the province of Limbourg: there is little or no appearance of his accepting the offer, as his expenses for the intended war amount to at least eighteen millions.

"Troops are continually coming in and going out of this place.—Württemberg's regiment, with the grenadiers of Ligne, Vierfeld, and Chairfay, are to remain in Brussels for the winter. Their royal highnesses and the general officers are expected to town on Monday at farthest.

"It seems that the elector of Cologne (the emperor's brother) will not attend to confanguinity, but that he means to sign the confederation of Berlin.—The emperor leaves nothing undone to dissuade the elector of Saxony from it. It is universally thought that the political Joseph aims at a counter-confederacy; and that he has not as yet abandoned the project of exchanging the Austrian Netherlands for Bavaria: It would be very advantageous for him, and it is ardently wished for here; as, by these means, the money would remain in the country. In all probability the French will not second him in that project; but it is certain they will exert themselves to have a king of the Romans chosen out of the house of Austria.—There are at this moment many regiments marching towards the Low Countries, which will soon either receive orders to halt, or, if they continue their route, there must be something very important on the tapis."

Oct. 10. A dispute happened a few days since between an eminent lawyer and a no less eminent physician, on the case of studying their several professions. "I am inclined to think," said the physician, "that your profession must require the greatest abilities of the two, learning, address, eloquence, &c." "Pardon me," answered the other; "you physicians seem to require the most address and eloquence, for you have to please all the old women in the nation, whereas the lawyer has to please twelve only."

It is rather singular, says a correspondent, that his present majesty never took his seat in the house of peers when prince of Wales, and yet it was by his majesty's special directions, that the present heir apparent took his seat as duke of Cornwall; his majesty, as report says, accompanying his request with these remarkable words, "It is there, George, that you will have an opportunity of learning the arts of government, and to practise the duties of a subject."

Oct. 12. An evening paper says, that a new appointment of governor-general of the Bahama Islands, is in agitation in the cabinet, and that not only the establishment of a whale fishery and the agriculture of that part is become a serious object, but that also a fleet is intended to be sent there occasionally, as a check to any hostilities which may be offered to the British flag or commerce.

Oct. 14. Advice from Brussels, dated October 2, mention, that great rejoicings had been made in that city, upon the opening of the Scheld, and the prospect of Antwerp being restored to her ancient commerce and splendour.

That ignorance and presumption, which have been the leading traits of the present imbecile administration, have been most conspicuously displayed, in the act for preventing the exportation of all tools and utensils, used in the iron and steel manufactures of Great-Britain. The avowed object of which, according to the preamble, was to prevent foreigners from working up "such manufactures," and thereby greatly diminishing the exportation of the same from this kingdom; but the idea which our wonderful minister and his learned friend attached to the word foreigners, is such as never took possession of any other imagination, and extends to our fellow-subjects in the Western world, and all other British plantations and settlements whatsoever, who are thereby precluded from a possibility of cultivating their lands, or manufacturing their produce into merchantable commodities; files, hammers, anvils, screw-plates, pins, stocks, punches, and a variety of other prohibited articles, being as indispensably necessary for carrying on every plantation, as food, clothing, or habitable shelter.

This being the season of the year at which the fleets usually sail with annual supplies for Jamaica, &c. the West India merchants are in the greatest dilemma how to act, for to dispatch the ships without necessary utensils, would be dispatching them to no purpose; and the penalty for shipping them, is forfeiture of the goods, and all others with which they may be packed, a fine of 200l. and one year's imprisonment in the common gaol; the fine and imprisonment extending to masters of vessels, and

officers of the customs, who may receive, or permit such utensils to be laden on board of any ship or vessel whatever.

ANNAPOLIS, December 22.

The general assembly of New-Jersey, at their last session, passed an act to authorise the United States in Congress assembled to regulate foreign trade; and an act to raise one hundred and ten men in that state, to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
December 19, 1785.

ON motion, ORDERED, That the memorial of the governors and visitors of Washington college, with the several resolutions moved upon the second reading of the said memorial, with the yeas and nays on the said resolutions, be published in the Maryland gazette and Baltimore journal.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

To the honourable the HOUSE OF DELEGATES of the STATE OF MARYLAND.

WE the subscribers, visitors and governors of Washington college, being informed, that leave hath been obtained from your honourable house, to bring in A bill to suspend the operation of several acts of assembly, so far as they relate to granting public money to the use of the University of Maryland, and to apply the same to the exigencies of government for a limited time, in case of our taxes; and apprehending that a bill of this tenor, if passed into a law, will be an evident violation of the chartered rights of the said college, and of the public faith, pledged to the corporation and members thereof, by sundry laws, declared to be of a perpetual nature, and operating as solemn compacts between the state and individuals, for the most essential interest of the community at large: We do therefore pray, that the said bill be either rejected at the first reading, for the reasons aforesaid, as evidently unjust and unconstitutional; or if the honourable house should judge it proper to proceed farther therein, that they will be pleased to give due notice to the corporation of visitors and governors, and that a day may be appointed and sufficient time given them to be heard at your bar, in the defence and support of their rights and franchises.

WILLIAM PACA,

WILLIAM SMITH,

JOHN PAGE,

President

On behalf of the visitors and governors of Washington college.

MONDAY, December 19, 1785.

The house took into consideration the order of the day, and the following question being propounded to the house, viz. That it is the opinion of this house, that the legislature of this state has a constitutional power over its acts or laws, which concern the whole community, or respect the rights or property of all the citizens of the state, and can repeal, alter, or change, such laws at their will and pleasure, with this exception only, that any property or rights required or vested in virtue, and during the existence of such laws, cannot be taken away, divested, infringed, impaired, or in any manner effected, by such repeal or alteration? The previous question was called for and put, That the said question be now put? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Beatty appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messieurs T. Bond, Somerville, De Butts, Lethbury, Carroll, Grahame, Taney, Fraizer, Jones, Dent, Turner, Bracco, John Dashiell, Adams, Waters, Ramsey, F. Bowie, Chafe, Quynn, Chaille, Mitchell, Joseph Dashiell, Purnell, M'Mechen, Wootton.

NEGATIVE. Messieurs Key, Graves, B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Hall, Stone, Ridgely, Stevenson, Roberts, Edmondson, Goldsborough, Gale, Kirkman, Hooper, Baker, Oglevee, Miller, Digges, John Seney, Sewell, Jackson, Faw, Beatty, Bayly, Norris, Love, J. Bond, Wheeler, Hughlett, Driver, Downes, Stull, Cellars, Funk, Oneale, Beall.

So it was determined in the negative.

The following question being propounded to the house, viz. That it is the opinion of this house, that in all cases where the legislature have made compacts or contracts with a part of its citizens, and have confirmed and established those compacts and contracts by solemn act or grant, incorporating the said citizens into bodies politic, for the advancement of religion or learning, charity or commerce, the legislature being in such cases only one of the contracting parties, cannot, constitutionally or rightfully, abrogate or destroy, alter or change, such acts or grants, at their will and pleasure; but that all questions touching the rights, validity, or forfeiture of such acts, charters, or grants, can only be rightfully and constitutionally decided by the judicial authority? The previous question was called for and put, That the said question be now put? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Chafe appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messieurs T. Bond, Somerville, De Butts, Lethbury, Carroll, Grahame, Taney, Fraizer, Jones, Dent, John Dashiell, Adams, Waters, Ramsey, R. Bowie, F. Bowie, Chafe, Quynn, Chaille, Mitchell, Joseph Dashiell, Purnell, M'Mechen, Wootton.

NEGATIVE. Messieurs Key, Graves, B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Hall, Stone, Ridgely,

Stevenson, Roberts, Edmondson, Goldsborough, Bracco, Gale, Kirkman, Hooper, Baker, Oglevee, Miller, John Seney, Sewell, Jackson, Faw, Beatty, Bayly, Carey, Norris, Love, J. Bond, Wheeler, Hughlett, Driver, Downes, Stull, Cellars, Funk, Oneale, Cramphin.

So it was determined in the negative.

The following question being propounded to the house, viz. That it is the opinion of this house, that if the government originate any public institution, or accept proposals for the establishment thereof, and by the terms of such institution, (as by conferring privileges and immunities, or by grant of public money) induce any of the citizens of the state to give their private property to such institution, the legislature cannot take away the public donation, without a violation of the compact, and a breach of public faith, which ought ever to be held by the legislature most sacred and inviolable? The previous question was called for and put, That the said question be now put? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Edmondson appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messieurs T. Bond, Somerville, De Butts, Lethbury, Carroll, Grahame, Taney, Fraizer, Jones, Dent, Gale, John Dashiell, Adams, R. Bowie, F. Bowie, Chafe, Quynn, Chaille, Mitchell, Joseph Dashiell, Purnell, M'Mechen, Wootton.

NEGATIVE. Messieurs Key, Graves, B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Stone, Ridgely, Stevenson, Roberts, Edmondson, Goldsborough, Bracco, Kirkman, Hooper, Baker, Oglevee, Miller, John Seney, Sewell, Jackson, Faw, Beatty, Bayly, Carey, Norris, Love, J. Bond, Wheeler, Hughlett, Downes, Stull, Cellars, Funk, Oneale, Cramphin.

So it was determined in the negative.

The following question being propounded to the house, viz. That it is the opinion of this house, if funds are provided and appropriated by law to the payment of public creditors, or to any public institution or incorporate society, such funds, so applied, cannot be abolished or taken away, without a manifest violation of the public faith? The previous question was called for and put, That the said question be now put? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Chafe appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messieurs T. Bond, Somerville, De Butts, Lethbury, Carroll, Grahame, Taney, Fraizer, Jones, Dent, Stone, John Dashiell, Adams, R. Bowie, F. Bowie, Chafe, Quynn, Chaille, Mitchell, Joseph Dashiell, Purnell, M'Mechen, Wootton.

NEGATIVE. Messieurs Key, Graves, B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Ridgely, Stevenson, Roberts, Edmondson, Bracco, Gale, Kirkman, Hooper, Baker, Oglevee, Miller, John Seney, Sewell, Jackson, Faw, Beatty, Carey, Norris, Love, J. Bond, Wheeler, Hughlett, Downes, Stull, Cellars, Funk, Oneale, Cramphin.

So it was determined in the negative.

The following question being propounded to the house, viz. That it is the opinion of this house, if funds are provided and appropriated by law for any of the above purposes, that such funds cannot be altered, changed, or diminished, against the consent of the public creditors, bodies politic, or other contracting parties, without a breach of public faith, unless a power be expressly reserved to the legislature in the act, grant, or charter, to alter or change such funds? The previous question was called for and put, That the said question be now put? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Beatty appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messieurs T. Bond, Somerville, De Butts, Lethbury, Carroll, Grahame, Taney, Fraizer, Jones, Dent, Gale, John Dashiell, Adams, R. Bowie, F. Bowie, Chafe, Quynn, Chaille, Mitchell, Joseph Dashiell, Purnell, M'Mechen, Wootton.

NEGATIVE. Messieurs Key, Graves, B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Stone, Ridgely, Stevenson, Roberts, Edmondson, Goldsborough, Bracco, Kirkman, Hooper, Baker, Oglevee, Miller, John Seney, Sewell, Jackson, Faw, Beatty, Carey, Norris, Love, J. Bond, Wheeler, Hughlett, Downes, Stull, Cellars, Funk, Oneale, Cramphin.

So it was determined in the negative.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
December 20, 1785.

ORDERED, That the leave to bring in a bill to suspend the operation of several acts of assembly, as far as they relate to the granting and appropriating public money to the use of the University of Maryland, and to apply the same to the exigencies of government for a limited time, in case of our taxes, with the yeas and nays, and the bill, with the yeas and nays, be published in the Maryland gazette and Baltimore journal.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

SATURDAY, December 11, 1785.

The following question being propounded to the house, viz. That leave be given to bring in a bill to suspend the operation of several acts of assembly, as far as they relate to granting and appropriating public money to the use of the University of Maryland, and to apply the same to the exigencies of government for a limited time, in case of our taxes? The previous question was called for and put, That the said question be now put? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Ridgely appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messieurs T. Bond, Somerville, De Butts, Lethbury, Carroll, Grahame, Taney, Fraizer, Jones, Dent, Stone, John Dashiell, Adams, R. Bowie, F. Bowie, Chafe, Quynn, Chaille, Mitchell, Joseph Dashiell, Purnell, M'Mechen, Wootton.

NEGATIVE. Messieurs Key, Graves, B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Stone, Ridgely, Stevenson, Roberts, Edmondson, Goldsborough, Bracco, Gale, Kirkman, Hooper, Baker, Oglevee, Miller, John Seney, Sewell, Jackson, Faw, Beatty, Carey, Norris, Love, J. Bond, Wheeler, Hughlett, Downes, Stull, Cellars, Funk, Oneale, Cramphin.

So it was determined in the negative.

The main question being called for and put, That the said question be now put? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Edmondson appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messieurs T. Bond, Somerville, De Butts, Lethbury, Carroll, Grahame, Taney, Fraizer, Jones, Dent, Stone, John Dashiell, Adams, R. Bowie, F. Bowie, Chafe, Quynn, Chaille, Mitchell, Joseph Dashiell, Purnell, M'Mechen, Wootton.

NEGATIVE. Messieurs Key, Graves, B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Stone, Ridgely, Stevenson, Roberts, Edmondson, Goldsborough, Bracco, Gale, Kirkman, Hooper, Baker, Oglevee, Miller, John Seney, Sewell, Jackson, Faw, Beatty, Carey, Norris, Love, J. Bond, Wheeler, Hughlett, Downes, Stull, Cellars, Funk, Oneale, Cramphin.

So it was determined in the negative.

The following question being propounded to the house, viz. That it is the opinion of this house, if funds are provided and appropriated by law for any of the above purposes, that such funds cannot be altered, changed, or diminished, against the consent of the public creditors, bodies politic, or other contracting parties, without a breach of public faith, unless a power be expressly reserved to the legislature in the act, grant, or charter, to alter or change such funds? The previous question was called for and put, That the said question be now put? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Beatty appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messieurs T. Bond, Somerville, De Butts, Lethbury, Carroll, Grahame, Taney, Fraizer, Jones, Dent, Stone, John Dashiell, Adams, R. Bowie, F. Bowie, Chafe, Quynn, Chaille, Mitchell, Joseph Dashiell, Purnell, M'Mechen, Wootton.

NEGATIVE. Messieurs Key, Graves, B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Stone, Ridgely, Stevenson, Roberts, Edmondson, Goldsborough, Bracco, Gale, Kirkman, Hooper, Baker, Oglevee, Miller, John Seney, Sewell, Jackson, Faw, Beatty, Carey, Norris, Love, J. Bond, Wheeler, Hughlett, Downes, Stull, Cellars, Funk, Oneale, Cramphin.

So it was determined in the negative.

The following question being propounded to the house, viz. That it is the opinion of this house, if funds are provided and appropriated by law for any of the above purposes, that such funds cannot be altered, changed, or diminished, against the consent of the public creditors, bodies politic, or other contracting parties, without a breach of public faith, unless a power be expressly reserved to the legislature in the act, grant, or charter, to alter or change such funds? The previous question was called for and put, That the said question be now put? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Beatty appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messieurs T. Bond, Somerville, De Butts, Lethbury, Carroll, Grahame, Taney, Fraizer, Jones, Dent, Stone, John Dashiell, Adams, R. Bowie, F. Bowie, Chafe, Quynn, Chaille, Mitchell, Joseph Dashiell, Purnell, M'Mechen, Wootton.

NEGATIVE. Messieurs Key, Graves, B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Stone, Ridgely, Stevenson, Roberts, Edmondson, Goldsborough, Bracco, Gale, Kirkman, Hooper, Baker, Oglevee, Miller, John Seney, Sewell, Jackson, Faw, Beatty, Carey, Norris, Love, J. Bond, Wheeler, Hughlett, Downes, Stull, Cellars, Funk, Oneale, Cramphin.

So it was determined in the negative.

The following question being propounded to the house, viz. That leave be given to bring in a bill to suspend the operation of several acts of assembly, as far as they relate to granting and appropriating public money to the use of the University of Maryland, and to apply the same to the exigencies of government for a limited time, in case of our taxes? The previous question was called for and put, That the said question be now put? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Ridgely appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messieurs Maxwell, B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Ridgely, Ridgely of Wm. Roberts, Goldborough, Waggaman, Kirkman, Ennalls, Baker, Oglevee, Miller, Ramsey, W. Bowie, John Seney, Jackson, Faw, Beatty, Carey, Norris, Love, Wheeler, Hughlett, Downes, Secret, Stull, Cellars, Funk, Oneale, Beall, Cramphin.

NEGATIVE. Messieurs T. Bond, Somerville, De Butts, Lethbury, Graves, Carroll, Grahame, Taney, Gantt, Fraizer, Jones, Dent, Turner, Stone, Bracco, Gale, John Dashiell, Adams, Waters, R. Bowie, F. Bowie, Chafe, Quinn, Sewell, Chaille, Mitchell, Joseph Dashiell, Purnell, M'Mechen.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The main question was then put. The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Waggaman appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messieurs Maxwell, B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Ridgely, Ridgely of Wm. Roberts, Goldborough, Waggaman, Kirkman, Ennalls, Baker, Oglevee, Miller, Ramsey, W. Bowie, John Seney, Jackson, Faw, Beatty, Carey, Norris, Love, Wheeler, Hughlett, Downes, Secret, Stull, Cellars, Funk, Oneale, Beall, Cramphin.

NEGATIVE. Messieurs T. Bond, Somerville, De Butts, Lethbury, Graves, Carroll, Grahame, Taney, Gantt, Fraizer, Jones, Dent, Turner, Stone, Bracco, Gale, John Dashiell, Adams, Waters, R. Bowie, F. Bowie, Chafe, Quinn, Sewell, Chaille, Mitchell, Joseph Dashiell, Purnell, M'Mechen.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

TUESDAY, December 20, 1785.

On the second reading the bill to suspend the operation of several acts of assembly, as far as they relate to the granting and appropriating public money to the use of the University of Maryland, and to apply the same to the exigencies of government for a limited time, in case of our taxes, the question was put, That such part of the said bill as repeals the seventeenth section of the act for the establishment and regulation of a night watch, and the erection of lamps in Baltimore-town in Baltimore county, which appropriated the surplus (if any) of the monies collected from Baltimore-town for ordinary and retailers licences, to discharge the expences of the said act, be struck out of the said bill? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Ridgely appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messieurs Key, T. Bond, Somerville, De Butts, Lethbury, Graves, Hall, Carroll, Grahame, Taney, Fraizer, Jones, Turner, Stone, Goldborough, Bracco, Gale, John Dashiell, Adams, Waters, Kirkman, Hooper, Oglevee, Ramsey, Digges, R. Bowie, F. Bowie, Chafe, Quinn, Sewell, Chaille, Joseph Dashiell, Purnell, Faw, Bayly, Carey, Norris, Wheeler, Driver, M'Mechen, Beall, Cramphin.

NEGATIVE. Messieurs B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Dent, Ridgely, Stevenson, Roberts, Edmondson, Baker, Miller, John Seney, Joshua Seney, Jackson, Mitchell, Beatty, Love, J. Bond, Hughlett, Downes, Stull, Cellars, Funk, Oneale, Wootton.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The bill being read throughout, the question was put, That the said bill do pass? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Faw appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messieurs B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Ridgely, Stevenson, Roberts, Kirkman, Hooper, Baker, Oglevee, Miller, Ramsey, John Seney, Jackson, Faw, Beatty, Norris, Love, J. Bond, Wheeler, Hughlett, Downes, Stull, Cellars, Funk.

NEGATIVE. Messieurs Key, T. Bond, Somerville, De Butts, Lethbury, Graves, Hall, Carroll, Grahame, Taney, Fraizer, Jones, Dent, Turner, Stone, Edmondson, Goldborough, Bracco, Gale, John Dashiell, Adams, Waters, Digges, R. Bowie, F. Bowie, Quinn, Joshua Seney, Sewell, Chaille, Mitchell, Joseph Dashiell, Purnell, Bayly, Carey, Driver, M'Mechen, Oneale, Wootton, Beall, Cramphin.

So it was determined in the negative.

A bill, entitled, *An ACT to suspend the operation of several acts of assembly, as far as they relate to granting and appropriating public money to the use of the University of Maryland, and to apply the same to the exigencies of government, for a limited time, in case of our taxes.*

WHEREAS, by the act to provide a permanent fund for the further encouragement and establishment of Washington college, this state granted a donation of the sum of twelve hundred and fifty pounds current money; and by an act for founding a college on the western shore of this state, and constituting the same, together with Washington college on the eastern shore, into one university, by the name of The University of Maryland, likewise granted a donation of the sum of seventeen hundred and fifty pounds like money; and as a certain and permanent fund to procure the said sum of money annually, they granted the monies arising on marriage licences, fines and forfeitures, ordinary licences, hawkers and pedlars licences, and licences on persons selling spiritous liquors, as in and by the said two acts of assembly are expressed: And, whereas the heavy debts in which this state are involved make it necessary the appropriations of the monies arising on the said funds to the purposes in the above recited

acts mentioned, be suspended for a limited time, and that they be applied to the payment of the debts due from this state in aid of the taxation thereof.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the appropriations of the monies arising on the funds to procure the annual payment of the donations granted by the above recited acts of assembly, to the uses and purposes in the said acts mentioned, shall be and are hereby suspended for three years, and that the monies arising on the funds aforesaid shall be collected and paid to the treasurer of the respective shores, as by the said recited acts are directed, and appropriated as is herein after mentioned.

And be it enacted, That the monies which shall be received by the treasurer of the eastern shore, in virtue of the said recited acts, shall be by him paid to the treasurer of the western shore, as other public money, which, with the monies that shall be received by the treasurer of the western shore in virtue of the said recited acts, be and are hereby appropriated to the same purposes to which the supplies granted every year are appropriated and applied.

And be it enacted, That an additional supplement to the act, entitled, *An act for founding a college on the western shore of this state, and constituting the same, together with Washington college on the eastern shore, into one university, by the name of The University of Maryland,* passed this present session, be and is hereby repealed, and made null and void.

"On Friday the 16th instant, after a short illness, departed this life, at his house in Port-Tobacco, WALTER HANSON JENIFER, doctor of physic, a gentleman eminent for his professional abilities, and distinguished for all those virtues which render men useful to society, a dutiful son, an affectionate husband, an indulgent master, and a most benevolent neighbour. His heart always sympathized with the distressed, and his hand was ever ready to assist the needy.

"As a physician, always ready, with the most tender care, to alleviate or remove the ills of nature; as a man, ever glad to have an opportunity of rendering friendly offices and contributing to the happiness of his fellow creatures; as a magistrate, attentive, just, and independent—A steady friend to America, and the principles of our republic; in support of which, in the whole course of the late war, he was active, zealous, and uniform.—Religiously to the will of God, and shewing a confident hope of eternal felicity, he was taken from this world in the 34th year of his age, and left an affectionate and virtuous wife and many relations to lament his loss."

December 22, 1785.

THE subscribers to St. John's or the Western Shore College, in the counties following, are hereby notified to meet at the times and places following for the election of visitors and governors of the said college, in proportion to their subscriptions and according to law, viz.

In St. Mary's county, at Leonard-town, on Wednesday the 15th of February next; in Charles county, at Port-Tobacco, on Friday the 17th of February; the remaining or 2d class of subscribers in Prince George's and Calvert counties, at Upper Marlborough, on Wednesday the 22d of February; the remaining or 2d class of subscribers of Baltimore county and those of Harford county, at Baltimore court house, on Friday the 24th of February; and the fourth class of Anne-Arundel county, at the Stadt-house in Annapolis, on Tuesday the 28th of February; all which meetings at the respective places to be at 11 o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM SMITH, } agents.
RICHARD SPRIGG, }

PRINCE-FREDERICK-TOWN LOTTERY.

A S C H E M E
FOR disposing of a valuable house and lot, together with a quantity of goods applicable to the season, the property of Mr. Thomas Grahame, as follows, to wit:

Prizes.	Dollars.	Current money.
1	1040	390
1	100	37 10
1	80	30
1	60	22 10
1	50	18 15
1	40	15
2	30	12 10
3	20	12 10
4	16	24
6	12	27
10	10	37 10
20	8	60
30	6	67 10
50	4	75
125	3	320 12 6

416 Prizes, }
624 Blanks, }

1040

From the above scheme there are only one and a half blanks to a prize, which must appear flattering to any person inclinable to become an adventurer; the goods will be proportioned in lots to the value of the different prizes, a list of which may be shewn previous to the day of drawing. Captain Freeland, Mr. Gray, Mr. Stone, and captain Williamson, are appointed managers, of whom tickets may be had at three dollars each, and if paid on or before the time of drawing twenty shillings will be received. The drawing to commence as soon as the tickets are disposed of and in the presence of the managers. Tickets may also be had of Mr. Price and Mr. Fairbourne in Annapolis, and at the printing-office.

STOLEN from a farm belonging to colonel Ed. Sward Lloyd, on Wye river, Talbot county, the 30th of November last, a bright bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, branded on the near buttock E L, trots and gallops, and very lively, about seven years old. Twenty pounds will be paid on conviction of the thief, and a reward of three pounds will be given for taking up and securing the mare so that the owner may get her again, by

RICHARD GRASON.

THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Crawford, of Prince-George's county, near Bladensburg, taken up as a stray, a small dark bay GELDING, about twelve hands high, has a star in the forehead and snip on the nose, 10 or 12 years old, branded on the near side, but with what not visible. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

December 5, 1785.

To be sold, at the Hommony Pot plantation, in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig-point, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the seventeenth of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

UPWARDS of twenty slaves, consisting of men, women, and children. Three years credit will be given on bond with good security, interest to be paid annually, and on failure of paying the interest three months after it becomes due, if demanded, the bond will be put in suit to recover principal and interest. At the same time will be sold, the stock and working utensils. No bond to be taken for less than twenty pounds, and a reasonable discount will be allowed for ready money.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

To be sold to the highest bidder, on the premises, for cash, on the third day of January,

ALL the negroes, live stock, household furniture, and plantation utensils, the property of Jacob Lusby, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. The purchasers of the negroes to have twelve months credit, on giving bond with approved security, every thing else to be ready money.

ELIZ. LUSBY, administratrix.

December 7, 1785.

To be sold on the premises, on Tuesday the 20th instant, to the highest bidder, at public vendue,

ABOUT 395 acres of land, part of that well known tract called White-Hall, lying on the Head of South river, about 10 miles from Annapolis and 20 from Baltimore; the improvements are, a good tobacco house, three negro quarters, corn house, and an apple orchard; the soil is remarked for making fine tobacco, and produces excellent crops of Indian corn and small grain of every kind, a sufficiency of wood, and some very good meadow ground. Possession will be given on the first of January next, and five years credit for the money, on the purchaser giving bond upon interest with approved security; the interest to be paid as it becomes due, otherwise the indulgence of credit to be forfeited. Any person who may choose to view the land before the day of sale, will be shewn it by applying to Mr. Rober Smith.

JOHN PLUMMER.

ALL those that have any claims against the estate of Thomas Pindle, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are hereby once more requested to bring them in properly attested, to MARY PINDLE, executrix, RICHARD PINDLE, executor.

Prince-George's county, December 1, 1785.

To be SOLD, on Tuesday the third day of January next, or the next fair day, at Nottingham,

PARCEL of healthy country born slaves, consisting of men, women, and children, late the property of Leonard Brooke, deceased. Six months credit will be given, on giving bond with approved security without interest, if the bond be complied with.

HENRY HILL, jun. executor.

To be rented, or leased for three years, **A VALUABLE FARM**, on the north side of Severn river, with a genteel house thereon, and all convenient out houses, &c. Possession will be given between this and Christmas. Application to be made to Richard Burland in Baltimore, or William Goldsmith in Annapolis.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Aaron Spurrie, in Anne Arundel county, a mealy bay GELDING, about six years old, near fourteen hands high, the off shoulder appears to have been broken or slipped, has a small star on his forehead, and branded on the near shoulder Q. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

October 25, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Talbot county intend to petition the next general assembly to appoint commissioners for laying out a town at the court house in said county.

TAKEN up by Henry Weedon, about the 20th of September 1785, near the lower end of Kent Island, a Moses built BOAT, about fourteen feet keel and six and a half feet beam, appears to be an old boat lately repaired, painted yellow. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Thomas Cromwell, near Patapco ferry, in Anne-Arundel county, a bay GELDING, about thirteen hands and a half high, shod all fours, paces and canters, about thirteen years old, has a switch tail no perceivable brand, and both hind feet white. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

A L M A N A C K S,

For the year 1786, may be had at the Printing-Office.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY;

FOR the disposal of fifty lots in la Fayette Village, beautifully situated at the Cool Springs in St. Mary's county, allowed by the best judges to be as advantageous a situation for a manufacturing town as any on this continent. Charlotte Hall school is now building within two hundred steps of the place. These lots are to be laid off, and the inhabitants will have the advantage of educating their children, and gentlemen, at a distance will have the advantage of boarding their children in this village. The healthfulness of this place, and the virtue of the waters, are too generally known to need a description. The drawing will be performed under the inspection and by the directions of Messieurs Henry Tubman, William and John Cartwright, and Hanson Briscoe, managers, who will see the prizes punctually paid, and the lots conveyed to the fortunate adventurers; prizes not called for in six months will be deemed generously given to Charlotte Hall school. The drawing will commence at the Cool Springs on the tenth day of January 1786, or sooner if full, and the fortunate numbers will be inserted in the Annapolis and Alexandria newspapers.

The scheme is as follows: Fifty lots, to contain sixty feet front and one hundred feet back each, subject to a ground-rent of one penny per foot, and five shillings to be paid on every alienation, with so much woodland as annexed to each number.

1 is an improved lot with 10 acres of wood, value	300
2 unimproved ditto with 5 acres ditto ditto	150
4 ditto ditto ditto 2 1/2	160
8 ditto ditto ditto 1	184
16 ditto ditto ditto 1/2	160
19 ditto ditto ditto 60 feet by 100	95

50 Lots	
450 Prizes at 20s and the first drawn 20s	451
500 Prizes	1500 0 0
2000 Tickets at 15s	1500 0 0

Montgomery county, May 27, 1785.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Wednesday the 15th instant, a negro man named CESAR; he is a stout well made black fellow, aged about 45 years, his lips large and pouting, talks quick and loud when out of temper; his apparel chiefly consisted of striped country cloth when he went away; he was purchased of Allen Quynn, Esq; has had several masters in Anne-Arundel county, where he has commonly gone by the name of Lewin's Cesar: he ran away about 15 months ago, was taken up at Mr. Resin Hammond's quarter on the Head of Severn, where he had been hired a considerable time as a free man, and was brought home about 10 days since; he probably will change his name and pass for a free man again. Whoever apprehends the said negro, and secures him so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home.

J. CRABB.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold by the printers hereof,

Two SERMONS.

Preached at Philadelphia, before the GENERAL CONVENTION of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, in the states of New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and South-Carolina.

The first, ON the RELATIONS of the CHRISTIAN MINISTRY: October 2d, 1785. By Charles H. Wharton, D. D.

The second, October 7th, 1785, On Occasion of the first Introduction of the LITURGY and PUBLIC SERVICE of the said Church, as altered and recommended to future Use by the Convention.—Price 1s.

By William Smith, D. D. Principal of Washington College, and Rector of Cheller Parish, in the State of Maryland. Annapolis, November 4, 1785.

London-town, October 11, 1785.

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

EDWARD SEFTON.

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

Worcester county, November 8, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons concerned, that a petition will be preferred to the general assembly by the creditors of Jonathan Riggan, late of the county aforesaid, deceased, praying an act to pass to make sale of the real estate of the said Jonathan, for the payment of his debts.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the 16th of January next, at the plantation of the late William Thomas near Annapolis,

ABOUT twenty negroes, consisting of men, women, and children, among which are valuable plantation and house servants, also the stock of horses, black cattle, sheep, and hogs, with plantation utensils.

At same time will be exposed to sale, two thirds of that beautiful plantation, lying on the Mouth of South river, three miles from Annapolis, of about 800 acres in the whole, nearly half cleared, and of very good quality, producing fine tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, and oats, with some meadow in timothy, and more may be made at a small expence. Six months credit will be given to the purchasers of the land and negroes, on giving bond with approved security.

MARY THOMAS.

P. S. The other third of the abovementioned plantation being dower land, will be sold or rented on the day of sale, as may be then agreed on with the purchaser of the two thirds, and should there be no sale, the whole will be rented and possession given immediately.

M. T.

Baltimore, November 8, 1785.

THE contributors to St. John's, or the Western Shore College, who reside in Baltimore town, and subscribed to the paper which was committed to the reverend Dr. William West, Daniel Bowly, and Thomas Yates, Esquires, and which has been delivered to the agents, and is now lodged in the treasury of the western shore according to law, are requested to take notice, that Tuesday the 20th of December next, at 11 o'clock A. M. is hereby appointed for the election of one VISITOR and GOVERNOR of the said college, by a class of the said subscribers to the amount of one thousand pounds, in the said town, as they may choose to class themselves at the time and place of election, which is proposed to be held at the court-house, or such other convenient place in the said town as the subscribers may appoint on the said day. A second class will be made from the residue of the subscribers in town, and the subscribers in the county, for the election of a second VISITOR and GOVERNOR, of which notice will be given by some future advertisements.

WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD SPRIGG, } agents. JOHN STERES,

Lands for Private or Public Sale.

WHEREAS, we the subscribers, by authority of the Baltimore company, did, on the first day of July last, advertise for public sale, in the Baltimore and other news papers, several tracts of land, the property of said company, lying very near Baltimore town; and whereas, a considerable number of very valuable lots of different sizes, well wooded, with fine prospects, and other with excellent quarries of stone, being parts of the tracts called Gorfuch, Philipsburgh, Mount Royal, and Orange, are still unsold; we do therefore now offer them to the public at private sale, on very easy terms, which will be made known and the plats shewn by the subscribers, or either of them. All such parts of the above property as may not be disposed of by private sale before the first Monday in March next, will on that day be offered at public sale, at the auction room in Baltimore-town, by

ABRAHAM VANBIBBER, CLEMENT BROOKE, JOHN MERRYMAN.

w 8

London-town, May 25, 1785.

RAN away from the subscriber, the 28th of March last, a negro lad named WILL PRIMUS, about 20 or 22 years of age, tall and slender, has a long visage, and thick under lip, he is very artful, and a great rogue; he has been seen about the neighbourhood of Annapolis within these three weeks, but it is probable he has by this time gone farther, perhaps to Baltimore, as he has some acquaintances there. Whoever will bring him to me, or secure him so that I get him again, shall receive three pounds, if taken out of this county five pounds.

JAMES McCULLOCH.

Annapolis, November 1, 1785.

ALL persons indebted to James Ringgold for dealings in his store are requested to call and settle their accounts, either by payment or bond, by the first day of January next, as the business from that time will be carried on under the firm of James and Peregrine Ringgold; he hopes compliance will be paid to the above request, which will prevent trouble to him and his friends.

October 20, 1785.

LOST or stolen from my pocket, in Marlboro-rough, the 5th instant, a red Morocco Pocket Book, containing an agreement between Mr. James Perry and myself for a tract of land, a bond for conveyance of said land, two final settlement certificates, signed by Mr. John Peirce, commissioner for settling the accounts of the army, and countersigned John White, D. C. dated the first of February 1785, viz.

No. 89,456—1573 1/2 Dollars, on interest from the first of January 1783.

No. 89,457—155 1/2 Dollars, on interest from March 1783.

I have taken proper methods to prevent any persons imposing the certificates on the continental treasurer, and the bonds can be of no service; I therefore will take it a particular favour of any person to return said certificates, besides a reward of eight dollars, paid by

SAMUEL B. BEALL.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land, containing about 1300 acres, which will be disposed of by the whole tract, or laid off in convenient lots, as will best suit those who are inclined to purchase; the land is situated near the Fork of Patuxent, about 16 miles from Annapolis, 18 from Baltimore, and 6 from the Indian Landing; it is well adapted to farming or planting, is well timbered, and has the advantage of more than 100 acres of meadow ground, which can be improved at a small expence, as above 60 acres are cleared and ditched; the soil and improvements will be shewn by the overseer on the place, and the terms may be known, by applying to the subscriber, in Annapolis,

JAMES STEUART.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land, lying in Tulley's Neck, Queen-Anne's county, containing 1100 acres, divided and rented out at present in three tenements; it will be sold separately, in tenements, or all together; it is good farming land, well wooded and watered, with a fine bottom of a mile and a half extent running through the land, capable of being improved into fine meadow, in a good neighbourhood, convenient to church and mills, and distant from the court-house six, and from Chester-town twelve miles. The whole, or any tenement of the above tract, will be sold for specie, or any specie state certificates taken in payment, upon credit, with bond and good security, until the first day of January 1790. Apply to William Ringgold, of Chester-town, or the subscriber,

JAMES RINGGOLD.

October 30, 1785.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the general assembly to confirm and make valid the will of colonel Barton Lucas, late of Prince-George's county, deceased.

JOSEPH SPRIGG.

TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, November 8, 1785.

STOLEN out of the house of the subscriber, on Wednesday night the second instant, three GREAT COATS, one a superfine blue broad cloth, quite new, with very elegant yellow buttons, the peckets on the out side pretty high under the arms; the other two were drab coloured coats, one had a crimson velvet cape, the buttons were covered with the same as the coat; the other had a cape the same as the coat, with mohair buttons. Four dollars reward will be given for either of the coats, and upon conviction of the thief the above reward, paid by

GEORGE MANN.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS, November 14, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will sit at the assembly room, in the Stadt-house, every day during this session, from the hours of 9 in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive and allow all just claims that may be exhibited against the public.

By order,

A. GOLDER, clk.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order,

W. PINKNEY, clk.

November 17, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of George-town, on Patowmack river, intend to present a petition to the general assembly now sitting, praying for an incorporation of the said town.

MARTLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1785.

LONDON, October 16.

THE Dutch sluices, like Mons. Canton's prescription to lord Ogilvie, were only opened by way of prevention: the act of flooding the adjacent country is not to be considered as a declaration of hostilities, but a manoeuvre to avoid them.

Oct. 16. A letter from Antwerp says, that they have had great rejoicings in that city, on account of the articles of peace being agreed between the emperor and the Dutch, they being now in hopes of being freed from the many soldiers which they are now loaded with; and the letter says, that many people are dissatisfied at the Scheldt not being opened; had that been obtained, it would have brought a great deal of trade to that port; it also says, that some capital families who came to be settled there expecting that to be made a free port, finding the emperor will not do it, are preparing to depart from thence for England.

Paul Jones, instead of going on the voyage to Kamchatka, is to be employed with three or four frigates under him against the pirates from the coast of Barbary.

Oct. 13. There is every assurance from the court of France that the commercial treaty between the two countries, which every Englishman looks so fondly after, shall be settled with as much liberality and speed as the subject will either require or admit.

The question of the Irish propositions is happily become a question of mode merely; every Irish gentleman of intelligence and fair intention agreeing in the necessity of some conclusive commercial arrangement between the two nations.

According to letters from Lisbon, of the 29th ult. one of the Portuguese vessels cruising off the mouth of the Mediterranean, to protect the trade of that nation to the coast of Africa, had taken a large Algerine corsair, mounting 24 guns, including pateraroes. The Moors held a very obstinate engagement of near five hours, when their captain was killed, and she immediately struck. The Portuguese carried her into Sagre Bay. Her most faithful majesty, in consideration of the services rendered by this capture, and to encourage similar ardour in others, had immediately given orders for the captain, officers, and crew of her frigate to be rewarded.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) October 2.

We have been favoured with extracts of a most intelligent letter from London, but too late for this publication: so that we can at present only insert the concluding paragraph: "Great interest is making for the government of your island, in favour of a Scots peer (lord Dunmore); but the merit of your lieutenant-governor, with his right of succession, and the wishes of your people, plead most forcibly in his favour; and it is hoped, by the well wishers to your island, that he may succeed."

Oct. 12. A white woman, who is mistress of a genteel competency, was detected last Monday morning at the dawn of day, under a gentleman's chamber window, at the east end of the town, in burying a charm, commonly called *Obrah*: This incantation had a negro woman in company with her who dug a hole in the earth near the threshold of the gentleman's door; into which her mistress, with great solemnity threw a clean scraped beef bone, a hot brick covered with burning coals, and a parcel of earth taken from the church-yard; after this was done she actually took up her cloaths and mistletoe the materials with that which shall be named, at the same time uttering some strange, unintelligible incantation to make the charm still stronger, and then closed the hole. This curious ceremony was observed by the gentleman, who was destined to be the victim of the charm, from his chamber window. What pity that such ignorance and abhorred superstition should extend their baneful influence over the minds of the fairest of the creation! Should this insatiable woman be ever again detected in a similar situation, she may be assured that her name will be given to the public without reserve, that she may experience the contempt and detestation such practices deserve.

FALMOUTH, (N. E.) November 25.

It has been said of late, says a correspondent, by a number of persons in these three eastern counties, that should we obtain a separation from Massachusetts, and (as they supposed) would be the case) the refugees suffered to return, they were determined to remove immediately from among us—they would not live in the same town, county or state with them. Where will this truly christian spirit, says he, now carry those forgiving persons? In all probability every act of this state, preventing their returns, is now repealed: by the last accounts from Boston, an act for this purpose had passed the house, and it was expected would meet with but little opposition in the senate. The above mentioned persons, continues he, must therefore, to be consistent with themselves, either flee this state, and perhaps the United States; or, what would be quite as well, offer that no longer as an objection, which is in fact a prime argument in favour of a disconnection. To deprive a province subject to Britain—a province which that nation is determined shall rival us in our commerce and fishing business, of several thousand of its inhabitants, and at the same time add as many thousands to our own number, is an object of no small consequence, particularly in a new country like this; and concludes our correspondent, this I am positive could

be effected, should the Massachusetts postpone the measure till we are in a capacity to adopt it.

CARLISLE, December 7.

Last Saturday marched in here from West Point, a company of seventy two men, commanded by major Willis. They are part of the quota of the state of Connecticut, and are destined to do duty on the western frontiers.

NEW-YORK, December 10.

The Halifax packet, with a mail for England, will sail the moment the wind permits her to leave moorings from the East river.

The effects of sea-water on cast iron, from the French of Abbe Nollet.

"In the month of July, 1756, there were fired in the road of la Hogue, within musket shot of fort Liller, four iron guns, one of which was a 26 pounder, part of the wreck of M. de Tourville's squadron, to which that general set fire on the 29th of July 1693; and which consequently, had lain in the water 64 years. M. Morand, jun. had the curiosity to examine them, and sent the following account to the royal academy of sciences at Paris:

"The guns were covered both without and within, with a crust of mud mixed with sand, &c. This crust being taken off the cannon were found to be as soft as tin; but after being exposed to the air for 24 hours, they resumed their former degree of hardness; and bore the largest charges three times successively without being suffered to cool, though besides the balls, they were loaded with a number of flints on purpose to try them.

"Becher, and some other authors, have given some interesting hints on the properties of marine salt; which may serve to explain this phenomenon; but as this is only a single fact, M. Morand doth not pretend to account for it, contenting himself with relating the circumstances of it."

PHILADELPHIA, December 14.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"An ecclesiastic near St. Germain's having dressed himself in women's cloaths to go to a wedding, a complaint was lodged against him before the official, who condemned him to a year's confinement in the seminary; from this sentence he appealed to the parliament, who have confirmed it, and declared his preferment vacated. In 1730 a canon of the church of Notre-dame metamorphosed himself in like manner to go to the opera, but was fortunate enough to be looked upon as a madman, and by that means saved his canonry.

"A family, consisting of a man, his wife, two children, and a servant, in the parish of St. Eustache, were poisoned lately by eating the liver of a calf. Upon inquiry it was found, that all those who had eaten any part of that calf had been more or less affected; it is supposed to have died of some infectious disease which more immediately affected the liver."

A letter from an officer of distinction to a gentleman in Carlisle, dated Bank of the Ohio, above the Big Kanabaway, 11th October, 1785, contains the following particulars:

"I take this opportunity to inform you that I have got this far without any manner of accident or even a man sick, notwithstanding the low state of the river, which had frequently kept them in the water and carried me a tedious voyage. I have met several people on the river who give different accounts of matters: some are very much frightened and tell amazing stories; others less so contradict these; however, I believe the fact is, that the Indians frequently steal the peoples horses, and sometimes kill people, which, I fear, will be the case till we are more their masters by possessing the western posts. This opinion is so much your own, that little is requisite to be said on it. I find this treaty will be of greater consequence than any yet concluded. I expect it to be transacted in the presence of a great number of the principal people of the lower country, and with a very large collection of Indians; and that any decisions or determinations, will be succeeded with strict punctuality, as the Indians stand in some awe of these people, who will be witnesses of all that will be done, so that ignorance can be no future excuse, or will breach of treaty be suffered from these premises. I have great hope that the business will be attended with the most happy and beneficial consequences to our country in general.

"I am greatly surprised at the progress which government has made in the western world. They are beginning to be of consequence not only to the states to which they belong, but to the confederation at large; they will certainly, in a short time, rival the old, or Atlantic part of the states in some of the principal articles of export. Tobacco of the first quality is produced in the most extravagant abundance, hemp, wax, lumber, beef, pork, butter, wheat, corn, flax-seeds, &c. &c. will be in the greatest plenty—I have not a doubt but as good silk as in the world. In short, Sir, if they had but artizans to manufacture the natural productions, I am convinced, even in the present infant state, the people would almost laugh at imports; and I think it will come sooner to perfection in manufactures than the states on the Atlantic, as these will depend on their imports, and rather suppress than encourage, in consequence of the ease with which luxuries can be obtained, while these must grow internally rich

in consequence of their long land carriage, which will keep luxury at a distance, and give value to their own fabrications.

"The division line of the state of Pennsylvania and the United States, the work of the great Rittenhouse, is a monument not only of his abilities as a mathematician, but his perseverance and industry as a great and good public servant; it is also a measure of great wisdom in the state, as it fixed their boundary and jurisdiction determinately, and transmits it without equivocation to posterity. His exactness is beyond my ideas of these things."

Dec. 20. Thursday last arrived here the brig St. Croix Packet, captain Josiah, from St. Croix. On his passage, lat. 24. 30. long. 69. 00. spoke the brig Friendship, captain Ward, from Rhode Island bound to Cape Francois, out 15 days; had met with a gale of wind four days after he left Rhode Island, and shipped a sea, which carried every thing off his deck, and also washed one man overboard. On the 10th, in lat. 31. 26 long. 72. 30. spoke the brig Lowther, Miller, master, from Philadelphia, bound to Jamaica, out three days.

ANNAPOLIS, December 29.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, December 26, 1785.

ON motion, ORDERED, That the resolutions respecting the late governor and the intendant of the revenue, with the yeas and nays, be published in the Maryland gazette and Baltimore journal.

By order,

W. R. WOOD, clk.

The house, agreeably to the order of the day, took into consideration the letter to the general assembly from the late governor of the 14th day of November last, enclosing his letter of the 22d day of April last to the intendant of the revenue, and his answer, and after hearing of the late governor, and the examination of witnesses relative to the subject matter of the said letters and the conduct of the late governor, the question was put, That this house, on mature and deliberate consideration of the whole transaction and all its circumstances, do express their entire approbation of the conduct of the late governor, in advising the intendant of the revenue to make the advance of £. 500 sterling to the state agent, to defray the charges and expenses accrued and to be incurred in defending and prosecuting the suits depending in the court of chancery of Great-Britain, relative to the bank stock belonging to this government, on the agent's giving bond with security to account for the expenditure of the money to be advanced; and that this house are fully satisfied, that the late governor was actuated, in advising the said advance of public money, for the purpose aforesaid, from no other motives but the public good, a desire to promote the interest of the state, and a sense of duty in his high and important station? he yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Chase appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messieurs Bond, Lethbrury, Graves, Carroll, Grahame, Fraizer, Jones, Turner, Stone, Roberts, Edmondson, Goldsborough, Bracco, Sale, John Dashiell, Adams, Waters, Kirkman, Hooper, Miller, Ramsey, Chale, Quinn, John Seney, Sewell, Joshua Seney, Chaille, Mitchell, Joseph Dashiell, Purnell, Faw, Bayly, Carey, Norris, Love, Wheeler, Driver, Downes, M'Machen, Stull, Cellars, Funk, Oneale, Cramphin.

NEGATIVE. Messieurs B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Taney, Hughlett.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The house, agreeably to the order of the day, took into consideration the letter to the general assembly from the late governor of the 14th day of November last, enclosing his letter of the 22d day of April last to the intendant of the revenue, and his answer, and after hearing the intendant, and the examination of witnesses relative to the subject matter of the said letters and the conduct of the intendant, the question was put, That this house, on mature and deliberate consideration of the whole transaction and all its circumstances, do express their entire approbation of the conduct of the intendant of the revenue, in making the advance of £. 500 sterling to the state agent, to defray the charges and expenses accrued and to be incurred in defending and prosecuting the suits depending in the court of chancery of Great-Britain, relative to the bank stock belonging to this government, on the agent's giving bond with security to account for the expenditure of the money to be advanced; and that this house are fully satisfied, that the intendant was actuated, in making the said advance of public money for the purpose aforesaid, from no other motives but the public good, a desire to promote the interest of the state, and a sense of duty in his high and important station? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Chase appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messieurs Bond, Lethbrury, Graves, Carroll, Grahame, Fraizer, Jones, Turner, Stone, Roberts, Edmondson, Gale, John Dashiell, Adams, Waters, Kirkman, Hooper, Miller, Ramsey, Chale, Quinn, John Seney, Sewell, Joshua Seney, Chaille, Mitchell, Joseph Dashiell, Purnell, Faw, Bayly, Carey, Norris, Love, Wheeler, Driver, Downes, M'Machen, Stull, Cellars, Funk, Oneale, Cramphin.

NEGATIVE. Messieurs B. Worthington, N. Worthington, Taney, Goldsborough, Bracco, Hughlett.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

IN CONGRESS, New-York, Friday, December 2, 1785.

The secretary of the United States for the department of foreign affairs, to whom was referred his letter of the 24th of November to his excellency the president, with Mr. J. Temple's commission, having been reported,

"That John Temple, Esq; has presented to the United States in Congress assembled, a commission in due form, bearing date the 5th of February last, from his Britannic majesty, constituting and appointing him the consul general of his said majesty in these states. That there is as yet no commercial treaty or convention subsisting between his Britannic majesty and the United States, whereby either have a perfect right to establish consuls in the dominions of the other, but that amicable negotiations for that and other reciprocal privileges are now depending: that although the issue of those negotiations is as yet uncertain, it will nevertheless be proper for the United States, on this and every other occasion, to observe as great a degree of liberality as may consist with a due regard to their national honour and welfare;" therefore,

Resolved, That the said John Temple, Esq; be, and he hereby is received and recognized as consul-general of his Britannic majesty throughout the United States, and that his commission be registered in the secretary's office.

Resolved, That all the privileges, pre-eminences and authority, which the laws of nations and of the land give to a consul-general received by the United States from any nation with whom they have no commercial treaty or convention, are due to the said John Temple, Esq; and shall be enjoyed by him.

Ordered, That certified copies of the above resolutions be transmitted to the executives of the different states for their information.

* This GAZETTE, No. 2033, terminates the year with all subscribers to it, and the Printers earnestly request payment from those indebted.

THE DANCING ASSEMBLIES
will commence on Wednesday evening next, under certain rules and regulations, which are left in the hands of Mr. Mann, to be subscribed by those who choose to become members.

LANDS FOR SALE.

December 17, 1785.
A VERY great bargain may be had in a plantation in Charles county, containing one thousand acres, for money, bills of exchange, or tobacco, and the payments made daily to the purchaser.

WILLIAM SPRIGG BOWIE.
Who has for sale, two fine saddle horses in high order; they are the property of captain Osborn Bowie, and may be seen at my stable in Upper Marlborough.

Upper Marlborough, December 15, 1785.
To the INHABITANTS of Prince-George's county.
All friendly requests and solicitations heretofore made by the securities of the late Thomas Williams, for payment of arrears of taxes due him, have in a manner been totally disregarded by all ranks of people; and to prevent in future any excuse or plea whatsoever, to delay or put off the final settlement and immediate payment of said arrears: FOR THE LAST TIME, NOTICE is hereby given, that without respect to persons, or their situation, execution will issue on their property after the first day of January next, if the balances are not instantly paid, on application being made by

RINALDO JOHNSON,
or
WALTER S. CHANDLER,
For the securities of THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Prince-George's county, December 16, 1785.
RAN away from the subscriber, the 7th day of November last, a likely well made negro man named CHARLES, about twenty years old, five feet eight inches high; his wool on his head remarkably long and combed up before; had on and took with him two brown roll shirts and trousers, an old cotton jacket, and a good felt hat; has large teeth before which stand wide apart. Whoever takes up and secures said negro, so that his master may get him again, shall receive a reward of fifty shillings, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

ALEXANDER DUVALL.

December 22, 1785.
THE subscribers to St. John's or the Western Shore College, in the counties following, are hereby notified to meet at the times and places following for the election of visitors and governors of the said college, in proportion to their subscriptions and according to law, viz.

In St. Mary's county, at Leonard-town, on Wednesday the 15th of February next; in Charles county, at Port-Tobacco, on Friday the 17th of February; the remaining or 2d class of subscribers in Prince George's and Calvert counties, at Upper Marlborough, on Wednesday the 22d of February; the remaining or 2d class of subscribers of Baltimore county and those of Harford county, at Baltimore court-house, on Friday the 24th of February; and the fourth class of Anne-Arundel county, at the stadt-house in Annapolis, on Tuesday the 28th of February; all which meetings at the respective places to be at 11 o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM SMITH, } agents.
RICHARD SPRIGG, }

December 3, 1785.
To be sold, at the Hommony Pot plantation, in Anne-Arundel county, near Pig-point, at public sale, to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the seventeenth of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

UPWARDS of twenty slaves, consisting of men, women, and children. Three years credit will be given on bond with good security, interest to be paid annually, and on failure of paying the interest three months after it becomes due, if demanded, the bond will be put in suit to recover principal and interest. At the same time will be sold, the stock and working utensils. No bond to be taken for less than twenty pounds, and a reasonable discount will be allowed for ready money.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Monday the 16th of January next, at the plantation of the late William Thomas, near Annapolis,

ABOUT twenty negroes, consisting of men, women, and children, among which are valuable plantation and house servants, also the stock of horses, black cattle, sheep, and hogs, with plantation utensils.

At same time will be exposed to sale, two thirds of that beautiful plantation, lying on the Mouth of South river, three miles from Annapolis, of about 800 acres in the whole, nearly half cleared, and of very good quality, producing fine tobacco, corn, wheat, rye, and oats, with some meadow in timothy, and more may be made at a small expence. Six months credit will be given to the purchasers of the land and negroes, on giving bond with approved security.

MARY THOMAS.
P. S. The other third of the above-mentioned plantation being dower land, will be sold or rented on the day of sale, as may be then agreed on with the purchaser of the two thirds, and should there be no sale, the whole will be rented and possession given immediately.

Baltimore, November 8, 1785.
THE contributors to St. John's, or the Western Shore College, who reside in Baltimore town, and subscribed to the paper which was committed to the reverend Dr. William West, Daniel Bewly, and Thomas Yates, Esquires, and which has been delivered to the agents, and is now lodged in the treasury of the western shore according to law, are requested to take notice, that Tuesday the 20th of December next, at 11 o'clock A. M. is hereby appointed for the election of one VISITOR and GOVERNOR of the said college, by a class of the said subscribers to the amount of one thousand pounds, in the said town, as they may choose to class themselves at the time and place of election, which is proposed to be held at the court-house, or such other convenient place in the said town as the subscribers may appoint on the said day. A second class will be made from the residue of the subscribers in town, and the subscribers in the country, for the election of a second VISITOR and GOVERNOR, of which notice will be given by some future advertisements.

WILLIAM SMITH, } agents.
RICHARD SPRIGG, }
JOHN STERET, }

Lands for Private or Public Sale.

WHEREAS, we the subscribers, by authority of the Baltimore company, did, on the first day of July last, advertise for public sale, in the Baltimore and other news-papers, several tracts of land, the property of said company, lying very near Baltimore-town; and whereas, a considerable number of very valuable lots of different sizes, well wooded, with fine prospects, and others with excellent quarries of stone, being parts of the tracts called Gorsuch, Philippsburgh, Mount Royal, and Orange, are still unsold; we do therefore now offer them to the public at private sale, on very easy terms, which will be made known and the plats shewn by the subscribers, or either of them. All such parts of the above property as may not be disposed of by private sale before the first Monday in March next, will on that day be offered at public sale, at the auction room in Baltimore-town, by ABRAHAM VANBIBBER, CLEMENT BROOKE, JOHN MERRYMAN.

October 30, 1785.
THIS is to give notice, that I intend to apply to the general assembly to confirm and make valid the will of colonel Barton Lucas, late of Prince-George's county, deceased.

JOSEPH SPRIGG.
By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

By order, W. PINKNEY, clk.

THERE is at the plantation of Mrs. Ruth Hall, near West river, a stray dark bay HORSE, supposed to be about seven years old, thirteen hands high, has a short hob tail, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

WILLIAM URQUHART.

ALL persons having claims against Edward Hall, late of Frederick county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly proved, and those indebted are desired to make payment to

WILLIAM HALL, }
MARSH M. DUVALL, } executors.

Bedlam Neck, St. Mary's county, December 2, 1785.

FOREWARN all persons from hunting within my enclosures with either dog or gun.

JOHN SHANKS.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS, November 14, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will sit at the assembly room, in the stadt-house, every day during this session, from the hours of 9 in the morning till 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive and allow all just claims that may be exhibited against the public.

By order, A. GOLDER, clk.

November 17, 1785.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of George-town, on Patowmack river, intend to present a petition to the general assembly now sitting, praying for an incorporation of the said town.

October 25, 1785.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Talbot county intend to petition the next general assembly to appoint commissioners for laying out a town at the court-house in said county.

PRINCE-FREDERICK-TOWN LOTTERY.

A SCHEME
FOR disposing of a valuable house and lot, together with a quantity of goods applicable to the season, the property of Mr. Thomas Grahame, as follows, to wit:

Prizes.	Dollars.	Current money.
1	1040	390
1	100	37 10
1	80	30
1	60	22 10
1	50	18 15
1	40	15
1	30	12 10
1	20	12 10
1	16	10
1	12	7 10
1	10	6
1	8	5
1	6	4
1	5	3
1	4	2
1	3	1
1	2	0
1	1	0
1	0	0

416 Prizes, }
624 Blanks, }
1040

£. 1170 7 6

From the above scheme there are only one and an half blanks to a prize, which must appear flattering to any person inclinable to become an adventurer; the goods will be proportioned in lots to the value of the different prizes, a list of which may be shewn previous to the day of drawing. Captain Freeland, Mr. Gray, Mr. Stone, and captain Williamson, are appointed managers, of whom tickets may be had at three dollars each, and if paid on or before the time of drawing twenty shillings will be received. The drawing to commence as soon as the tickets are disposed of and in the presence of the managers. Tickets may also be had of Mr. Price and Mr. Fairbourne in Annapolis, and at the printing-office.

London-town, May 25, 1785.
RAN away from the subscriber, the 28th of March last, a negro lad named WILL PRIMUS, about 20 or 22 years of age, tall and slender, has a long visage, and thick under lip, he is very artful, and a great rogue; he has been seen about the neighbourhood of Annapolis within these three weeks, but it is probable he has by this time gone farther, perhaps to Baltimore, as he has some acquaintances there. Whoever will bring him to me, or secure him so that I get him again, shall receive three pounds, if taken out of this county five pounds.

JAMES M'CULLOCH.

TAKEN up by Henry Weedon, about the 10th of September 1785, near the lower end of Kent Island, a Moses built BOAT, about fourteen feet keel and six and a half feet beam, appears to be an old boat lately repaired, painted yellow. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Annapolis, November 1, 1785.
ALL persons indebted to James Ringgold for dealings in his store are requested to call and settle their accounts, either by payment or bond, by the first day of January next, as the business from that time will be carried on under the firm of James and Peregrine Ringgold; he hopes compliance will be paid to the above request, which will prevent trouble to him and his friends.