

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 6, 1787

... the best authority for saying, that Th. ...
... night's messenger was dispatched to the Hague ...
... categorical instructions to Sir James Harris to ...
... the nation, unless the mediation of the British ...
... will be agreed to, for reinstating the Radicals ...
... Another messenger was on Thursday ordered ...

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Francis Street.

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September 3, 1787.
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September 3, 1787.
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HARVEY HOWARD
Can.

August 21, 1787.
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WILLIAM TUCKER

ty, August 21, 1787.

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Kent county, August 14, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the subscri-
bers, justices of the peace for Kent county,
do hereby presenting a petition to the next general
assembly, praying leave to assist and levy on the in-
habitants of Kent county, a sufficient sum of money
to purchase ground, and to erect and furnish an hos-
pital and poor-house, fit and proper for the reception
of the poor of said county, together with such im-
plements of husbandry, &c. as may be necessary.

JOHN SCOTT,
JAMES CLAYPOOLE,
RICHARD GRAVES,
JAMES HENRY,
JER. NICHOLS,
JOHN PAGE,
JOHN THOMAS.

August 30, 1787.

INTEND to petition the next assembly, that
an act may pass for selling in me a title in fee
simple, to a tract of land in Washington county, called
Brimont; and to all other lands which have been
situated as the property of Charles Higinbotham, or
his heirs.

RALPH HIGINBOTHAM.

JUST PUBLISHED,

F. GREEN, Annapolis, and BROTHWOOD and
CLARKE, booksellers, Baltimore.

The Columbian Magazine, for July, 1787, embellished
with a perspective view of the state-house in Phila-
delphia.

The American Museum, for June and July, 1787.
Anecdotes of the reign of Lewis XVI, present king of
France, since and previous to his accession to the
throne of his ancestors.

James's Defence of the Constitutions of Government
of the United States of America.

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

DAILY ALLEN, Prince-George's coun-
ty.

Elizabeth Bordley, William Booth, Annapolis;
James Brown, Anne-Arundel county; Thomas Burall,
Dorchester county; John Blair, Cambridge; Mary
Bridley, Queen Anne's county; Walter Brooke,
Charles county; Monsieur Boissard, Accomack coun-
ty.

John Callahan, John Thomas Clifton, John Cun-
gham, Annapolis; Jeremiah Colson, William
Wyton, Queen Anne's county; Richard Carner,
St. Mary's county; Joseph Court, West-River;
Thomas Crackels, Port-Tobacco; John Chamberlain,
Prince-George's county.

John Davidson (2), Francis Dawson, Annapolis;
James Doull, Patowmack; Joseph Donnison (3),
St. Mary's county; Rev. Mr. Loyal (2), Calvert
county; Peggy Donnell, Prince-George's county.

Daniel Fitzhugh, Annapolis; Peregrine Fitzhugh,
St. Island; William Ford, Queen-Anne's county;
Matthias Fenwick, Carrollburg; Rev. Colin Ferguson,
West-town; Robert Fith, Saint Mary's county.

Andrew Garraty, Annapolis; Adam Gray, Queen-
Anne's county; Samuel Galloway, Talbot; Lewis
Hale, Somerset county; Robert Goldsborough, Tal-
bot county.

Francis Holuigue, Annapolis; William Hemdey,
Queen-Anne's county; Henry Hagan, Charles county.
Thomas Johnson, Annapolis; James Jordan (2),
St. Mary's county; Mary Johnson, Calvert county.

John Killy (3), Annapolis;
Thomas Linthead, Anne-Arundel county; Samuel
Lye (2), Salisbury; James Lyon, Lower-Maribor-
ough.

George Mann; Legh Matter, William Mat-
thews, Annapolis; Lewis Mackall, Patuxent; Bri-
gadier Minto (2), Washington college; Ezekiah
Mugger, Calvert county; Jacob Macceney, Pig-
not.

Abraham Nield, Little Choptank; James Norman,
Annapolis;
William Peat, Cambridge; Hugh-Porter, Nan-
poko-point.

John Rogers, Thomas Ridout (4), John Randall (3),
Thomas Rutland, Henry Ridgely, Annapolis; Dr.
Robt. Ringgold, Queen-Anne's county; Mr. Rouviere,
Annapolis.

William Sampson, Robert Smith, Annapolis; Wil-
son Stevens, and Co. Talbot county; John Stewart,
Dorchester county; Thomas Stanton, Caroline county;
Thomas Sutton, Patuxent.

John Thompson, Annapolis; Ralph Thompson (2),
Charles county; Bryon Taylor, Patuxent; Robert
Witte, Richard Tighman, Queen-Anne's county.
Edward Vidler, Annapolis.

James Wallace, Corn-lius West, John Willey, An-
napolis; Joseph Wilkinson, Calvert county; Richard
Waters, Anne-Arundel county; Roger Woolford,
Little Choptank; Arnold Wilkins (2), Rev. Charles
Wheeler, Saint Mary's county.

Robert Young, Charles county; Notley Young (3),
Maryland.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

Just Published, and to be SOLD,

at the Printing-Office, Price 7/6.

THE

LAW

Of April Session, 1787.

ALSO

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

Of Both Houses.

PUBLIC SALE of SEVEN VALUABLE

TRACTS of LAND, adjourned from the

second to Friday the seventh of September next.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of

an act of the last session of assembly, entitled,

An act to empower Sarah Buchanan, executrix of

Archibald Buchanan, deceased, Alexander Cowen,

Thomas Sim Lee, Dan. of St. Tho. Jenifer and

Benjamin Nicholson, to sell and dispose of certain

TRACTS of LAND, for the purpose herein after

mentioned—the subscribers will sell at Timonium,

the DWELLING PLANTATION of SARAH

BUCHANAN, on Friday the seventh day of Sep-

tember next, for FINAL SETTLEMENT CER-

TIFICATES. (which may be paid into the treasury

of the state, at two and a half for one) for the pur-

pose of discharging sundry judgments obtained by

the state of Maryland, against the heir at law of the

said Archibald Buchanan, deceased,—the following

TRACTS of LAND, lying and being in Baltimore

county, on the great road that leads from Balti-

more-town, to York-town, and within eleven miles

of the former, called TAYLOR'S PALACE, WELSH'S

FANCY and ROBINSON'S ADDITION—three tracts

adjoining, containing 240 acres, 50 of which are

already in excellent meadow, and 50 acres more

may be made at a small expence, with a fine stream

of water running through the whole, which is

sufficient to water every foot of it. Also,

FOUR other TRACTS, lying near the aforemen-

tioned lands, each adjoining, called JACK'S DOUB-

LE PURCHASE, part of JACK'S DOUBLE PUR-

CHASE, part of SULLY and STRIVE, containing

in the four tracts, 350 acres, upwards of 30 acres

in meadow, and more may be made at a small ex-

pence. The most part of these lands are bottom,

remarkable for its fertility in producing all kinds

of grain, and three or four elegant situations for

country seats, that command an extensive inland

prospect—the whole well watered, and is part of

that well known and valuable estate, formerly called

BELLEFIELD. One third of the purchase money

to be paid the 10th day of September next, another

third on the 10th of March next, and the remain-

ing third on the tenth day of September, in the year

1788.

SARAH BUCHANAN, Executrix

THOMAS SIM LEE,

DAN. of ST. THO. JENIFER,

ALEXANDER COWEN,

BENJAMIN NICHOLSON.

At the same time and place, will be offered for

SALE a variety of useful and elegant HOUSEHOLD

FURNITURE, for CASH or FINAL SETTLEMENTS.

SARAH BUCHANAN.

August 18, 1787.

August 21, 1787.

ON the petition of Peter Bolwell, a prisoner in

Charles county, to the chancellor, praying the ben-

efit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act re-

specting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the

creditors of the said petitioner, that the eighth day

of October next is appointed for a meeting of the said

creditors, at the chancery-office, in the city of Anna-

polis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed

on that day, on their behalf, according to the direc-

tion of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice

be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

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

August 20, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber,

of Dorchester county, being unable to discharge

his debts, means to apply to the justices of Dorchester

county court, in October next, to liberate him agree-

able to the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed

last session of assembly.

Test. JOSHUA MULLINEAUX.

Annapolis, August 15, 1787.

STOPT, on suspicion of being stolen, an old

sloop, with a mainmast and jib, her stern has

been lately blanked and is neither tarred nor painted, she

has a black bottom; she was in possession of a person

who calls himself GEORGE ROBOLSON, who says he

was skipper, and a man by the name of JOHN PERRY.

Robolson is an old offender, and Perry was discharged

from Baltimore goal on the 10th of June last; they say

the sloop belongs to a Mr. Callahan, at the head of the

basin in Baltimore; there is a small batturen with the

sloop; there was on board the sloop a sack of wheat

and about half a barrel of flour, a neat new fowling

piece, one hide of tuffet leather, and some other trifling

articles. Whoever owns the sloop, or any of the above

articles, are requested to apply, prove property and

pay charges, to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH.

August 16, 1787.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, in the upper

part of Anne-Arundel county, the 4th day

of August, two bright bay horses, about eight years old,

shed all round, about seven hands high, switch tails,

with stars in their foreheads, trot and gallop, not

branded. The owner is desired to come, prove prop-

erty, pay charges, and take them away.

Test. JOHN WAYMAN.

Baltimore, August 1, 1787.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD BY

RICHARD CURSON,

An elegant assortment of Italian marble chimney

pieces, slabs for hearths and tables; paving flags

of 18, 22 and 25 inches square; and marble moldings

of all sizes with profiles.

July 18, 1787.

ON the petition of Samuel Purviance, of Baltimore
county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit
of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting in-
solvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors
of the said petitioner, that the 15th day of September
next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors
at the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis; and that
a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day,
on their behalf, according to the direction of the said
act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six
weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Adver-
tiser, and in the Maryland Gazette.

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

July 27, 1787.

ON the petition of Samuel Purviance and Robert
Purviance, of Baltimore county, praying the ben-
efit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting in-
solvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors
of the said petitioners, that the 15th day of September
next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors,
at the chancery-office in the city of Annapolis, and that
a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, ac-
cording to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered
that this notice be published six weeks in the Mary-
land Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and in the
Maryland Gazette.

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

August 6, 1787.

ON the petition of Morgan Jones, a prisoner in
Baltimore county, to the chancellor, praying the ben-
efit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act re-
specting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the
creditors of the said petitioner, that the 24th
day of September next is appointed for a meeting of the
said creditors at the chancery office, in the city of An-
napolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed
on that day on their behalf, according to the direction
of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be
published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Bal-
timore Advertiser, and Maryland Gazette.

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

July 18, 1787.

ON the petition of Thomas Woodward, of Balti-
more county, to the chancellor, praying the ben-
efit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting
insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the credi-
tors of the said petitioner, that the twelfth day of Sep-
tember next is appointed for a meeting of the said
creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapo-
lis, and that a trustee or trustees, will be appointed on
that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of
the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be pub-
lished six weeks in the Maryland Journal, and Balti-
more Advertiser.

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

August 2, 1787.

Eighty Silver Dollars, or Ten

Half Joes Reward,

FOR apprehending and bringing home, two run-

away slaves, one a mulatto man named DICK,

about 27 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches high, a

well made, active, plausible fellow, has a scar by his

right eye; took with him a green cloth coat, with a

crimson velvet cape, a red plush do. with blue cuffs

and cape, a deep blue camblet jacket, with gold lace at

the sleeves, down the breast and round the collar, a

pair of Russia drab overalls, a white shirt, two osnabrig

do. a pair of pumps and buckles, with sundry other

cloaths; it is probable he may change some of those de-

scribed, if he meets with any one inclinable to barter;

he has some money with him, and probably has a gun,

pistol or sword.—The other is a woman, named

LUCY, about 16 years of age, about five feet two

inches high, a remarkable large suit of wool, which she

takes much pains in combing; had with her two calico

gowns, one purple and white, the other red and white,

a deep blue morceus petticoat, two white country cotton

do. a striped do. and jacket, a black silk bonnet, a

variety of handkerchiefs and ruffles, two lawn aprons,

two Irish linen do. a pair of high heel shoes, a pair of

kid gloves and a pair of silk mitts, a blue farinet hand-

kerchief, trim'd with gauze, with white ribbon sew'd

to it, several white linen shifts, osnabrigs for two do.

hempen rollers, petticoat, with several other things that

she probably will exchange for others if in her power;

it is likely they will pass for man and wife, and it is al-

most reduc'd to a certainty that they have pass'd either

as slaves that have been manumitted, or the fellow as a

former soldier. If he is taken, much care ought to be

taken to secure him properly, as few villains excel him

in address and cunning; it is probable they will endea-

vour to get on board some vessel and go either down

the bay or to the eastern shore; if taken, 10 miles or

under from home, I will give three pounds for the fel-

low, and twenty shillings for the woman, if

Treasury of the United States,

MAY 14th, 1787.

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

FIRST RANGE.

No. 3, containing 4,350 acres.

SECOND RANGE.

No. 1, containing 1,386.

2,	5,434.
3,	8,598.
5,	21,139.
6,	23,040.
7,	23,040.
8,	23,040.
9,	23,040.

THIRD RANGE.

No. 1, containing 6,596.

2,	11,797.
3,	14,423.
5,	23,040.
6,	23,040.
7,	23,040.
8,	23,040.
9,	23,040.
10,	23,040.
11,	23,040.
12,	23,040.
13,	23,040.

FOURTH RANGE.

No. 1, containing 4,574.

2,	21,350.
3,	23,040.
5,	23,040.
7,	23,040.
8,	23,040.
10,	23,040.
11,	23,040.
12,	23,040.
13,	23,040.

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

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

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

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

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

5th. The plots of the townships will be marked by subdivisions into lots of one mile square or 640 acres, and numbered from 1 to 36; and out of each township Lot No. 3, 11, 26, and 29, are to be reserved for future sale; Lot No. 16 for the maintenance of public schools within the respective townships, and out of every fractional part of a township, as many lots of the same number as shall be found therein. There will also be reserved to the United States, one third part of all gold and silver, lead and copper mines.

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

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

Annapolis, July 16, 1787.

COMMITTED to my custody, negro HUGH, about twenty-one years of age, says he belongs to Mr. John Brooks, of Essex county, in Virginia; but that he was under sentence of death, and broke gaol in May last, says he is a carpenter; has on an old green short coat, corduroy breeches, and a leather hat glazed. The owner is requested to come, take him away, and pay charges, by the 29th of September next, otherwise, on that day he will be sold for the purpose of discharging his prison fees.

DAVID STEWART, Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

August 7, 1787.

BROKE gaol on the 24 of this month, a mulatto man, committed as a runaway, named David Anderson, about five feet eight or nine inches high, who says he belongs to Mrs. Hopkins, of Westmoreland county, Virginia; had on an osenabrig short coat, and buckskin breeches; he may probably change his cloaths as he had others with him. Whoever takes up the said man, and delivers him to the subscriber, shall have three pounds reward.

DAVID STEWART, Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

Board of Treasury of the United States,

May 17th, 1787.

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

Notice is hereby given,

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

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

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

OCTOBER MEETING.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE OF ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, will be run for at Annapolis, on Thursday, the 18th of October next, upon the usual terms. The horses to start precisely at eleven o'clock. The stewards of the Club find themselves once more under the necessity of calling upon the members who are in arrears, to pay up their subscriptions before the ensuing races, otherwise they must expect to have their names published, agreeably to a resolution passed in October last.

The secretary will attend, the evening preceding the race, at Mr. Mann's, to receive the subscriptions for the present year, which he hopes will be discharged in guineas to save trouble.

N. B. The Club will meet, the day of the race, at Mann's, at one o'clock.

July 14, 1787.

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may or shall concern, that I was possessed of 100 acres of land, Part of Rebecca's Lot, lying in Anne Arundel county, which said 100 acres I sold to Benjamin Hood, on or about the 21st day of October, in the year 1773, and gave bond for the conveyance of my right to the same to the said Hood, on his paying the purchase money with the accruing interest, and took the said Hood's bond for the money; that the said Hood afterwards sold his right to Rheta Todd, not having paid me for the land, and so informing the said Todd; that the said Todd afterwards sold the said land to Peter Bond, who was at the time of his purchase informed by the said Hood, that I had not been paid for the land, when I sold the land to Hood. I gave him possession, but I have since regained possession, and mean to keep it until I am paid what is due to me on Hood's bond.

REZIN HAMMOND.

April 16, 1787.

RAN away last night, from the subscriber, living in Charles county, a negro man named WALLEY, a tall slender made fellow, about six feet and an inch high, aged about 33 years, he is not country born, speaks bad English so that it can be hardly understood; had on when he went away a white searought jacket, a pair of white nap cotton breeches, and osenabrig shirt, and has taken with him many other cloaths, which I cannot describe, as he is remarkably fond of drels. Also went away at the same time, a negro woman named NELL, aged about fifty years, she is a low squat wench. Also took with them two horses, one a light foal, about fourteen hands and an inch high, branded on the near buttock W. the other a dark bay, about fourteen hands high, and a small crop on the end of one of his ears. Whoever takes up the said negroes and horses shall receive for each of the horses, two dollars if brought home, and eight dollars for each negro, paid by the subscriber.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

Annapolis, May 23, 1787.

JUST IMPORTED,

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

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

At their Stores in Annapolis and Port-Tobacco,

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

August 13, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, being unable to discharge his debts, means to apply to the justices of Dorchester county court in October next, to liberate him agreeably to the act of assembly, passed last session of assembly.

WILLIAM PRITCHETT.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

June 5, 1787.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, a young negro man by the name of SAM, five feet eight or nine inches high, slender made, of a lowish complexion, and rather a countenance; had on and took with him an old pair of grey country quilted coat, trimmed with blue an old country wave jacket and breeches, a pair of yellow cotton overalls or trousers, two new osenabrig shirts, an old Irish linen ditty, and a flapped hat; formerly belonged to Mr. Gilbert Hamilton Esq. of Anne Arundel county, and may have probably directed his course to that neighbourhood, or as has been used to going by water, may attempt to pass for a free man and get on board some vessel. Whoever will apprehend him and lodge him safe in jail shall be entitled to the above reward, and to reasonable charges if brought home.

JOHN PARNHAM.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

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

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 24th of June, a negro man named CHARLES, twenty five years of age, a short thick fellow, about five feet six inches high, has a short flat nose, a very bold head of hair, thick lips, with a frown on the upper one, he is a handy fellow, and works well at the whip-saw; had on when he went away a common working dress, I have reason to believe has other cloaths with him, but cannot particularly describe them, therefore he probably may change his apparel. As I purchased him of Noddy Squash, on Patowmack, I apprehend he is lurking about in the neighbourhood. Whoever takes up and delivers the said fellow, so that his master may get him again, shall receive if above ten miles from home thirty shillings, or out of the county forty shillings, and if out of the county the above reward, including what the law allows paid by

WILLIAM BOWIE.

Strawberry-hill, near Annapolis, June 10, 1787. LOST, about the 25th day of May, between the Bodkin and the mouth of Maggoty river, small almost new BOAT, about ten or twelve keel, rows with four oars, and has the subscriber's name cut on her stern. Whoever will deliver her or give such information that she be recovered, he will be well paid for their trouble, by

RICHARD SPRIGG.

TO BE SOLD.

A healthy young Negro Wench,

With a Male Child in arms. Inquire of the Printers.

LANDS for SALE

THE subscriber has for sale, all that tract of land called Beall's Plantation, and Bateman's Field, lying part of Snowden's Repurchase, Supposedly containing from a late survey 6764 acres, situated on the head of South river in Anne Arundel county, about 3 miles from navigable water, 12 from the city of Annapolis, 23 from Baltimore-town, 24 from George-town, and about 7 from the inspection houses of Indian Landers and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco.

This plantation has not been tenanted for 3 years, is a most pleasing and desirable situation, and capable of great improvement at a very small expense; there are 259 acres of timber land, a greater part of the timber is very valuable. The subscriber would prefer disposing of the whole in one lot, but has no objection making several of it, the timber land is conveniently situated for making such divisions in equal proportions and there are many pleasant situations for erecting different buildings; it is also well watered—a very good mill stream runs through it, and there is some meadow ground, and much more may be very readily made. The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling house with three rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarters, dairy house, stables, tobacco house, and two very fine apple orchards, one of which contains 250 trees, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

A plan of this estate may be seen at Mr. Vail Stevens, surveyor, Annapolis, who will show the premises; also at Messrs. William Patterson and Brother, Baltimore, and further information had for particular terms, &c. apply to

JOHN WADDINGTON,

in Philadelphia.

Anne Arundel county, August 16, 1787.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to petition to next November court for a commission to sell and bound the lists of a tract of land called Hammond and Gies, according to an act of assembly.

JOSEPH RAY.

August 21, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, being unable to discharge his debts, means to apply to the justices of Dorchester county court in October next, to liberate him agreeably to the act of assembly, passed last session of assembly.

THOMAS McKELL.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1787.

PETERSBURGH, May 2.

A project of a very mighty and grand nature. It is to form three great canals. The first is designed to unite the Caspian Sea and White Sea together, by means of a series of the South and North rivers called Kilma. The second canal is to unite the Baltic and Caspian Seas together by means of the river Wynga and Hofska, which communicates with the lake of Onega and the White Lake.

The third object is to unite the Baltic and Black Seas together by a double canal in White Russia, which will open a communication between Cherson, Berdiansk and Riga. This double canal, if executed, will make one of the most useful and memorable enterprises in the reign of the empress.

VIBENNA, May 30.

We learn that the emperor arrived at Cherson on the 24th, in the afternoon, in perfect health, but was informed that the czar would not be there to meet him as expected on account of contrary winds and the swelling of the waters of the Dnieper, he instantly set out to meet his august friend on his way. This will in some degree retard the return of our monarch. Two couriers have just left by our government to the emperor with a detail of what has occurred in the Netherlands. We are in daily expectation of receiving his majesty's orders upon that head.

By the last accounts from Constantinople, dated 10th of this month, we learn, that the Ottoman fleet, which was to cruise in the Black Sea, has failed, and that the reports of its condition of 20th, it is actually composed of 7 sail of the line, 4 frigates, and some other small vessels, forming in the whole about 30 sail.

PARIS, June 15.

Letters from Vienna mention, that the emperor has given certain military orders which have somewhat an hostile appearance. The next post from Vienna will likely bring us an account whether it is determined in the late imperial interview to attack the Porte or not.

June 29. The journey to Cherson and the interview between the emperor and the czar, engages the attention of politicians. It is said that the empress is not found in her ally's disposition to favourable her great projects as she had wished and expected; and that she has come from the emperor an absolute rejection of her designs at Gibraltar. This accounts for the short stay of the emperor at Cherson, who is believed to be on his return to Vienna. His determinations respecting the insurrections in the Netherlands, are waited for impatiently, as it is doubtful he will quit the embellishments of that part of his military dominions, without lowering his dignity. The affair is made the more delicate as the Prussian army appears determined to support their opposition by every means in their power; and it is said, that they consider the count of Belgioioso, whom the emperor loves extremely, as a hostage among them.

BRECHT, June 24.

The enemy's army in the environs of Amersfort and Zeist has made a movement; it is now stationed at Zeist. This post is an hour's march from this city. This force consists of only about two thousand men.

June 25. The news which we hourly receive from Zeist is the most satisfactory. The number of auxiliary bourgeois is greatly augmented. They are in bodies to the places where their presence is necessary. There is scarcely any post, though of small importance, which is not provided with a number of troops, as to secure it from attack.

WOERDEN, June 27.

Auxiliaries are continually arriving from all parts, the people never showed so strong a zeal as they do at present for the defence of their liberties, being indignantly determined utterly to abolish the stadtholder's despotism.

Continual desertions are made from the stadtholder's army, and almost the whole number of the army is going to Utrecht. Sloops and other vessels are employed for cruising at the mouth of the river and in the lake. Several of the stadtholder's army are now on the coast of Friesland, Overijssel and Guelders. One of them has stopped a large baggage train with grain, conveyed to Apersfort.

ARNHEM, June 18.

The cities of this province are actually assembled, they have highly approved the conduct of the

deputies respecting the admission of the new deputies of Utrecht, against which they have protested; this was expected, for our states approve and favour what ever is unconditional, and reject whatever tends to establish order and tranquillity as much as in their power. We did not, however, look for a new instance of their folly, such as follows:—They have written to William V. their stadtholder and captain-general, and forbid him to obey any order of the States general, as long as the deputies of Utrecht shall have a seat and voice in the States general. Thus the States of Guelderland alone would lay down law to the first minister of the republic.

LONDON, June 13.

A morning paper says, that at this time a fleet of 12 ships of the line, and in Brest water, ready to put to sea, together with several frigates. The object of this preparation is unknown; some assert, that the intent is merely to discipline the ships, and others allege, that part of them are intended for the East-Indies; but while the troubles in Holland so much excite the attention of Europe, it is probable the squadron of which we speak, may excite new alarms.

A letter from a gentleman at the Hague, positively asserts, that a numerous army of Prussian troops are assembling on the frontiers of the United Provinces, with a view of assisting the prince of Orange, should his enemies attempt any further hostile measures against his constitutional prerogatives; in which case adds the letter, the Prussian generals have received peremptory orders to act offensively, in order to bring those deluded men to a proper sense of their error.

Orders have been issued by government for the immediate equipment of a small squadron of observation, consisting of the Ganges and Edgar of 74 guns each, Ardent of 64, together with three others of 64 guns each, and several frigates; commodore Devon Gower, who is appointed to the command, has orders to proceed to sea the moment the ships are ready. The destination of this fleet is not possibly known, though there is every reason to suppose the alarming state of the Dutch provinces renders this measure necessary.

The interview between the empress and king of Poland took place at Kasiow on the 6th of May. The king went on board the yacht in which the empress was, and they dined together with the principal nobility in their suite; the empress sat on the king's right hand, and the emperor's ambassador on the left. After dinner the two crowned heads retired from the company, to an adjoining room, and had a conference for an hour, and parted next day after the exchange of mutual civilities.

Extract of a letter from Petersburg, May 15.

A plan, which has been laid before the empress and ministry of Russia for rendering the Borithenes more securely navigable, has been at length approved of, and orders have been given for putting it into immediate effect. The heads of the plan are these: As the Borithenes has an immediate communication with the Caspian Sea, and as by that means a far easier navigation can be made from the Russian to the Turkish dominions, as it is deemed highly necessary to keep a check upon the Ottoman ports there, a number of galleys are to be built, which are to be strongly manned and fortified, and are to be constantly employed in or about the mouth of the river, in order to protect the trade which may be carried on through that channel, which it is clearly proved will be highly advantageous, as a means will thereby be established of maintaining a constant commerce with the Persian empire, and that entirely by water. In consequence of this determination, several gentlemen have set off under proper escorts and with every convenience, to make surveys, particularly on the trace of the river, and the small islands at the mouth of it, where some fortifications are to be erected, and stores deposited in case of accidents.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, June 2.

The greatest confusion reigns at this place. The destruction and mischief committed here on the 29th are unprecedented. A number of persons had met at an inn to sign an act of qualification for the preservation of the ancient constitution. They were set upon by a lawless mob in the street; one young man the mob threw into the water, but he was got out unhurt; next morning they threw another into the water, who was to be a friend to the stadtholder, but he found means to escape into the inn called Land Welvaeren.

The same night, about nine o'clock the mob belonging to the patriotic party, began to pillage the inn, where they destroyed every thing; they

then went to the house of one Arends, a lace merchant, where they also destroyed the premises; next to the bookseller Arends where they vented their greatest fury. The house of burgomaster Rondrop was next marked out, which they pulled to pieces, destroyed all the furniture and every thing they could find. They attempted the house of burgomaster Dedel, but it being full of armed burghers they desisted, and directed their fury to the house of burgomaster Beelt, where they totally destroyed the whole; two other houses shared the same fate; and by this time the morning appeared and the whole burghers were in motion.

July 1. We are informed, that an edict has been published by the king of Prussia, during the late disturbances in Holland entirely counteracting the policy of his predecessor. It gives entire and unrestrained liberty to all foreigners who may be disposed to settle in his dominions, to leave Prussia whenever they shall think proper, provided the state has no pecuniary claims upon him unanswered. To this circumstance the late monarch never would consent, always expecting those who had accumulated fortunes in Prussia to continue there for the remainder of their lives. The present sovereign very sagaciously endeavours to avail himself of the uneasiness and discontent now prevailing in the republic of Holland, and it seems the edict above mentioned has already operated to his wishes; many merchants, with several individuals of independent fortunes having already removed their wealth and families to a country in which the solemn word of great and powerful monarch is pledged for their security.

Letters received by yesterday's mail from Selavonia announce, that a body of Turkish troops, under the command of the pacha of Zwolich, approaching the frontiers of Albania, had been attacked, and, after a severe conflict, totally routed by a numerous army of Arnauts, commanded by the rebel pacha Mahmud; nor was their any prospect of the defeated general obtaining the least success in that country, the Montenegrins, at the time the last letters came away, being all in motion, for the purpose of dispossessing the cause of the malecontents.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, 25th June.

"A new scene is on the point of opening in Africa, no less than a war among the Barbary States, who have quarrelled with each other, and the are of commencing hostilities, very serious. This is a most consequential business to the Europeans, who would find it well worth their interest to blow up the flame, that these barbarians being employed in marring one another to pieces, might have less leisure for committing depredations on the Europeans in the Mediterranean. The emperor of Morocco has eight or ten capital ships at Mogadore, and a number of galleys, &c. at Larache and Tetuan, which are intended to go against Algiers or at least to attack the dey's flag wherever they meet it. A Danish man of war, La Mollenden, of 32 guns, has just anchored here from Algiers, by whom we have the above intelligence."

A foreign print mentions the discovery of a medicine which creates in him that takes it, an aversion to every kind of spirituous liquors. In a moral view, of what infinite importance would such a medicine be in this country. But in a political view, what would become of the British distillery?

July 3. As the following paragraph comes from the highest authority, and is of the utmost consequence to the commercial interest of Britain, it is much to be wished that it may be copied into every public print:—

By the first article of an arrest promulgated by the council of France, dated the 6th of May last, the proprietors of British goods, or their representatives, must prove by affidavits made before the magistrates, or custom house officers, of the British port where the goods are shipped, that said goods or merchandises are of the growth or fabrication of Great-Britain; and the cockets, bills of lading, and sea-papers, must certify that they have been laden in one of the ports of Great-Britain. It further enacts, that the affidavits made to prove that the cotton stuffs exported to France are of British manufacture, must also mention the marks wherefrom each piece, &c. is marked, in order that they may be distinguished from the cotton stuffs fabricated in the East-Indies, or in either foreign countries.

The duties paid last week, at the custom house, on goods imported from our own colonies, and the States of America, exclusive of the duties received on merchandise from all other parts of the world, amounted on an average to six thousand pounds a day, and on Saturday to near ten thousand. And we have the pleasure to add to this extraordinary ex-

Extract of a letter from Bruges, June 27.

July 4. A few minutes previous to the departure of the mail from Amsterdam to Helvoetsluis, on Saturday last, dispatches were received at the former place from Woerden, which were immediately printed at Amsterdam: The following is the substance of it in English:

Monday from the continent, some of which were produced upon Change, mention, that the Prussian troops in the dutchy of Cleves, which, by the most respectable accounts, amount to 22,000 men, were lying ready at Rhees-dyck, Emmerick, Leinfelt, Rindgebourg and Cleves, ready to march forwards towards Holland, on the first notice. At Cleves the cavalry amounts to 1300 hundred men, belonging to the Curiaffer, who had seen real service, and were put among the foremost on the list, when quarrel had nearly happened, a few years since, between the emperor and his late Prussian majesty.

"On the day following that in which the flat-
holder set off from Nimeguen for Rheniem and A-
mersfort, the princefs set off with her eldest fon, Wil-
liam George Augulfus, very privately in a small ve-
fel down the river by Tuile to Gorcum, where they
arrived in the evening of the 26th of June, and the
next morning the went in a poft-coach, with the
prince, comte Bentinck and general Derodez (who
met her at Gorcum) to Schoonhoven, which is on
the north fide of the Maefe, and where they arrived
on the 27th. The next morning the princefs and
her fon, in a travelling carriage, went from Schoon-
hoven with an intent of going dire<ly to the Hague
from which it is diftant about twenty miles. On
the road her carriage was ftopped by fome arme-
burghers who are not in the princefs's intereft; who
after fome delay, conducted her back to Schoonho-
ven, where they have literally a guard over her till
they hear from the Hague. The young prince
about 17 years old."

By a gentleman from the southward we are informed, that congress have permitted the Ohio company lately associated in this and some of the neighboring states, to make a contract for nearly five millions of acres of land in the federal territory, situated in its greatest extent on the Ohio, and bound on the east and west by the Mulingum and Scioto rivers. That the officers and soldiers who are of this association, may be indulged with their bounty lands within the purchase, provided they do not exceed one seventh part of the whole. That the donations of 46,080 acres for a general and public seminary of learning, 6040 for religious purposes, in every township of six miles square, and an equal quantity for a public school, are made by the hon. congress to the proprietors of the soil, and their associates for ever.

PHILADELPHIA, *September 1.*
We hear from Lancaster that the following singular
affair is founded on facts, and confirmed by Dr.

This is an awful warning against all attempts to terrify women and children, from which no good consequences will follow, but sometimes those that are very fatal.

ther up, may we not conclude that it will be very advantageous for trade with the Spaniards who have for many years past carried on a considerable trade to the distance of 600 miles farther up the river, purchasing the produce at near 3 or 400 per cent higher than we can afford it to them at the Bluffs; which, it is reasonable to expect, will induce the Orleans traders and merchants to stop here and if so, I make no doubt but we shall, in a short time, have a very flourishing trade there, especially as the Spanish and French inhabitants on the Mississippi, being acquainted with the navigation of the river from their infancy, will, without much difficulty, bring vessels of a considerable burthen shore up — A county is expected to be laid off in those parts very soon, by an order of the state; and the lands said to be amazingly rich; and situate on the head waters of several fine rivers, which emptying into the southern lakes and Atlantic ocean, will afford the inhabitants a communication with the West Indies; or any other part. There is also reason to believe that the difficulties that might be apprehended from the Indians possessing that part of the country will not be great, or of long continuance; as there is now the fairest opportunity of promoting civilization among them, their country is greatly thick with deer, &c. a number of wealthy families and merchants are commencing there in great numbers.

advantages the white people enjoy, and many of them are obliged to apply to cultivation to support their families; to build commodious houses; plant orchards; and raise large flocks of black cattle, hogs, &c. they are, in general naturally well disposed; especially the Chickefaws, and earnestly wish to have mechanics among them. A number of the old ones, most probably will retain their attachment to hunting, and a wandering indolent life; but there is great reason to hope that the young ones might be brought to a more regular way, were proper pains taken, and to effect this, the most probable means seem to be, to establish a generous trade with them, entirely prohibiting spirituous liquors, so baneful not only to Indians, but even to many of the white people; who ought by their profession of Christianity, and the superior advantages they enjoy, to be more exemplary in their conduct. Establishing schools among them might also greatly contribute to their civilization, and prepare the way for their embracing the gospel, the powerful influence of which has been evidenced with happy effects on those nations which now constitute the enlightened and highly improved part of the world. And when we consider that those Indians are able to send 10,000 warriors into the field, as it is said they re-

Houses of rendezvous, it is said, are opened in Bristol and London, for impressing seamen to man a fleet of observation, to consist of six ships of the line, which are equipping at Portsmouth. This measure has been taken in consequence of eight or ten fall of the line having sailed from the harbour of Brest, some of which, it is conjectured by the London newspapers, are destined for the French fleet in the East Indies.

We learn from Wyoming, that a dangerous combination of villains, composed of renegade debtors, criminals, adherents of Shays, &c. &c. are now assembling on the river Solisquahanna. Tioga Pa seems to be their general rendezvous. They encamp some distance down, as well as up the river, including also Tioga Branch. They have had a gathering to council of their principal partisans; who on the introduction of law in that settlement: They cry every thing with a high hand, in open defiance of all government, except their own: last week were to try a man for his life, who refused to comply with their injunctions; but the issue is not known. Their avowed design is to institute a State; and, if they are not timely checked and restrained, will soon become very troublesome and dangerous. They increase very fast, and their present numbers are by no means inconsiderable. Immediate and decisive measures ought to be taken against them; but it is to be lamented that our governments admit of no decision. It is for want of energy in this respect, that we see banditti rise up against law, and good order in all quarters of the country.

Extra of a letter, dated Nashville, July 7, 1861.

"It may now be wondered at why we ended their depredations so long—Our ignorance of where their design, when they took possession of place; whose subjects they were; and a respect to the connexions America has with foreign powers operated to retard our uniting to make an effort against them. We now find that the whites were motley crew of Spaniards, Canadians and others who without authority came within the limits of the United States, on a pretence to trade with the Indians, and under colour of which excited the Africanly part of the Cherokees and Creeks to murder and plunder our defenceless inhabitants and travel to this country and to Kentucky.

able, in goods, deer-skins, furs and dollars.

§ 11. We set out in two parties, one by land and the other by water; the land force made the attack, and had not a man hurt; those that went by water were more unlucky, for on their way down Canine river, they were fired at by a party of the Indians and had eight men wounded. Our people then, on their guard clove in by the shore; however, they readily returned the fire, and the Indians run off. A part of our force was intended to intercept the enemy, might be attempting to make their escape to Tenafee; but our land force completely surprised the enemy, prevented the necessity of such caution.

"It was pleasing to see with what alacrity the troops pushed forward to the attack, notwithstanding a fortification was in few and expected stormed; however, it was unfinished. The troops took fright at the first onset, abandoned their arms and houses, and with the greatest precipitation some jumping into the river, others attempting to get off in canoes and boats; but a well directed fire from our rifles brought to moil of them.

"We intend another excursion, short should Georgia and Frankland co-operate. We hope to be able to ratify a lasting peace of the Chichamauc and unfriendly Creek before Christmas."

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, John Prince, of Prince-George's county, being unable to discharge his debts, means to apply to the justices of Prince-George's county court, in September next, to place him agreeable to the act of assembly, passed last session of assembly, for the relief of insolvent debtors.

1059/4

NOTICE is hereby given, that application to be made by the subscriber at the next November court in Montgomery county, for a commission under act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands to prove and mark the bounds and lines of a tract of land called Joseph's Park in the said county.

DANIEL CARROLL

be SOLD, on Saturday
next, at the house
of the property of
Anne Arundel county
a negro boy, about
12 years of age, some household furniture
and other articles. The
terms, and the terms will
be as follows:—All persons having
any claim against the
estate are hereby requested
to present them to the
commissioners, who are required
to pay them. JOSEPH

NOTICE is hereby
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to the town Accomack

THE subscribers p
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small moment... will be sold on Wednesday, the twenty-sixth of September, at 4 o'clock P. M. on the premises, a lot of ground in the city of Annapolis, with the improvements thereon, lying in Prince-George's street, adjoining Dr. James Murray's, in execution as the property of Thomas Rutland, to be sold to satisfy a debt due to James Little. On Wednesday the third day of October, will be sold at the dwelling plantation of Thomas Rutland, at 4 o'clock A. M. Several negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, taken in execution as the property of Thomas Rutland, executor of Thomas Rutland, and to be sold to satisfy a debt due to Bennett.

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff.

September 13, 1787.

SOLD, on Saturday the sixth day of October next, at the house of the subscriber, the property of Benjamin Selby, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of a negro boy, about 12 years old, one blooded horse, some household furniture, a silver watch, and other articles. The sale to begin precisely at 2 o'clock, and the terms will be made known on the day of sale. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby requested to make them known, and are required to make payment, to **JOSEPH SELBY, administrator.**

Annapolis, September 4, 1787.

SOLD by **WILLIAM LOGAN**, in Annapolis, on the 18th day of October, 1787, a lot, which runs 150 feet in front at 25 feet water, also the lot, which runs 350 feet back on the street, and a brick house 3 stories high, 30 by 6 rooms in it, 4 fire places, a kitchen and a never failing spring, the brick house fronts Water Street; a wooden house 28 by 20, with two fire places in one third of the purchase money to be paid in 3 days after the sale, one other third to be paid in October, 1788, and the remaining third in October, 1789.

SOMERSET COUNTY, August 28, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the inhabitants of Somerset and Worcester counties, and to petition the next general assembly, for a ferry to be established at Rohoboth-town, on Pocomoke river, with a road leading from said ferry to the road leading to Accomack and Northampton counties.

September 1, 1787.

THE subscribers propose to petition the general assembly at their next session, to confirm a title tract of land lying in Baltimore county, which was conveyed out of the confiscated lands of the late Daniel O'Neil, of Walter, for the use of Rebecca Hanson and her heirs.

THOMAS H. HANSON, HORATIO BELT.

August 15, 1787.

WHEREAS a connexion in business has been carried on in Picawaxin by the subscribers, under the firm of John Lancaster, jun. and Co. which partnership is by mutual consent dissolved. This is before to desire all those that are indebted to the said firm to make immediate payment to John Lancaster, jun. who is authorized to make settlement.

J. LANCASTER, jun. BENJAMIN REEDER.

WANTED.

WOMAN who can cook, wash and iron. One who can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement. Inquire of the printers.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

September 5, 1787.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at Tuckahoe bridge, Talbot county, on the night of the third of this instant, a negro man named **CHARLES**, about thirty years old, is short and thick, well set, very black, and has a thick or hoarse voice; said fellow has been bred to the farm-busness, and is an exceeding good hand at the whip. He had on when he went off, a tow linen shirt and a kersey jacket, large felt hat, with some other wearing apparel that cannot be ascertained of what sort; this fellow I do suppose will cross the bay to some county, as he originally belonged there, who was the property of Mr. Samuel Hance, residing in said county; it is supposed said fellow was persuaded off by one Charles Forester, who absconded from his place of abode at same time. Any person bringing said fellow home, or securing him in any goal, so that said master may get him again, shall receive the above reward; and reasonable charges, paid by **RICHARD MILLINGTON.**

Montgomery county, September 4, 1787.

TAKEN up as a stray, on the 10th day of March last, by the subscriber, living near Monocacy chapel, a small bay horse, about thirteen and an half hands high, six years old, and an half hands high, six years old, a blaze in his face, a small snip on his nose, a little white spot on the off side of his forehead, and a little white spot on the near side of his rump, one shoe on before, thick hanging mane and switch tail, trots and gallops. The owner desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JOHN B. MEDLY.

STORE-HOUSE to be RENTED.

Inquire of the Printers.

DANIEL CARROLL.

ANNAPOLIS RACES. OCTOBER MEETING.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE OF ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, will be run for at Annapolis, on Thursday, the 18th of October next, upon the usual terms. The horses to start precisely at eleven o'clock. The stewards of the Club find themselves once more under the necessity of calling upon the members who are in arrears, to pay up their subscriptions before the ensuing races, otherwise they must expect to have their names published, agreeably to a resolution passed in October last.

The secretary will attend, the evening preceding the race, at Mr. Mann's, to receive the subscriptions for the present year, which he hopes will be discharged in guineas to save trouble.

N. B. The Club will meet, the day of the race, at Mann's, at one o'clock.

ON Friday the 19th will be run for a purse of SIXTY POUNDS, the best two in three four mile heats, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the winning horse the preceding day excluded; to carry weight agreeable to the rules of the Jockey Club. And

ON Saturday the 20th, a purse of FIFTY POUNDS, (give and take) 14 hands high to carry 8 stone, and to allow 7 pounds for every inch above or below 14 hands, and 7 pounds for every year under seven, the best two in three two mile heats.

N. B. No horse, mare or gelding, to start for the last day's purse that has won more than thirty pounds, at any one time.

Annapolis, September 1, 1787.

STOPT, on suspicion of being stolen, an old sloop, with a mainmast and jib, her stern has been lately blanked, and is neither tarred nor painted, she has a black bottom; she was in possession of a person who calls himself **GEORGE ROBOSON**, who says he was skipper, and a man by the name of **JOHN PERRY**. Roboson is an old offender, and Perry was discharged from Baltimore gaol on the 20th of June last; they say the sloop belongs to a Mr. Callahan, at the head of the basin in Baltimore; there is a small bateau with the sloop; there was on board the sloop a sack of wheat and about half a barrel of flour, a neat new fowling piece, one hide of tuffet leather, and some other trifling articles. Whoever owns the sloop, or any of the above articles, are requested to apply, prove property and pay charges, to **WILLIAM GOLDSMITH.**

If the above-mentioned sloop is not applied for by the 29th of this instant, (September) she will on that day, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, be sold at public sale, to defray charges.

W. GOLDSMITH.

August 6, 1787.

ON the petition of Morgan Jones, a prisoner in Baltimore county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 24th day of September next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and Maryland Gazette.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

Prince-George's county, July 28, 1787.

To be RENTED this fall, The plantation whereon I now dwell. Also negroes to be hired. The terms will be made known by applying to Mr. Benjamin Hall.

MARGARET MURDOCK.

CHESTER-TOWN RACES.

Chester-town, August 20, 1787.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE OF SIXTY GUINEAS, four mile heats, will be run for over a course near Chester-town, on Thursday the first day of November next, carrying weight agreeable to the rules of the western-shore jockey club.

On the ensuing day will be run for over the same course, a **COLTS PURSE OF FORTY GUINEAS**, two mile heats, four years old carrying seven stone, and three years old a feather.

N. B. Members will be admitted, subject only to future subscriptions.

Final Settlements for Sale.

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

HUGH PATTON.

August 25, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber of Prince-George's county, being unable to discharge his debts, means to apply to the justices of Prince-George's county court, in September next, to liberate him agreeable to the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed last session of assembly.

DAVID BASSERLY.

JUST ARRIVED. In the SCHOONER CHARLOTTE, From ST. EUSTATIA.

A QUANTITY of old rum, spirit, molasses, do sugar, to be disposed of by wholesale, or retail, on reasonable terms, by the subscriber, who has likewise for sale, a few quarter casks of old Madeira wine, and old London port wine in casks.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Prince-George's county, August 30, 1787.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* directed, will be exposed to sale on the premises, for ready money, on the 25th day of September next, sundry tracts of land, viz.

PART of **JAMES** and **MARY**, containing 115 acres, **HUCK'S DISCOVERY**, 212 acres, **ROBERT MAN**, 137 1/2 acres, **BACHELOR'S CHOICE**, 250 acres, **WILLIAM and ELIZABETH**, 110 acres, **CHEW'S FOLLY**, 82 1/2 acres, **MULLIKIN'S BEGINNING**, 21 acres, and several slaves, some stock, plantation utensils, the property of **JOHN WELLS**, **WILLIAM MULLIKIN**, and **RICHARD THRAWLES**, of said county, and sold to satisfy a judgment obtained by **JAMES MILLER** of the said county.

N. BLACKLOCK, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

September 5, 1787.

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

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff.

September 5, 1787.

ON the petition of Samuel Cooper, a prisoner in Dorchester county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the twenty-second day of October next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, to me directed, will be sold on the 15th day of September; if fair, if not the next fair day, (Sunday excepted) at the plantation where Daniel Brigual now lives, on the north side of Severn river,

FOUR negroes; one horse; three milch cows, and one calf; taken as the property of Daniel Brigual, and to be sold to satisfy a debt due the State of Maryland.

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 13, 1787.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

BE it known, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to constitute a public road from the town of Talbot-town, to Aker's ferry, in the same direction as the old road now lies in.

WILLIAM TUCKER.

Prince-George's county, August 25, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next county court for the benefit of the insolvent act.

RICHARD LITTLEMORE.

August 17, 1787.

ON the petition of Richard Thompson, of Anne-Arundel county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the fifth day of October next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered, that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

Montgomery county, August 26, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to all my creditors, that I intend to prefer a petition to the justices of Montgomery county court, at their next November court, to obtain relief agreeable to the act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

JOSEPH PERRY.

Anne-Arundel county, August 26, 1787.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to petition to next November court for a commission to mark and bound the lines of a tract of land called Hammond and Giel, according to an act of assembly.

JOSEPH RAY.

August 9, 1787.

WHEREAS Sarah Suit, wife of the subscriber, has absconded from his bed and board; and whereas I have cause to suspect the may endeavour to run me in debt, or make contracts to my disadvantage, I hereby forewarn all persons whatsoever, from trusting or dealing with said Sarah Suit, on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debt she may contract, or ratify any bargain she may make, from the date hereof.

JESSE B. SUIT.

Treasury of the United States,

MAY 14th, 1787.

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

FIRST RANGE.

No. 3, containing 4,350 acres.

SECOND RANGE.

No. 1, containing 1,386.

1,	5,434.
2,	8,598.
3,	21,139.
4,	23,040.
5,	23,040.
6,	23,040.
7,	23,040.
8,	22,886.
9,	18,644.

THIRD RANGE.

No. 1, containing 6,596.

1,	1,797.
2,	14,483.
3,	23,040.
4,	23,040.
5,	23,040.
6,	23,040.
7,	23,040.
8,	23,040.
9,	23,040.
10,	23,040.
11,	23,040.
12,	23,040.

FOURTH RANGE.

No. 1, containing 4,574.

1,	21,350.
2,	23,040.
3,	23,040.
4,	23,040.
5,	23,040.
6,	23,040.
7,	23,040.
8,	23,040.
9,	23,040.
10,	23,040.
11,	23,040.
12,	23,040.
13,	23,040.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Annapolis, July 16, 1787.

COMMITTED to my custody, negro HUGH, about twenty-one years of age, says he belongs to Mr. John Brooks, of Essex county, in Virginia; but that he was under sentence of death, and broke gaol in May last, says he is a carpenter; has on an old green short coat, corduroy breeches, and a leather hat glazed. The owner is requested to come, take him away, and pay charges, by the 29th of September next, otherwise, on that day he will be sold for the purpose of discharging his prison fees.

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

August 7, 1787.

BROKE gaol on the 2d of this month, a mulatto man, committed as a runaway, named David Anderson, about five feet eight or nine inches high, who says he belongs to Mrs. Hipke, of Westmoreland county, Virginia; had on an osenabrig short coat, and buckskin breeches; he may probably change his cloaths as he had others with him. Whoever takes up the said man, and delivers him to the subscriber, shall have three pounds reward.

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

Board of Treasury of the United States,

May 17th, 1787.

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

Notice is hereby given,

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

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

July 14, 1787.

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may or shall concern, that I was possessed of 100 acres of land, Part of Rebecca's Lot, lying in Anne Arundel county, which said 100 acres I sold to Benjamin Hood, on or about the 21st day of October, in the year 1773, and gave bond for the conveyance of my right to the same to the said Hood, on his paying the purchase money with the accruing interest, and took the said Hood's bond for the money; that the said Hood afterwards sold his right to Rheta Todd, not having paid me for the land, and so informing the said Todd; that the said Todd afterwards sold the said land to Peter Bond, who was at the time of his purchase informed by the said Hood, that I had not been paid for the land, when I sold the land to Hood. I gave him possession, but I have since regained possession, and mean to keep it until I am paid what is due to me on Hood's bond.

REZIN HAMMOND.

April 16, 1787.

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

WILLIAM M. JOHNSON.

August 21, 1787.

LANDS for SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale, all that Tract of land, called Beall's Plantation, and Bateman's Field, (being part of Saguden's Reputation Shores) containing from a late survey 676½ acres, situated on the head of South river in Anne Arundel county, about 3 miles from navigable water, 12 from the city of Annapolis, 28 from Baltimore town, 24 from George town, and about 7 from the inspection houses of Indian Landing, and Queen Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco.

This plantation has not been tenanted for 3 years, is a most pleasing and desirable situation, and capable of great improvement at a very small expence; there are 259 acres of timber land, a greater part of the timber is very valuable.—The subscriber would prefer disposing of the whole in one lot, but has no objection to making several of it, the timber land is conveniently situated for making such divisions in equal proportions, and there are many pleasant situations for erecting different buildings; it is also well watered—a very good mill stream runs through it, and there is some meadow ground, and much more may be very readily made. The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling house with three rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, corn-house, stables, tobacco house, and two very fine apple orchards, one of which contains 220 trees, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

A plan of this estate may be seen at Mr. Vachel Stevens, Surveyor, Annapolis, who will show the premises, also at Messrs. William Paterson, and Brothers, Baltimore, and further information had—for price, terms, &c. apply to

JOHN WADDINGTON, in Philadelphia.

August 12, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, being unable to discharge his debts, means to apply to the justices of Dorchester county court in October next, to liberate him agreeable to the act of assembly, passed last session of assembly.

WILLIAM PRITCHITT.

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



RAN away from the subscriber, on the 4th of June, a negro man named CHARLES, twenty-five years of age, a short thick fellow, about five feet six inches high, has a short flat nose, a very broad head of hair, thick lips, with a lump on the upper one; he is a handy fellow, and works well at the whip-saw; had on when he went away a common working dress; I have reasons to believe he has other cloaths with him, but cannot particularly describe them, therefore he probably may change his apparel. As I purchased him of Notley Young, Esq. on Patowmack, I apprehend he is lurking about in the neighbourhood. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that his master may get him again, shall receive if above ten miles from home thirty shillings, out of the county forty shillings, and if out of the county the above reward, including what the law allows paid by 20 WILLIAM BOWIE, jr.

Strawberry-hill, near Annapolis, June 30, 1787.
LOST, about the 14th day of last May, between the Rodkin and the mouth of Wagoony river, small almost new BOAT, about ten or twelve keel, rows with four oars, and has the subscriber's name cut on her Stern. Whoever will deliver her or give such information that she be recovered, shall be well paid for their trouble, by 21 RICHARD SPRIGG.

TO BE SOLD,

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, being unable to discharge his debts, means to apply to the justices of Dorchester county court in October next, to liberate him agreeable to the act of assembly, passed last session of assembly.

THOMAS MCKEEL.

Just Published by the Printing-Office, Price 7/6.

THE LAWS

Of April Session, 1787.

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

OF BOTH HOUSES.

Kent county, August 14, 1787.
NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the subscribers, justices of the peace for Kent county, propose presenting a petition to the next general assembly, praying leave to assess and levy on the inhabitants of Kent county, a rate of 100 shillings to purchase grounds and to erect and furnish a hospital and poor house, fit and proper for the reception of the poor of said county, together with such complements of husbandry, &c. as may be necessary.

JOHN SCOTT,
JAMES CLAYPOOL,
RICHARD GRAVES,
JAMES HENRY,
JERE NICHOLS,
JOHN PAGE,
JOHN THOMAS.

I INTEND to petition the next assembly, by an act may pass for vesting in me a title in simple, to a tract of land in Washington county, called Charlemont; and to all other lands which have been confiscated as the property of Charles Higginbotham, his heirs.

3 RALPH HIGINBOTHAM.

ON the petition of Peter Boswell, a prisoner in Charles county, to the chancery, praying the benefits of the act of assembly, entitled, an act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given the creditors of the said petitioner, that the eighth of October next is appointed for a meeting of the creditors, at the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees may be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. 4 SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, being unable to discharge his debts, means to apply to the justices of Dorchester county court, in October next, to liberate him agreeable to the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed last session of assembly.

NEUM MULLINEAUX.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 20, 1787.

LEVERPOOL, June 26.

CAPTAIN Younghusband, of the Pearlton, who arrived on Thursday from Antigua, near the banks of Newfoundland, spoke the Success, belonging to Whitehaven, from Virginia, bound to Dieppe, out 19 days, all well; at the same time passed several islands of ice, of most amazing magnitude; they were grounded in forty fathom water, were considerably higher above water than his top-gallant-mast-head, and appeared to be one mile in circumference; a great number of Newfoundland and other vessels were fishing under the lee of them.

LEYDEN, June 6.

The council of the town of Leyden have passed a resolution to charge the deputies to the states of Holland to vote for the absolute suspension of William V. from his offices, of which he had proved himself so unworthy; to retain all his appointments, and not to contribute any finance whatever to the generality. The other towns, which form the majority of the states of Holland, have already passed, or are just about to pass, similar resolutions, so that we may soon expect to see Holland obliged to dissolve the union, and form an independent republic, if William persists in destroying the civil liberty.

The following is the complete news since our last. On the 12th, the states of Holland met to consider the proposition made by Amsterdam, for appointing a secret committee to reside at the Cordon, to execute such measures without delay, as they, the committee, might judge necessary for the defence of that province; which the plurality agreed to, and immediately appointed Messrs. Carnelings, Bl. k, de Witt, Toulon and Van Foreest, counsellors of the towns of Haarlem, Leyden, Amsterdam, Gouda and Aikmaer, to be the said committee; the establishment of which proves how little a reconciliation may be hoped for; especially as at the moment, the commissaries of the states had proposed to the council of the state to open a negotiation; whilst on the other hand, the states general, at the request of Zealand, have taken a resolution against the consent of Holland, Overijssel and Groningen, to order the troops which Holland pays, and which are on its own territory, to quit it, and disobey the orders of their proper sovereign. In conformity to the spirit of this last resolution, one ensign Balcanis, a Scotchman, of Stuart's regiment, whom their noble and great mightinesses had dismissed for disobedience, having entered Oudewater in disguise, seduced a part of the third battalion of wallons, who were in that town, and after having surprised colonel Van Litters in his bed, carried off the mutineer's soldiers to Gueldres. The states of Holland have offered 500 ducats to any person who will deliver this Scotch traitor into the hands of a provincial justice.

The regency of this town took the resolution yesterday, to propose to the states of Holland, sending a deputation to the states general, to insist upon their revoking, within 24 hours, all the violent resolutions which they have taken within the three last weeks to the prejudice of the province of Holland, and in case of refusal, to declare solemnly the union broke with the three provinces, who are working the ruin of the state. And we can say with confidence, that by the beginning of next week, the inhabitants of the province of Holland will present general address for the same purpose.

H A G U E, June 7.

Tuesday last the council of the states presented their high mightinesses a plan of mediation, the report of which was, to put a stop to all hostilities, to march back the troops of both parties from Utrecht, the one towards Holland, and the other towards the province of Guelderland. Several petitions or addresses were presented to the states, the report of all which was to restore his highness the stadholder to his dignities, power and privileges.

June 13. The assembly of the states of Holland met yesterday until 7 o'clock in the evening. The proposal of the city of Amsterdam, relative to the establishment of a commission of defence, is concluded upon, and the commissioners appointed, who are immediately to proceed to the frontiers. The object of their care will be to put a stop to the destruction among the troops of the line, which is going to great a height that numbers go off daily.

June 15. The affairs of this country are much the same situation that they have been in for some time past. Each party are using their utmost to

gain the upper hand, and particularly a majority in the assembly of the states general; however, it is to be hoped matters will be settled ere long, and without bloodshed.

L O N D O N, June 11.

We hear that if the receipts at the custom-house go on as they have done for three weeks past, there will be a surplusage at the end of the year, that will exceed the most sanguine expectations of government.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, June 1.

"Sir James Harris, the English resident, is returned, invellied with new powers, as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary from the British nation. The quick return of that minister from London, convinces us of the disposition of the English government to become mediators in the differences that now distract this republic; all of which have been brought about by persons, who, perhaps too late, lament the misfortunes under which our country labours. Our public funds preserve a tolerable equanimity, though the actions of the East and West-India companies are very much on the decline. The states are now sitting, and as they frequently correspond with the other provinces and the stadholder, we hope for some good in the course of the summer."

The English, it cannot be doubted, have offered their mediation in Holland. But then they wish to mediate not by their arms, but by their councils. Our present ministers know the interest of their country too well to adopt measures that might lead to national calamities. They have shewn uncommon eagerness to relieve the people; and they will leave it to others to increase their difficulties.

The enemies of public property are again at work to depreciate the commercial treaty with France; but in the present they are like to be as unsuccessful as in former instances of a similar nature. While the British traders experience elicity in conducting their enterprises with the French, they will not easily be persuaded by any intemperate party-man, that insuperable difficulties have been thrown in their way. At present, they experience none but such as are consistent with the spirit and letter of the treaty; and if they did, Mr. Eden is on the spot to remedy them. The French never expected that British and French consuls should be regulated by the same laws; the treaty does not say they shall; it only provides that the consuls of either country shall be treated in the country of the other contracting party as the consuls of a foreign favoured nation. The French have shut none of their ports against the British trader; nor will they do so, unless he endeavour to trade on conditions that are prohibited.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, May 7.

"Intelligence is received from Egypt, which is not considered as a good augury; it states that the captain Pacha, after the victory, the account of which was published by the divan, has not been able to continue his success any further against the two beys Ibrahim and Muhiat, who are stationed along with their troops in posts extremely advantageous and well chosen. They are drawing nearer to Cairo, with a view to harass the Ottoman troops. Besides this, the country, which is of itself very fertile, is left untillied, and a prey to the ravages of the undisciplined soldiers."

The husbandmen have abandoned the labours of the field, as the fruit of their toil would fall to the strongest; the shepherds have quitted the plains with their flocks; from whence a dearth and scarcity of provisions is felt at Cairo, which approaches to a famine.

"This news has excited much clamour among the people, who have told the divan, that they doubt strongly the truth of the accounts that are published. In short, our politicians are agreed, that the beys are very multipliable in their numbers; for of three, who are said to have fallen in the battle, the captain Pacha has sent here already nine heads of such rebels, which have all been expost on the walls of the seraglio."

June 22. The following article we received very late last night:—From the public conversation of some days past, there seems a degree of probability in its contents;—at the same time we mean not to pledge ourselves for its veracity:

"The French ambassador will positively leave this country to-morrow (this) morning. A misunderstanding between the two courts has certainly taken place; it is said on account of some matters respecting the treaty; but the truth is, our having fitted our ships of war, contrary to their wishes, produced an altercation; and their ambassador not having been able to procure an explicit answer, which

he was directed to obtain, he followed his orders, and will absolutely quit his station to-morrow (this day.) To confirm this account, Mr. Pitt's intended tour will not take place; and the resolve of both countries, is to act in opposite interests respecting the Dutch."

July 3. The following humorous circumstance may be depended on as a fact:—A waterman, whose name is Holmes, and who has acquired some property, to shew his disgust against our rulers, and the accumulation of taxes, has hit upon a singular expedient. He has disposed of a small freehold which he possessed in the vicinity of the Thames, and purchased a well country barge, in which, with his wife, and a large family of children, he resides in a most comfortable manner. He thus prides himself on eluding all the taxes, and changes his situation as the weather and other circumstances make this or that situation more agreeable. He at present is moored off York buildings, where the neatness of his floating habitation, the respectable appearance of his wife and children, and the facetious character of the man himself, attracts no small number of curious visitors.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, June 26.

"Their royal highnesses received early this morning a messenger from Vienna, with the ratification of the count of Kaunitz, first minister of the foreign department, signed in the name of the emperor, of all that was agreed and signed between our states and governors the 30th of May last. A few minutes after his arrival, their royal highnesses came into the balcony of their palace, and waved their handkerchiefs, to demonstrate their joy to the people, and to announce to them this good news, which was answered with loud applauses. This sudden change may perhaps make this country one of the most flourishing in Europe for the future. All corruptions in church and state will be corrected, and proper measures taken for the extension of our commerce and happiness; we shall be governed by our ancient laws, statutes and privileges. Count Beugnot, our present minister, is to depart directly, and we think we had hope that count Kagineck, present ambassador at the court of Spain, will succeed him in this high department."

It is not unworthy of remark, that several of the monarchs of this country have been secretly in league with, and sometimes in the pay of, the enemies of their kingdoms. There is no instance of a stadholder's ever having received in the mail a degree from the political engagements with their country. The stadholders, by their large patrimonial revenues, lands and sovereign principalities in Germany, Burgundy and Flanders, have frequently, in the moment of exigence, saved their country from ruin. William the first, of Orange, twice raised, at his own individual expence, a strong and numerous army, for the protection of the United Provinces. The stadholders have frequently had seducing offers to themselves and their families to enter into the interests of other countries. Such offers have always been rejected with disdain; they have ever consistently been the authors and maintainers of the liberty of their republic, first against the tyranny of Spain, and lastly against a much more formidable enemy, who had opened themselves a passage into the heart of their dominions.

From the mails which arrived yesterday from Holland we can only discover, amidst their contradictions and jarring representations, that the state of affairs in that distracted republic, is at present in the utmost confusion, the deputies from the several provinces have received orders and counter orders to vote in a manner unknown in that assembly. In some of the provinces, assemblies have been called, who elect deputies to the states general, in opposition to those already elected. Mean time the city of Amsterdam, the mart of their commerce, partakes of all the miseries resulting from civil dissensions. The most opulent merchants are under the necessity of having guards to protect their property, not knowing how soon they may be devoted to the fury of a misguided populace. Some of the states are for calling in the assistance of the king of France as a mediator only; and it is certain that the English, French, and Prussian ambassadors, hold frequent and long conferences together, acting from the private instructions of their respective courts.—Such is the present situation of Holland.

Couriers between the courts of London and Versailles, in consequence of the troubles in Holland, are almost incessantly passing and repassing. No less than six French messengers were together in town last week; their uniform is scarlet, trimmed with gold lace, with three fleur-de-lis embroidered in the place of our greyhound.

Translation of a letter from the Danish consul at Algiers, to the Danish consul in London, dated 28th April.

"Sir,
"I have read with a great deal of pain the false advertisements in a Dutch news-paper, that the liberty of the Danish flag is menaced in the Mediterranean by the Algerines, which continues to alarm the freighters of our vessels in the ports of Spain.

"To calm the minds, and prevent prejudices which news of this nature might cause to the Danish navigation, especially being captured, I have the honour to confirm by the present, that there has been the most perfect understanding between our court and the dey, that it has never been attempted during my stay in Algiers, and that no nation whatever enjoys at present in this country a credit more solid than ours. It was in the month of August last that I had a serious conference with the principal officers of the marine, about an affair that has been in debate these forty years. The envious, jealous of our credit, and the confidence with which the dey honours me in particular, having suggested that we furnished the Hamburgers and other trading towns in the Baltick with Turkish passports. I have contradicted in the clearest manner, the absurdity of such an insinuation, and answered in the severest terms, the assertions of the corsairs, who are always animated by the love of plunder. Having made at court the necessary reports of this affair, my steps have been approved of in the most gracious manner."

B O S T O N, August 28.

By two men, belonging to Ipswich, who have just returned from the western country, we are informed, that, since early in the spring, the Indians have discovered an entirely pacific disposition towards the inhabitants. Some time in March, a small party, supposed to be on a thieving expedition, made three men prisoners, opposite Short-creek, and one of them, a Mr. Carpenter, refusing to go with the Indians, was killed a little distance from the place where he was taken. About a fortnight after, four Indians entered the house of one Parday, in the night, about four miles above Wheeling-creek, whom they killed, with two children, and made two other children prisoners. Mrs. Parday was wounded, but made her escape. These Indians had previously threatened the life of Parday, on account of some treatment they had received from him. It appears to have been their intention to gratify their revenge on him, as they passed by several other houses, in their way to Parday's, without molesting them. Two days before these men left Pittsburg, which was on the 3d inst. it was reported, that a party of ten men fell in with thirteen Indians, below Grave-creek, whom they supposed to be in pursuit of horses. The men fired on the Indians, who, after returning it, ran off, leaving their packs and blankets, and three of their party dead on the ground.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, September 5.

A letter from Leghorn, dated May 25, has the following article: "We have accounts from Algiers of an event which makes us fear a quarrel between the republic of Venice and that regency. An Algerine xebec met two Venetian vessels near the island of Minorca, at which she fired a shot to bring them to; the one which was most under the wind, fearing that the xebec was not an Algerine, and supposing it to be a Tripoline corsair, returned the shot. By firing one of her guns loaded with case shot, which killed the captain and seven men; a combat ensued, in which the Venetian had the worst, and was obliged to strike; the other brought to, and was permitted to go on, after they had examined her papers; but the corsair would not let the first go, though they offered him a ransom, but carried her into Algiers, where she has been unloaded, and sent back again empty."

September 8. As the people of the duke of Montrose and the Northumberland and East-Indiamen were watering on the Sumatra shore, near to North Island, in the straits of Sunda, in the East-Indies, on their passage to England, about noon, five Malays came out of the woods with fowls and fruit, but could not speak English; the third mate of the Northumberland, ed rubees for some of the fowls, but they seemed not to know the value, and appeared to be more fond of the buttons on his coat. They stayed about half an hour, when three of them returned into the woods, and made a large fire a small distance from the watering place. About two o'clock some of the men belonging to the Montrose went to the place where the fire was, and the other two Malays went also. The men stopped about ten minutes and then returned safe about six o'clock. Having filled all the water, they were getting it down to the boats, but the cooper and the cooper's mate belonging to the duke of Montrose stopping to gather up some linen that they had been washing, two of the Malays came out of the woods, and stabbed the cooper in the belly, and his mate in the side, then took the linen from them and ran into the woods again. The cooper died before he got on board the ship, but his mate recovered. The pond that they watered at was at the back of a bank, about 200 yards from the beach, so that the people who were at the beach could not see any thing of it until the two unfortunate sufferers came down, which was too late to look for the savages. It is hoped this will be a caution to others who may stop there in future.

September 10. By a private letter from the city of Leyden in Holland, we are informed, that directly after the declaration of the stadtholder, the inhabitants of the great cities in the several provinces were all roused and ready to offer life and property in the cause of liberty, particularly at Rotterdam and Amsterdam. In the last town the day after the stadtholder's manifest, the five colonels and sixty captains of the respective regiments and companies of the burghesses presented a request, signed by most all the capital merchants and other gentlemen of character, joined with the votes of the citizens in arms (which were in good order ranged at the Bam before the city house) to burgomaster Hooft just as he was coming out of the council, wherein they prayed with due respect, that the nine counsellors should be scraped out of the list, and that nine from respectable citizens should be immediately chosen in their room; they would then say, that in that request, notwithstanding their bad conducts, protect their persons, family and property, against all insults, on condition that they did promote and sign to be satisfied never to meddle themselves with any branch of government, and live quietly and peaceably, which was accepted by them. And they further declared, in the name of the citizens, that in case the States would not sanctify this resolution, they as republicans and freeborn Netherlanders, would insist on having it done. Notwithstanding these facts in Rotterdam as well as in Amsterdam, and the little etiquette observed in stopping her royal highness on her way to the Hague, there are some who pretend that the king of Prussia will certainly assist the stadtholder with a hundred thousand regular troops, and twenty thousand black hussars, with death heads on their bearskin caps, and the king of Great-Britain will likewise assist them with a hundred thousand millions sterling money.

A gentleman in this city has received accounts from France, that the cabinets of Versailles and London, had mutually agreed not to interfere in the Dutch contests. This arrangement, withdrawing a friend from either party, leaves the patriots and stadtholderians upon equal terms, and secures the blessings of peace to the nations, who have wisely adopted it.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Amsterdam, to his correspondent in this city, dated June 8, 1787.

"Our situation is deplorable; we are engaged in a civil war, and the lord knows what will become of us. Several battles have already been fought, in which our burghers gained victory; but the blood of the burghers lost on these occasions cannot be forgiven. Plundering and uprisings are all over the seven provinces. Last week the trouble began here, and in two nights about forty houses have been plundered or ruined, and among these are two burgomasters houses; it was a dreadful sight to behold; had you been here, it would have broke your heart to see their fine furniture thrown out of the windows, broke into a thousand pieces and cast into the canals. I have seen several of the houses plundered, and was there from first to last; but I can assure you I should not like to see such another scene; it is worse than seeing houses on fire. Last Saturday one of the mob was hanged, and fifty more are in gaol; some will meet the same fate. Matters are now come to such a crisis, that they cannot be settled otherwise than by the sword; and by what appears, our union will be broke, and the province of Holland, with two or three more, will become a separate stage, fighting against the others as long as possible."

A U G U S T A, (Georgia) August 11.

IN COUNCIL, August 8, 1787.

Ordered,

THAT the talk received from the fat king, and the answer thereto, be published in the State Gazette.

Extract from the minutes, JAMES MERIWETHER, S. E. C.

In a meeting of the Lower Creeks held in the Cuffshabs, 27th July, 1787.

Talk of the fat king to his honour governor Matthews and the council, &c.

Friends and Brothers,

THE talk you sent us in answer to ours by your commissary Mr. Barnard, we have seen this day; and as that talk is not deemed satisfactory by our people, we have agreed upon to send you this one more.

Friends,

'Tis not we that have forgot the talks at Shoulder Bone, but you. Among other things it was proposed by you, and agreed to by us, that no hasty reverses should be taken in future by either side, and in the late affair 'tis you that have been rash, for when the injury was done to you, you did not wait but for a little while and look around you, to find out from whence the blow came, but directly fell upon our people, your real friends, who were daily among your houses, and whose persons you well knew, and some that were taken declared themselves and town to you, which you disregarded; it might have been from people of another nation for what you knew at the time.

Friends,

You ought not to think of making us accountable for any measures of the Upper-Towns, our brothers; they had two men killed last summer, and they can answer for themselves; and they went against you unknown to M'Gillivray or us, and he did not mean

to break the promise he made to Mr. White, as he had declared to the whole nation, and a talk from him is still expected by us.

Friends,

You must give us immediate and ample satisfaction—life for life—an equal number for 12 of our people destroyed by you. The leader of those many people, that did the mischief, and so many of the people should fall for satisfaction ('tis our custom to give it). Then the tears of the relations of the dead will be dried up, and our hearts not continue hot against you. For 'tis in vain that you call your friends and brothers, and don't consider and treat as such; and as you with the claim of friendship be kept bright between us, we expect that you will not fail, to give us the desired satisfaction, as should have given you had we been in fault.

When you do this you will then send a gentleman into our land to renew friendship, as we have of gone into yours for such purposes.

By ALEXANDER M'GILLIVRAY,

In twenty days from the day that Mr. Galph sets out, we shall expect the return of Mr. Galph

To the fat king, and other head men of the Lower Creek nation.

WHEN we received your talk by Mr. Barnard our commissary, we considered you as friends and brothers. In the one you now send us, there appears to be much reason to suspect you of deceit, and that you were then, as well as now, secretly our enemies. Whether this change has been owing to the duplicity of your beloved man, Mr. M'Gillivray, or whether you assume this conduct it matters not. On what principle can you demand satisfaction? Your warriors were killed for the murder of our innocent inhabitants, committed by your men on in direct violation of the most solemn treaties entered into with us. We wished, and still do wish we could forget the many and repeated injuries you have done us, during and since the late war with Great-Britain. It is in vain to talk of satisfaction. Did you not last summer kill six of our peaceable frontier inhabitants? And did you at Shoulder Bone engage to have an equal number of our men put to death for them? Have you done this? No. Did you not, just before we received your last talk, murder two of our people on Onee? And did you not also, at the time Mr. Barnard was down from you, kill two white men? Have you complied with a single article of the treaty of Augusta, Galphston, or Shoulder Bone? Instead of complying with your several engagements you have repeatedly murdered our innocent people, burnt their houses, and carried off their property. All these outrages we have submitted to, rather than enter into a war with you. Your conduct towards us would long since have authorized our setting flames to your towns, and indiscriminately killing your people; but a wish to be at peace with you, and to spare the effusion of the human blood has prevented this. Now, open your eyes wide, and hear what we tell you: Should any acts of hostility or depredations be committed on our people by your nation, be perfectly assured we will not hesitate to ourselves ample justice by carrying war into your country, burning your towns, and staining your land with blood. You will then be compelled to for refuge to some other country.

It now rests with you whether we engage in war or not; if we do, remember yourselves are answerable for the consequences. The hatchet once lifted not to be easily buried.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the first of October next, if fair, if not the next day,

THAT valuable tract of land, containing between three and four hundred acres, lying in Gwert county, about 4 miles from Upper-Marlborough where Mr. Basil Williamson now lives. The terms are, that one half of the purchase money is to be paid down; twelve months credit will be given for the other half. Bond with good security will be required.

JAMES M. LINGAN.

September 13, 1787.

To be SOLD, for ready money only, on the first day of October next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late dwelling house of Cornelius Chard,

HORSES, cattle, hogs and sheep, also a parcel of wheat, beds, and household furniture, plantation utensils, a batteau and a canoe. The sale to begin at ten o'clock, and to continue 'till all is sold.

JAMES MOSS, executor.

September 11, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Cornelius Chard, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have any claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in legally proved, that they may be settled by

JAMES MOSS, executor.

September 23, 1787.

ON the petition of Peter Green, of Charles county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the twenty-fifth day of October next is appointed for a meeting of the creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees, will be appointed that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Samuel Harvey Howard,

Reg. Cur. Can.

TO BE SOLD

A NEGRO woman, a girl about fourteen years of age, and a boy about thirty-two years of age, for house or plant.

ON the petition

derick county, to the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the twenty-fifth day of November next is appointed for a meeting of the creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees, will be appointed that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

ON the petition of

Neale, of Charles county, to the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the twenty-fifth day of November next is appointed for a meeting of the creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees, will be appointed that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

ON the petition of

Charles county, to the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the twenty-fifth day of November next is appointed for a meeting of the creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees, will be appointed that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

THE Subscriber in

general assembly, on for, a part of a tract of land, lying in Charles county, and containing about 100 acres, and is now in the hands of the subscriber, and is offered for sale, at one o'clock.

ALL persons indebted

to the estate of Annapolis, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have any claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in legally proved, that they may be settled by

without distinction.

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ANNAPOLIS

OCTOBER

THE JOCKEY CLUB

GUINEA, will

Thursday, the 18th of

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M'GILLIVRAY,
that Mr. Galph
of Mr. Galph
of the Lower Co

September 12, 1787.
TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,
A NEGRO woman and child. Also a negro
girl about fourteen years of age; the negro wo-
man is about thirty-two years of age, and may suit
her for house or plantation work.
DANIEL BRIGDELL.

September 14, 1787.
ON the petition of John Roberts, of Fre-
derick county, to the chancellor, praying the
benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act re-
specting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to
the creditors of the said petitioner, that the ad-
journment of November next is appointed for a meeting of the
said creditors at the chancery office, in the city of An-
napolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed
on that day on their behalf, according to the directions
of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be
published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Bal-
timore Advertiser, and Maryland Gazette.
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

September 12, 1787.
ON the petition of Bennett Neale and Edward
Neale, of Charles county, to the Chancellor, pray-
ing the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act re-
specting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to
the creditors of the said petitioners, that the 25th day
of October next is appointed for a meeting of the said
creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapo-
lis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on
that day on their behalf, according to the directions of
the said act, and it is ordered that this notice be pub-
lished six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore
Advertiser, and the Maryland Gazette.
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

September 14, 1787.
ON the petition of Samuel Luckett, a prisoner in
Charles county, to the chancellor, praying the
benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act re-
specting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the
creditors of the said petitioner, that the second day of
November next is appointed for a meeting of the said
creditors at the chancery office in the city of Annapo-
lis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on
that day on their behalf, according to the directions of
the said act, and it is ordered that this notice be pub-
lished six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Charles county, September 9, 1787.
THE Subscriber intends to petition the ensuing
general assembly for restoration of, or compen-
sation for, a part of a tract of land called CRAIK'S LOW
LANDS, lying in Charles county, and confiscated as
stolen property.
JOHN CRAIK.

September 17, 1787.
ALL persons indebted to us for dealings in our
stores at Annapolis and Upper-Maryborough, are
hereby requested to make immediate payment; those
who neglect this notice, will be sued to November court
without distinction.
CRACROFT and HODGKIN.

ANNAPOLIS RACES. OCTOBER MEETING.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE OF ONE HUNDRED
GUINEAS, will be run for at Annapolis, on
Friday, the 18th of October next, upon the usual
terms. The horses to start precisely at eleven o'clock.
The stewards of the Club find themselves once more
under the necessity of calling upon the members who
are in arrears, to pay up their subscriptions before the
starting races, otherwise they must expect to have their
names published, agreeably to a resolution passed in
October last.

The secretary will attend, the evening preceding the
race, at Mr. Mann's, to receive the subscriptions for
the present year, which he hopes will be discharged in
season to save trouble.
N. B. The Club will meet, the day of the race, at
Mann's, at one o'clock.

ON Friday the 19th will be run for a purse of SIX-
TY POUNDS, the best two in three four mile heats,
for any horse, mare or gelding, the winning
ste of the preceding day excluded; to carry weight
agreeable to the rules of the Jockey Club.—And
On Saturday the 20th, a purse of THIRTY
POUNDS, (give and take) 14 hands high to carry 8
stone, and so allow 7 pounds for every inch above or
below 14 hands, and 7 pounds for every year under
five, the best two in three two mile heats.
N. B. No horse, mare or gelding, to start for the
day's purse that has won more than thirty pounds,
any one time.

August 30, 1787.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, of
Prince-George's county, being unable to discharge
debts, means to apply to the justices of Prince-
George's county court, in September next, to liberate
him agreeable to the act of assembly, passed last session
for the relief of insolvent debtors.
WILLIAM THOMAS.

September 2, 1787.
NOTICE is hereby given, that application will
be made by the subscriber at the next November
court in Montgomery county, for a commission under the
act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands,
to prove and mark the bounds and lines of a tract of
land called Joseph's Park in the said county.
DANIEL CARROLL.

Baltimore, August 1, 1787.
JUST IMPORTED,
And to be SOLD by
RICHARD CURSON,
AN elegant assortment of Italian marble chimney
pieces; slabs for hearths and tables; paving flags
of 18, 22 and 25 inches square; and marble mortars
of all sizes with pestles.

August 29, 1787.
PICKLED HERRINGS.
A FEW BARRELS, of the
first quality, to be sold by
JOHN RANDALL.

Prince-George's county, August 30, 1787.
By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me di-
rected, will be exposed to sale on the premises, for
ready money, on the 25th day of September next,
fundry tracts of land, viz.

PART of JAMES and MARY, containing 135
acres, HUCK'S DISCOVERY, 21½ acres, HONEST
MAN, 137½ acres, BATCHELOR'S CHOICE, 250 acres,
WILLIAM and ELIZABETH, 110 acres, CHEW'S FOLLY,
82½ acres, MULLIKIN'S BEGINNING, 21 acres. Also,
several slaves, some stock, plantation utensils, the
property of JOHN WELLS, WILLIAM MULLIKIN,
and RICHARD THRAWLS, of said county, and sold to
satisfy a judgment obtained by JAMES MILLER of the
said county.

N. BLACKLOCK, sheriff
of Prince-George's county.

September 5, 1787.
AGREEABLY to the CONSTITUTION and
FORM of GOVERNMENT, an election will be
held on Monday the first day of October next, for four
delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county the en-
suing year in general assembly.

DAVID STEUART, sheriff.

September 5, 1787.
ON the petition of Samuel Copper, a prisoner in
Dorchester county, to the chancellor, praying the
benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act re-
specting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the
creditors of the said petitioner, that the twenty-second
day of October next is appointed for a meeting of
the said creditors at the chancery office, in the city of
Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be ap-
pointed on that day on their behalf, according to the
direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this
notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

August 23, 1787.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
BE it known, that the subscriber intends to pe-
tition the general assembly of Maryland, at their
next session, for an act to constitute a public road from
the town of Talbot-town, to Aker's ferry, in the same
direction as the old road now lies in.
WILLIAM TUCKER.

Prince-George's county, August 25, 1787.
NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply
to the next county court for the benefit of the
insolvent act.
RICHARD LITTLEMORE.

August 27, 1787.
ON the petition of Richard Thompson, of Anne-
Arundel county, to the chancellor, praying the
benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act re-
specting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the
creditors of the said petitioner, that the fifth day
of October next is appointed for a meeting of the
said creditors, at the chancery office, in the city of
Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be ap-
pointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the
direction of the said act; and it is ordered, that this
notice be published six weeks in the Maryland
Gazette.
Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

Annapolis, September 1, 1787.
STOPP, on suspicion of being stolen, an old
sloop, with a mainmast and jib, her stern has
been lately blanked, and is neither tarred nor painted, she
has a black bottom; she was in possession of a person
who calls himself GEORGE ROBOSON, who says he
was skipper, and a man by the name of JOHN PERRY.
Roboson is an old offender, and Perry was discharged
from Baltimore goal on the 20th of June last; they say
the sloop belongs to a Mr. Callahan, at the head of the
basin in Baltimore; there is a small batteau with the
sloop; there was on board the sloop a sack of wheat
and about half a barrel of flour, a neat new fowling
piece, one hide of tuffet leather, and some other trifling
articles. Whoever owns the sloop, or any of the above
articles, are requested to apply, prove property and
pay charges, to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH.
If the above-mentioned sloop is not applied for by
the 20th of this instant, (September) the will on that
day, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, be sold at public
sale, to defray charges.
W. GOLDSMITH.

August 25, 1787.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber
of Prince-George's county, being unable to
discharge his debts, means to apply to the justices of
Prince-George's county court, in September next, to
liberate him agreeable to the act for the relief of in-
solvent debtors, passed last session of assembly.
DAVID BASSERLY.

By virtue of writs of *venditioni exponas*, to me direct-
ed, will be sold on Wednesday, the twenty sixth of
September, at 4 o'clock P. M. on the premises,
PART of a lot of ground in the city of Annapo-
lis, with the improvements thereon, lying in
Prince-George's street, adjoining Dr. James Murray's,
taken in execution as the property of Thomas Rutland
and to be sold to satisfy a debt due to James Little—
And, On Wednesday the third day of October, will be
sold, at the dwelling plantation of Thomas Rutland, at
11 o'clock A. M. Several negroes, consisting of men,
women, boys and girls, taken in execution as the pro-
perty of Thomas Rutland executor of Thomas Rut-
land, and to be sold to satisfy a debt due to Bennett
Chew.

DAVID STEUART, sheriff.

September 13, 1787.
To be SOLD, on Saturday the sixth day of October
next, at the house of the subscriber,

ALL the property of Benjamin Selby, late of
Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of a
likely negro boy, about 12 years old, one blooded
mare, some household furniture, a silver watch, and
many other articles. The sale to begin precisely at 2
o'clock, and the terms will be made known on the day
of sale.—All persons having claims against the deceas-
ed, are hereby requested to make them known, and
those indebted are required to make payment, to
JOSEPH SELBY, administrator.

Annapolis, September 4, 1787.
To be SOLD by WILLIAM LOGAN, in
Annapolis, on the 18th day of October,
HIS wharf, which is 120 feet in front at 12 feet
water, also the lot, which runs 350 feet back on
Walnut street, and a brick house 3 stories high, 30 by
23, 6 rooms in it, 4 fire places, a kitchen and a never
failing spring, the brick house fronts Water street;
also a wooden house 28 by 20, with two fire-places in
it; one third of the purchase money to be paid in 5
or 6 days after the sale, one other third to be paid in
October, 1788, and the remaining third in October,
1789.

Somerset county, August 28, 1787.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the
inhabitants of Somerset and Worcester counties,
intend to petition the next general assembly, for a ferry
to be established at Rohoboth-town, on Potomack
river, with a road leading from said ferry to the road
that leads to Accomack and Northampton counties.

September 1, 1787.
THE subscribers propose to petition the general
assembly at their next session, to confirm a title
in a tract of land lying in Baltimore county, which was
referred out of the confiscated lands of the late Daniel
Dulaney, of Walter, for the use of Rebecca Hanson and
Catherine Beit.

THOMAS H. HANSON,
HORATIO B. L.

August 15, 1787.
WHEREAS a connexion in business has been
carried on in Picawaxin by the subscribers,
under the firm of John Lancaster, jun. and Co. with
partnership is by mutual consent dissolved. This is
therefore to desire all those that are indebted to the said
concern to make immediate payment to John Lancaster,
jun. who is authorized to make settlement.
J. LANCASTER, jun.
BENJAMIN REEDER.

WANTED.

A WOMAN who can cook, wash and iron—
One who can come well recommended, will meet
with encouragement. Inquire of the printers.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD,
September 5, 1787.

RAN away from the subscriber,
living at Tuckahoe bridge,
Talbot county, on the night of the
third of this instant, a negro man
named CHARLES, about thirty
years old, is short and thick, well
set, very black, and has a thick or
hoarse voice; said fellow has been bred to the wash-
ing business, and is an exceeding good hand at the whip-
saw; had on when he went off, a tow linen shirt and
trousers, kersey jacket, large felt hat, with some other
wearing apparel that cannot be ascertained of what
kind; this fellow I do suppose will cross the bay to
Calvert county, as he originally belonged there, who
of late was the property of Mr. Samuel Hance, residing
in said county, it is supposed said fellow was persuad-
ed off by one Charles Forester, who absconded from his
place of abode at same time. Any person bringing
said fellow home, or securing him in any goal, so that
his matter may get him again, shall receive the above
reward, and reasonable charges, paid by
RICHARD MILLINGTON.

Montgomery county, September 4, 1787.

TAKEN up as a stray, on the
10th day of March last, by the
subscriber, living near Monocacy cha-
pel, a small bay horse, about thirteen
and an half hands high, six years old,
a blaze in his face, a small snip on his
nose, a little white spot on the off side
of his weathers, and a little white spot on the near
side of his rump, one shoe on before, thick hanging
mane and switch tail, trots and gallops.—The owner
is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and
take him away.
JOHN B. MEDLY.

A STORE-HOUSE to be RENTED.

Inquire of the Printers.

Treasury of the United States,

MAY 14th, 1787.

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

FIRST RANGE.

No. 3, containing 4,350 acres.

SECOND RANGE.

No. 1, containing 1,386.

2, 5,434.

3, 8,598.

4, 21,139.

5, 23,040.

6, 23,040.

7, 23,040.

8, 22,886.

9, 18,644.

THIRD RANGE.

No. 1, containing 6,596.

2, 11,797.

3, 14,882.

4, 23,040.

5, 23,040.

6, 23,040.

7, 23,040.

8, 23,040.

9, 23,040.

10, 23,040.

11, 23,040.

12, 23,040.

FOURTH RANGE.

No. 1, containing 4,574.

2, 21,350.

3, 23,040.

4, 23,040.

5, 23,040.

6, 23,040.

7, 23,040.

8, 23,040.

9, 23,040.

10, 23,040.

11, 23,040.

12, 23,040.

13, 23,040.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SAMUEL OSGOOD,

WALTER LIVINGSTON,

ARTHUR LEE,

Commissioners.

Annapolis, July 16, 1787.

COMMITTED to my custody, negro HUGH, about twenty-one years of age, says he belongs to Mr. John Brooks, of Essex county, in Virginia; but that he was under sentence of death, and broke gaol in May last, says he is a carpenter; has on an old green short coat, corduroy breeches, and a leather hat glazed. The owner is requested to come, take him away, and pay charges, by the 29th of September next, otherwise, on that day he will be sold for the purpose of discharging his prison fees.

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

August 7, 1787.

BROKE gaol on the 2d of this month, a mulatto man, committed as a runaway, named David Anderson, about five feet eight or nine inches high, who says he belongs to Mrs. Hipkins, of Westmoreland county, Virginia; had on an old short coat, and buckskin breeches; he may probably change his cloaths as he had others with him. Whoever takes up the said man, and delivers him to the subscriber, shall have three pounds reward.

DAVID STEUART, Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

Board of Treasury of the United States,

May 17th, 1787.

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

Notice is hereby given,

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

SAMUEL OSGOOD,

WALTER LIVINGSTON,

ARTHUR LEE,

Commissioners.

July 14, 1787.

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may or shall concern, that I was possessed of 100 acres of land, Part of Rebecca's Lot, lying in Anne Arundel county, which said 100 acres I sold to Benjamin Hood, on or about the 21st day of October, in the year 1773, and gave bond for the conveyance of my right to the same to the said Hood, on his paying the purchase money with the accruing interest, and took the said Hood's bond for the money; that the said Hood afterwards sold his right to Rheta Todd, not having paid me for the land, and so informing the said Todd; that the said Todd afterwards sold the said land to Peter Bond, who was at the time of his purchase informed by the said Hood, that I had not been paid for the land, when I sold the land to Hood. I gave him possession, but I have since regained possession, and mean to keep it until I am paid what is due to me on Hood's bond.

REZIN HAMMOND.

April 16, 1787.



RAN away last night, from the subscriber, living in Charles county, a negro man named W. L. LEY, a tall slender made fellow, about 6x feet and an inch high, aged about 35 years; he is not country born, speaks bad English so that it can be hardly understood; had on when he went away a white farnought jacket, a pair of white nap cotton breeches, and a oinabrig shirt, and has taken with him many other cloaths, which I cannot describe, as he is remarkably fond of drels. Also went away at the same time, a negro woman named NELL, aged about fifty years, she is a low squat wench. Also took with them two horses, one a light sorrel, about fourteen hands and an inch high, branded on the near buttock W. the other a dark bay, about fourteen hands high, and a small crop on the end of one of his ears. Whoever takes up the said negroes and horses shall receive for each of the horses, two dollars if brought home, and eight dollars for each negro, paid by the subscriber.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

August 21, 1787.

LANDS for SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale, all that Tract of land, called Brall's Plantation, and Bateman's Field, (being part of Snowden's Reputation Supported) containing from a late survey 676 1/2 acres, situated on the head of South river in Anne Arundel county, about 3 miles from navigable water, 12 from the city of Annapolis, 28 from Baltimore-town, 24 from George-town, and about 7 from the inspection houses of Indian Landing, and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco.

This plantation has not been tenanted for 3 years, is a most pleasing and desirable situation, and capable of great improvement at a very small expence; there are 259 acres of timber land, a greater part of the timber is very valuable.—The subscriber would prefer disposing of the whole in one lot, but has no objection to making several of it, the timber land is conveniently situated for making such divisions in equal proportions, and there are many pleasant situations for erecting different buildings; it is also well watered—a very good mill stream runs through it, and there is some meadow ground, and much more may be very readily made. The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling house with three rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, corn-house, stables, tobacco-house, and two very fine apple orchards, one of which contains 220 trees, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

A plan of this estate may be seen at Mr. Vachel Stevens, surveyor, Annapolis, who will shew the premises; also at Messrs. William Paterson, and Brothers, Baltimore, and further information had—for price, terms, &c. apply to

JOHN WADDINGTON,

in Philadelphia.

August 13, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, being unable to discharge his debts, means to apply to the justices of Dorchester county court in October next, to liberate him agreeable to the act of assembly, passed last session of assembly.

WILLIAM PRITCHETT.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, Prince-George's county, September 22, 1786.

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

29

WILLIAM BOWIE, 3d.

Strawberry-hill, near Annapolis, June 20, 1787. LOST, about the 25th day of last May, between the Bodkin and the mouth of Magothy river, small almost new BOAT, about ten or twelve keel, rows with four oars, and has the subscriber's name cut on her stern. Whoever will deliver her here or give such information that she be recovered, shall be well paid for their trouble, by

10

RICHARD SPRIGG.

TO BE SOLD,

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, being unable to discharge his debts, means to apply to the justices of Dorchester county court in October next, to liberate him agreeable to the act of assembly, passed last session of assembly.

6x

THOMAS M'KEEL.

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

THE LAWS

Of April Session, 1787.

ALSO.

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS OF BOTH HOUSES.

Kent county, August 14, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the subscribers, justices of the peace for Kent county, propose presenting a petition to the next general assembly, praying leave to assess and levy on the inhabitants of Kent county, a sufficient sum of money to purchase ground, and to erect and furnish an hospital and poor house, fit and proper for the reception of the poor of said county, together with such implements of husbandry, &c. as may be necessary.

JOHN SCOTT,

JAMES CLAYPOOLE,

RICHARD GRAVES,

JAMES HENRY,

JERE. NICHOLS,

JOHN PAGE,

JOHN THOMAS.

August 30, 1787.

I INTEND to petition the next assembly, that an act may pass for vesting in me a title in fee simple, to a tract of land in Washington county, called Chariemont; and to all other lands which have been confiscated as the property of Charles Higinbotham, or his heirs.

4

RALPH HIGINBOTHOM.

August 22, 1787.

ON the petition of Peter Boswell, a prisoner in Charles county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, an Act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the eighth day of October next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD.

Reg. Cur. Can.

August 20, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, of Dorchester county, being unable to discharge his debts, means to apply to the justices of Dorchester county court, in October next, to liberate him agreeable to the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed last session of assembly.

6

JOSHUA MULLINEAUX.

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

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 27, 1787.

A PLAN OF THE NEW FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

E, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

A R T I C L E I.

Sec. 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Sec. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual Enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative, and until such Enumeration shall be made, the State of New-Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New-York six, New-Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia ten, North-Carolina five, South-Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their speaker, and other officers; and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Sec. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The vice-president of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote, unless he be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore, in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside: And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honour, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

Sec. 4. The times, places and manner, of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be

prescribed in each State, by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall, by law, appoint a different day.

Sec. 5. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications, of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behaviour, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and, from time to time, publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Sec. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Sec. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Sec. 8. The Congress shall have power

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post-offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings;—

And To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Sec. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of Habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

No capitation, or other direct tax, shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States: And no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title, of any kind whatever, from any King, prince or foreign State.

Sec. 10. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make any thing but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the neat produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty

of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war, in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

II.

Sec. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the vice-president, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors, equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and the house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner, choose the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states; and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them by ballot the vice-president.

The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president, and the congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services, a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of president of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend, the constitution of the United States."

Sec. 2. The president shall be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have the power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers, as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies, that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Sec. 3. He shall from time to time give to the congress information of the state of the union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as

he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Sec. 4. The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

III.

Sec. 1. The judicial power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behaviour, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services, a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states, between a state and citizens of another state, between citizens of different states, between citizens of the same state claiming lands under grants of different states, and between a state, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens or subjects.

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions, and under such regulations, as the congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury; and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

Sec. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture except during the life of the person attained.

IV.

Sec. 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings, of every other state. And the congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings, shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Sec. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labour in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labour, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labour may be due.

Sec. 3. New states may be admitted by the congress into this union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state; nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states, or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned as well as of the congress.

The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

Sec. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

V.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution, or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments; which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or

the other modes of ratification may be proposed by the congress: Provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, to, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several state legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states, shall be bound, by oath or affirmation, to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

VII.

The ratification of the conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

Done in convention, by the unanimous consent of the states present, the 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, president,
And deputy from VIRGINIA.

New Hampshire,	John Langdon,
	Nicholas Gilman.
Massachusetts,	Nathaniel Gorham,
	Rufus King.
Connecticut,	William Samuel Johnson,
	Roger Sherman.
New-York,	Alexander Hamilton.
	William Livingston,
	David Brearley,
New-Jersey,	William Paterson,
	Jonathan Dayton.
	Benjamin Franklin,
	Thomas Mifflin,
	Robert Morris,
Pennsylvania,	George Clymer,
	Thomas Fitzsimons,
	Jared Ingersoll,
	James Wilson,
	Gouverneur Morris.
	George Read,
	Gunning Bedford, jun.
Delaware,	John Dickinson,
	Richard Basset,
	Jacob Broom.
Maryland,	James M'Henry,
	Daniel of St. Tho. Jenifer,
	Daniel Carroll.
Virginia,	John Blair,
	James Madison, jun.
	William Blount,
North-Carolina,	Richard Dobbs Spaight,
	Hugh Williamson.
South-Carolina,	John Rutledge,
	Charles Cotesworth Pinckney,
	Charles Pinckney,
	Pierce Butler.
Georgia,	William Few,
	Abraham Baldwin.

Attest, William Jackson, secretary.

In CONVENTION, Monday, September 17, 1787.

PRESENT

The states of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Mr. Hamilton from New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South-Carolina and Georgia.

RESOLVED,

THAT the preceding constitution be laid before the United States in Congress assembled, and that it is the opinion of this convention, that should afterwards be submitted to a convention of delegates, chosen in each state by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its legislature, for their assent and ratification; and that each convention assenting to, and ratifying the same, should give notice thereof to the United States in Congress assembled.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this convention, that as soon as the conventions of nine states shall have ratified this constitution, the United States in Congress assembled should fix a day on which electors should be appointed by the states which shall have ratified the same, and a day on which the electors should assemble to vote for the president, and the time and place for commencing proceedings under this constitution. That after such publications the electors should be appointed, and the senators and representatives elected: That the electors should meet on the day fixed for the election of the president, and should transmit their votes certified, signed, sealed

and directed, as the constitution of the United States requires, that the senators and representatives should at the time and place appoint a president for the purpose of receiving, opening and counting the votes for president; and, the congress, together with the electors, should proceed without delay, to proceed.

By the unanimous consent of the convention,

GEORGE WASHINGTON, secretary.

William Jackson, secretary.

IN CONVENTION

SIR,

WE have now the honor to inform you of the ratification of the United States constitution which is now in force.

The friends of our country, that the power of the people, that of levying money, and the correspondence, should be in the general government, and the propriety of delegating the power of men is evident. It is obviously impracticable for these states, to have sovereignty to each, and safety of all—unity, must give up a share of its sovereignty. The magnitude of the evil on situation and circumstances, must be obtained. It is a with precision the line must be surrendered, and on the present occasion, a difference among the states, extent, habits, and in all our deliberations, readily in our view, the greatest interest of every citizen of our union, in unity, safety, peace, and this important consideration, pressed on our minds, to be less rigid, than might have been, and thus the constitution, the result of a spirit of compromise and concession, a political situation rendered, that it will meet the necessities of the time, is not perhaps, all doubts consider, the result, the consequence, is a disgraceable or injurious to as few exceptions, expected, we hope and believe, the lasting welfare of the people, and secure her freedom, and with.

With great respect,

We have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON

By unanimous consent of the convention

is excellency the President

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and directed, as the constitution requires, to the se-
cretary of the United States in Congress assembled,
that the senators and representatives should convene
at the time and place assigned; that the senators
should appoint a president of the senate, for the sole
purpose of receiving, opening and counting, the
votes for president; and, that after he shall be chosen,
the congress, together with the president, should,
without delay, proceed to execute this constitu-
tion.

By the unanimous order of the convention,
GEORGE WASHINGTON, president.
William Jackson, secretary.

IN CONVENTION, September 17, 1787.

SIR,
WE have now the honour to submit to the con-
sideration of the United States in Congress assembled,
that constitution which has appeared to us the most
adviseable.

The friends of our country have long seen and de-
sired, that the power of making war, peace and trea-
ces, that of levying money, and regulating com-
merce, and the correspondent executive and judicial
authorities, should be fully and effectually vested
in the general government of the Union; but the
impropriety of delegating such extensive trust to one
body of men is evident—Hence results the necessity
of a different organization.

It is obviously impracticable in the federal govern-
ment of these states, to secure all rights of indepen-
dent sovereignty to each, and yet provide for the in-
terest and safety of all—Individuals, entering into so-
ciety, must give up a share of liberty to preserve the
well. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend, as
well on situation and circumstance, as on the object
to be obtained. It is at all times difficult to draw
with precision the line between those rights which
must be surrendered, and those which may be reserved;
and on the present occasion this difficulty was increased
by a difference among the several states as to their si-
tuation, extent, habits, and particular interests.

In all our deliberations on this subject we kept
steadily in our view, that which appears to us the
greatest interest of every true American, the consoli-
dation of our union, in which is involved our pros-
perity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence.
This important consideration, seriously and deeply
impressed on our minds, led each state in the con-
vention to be less rigid on points of inferior mag-
nitude, than might have been otherwise expected;
and thus the constitution which we now present, is
the result of a spirit of amity, and of that mutual de-
ference and concession which the peculiarity of our
political situation rendered indispensable.

That it will meet the full and entire approbation of
every state, is not perhaps to be expected; but each
will doubtless consider, that had her interest been alone
consulted, the consequences might have been particu-
larly disagreeable or injurious to others; that it is li-
ble to as few exceptions as could reasonably have been
expected, we hope and believe; that it may promote
the lasting welfare of that country so dear to us all,
and secure her freedom and happiness, is our most
sincere wish.

With great respect,
We have the honour to be,
SIR,
Your excellency's most
Obedient and humble servants,
GEORGE WASHINGTON, president.
By unanimous order of the convention.
His excellency the PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS.

BOSTON, September 5.

Stow, August 31, 1787.
YESTERDAY afternoon, a ball of fire, of
about six inches diameter, exceeding bright
and glowing, passed with great velocity through the
heavens leaving a train of about 20 degrees in length;
next the meteor it appeared like a blaze, and gradu-
ally lessened in smoke to a point; no one that saw it
could determine whether it fell to the earth or pursued
its course; about 8 or 10 minutes after it disappeared,
noise was heard like heavy though distant thunder:
was apparently much above the clouds, and left a
cloud of smoke, which settled down in the N. E. and
was visible until after sunset—its course was from
W to N. E.

This phenomenon was observed, and its report
heard, about four o'clock P. M. at Portsmouth, Old
York, &c.

It may be interesting to navigators to be informed,
that a light-house is now building at M'Nutt's head,
of the harbour of Shelburne, in Nova Scotia—the
light of which, exclusive of the lantern, will be 147
feet from the level of the ocean.

PHILADELPHIA, September 13.

Extract of a letter from Kentucky, dated August 13.
“We have now to deplore the fate of our friends
in the Cumberland settlement; by an express just
arrived, we are informed that 43 families are in
danger, and that a large body of Indians are in
the country, cutting down the fields of corn, de-
stroying the flocks of cattle and horses, and it is to
be feared the badly fortified garrisons, can hardly
hold out until relief arrives. It is expected 500 men
will march from this country in a few days; they
will proceed rapidly on horseback.”

By letters from Dominica, we are informed, that
the king of Great-Britain has purchased the propi-
etary right to the Bahamas, and has given instructions to

the governor to grant it out, in proportion to the
numbers that families consist of.

WINCHESTER, September 14.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Franklin, to his
friend in this town, dated August 20.*

“By general Pickins, just arrived here, we have
received the following very important intelli-
gence:

“A large body of Creek Indians, said to be up-
wards of a thousand, had set out from their towns
in order to destroy the Cumberland settlements.

“By a friendly Cherokee, we are also informed,
that as the enemy passed through the Chickamaugie
towns, they murdered all the American traders;
and that their numbers amounted to between six and
seven hundred men, about two hundred of whom
were cavalry.”

From Kentucky, we learn, that a messenger, sent
express from Cumberland, had arrived there, to re-
quest their assistance against a large body of Indians,
who had made war against them, and were then in
their country; that, previous to the messenger's de-
parture, forty-three families had been murdered,
and that the Indians were destroying their flocks and
fields of corn, and had attacked some of the forts.
Five hundred volunteers, mounted on horses, the
flower of the Kentucky militia, were to set out the
13th instant, for the relief of their brethren, so that
we may shortly expect to hear of a battle, and
a new display of the gallantry of the mountain
boys.

Among the natural phenomena of the present
day, none, perhaps, are sufficient to awaken so
much inquisitive curiosity, as a **FLOWING SPRING**,
about twelve miles from BATH, in Berkeley county.
It ebbs and flows three or four times daily, and,
when at its lowest ebb, does not contain more than
a pint of water, but, after it begins to rise, it flows
so rapidly, that the current is sufficient to turn a
mill.—Many have endeavoured to account for it,
but hitherto without effect, so that their desire to
ascertain the reason remains ungratified. They at
first thought it was influenced by the moon, but,
on maturer consideration, they were of a contrary
opinion. The philosophical society, at Philadel-
phia, it is expected, will consider this natural mir-
acle, and satisfy the curious with an explanation of
the cause.

FREDERICKSBURG, September 6.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Fayette county, to
his friend in this town, August 16, 1787.*

“The Indians are very troublesome. A few days
past they broke in upon the inhabitants in the Cum-
berland settlement, on the edge of North Carolina,
and killed, it is said, 40 families. A campaign is
ordered for their relief, which will march from hence
next Sunday. This cruelty is supposed to have ta-
ken place in consequence of a number of men hav-
ing marched this spring, from the same place, against
a considerable camp of savages, who are settled on
the Wabash river, and proved very troublesome to
the inhabitants, in both killing and stealing horses.
They were defeated and a considerable quantity of
plunder taken, said to amount to 3000l. specie.”

ANNAPOLIS, September 27.

“On Monday the 24th instant, at the **WOOD-
YARD**—the seat of Stephen Well, Esquire, in
Prince-George's county, departed this life, colonel
EDWARD GAITHER, a gentleman of a most amiable
and respectable character, whose death is sincerely
lamented by all his relations, friends and acquaint-
ance; he was a most dutiful son, faithful friend,
humane and indulgent master, an useful and worthy
member of society, and one who deservedly acquired
the confidence and esteem of all who had any con-
nexion or intimacy with him.”

Nottingham, September 19, 1787.

JUST IMPORTED in the ship **THOMAS**
and **SALLY**, captain Donett, from London, and to
be sold for Alexander and Benjamin Contee, at
their stores at this place and Queen-Anne, on Patux-
ent river, for cash, bills of exchange, or tobacco, at
reasonable rates, wholesale or retail.

A LARGE assortment of cheap Irish linen, coarse
woollens, shoes, hats and nails, and a variety
of other goods on hand. This ship will take tobacco,
confined to Alexander and Benjamin Contee, mer-
chants in London, at seven pence sterling per run
the will be loaded by the 20th of November next at
farthest, has good accommodations for passengers.—For
further particulars inquire of the captain here on
board, or to the subscriber.

THOMAS CONTEE.

**ANNAPOLIS and BALTIMORE
STAGES.**

THE subscriber takes this method of informing
the public, that on Monday the 24th instant, he
intends establishing a **STAGE** between this city and
Baltimore-town, to run three times a week, viz. to
set out from **WILLIAM CLARK'S** every Monday, Wed-
nesday and Friday, precisely at five o'clock in the
morning, and return from **MR. WILLIAM EVANS'S**,
at the Golden Bacchus, the corner of Calvert and
Bank-streets, in Baltimore, on Tuesdays, Thursdays
and Saturdays, precisely at five o'clock in the morning.—
From Annapolis to Baltimore fifteen shillings, and all
way passengers to pay six-pence per mile.

WILLIAM CLARK.
Annapolis, September 14, 1787.

September 22, 1787.
ON the petition of John Halketson, a prisoner in
Prince-George's county, to the chancellor, pray-
ing the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act
respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to
the creditors of the said petitioner, that the twelfth day
of November next is appointed for a meeting of the
said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of An-
napolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed
on that day on their behalf, according to the directions
of the said act, and it is ordered that this notice be
published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Tell. **SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,**
100 13/11 Reg. Cur. Can.

September 24, 1787.
ON the petition of Walter B. Cox, of Prince-
George's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit
of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respect-
ing insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the
creditors of the said petitioner, that the twelfth day
of November next is appointed for a meeting of the said
creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapo-
lis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on
that day on their behalf, according to the directions of
the said act, and it is ordered that this notice be pub-
lished six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Tell. **SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,**
100 13/11 Reg. Cur. Can.

September 25, 1787.
ON the petition of Jacob Gibson, of Prince-
George's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit
of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respect-
ing insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the
creditors of the said petitioner, that the thirteenth day of November
next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at
the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a
trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on
their behalf, according to the directions of the said act,
and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks
in the Maryland Gazette.

Tell. **SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,**
100 13/11 Reg. Cur. Can.

LOST,

A **GRAIN CERTIFICATE**, No. 1210, acquired the
first day of September, 1783, for £. 80 8 s. d.,
to Hugh Whitford; the person who finds the same, is
requested to give it with Mr. K. B. Larmer in An-
napolis, payment being stopped at the treasury. W.
100 9/4 **IGNATIUS WHEELER.**

Annopolis, September 18, 1787.
THE subscriber respectfully informs the public
that she has lately moved to that large and com-
modious house, formerly occupied by Mr. William
Whitcroft, where she purposes taking in private board-
ers, by the year or day, she is also provided with
stables for the reception of horses.

MARY REYNOLDS.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

September 20, 1787.

RAN away, on the 25th day of
August, from the subscriber, liv-
ing in Anne Arundel county, on the
H. ad of South river, a black young
negro fellow named **JACK**, about
twenty-six years of age, five feet eight
inches high; had on when he
was away, an old long shirt and trousers, an old hat.
Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so
that the subscriber gets him again, shall receive, if ten
miles from home four dollars, if thirty miles six dol-
lars, and if out of the state the above reward and rea-
sonable charges, paid by me.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

Will be **SOLD**, at **PUBLIC SALE**, on Monday the
first of October next, if fair, if not the next fair
day.

THAT valuable tract of land, containing be-
tween three and four hundred acres, lying in Cal-
vert county about 4 miles from Upper-Marborough,
where Mr. Basil Williamson now lives. The terms of
sale are, that one half of the purchase money is to be
paid down; twelve months credit will be given for the
other half. Bond with good security will be required.

2 X JAMES M. LINGAN.

September 13, 1787.

To be **SOLD**, for ready money only, on the first day of
October next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the
late dwelling house of Cornelius Chard,

HORSES, cattle, hogs and sheep, also a par-
cel of wheat, beans, and household furniture,
plantation utensils, a batteau and a canoe. The sale
to begin at ten o'clock, and to continue till all is sold.

2 X JAMES MOSS, executor.

September 11, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Cornelius
Chard, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased,
are desired to make immediate payment, and those who
have any claims against said estate, are requested to
bring them in legally proved, that they may be settled,
by

2 JAMES MOSS, executor.

August 30, 1787.

I **INTEND** to petition the next assembly, that
an act may pass for vesting in me a title in fee
simple, to a tract of land in Washington county, called
Charmont; and to all other lands which have been
confiscated as the property of Charles Higginbotham, or
his heirs.—

5 RALPH HIGGINBOTHAM.

August 26, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber,
of Dorchester county, being unable to discharge
his debts, means to apply to the justices of Dorchester
county court, in October next, to liberate him agree-
able to the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed
last session of assembly.

6 X JOSHUA MULLINEAUX.

Board of Treasury of the United States,

May 17th, 1787.

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

Notice is hereby given,

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

SAMUEL OSGOOD,

WALTER LIVINGSTON,

ARTHUR LEE,

July 14, 1787.

HIS is to give notice to all whom it may or shall concern, that I was possessed of 100 acres of land, Part of Rebecca's Lot, lying in Anne-Arundel county, which said 100 acres I sold to Benjamin Hood, on or about the 21st day of October, in the year 1773, and gave bond for the conveyance of my right to the said Hood, on his paying the purchase money with the accruing interest, and took the said Hood's bond for the money; that the said Hood afterwards sold his right to Rhedia Todd, not having paid me for the land, and so informing the said Todd; that the said Todd afterwards sold the said land to Peter Bond, who was at the time of his purchase informed by the said Hood, that I had not been paid for the land, when I sold the land to Hood. I gave him possession, but I have since regained possession, and mean to keep it until I am paid what is due to me on Hood's bond.

REZIN HAMMOND.

September 5, 1787.

ON the petition of Samuel Copper, a prisoner in Dorchester county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the twenty-second day of October next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered, that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

Prince-George's county, August 25, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next county court for the benefit of the insolvent act.

RICHARD LITTLEMORE.

August 17, 1787.

ON the petition of Richard Thompson, of Anne-Arundel county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the fifth day of October next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered, that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

September 18, 1787.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

A NEGRO woman and child. Also a negro girl about fourteen years of age; the negro woman is about thirty two years of age, and may suit either for house or plantation work.

2

DANIEL BRIGDELL.

September 14, 1787.

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

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

WANTED,

A WOMAN who can cook, wash and iron.—One who can come well recommended, will meet with encouragement. Inquire of the printers.

September 12, 1787.
ON the petition of Bennett Neale and Edward Neale, of Charles county, to the Chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioners, that the 25th day of October next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act, and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser, and the Maryland Gazette.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

September 14, 1787.

ON the petition of Samuel Luckett, a prisoner in Charles county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the second day of November next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act, and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

Charles county, September 9, 1787.

THE Subscriber intends to petition the ensuing general assembly for restoration of, or compensation for, a part of a tract of land called CRAIN'S LOW Grounds, lying in Charles county, and confiscated as British property.

2

JOHN CRAIN.

September 17, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to us for draughts in our stores at Annapolis and Upper Marlborough, are hereby requested to make immediate payment; those who neglect this notice, will be sued to November court without distinction.

2

CRACROFT and HODGKIN.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

OCTOBER MEETING.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE OF ONE HUNDRED GUINEA, will be run for at Annapolis, on Thursday, the 18th of October next, upon the usual terms. The horses to start precisely at eleven o'clock. The stewards of the Club—find themselves once more under the necessity of calling upon the members who are in arrears, to pay up their subscriptions before the ensuing races, otherwise they must expect to have their names published, agreeably to a resolution passed in October last.

The secretary will attend, the evening preceding the race, at Mr. Mann's, to receive the subscriptions for the present year, which he hopes will be discharged in guineas to save trouble.

N. B. The Club will meet, the day of the race, at Mann's, at one o'clock.

ON Friday the 19th will be run for a purse of SIXTY POUNDS, the best two in three four mile heats, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the winning horse the preceding day excluded; to carry weight agreeable to the rules of the Jockey Club.—And

On Saturday the 20th, a purse of THIRTY POUNDS, (give and take) 14 hands high to carry 8 stone, and to allow 7 pounds for every inch above or below 14 hands, and 7 pounds for every year under seven, the best two in three two mile heats.

N. B. No horse, mare or gelding, to start for the last day's purse that has won more than thirty pounds, at any one time.

3

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, of Prince-George's county, being unable to discharge his debts, means to apply to the justices of Prince-George's county court, in September next, to liberate him agreeable to the act of assembly, passed last session or assembly—for the relief of insolvent debtors.

3X

WILLIAM THOMAS.

September 1, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the subscriber at the next November court in Montgomery county, for a commission under the act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, to prove and mark the bounds and lines of a tract of land called Joseph's Park in the said county.

3

DANIEL CARROLL.

September 12, 1787.

ON the petition of Peter Green, of Charles county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the twenty-fifth day of October next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

A STORE-HOUSE to be RENTED.

Inquire of the Printers.

Annopolis, September 1, 1787.
STOP, on suspicion of being stolen, an old sloop, with a main sail and jib, her stern has been lately blanked, and is neither tarred nor painted, she has a black bottom; she was in possession of a person who calls himself GEORGE ROBOSON, who says he was skipper, and a man by the name of JOHN PERRY, who says he is an old offender, and Perry was discharged from Baltimore goal on the 20th of June last; they say the sloop belongs to a Mrs. Callahan, at the head of the basin in Baltimore; there is a small batteau with the sloop; there was on board the sloop a sack of wheat and about half a barrel of flour, a neat new fowling piece, one hide of tuffet leather, and some other trifling articles. Whoever owns the sloop, or any of the above articles, are requested to apply, prove property and pay charges, to

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH.

If the above-mentioned sloop is not applied for by the 29th of this instant, (September) she will on that day, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, be sold at public sale, to defray charges.

W. GOLDSMITH.

September 23, 1787.

To be SOLD, on Saturday the sixth day of October next, at the house of the subscriber,

ALL the property of Benjamin Selby, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of a likely negro boy, about 12 years old, one blooded mare, some household furniture, a silver watch, and many other articles. The sale to begin precisely at 10 o'clock, and the terms will be made known on the day of sale.—All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby requested to make them known, and those indebted are required to make payment, to

JOSEPH SELBY, administrator.

Annopolis, September 4, 1787.

To be SOLD by WILLIAM LOGAN, in

Annopolis, on the 18th day of October, HIS wharf, which is 120 feet in front at 12 feet water, also the lot, which runs 350 feet back on Walnut street, and a brick house 3 stories high, 30 by 23, 6 rooms in it, 4 fire places, a kitchen and a new falling spring, the brick house fronts Water street, a foal-woolen house 28 by 20, with two fire-places in it; one third of the purchase money to be paid in 6 days after the sale, one other third to be paid in 18 days, and the remaining third in October, 1789.

3X

September 1, 1787.

THE subscribers propose to petition the general assembly at their next session, to confirm a bill in a tract of land lying in Baltimore county, which was referred out of the confiscated lands of the late Daniel Denny, of Walter, for the use of Rebecca Hanson and Catherine Best.

3

THOMAS H. HANSON,

HORATIO BELT.

August 15, 1787.

WHEREAS a connexion in business has been carried on in Pissawin by the subscribers under the firm of John Lancaster, jun. and Co. which partnership is by mutual consent dissolved. They therefore to assure all those that are indebted to the said concern to make immediate payment to John Lancaster, jun. who is authorized to make settlement.

3

J. LANCASTER, jun.

BENJAMIN REEDER.

CHESTER-TOWN RACES.

Chester-town, August 20, 1787.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE OF SIXTY GUINEAS, four mile heats, will be run for over a course near Chester-town, on Thursday the first day of November next, carrying weight agreeable to the rules of the western-shore jockey club.

On the ensuing day will be run for over the same course, a COLTS PURSE OF FORTY GUINEAS, two mile heats, four years old carrying seven stone, and three years old a feather.

N. B. Members will be admitted, subject only to future subscriptions.

3X

Ann-Arundel county, August 26, 1787.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to petition to the next November court for a commission to mark and bound the lines of a tract of land called Hammon and Giest, according to an act of assembly.

4X

JOSEPH RAY.

August 12, 1787.

ON the petition of Peter Boswell, a prisoner in Charles county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the eighth day of October next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

Somerset county, August 28, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the inhabitants of Somerset and Worcester counties intend to petition the next general assembly, for a ferry to be established at Rohoboth-town, on Pocomoke river, with a road leading from said ferry to the road that leads to Accomack and Northampton counties.

3