

in which it is taken; in the most public way, and at the most public season. He thinks you deeply interested. If upon examination into your own breast, you shall find it so. Should you discover that you have any atonement to make for the part you lately acted, consider, Sir, you have to make it to a most respectable character; to the constitution of your country.

Now a word or two, Sir, on my own private account; although I confess that Mr. Carroll, or even Mr. C. on his private account, is a subject not very interesting to the public.

You honoured me, Sir, with your notice in a copy of publications in the Baltimore Journal, but as my name was there connected with the subject of the preceding address, I chuse to connect them, in returning the compliment. Otherwise, Sir, you should have heard from me sooner.

You there asserted, that I was the carrier of a paper, said to be drawn up by Judge Hanson. You came nearer the truth in this assertion, than it seems, you usually do. I confess, I offered the paper to three persons, one of whom I designedly carried it to; it was by accident, I offered it to the others. You allege, that I was always against paper money, and that I declined standing a candidate for Anne Arundel county on that account. My aversion to paper money, I assure you, Sir, whatever you may suspect, arises from a conviction of its pernicious quality at this time. That I declined standing a candidate for Anne Arundel county, on that account, is true; for I found that was the principle, upon which the election would turn. The people of Anne Arundel should not have my avowed, or implied assent, to assist in an act, that I thought injurious to the interest of the state. Is this a good principle, or not? If a good one, believe me, Sir, the man who acts upon it, is more worthy of a trust, public or private, than the one, who will equivocate; who will sacrifice the conviction of his mind to caprice, or ambition. I may be thought vain, but I know, I am sincere. It is not my intention to call the least imputation upon those gentlemen, who accepted of a seat upon the terms proposed. I believe they acted upon the same principle.

I believe they acted upon the same principle, and that my conduct in this affair proceeded not from conviction, but that a seat in the senate, was the object I had in view. Had you imputed the part I added to principle, I should have been surprised indeed. Your intimation, I trust, will not be received as proof, but will rather be ascribed to that temper of mind, which, when opposed, will damn without distinction, or charity. It seems too, that Mr. Carroll, of Carrollton, proposed me as a senator, but did not ballot for me. This is a fact, it is not in my power to deny, and I should imagine, as little in your power to assert. Also that I busied myself in the election of the city of Annapolis. And can I seriously upbraid me with busying myself in an election? However properly the charge might come from others, surely it is preposterous from you. But this subject is irksome to me, and must be tiresome to the reader.

A few words, Sir, with respect to yourself. I have an acknowledgment to make to you. That you have been serviceable to the public, I sincerely believe, and that you are capable of being highly so, I fully believe. I wish I could connect your capacity with your conduct, in a way honourable to yourself, and beneficial to your country. A late instance has convinced me, that they are not always united upon these principles. I knew, Sir, you had many enemies, but was willing to believe, that this arose rather from the licentiousness of your tongue, than the depravity of your heart. I do not entirely discard the belief, but find I have a considerable error to correct.

If, at one of those moments when your heart glows with patriotism, when that virtue rages in your breast in all its fury, you shall think proper to attack the doctrine laid down above, permit me to suggest to you a few topics, worthy of your attention and pen. Do not attempt to prove a general right, for that will be of little service; but prove the propriety, the utility of the exercise of such a right in the common course of legislation; prove, that both, or either branch of our legislature, have not that near tie upon them; mentioned by Mr. Locke, to promote the general good; but above all prove, that busy, artful, contriving men will not take advantage of such a right, to carry points, in which the interest of the state will be the last thing consulted.

You are sensible, Sir, that, on a recent occasion, you promised success to one party, and threatened it to the other. But you find yourself deceived; therefore be cautious. The conduct of the citizens of this state has convinced you, or ought to convince you, that they act upon liberal principles; that when they have conferred a trust, they will not wantonly, or at any instigation, censure their trustees, or withdraw their confidence. Keeping in view the great objects of government, peace, and security, they will not countenance an invasion of the constitution, nor will they themselves lessen, or invade the trust, unless the terms upon which it was granted, have been violated.

They know, Sir, that the principles upon which the late revolution was accomplished, give force and energy to good government, whilst they are destructive of tyranny and oppression. The same sentiments that make a freeman, go to the composition of a subject. They may be separated in idea, but can never remain united in practice. The general sentiment gives weight to this observation. The citizens of Maryland have evinced to the world, that they have the spirit to strike at a tyrant, but will never aim a blow at the constitution of their country. To command, and to obey, are the counterparts of the great scheme of social union. They are both essential to preserve, and to obtain the ends of civil liberty. An abuse of the former is usually called *tyranny*, of the latter *slavery*. Remember, Sir, that it is the part of a good citizen not only to avoid but oppose both. I shall conclude without making an appeal to your feelings on a late trying occasion. If you possess a common portion of sensibility, you need not be reminded of its power, if devoid of it, the appeal will be unnecessary. I am, Sir, with the esteem you merit,

NICHOLAS CARROLL.

PARIS, January 25.

THE king has published a circular letter, addressed to such of his opulent subjects as profess themselves friends to the country and humanity, inviting them to contribute towards the expense of erecting four hospitals in the city of Paris. Such as subscribe 10 000 livres, will have their names engraved upon a brass plate, as a testimony to future generations, that there were people of philanthropic minds, who delighted in establishing an asylum for the reception of the unfortunate. The sovereign and his august family propose to contribute liberally towards the four hospitals. There is doubtless great merit in imitating the conduct of the English, through whose patriotic subscriptions great numbers of useful and benevolent establishments have been formed in all parts of the country of that philosophic people.

LONDON, February 12.

The four regiments of foot which had been ordered for Ireland, and countermanded, have received orders still to continue under preparation to embark for foreign service. One of them (complete both officers and men) we hear is to go to Quebec, to reinforce the garrison. The governor-general of the British dominions in North America, who has written home by a late conveyance, signifying, that in the present situation of affairs, and the deranged state of the government of the United States of America, in that quarter, it is highly necessary all the British posts should be complete.

A letter from Gibraltar, dated January 17, says, "A French ship has just arrived from Algiers, the captain of which brings advice, that two corsairs had come into the port, the day before his sailing, and had brought in with them a large American vessel from Bolton, laden with naval stores, a large quantity of tobacco, and some rum, bound to Cadix. The officers and crew were immediately landed, and sent up the country, and the vessel was hauled close to the shore, for the purpose of unloading her immediately. The French captain could only learn, that upon being hailed by the Algerines, and desired to show the necessary papers, the Americans refused, and bore away, but was soon come up with by the corsairs, and after a stout resistance, was taken, and brought in a above."

Mr. Adams the American ambassador has had several conferences with the secretaries of state, since the receipt of the last dispatches from Mr. Temple, his majesty's envoy at New York, and it is reported, that the arrangement of the articles of a commercial treaty between Great Britain and America is very near being completed.

We hear that the French have made the ports of Tobago free, in order to obstruct the trade of Grenada, and to crush its rising intercourse with the Spanish Main and Trinidad. The same court has also made the port of Martinico free, for the purpose of supporting the few merchants who have had resolution to keep their stations in that colony.

The Emperor of Morocco has sent to the States of America a letter, of which we here give a literal translation:

In the name of God! Mahomet, Ben-Abdala! Most illustrious Congress of America!

We have received your letter by the hands of your ambassador, and perused its contents with all due attention. We have remarked therein, the inclination you express of concluding with us a treaty of peace. To this we have willingly assented, and even ratified the plan, such as you have proposed, by setting thereto our imperial seal. Wherefore, we have from that very moment, given strict command to the captains of our ports, to protect and assist all ships under American colours, and, in short, to shew them every favour due to the most friendly powers; being fully determined to do much when an opportunity offers. We write this in full testimony of our sincere friendship, and of the peace which we offer on our part.

Given the 20th day of the Ramadan, in the first year of the Hegira, 1200, that is, the 24th of July, 1786.

Advices from Venice say, that a most severe shock of an earthquake has been lately felt in the island of Zante, belonging to that republic, which has done much damage.

The balance of trade between Riga and England, of last year, is 172,000l. in favour of Riga.

NEW-YORK, April 12.

Extract of a letter from Kingston, Jamaica.

Our custom-house officers here have played the devil with this island, and gone near to ruin a trade that brings us almost all our ready cash, by seizing French and Spanish vessels, under pretence of their infringing the navigation act, which could only be intended to operate against the Americans; but these sensible gentlemen have seized several Spaniards who came with their dollars to us, for the express purpose of purchasing negroes! in consequence of which transaction a memorial was sent home from hence by a committee of merchants formed for that purpose.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.

A gentleman, who arrived yesterday from Kentucky, has favoured us with the following intelligence, viz. That some prisoners having been taken by the inhabitants from the Indians in the month of October last, among which were a squaw and a Frenchman, the two latter were sent out with proposals for an exchange of prisoners; in consequence of which, Noamohouh, a chief of the Shawonee nation, attended at the mouth of Limdone on the 4th of March last, and delivered the following speech:

My Brothers,

I am very glad you are willing to exchange prisoners, and agreeable to your request by the squaw and Frenchman, have sent in three of yours, and hope that you will give up two for Mr. Clark's son, and one piece for the others, agreeable to your proposals. I have been sent here by captain Johnny, the head chief of the Shawonee nation, to represent him to you, as it was out of his power to come until such time as he could collect the whole of the prisoners; which he will do, and be at Limestone within one month of the date hereof—and for fear your people should be uneasy, has sent me with the above-mentioned prisoners as a confirmation of our intentions.

He further says, that the Delawares, Mingoes and Winndats, have wanted them to be sent to the river, and will not have any concern with them, as we think this is the place to exchange prisoners and settle our peace; and hope you will not pay any attention to other nations talk, for we mean to be at peace.

NOAMOHOUGH, Chief of the Shawonee nation.

ANNAPOLIS, May 3.

On Tuesday the 30th instant will be run over the course near this city, a match for fifty guineas four mile heats; and on Wednesday the 9th over the same course, a sweepstake for not less than forty guineas, two mile heats.

PUBLICOLA, TO ARISTIDES, (and advertisements omitted) will be inserted in our next.

To be sold, by public vendue, at the dwelling house of Mr. Samuel Hamilton, in George-town, on the 20th of July next.

A TRACT of land called Refurvey on Locust Thicket, containing 128 acres, lying within two miles of Mountmorris, court-house, about 40 acres of which are cleared; this land is well timbered and watered. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by 10/76 PETER GREEN.

Circulating Library.

THE proprietor of the circulating library, in Baltimore-town, at the request of some friends, proposes to take in subscriptions in Annapolis, on the same terms as in Baltimore, the expense of transporting the books excepted, which shall be sent regularly by the packets.

Conscious that the above plan will meet with the approbation of all the lovers of literature and rational amusement, in Annapolis, he pretums it is needless to say any thing on its utility, to induce them to encourage it.

For Terms, and further particulars apply to Mr. Thomas Price, saddler, Annapolis, of whom catalogues of the library may be had.

Those who wish to further the above undertaking, will please to apply speedily, as no books will be sent, until fifteen or twenty have subscribed.

10/76 HUGH BARKLEY.

Annapolis, May 1, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

SEVERAL tools and implements used in the Bricklaying business.—Also a negro woman, and two children. EDWARD VIDLER. W. B. Monuments, tombs, grave-stones, &c. executed in the neatest manner. E. V.

April 6, 1787.

TAKEN up, at the lower end of Kent-point, a Bateau about 25 feet long, 3 feet wide, and 3 feet deep; she has a chain about 25 feet long, with a horse lock, and four oars in her. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. 10/76 WILLIAM BRYAN, living at Kent-point.

Annapolis, April 3, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Joseph Eastman, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those that have claims against said estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved, to 4 JAMES WILLIAMS, administrator.