

government; and is to be exercised in the support and execution of it, according to the nature and principles of it. "Whenever government assumes to itself a power of opposing the sense of a majority of the people, it declares itself a proper and formal tyranny, in the fullest, strongest and most correct sense of the word."

It should be said, that it is no where declared in the form of government, that the people have a right to instruct their legislature. I would observe, that it is not prohibited; and that all power not granted by the people remains with them. I conceive this right of instructing commenced with the establishment of our government by representation, because it is necessary to that freedom, which is the essence of it; and is founded in the laws of justice, which are eternal and immutable, that those who are to feel the effects of any measure, should direct in the conduct of it, otherwise they will be wretched tools and slaves.

It is one question, whether the citizens of this state (entitled to vote for delegates and electors of the senate) have any right, agreeably to the constitution, to instruct the senate, in any case that materially concerns the prosperity, peace and safety of the state; and that the senate are bound to act according to the instructions freely and fairly given by a majority of such citizens; and it is another and a very different question, whether the people shall exercise this right in any particular case, or on any particular occasion. The existence of the right is of the greatest and last importance of the people; the exercise of it may frequently be of very little consequence, or wholly improper and unnecessary.

I cannot believe that a majority of the senate, in their legislative capacity, will ever maintain, that they are not bound by the instructions of a majority of the people of this country, freely and fairly given. They are pleased to say, "that our government may, with a peculiar propriety be called the government of the people;" but if they are above any control of the people, in any case, I think with much greater propriety, our government may be styled a government by the senate; and in such case our liberties must finally yield to despotism—An unlimited negative will soon include an absolute affirmative.

Impelled by a sense of duty, I have thus thought proper to put you on your guard, lest you should be taken by surprise, and subscribe a doctrine, which, in my judgment, if submitted to, will in time subvert your free government and erect a tyranny on its ruin—I am, Gentlemen, with every sentiment of respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL CHASE.

Baltimore-Town, February 9, 1787.

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

I FIND in your paper of the 8th of February a draught of instructions addressed to you by A. B. He tells you it is already signed by a great number of the voters of Anne Arundel county, and is now submitted to the consideration of the people at large; he says there is a belief that paper money cannot be made to answer any salutary ends or purposes, and then goes on with some stuff too ridiculous to repeat; he says a confidence between individuals would strengthen each others hands, and again put into circulation that medium which society has been deprived of by improvident laws; and after this says, there are cases which call on the legislature for immediate redress, and says there is the deepest concern to behold property wrested from individuals and sold for less than half its value; and then begs our representatives to abandon that system which the people advise to force on the senate, and says, that in the unhappy disagreement between the two branches the senate has their approbation, and that they very much applaud the zeal and good intention of the house of delegates, and then concludes by saying it is their opinion that the people cannot constitutionally interfere with the deliberations of the senate, and that even the will of the people may not be regarded. As to what Mr. A. B. says about a number of voters having already signed his address is not to be wondered at, for reasons too well known, and I believe the submission of it to the people at large, provided nothing further is said about it, will gain it very few friends. As to paper money answering no good purposes, if he is sincere, I believe Mr. A. B. knows nothing about it, for I am confident that was a plan for paper money offered to the people candidly and fairly stated, that every man that had this country at heart would give his assistance to put it in circulation, as our existence depends on a circulating cash that cannot be carried away from us; the cry is, that the hard money is locked up, and that the idea of paper money is the cause of it; now I would wish to know, if that is the case, what will knock down the ideas of paper money, for until the validity of it is tried, I can with the greatest assurance say, that the idea will be kept up from session to session till it is fairly tried; if upon a fair trial it could be found not to answer, then might it be said that paper money was damned with this present generation. Let me recommend it to both branches of our legislature to join heartily in a plan for paper money, and not try the validity at all of subscribers either for or against it; the people are, without exasperating them on one side or the other, already perplexed enough; clouds of trouble are gathering over our heads, and if some wise

and prudent steps are not taken God only knows what will be the event; I dread it. Don't let self-interest sway us, and I will venture to pronounce, that by a little prudence in the course of a few years we shall be a happy people. In the name of God A mighty let us have a paper money, in cannot hurt any body if it is prudently done. I once more beg the two branches of our legislature to meet in harmony, and try to fall on ways and means to satisfy both debtor and creditor; either give us paper money or prolong the payment of debts, so as to give satisfaction to all parties, and if one won't do let us have both. The above are hints I advise, and as it comes from a heart I know to be good, I trust it will answer every good effect.

A DEBTOR AND CREDITOR.

Queen-Anne, February 12, 1787.

L O N D O N, October 30.

IF the accounts be true of the bay of Tunis refused to restore the crew and cargo of the French ship carried in there by one of his cruisers, he will probably draw upon himself the resentment of his most christian majesty, who will be a more formidable foe than the republic of Venice; and as the Porte must at present keep well with France, the captain pacha, who is now in the neighbourhood, may possibly interfere; in which case the eye may have the mortification of seeing the fleurs de lys, in conjunction with the lion of St. Mark, and the crescent of Mahomet, displayed in triumph in his harbour.

Those African states were originally tributary to the grand signor, but they have long emancipated themselves from his yoke, and the Porte may possibly take advantage of this insult offered to its principal ally, to endeavour to recover its ancient dominion.

A letter from Paris, dated October 5, says, "A courier extraordinary arrived on the 28, from Madrid, and announced that a galloon had entered the port of Cadix, laden with six millions of dollars. She sailed from the Havannah the 24th of last May."

"The American states have presented to Mr. Jefferson, their minister plenipotentiary at the court of Versailles, to have a service of six platoons immediately made, and to present it in their name to the complete Vergennes, as an acknowledgment of the services that minister rendered them during the last war. This present will cost congress 120,000 livres."

"Letters from Pondichery go so far as to say, that the inhabitants of that place testify the greatest wish for becoming English subjects. This inclination is become still stronger since the execution of the privileges granted to the new India company. It is certain that the Indian country is a mere solitude and a scene of destruction, since the dismembering of the four great districts of Elour, Regimenari Karical and Mouturangar."

B O S T O N, January 19.

Extract of a letter from an officer on the recruiting service, dated at Northampton, the 10th instant.

"I found, on my journey from Boston, in passing through Holden, Hardwick, Greenwich and Pelham, great part of their inhabitants much exasperated against government—and so jealous are they of every person passing through them, that I was twice taken up as a spy, and had to produce my enlisting orders, &c. before I could undeceive them."

"Yesterday morning I fell in company with two men, who were on their way to visit their great leader, Shays;—after prying into my principles, they thought, to their great joy, I was friendly to their cause—and as I came from Boston, and could give some intelligence about the court party, they gave me an invitation to ride through Pelham, and visit their general—As it was but little out of my way, I accepted it, and about 10 o'clock arrived at his cottage, situated between two very high mountains, and half a mile either way from any house—he received us kindly, but was suspicious of me, and had not the two men strongly pleased in my behalf, I am conscious I should have undergone a rude examination. In conversation, Shays informed me, he expected the court party from below, to support the court at Worcester, the week after next; and that he had dispatched expresses into the different parts of the country to rally the people.—But he thought the court party would not dare to appear, if they knew of the strength of his party, which he assured me, consisted of the three western counties, except about 50 men, in Northampton and Hadley—but I find, on inquiry, that all the inhabitants of those two towns, 12 excepted, are in favour of government.—He also said, he expected general Lincoln, whom he dreaded, but was ready for him—that he wished to have him take the ground first, in order that he (Shays) might cut off his retreat below, surround him and make his whole party prisoners. That he was not afraid as he was conscious he had done nothing to merit the frowns of government, or the resentment of individuals—but that he thought proper to keep guarded by a number of men every night.—He also expressed his highest disapprobation of the measures government had taken to secure Shattuck, &c. and that if they were condemned, there were plans laid to lay the town of Boston in ashes, which he thought could be easily executed; and that it was entirely owing to his unremitting exertions, that his men were prevented from doing it. And concluded by saying, that times would soon be better, as he was endeavouring to put matters on a footing, whereby every man

should enjoy his liberty, free from mercenary rulers, who study their own interest, in amassing large fortunes by extortion, rather than the good of their subjects, &c. Such was the drift of his conversation, as near as I can recollect—what the end will be I know not.—However, the friends to government are preparing to oppose these insurgents.

"I took particular observation of Shays's house and its situation, and am of opinion, that had I a warrant, with three men, I could make a prisoner of him, and convey him safe to Boston."

[The above letter is from a gentleman of very good intelligence.—The information it contains may be relied upon as authentic.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.

The latest accounts from the western country inform us, that though the winter hitherto has been uncommonly severe in that quarter, yet the troops at the respective garrisons, have been remarkably healthy; that peace has generally prevailed, and that the Indians are by no means deficient in point of respect for the regular troops, having conducted themselves towards them in a friendly manner, but affected to hold the inhabitants, whom they call militia, in the greatest contempt and detestation.

Captain Hutchins, the geographer-general to the United States, still remains at Cox's fort; but as soon as he receives and a ranges the returns of the different surveys that have been taken within the territorial limits of the United States, we are informed, he will set out for this city.

Feb 10 On the 14th ult. arrived at Newport, Rhode Island, the sloop Illinois, captain Story, in 63 days from l'Orlent.—On his passage, in lat. 36, 30, 70 leagues westward of the island of St. Mary, took an Algerine frigate of 28 guns on one deck, who ordered him to hoist out his boat and come on board. He made a disposition for hoisting out his boat until he got past her guns under her stern, and observing she had no stern chafes, and he being very unwilling to go to Algiers, he thought best to try which vessel had the best heels by the wind; the corsair observing captain Story's design, wore ship, and fired at him to bring him to, till the sloop got out of the reach of the enemy's guns, when the corsair hauled down her Algerine colours, and hoisted French, made sail, and chased him five hours, in which time the sloop had gained two leagues of the frigate; the night approaching, she gave over the chase.

ANNAPOLIS, February 22.

The ship Nonuch is lost on Ocracock inlet, the captain of which informs us of the following arrival:

Charming Peggy, Rutherford, Dartmouth, Plauter, Anthony, Plymouth, Patowmack, White; Liberty, Ostrom; Names, Skinner; Charlotte, Lambert; Dragon, Hamilton; Neptune, Martin; Olive Branch, Leonard; New Ceres, Tindell; London.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, January 15, 1787.

ORDERED, That the question for a committee to be appointed to prepare a message to the senate, desiring a conference to promote a plan for procuring the proportion of this state of the liquidated continental paper securities, and for the beneficial administration of the revenue of the state; the report from the conferees; with the proceedings on each, and the message from this house and senate relative to a conference, be published in the Maryland Gazette and Baltimore Journal.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1786.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOURS,

ON consideration of a letter of the 1st of December instant from his excellency the governor of Virginia, this house are of opinion, that seven deputies ought to be appointed, by the joint ballot of both houses, to a convention to be held in the city of Philadelphia in the month of May next, for the purpose of revising the federal constitution; and this house are also of opinion, that five commissioners ought to be appointed, by the joint ballot of both houses, to meet commissioners from the commonwealth of Virginia, and Pennsylvania, and to communicate to them the regulations of commerce and duties proposed in this state, and to confer on such subjects as may concern the commercial interests of the said states, and are within the power of respective states.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

Which was read the first and second time, agreed to, and sent to the senate by Mr. Stone.

George Gale, Esq; from the senate, delivers to Mr. Speaker the following message:

By the SENATE, December 21, 1786.

GENTLEMEN,

WE cheerfully accede to the proposition contained in your message of this day by Mr. Stone, to appoint, by a joint ballot of both houses, seven deputies to meet the deputies from the other states in the convention proposed to be held in the city of Philadelphia in the month of May next.

This measure appears to us to be of the utmost importance, and most likely, with the least delay, to vest in the federal government those powers which are so necessary to give strength and stability to the union.

As the deputies authority, we think their appointment both houses the

The subject is quires the united cannot, in our any other manner houses. In the expedient to con five commissioners millioners from the Pennsylvania, for regulations of o this state, and to concern the comm We therefore subjects, and if will appoint three members of you to nominate for t

The following to the senate by By the HOUSE

MAY IT PL THIS house conference on the day by George T. Johnson, Mr. Mr. Wright, to honours may thin

Charles Carroll rate, delivers to sage:

By the SEN GENTLEMEN WE have app roll, of Carroll to meet, in confi your message by

MOND Mr Thomas in and delivers port:

AT a meeting house of deleg Stone, Ch William mem. legates, Thoma Pava, John H

IT is agreed, this date, or any rised, on behalf as may be app states to assemble for the purpose of join with them i farther provision federal constitution union, and in re pose, to the Un greed to by the States, will effe

That the proc agreed to in the deputies to the

Agreed, Th be appointed, a of them, be au the states of Vir jointly or separa lations of comm state, and to co the commercial in the power of the meeting o week of Septem shall agree on. ported to the le

That the said the commissio time above men may be agreed

Agreed, Th on behalf of th commissioners them on propo on proper pla be erected, an pleting this ne per; and that next-general a

Which was FRI

The follow house, viz. That a com sage to the sen a plan for pro the liquidated the beneficial state.