Maryland Gazette,

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the Maryland Ga.

of infolvency.

AKRANIS.

THURS DIA Y MAY I SOUR SERVICE

likely to be interrupted, and that their politicians, who persevere in predicting an poroaching war, will

not find their prophecies verified. According to letters from Triefte, there were laft week upwards of 250 merchant ships in that port: purchating large merchantmen to be armed and flationed at the entrance of the port; this fm. Il marisime force is expected to give greater fecurity than the fortifications, because they will be more capable

of defending the city from bombardment. Sir James Harris, envoy extraordinary from Great-Britain, has been in conference with Gweral of the lords deputies of the flates general on the subject of the tripple alliance projecting between England, Prussia, and the Republic.

NEW-YORK, May 5.

Extract of a letter from Algiers, January 20. "The St. Gartrude, a Spanish frigate, com manded by M. Fouguion, arrived here from Cadiz the 16th of September with the whole sum of money owing to this regency by the king of Spain fince the menth of April, for all Spanish flaves, and the money which M. d'Bspilly had promised to many chiefs of this regency but had not given them.

" By the same frigate the dey has the back many presents to the eatholic king, and has charged the Spanish conful to go and present them to his majelly from him. They confilt of three stallions and three Barbary mares, richly caparifoued, with faddies embroidered with gold, and housings of gold cloth; two lions, two tygers, an hymna, four antelopes, and two offriches; fix falils infaid with coral, fix pair of pillole, lour, betagene, or Turkish sabres one of them mounted with gold, belides many woolen covers, file girdles, &c."

PHILADELPHIA. April 28. We have at length procured the New-York Journal of the 24th March latt, to which the of our correspondents had reservence in our paper of the 16th instant, and now take the earliest opportunity of laying before our readers, all that have reached us on the ferject of the reply of the general court of Mai-fachusetts to governor Hancock's late speech. Extract of a letter from Massachuscus, dated March 19.

4788.

You have undoubtedly feen our governor' speech, and his encomiums therein on the proposed condition; to which an answer, or rather scho was prepared, and reported to the legislature. whigs in the house of representatives were highly exasperated at the measure, and prepared an amendment. This terrified the federalists, asubey Ayle themselves, (that is the gentry who opposed the British government because it was arbitrary, and who now are in favour of one infinitely more (o) and produced proposition from them, "That the matter should faulide," as well the report as the amendment-thus you see that the representatives of the people of this state are not converts of federalifm, a term which has the same meaning now which toryz for had before the

The AMENDMENT mentioned in the above let-

YOUR excellency is pleased to inform us, that the convention which was appointed to deliberate upon the constitution and frame of government for the United States of America, agreed upon by the late general convention, have concluded their feffions after having adopted and ratified the proposed plan. We have long been sensible of the imbecility of the confederation of the United States, and of the confequences of that imbecility, and therefore appointed delegates to the late general convention, for the fole and express purpose of revising the articles of confederation, and reporting to congress and the deveral legislatures fuch alterations and provingns, adequate to the exigencies of government and to Baltimore." and acted agreeably to their committees no difficult. A N N A P O L I S. May 15. perhaps would have anifen from the numbers of a people spread over a vast extent of territory, containgluch a great variety of foils, and under fuch exremes of climate, and with such different views and babits while they were to well united in that one ob- it

ence might in that way have been preferred with racters of the gentlemen who put their bands to the on than that of the United States, and Armen

In confederation and union with our fifter flates, represent the conduct of the conven we have happily bastled the intrigues and defeated duct of the majority of the comthe force of Great-Briain, have furposted the rights lead or deceive voil. interest and welfare with which the late convention affembled, we are in justice to our constiguents constrained to say that the result of their deliberations does not seem well calculated for those valuable purpoles, we shall, under this head, only add, that the rights and liberties of a great country thould stand on firmer ground than that of mere probability. If the amendments propoled with the ratification of the late convention, had been made a condition of ratification, they would have gone some way, though not fully, to a conciliation of our minds to the fyf tem, but your excellency will permit us to fay, that, as they now stand, they neither comport with the dignity or falety of the commonwealth.

WINCHEST BRY Spril 30. Melles. BRADFORDS, printers in Kentucky, having transmitted us their papers of the 27th of March and 5th of April, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following interesting, though melancholy, intelligence:

LEXINGTON, March 27. On Saturday evening, the 21st instant, some time after night, a party of about seven Indians knocked at the door of the widow Shanks, (living on Townfend, a branch of Licking) and demanded entrance, which was denied them; they then fet fire to the house, and by that means forced the family out, been killed by a young man whom they killed the evening before.

March 28. Mesterday evening the Indians caught hold of a young mans bridle, as he was riding along a small path on Elkhorn, near where they had taken a negro a few days ago; it being dark, he flipt off his horse, and made his escape.

Extract of a litter from a gentleman at Buck-Pond. (Kentucky) to another in this town, dated April 3

Our country begins to have a very ferious face; the curied Indians have been very troublesome this spring. A few days ago a party of them had the resolution to board three boats on the Ohio, oppofite the mouth of the Miami, and buly two men have eleaped of the whole, and they badly wounded. Several gentlemen of confiderable confequence were killed in them, among the rest a merchant from Baltimore. It is supposed the Indians got near 3000l. Sterling worth of plunder in goods and money; there has never been a week, for near two hood doing mischief. The people that have been settled peaceably for feveral years, are now obliged either to build stockades and fort themselves, or be led to give opinions on parts of the constitution, leave their fettlements-our men are fo harraffed pursuing the devils, who immediately fly to Eagle-Creek-Hills, where they are sheltered from pursuit, of amendments they would give an advantage to the again before we can collect men,"

therein, as that when agreed to in congress, and the unfortunate lately killed by the Indians here, is Another letter from the same place says, " Among confirmed by the states, render the sederal constitu- a Mr. Purviance, an old Irish gentleman, belonging

To the PEOPLE of MARYLAND.

YOU have been addressed by twelve gentlemen, members of the late convention, four of them mem-

War File land levels from Breit, Rochefore unanimotry, transpillity and peaces; We do not with address, there is no reach to believe that they will to be known to the world under any other oppolistic. folly appeared any face, or that they delignedly only of mapkind, and feetased the freedom and indepens mittee could only be fully and accorately intermed dence of America. While we will to preferve the of what palled in the committee; but every member union entire, and are fully sensible of the ill confer of the convention must be acquainted with the cirquences of an interruption of it, we are forry to dif- cumflances that are alleged to have happened in the fer from your excellency in the mode of effecting the convention. You are addressed by a person who hould have for its objects, defence against external "that the address of the minority has not only enemies, and the promotion of internal tranquillity mistated certain salls, but omitted some very material and happiness. While we suspend our opinion of circumstances; and he informs you, that another natthe purity of intention, and of the great zeal for the rative will be laid before you, and he prays you to suspend, for the present, your opinions of the conduct of the majority of the committee," This affertion and request would be more reasonable if the gentleman had figned his name to it. "He may be unifiaken, and there is a greater probability that one person may misconceive a variety of tacks, than the number who have tellified to the truth of what they relate. I believe that no facts have been mistated in substance; and I am convinced, that no very material circumstances have been omitted. If any tact has been substantially mistated, or any material circumstance omitted, ! make no doubt the public will unpute it to inattention, defect of memory, or hafte. and not to any improper motive.

The member of the committee who addresses you remarks, et that as the convention was diffold without propfing any amendments, it is not probable that a large majority of its members was SINCERELY disposed for that business." The following fats, which no one can deny, will convince the public. that, for several days, a great majority of the convention thought the constitution very defective, and were fincerely disposed to consider amendments, AP-TER the ratification of the constitution, either in their conventional or private characters; and the ditference of character is very immaterial. It fact. On Thursday (24th April) Mr. Paca requested ha e to lay before the convention a variety of amendfour of which fell a facrifice to their favage fury, ments to the constitution, not to prevent, but to acone taken prisoner, the rest escaped. The snow company the ratification; and the convention granted falling that night enabled the inhabitants to follow the indulgence without a division, and adjourned to them; they came up with them the next day, kill- give him time to prepare and lay the amendments ed one and wounded another, the rest escaped, leav. he proposed before the convention. 2d tack. On ing all their baggage. The prisoner they had taken Saturday (26th) the convention, on a vote of 66 to they tomahawked, just before the white people came 7, appointed a committee " to confider and report up with them; one other Indian was found dead near (on the Monday following) a draught of fuch where they committed the murder, supposed to have amendments as the committee might think necessary, to be recommended to the confideration of the people, if approved of by the convention." 3d fact. The convention referred the amendments proposed to the conditiution, by Mr. Paca, to the committee.

I believe a majority of the committee were fincerely disposed, for some time, to recommend amendments; and I form this opinion from their conduct, and the number of effential amendments separately agreed to by the committee, most of them by an unanimous vote, and all of them by a great majority.

I believe the true reason why the majority of the committee would agree to no report (and thereby withed to preciate the convention from judging for themselve ) was distosed by one of the committee in public debate. He declared, in substance, " I'hat if no amendments were confidered by the convention and referred to the people, the idea would be, that the constitution was perfect in the opinion of the convention, and therefore that it wanted no alteration; that he would not have admitted one defect but to conciliate; that he was apprehensive the convention months, but what they have been in this neighbour. would be involved in difficulties, that they might be drawn by the minority from one amendment to another, and would not be able to liop; that they would contrary to their decision to determine on the whole. and not on parts; and that by agreeing to a number and fall upon us as foon as the begin to get a little apponents of the government, who would represent over the tright, do the worst they can, and run away that it's friends admitted, that it was greatly defective, and wanted elleptial amendments, and that from fuch concessions they would urge the people to believe that the convention ought not to have ranned the conditution, unless the alterations were previously made, or annexed as a condition to the ratification; that if the great majority of the convention in this Race, who had ratified the government, should admit it to be so very desective, and to want such material amendments, and should publish them to the querld. it might produce bad confequences in Virginia, and bers of a committee of that body, in which they the other states, who had not ratified, where the apstated the conduct of the convention, and the con- ponents of the government might be equal, or near-duct of the committee. From the alterished cha- ly equal, in number to it's friends; and that policy