eceive this teſtimony of their
leaſure, as their own merit,
liate obſervation, enables me,
ocate the aſſurances of reſpect
ich they have honoured me:
r addreſſing me on this occa-
ng, feeling, as I do, that my
ntitled me to the declaration
made.

n, to accept, and to offer to
under your command, my
s for their kind addreſs, and
our and their happineſs, col.
y.

of great reſpect,
am, gentlemen,
bliged, and
dient humble ſervant,
THO. S. LEE.

r 18, 1794.

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pproaching, and is already near
of Maryland will become the
and influential ſtate in the
dly in trade, agriculture, and
tainly become the admiration
ours, if we do not ſo wantonly
rtune, as to merit their deriſion

d, a ſerious and reflecting mind,
happineſs and proſperity of his
contemplate the objects that
d promiſing proſpects.
arly the centre of this vaſt con-
antage of climate, ſoil, and a
xample, that gives a ſafe and
every part of the ſtate, at each
there are large and extenſive
us the produce and trade of a
ur neighbours; and when the
government of the United States
, how great muſt be the weight
ate in their councils, if we have
romote and ſuſtain it? What
eaſonably hope to obtain to the
agriculture, trade, and credit, if
e the opportunity and advantages
n in our way, and even laid at
e former, men of education and
lly neceſſary; and to enſure the
we need only ſtability in our
ſent, a few good laws tending to
, roads and agriculture, and for
edit and advancement of juſtice,
en, the proferred boons of this
member, that in the caſe of ſtates,
viduals, *there is a tide which taken*
tune.

us are, it muſt be a ſubject of
and real concern to every candid
repeated attempts made by the
erity, to deſtroy thoſe ſeminaries
; which bid fair to be uſeful, and
forming our youth, to acquire and
, which other cauſes contribute,
, in the federal councils. If we
diſcontent of our colleges, it will
one, which ought to operate on
penurious, or needy individual.
ſome on no one, and are moſtly
hat are neceſſary to the morality
citizens, and ought to be levied,
tely afterwards thrown into a fire
hout urging the breach of public
the colleges of funds pledged by
compact with a part of our citi-
to erect theſe ſeminaries, I might
at, the danger of rendering the
le eſtimation, and the probable
ate will derive from theſe inſtitu-
ons that deſerve ſerious attention,
oo lightly eſtimated.

French philoſopher, in writing
religion, ſays, "Il ne faut pas
contre la maiſon, parce que ceux
tirerorient des ſenaties une grêle
il faut petit à petit élever à côté
plus habitable & plus commode;
t le monde viendra habiter cet-
pleine de Léopards ſera déſertée."
olitician we have ſeen ſucceed in
l thoſe who advocate the deſtruc-
tions, and the ſubſtituting ſchools
he beſt method of diſſeminating
the ſtate, would do well to con-
t not be more adviſeable (accord-
philoſopher) firſt to erect ſuch
and convenient than theſe col-
nſenſibly, and by degrees prove
then the public will conſent to
out reluctance. But ſome of us are
ber that when ſuch ſchools exiſted
ey would not afford ſufficient en-
acher of learning and ſcience, and
of ſufficient advantage to give the
ucation to thoſe who reſided in the
were of no poſſible advantage to
diſtant parts of the county.
, if it could be generally procured
he plan projected, is not the edu-
give this ſtate thoſe advantages
le learning, it is ſaid, is a danger-
any citizens that would otherwiſe
mbers of ſociety, have been ſpoiled
become merchants, politicians, or
make invidious compariſons, but

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may be allowed to ſuggeſt that other ſtates in the union have, at this time, much more influence (perhaps becauſe they have more learning and abilities) in congreſs, than we have; and I may add that, deſtroying theſe inſtitutions, will certainly neither contribute to promote or increaſe our weight and influence in the general government, nor even to amend and perfect our own.

In the early ſettlement of this country, when every inhabitant was a debtor, ſpecie difficult to obtain, and government not ſo well calculated to ſecure individuals from oppreſſion, as it is at preſent, we do not wonder that laws ſhould have been made peculiarly calculated to favour the debtor. But now that all men enjoy equal privileges, and none can aſſume power, diſtinctions, or exemptions that are not common to all; when no man can oppreſs another, and our country is ſo flouriſhing, that none can be poor, who deſerve to be rich. When foreigners are crowding among us, and will in a few years multiply an hundred fold—it ſhould ſeem that policy ought rather to endeavour to fix the conſtitution itſelf, and every department of the ſtate, upon the moſt *permanent* and reſpectable footing, than to unhinge ancient and proved eſtabliſhments, and try experiments, however plauſible in theory, that may poſſibly fail, become inconvenient, or oppreſſive in practice.

What poſſible advantange can reſult from abridging, or aboliſhing the juriſdiction of the general court, as ſome perſons ſeem to wiſh? If expence and inconvenience to the defendants are aſſigned as motives for this change, is there not ſome conſideration due to the plaintiff? I will not ſuppoſe he may not be as ably ſerved by counſel in the diſtant counties as in the general court; but as he may in all caſes, as the law now ſtands, ſue in the diſtrict court, if it is equally convenient, and he wiſhes to do ſo, why ought he not to have a choice if he prefers other judges, other jurors, or other council? Is it eſſential to juſtice, or otherwiſe, that the creditor ſhould be compelled to go to a diſtant part of the ſtate to ſue his debtor, merely becauſe the debtor happens to reſide there? If convenience is to be conſulted, and any choice given, the creditor ought to be preferred: If juſtice is the motive, it is more probable the creditor will obtain it in the general court, than in the diſtrict court. The debtor, if he muſt be ſued and tried in his own county, will always have the advantage in the latter, from prejudices incident to human nature in favour of friends, neighbours, and acquaintance, in preference to a ſtranger, (as the creditor may be) and where the caſe of one party may be often told, before the trial, in the abſence of his adverſary.

We have tried the preſent ſyſtem from the firſt ſettlement of this country—It has always been the moſt reſpectable court in the ſtate, and we have always found juſtice impartially and well adminiſtered. We have even made the experiment of the French philoſopher, by erecting other reſpectable courts with concurrent juriſdiction; if theſe courts *ought* to have the buſineſs, and were equally judicious and convenient, it would naturally have gone to them; but we find on the contrary the buſineſs of the diſtricts decline, while that of the general court increaſes, or at leaſt retains its former proportion. Ought ſuitors to be forced into the diſtrict courts when ſome cauſe plainly exiſts which ſhews it is not their choice? If we are prudent, we ought not to aſſume more wiſdom than our anceſtors—With ſome amendments of giving the advantage of ſpecial juries, in the cases of mercantile or difficult tranſactions, our ſyſtem might be made perfect. But while we graſp at the ſhadow we may loſe the ſubſtance.

It is to be wiſhed therefore, that the legiſlature would only amend, or ſo model our laws, that every poſſible ſecurity may be given to protect property, to encourage and favour credit, to promote induſtry and œconomy, and to induce and entice foreigners to ſettle in the ſtate, and bring their wealth among us—Theſe are objects deſerving, and ſeriouſly calling for the deliberations of that body. There are reaſons for it which poſſibly may have eſcaped their obſervation. The congreſs of the United States will in a few years take poſſeſſion of the diſtrict of Columbia, where they have a *ſeparate* and *excluſive juriſdiction*. Can it be doubted, that body will not eſtabliſh ſuch a government, ſuch laws, and hold forth ſuch allurements to all deſcriptions of perſons within their diſtrict, that unleſs we meet them, or rather anticipate them by ſimilar proviſions, our ſtate government, and the ſtate itſelf, in every other part of it, will be materially affected: even your beſt citizens, and all men of property will emigrate to Columbia; and in proportion as its influence increaſes, the weight and influence of the reſt of the ſtate will ſink, and become contemptible. But the direct reverſe will happen, if by a wiſe and prudent conduct we avail ourſelves of the opportunity, while it yet remains, of improving the advantages which local and other circumſtances may contribute to render us a flouriſhing, rich, and happy people.

Theſe reflections might be extended with advantage to many ſheets of paper, but having no part in the deliberations of the legiſlature, and very little at ſtake myſelf, I have thought, from a perſonal knowledge of many of the members, a hint alone would be ſufficient from an impartial and diſintereſted

BY-STANDER.

November 17, 1794.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at HENRY HAMMOND'S, on the north ſide of Severn, on the 20th inſtant,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLANTATION UTENSILS, and ſome STOCK.

November 11, 1794.

By virtue of an order of the orphans court, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the houſe of Mr. GEORGE MANN, on Thurſday the fourth day of December next, at four o'clock in the afternoon,

SUNDRY men, women, and children, ſlaves, part of the eſtate of the late JOHN DAVIDSON. Theſe people will be ſold on a credit of twelve months; the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity.

On the ſame afternon will be ſold, at the late ſtore of John Davidſon, on the Head of the Dock, ſundry articles of MERCHANDISE, for READY MONEY.

ELEANOR DAVIDSON, Adminiſtratrix of JOHN DAVIDSON.

Annapolis, November 18, 1794.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, at the houſe of Mr. HENRY MEDLEY, in the town of Nottingham, on Tueſday the 9th day of December next, if fair, or on the firſt fair day,

ALL the PERSONAL PROPERTY of the late Mr. FIELDER BOWIE, conſiſting of about forty valuable NEGROES, among whom are tradeſmen, houſe ſervants, and men well acquainted with farming, and all kinds of plantation work, ſome very healthy looking women, boys and girls, a number of cattle and horſes, a new waggon and a chariot, and a parcel of houſehold furniture. The property will be ſold upon twelve months credit, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity, to

ALLEN BOWIE, Adminiſtrator.

Nottingham, November 7, 1794.

Matthew and John Beard,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

And now OPENING for SALE, at their STORE at Beard's Point warehouſe, on South river,

A variety of GOODS ſuitable for the preſent ſeaſon, amongſt which are,

SUPERFINE, ſecond and coarſe clothes; valencias; royal ribs; ſatinets; laſting; a variety of faſhionable coloured caſimers; ſtuffs of all kinds; mens worſted hoſe; womens cotton ditto; Iriſh linens; chintzes and calicoes of the moſt approved figures; cloth coloured ſewing ſilk and threads; oſnabrig and other threads; muſlins and muſlinets; black mode; black, white, and blue Perſians; cambrick; humhums; Marſeilles quilting; Ruſſia ſheeting; ditto duck; ticklenburg; oſnabrigs; rolles; German dowlaſs; Haerlem ſtripes; matchcoat and roſe blankets; mens coarſe and fine hats; ladies black and white ditto; checks; drillings; bed-ticking; elegant veſts patterns; muſlin cravats; pocket handkerchiefs; tapes; worſted binding; broad and narrow ribands; faſhionable ſhoe and knee-buckles; coat and veſt buttons, &c. &c.

Alſo ſpirit; Weſt India rum; old peach brandy; ſherry wine; red port ditto; molaſſes; loaf and brown ſugars; hyſon and congo teas; coffee; chocolate; pepper; allſpice; ſalt petre; pounded ginger; raiſins; cheeſe; rice; St. Ubes ſalt; window glaſs; 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d nails; iron pots; Dutch ovens; ſpades; narrow axes; cart-wheel boxes; hand and faſh-ſaws; ſcrew augers; hinges and ſcrews; ſtock locks; drawing knives; joiner's glue; Weſt-India cotton; ſcrubbing bruſhes; tea china; glaſs ware; queen's ware; tea trays; hand-boards; ſpoons; caſe knives and forks, &c. &c. all of which they will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, as uſual.

November 9, 1794.

ALL perſons indebted to JOHN PETTY, late of Annapolis, deceaſed, on his own account, are requeſted to pay the ſame to PHILIP BARTON KEY, of Annapolis, and all perſons having claims againſt the eſtate are requeſted to lodge their claims, properly authenticated, with the ſame gentleman, as ſoon as poſſible; and all creditors are deſired to take notice, that the ſubſcriber will, on the ſecond Monday in May next, at the houſe of Mr. GEORGE MANN, in the city of Annapolis, proceed to make a dividend of the aſſets on hand in part ſatisfaction of the debts.

WILLIAM PETTY, Executor of JOHN PETTY, deceaſed.

Annapolis, November 13, 1794.

NOTICE to CREDITORS.

ALL perſons who have any claims or demands againſt the eſtate of PATRICK KELLY, deceaſed, or who are in any manner creditors of the ſaid PATRICK KELLY, are requeſted to appear and produce their reſpective claims and accounts, properly authenticated, on or before the ſixth day of January, in the year of our Lord ſeventeen hundred and ninety-five, at the court-houſe in the town of Cambridge, in Dorcheſter county, and ſtate of Maryland, at which time and place the ſubſcriber will attend, and receive all accounts ſo authenticated, and make ſuch dividend of the goods and chattels of the ſaid deceaſed, which have come to his hands or poſſeſſion, as each creditor ſhall be entitled to according to his reſpective claim.

J. E. GIST, Adminiſtrator of P. KELLY.

Cambridge, 1ſt November, 1794.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Poſt-Office, at Chaptico.

MR. THOMAS JOHNSTON,
Mr. William Grindall,
Mr. Joſhua Millard,
Miſs Peggy Jordan Bond,
Francis Hamerſley, Eſq;
Mr. Jno. Newton,
Mr. Rueben Craig,

JOSIAH B. GRIDALL, P. M.

TAKEN up by JAMES MOSS, living on Hackett's Point, a ſmall BATTEAU, ſixteen feet long and four feet and an half wide. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

PUBLIC SALE.

On Monday the 15th day of December next, if fair if not the firſt fair day, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Meſſieurs YATES and CAMPBELL's vendue ſtore, in Baltimore town, I ſhall EXPOSE to SALE the following property, to wit:

A TRACT or parcel of LAND lying in Baltimore county, called CARROLL'S SCRUTINY, ſaid to contain five hundred and ſeventy-ſix acres, formerly the property of the PRINCIPIO COMPANY, purchaſed of the State of Maryland, by Mr. Mark Alexander, and from which purchaſe he hath been releaſed; the whole of this land will be ſold together or in ſmall quantities, ſo as to accommodate thoſe who may be deſirous of becoming purchaſers, and on the following terms, viz. a credit of two years from the firſt day of December 1794, one half of the principal, and the intereſt on the whole, to be paid on or before the firſt day of December 1795, and the remaining half, and the intereſt thereon, on or before the firſt day of December, 1796. Two thirds of the principal may be paid in depreciation or other liquidated ſpecie certificates, iſſued by the State of Maryland, or ſix per cent. ſtock of the United States, one third in the deferred ſtock of the United States, and the intereſt in ſpecie only. Bonds with approved ſecurity will be required of the purchaſers immediately, and ſhould they refuſe or neglect to bond when required, they ſubject themſelves to all loſs, if any, on a ſecond ſale, and all expences attending the firſt. Information reſpecting this property may be had of major Thomas Yates, of Baltimore town.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent for the State of Maryland.

Annapolis, November 12, 1794.

By virtue of a decree and order of the Court of Chancery, the ſubſcriber will offer, at PUBLIC SALE, on the PREMISES, on Tueſday the 9th day of December, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, at one o'clock,

A TRACT of LAND, called BLUE PLAINS, and a ſmaller one adjoining, called ADDISON'S GOODWILL, lying in Prince-George's county, containing, together, upwards of 500 acres, late the property of GEORGE FRASER HAWKINS, deceaſed, and now in the poſſeſſion of Mr. WILLIAM BAYLEY. This land lies on the river Patowmack, nearly oppoſite to Alexandria, about four miles from the federal city, and in a genteel and agreeable neighbourhood; the land is of a good quality, a great part of it well adapted to farming, and has a ſufficiency of timber for its ſupport. The improvements are, a convenient dwelling houſe, kitchen, meat houſe, corn houſe, and dairy, and a good tobacco houſe and barn. There is on another part of the land, a tenement, conſiſting of a dwelling houſe (with ſuitable out houſes), at preſent occupied as a tavern, at which a ferry to Alexandria is kept. Theſe tracts, with the improvements, will be ſold together, on the following terms: The purchaſer to give bond, with ſecurity, to the ſubſcriber, as truſtee, for the payment of one half of the purchaſe money, with legal intereſt, within one year, and the remainder, with legal intereſt, within eighteen months from the day of ſale.

A plot of the land will be ſhewn, and further particulars reſpecting the title and conveyance, will be made known at the ſale, which will be at the tavern above deſcribed.

W. KILTY, Truſtee.

Nov. 7, 1794.

Peter Malcolm,
vs.
Matthew Lodge, & Co.

THIS is to give notice, that I have iſſued out of the general court of the weſtern ſhore, an attachment againſt the ſaid Matthew Lodge, and company, agreeable to the act for the better regulating attachments, which ſaid writ is returnable to the next May term, and, that unleſs the ſaid Matthew Lodge, and company, ſhall return and diſcharge their debts, or give bail according to the act aforeſaid, that all their real and perſonal eſtate will be ſold for the ſatisfaction of their creditors.

PETER MALCOLM.

Annapolis, November 4, 1794.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of EDWARD GAITHER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, and to the ADMINISTATORS of ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make payment, on or before the 20th day of February next, and thoſe having claims are deſired to bring them in, legally atteſted, for payment.

HENRY GAITHER,
WILLIAM MERRIKEN, } Adminiſtrators.

November 7, 1794.

NOTICE,

THAT the commiſſioners of the tax for Anne-Arundel county, will meet on the fourth Tueſday of November next, at the city of Annapolis, to hear appeals from ſuch perſons as may think themſelves overrated by the aſſeſſors of ſaid county.

By order,

NICHOLAS HARWOOD, Clk. Com.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harriſon, and ſtate of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarkſburgh. For terms apply to JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793.