

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1790.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, March 10.

THE report of the secretary of war, on the petition of colonel John Ely, for extra services, as physician, &c. was read, which was in favour of the petitioner; after some deliberation it was agreed to refer the report, &c. to the select committee.

The bill for encouraging useful arts was read a third time, and, after filling the blanks, passed the house.

The order of the day was then called for, and the house went into a committee on the secretary's report, the first alternative under the sixth resolution being under consideration.

The question before the house was to strike out the words "so cents per acre," and to substitute, in lieu thereof, Mr. Boudinot's proposition of yesterday, with Mr. Tucker's amendment.

Mr. Sherman thought it would be good policy to lessen the debt by paying off the principal. He was for pursuing the mode pointed out in the secretary's report. He wished the secretary had also reported a mode of selling the lands, and seemed desirous to wait for it.

Mr. Boudinot said he was confident, if the Western territory was to be set off as a payment for one third of the debt, such a measure would produce the evil consequences he had mentioned yesterday. If we pass this resolution, we never can sell a large tract of land. He was for pledging the land to sink the public debt by all means.

Mr. Fitzsimons said, the creditors were not forced to take this or that alternative, but were left at their own option, which of the alternatives to accede to. But with respect to Mr. Boudinot's proposal, it was worse than any of those of the secretary. This, he said, was easily proved from a comparison of the two cases, which he then stated, and drew a conclusion that the proposal mentioned by the secretary, was the most eligible.

Mr. Boudinot was of a different opinion. He asked which mode would answer best the end proposed? If we keep the lands in our own hands, and sell them out in large parcels, their value will increase more than if they are brought to market by too many sellers: There would be more sellers than buyers. They would be reduced to four or five cents per acre, instead of twenty cents; and who will give twenty cents that can purchase at five? Upon the whole, he thought his proposition the most eligible.

Mr. Hartley agreed with Mr. Boudinot in the general principles. He thought many difficulties would arise from the reduction of interest, and the paying one third in lands. He wished a clause, similar to that proposed by Mr. Boudinot, might be inserted; otherwise, he was apprehensive that the government would lay itself open to a charge of duplicity.

Mr. Sherman said a few words against the amendment; and

Mr. Ames rose to oppose it upon various grounds. He said he was in favour of making an offer of the western lands. Foreigners will have a more equitable option, and the credit of the United States will be benefited, by retaining the proposition of the secretary. All the different propositions were modifications; one was made irredeemable for a part of the debt, while the remaining part was postponed. He thought Mr. Boudinot's proposition an abandonment of the principles laid down by the secretary: it was a default to put off the one third for ten years.

It carried a departure from the principles upon the very face of it, which the house would not agree to; for it would make the unfunded nearly 22 millions of dollars at the expiration of ten years: Whereas by the secretary's plan, the unfunded debts would not make more than about 10 millions of dollars. It would be absorbing of debts at a loss of 50 per cent. for the unfunded debt will grow upon compound interest, which will hold out an advantage that will make it bear as high a market price as the funded debt. Upon the whole, he said that, by Mr. Boudinot's proposition, the debt would be, at the end of 10 years, increased to 35 millions of dollars; and then asked, whether it was not an intelligible plan to set 35 millions of a new debt against the 22 millions of the old? Would it not overload the market and reduce the price? If, therefore, such a mode be not found beneficial to either the creditors or the nation, why adopt it? He hoped it would not be adopted.

Mr. Boudinot answered Mr. Ames, and declared that his calculations had no better foundation than if he had supposed the debt of Great Britain to the present time. We owe a certain sum, say about 27 millions, or upwards; 10 millions might be said to be about the

one third. He meant to pay the creditors two thirds, and to satisfy them for the other third at the expiration of 10 years, with full interest. How the gentleman can make 10 millions to equal 27 millions is extraordinary indeed.

He thought the alternative proposed by the secretary such as that none would be found to accept of it, but such as wanted to turn it immediately into money. He had heard the opinion of the public, and he believed that this alternative was looked upon no better than a mere deception. He therefore adhered to his proposition, which he believed would justify him in declaring that it would sink the public debt three times as fast as the other; and although it should now be negated, he was of opinion that gentlemen would again return to it, or something similar.

Mr. Lawrence observed, that the gentleman (Mr. Boudinot) had called the debt 27 millions; but he had omitted the arrears of interest, which made it amount to more. He then contemplated the prospect of the interest of money falling in the United States, agreeably to the secretary's idea, so that in less than the time mentioned by Mr. Boudinot, the whole debt, including the assumption, &c. might be reduced to 65 millions of dollars. He was against Mr. Boudinot's proposition.

The question being put upon Mr. Boudinot's proposition, was negated by a great majority.

The question was then put upon the main proposition (or first alternative) without any amendment, which was agreed to by a considerable majority.

THURSDAY, March 11.

In committee of the whole on the report of the secretary of the treasury, for making provision for the support of the public credit.

The following proposition was read, viz.—To have the whole sum funded at an annuity, or yearly interest, of four per cent. irredeemable by any payment exceeding five dollars per annum, on account both of principal and interest; and to receive, as a compensation for the reduction of interest, fifteen dollars and eighty cents, payable in lands, as in the preceding case.

The debate this day turned principally on the irredeemable quality proposed in this alternative.

After a lengthy discussion, the proposition was negated.

The next proposition was then read, and further debate ensued. The committee rose without coming to a decision on a motion made by Mr. Jackson, to strike out what relates to irredeemability in this alternative.

A second memorial from George Scriba, respecting a purchase of lands in the Western territory, was read.

Mr. Trumbull brought in a bill for making compensation to colonel John Ely, for his services, as a surgeon to the late army of the United States—which was read.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 12.

The bill for granting compensation to colonel John Ely was read the second time, and referred to the committee of the whole house, to be taken into consideration this day fortnight.

Several petitions were read and referred.

Mr. Bland observed, that private memorials and petitions have increased so much, that very shortly the attention of every individual member of the house, will be taken up in the investigation of the facts set forth in those petitions, to the great interruption of the business of the nation.

He therefore moved the following resolutions in substance:—

1st. That all memorials and petitions for claims presented to the house, be referred to the heads of departments to report thereon.

2d. That the committees to whom memorials and petitions have been referred, be discharged from any further attention to the same; and that they be referred as above. Laid on the table.

In committee of the whole on the report of the secretary of the treasury, for making provision for the support of public credit.

The third proposition or alternative was read, viz.

3dly. To have sixty-six and two thirds dollars funded, at a yearly interest of six per cent. irredeemable also by any payment exceeding four and two thirds dollars per annum, on account both of principal and interest, and to have, at the end of ten years, twenty-five dollars and eighty-eight cents, funded at the like interest and rate of redemption.

Mr. Lee moved, that the whole proposition should be rejected—which occasioned a debate, and the question being taken on the motion, it passed in the negative.

Mr. Jackson's motion for striking out these words, "irredeemable also by any payment exceeding four and two thirds dollars per annum, on account both of principal and interest," was then read, and, after some further debate, was also negated.

Mr. Fitzsimons, after premising some observations respecting a more rapid extinction of the principal than is contemplated by the secretary, proposed that four and two thirds dollars should be struck out, in order

to introduce a higher rate of payment per annum. He mentioned six per cent. on account of principal and interest.

Mr. Madison mentioned a still higher sum.

Four and two thirds dollars after some debate were struck out, and the proposition with the blank passed over.

The following propositions were rejected, viz.

4thly. To have an annuity for the remainder of life, upon the contingency of living to a given age, not less distant than ten years, computing interest at four per cent.

5thly. To have an annuity for the remainder of life, on the contingency of the survivorship of the youngest of two persons, computing interest in this case also at four per cent.

The committee then rose, and the house adjourned till to-morrow.

SATURDAY, March 13.

The house resolved itself into a committee on the report of the secretary of the treasury.

The remainder of Mr. Fitzsimons' propositions were debated, and agreed to.

The committee then rose, and the accepting of their report was postponed till Monday.

MONDAY, March 15.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the appropriation bill; after some time spent thereon, rose and reported progress.

It was ordered that the bill should be engrossed for a third reading.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill respecting the western frontiers, after which the galleries were cleared.

TUESDAY, March 16.

The bill for making appropriations for the services of government for the year 1790, was brought in, engrossed, read the third time and passed.

A message was received from the president of the United States, by the secretary of the department of war, conveying information received from the supreme executive of the state of Pennsylvania, relative to the depredations of the Indians on the frontiers of that state.

Mr. Lawrence presented a memorial from the importers of hemp, and the manufacturers of cordage, in the city of New-York, stating a variety of difficulties to which they are subjected from the operation of the revenue laws.

Sundry reports from the secretary of the department of war, on petitions referred to him, were read.

On motion of Mr. Ames, the petition of the ropemakers, &c. of the town of Boston, was read, and, with the petition from those of New-York, referred to a select committee, consisting of Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Boudinot and Mr. Heister.

The motion of Mr. Boudinot, for appointing a committee of eleven members, to whom petitions and memorials for claims should be referred, was read and taken into consideration.

Some gentlemen objected to this plan, and preferred the motion offered by Mr. Bland, for a direct reference to the heads of departments. An amendment was agreed to, that the petitions should be first read in the house.

Mr. Boudinot observing, that this amendment being adopted defeated the object of the proposition, he therefore withdrew the motion. But it being renewed by another member, was further debated; but, on the question to agree to the proposition, it was lost.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Bland relative to the same subject were then taken into consideration.

After some debate the question on the first resolution being put, it was negated, the other was lost of course.

Mr. Boudinot moved for the order of the day, on the report of the committee to whom was referred the memorial of the people called quakers. The motion was opposed; it was said, that the order of the day on the report of the secretary of the treasury claimed a preference in the attention of the house; after considerable debate the question was taken, and passed in the affirmative.

The report was then read.

A message was received from the president of the United States, with the ratification of the amendments to the constitution by the state of Pennsylvania.

The report on the slave trade was then discussed.

Mr. Tucker, after premising several observations on the injustice and unconstitutionality of the interference of the legislature in the business, proposed an amendment, which should negative the whole report.

Mr. Jackson spoke largely on the subject, and in opposition to the report.

Mr. Vinson replied to Mr. Jackson.

A question then rose on the subject of order. The chairman gave his opinion that the amendment, offered by Mr. Tucker, was not in order. The question was discussed with considerable ardour on both sides. The

question being put, the committee determined that it was not in order.

Mr. Tucker then proposed to add the amendment immediately after the preamble of the report, after the word "opinion." The question of order was still agitated on this variation, and the committee rose without a decision, and sat to fit again on this subject to-morrow.

Adjourned.

BOSTON, March 9.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the ship Columbus, to his friend in New York, dated Nootka Sound, 23d Feb., 1859.

"ON the 22d September last we arrived here on this long wished-for north-west coast of America, where we met our consort the sloop Washington, after being absent from her six months—the crew of which were then well, but had been extremely ill of the scurvy (of which disease we lost two of our people.) We had the misfortune of losing our astronomer (Mr. Nutting) overboard while in the Atlantic Ocean. This side of the continent affords but little news; the most material at present is, that the Spaniards have taken possession of this Sound and erected a fort of 10 guns—they have also here two ships and are determined to take all English ships that may arrive here.—They have already captured three, viz. a snow commanded by captain Colletet, a sloop commanded by captain Hudson, and a schooner by captain Hunter, all belonging to one company. We hourly expect an American snow, captain Metcalf, from Canton, whom the Spanish commodore has promised not to molest. To-morrow we expect to proceed to the northward in company with the sloop, as far as Cook's river, from thence to Canton."

NEWPORT (R. I.) March 9.

A tax is soon to be laid on scolding wives; as it is lately discovered that the enumerable bacchets every where to be found, remain so, more through fear of being scolded to death, than from any mercenary consideration. The shrews and vixens are to be rated as follows: Scolding every morning, 20l. per annum—twice a day, 30l.—three times, 40l.—every other day, 16l.—once a week, if not on Sundays, 5l.—on Sundays, 10l.—scolding a husband into a consumption, the jaundice, or any lingering disorder, 100l.—scolding a husband to death, 500l.—scolding her self into a fit of hysterics, 000.—N. B. This calculation is made for a woman who brings 5000l. to her fortune, so that the penalties must be increased or decreased according as the fortune exceeds or falls short of the above.

NEW-YORK, March 16.

A vessel has arrived at Newbury-Port from France, by which the following intelligence is come to hand:

"The king of France has made his escape from Paris, and, it is said, with a view to join the army on the frontiers.—You may easily imagine what will be the effects of such a step—no doubt, civil war, famine, and all their direful concomitants. Had we nothing to oppose but the army, we might soon bring these abject mercenaries into non-existence; but the dissident high clergy and the enraged aristocracy are composed of so many dangerous men, that by their duplicity and machinations it is possible they may turn the scale in favour of the former government: besides, we are surrounded with powerful princes, who we cannot expect will long continue idle spectators. The French Washington, the young hero who fought several battles in the course of your glorious revolution has been chosen generalissimo of all the militia of the kingdom by the universal voice of the militia at large. Each province strove which should be foremost in confiding its liberties in the hands of the truly noble and illustrious the marquis de la Fayette. How fortunate were you to have the federal government established without the loss of a single man; this shows the characteristic wisdom of those enlightened men who were the promoters of that happy event. Since the English language and American liberty are come in fashion, the libraries of our literati are crowded with books on politics, constitutions, &c. but I must sincerely confess that one of your home productions seems to have the preference from the peripatetic of the ideas and the force of the style. Publius has gained a deserved applause, and is ranked among those whose works will reach posterity. Many of the best families within my reach are preparing to cross the Atlantic next spring, and should the troubles continue much longer, the emigrations must become of consequence to your rising empire."

Extract of a letter from London, 1st January, 1790.

"Lord Hawkesbury and Mr. Grenville, are now actually employed in preparing the plan of a commercial treaty with your states, which I doubt not will shortly be fully matured and put into a train of negotiation."

Extract of a letter from Providence (R. I.) dated March 7, 1790.

"Alas for poor Rhode-Island! doomed still to experience the evils attendant on anarchy and misrule."

"The delegates of this place are just returned from South-Kington, the convention having risen last evening at 10 o'clock, without accomplishing the important business of their appointment. The convention stands adjourned to the 14th of May, then to meet at Newport—which favourite measure was carried by a majority of one.—Every objection raised against the general government was clearly obviated; but anti-federalism, obstinacy and ignorance, were triumphant. A committee was early appointed to draught and report a bill of rights, and amendments to the constitution: The former, I am told, is nearly a copy of the Virginia bill—the latter are said to have been collected chiefly from amendments proposed by other states. Where any thing new has been introduced, stupidity

is the characteristic feature. The old game, of sending this to the people, is once more to be played; and yet no mode is pointed out whereby their sentiments are to be collected. An adjournment till after our election is intended to serve the purposes of party, and obtain a re-election of the powers that be, or others of similar character."

"It is much to be lamented, that an exemption from foreign import and tonnage was ever asked for or granted. The first inducement afforded our anti-federalists an opportunity to dispose of their fall produce and they must be made to feel, before they can be brought to a sense of duty."

Extract of a letter from London, dated December 19.

"From some late experiments we may conclude the cause of the variation of the magnetic needle to be at last ascertained on true grounds. From these experiments it appears, that the action of the magnet on the needle is invariably diminished by heating and increased by cooling, and this seems fully sufficient to account for the general variation of the needle. According to innumerable observations and daily experience, the body of the earth contains almost every where ferruginous substances in various states and bulks. The needle must be attracted and its direction determined by these bodies from their common centre of action, whether on the east or west side of the meridian. Alterations in their power of attraction must of necessity take place by their vast ferruginous bodies being irregularly heated and cooled by the action of volcanoes, by earthquakes, and by the Aurora Borealis."

Extract of a letter from the same place, dated December 20.

"A wonderful discovery has been made by our royal philosophical society, no less than that ice, and not water, is the real element of Nature's making. In a state of nature (say they) there is no such thing as water at all; what assumes the appearance is nothing more than melted ice. Water therefore, is but ice kept in continual fusion and still returning to its former state when the heat is taken away. There are great disputes upon this matter, much ill-nature, and volumes are live to be written on the subject—in the opinions of such as are not philosophers, the dispute is of a very frivolous nature. It is like insisting that a man would always be asleep if nature had not ordered it so that he should sometimes be awake. Too refined an analysis of the works of Nature is the very dotation of philosophy."

Extract of a letter from Pittsburgh, dated February 18.

"Every inducement is held forth by the Louisiana Spaniards to prevail upon our western settlers to cross the Mississippi and become subjects of their government. To accomplish this desirable purpose, even the severity of religion yields to state policy, and a profligate at Marietta may speak his sentiments in religious matters without fear of inquisitors, or ecclesiastical censures. This evidently shows that the court of Spain wishes to discourage the settlement of our western country as much as possible, as she dreads nothing more than an enterprising, active nation in the vicinity of her Mexican settlements."

By the British packet Antelope, in 10 days from Falmouth, we have received English newspapers to the 10th of January, from which we have selected the following European intelligence.

LONDON, January 9.

Our letters from Paris on Thursday bring us curious intelligence. The marquis de la Fayette received information of a new conspiracy being formed against the liberties of the people.

He made known to the king what he had discovered, but at the same time said, that he had not heard enough to justify him in any proceedings. He made further inquiries however, and learned that a Monsieur de Favras, a gentleman in the suite of Monsieur the king's brother, had been endeavouring to corrupt the national militia, that a number of high persons were concerned, and that the plan was to corrupt 30,000 of the Paris guard, with which they were to seize on the government of Paris; to kill the mayor, the marquis de la Fayette, and other distinguished patriots. Two officers engaged in the plot made this confession, and on Thursday last the Sieur de Favras, his wife, and two more persons were taken up, and the guards were in pursuit of several others.

Whatever truth there may be in this new plot, it had a most extraordinary effect in inflaming the public mind; and in a paper published on Friday, it was asserted, that Monsieur the king's brother was concerned, and that, in particular, a loan had been negotiated in his name, and money raised for the purpose of carrying into execution this new contrivance. This accusation induced Monsieur to go to the assembly of the representatives of the commons, at the Hotel de Ville, (which answers to our court of common council at Guildhall) on Saturday afternoon. He was received with ceremony by twelve members, and placed next to the mayor. A respectful silence succeeded to universal plaudits, and Monsieur addressed them in a speech to the following effect:

"The Sieur de Favras having been, on the evening of the preceding Thursday, arrested under suspicion of a conspiracy against the chiefs of the Municipality, and against the peace and liberty of the public—there had appeared a paper, as audacious as calumnious, in which he had been implicated, as having had particular connections with the Sieur de Favras. Monsieur declared, that in quality of a citizen of Paris, he had thought it his duty to come into the midst of his fellow-citizens, to explain the relation in which he stood with this suspected individual, who had been for some time in his suite. He said, that having occasion for a sum of money, for the expenses of his household, the Sieur

de Favras had offered to procure a loan for him of two millions, from the Dutch bankers—he had accepted the offer, and had signed obligations to this amount. This was the whole of the negotiation he had with the Sieur de Favras."

Monsieur added, "that he was sure they did not expect to hear him attempt to justify himself from any participation in an enterprise so infamous as the conspiracy in question—that his public conduct, and his well known sentiments, would put him above all such suspicions—that after the second meeting of the Notables he had foreseen the revolution, and that, on every occasion, he had demonstrated himself to be a friend to the liberty of the people, and the public good. I have always thought (said Monsieur) that the authority of the king ought to be the basis of national liberty, as national liberty is the firmest support of the authority of the king."

This speech was delivered with elegance and simplicity—and, both in the style and manner, was correct and polished. It was received with the most lively acclamations.

The mayor answered his highness with that propriety and elevation of sentiment, which has characterized his eloquence through the whole of his memorable progress.—As mayor of Paris, he did not rise, but *speaking as Monsieur last time*.

The flame of liberty has at length reached even Rome, where the populace, headed by many of the most ancient families, have already demanded a municipal and free government. His holiness the pope was at Frascati when our advices left Italy; but his return was fixed for Christmas eve, when a categorical answer to the popular requisitions was looked for.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

December 30.

THE articles proposed on Monday, to oblige all persons concerned in the management of public money, to give in their accounts, with a retrospect of ten years, to the new assemblies of administration, were decreed.

The following letter from Monsieur was read:

"Mr. PRESIDENT,

"The detention of M. Favras having been the occasion of calumnies, in which an inclination was shown to involve me; and the committee of police for the city having the affair at this moment before them, I thought it became me to make a declaration to the community of Paris, that should leave in the minds of worthy citizens none of those doubts with which calumnies had been used to inspire them. I also think it my duty to inform the national assembly of this fact, because the king's brother ought to preserve himself even from suspicion, and because the affair of M. Favras is of too serious a nature not to engage the attention of the assembly sooner or later. As I cannot in person declare to the assembly my desire that all the details respecting this business should be publicly known, I shall be much obliged to you to read this letter in my name, and also the speech which I delivered the day before yesterday, as the faithful expression of my trust and most profound sentiments."

"I entreat you, Mr. President, to be persuaded of my affectionate regard."

(Signed.)

"LOUIS ZAVIER."

It may be proper to add here, that the committee, at the Hotel de Ville, have ordered Thomas de Mail, marquis of Favras, and Victoria Edwidge Caroline, princess of Anhalt-Chambray, his wife, to be preferred, and also offered a reward of 500 louis d'ors to any person who shall discover the author of a written hand-bill, signed Barau, charging Monsieur with being an accomplice in the crime alleged against them.

LONDON.

It is reported, that the Turks have at last released M. de Bulgakow, the Russian minister, from the Seven Towers, and that he embarked on board the Russian French frigate, commanded by the Prince de Rohan, which arrived at Trieste the 3d ult. after a passage of 21 days, from the Dardanelles.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, December 20.

"The American vessels have arrived in such numbers lately, as to have wholly relieved us from the disasters that might have been otherwise expected. Most of the ships have returned home with wine and fruit—it being an established article of commerce between Portugal and America, that the Americans, for any cargoes they should bring over, shall receive one half in the produce of this country."

Extract of a letter from Brussels, January 1.

"The disputes I before informed you of still continue. The clergy and nobles want to monopolize all authority, and the Tiers Etat will allow them none. The former begin to wish the emperor had the country again, and indeed he cannot be said to have lost it, whilst he maintains the garrisons of Luxembourg and Antwerp; the latter, however, is likely soon to be in the hands of the people, but there is scarce a possibility of their getting possession of the former, although general Vander Merich has marched a numerous army against it. Seven thousand of the Electoral troops of Cologne were to have marched to reinforce general Dalton's army, but they were stopped by the Prussian army in the Liege country."

The king of the two Sicilies has published an edict of restraint and diminished privilege on monastic vows are prohibited before 25 years of age, and those already taken, prior to that age, are abolished.

Further accounts by the Packer state, that there is a prospect of peace between the emperor and the Turks; that the Imperial chamber has issued a severe decree against the people of Liege; that the fourth of January was appointed as a day of public rejoicing in the Sicilian territories, on account of the success of the

...on which ... assembly ... of the ... making ... and ... between ... year's day ... the king ... ally received.

PHILADELPHIA.

Extract of a letter.

"We have just received ... Onochoqua ... to Cheating, ..."

A correspondent ... road is to ... going to Philadelphia ... is improved, ... notwithstanding all ... delays are ... agents contiguous to ..."

The ... A FAMILY of ... enough, the ... Ludanum ... always administered ... a good ... of this infant, ... two of the youngest ... produced the most ... dissolution. I ... useful physician; ... of sensibility ... of about twenty ... consulted till 10 ... was put to his ... four years old, exp ... of the time day ... was not of ... use of in ... upon examination ... dangerous nature ... will be a ... make use of such ... directions from ... eries, how they ... compliance alone ... the world have wi ... melancholy scene ... burning lights, ... vent supplications ... mother, for sweet ... been needless— ... distress, they feel ... can do it."

Extract of a letter.

"American p ... ditto at 400, to 4 ... Col. Benjamin ... Carolina, has gi ... verity of that ... generous donation ... general assembly ... A ship of four ... was launched at ... commanded ... built for the exp ... was to proceed ... carry out all arti ... be necessary ..."

Extract of a letter.

"This moun ... way, and burie ... lower town in ... times in this un ... tained."

On Wednesday ... not on the fir ... will be EXP ... house of Mr. ... napolis, ... A TRACT ... CHASE, ... former sheriff of ... to contain 225 ... or specific co ... be paid at three ... balment law ... the purchaser ... On the day ... SALK, at the ... Harwood, if a ... ble negroes, ... and a parcel of ... fold the specie ... be paid in hand ..."

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view, on which occasion a medal is to be struck; the
most amply is proceeding in the important busi-
ness of the organization of the new government, and
making such arrangements as shall insure the freedom,
peace and prosperity of the kingdom; that a treaty is
concluded between Prussia and Poland; and, that on
new year's day the national assembly presented loyal
addresses to the king and queen, which were very gra-
tuitously received.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.
Extract of a letter from New-York, dated March 14.
"We have passed an act for laying out a road to
Onochequa or near it, for which we have allowed
good. It is to begin at the road leading from Min-
nisk to Blopus, in the most convenient place, and to
extend north-westerly to the Delaware, and from thence
to Onochequa, &c. and will intersect the roads that
lead to Chenango, Unadilla, Mohawk river, and Al-
bany."

A correspondent observes, that the object of the
above road is to prevent the produce of that rich coun-
try going to Philadelphia, via Delaware, which will
certainly be the case, as soon as the navigation of that
river is improved, which our legislature have done, and
notwithstanding all the exertions New-York can make,
our delays are prejudicial, and only retard improve-
ments contiguous to New-York line.

The fatal effects of Laudanum.
A FAMILY of children in this city having the
suspicion, that the parents were induced to give
them Laudanum every night on going to bed, which
was administered with the greatest care in general
advised a good physician; but on Tuesday night, the
mother of this infant, having given the usual quantity to
two of the youngest children, it in about an hour after
produced the most alarming symptoms of an approach-
ing dissolution. Immediate application was made to a
skilful physician; but all attempts to recover them to a
state of sensibility were in vain. The youngest, a boy
of about twenty months old, remained considerably
convulsed till 10 o'clock next morning, when a period
was put to his existence. The other, a girl of about
four years old, expired about 5 o'clock in the afternoon
of the same day. It is to be observed, that this laudanum
was not of the same quality of that commonly
made use of in the family, having been found since,
upon examination, to be of a much stronger and more
dangerous nature. This circumstance it is to be
observed, will be a sufficient warning to parents, not to
make use of such dangerous medicine without particu-
lar directions from a physician, as well as to apothec-
aries, how they dispose of them; for from this cir-
cumstance alone proceeded all the mischief.—Could
the world have witnessed the undecipherable distress that
melancholy scene occasioned, the agonizing groans, the
burling sighs, the heart-piercing shrieks, and the fer-
vent supplications of the most tender and almost frantic
mother, for sweet innocents, this caution would have
been needless—and if general sympathy could alleviate
distress, they soon would find relief; but time alone
can do it.

Extract of a letter from London, to a merchant in this city,
dated 6th of January last.
"American pot-ashes sell here at 29s. and pearl
ditto at 40s. to 41s. per hundred."
Col. Benjamin Smith, of Brunswick county, North-
Carolina, has given 20,000 acres of land to the Uni-
versity of that state, lately incorporated, for which
generous donation he has received the thanks of the
general assembly thereof.
A ship of four hundred tons, called the Discovery,
was launched at Deptford, (England) in December
last, commanded by captain Roberts. This ship was
built for the express purpose of sailing round the world
and was to proceed on her voyage this month; she will
carry out all artists, mechanical implements, &c. that
may be necessary to complete such an undertaking.
Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, dated February 19.
"This minute a part of the hill of this place gave
way, and buried a number of the inhabitants of the
lower town in the ruins. The number that fell vic-
tims in this unhappy catastrophe is not yet ascer-
tained."

On Wednesday the 21st of April next, I fair, and if
not on the first fair day that may happen thereafter,
will be EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE, at the
house of Mr. GEORGE MANN, in the city of An-
napolis.
TRACT of LAND called ANTHONY'S PUR-
CHASE, where THOMAS HARWOOD, Esquire,
former Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, now lives, said
to contain 225 acres. The same will be sold for spe-
cie, or specie certificates of the state of Maryland, to
be paid at three annual payments, agreeably to the in-
dultment law. Good security will be required from the
purchaser.
On the day following will be SOLD, at PURETY
SALE, at the dwelling house of the aforesaid Thomas
Harwood, if not sold before at private sale, ten valua-
ble negroes, five head of black cattle, four work horses,
and a parcel of household furniture, the same to be
sold for specie certificates of the state of Maryland, to
be paid in hand at the time of purchase.
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Agent.
Annapolis, April 1, 1790.

As the subscriber is about to move from this city,
and anxious to settle with all those to whom he
is in anywise indebted, once more earnestly calls upon
all those indebted to him, either by bond, note or open
account, to call and discharge their respective balances
on or before the fifteenth instant, otherwise suits will
be commenced without respect of persons.
DAVID CEDDES.

Horses for Sale.
In Upper-Maryland, on the 12th and 14th of
April next, will be
EXPOSED TO SALE.
A NUMBER OF
YOUNG HORSES,
Rising Four and Five Years Old; also, a
Full-blooded Mare.
JOHN GALLOWAY.
Tulip-Hill, March 22, 1790.

Wanted Immediately,
AS AN
APPRENTICE
TO THE
PRINTING BUSINESS,
On the Eastern Shore,
A Lad of good Charac-
ter and Capacity.
Inquire of the Printers of this Paper.
Annapolis, March 31, 1790.

Dennis M'Carthy,
At his SCHOOL, now held at West
River, near Annapolis,

WILL instruct YOUTH, with the greatest ex-
pediton, in Book-Keeping, after the most mo-
dern method extant in Europe, Geometry, or the Ele-
ments of Euclid, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry,
Geography, or use of the Globes and Maps, Mensura-
tion and Gauging by pen, scale and other instruments,
Navigation, Surveying both in Theory and Practice,
wherein will be taught the method of calculation
numerically, independent of that old exploded way of
working by protraction or map, &c. Dialling, Fortifi-
cation, Gunnery, Architecture, Conic Sections and
Algebra, with its application to each of the above
branches.—To render his conditions satisfactory to
such as are unacquainted with his capacity, &c. he li-
berates to forfeit payment if his method of inculcating
the said branches, together with the morals and con-
duct of his scholars, will not bear the strictest scrutiny
before the most able professors on the continent.
Young gentlemen can be accommodated with good
board on very moderate terms, convenient to the school,
within one half or quarter of a mile.
He surveys lands, and determines the area by arith-
metical calculation, and renders embellished maps with
an exact representation of the variation between the
true and magnetic meridian, which will be sufficient
to decide future controversies, and trace the true mea-
sures of boundaries at any distant period.
West River, March 25, 1790.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.
STRAYED or **STOLEN** from the plantation where
Mr. William Holton now lives, on Patuxent, on
Monday the 28th of December, 1789, a light sorrel
HORSE, with a large star in his forehead, a natural
pacer, with three white hoofs, two hind ones, and one
fore one, fourteen hands and an half high, nine years
old this spring. Whoever has taken up the said horse,
and will restore him to the subscriber, shall receive the
above reward, by *John Jones.*
SOLOMON JONES.
Britain's Bay, Saint-Mary's county,
March 22, 1790.

Was FOUND,
On the Subscriber's Plantation, in January last,
the following CATTLE, viz.
A BRINDLE COW, marked with a slit in each
ear, apparently with calf; a pied COW, with
a slit and hole in each ear; and a brindled HEIFER,
seemingly two years old, without mark. Any person
or persons proving their property to the same, may have
them by paying charges to
MARY VENABLES.
Charles county, February 11, 1790.

TAKEN up as **STRAY** by JONATHAN OGDON,
living near Benn-town, a small foal MARE,
about thirteen hands high, light tail and mane, blaze
face, and cat hammed, paces naturally, has no brand,
and appears to be six or seven years old. The owner
may have her again on proving property and paying
charges.
10/7/90

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, CHARLES
WORTHINGTON, JOSEPH HOPKINS
and ISAAC MASSEY, intend petitioning the justices
of Harford county court, in March next, for a com-
mission to settle certain original lines and bounds of a
tract of land called PHILLIPS' PURCHASE, lying
in said county, near Sulquehanna.

PARTNER
STANLEY this season at Pine-Mc-Hill, near Annapolis, and will cover mares at thirty shillings, or
two pounds of curr. **PARTNER** was got by Mr.
HALL's Lion, his dam by Carleth, his grand-dam by
Selim; her dam an imported mare, got by Spot, her
grand-dam by Carleth, her great-grand-dam by Old
Traveller, her great-great-grand-dam by Seabury, her
great-great-great-grand-dam by Childers, out of a Barb
mare.
10/7/90 **HOWARD DUVALL, Junr.**

The high bred Horse
HYDER ALLY,
IS in great perfection and stands this season at
Mount-Avarar (the seat of Doctor Thomas Mar-
shall) six miles below Pictawaway, and will cover mares
at three pounds the season, and five shillings to the
groom, but the money must be punctually paid by the
first of September. **HYDER ALLY** is a fine gray,
beautifully dappled, eight years old this spring, full
fifteen hands three inches high, remarkably handsome,
boney and active: his strong resemblance to his sire,
who stood in such high estimation in the states of Vir-
ginia and Maryland, and whose colts have been capital
performers on the turf, will be a considerable induce-
ment to those who wish to breed fine horses, and the
following pedigree, well authenticated, will prove him
equal in blood to any horse in America.—He was got
by the noted Arabian, his dam by Othello, his grand-
dam (an imported mare from the duke of Hamilton's
Stud) by Spot, his great-grand-dam by Carleth, his
great-great-grand-dam by Old Traveller, his great-
great-great-grand-dam by Seabury, his great-great-
great-great-grand-dam by Childers, out of a Barb mare.
Good pasturage is provided for mares gratis, and every
possible care taken of them, but escapes and other ac-
cidents must be at the risk of the owner.
10/7/90 **PETER CORNEIL, Groom.**

The Beautiful Imported Horse
VENETIAN,
WILL cover mares this season, at the Hop-Yard,
in Prince-George's county, near the Eastern-
Branch Ferry, four miles from George-town, six from
Bladenburgh, five from the ferry opposite Alexandria,
and about five from where he stood last spring, at five
guineas a mare, and a dollar to the groom, which may
be discharged by paying three guineas a mare, on or
before the first day of August next, and a dollar to the
groom when the mare is covered. **VENETIAN** is a
fine bay, fifteen hands two inches high, with length
and bone in proportion; was bred by Sir James Pen-
nyman, Bart. of Yorkshire, and got by Doge, his dam
by Jennison Shasto's Snap, (who was sire to Goldfin-
der, Gnapwolf, Dacey, and other good runners,) his
grand-dam by Old Fox. Doge was bred by captain
Wentworth, and got by Regulus, a son of the Godol-
phin Arabian, his dam by Crab, his grand-dam by
Decar's Dimple, who was got by Leeds's Arabian, his
dam by Old Shanker, a son of the Darcy Yellow
Turk, out of a daughter of Doddsworth. Leeds's Ara-
bian was the sire of Leeds's, also Basso, Old Fox, and
the grand-dam of Childers. His performances on the
turf were capital, the particulars of which may be seen
by referring to the racing calendar for the years 1777,
1778 and 1779. In 1779 he ran for the great sub-
scription at York, against High-Flyer alone, and the
bets were only two to one against him; whereas, when
High-Flyer ran against many capital horses the bets in
favour of High-Flyer were generally from 6, 8 and 10
to one. High-Flyer was never beaten. Venetian's
colts are remarkably handsome and stout. Near 200
acres of good pasturage for mares (under an excellent
fence) gratis, and the greatest care taken, but will not
be answerable for escapes or accidents.
10/7/90 **JOVERTON CARR.**
N. B. Those gentlemen who are in arrears for
mares sent to Venetian, last season, and of course are
liable to pay five guineas, are informed, that, by send-
ing their mares this season, and paying six guineas on
or before the first day of August next, shall have a re-
ceipt in full. *10/7/90* **O. C.**

Royal Gift,
and the
Knight of Malta,
WILL cover MARES and JENNETS at
Mount-Vernon, the ensuing season.—The
one of them will be removed from thence. The
price for mares will be ten dollars, half a dollar per
week for pasturage, and two and six-pence to the
groom; and for jennets three guineas, and two and
six-pence. No charge will be made for pasturage of
the latter, provided they are taken away by the first of
August; but if longer continued the above price will
be demanded thenceforward per week. The pasture
and fences are good, but no warranty will be given
against escapes or accidents.
The qualities and sizes of these two animals have
been often described, it is only necessary, therefore, to
add, that they have increased in size since last year.
JOHN FAIRBAX, Manager.
March 1, 1790.

To be Sold, AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Tuesday the 20th day of April next, at the house of WILLIAM EDWARDS, on the Head of South river,

THE PROPERTY of AQUILA EDWARDS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of household furniture, cattle, sheep, &c. and part of a plantation. The sale to be at eleven o'clock, and for cash only.

Wm. EDWARDS, Administrator.

All persons indebted to the said deceased are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, that they may be settled, by 2 w3 W. E.

THE creditors of the subscriber are requested to meet at Mr. VACHEL STEVENS's, in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the sixth of April, and to bring in their claims, as the subscriber intends to put his property in the hands of trustees for the payment of his debts.

Wm. WORTHINGTON.

Seven-Mountains, Anne-Arundel county,
March 22, 1790.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mrs. SARAH BLAKE, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have claims against said estate to apply to C. T. WEDERSTRANDT, Executor.

Who hath for SALE,
SUNDRY NEGROES,

Men, Women, Boys and Girls, whom he would choose to dispose of by family.

Wye River, Queen-Anne's county,
February 26, 1790.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of this state, will be EXPOSED to SALE, for ready money, at the house of GEORGE MANN, in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 11th day of May, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock,

THAT valuable FARM lying near the city of Annapolis, containing near 1000 acres, late the dwelling plantation of THOMAS RUTLAND, deceased. Possession will be immediately given, and a good title conveyed to the purchaser.

W. GOLDSMITH, } Trustees.
B. WHETCROFT, }

To be Sold, A New Brick House, In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Stewart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789.

TAKE NOTICE,

I SHALL apply to the next Prince-George's county court for a commission to establish the boundaries and lines of EVANES RANGE and RILEY'S RANGE, WIDOW'S PURCHASE and BOWIE'S ADDITION, also a lot of DARNALL'S GROVE, now in my possession.

RICHARD B. HALL.

February 20, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next April court of Calvert county, for a commission under the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, to prove the outside boundaries of one tract of land known by the name of POPPING GAY, lying in the county aforesaid.

ELISHA HARRISON.

Anne-Arundel county, February 4, 1790.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,

At the Printing-Office,

Price One Dollar and a Quarter,

THE
LAW
OF
MARYLAND,

PASSED AT

NOVEMBER SESSION,

Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

Vienna, Dorchester county, March 12, 1790.
PERSONS who have claims on the estate of JACOB STAYTON, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are desired to bring them in legally proved, within six weeks from this date (that distribution may be made, agreeably to an act of assembly, passed at November session, 1785,) to
RICHARD STANFORD, Administrator.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to congress for duplicates of sundry continental loan-office CERTIFICATES, which were his property and were destroyed by fire, in and with the house of Mrs. Gilbert, in the city of Richmond, Virginia, on the 2d day of January, 1778; two of which issued from said office in Maryland, viz. One of 500 dollars to Edward Dulin, February 12th, 1779. Also one of 300 ditto, issued March 23d, 1779. JOSIAS CLAPHAM.
Loudoun county, Virginia, February 2, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the COMMISSIONERS OF THE FUND TAX FOR ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY will meet at the city of Annapolis on the first Monday in April next, and continue to sit for twenty days, exclusive of Sundays, to hear the appeals of all persons who may think themselves interested.

Signed per order.

NICH. HARWOOD, Clk. for the
Comm. of the Tax for A. A. C.

March 8, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I intend petitioning the next general assembly of this state to pass an act to empower me to sell one hundred acres of land, part of a tract called TAYLOR'S PARK, lying in Anne-Arundel county, formerly the property of Ely Elder, deceased, for the payment of said Ely Elder's just debts.

ELIZABETH ELDER, Administratrix
of Ely Elder.

March 8, 1790.

The beautiful HORSE ROEBUCK,

WILL cover MARES this season at the subscriber's plantation, in Charles county, at the low price of five pounds currency per mare, and one dollar to the groom, but if the money is paid when the mare is taken away, three pounds, and one dollar to the groom, will be taken in lieu of the five pounds. It is useless to insert his pedigree as it is well known, but it may be seen at his stable. ROEBUCK's stock is remarkable, both for the turf and saddle, I believe equal to any in the state. Good pasturage is provided for mares that come a distance, gratis, and great care will be taken of them; but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

Charles county, March 6, 1790.

To be SOLD,

AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Friday the ninth day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late dwelling plantation of WILLIAM YEALDHALL, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

SUNDRY ARTICLES of PERSONAL PROPERTY, consisting of work horses, horned cattle and hogs, plantation utensils and household furniture. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. All persons having claims against the estate of said William Yealdhall are desired to bring them in legally authenticated on that day, and those indebted are requested to make payment.

SAMUEL YEALDHALL, Executor.

March 9, 1790.

On Wednesday the 14th of April, will be SOLD, on the dwelling plantation of JAMES DRANE, late of Prince-George's county, deceased,

SUNDRY valuable country-born SLAVES, consisting of men, women and boys; also the residue of the personal estate of the said James Drane, consisting of household furniture, stock of all kinds, plantation utensils, &c. by order of the orphan's court of Prince-George's county, for the purpose of discharging the judgments against the estate of the said James Drane. Terms of sale to be made known on the day of sale. If the said day proves unfair, the said property will be sold on the next fair day.

ELIZABETH DRANE, Executrix.

JAMES DRANE, Executor.

THE LANDS

FORMERLY advertised by Mr. WORMELEY, in this county, for sale, still remain unsold—They lay between this house and Cool-Spring. Any person or persons inclined to purchase parts, or the whole of this tract, will apply to Mr. James Wormeley for terms. Mr. Harris or Mr. Roper, who live with him, will shew the land to any who come to view it. Tobacco, continental or state securities at their value will be received in part, and specie in part. The terms of payment shall be made easy to the purchasers.

RALPH WORMELEY, Jun.

The Rocks, Virginia, Berkeley,
September 13, 1789.

C A S H,
For Continental Loan Office,
Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchased of the State, may be supplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by

James Williams.

For SALE or BARTER,

A Quantity of Land in Pat-

ents, from 250 to 1000 Acres,

situate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be sold very low for Cash, Pro-

duce, any kind of Certificates or

Indents, good Bonds, Land, or

other Property in the State of

Maryland. For Terms apply

to 42 J. W.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis, the 30th of December last, a negro man named CHARLES, about five feet eight inches high, a well made fellow, twenty-five years old; had on two brown trousers and one searought jackets, new country linen shirt, Welch cotton breeches, yarn stockings, negro shoes, and felt hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his master gets him again, shall receive if ten miles from home twenty shillings, if out of the county forty shillings, and if out of this state the reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

January 10, 1790.

In Chancery, February 12, 1790.

ORDERED,

BY THE CHANCELLOR,

THAT the terms in this court hereafter be, the second Tuesday in February, the first Tuesday in May, the first Tuesday in October, and the third Tuesday in December, and that all process be returnable accordingly.

Test. S. H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

ALL persons indebted to RANDALL and DRAKE, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts as soon as possible, which will prevent the trouble and expence of suits, and very much oblige their obedient servant,

JOHN RANDALL.

Who has on Hand,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS,

Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms, in cash, produce, certificates, or on a short credit, to those only who are generally punctual in their payments.

Annapolis, February 22, 1790.

Anne-Arundel county, March 13, 1790.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of REBECCA WELCH, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to present them to the subscriber, legally authenticated, that they may be settled, and those indebted are requested to make payment, to

REBECCA WELCH, Executrix.

ANNAPOLIS,
PRINTED by FREDERICK and
SAMUEL GREEN.

S. H.
at Loan Office,
or Final Sale
of the State, may
any time, and
particular Amount
by
James Williams.

or BARTER,
of Land in Pas
to 1000 Acres
Court and Monies
Virginia, ne
for Cash, Pro
of Certificates on
Bonds, Land, or
in the State of
For Terms apply
J. W.

ands Reward.
the subscriber, living in Anne
near Annapolis, the 30th of
negro man named CHARLES
high, a well made
old; had on two brown
kets, new country linen
yarn stockings, negro shoe
takes up and secures the
r gets him again, shall receive
twenty shillings, if out of
and if out of this state the
the law allows, and reason
me, paid by
F. B. WORTHINGTON.

February 12, 1790.
ERED,
ANCELLOR,
the terms in this court
be, the second Tues-
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Tuesday in October,
Tuesday in December,
cess be returnable at

H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

to RANDALL and Dis-
subscriber, are earnestly request-
as soon as possible, which will
and expense of suits, and very
servant,

JOHN RANDALL,
has on Hand,

L ASSORTMENT OF
GOODS,

of on the lowest terms,
ificates, or on a short credit
generally punctual in their
ry 22, 1790.

del county, March 13, 1790.
ing claims against the State
late of Anne-Arundel
nected to present them to the
ticated, that they may be
ted are requested to make
ECCA WELGH, Executiv

APOLIS,
FREDERICK
EL GREEN.

(XLVth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2256.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1790.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, March 17.

R E P O R T S from the secretary at war, and the secretary of the treasury, were read, on sundry petitions. The ratification of the state of Pennsylvania of the 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 articles of amendments proposed by congress to the constitution was read.

In committee of the whole on the report of the select committee, to whom was referred the memorial of the people called Quakers, on the subject of the slave trade.

The question of order was put, when it was determined that Mr. Tucker's last amendment was not in order.

The report was then taken up by paragraphs. The first proposition being read Mr. White moved that it be struck out. He did this he said, because he was against entering into a consideration at this time of the powers of congress, he thought it would be time enough when the powers are called in question. He then read the next, which he said was entirely unnecessary as it contains nothing more than what is contained in express terms in the constitution.

He passed on to the third, which he said was equal unnecessary; and so the fourth, which was provided by the constitution. He said that he should agree to the fifth, and sixth, with certain modifications. He said to this idea he offered those two in a different form. He disagreed to the seventh proposition, unnecessary and improper. He concluded by observing, that his wish was to promote the happiness of mankind—and among the rest those who are the objects of present consideration—but this he wished to be in conformity to the principles of justice and with due regard to the peace and happiness of others; he could contribute all in his power to their comfort and all being while in a state of slavery; but he was fully of opinion that congress has no right to interfere in business, any further than he proposed by the two propositions as modified. He did not however anticipate the difficulties from a total prohibition which the gentlemen seem to apprehend—and if congress be in their power to interdict this business at the present moment, he did not think the essential interests of the southern states would suffer. Twenty years ago, he said, he now suggested, would have been universal alarm. Virginia however about twelve years since, prohibited the importation of negroes from Africa, and the consequences apprehended never were realized; on the contrary the agriculture of that state never in a more flourishing situation.

Mr. Hartley—I have the honour to be one of the committee on the memorial, and will with the leave of this committee mention some particulars which took place in the course of the investigation of the business; premised that he was sorry that the question of right had been brought forward yesterday—and was not a little surprised to hear the cause of slavery advocated that house, and language held towards the petitioners which his experience he said, had never been known to parliamentary—he read some memorandums taken in committee, and had particular reference to a law passed in Grenada which he applauded for its humanity, and truly benevolent spirit.

He reprobated the illiberal treatment which the memorialists had received, and asserted that they were treated to the constitution, and that on the present occasion they came forward from the most laudable motive, from a wish to promote the happiness of mankind, that their conduct so far from meriting censure, deserved, and would receive the applause of the civilized world.

Mr. Brown in a considerable speech advocated the opinion of Mr. White, he enlarged on the pernicious consequences that may be expected to flow from the interference of congress; he pointed out the effects which had resulted from the interposition of the states, by which the prospects of the southern states have been rendered very precarious—and if congress should adopt the report as it is, the consequences will be pernicious in the highest degree. The property will be annihilated. The emancipation of slaves will be effected in time, it ought to be a gradual business—but he hoped that congress would not satisfy people who never had been friendly to the independence of America, precipitate the business to great injury of the southern states.

Mr. Burke entered into a very extensive consideration of the subject; he gave an account of the humane sentiment which the slaves of the southern states received, their habitations, families, children, privileges, &c. He then showed that their emancipation would

tend to make them wretched in the highest degree—he animadverted with great freedom on the past and present conduct of the Quakers—he denied that they were the friends of freedom—he said that during the late war, they were for bringing this country under a foreign yoke, they defected to the characters of spies—they supplied the enemy with provisions, they were guides and conductors to their armies—and whenever the American army came into their neighbourhood they formed themselves in an enemy's country. Mr. Burke was proceeding in this strain when he was interrupted by its being said he was not in order; a warm altercation ensued, and, in the midst of it, a motion was made that the committee should rise: this motion was negatived, and Mr. Burke added a few more observations on the injustice of the measure of interference, as it respected the property of the southern states.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) followed Mr. Burke in a speech or essay, in defence of the slave trade, of nearly two hours length—the committee rose without a decision.

THURSDAY, March 18.

Sundry memorials and petitions were read and referred.—The report of the committee on the memorial respecting the slave trade being the order of the day.

Mr. Benson, after premising that any further discussion of the subject in the line it was now in, would be a useless expence of time—moved that the committee of the whole should be discharged from any further attention to the report, and that the memorial be again referred to a select committee; he offered a variety of reasons on which he founded this motion. This was seconded by Mr. Baldwin, who, at the same time, entered into a lengthy discussion of the subject. Mr. Baldwin was followed by many other gentlemen, which gave the business a totally different direction from what appeared to be the object of the motion.

The question being taken, Mr. Benson's motion was lost. The house then went into a committee of the whole on the report: the debate was continued with ardour, and the speakers on both sides were numerous; several alterations in the report were agreed to; but the committee rose without finishing the business, and the house adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 19.

Honourable Hugh Williamson, member from the state of North-Carolina, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat this day.

A message was received from the senate, with two bills which they have passed with amendments, viz. An act to provide for the remission or mitigation of fines, forfeitures and penalties, in certain cases, and An act to establish a uniform rule of naturalization.

Sundry reports from the heads of departments, on memorials and petitions, were read.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, the report of the committee on the memorial of Robert Morris, Esq; was read the second time; the report respecting the settlement of his accounts only.

Mr. Sherman moved that a committee of five members be appointed to inquire into the receipts and expenditures of public monies during the administration of Robert Morris, Esq; late superintendent of finance, and to report to the house a state of the accounts respecting the same. This motion, after some debate, was agreed to, and Mr. Sherman, Mr. Madison, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Sedgwick and Mr. Smith, (S. C.) appointed.

In committee of the whole, the report of the committee on the slave trade under consideration. The fourth proposition respecting a duty of ten dollars on slaves imported, being read, it was moved that it be struck out, which motion after much debate was adopted. Several modifications of the fifth proposition were offered, but the following in substance, offered by Mr. Madison, was agreed to, viz. Congress have authority to restrain the citizens of the United States, who are concerned in the African trade, from supplying foreigners with slaves; and to provide for their humane treatment while on their passages to the United States.

The committee then rose, and the house adjourned till Monday next.

MONDAY, March 21.

The amendments proposed by the senate to the bill for establishing a uniform rule of naturalization, and to the bill to provide for the mitigation or remission of fines, forfeitures and penalties, in certain cases, were taken into consideration. To the first bill one amendment only was proposed, which was agreed to by the house. The amendment to the other, it was said, involved an alteration of the principle on which the bill was founded; other objections were made, and, on motion, it was voted that the amendment should lie on the table.

In committee of the whole; the report of the select committee on the memorial on the slave trade under consideration. The sixth article was further discussed.

Mr. Scott commenced the debate this day in advocating the prayer of the memorialists, he was replied

to by several of the southern gentlemen. It was moved that the clause should be struck out, this motion being put, it passed in the negative.

The committee then agreed to the proposition.

The seventh article was struck out of the report.

The committee then rose, and the report, as amended and agreed to, was laid on the table.

A message was received from the senate, with the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1790, concurred in with amendments. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 23.

Sundry memorials and petitions were presented and read.—The amendments of the senate to the appropriation bill were taken into consideration—the first was agreed to.

The sum allowed by the house to Gifford Dally, Esquire, for services performed during the recess, it was proposed by the senate should be divided between him and Mr. Mathers, the door-keeper of the senate; this amendment was objected to; after some conversation the amendment was concurred in with an amendment.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Richard Wells and John Hart, brought in the following report:

R E S O L V E D, That the possessors of the continental bills of credit, emitted by the authority of congress, before the 18th day of March, 1780, on bringing the same into the treasury of the United States, shall receive certificates for the same, at the rate of one dollar specie value for one hundred dollars of the said bills; and the same shall be funded on interest in the same manner as the other debts of the United States. The interest to commence on the day the said bills shall be lodged in said treasury; and all such bills in the treasury of any state exceeding its quota required by the acts of congress of the 7th day of October, 1779, and the 18th day of March, 1780, on being brought into the treasury of the United States shall be credited to the account of such state at the rate aforesaid, on interest of six per cent. per annum, from the time it was received into the treasury of the respective states: laid on the table.

It was then moved, that the house should take up the report of the committee of the whole on the memorial of the people called Quakers. This motion was opposed by Mr. Jackson, Mr. Smith, Mr. Burke and Mr. Bland: They severally observed, that the discussion of the subject has already excited a spirit of dissension among the members of the house, and that every principle of policy and concern for the dignity of the house, and the peace and tranquillity of the United States, concur to shew the propriety of dropping the subject, and letting it sleep where it is. On the other hand Mr. Vining, Mr. Hartley and Mr. Page, observed, that there was the same propriety in taking up the subject at the present moment, and bringing it to a conclusion as there was for first taking it up; that it has been so fully discussed, that it cannot be supposed gentlemen will go over the same ground again; it may soon be determined, to pass it over will be unprecedented, and will leave the public mind in the same state of uncertainty from which so much danger is apprehended.

The motion for taking up the report was warmly contested, in a lengthy debate, and finally passed in the affirmative by a majority of one. This was followed by a motion for entering the report of the select committee, and the report of the committee of the whole on the journals of the house. This motion called up the speakers from all sides of the house, and was at last determined, by ayes and noes as follow:

A Y E S.		
Boudinot,	Hartley,	Partridge,
Brown,	Hathorn,	Schureman,
Cadwalader,	Heester,	Scott,
Contee,	Huntington,	Sedgwick,
Floyd,	Lawrence,	Sherman,
Foster,	Lee,	Sylvester,
Gerry,	Leonard,	Sinnickson,
Giffman,	Madison,	Vining,
Goodhue,	F. Muhlenberg,	Wynkoop,
Griffin,	Parker,	
N O.		
Ames,	Jackson,	Sturges,
Baldwin,	Livermore,	Sumpster,
Benson,	Matthews,	Thatcher,
Bland,	Moore,	Trumbull,
Burke,	Page,	Tucker,
Carroll,	Van Rensselaer,	White,
Coles,	Smith, (M.)	Williamson,
Gale,	Smith, (S. C.)	
Grout,	Stone,	

The substance of the 1st, 3d, 5th, and 6th propositions of this report were agreed to by the committee of the whole.

The amendment proposed by the house to the appropriation bill was non-curried by the senate.

Adjourned.

LONDON, January 7.

A LETTER from Vienna to a merchant in this city, states, as a certainty, that a peace is in a short time to be concluded between the emperor and the sublime Porte; and adds, that the terms, in respect to the latter, are exceedingly favourable.

Should this intelligence be actually authentic, of which, from the great respectability of the correspondence, we have not any serious doubt, his Imperial Majesty will draw all his forces to his Belgic dominions; in which case the Patriots will find success not quite so easy or so constant.

The troops of Prussia are in motion, and the general expectation is, that a war must take place in the ensuing spring.

Luxembourg is still in the hands of the Imperialists, as is the citadel of Antwerp. A detachment of 500 men going to strengthen the garrison of the former, were attacked by the troops of general Vander Meerich, and were defeated. They lost six cannon and seventeen carriages. Five men were killed on the side of the Imperialists, sixty were wounded, and one hundred deserted.

On Monday the 28th ult. a most daring murder was attempted against a Mr. Trudon, a private in the guard of the district of the Capuchins, in Paris. About half after five in the morning, being on duty at the door of the barracks, he was suddenly assaulted in his sentry box by a man, who struck him under the chin with a strong and large packing needle, in the hole of which there was a label, with these words in large characters—"Go before, and wait for thy La Fayette!" Happily, the period of his watch being nearly at an end when the accident happened, he was timely rescued from his fate, but was found weltering in his blood, although the wound proved only half an inch in the neck. The surgeon declared there was no danger for his life: every endeavour is made to discover the ruffian.

Colonel Tarleton is to run fifty yards with Lord Mountford on his back, in less time than the duke of Queensbury trots an hundred and ten with any horse, mare, or gelding he chooses to ride. Both are to start at the same moment, at Beacon Course, on the second day of the next Newmarket meeting, play or pay for five hundred guineas. The odds laid are five to four that the colonel wins, and considerable sums have been betted on this curious race.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, December 20.

"As the Express cutter is just about to sail with dispatches for England, you expect to hear from me in course. There is, however, little news here. The Spaniards are very alert at their dock-yards in the Mediterranean, Barcelona, Malaga, Cartagena, and, at our old dock-yard at Mahon, they are building new men of war. All this exertion cannot be without a view. On the other hand, we have pretty good information, that of 68 ships of the line which Spain had on paper at the conclusion of last war, not above 30, at most, can ever go to sea again."

The last Dutch mail brought a contradiction of the intelligence universally propagated and believed, of Luxembourg having been taken by the Patriots. On the contrary, it appears that general Dalton, with the remainder of the Imperial forces, in all short of 3000 men, is shut up in that fortress; and, as a proof that he is determined to stand a siege, he has given orders to all the inhabitants who cannot supply themselves with provisions for two years, to leave the town.

Jan. 11. According to letters from Ostend, received this morning, trade begins to revive at that place. There were on the 7th instant upwards of forty foreign vessels in that port, nearly one half of which were English.

There is a strong probability of the emperor being soon at peace with the Turks. But it is at least as probable that in the ensuing spring, he will have to contend with Prussia and Poland, in addition to his efforts to reclaim his late Belgic subjects. This is truly out of the frying pan into the fire.

A gentleman in Paris, writing to his friend in London, makes use of the following expressions: "Would that I were an inhabitant of England, for here we are surrounded with misery, and though not in actual want of the common necessities of life, we are forced to practise the greatest economy.—Commerce is at its lowest ebb, money is scarce, and strangers, nay, indeed the natives of Paris, are unwilling to take the Caisse D'Escompte notes."

So alarmed are the court of Madrid, at the clamours of the people, that in addition to the anathema published by the inquisition against the spirited pamphlets, which, in spite of the vigilance of the police, were daily spread abroad, an ordinance has been issued, enjoining all persons (except the grandees of Spain) not settled in Madrid, and who cannot prove substantial reasons for their temporary residence here, to quit the capital within fifteen days, under a penalty of fifty ducats. If this order shall be executed rigorously, 20,000 persons will be expelled.

It is said, that an application is immediately to be made from Scotland, to the national assembly of France, praying to be put in possession of the many valuable manuscripts which were taken from Scotland at a very early period, and are now in the Scotch college in Paris. This requisition, if complied with, which, from the liberal sentiments of the members who compose the national assembly, there is every reason to expect, must prove a source of curious, as well as useful information, and will be of infinite advantage to future historians.

Jan. 12. The preparations making by the Turks for another campaign are great beyond example. They will go near to ruin the Turkish empire, as well as the Imperial courts, who must employ an army to resist them. Three hundred and ten thousand men are in the present pay of the grand signior.

The Turkish fleet on the Black Sea is returned into port, very much damaged by tempestuous weather, and with the loss of two thousand sailors; a loss which the Turks find very difficult to repair.

The levy of troops continues, and a proclamation will shortly be issued for all subjects of the Porte to repair to the army, to take up arms, from the age of 18 to 60 years.

Should the season continue as open as the present appearances indicate, both armies will take the field very early. The first object of the Turks is the recapture of Oczakow.

A very heavy snow has entirely prevented all communication between Transylvania and Wallachia. Thirty baggage-waggons belonging to the Austrians have been buried in it.

An edict has been issued at Rome, by virtue of which, the exportation of oil, salt meat, and cattle of every kind is strictly prohibited throughout the whole of the pope's dominions, without his express permission, under the penalty of 500 crowns; and confiscation of the commodity, and of the boats, carts, &c. employed in the exportation.

This edict is said to be owing to the liberty of exportation having been abused by several persons; among whom is one of the pope's nephews.

Jan. 16. A publication has just appeared in France, author M. de Peyssonnet, which attacks the treaty made in 1756, with the house of Austria, and commonly known under the title of the family compact, as hurtful and humiliating to France in the highest degree; and which has given a dangerous existence to Russia, a people till then unknown, and sunk in all the abjectness of slavery.—This publication has been well received among the French.

ALBANY, March 18.

On Monday morning, the 15th instant as Mr. Van Rensselaer, son of general Henry K. Van Rensselaer, and his sister, were accompanying their cousins, two of the daughters of colonel John Visscher, of Green-Bush, to their father's, in a sleigh, the ice of the river broke in, within a few yards of the end of their journey, nearly opposite the house of Volker P. Douw, Esq. Their cries were soon, providentially, heard by Mr. Douw's family, and his negroes ran to give assistance. When they arrived at the place, the sleigh and the hair of Mr. Rensselaer's head were alone to be seen; a board, that one of the negroes had brought, was then put under Mr. R. and he was snatched from destruction. Miss Rensselaer immediately emerged, near her brother, and was also saved. The eldest Miss Visscher was next drawn upon the ice, but, after a few moments checked every rising fear for self-preservation, and as she was extending the hand of assistance to her expiring sister, the ice again broke, and they were both instantly absorbed by the eddy, out of every reach.

The eldest Miss Visscher was 21 years of age, and was to have been married in a few days; the younger was in her 16th year. Every exertion has been made to find the bodies, but that of the eldest only has been found. The horses had fallen into the river with so great velocity, that they broke the traces, plunged under the ice, and were not to be seen after the negroes arrived.—This fatal spot has been open the whole winter, till within two days of the accident: the ice in it was only three inches thick, but within a few feet round it was eighteen.

Readers! pause a moment, and lay to heart this melancholy example of the uncertainty of life. Be warned by the fate of these two amiable young ladies, that such also may be yours. Life, at its longest extent, is short. Few live to the evening of the day of life. When happily one has seen the sun sink in the horizon, if he reflects, how many does he recollect to have dropped down in every hour of the day. Think of this, and

"Whilst thou liv'st live well:
"How short or long submit to Heaven."

NEW-YORK, March 21.

In the states of Pennsylvania, Jersey, and Delaware are 63 paper-mills, which make 100,000. worth, annually, of that article: in the same three states there are also turned off annually 350 tons of steel, 100 tons of bit-iron, and upwards of 10,000 barrels of mal-liguors. The importation of English porter is rapidly decreasing, as that liquor can now be made amongst ourselves to as much perfection as in Britain, notwithstanding all that has been said of the superior excellence of the Thames water, impregnated with the juices of millions of dead dogs, cats, and the filth of the common sewers of London.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, March 16.

"From fresh accounts, we learn, that the English are constantly employed in adding to the strength of the forts and posts on our north-western frontier; keep a very watchful eye over all visitors, and seem extremely jealous lest any of the United States people should be observant of their proceedings.—One would conclude from all this, that their nation still has some designs on this country. Several of the old American refugees are said to be resident in those posts, who are mostly very poor, and depend wholly upon the royal rations.

March 23. By authentic information, we learn, that about the 1st of February, a small party of Indians belonging to the banditti Cherokees, who have been driven from their own tribes, and reside north-west of the Ohio, surprised near the Scioto, a boat going down the Ohio, killed four persons, and took the rest prisoners.

This information was given to the commanding officer at Fort-Harmer, by some friendly Wyandots, who met in the woods the said banditti Cherokees with two prisoners. The Wyandots further informed,

that remnants of the Shawanese and the Cherokees seem determined on mischief the ensuing season.

Extract of a letter from Albany, March 15.

"Whatever you may be told, there is not that scarcity of grain in these parts that some pretend. If there is a scarcity at the ports and landings on the river, it is artificial. The quantity of snow during the present winter has been so unusually small, that the sleighs have not been able to bring down the wheat, &c. as is customary in more severe winters. The consequence is, that waggons must be employed as soon as the frost is out of the ground, which will considerably interrupt the farmers in their other work."

Extract of a letter from London, December 31.

"Should the French national assembly effect their purposes of making their government a free one, there is no doubt but several of the smaller European states will throw their strength into the same scale, and form a league with the French nation in order the better to baffle any future attempts upon their liberties from the machinations of the neighbouring despotic princes.—As to the Dutch, they seem to be in a declining (as well as their commerce; which is in a very languishing condition) and are, in a national view, discontented with their government. The probable consequence is, that the seven United Provinces, the Flemings, and the Austrian Netherlands will form an association, having Russia, the dukedom of Cleves, &c. Hanover, Brunswick and Hesse as allies. This will be a most formidable combination, and even sufficient to annihilate the power of the house of Austria."

Extract of a letter from Pittsburgh, February 27.

"Several gentlemen in this place and neighbourhood began to entertain thoughts of forming a company for manufacturing salt from the licks which abound in some parts of this western country. Imported salt comes so extremely dear that necessity alone must soon impel us to undertake something of this nature. Happily, in the neighbourhood of these licks wood is exceedingly plenty, and in the dry season the water is very salt, as to be almost equal in strength to a strong brine; so that much less wood and time will be required than in the operation of reducing ocean water into salt, which was one of our great resources in the time of the war, when some of the enemy asserted, that the want of foreign salt alone would ruin the independence of the United States. A person that owns one of these licks means to make an experiment, whether this will not granulate. (as in the West-Indies) when conveyed into shallow reservoirs clayed at bottom, and exposed, in a large surface, to the action of the hot rays."

RICHMOND, March 27.

Extract of a letter from Mr. Bennett Ballou, agent at plenipot for the United Nations of Indians, &c. in general John Sevier, at Croft Creek, senator for Washington district, in the state of North-Carolina.

"With infinite pleasure I heard of your being appointed commander-in-chief of the district where you reside, which will give great satisfaction, and be very pleasing to all well wishers of the Western Country."

"I know that friendship and true generosity reign in your soul, that pride and ambition is far from your character, which will do honour to the dignified flame the legislature have been pleased to place you in."

"Matters of great moment calls for our most serious attention and deliberation: I called a general council of several nations together, they received the agreeable news and papers from the hon. commissioners with great alacrity. With indefatigable pains I laboured to introduce every pacific measure, and cultivate a friendly intercourse between the citizens of the United States and those nations; and, for the advantage of both parties in future, I have formed a sort of constitution similar to that of the federal union, which I expect to have ready for the press by the last of July, as we have appointed to meet at the mouth of the Tennessee river, at the Ohio, (Representatives sent by the different nations are, Cherokees 12, Chickasaws 8, and the Choctaws 20) the 30th day of June next; there to enter into a full union, adopt just laws and regulations as may tend to civilization. Notwithstanding the ems-saries from Europe and Louisiana, all the principal men are of my side, except a few that have been disappointed in getting commissions with us, who listen to the foreigners; it will make me extremely happy if I can compromise this affair, and bring about the serious work of civilization."

"I received a letter lately from colonel McGillivray, informing me he would prevent his Indians from committing hostilities until further orders; I cannot but say it is with reluctance I carry on my plan, because it makes our nation an object which, they think, is a matter worth their notice. I have also had three messages from different foreign powers since I wrote last, they give me some uneasiness, but hope to get rid of them soon. Pray do all you possibly can with the assembly for peace with the Cherokees we must have; I am sorry to say, the white people are daily making depredations on their settlements. (The Cherokees, Chickasaws and Choctaws, are so well pleased with the thoughts of being like the white people in comparison that they have sent messengers to all the neighbouring tribes to attend the grand council at the mouth of the Tennessee. They have already made some laws regulating the trade of their country, dividing their lands &c. and one which I much approve, viz. no person is allowed to carry more than three gallons of spirits into the nation at one time, otherwise it will be confiscated as was the case of Alexander Dromgold, who thought his influence could carry him through, but soon found himself mistaken.) I heartily wish you all success, happiness, and am, Sir, yours, &c."

...and the Cherokee
...en-uing season.
...March 15.
...there is not that
...that some pretend
...and landings on the
...quantity of snow during
...unusually small, that
...able to bring down the
...in more severe winters,
...agons must be employed
...the ground, which will
...farmers in their other
...London, December 31.
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...will form an association
...of Clèves, &c. Hanover,
...illies. This will be a most
...and even sufficient to annihil-
...of Austria.
...Pittsburgh, February 27.
...this place and neighbour-
...oughts of forming a company
...in the links which abound in
...country. Imported into
...that necessity alone must form
...nothing of this nature. Hip-
...of these links wood is ex-
...the dry season the water is
...equal in strength to a strong
...ood and time will be requir-
...of reducing ocean water into
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...would ruin the independence
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...periment, whether this time
...the West-Indies) when co-
...voirs played at bottom, and
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...N D, March 27.
...Mr. Bennett Ballou, agent
...ations of Indians, &c. in
...Creek, Senator for the
...ate of North-Carolina.
...I heard of your being ap-
...chief of the district where
...great satisfaction, and be-
...fishers of the Western Co-
...ship and true generosity reigns
...and ambition is far from you
...honour to the dignified man
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...ion: I called a general coun-
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...tifiable pains I laboured to in-
...crease, and cultivate a friendly
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...re already made some laws
...our country, dividing their
...I much approve, viz. no per-
...re than three gallons of spirit
...e, otherwise it will be con-
...Alexander Dromgold, who
...arry him through, but soon
...I heartily wish you all success
...Sir, yours, &c."

ANNAPOLIS, April 8.

Port-Tobacco, April 5, 1790.

"Died, on the second instant, at his seat on Patow-
mack river, in Charles county, in the forty-fifth year
of his age, the honourable ROBERT HARRISON HARRI-
son, Esquire, chief judge of the general court of the
state of Maryland.

"The transcendent merit of this great and excellent
man need not the aid of panegyric—in civil and mili-
tary life his conduct was uniformly such as will render
his memory dear to every good citizen.—While he
served the United States in the late war, his exertions,
the high and confidential office he held, were stre-
tuous and unremitted—and the ability, the integrity,
the assiduity which he displayed in the administra-
tion of justice may, perhaps, be equalled, they never
be exceeded.

"It may be added, with justice, that no man was
more eminently distinguished by the possession of every
social virtue.

"These qualifications make his death a calamity to
public, and an irreparable loss to his amiable and
solitary family.

"Lament, O Maryland! thy loss deplore;
Thy virtuous Harrison is now no more!
And you, who steady fortitude admire;
And you, who's bosom feels fair Virtue's fire;
And you, to whom each social merit's dear,
Drop o'er these lines a tributary tear;
For each lov'd attribute his soul possess'd,
And now in Heaven enjoys eternal rest."

"On Friday the 26th of March, 1790, between
the hours of two and three o'clock, departed this life,
the 50th year of his age, Mr. THOMAS HOW RID-
GELY, merchant in Port-Tobacco. He was eminent-
ly distinguished for all the social virtues; an affec-
tionate and tender husband and parent, a most kind
friend, a most merciful creditor, and a polite and in-
alienable observer of all the laws of hospitality. Such
qualities must make his memory dear, as long as any
survive who were intimately acquainted with
him. In him the neighbouring poor hath lost a friend.
Of those who live in trouble, pain, and care,
Have hop'd th' embrace of Death and wish'd him
near;
And still when near! His dart have wish'd to shun,
tho' by this a seat in Heaven is won.
Not so with him: resign'd he met his fate,
And hop'd existence in a happier state.
O Death!—to most who live, the greatest dread,
Thou 'rt still a friend to all the virtuous dead."

To be Sold,

"HAT valuable TRACT of LAND whereon
Mr. ATHANASIOS FORD formerly lived, in St.
Mary's county, about two miles from Leonard-town,
containing upwards of 1300 acres, with a very large
convenient brick dwelling house, kitchen, and other
convenient buildings, a good apple orchard, and mea-
sures now in timothy grass, and abundance more may
be made with very small expence. Also, part of a
TRACT of LAND lying in Calvert county, upon
Crent river, about three miles above Lower-Mar-
lborough, containing about 430 acres, and known by
the name of BACHELOR'S QUARTER, and sub-
ject to a widow's dower: This land is of excellent
soil, and well improved. Considerable credit will
be given for a great part of the purchase money. Who-
ever inclines to purchase may know the terms by ap-
plying to Mr. OSBORN SPRIGG, of Prince-George's
county, who has full power to treat with any person
who may want to purchase.

JOS. SPRIGG.

To be Sold, At PUBLIC SALE,

SAMUEL RAWLINGS's, on twelve months credit
for all sums above five pounds, on giving bond with
approved security, the sale to begin on Monday the
16th of April, if fair, if not the first fair day there-
after, at ten o'clock.

"THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of JONA-
THAN RAWLINGS, late of Anne-Arundel
county, deceased, one young negro man about twenty
years of age, some household and kitchen furniture, a
saddlery, and some plantation utensils.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS, Admr.
de bonis non.

"B. All persons having claims against the said de-
ceased are once more requested to bring them in legally
authenticated by nine o'clock on the morning of the
16th, and those indebted are requested to make imme-
diate payment, to
April 2nd 1790.

NOTICE

"I hereby given, that the sale of the property of Mr.
JOHN BROOKE, taken in execution to satisfy a
debt due PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL, administrator
bonis non of Richard Lee, is postponed till Friday
the 23d day of April next ensuing, at which time the
property will certainly be sold.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff
of Charles county.

March 28, 1790.

April 7, 1790.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, to me
directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC
SALE, for Cash, on the premises, on Monday
the 29th of this instant, the following Tracts of
Land, adjoining each other, viz.

Worthington's Range, containing 300
acres, and Dorsey's Addition, sixty
acres, late the property of Thomas
Dorsey, of Henry.

And, on Tuesday the day following, by virtue of a
writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be
EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the pre-
mises, the following Tracts of Land, viz.

Part of Morehouse Generosity, contain-
ing 135 acres, and Dorsey's Additi-
on to Thomas's Lot, 15 acres, late
the property of Basil Ridgely; seized
and taken to satisfy a debt due Wor-
thington's executors, and sold for
Cash only.

BEN. HOWARD, Sheriff.

To be Sold, by Pub- lic Vendue,

On Saturday the eighth day of May next, on the
premises,

A PLANTATION, containing one hundred and
eighty-one acres of excellent grain land, well
wooded and watered; the improvements are, a good
log dwelling house, an old kitchen and corn house,
situated in Kent county, Maryland, within two and a
half miles of Chester-town and Washington college,
and convenient to different houses of worship, mills
and markets; formerly the property of Isaac Hacker,
and where he now lives. The terms of payment are
one fourth part on the 10th of October next, one
fourth part on the 10th of October, 1791, one other
fourth part on the 10th of October, 1792, and the re-
mainder on the 10th of October, 1793, with bond on
annual interest from date. A reasonable allowance
will be made if the whole or any part should be paid
down. If the purchaser should think this plantation
too small, more land, of the same quality, adjoining
the above, is offered for sale. The vendue to begin at
ten o'clock on said day, where attendance will be given
by

ISAAC PERKINS.

March 15, 1790.

A Singing School.

"THE subscriber having engaged to teach VOCAL
MUSIC—any person disposed to join the pre-
sent SINGING SOCIETY are requested to make
speedy application thereto, as it is found inconvenient,
with propriety, to admit any person after Monday
evening next.

JOSEPH P. JONES.

Annapolis, April 6, 1790.

NOTICE

"I hereby given to all persons interested, that I in-
tend to apply to the next county court, to be held
for Prince-George's county, on the fifth Tuesday in
June next, for a commission to prove and mark the
ancient bounds and lines of the following tracts of land,
or parts of tracts or parcels of land, lying contiguous
and adjoining each other, in the county aforesaid, to
wit, BELL-AIR, WOODCOCK'S RANGE, Part of
LARKIN'S FOREST, RIDGELY'S ADDITION,
and Part of ENFIELD CHASE, pursuant to the di-
rections of an act of assembly lately made and pro-
vided.

B. E. N. OGLE.

April 5, 1790.

"STRAYED or STOLEN, on Saturday last, from
the subscriber, living at Mr. Stevens's, in the city
of Annapolis, a POINTER-DOG of the following
description, viz. very tall and thin, in general white,
marked with a few liver-coloured spots; he answers to
the name of PONTO. Whoever takes up the said
dog, so that I get him again, shall receive TWO
DOLLARS.

J. ADDISON.

April 7, 1790.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of this
state, will be EXPOSED to SALE, for ready mo-
ney, at the house of GEORGE MANN, in the city of
Annapolis, on Tuesday the 11th day of May, be-
tween the hours of eleven and one o'clock,

"HAT valuable FARM lying near the city of
Annapolis, containing near 1000 acres, late the
dwelling plantation of THOMAS RUTLAND, deceased.
Possession will be immediately given, and a good title
conveyed to the purchaser.

W. GOLDSMITH, } Trustees.
B. WHETCROFT, }

5

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,

At the Printing-Office,

Price One Dollar and a Quarter,

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,

PASSED AT
NOVEMBER SESSION,
Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

A L S O,

THE VOTES and PROCEEDINGS OF BOTH HOUSES OF THE General Assembly.

To be Sold on a liberal Credit, or ex-
changed for a good Vessel,

"HAT large valuable LOT of GROUND, No.
720, lying on Howard's Late Addition to Bal-
timore—Upon this square of ground are six good dwell-
ing houses; one of the houses is large, two story
high, well finished, with a cellar under the whole
house, and a draw-well at the door; the remainder of
the houses are strong good comfortable dwelling houses.
Each tenement is subject to one pound twelve shillings
per annum. For terms, apply to the subscriber living
at the Town-Gate, in Annapolis.

PATRICK M'MAHAN.

N. B. An indisputable lease will be given to the
purchaser for ninety-nine years, renewable for ever.—
As the annuity is coming to the honourable John Ea-
gar Howard, Esquire, he reduces the assessment out of
the ground rent.

On Wednesday the 21st of April next, if fair, and if
not on the first fair day that may happen thereafter,
will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the
house of Mr. GEORGE MANN, in the city of An-
napolis,

A TRACT of LAND called ANTHONY'S PUR-
CHASE, where THOMAS HARWOOD, Esquire,
former sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, now lives, said
to contain 325 acres. The same will be sold for spe-
cie, or specie certificates of the state of Maryland, to
be paid at three annual payments, agreeably to the in-
stalment law. Good security will be required from
the purchaser.

On the day following will be SOLD, at PUBLIC
SALE, at the dwelling-house of the aforesaid THOMAS
Harwood, if not sold before at private sale, ten valua-
ble negroes, five head of black cattle, four work horses,
and a parcel of household furniture; the same to be
sold for specie certificates of the state of Maryland, to
be paid in hand at the time of purchase.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Agent.

Annapolis, April 1, 1790.

"AS the subscriber is about to move from this city,
and anxious to settle with all those to whom he
is in anywise indebted, once more earnestly calls upon
all those indebted to him, either by bond, note or open
account, to call and discharge their respective balances
on or before the fifteenth instant, otherwise suits will
be commenced without respect of persons.

DAVID GEDDES.

To be Sold, At PUBLIC SALE,

On Tuesday the 20th day of April next, at the house
of WILLIAM EDWARDS, on the Head of South
river,

"THE PROPERTY of AQUILA EDWARDS,
late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consist-
ing of household furniture, cattle, sheep, &c. and part
of a plantation. The sale to be at eleven o'clock, and
for cash only.

Wm. EDWARDS, Administrator.

All persons indebted to the said deceased are desired
to make immediate payment, and those having claims
are requested to bring them in legally authenticated,
that they may be settled, by
W. E.

NOTICE

"I hereby given, that I intend petitioning the next
general assembly of this state to pass an act to em-
power me to sell one hundred acres of land, part of a
tract called TAYLOR'S PARK, lying in Anne-Arun-
del county, formerly the property of ELY ELDER,
deceased, for the payment of said Ely Elder's just
debts.

ELIZABETH ELDER, Administratrix
of Ely Elder.

March 8, 1790.

Horses for Sale.

At Upper-Marlborough, on the 13th and 14th of April next, will be

EXPOSED TO SALE,
A NUMBER OF
YOUNG HORSES,
Rising Four and Five Years Old; also, a
Full-blooded Mare.

JOHN GALLOWAY.
Tulip-Hill, March 22, 1790.

Wanted Immediately,
AS AN
APPRENTICE
TO THE
PRINTING BUSINESS,
On the Eastern Shore,
A Lad of good Character and Capacity.

Inquire of the Printers of this Paper.
Annapolis, March 31, 1790.

Dennis M'Carthy,

At his SCHOOL, now held at West River, near Annapolis,

WILL instruct YOUTH, with the greatest expedition, in Book-Keeping, after the most modern method extant in Europe, Geometry, or the Elements of Euclid, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, Geography, or use of the Globes and Maps, Mensuration and Gauging by pen, scale and other instruments, Navigation, Surveying both in Theory and Practice, wherein will be taught the method of calculation numerically, independent of that old exploded way of working by protraction or map, &c. Dialling, Fortification, Gunnery, Architecture, Conic Sections and Algebra, with its application to each of the above branches.—To render his conditions satisfactory to such as are unacquainted with his capacity, &c. he stipulates to forfeit payment if his method of inculcating the said branches, together with the morals and conduct of his scholars, will not bear the strictest scrutiny before the most able professors on the continent.

Young gentlemen can be accommodated with good board on very moderate terms, convenient to the school, within one half or quarter of a mile.

He surveys lands, and determines the area by arithmetical calculation, and renders embellished maps with an exact representation of the variation between the true and magnetic meridian, which will be sufficient to decide future controversies, and trace the true bearings or boundaries at any distant period.

West River, March 25, 1790.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the plantation where Mr. William Holton now lives, on Patuxent, on Monday the 28th of December, 1789, a light sorrel HORSE, with a large star in his forehead, a natural pacer, with three white hoofs, two hind ones, and one fore one, fourteen hands and an half high, nine years old this spring. Whoever has taken up the said horse, and will restore him to the subscriber, shall receive the above-reward, by

SOLOMON JONES.
Britain's Bay, Saint-Mary's county,
March 22, 1790.

Was FOUND,

On the Subscriber's Plantation, in January last, the following CATTLE, viz.

A BRINDLE COW, marked with a slit in each ear, apparently with calf; a pied COW, with a slit and hole in each ear; and a brindled HEIFER, seemingly two years old, without mark. Any person or persons proving their property to the same, may have them by paying charges to

MARY VENABLES.
Charles county, February 11, 1790.

TAKEN up as STRAY by JONATHAN OGDON, living near Bean-town, a small sorrel MARE, about thirteen hands high, light tail and mane, blaze face, and cat hammed, paces naturally, has no brand, and appears to be six or seven years old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Vienna, Dorchester county, March 12, 1790.

PERSONS who have claims on the estate of JACOB STAYTON, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are desired to bring them in legally proved, within six weeks from this date (that distribution may be made, agreeably to an act of assembly, passed at November session, 1785.) to

RICHARD STANFORD, Administrator.

PARTNER

STANDS this season at Primrose-Hill, near Annapolis, and will cover mares at thirty shillings, or two barrels of corn. PARTNER was got by Mr. Hall's Union, his dam by Careless, his grand-dam by Selim; her dam an imported mare, got by Spot; her grand-dam by Cartouch, her great-grand-dam by Old Traveller, her great-great-grand-dam by Sedbury, her great-great-great-grand-dam by Childers, out of a Barb mare.

HOWARD DUVALL, jun.

The high bred Horse HYDER ALLY,

IS in great perfection, and stands this season at Mount-Arrarat (the seat of Doctor Thomas Marshall) six miles below Piscataway, and will cover mares at three pounds the season, and five shillings to the groom, but the money must be punctually paid by the first of September. HYDER ALLY is a fine grey, beautifully dappled, eight years old this spring, full fifteen hands three inches high, remarkably handsome, boney and active; his strong resemblance to his sire, who stood in such high estimation in the states of Virginia and Maryland, and whose colts have been capital performers on the turf, will be a considerable inducement to those who wish to breed fine horses; and the following pedigree, well authenticated, will prove him equal in blood to any horse in America:—He was got by the noted Arabian, his dam by Othello, his grand-dam (an imported mare from the duke of Hamilton's Stud) by Spot; his great-grand-dam by Cartouch, his great-great-grand-dam by Old Traveller, his great-great-great-grand-dam by Sedbury, his great-great-great-great-grand-dam by Childers, out of a Barb mare. Good pasturage is provided for mares gratis, and every possible care taken of them, but escapes and other accidents must be at the risk of the owner.

PETER CORNEIL, Groom.

The Beautiful Imported Horse VENETIAN,

WILL cover mares this season, at the Hop-Yard, in Prince-George's county, near the Eastern-Branch Ferry, four miles from George-town, six from Bladenburgh, five from the ferry opposite Alexandria, and about five from where he stood last spring, at five guineas a mare, and a dollar to the groom, which may be discharged by paying three guineas a mare, on or before the first day of August next, and a dollar to the groom when the mare is covered. VENETIAN is a fine bay, fifteen hands two inches high, with length and bone in proportion, was bred by Sir James Pen-yman, Bart. of Yorkshire, and got by Doge, his dam by Jennifer Shafto's Snap, (who was sire to Goldfinder, Gnapwolf, Dasey, and other good runners,) his grand-dam by Old Fox. Doge was bred by captain Wentworth, and got by Regulus, a son of the Godolphin Arabian, his dam by Crab, his grand-dam by Decar's Dimple, who was got by Leedy's Arabian, his dam by Old Shanker, a son of the Darcy Yellow Turk, out of a daughter of Dodiworth. Leedy's Arabian was the sire of Leedy's, also Balto, Old Fox, and the grand-dam of Childers. His performances on the turf were capital, the particulars of which may be seen by referring to the racing calendar for the years 1777, 1778 and 1779. In 1779 he ran for the great subscription at York, against High-Flyer alone, and the bets were only two to one against him; whereas, when High-Flyer ran against many capital horses the bets in favour of High-Flyer were generally from 6, 8 and 10 to one. High-Flyer was never beaten. Venetian's colts are remarkably handsome and stout. Near 200 acres of good pasturage for mares (under an excellent fence) gratis, and the greatest care taken, but will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

OVERTON CARR.

N. B. Those gentlemen who are in arrears for mares sent to Venetian, last season, and of course are liable to pay five guineas, are informed, that, by sending their mares this season, and paying six guineas on or before the first day of August next, shall have a receipt in full.

Royal Gift, and the Knight of Malta,

WILL cover MARES and JENNETS at Mount-Vernon, the ensuing season—thereafter one of them will be removed from thence. The price for mares will be ten dollars, half a dollar per week for pasturage, and two and six-pence to the groom; and for jennets three guineas, and two and six-pence. No charge will be made for pasturage of the latter, provided they are taken away by the first of August; but if longer continued the above price will be demanded thenceforward per week. The pasture and fences are good, but no warranty will be given against escapes or accidents.

The qualities and sizes of these two animals have been often described, it is only necessary, therefore, to add, that they have increased in size since last year.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Manager.

March 1, 1790.

C. A. F. A.

For Continental Loan Office,
Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchased of the State, may be supplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by
JAMES WILLIAMS.

For SALE or BARTER,

A Quantity of Land in Patuxent, from 250 to 1000 Acres, situate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be sold very low for Cash, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to
J. W.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis, the 30th of December last, a negro man named CHARLIE, about five feet eight inches high, a well made fellow, twenty-five years old; had on two brown coats and one searought jacket, new country linen shirt, Welch cotton breeches, yarn stockings, negro shoes, and felt hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his master gets him again, shall receive, if ten miles from home twenty shillings, if out of the county forty shillings, and if out of this state the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

January 10, 1790.

In Chancery, February 12, 1790.

ORDERED,

BY THE CHANCELLOR,

THAT the terms in this court hereafter be, the second Tuesday in February, the first Tuesday in May, the first Tuesday in October, and the third Tuesday in December, and that all process be returnable accordingly.

Test. S. H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

ALL persons indebted to RANDALL and DAZIER, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts as soon as possible, which will prevent the trouble and expense of suits, and very much oblige their obedient servant,

JOHN RANDALL.

Who has on Hand,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,

Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms, in cash, produce, certificates, or on a short credit to those only who are generally punctual in their payments.

Annapolis, February 22, 1790.

Anne-Arundel county, March 13, 1790.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of REKIEL DAVIDSON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to present them to the subscriber, legally authenticated, that they may be settled, and those indebted are requested to make payment, to

REBECCA WELCH, Executrix.
ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED by FREDERICK and
SAMUEL GREEN

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1790.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, March 24.

UNDY petitions were read, and laid on the table.

The secretary for the department of war laid before the house sundry reports on memorials and petitions from officers of the late army, which had been referred to him.

Honourable J. B. Ashe, member from the state of North Carolina, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat this day.

The house receded from their amendment to the bill proposed by the senate to the appropriation bill, and concurred with the senate.

The amendment proposed by the senate to the bill providing for the remission of fines, forfeitures and penalties, in certain cases, was read, and taken into consideration.

This amendment provides, that judgment on forfeitures incurred in particular cases above a certain sum, should be ultimately referred to the secretary of the treasury, the secretary of state, and the attorney-general of the United States: With a proviso granting full relief in cases of seizure in future not justly merited.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) stated some objections to this amendment.

Mr. Livermore was also opposed to it, as changing the principal of the bill altogether, and introducing an entirely new act, very different from that passed by the house.

Mr. Sherman observed, that it was true the proposition of the senate materially altered the bill; still he thought it a real amendment: it will lengthen the process, but it will eventually produce strict justice, and will more effectually secure the revenue, and guard against impositions.

Mr. Goodhue objected to the proposition, and observed, that so far from affording any relief, as contemplated in the bill, we should be just as well without any bill at all. He intimated the case of a person who should happen to incur, unintentionally, a penalty in the state of Georgia, he must send to the seat of government to obtain a decision on his case; meantime, the perishable nature of his cargo as may happen, property at all events is sacrificed. He hoped the amendment would not be acceded to.

Mr. Jackson was opposed to it on similar principles, and observed, that he should prefer that the judge of the district court should be empowered to give a final determination; he considered the judge as competent to the officers of state at the seat of government, and in a more responsible situation.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) spoke largely on the subject, and in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Gerry objected to the proposition as unconstitutional, as the appointing the heads of departments as judges in this case, is to all intents and purposes establishing a board of commissioners with judiciary powers; and is an indirect and not very delicate attack on the power of the president and the senate of the United States.

Mr. Sedgwick was opposed to the former part of the amendment, but wished that the latter part might be adopted. He dissented from Mr. Gerry by observing, that he conceived there was propriety in referring matters of this nature to officers already appointed.

Mr. Sherman proposed a committee of conference.

Mr. Burke was in favour of the motion.

Mr. Lawrence entered into a general consideration of the subject of fines and forfeitures. These, he observed, were originally designed as guards to the safe and effectual collection of the revenue; and in this view they ought to be as nearly inevitable as is any law consistent with mercy to individuals, and justice to the public at large. The contemplation of a mitigation of these fines and forfeitures ought to be managed with a great deal of circumspection—that such facilities may be thrown in the way of getting rid of forfeitures, as may prevent careless and incautious violations of the law; he added many more observations; and concluded by saying, that he could with the last part of the proposition should be adopted, but with respect to the former, he had not so fully digested the subject as to be able at the present time, to give his opinion; he wished therefore that the bill might lay on the table for a few days.

Mr. Huntington said, he had always been opposed to the bill as absurd and improper; for if a law is necessary in the present case to mitigate fines, &c. incurred for breaches of the revenue law, we shall act consistently with ourselves, if we do not pass laws to punish in other cases. He believed no parallel can be produced in any country of laws similar

to the one proposed; it is referring matters of judicial determination to a chancellor unknown to the constitution. He wished therefore that the bill might be suffered to lie on the table, never more to be taken up: if a committee of conference is appointed, he had no doubt this would be the issue of the business.

On the question being taken, the amendment of the senate was disagreed to.

A committee of conference was then appointed, consisting of Mr. Ames, Mr. Huntington and Mr. Jackson.

Mr. Sedgwick moved that a committee be appointed to consider and report what provision shall be made for the support of the officers of the supreme judicial court.

The motion was ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Lee moved for leave to bring in a bill further to suspend the operation of part of the collection and tunnage laws: The motion was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Lawrence, the engrossed bill making provision for persons employed in the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, was recommitted to a select committee.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, March 25.

Sundry petitions were read.

Mr. Gilman, of the committee of enrolment, brought in the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1790, and the bill for establishing an uniform rule of naturalization, enrolled, which had been examined by the committee, and found correct; the speaker then signed the same.

A motion was then made that the house should go into a committee of the whole on the bill respecting the south-western frontiers. Some objection was made to the immediate adoption of the motion, as interesting and important intelligence was daily expected from governor St. Clair.

The motion being put was carried in the affirmative, and the galleries were thereupon shut.

FRIDAY, March 26.

Mr. Livermore presented a petition from the inhabitants of Portsmouth, (N. H.) respecting certain duties on tunnage; and also praying that the district court may be holden in that place only.

In committee of the whole house—Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The bill to prevent the exportation of goods, not duly inspected according to the laws of the several states, was taken into consideration.

Mr. Livermore objected to the bill, as an unconstitutional interference on the part of congress with the powers of the respective states. The constitution, said he, has expressly reserved to the several states the power of making their own inspection laws, and the power of executing them is inseparably connected: Those laws will doubtless be executed without an interference on our part.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) observed, that the object of the bill is to make it the duty of the collectors to attend to the execution of the state inspection laws, it having formerly been the duty of the state collectors: Since the appointments were made by the United States, the officers did not conceive themselves bound to pay particular attention to those laws.

Several other gentlemen spoke on the subject, and the great importance of such laws, and their punctual execution were enlarged on.

The committee finally agreed to some amendments, which were adopted by the house; and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

In committee of the whole on the bill for accepting the cession made by the state of North Carolina of certain lands therein described.

In the preamble to the bill, the words "the honourable," were prefixed to the names of the senators from North Carolina.

Mr. Page moved that those words should be struck out. He observed, that, however honourable the gentlemen might be, and he was ready to acknowledge they were truly so, yet, agreeable to the usage of the house, he conceived there was an impropriety in giving any titles. He hoped never to see the time when a legislative sanction should be given to such distinctions. If a permanent aristocracy was ever established among us, it would be through this medium: Such titles have been productive of infinite mischief in other countries. They are anti-republican, and as such cannot be conferred with any propriety by this house.

Mr. Sedgwick observed, that if the honourable gentleman was ready to acknowledge the senators from the state of North Carolina were truly honourable characters, he could see no mischief or impropriety in saying so; it comports with the usage of the several states: but he considered it as a matter of trifling consequence, and hoped the committee would not spend time in interlarding the subject.

Mr. Page made some reply to Mr. Sedgwick, and the vote being taken, it passed in the affirmative by a great majority, and the words were struck out.

A condition in the act of cession, relative to the emancipation of slaves, that congress should not (as in the act for the government of the Western Territory) provide for their freedom, occasioned some debate, an amendment was proposed and debated, but not adopted.

The committee reported the bill with the above amendment only, which was agreed to by the house.

Mr. Gilman, of the committee of enrolment, informed the house that the appropriation and naturalization bills were presented to the president of the United States, for his approbation, the 25th instant.

Adjourned to Monday.

The committee of the whole house, to whom was referred the report of the committee on the memorial of the people called quakers, and of the Pennsylvania and New-York societies for promoting the abolition of slavery, agreed to the following, which was entered on the journals:—

That the migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, cannot be prohibited by congress prior to the year 1808.

That congress have no authority to interfere in the emancipation of slaves, or in the treatment of them, within any of the states, it remaining with the several states alone to provide any regulation therein which humanity and true policy may require.

That congress have authority to restrain the citizens of the United States from carrying on the African trade for the purpose of supplying foreigners with slaves, and of providing by proper regulations for their humane treatment, during the passage of slaves imported by the citizens into the said states admitting such importation.

MONDAY, March 29.

Several bills and petitions were read.

The chairman from a committee of the whole on the report of the secretary of the treasury, relative to a provision for the support of public credit, reported.

The house then agreed to the first, second and third resolutions, reported by the committee; but a debate took place on the fourth, viz. "for assuming the state debts"—and Mr. Carroll moved to recommit the said resolution to a committee of the whole house; which motion was contested for a considerable time and at length carried in the affirmative, 29 appearing for the motion, and 27 against it.

The house then adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 30.

The bill for accepting the cession of certain lands therein described, made by the state of North Carolina, having been amended by the house, as stated in our last, and returned to the senate—the amendment was concurred in by the senate, with an amendment—this additional amendment was to strike out the names of the senators of North Carolina from the preamble, and was agreed to by the house.

The order of the day being called for, the speaker read the fifth resolution of the report of the committee of the whole house, on the report of the secretary of the treasury.

Mr. Gerry moved that all the propositions subsequent to that for assuming the state debt should be recommitted to a committee of the whole—He observed that these are so inseparably connected with the foregoing, that those who consider the assumption as an object of importance, have associated the subsequent propositions with it, and cannot consistently vote for the latter, but in reference to the former.

This motion occasioned debate.

It was opposed by Mr. Carroll, Mr. Stone, Mr. Seney, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Williamson; and supported by Mr. Bland, Mr. Vining, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Burke and Mr. Wadsworth.

The motion being put, it passed in the affirmative—31 members voting in favour of it.

The house then went into a committee of the whole—Mr. Livermore in the chair.

The proposition for the assumption of the state debts being read, the debate on the subject was renewed, and continued until near three o'clock, when the committee rose, without coming to a decision.

A message was received from the president of the United States by his secretary, informing the house, that the act for establishing an uniform rule of naturalization, and the act making appropriations for the services of government for the year 1790, have received his approbation and signature.

A message was received from the senate, informing the house they have passed the bill for promoting the progress of useful arts, with sundry amendments, in which they request the concurrence of the house.—

Adjourned.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, March 30.

LAST Sunday captain Hodge, in the sloop Jersey, arrived here from St. Louis, by whom we have the following information, that on the second of March, the inhabitants of Martinique rose against the king's

guards, and ordered off all the troops, treated the officers very ill, tore their cockades from their hats, and put them into the common prison, they also fired upon the king's ships, and took possession of Port-Royal; he also informs that there was great disturbance in St. Martin, the governor was obliged to fly and the people were all in arms.

NEW-YORK, March 27.

On the 12th of February at seven in the evening a tremendous fire broke out at Point Petre, in Guadeloupe, and was not extinguished till midnight. There were 25 capital buildings consumed, besides a number of smaller ones; the whole loss estimated at six millions of livres. We are happy to add, that a number of vessels belonging to the United States were laying in the harbour, the masters and crews of which exerted themselves in the most signal manner on this distressing occasion, and the assistance they lent was esteemed so important as to entitle them to receive the thanks of the public, by a committee from the citizens of the town, as follows:

By a committee of the citizens of Point a Petre, to the Americans now amongst us:

Brave and generous friends and Allies.

THE unfortunate persons who have suffered by the late merciless fire in this town, feel themselves under the most lasting obligations to you, for your so generously exposing your own lives in endeavouring to save their effects and property from ruin.

Such as have escaped the rage of this devouring element, are no less indebted to you for their lives, your presence of mind, strength, and resolution, in arresting its fatal progress, lay claim to a lasting remembrance from every inhabitant of this place.

This unfortunate accident was not necessary to prove, that all mankind are brethren; much less, to convince the French of your sincere attachment to them.

It is the wish of the committee, that this address may, in the most public manner, testify their grateful acknowledgments for your services on this melancholy occasion; and that a copy of the address may so far merit your approbation, as to be sent to the minister of France, that it may be forwarded and presented to the representatives of the United States of America. And may a people so illustrious and so generous as the Americans, enjoy all the prosperity and happiness of which they are so highly deserving.

Done and concluded by the committee at Point a Petre, this 18th of February, 1790.

[Signed]

VIAN J. CADOT LOMBARD REBIAN,
BLONDET MAGAGNOS.

DELOIT. BUIDENT, } Secretaries.
IROUSEL, }

To the honourable the president and members of the committee of the town of Point a Petre, Grand Terre, Guadeloupe, &c. &c.

Gentlemen,

WE, the masters, commanders and mariners, of the ships and other vessels belonging to the United States of America, now riding at anchor in this port, do acknowledge the receipt of your affectionate and polite address, for which, from this singular testimony of your allied friendship, we beg leave to return you our most hearty and sincere thanks.

The many eminent and often repeated services that we and our fellow-citizens of America received from your august nation, at a time when we were groaning under the tyranny and oppression of Britain, will ever leave a deep impression of gratitude and esteem upon our mind for the good people of France.

The encomiums you are pleased to bestow upon us, are in the highest degree flattering;—at the same time permit us to say that we performed no more than a duty we owed to ourselves upon the principles of humanity, philanthropy and good will to all mankind. We are sorry that the smallness of our number did not permit us to lend a more effectual aid in sooner terminating this destructive conflagration; but, if our efforts had only contributed to save a single individual from distress, we should consider those moments of dangerous exertion as the happiest of our whole lives.

Give us leave to add, gentlemen, that we shall ever have at heart the particular welfare, prosperity and happiness of the citizens of Point Petre, as well as of this respectable and flourishing colony in general. Long may you enjoy the happy fruits, and every advantage and benefit arising from an unrivalled commerce; a commerce which is at this moment the envy of your neighbours, as being under the protection and influence of that benign genius of liberty in whose cause your nation has so nobly and conspicuously distinguished itself. We shall conclude, gentlemen, with expressing our warmest wishes, that you may long be participants in the blessings of health, peace and prosperity; the patrons of honour and justice in your community; and that our mutual friendship may never again be interrupted, by our vessels being excluded from the commerce of this port. With the most ardent wishes for the welfare of yourselves and your families,

We remain, gentlemen,

With every acknowledgment of respect,

Your most obedient and

Most humble servants,

(Signed in behalf of the captains, &c.)

JOHN STEVENSON.

Point Petre, February 20, 1790.

COUNTERFEITS.

The public are cautioned to beware of counterfeit dollars, a number having been lately detected in this city. The composition is mostly brass, washed with silver. There are two sorts in circulation.

One kind, dated 1782, on the head side, has a fault on the top of the 8, and the 2 is out of proportion; the nose of the head of Carolus III. is sharper

than on a real dollar. On the pillar side, the letters HISPAN. ET IND. REX M. 8. R. F. F. are very clumsily executed; as are likewise the words PLUS ULTRA, the letter A being quite out of order.

The other kind is dated 1787. The G in Gratia, on the head side, is very imperfect; the nose is too sharp, and the notching round the edge much larger than on a real dollar. In the word HISPAN. on the pillar side, the N is placed at a greater distance than the other letters.

They have a clear sound, but not exactly that of silver.

We are likewise informed, that a number of counterfeit pistoles have been passed in Virginia, and that three men have been taken up and committed to gaol on that account.

There has been lately established at Paris a society, called *The Friends of the Blacks*. Among the founders of this society are three dukes, one duchess, eight counts, seven marquises, and two marchionesses. One of the latter is Madame de la Fayette, the wife of the marquis, whose own name is also enrolled as a member. The object of this society is, if possible, to prevent the African slave trade in future, which, if accomplished, it is expected that all actual slavery in the islands, &c. must in the course of one or two centuries cease of itself.

A late Connecticut paper mentions, that the additional duties of three livres eight sous tournois, on every quintal of cod fish and pickled fish imported into the French leeward islands, is taken off.

Extract of a letter from Charleston, dated March 11.

"Although the theatre is prohibited, we are not without other amusements, much better adapted to the general taste. Dancing on the wire and slack rope goes on gloriously, and it seems hardly worth a man's while to make much dependence upon his head, while the world so liberally encourages the performances of the heels. There is a gentleman here that has himself sewed up in a bag every few nights, and in that situation walks, dances, and plays tricks upon a wire on full swing. He is in a fair way of making his fortune, if he does not speedily break his neck by some accident."

Extract of another letter from Charleston, March 14.

"Yesterday came into this port twelve square-rigged vessels. It is said they have all come for grain, and it is expected both rice and Indian corn will take a rise."

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.

The American sloop Washington, which has arrived at Nootka Sound, on our north-west coast, will soon depart for China; from thence she is to return to the United States, which will complete the voyage of this vessel round the torrid globe. The sloop Experiment went to China in 1785, from New-York. The ship Alliance, of Philadelphia, explored the southern passage round New Holland to China, 1787.—How easy a business does the circumnavigation of the world appear to the American mariners!

A gentleman from the banks of the west fork of Delaware, in the state of New-York, informs us, that great attention has been paid to maple sugar making, by the new settlers in Montgomery county, and that they are likely to send upwards of 100 casks of it this summer to the Philadelphia market.

We hear, that major-general du Portail is expected from France with a body of French settlers. This gentleman served with great reputation in the late war, and is a man of very estimable private character.

Extract of a letter from Harrisburgh, March 17.

"Friday passed through here, on his way to New-York, captain Alexander Thompson, from Muskingum, who informs us, that the Indians have committed depredations on the Ohio river—that they took several boats going to Kentucky, and killed the people—that the Shawanese and Cherokees had been particularly mischievous at the Three-Dolands, above Lime-Stone—that the Spanish governor had invited the Indians to remove to his territory; and informed them, that the American people were surveying their lands, and would take it from them, and kill them, as they did their Moravian brethren—that five runners from the Windots, with their half-king, and White-Eyes of the Delawares, arrived at the Muskingum, two days before his departure, informing of the savages being near that place, with design to attack it, as they were determined to leave their mark behind them, before they went off."

CHARLESTON, March 18.

Extract of a letter from St. Pierre, Martinique, to a merchant in this city, dated March 3.

"I have been here for ten days, and unable to transact the least business, from the confusion that prevails. A very serious dispute arose the day I arrived here, between the citizens and soldiers; and the latter were obliged to leave town, and join the remainder of their regiment at Port-Royal, which is about 20 miles from this. The troops have been expected by the citizens, who are all armed and prepared to receive them. Not less than 600 of the inhabitants mount guard every night. A message arrived this day, with a paper signed by all the officers and soldiers, demanding an apology from the people for their conduct; which, if not immediately complied with, would bring them to this place. They were answered in a very spirited manner, and defiance sent them.—I am seriously of opinion that it will end disagreeably: but if they will only be quiet till to-morrow, I shall be clear of them, as I propose going to Guadeloupe. All the Americans here are friends to the citizens. We all wear the national cockade: I have put up a very flashy one."

ANNAPOLIS, April 15.

On Saturday last arrived here from London the ship Sally, captain Chapman, who spoke, on the 11th of

March, in long. 30, 00, W. lat. 44, 44, N. the Three Brothers, captain Ruffel, from Bolton, bound to London, out fourteen days; and, on the 11th of March, a long. 20, 00, W. lat. 30, 1, N. spoke the brig Frederick, from Liverpool, bound to Glasgow, out eighteen days.

Congress of the United States.

At the second session, begun and held at the city of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT to establish a uniform rule of naturalization.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any alien, being a free white person, who shall have resided within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States for the term of two years, may be admitted to become a citizen thereof, on application to any common law court of record, in any one of the States wherein he shall have resided for the term of one year at least, and making proof to the satisfaction of such court, that he is a person of good character, and taking the oath or affirmation prescribed by law, to support the constitution of the United States; which oath or affirmation such court shall administer, and the clerk of such court shall record such application, and the proceedings thereon; and thereupon such person shall be considered as a citizen of the United States. And the children of such person so naturalized, dwelling within the United States, being under the age of twenty-one years at the time of such naturalization, shall also be considered as citizens of the United States. And the children of citizens of the United States that may be born beyond sea, or out of the limits of the United States, shall be considered as natural born citizens: provided, that the right of citizenship shall not descend to persons whose fathers have never been resident in the United States: provided also, that no person heretofore prohibited by any state, shall be admitted a citizen as aforesaid, except by an act of the legislature of the state in which such person was prohibited.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved March the 26th, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(True Copy.)

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

An ACT making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be appropriated for the service of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety, to be paid out of the monies arising from the duties on imports and tunnage, the following sums, to wit: A sum not exceeding one hundred and forty-one thousand four hundred and ninety-two dollars, and seventy-three cents, for defraying the expenses of the civil list, as estimated by the secretary of the treasury, in the statement annexed to his report made to the house of representatives on the ninth day of January last, including therein the contingencies of the several executive officers, which are hereby authorized and granted; and also, a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty-five thousand six hundred and thirty-seven dollars, and seventy-two cents, for defraying the expenses of the department of war; and the further sum of ninety-six thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine dollars, and seventy-two cents, for paying the pensions which may become due to the invalids, as estimated in the statements accompanying the aforesaid report.

And be it further enacted, That all the expenses arising from, and incident to, the sessions of congress, which may happen in the course of the aforesaid year, agreeably to laws heretofore passed, shall be defrayed out of the monies arising from the aforesaid duties on imports and tunnage.

And be it further enacted, That the president of the United States be authorized to draw from the treasury a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, for the purpose of defraying the contingent charges of government, to be paid out of the monies arising as aforesaid, from the duties on imports and tunnage, and that he cause a regular statement and account of such expenditures to be laid before congress at the end of the year.

And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding one hundred and forty-seven thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars, and fifty-four cents, be appropriated out of the monies arising as aforesaid from the duties on imports and tunnage, for discharging the demands which exist against the United States, as specified by the secretary of the treasury in his report made to the house of representatives on the first of March instant, including therein a provision for building a light-house on Cape-Henry, in the state of Virginia, and for defraying the expenses arising from the same, entitled, "An act for the establishment and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers."

And be it further enacted, That out of the aforesaid appropriation of one hundred and forty-seven thousand one hundred and sixty-nine dollars, and fifty-four cents, the payment of the following sums, not heretofore provided for by law, and estimated in the aforesaid report of the secretary of the treasury of the first of March instant, is hereby authorized and intended to be made, to wit: For the expenses of the late office of foreign affairs, six hundred and fifty dollars: To Roger Alden, for his services, including his office expenses, and the allowance to his clerks, eight hundred and seventy-three dollars, and seventy cents: To the late commis-

sioner for settling the late quarter-master's purchases, from the one thousand and ten late commissions marine, clothed own and clerk's the third of August, eighty-nine, six twenty-six cents ing the accounts tees of congress, the third of August, eighty-nine, one sixteen cents: For of the late pre eighteen dollars, laries to the late the thirtieth day ember, one thousand, including office, and twenty-five on the basis made thousand four hundred cents.

And be it further enacted, That the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars, be appropriated out of the monies arising from the duties on imports and tunnage, for the services of an interpreter, commanded by the lieutenant, seven hundred and ninety-five dollars each, for the same.

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TUS MUHLENBERG,
of Representatives.
President of the United
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1790.
TON, President of the
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N, Secretary of State.
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eight hundred and seventy
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tioner for settling the accounts of the departments of
the late quarter-master-general, and commissaries general
of purchases and issues, for his own and clerk's ser
vices, from the eighth of May to the first of August,
one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, one
thousand and ten dollars, and fifty-five cents: To the
late commissioner for settling the accounts of the late
marine, clothing and hospital departments, for his
own and clerk's services, from the eighth of May to
the third of August, one thousand seven hundred and
eighty-nine, six hundred and twenty-eight dollars, and
twenty-six cents: To the late commissioner for adjust
ing the accounts of the secret and commercial commit
tees of congress, for his salary from the first of July to
the third of August, one thousand seven hundred and
eighty-nine, one hundred and seventy-four dollars, and
sixteen cents: For defraying the extraordinary expenses
of the late president of congress, three hundred and
eighteen dollars, and fifty-three cents: For paying sal
aries to the late loan-officers of the several states, from
the thirtieth day of June to the thirty-first day of De
cember, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine,
including office-charges, six thousand seven hundred
and twenty-five dollars: For paying the interest due
on the loans made by the secretary of the treasury, two
thousand four hundred and fourteen dollars, and sixty
one cents.

And be it further enacted, That the sum of one hun
dred and twenty dollars be paid out of the monies ar
ising from the aforesaid duties on imports and tunnage,
to Jehoiakim M'Tokin, in full compensation for his
services as an interpreter and guide in the expedition
commanded by major-general Sullivan, in the year one
thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine; and also the
sum of ninety-six dollars to James Mathers and Gifford
Dalley each, for services during the late recess of con
gress.

And be it further enacted, That the president of the
United States be authorized to empower the secretary
of the treasury, if he shall deem it necessary, to make
such loans as may be requisite to carry into effect the
aforegoing appropriations, for the repayment of which
the aforesaid duties on imports and tunnage shall be and
are hereby pledged.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United
States, and president of the Senate.
approved March the 26th, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the
United States.

True Copy.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

Wednesday, May the 5th, 1790, if fair, if
not the next fair day, near Patuxent River,
about two miles from the Queen-Tree, at the
dwelling plantation of Doctor Gustavus Brown,
will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, by
the subscriber,

BETWEEN 15 and 20 likely healthy young cou
try-born SLAVES, consisting of men, women,
and children. A twelve months credit will be allow
ed to purchasers upon giving bond with good security,
and a generous discount for ready cash.
GUST. BROWN,
Saint-Mary's county, April 6, 1790. 100/7/6

Sheriff's Sale.

TO BE SOLD,

Monday, the third day of May next, at eleven
o'clock, in the forenoon, on the premises,

ALL that tract or parcel of land, with the im
provements thereon, lying and being in Anne
Arundel county, known by the name of MILLER'S
Meadows, late the property of SAMUEL
MILLER, seized and taken at the suit of Thomas,
Benjamin, and Alexander Contee, and to be sold by
virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me direct
for cash only.

BEN. HOWARD, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

OROONOKO,

STANDS at Mr. NICH. CARROLL's farm called
The Plains, and covers at forty shillings the sea
cash, or four barrels of good sound corn, to be
delivered on or before the fifteenth day of December
next, at The Plains, or in the city of Annapolis, at
the option of the owner of the horse. OROONOKO
upwards of fifteen hands high, was got by Old
Peper out of a Luth mare; a deep bay, and rising
years old; his form is beautiful, and carriage ele
gant; spirit, strength and activity, are so blended in
as to render him a most eligible horse for the ser
vice he is put to.

JOHN MILLER, Overseer.
April 14, 1790.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on Saturday last, from
the subscriber, living at Mr. Stevens's, in the city
of Annapolis, a POINTER-DOG of the following
description, viz. very tall and thin, in general white,
marked with a few liver-coloured spots; he answers to
the name of PONGO. Whoever takes up the said
dog, so that I get him again, shall receive TWO
DOLLARS.

J. ADDISON.
April 7, 1790.

A LIST of Letters remaining in the Post-Office,
Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth
day of July next, will be sent to the General Post
Office as dead letters.

JOHN ADDISON, Annapolis; Benjamin Allen,
Pig-point.

John Bullen; Annapolis; Joseph Byus (2), Lower
Marlborough; George Briscoe, John Baden, son of
Thomas, Nottingham; Alexander Brome, Calvert
county.

John Callahan, John Goggs, Annapolis; Rachel
Chelster, Anne-Arundel county; David Carcaud (2),
Patuxent; Thomas Carroll, care of capt. Grenall,
Leonard-town.

Dawson and Co. John Dalziel (2), Patrick D'Arcy,
care of William Whetcroft, Annapolis; Frederick
Dorsey, Anne-Arundel county.

Jane Fleming, Annapolis; John Forbes (2), Bene
dict.

John Gwinn (2), Allen Guinn, Arch. Goolder,
Annapolis; Henry Griffith, Anne-Arundel county;
Redmond Grace, Patuxent.

Hon. Alexander Contee Hanson, Samuel Harvey
Howard (3), Joseph Hancock, col. Hindman, John
Howard, Annapolis; Samuel Harrison, Herring-bay;
Bennet Hutchins, St. Mary's county.

Thomas Johnson, Thomas Johnson, jun. Anthony
Jones, Annapolis.

Robert Key, Annapolis; Edmund Key, St. Mary's
county.

Samuel Lane, Pig-point; George C. Learey, Prince
George; rev. Mr. Lewis, care of A. and W. Tunno,
Charles county; Richard Ledger, Maryland.

John May, Annapolis; Dr. James Macgill, Anne
Arundel county; Andrew McWhirter, Patuxent;
Cornelius McClees, care of Jonathan Cotril, Rock
town; rev. Joseph Messenger, Prince-George's coun
ty; Samuel Mead (2), Calvert county.

Alexander Ogg, Patuxent.

Raphael Peale, Thomas Price, Josias Penington,
Annapolis.

Henry Ridgely (7), John Randall (2), Philemon
D. Ridgely, Edward Roper, Thomas Rutland, John
Ray, care of Henry Ridgely, Annapolis; John Ratliff,
Sinepuxent.

William Smith, care of Richard Fleming, Stephen
Snedden, Annapolis; Thomas Snowden, Patuxent Iron
works; William Sinclair, Lower-Marlborough; Ca
tharine Scott, Charles county.

William Tilghman, Annapolis; Thomas Tillard,
Pig-point; Robert Teare, Nanfimd county, Virgi
nia; Peter and Gilbert Totten, Annapolis, Nova
Scotia.

Nancy Urquhart, Anne-Arundel county.

William Wallace (2), Annapolis; John Wayman,
sen. Anne-Arundel county; captain Malcolm Wilkie,
of the snow Maria, Patowmack.

Robert Young (3), Nottingham.
F. GREEN, D. P. M.

N. B. All persons sending to the post-office for let
ters are requested to send the money, as none will be
delivered without.

Annapolis, April 1, 1790.

AS the subscriber is about to move from this city,
and anxious to settle with all those to whom he
is in anywise indebted, once more earnestly calls upon
all those indebted to him, either by bond, note or open
account, to call and discharge their respective balances
immediately, otherwise suits will be commenced with
out respect of persons.

DAVID GEDDES.

To be RENTED,

And Possession given on the first Day of June next,

The HOUSE

Now occupied by Mr. DAVID GED
DES, in this City.

Inquire as Above.

Samuel Hutton,
COACH-MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his customers, and a gene
rous public in general, that he has furnished him
self with a parcel of excellent well seasoned timber,
and that he still carries on the above business in all its
various branches, and most approved fashions, on the
shortest notice, and lowest terms. He will take in
payment any kind of country produce, for any kind of
carriages, or repairs, at the market price. He has se
veral new and second hand carriages and sulkeys on
hand, which he will sell low on the above terms. Or
ders from the country will be duly attended to.

P. S. I want to hire a BLACKSMITH acquainted
with COACH WORK.

Annapolis, Cornhill-street, 2
March 25, 1790. cop 8w

TAKEN up as STRAY by JONATHAN ORDON,
living near Bean-town, a small forrel MARE,
about thirteen hands high, light tail and mane, blaze
face, and cat hammed, paces naturally, has no brand,
and appears to be six or seven years old. The owner
may have her again on proving property and paying
charges.

3X

A S C E M E OF A LOTTERY, TO RAISE THE SUM OF SIX HUNDRED POUNDS TOWARDS FINISHING THE NEW CHURCH IN THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

Sixteen Hundred Tickets, at Four Dollars each, are
6400 Dollars.

1 Prize of 400 Dollars, is 400	
1 ditto, 200	200
1 ditto, 100	100
2 ditto, 50	100
4 ditto, 25	100
10 ditto, 20	200
50 ditto, 10	500
533 ditto, 6	3198
602 Prizes.	4798
998 Blanks.	1602 Saved.
1600	6400

The gentlemen who have consented to act as ma
nagers of the above-mentioned lottery, are—Charles
Wallace, John Muir, Thomas Harwood, Benjamin
Harwood, John Callahan, Nicholas Harwood, John
Davidson, Major John Davidson, James Brice, Nicho
las Carroll, Frederick Green, William Campbell, James
Mackubin, John Randall, George Mann, Frederick
Grammar, James Williams, Gabriel Duvall, William
Cooke and Joseph Clark.

All prizes not demanded in six months after the
drawing, will be deemed generously given to the above
purpose.

The following resolves were entered into by the ma
nagers of the lottery on the 10th of April, 1790,
viz.

RESOLVED, That the drawing of the Annapolis
Church Lottery commence on the seventeenth day of
May next, and that it continue from day to day till
said drawing be completed.

RESOLVED, That the money arising from said
lottery be expended in the finishing of the building, so
as to render it useful to the citizens as speedily as pos
sible, and that no part of it be applied to the payment
of arrearages heretofore incurred by the trustees ap
pointed to build and complete said church.

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS the above SCHEME is peculi
arly addressed.

THEY have for a considerable period experienced,
and frequently lamented, the want of a suitable place
for the celebration of divine service. It is true, that
the condition of the times, for some years past, has
been the cause of their remaining so long in this situa
tion. But it is hoped, (and surely it cannot be an idle
hope!) that the citizens of Annapolis will now, when
it is in their power, exert themselves to forward the
scheme proposed, and give such assistance to the ma
nagers, as will enable them to effect an undertaking of
the highest and most interesting nature. The humili
ating idea of depending always upon favour, and often
upon accident, for a place and opportunity to return
public thanks to the Great Author of our being, must
affect a mind of the least sensibility.

If it be possible to disregard our own happiness, still
the rising generation call loudly upon us to exert our
utmost endeavours on this occasion. Their young
minds ought, at an early period, to be impressed with a
knowledge of, and a sense of gratitude to, their Maker,
and the solemnity of the place ever greatly contributes
to fix and strengthen the impression. The influence of
this impression extends not only to the more important
concern of futurity, but exerts itself in the welfare
and peace of society, and the happiness of private life,
so that, if we wish to make them useful abroad, and
happy at home, this must be the foundation. Every
other is sandy, and temporary.

Merely to rescue so noble an edifice from tumbling
into ruin, would excite the charity of a liberal mind.
But when it is considered that this edifice is intended
for the first of all purposes, the worship of HIM who
made, preserves, and gives us all, gratitude puts in her
claim, and makes that a religious obligation, which, in
the first case, would only be an act of common gene
rosity.

Upon a view of the scheme, those who adventure
must observe, that they not only contribute to accom
plish the great purpose for which it is offered to the
public, but that the chances are so calculated, as to give
room for a probable hope (as far as matters of this
kind will warrant it) of promoting their private in
terest. This is not mentioned as an inducement to
the citizens to become adventurers, for views of ano
ther nature will assuredly influence them, to use every
possible exertion to carry into effect a design, so in
teresting to themselves and their posterity.

Anne-Arundel county, March 13, 1790.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of E.
ZEKIEL DAVIDGE, late of Anne-Arundel coun
ty, deceased, are requested to present them to the sub
scriber, legally authenticated, that they may be set
tled, and those indebted are requested to make pay
ment, to REBECCA WELCH, Executrix.

April 7, 1790.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, for Cash, on the premises, on Monday the 29th of this instant, the following Tracts of Land, adjoining each other, viz.

Worthington's Range, containing 300 acres, and Dorsey's Addition, sixty acres, late the property of Thomas Dorsey, of Henry.

And, on Tuesday the day following, by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, the following Tracts of Land, viz.

Part of Morehouse Generosity, containing 135 acres, and Dorsey's Addition to Thomas's Lot, 15 acres, late the property of Basil Ridgely; seized and taken to satisfy a debt due Worthington's executors, and sold for Cash only.

BEN. HOWARD, Sheriff.

To be Sold, by Public Vendue,

On Saturday the eighth day of May next, on the premises,

A PLANTATION, containing one hundred and eighty-one acres of excellent grain land, well wooded and watered; the improvements are, a good log dwelling house, an old kitchen and corn house, situated in Kent county, Maryland, within two and a half miles of Chester-town and Washington college, and convenient to different houses of worship, mills and markets; formerly the property of Isaac Hackett, and where he now lives. The terms of payment are one fourth part on the 10th of October next, one fourth part on the 10th of October, 1791, one other fourth part on the 10th of October, 1792, and the remainder on the 10th of October, 1793, with bond on annual interest from date. A reasonable allowance will be made if the whole or any part should be paid down. If the purchaser should think this plantation too small, more land, of the same quality, adjoining the above, is offered for sale. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock on said day, where attendance will be given by

ISAAC PERKINS.

March 15, 1790.

On Wednesday the 21st of April next, if fair, and if not on the first fair day that may happen thereafter, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the house of Mr. GEORGE MANN, in the city of Annapolis,

A TRACT of LAND called ANTHONY'S PURCHASE, where THOMAS HARWOOD, Esquire, former sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, now lives, said to contain 325 acres. The same will be sold for specie, or specie certificates of the state of Maryland, to be paid at three annual payments, agreeably to the instalment law. Good security will be required from the purchaser.

On the day following will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at the dwelling house of the aforesaid Thomas Harwood, if not sold before at private sale, ten valuable negroes, five head of black cattle, four work horses, and a parcel of household furniture; the same to be sold for specie certificates of the state of Maryland, to be paid in hand at the time of purchase.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Agent.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of this state, will be EXPOSED to SALE, for ready money, at the house of GEORGE MANN, in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 11th day of May, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock,

THAT valuable FARM lying near the city of Annapolis, containing near 1000 acres, late the dwelling plantation of THOMAS RUTLAND, deceased. Possession will be immediately given, and a good title conveyed to the purchaser.

W. GOLDSMITH, } Trustees.
B. WHETCROFT, }

To be Sold,

A New Brick House, In the City of Annapolis.

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Stewart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789.

To be Sold,

THAT valuable TRACT of LAND whereon Mr. ATHANASIOS FORD formerly lived, in St. Mary's county, about two miles from Leonard-town, containing upwards of 1300 acres, with a very large convenient brick dwelling house, kitchen, and other convenient buildings, a good apple orchard, and meadow now in timothy grass, and abundance more may be made with very small expence. Also, part of a TRACT of LAND lying in Calvert county, upon Patuxent river, about three miles above Lower-Marlborough, containing about 430 acres, and known by the name of BACHELOR'S QUARTER, and subject to a widow's dower: This land is of excellent quality, and well improved. Considerable credit will be given for a great part of the purchase money. Whoever inclines to purchase may know the terms by applying to Mr. OSBORN SPRIGG, of Prince-George's county, who has full power to treat with any person who may want to purchase.

JOS. SPRIGG.

To be Sold,

AT PUBLIC SALE,

At SAMUEL RAWLINGS's, on twelve months credit for all sums above five pounds, on giving bond with approved security, the sale to begin on Monday the 26th of April, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at ten o'clock,

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of JONATHAN RAWLINGS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, one young negro man about twenty years of age, some household and kitchen furniture, a windfor carriage, and some plantation utensils.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS, Admr. de bonis non.

N. B. All persons having claims against the said deceased are once more requested to bring them in legally authenticated by nine o'clock on the morning of the sale, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to

April 2, 1790.

The beautiful HORSE

ROEBUCK,

WILL cover MARES this season at the subscriber's plantation, in Charles county, at the low price of five pounds currency per mare, and one dollar to the groom, but if the money is paid when the mare is taken away, three pounds, and one dollar to the groom, will be taken in lieu of the five pounds. It is useless to infer his pedigree as it is well known, but it may be seen at his stable. ROEBUCK's stock is remarkable, both for the turf and saddle, I believe equal to any in the state. Good pasturage is provided for mares that come a distance, gratis, and great care will be taken of them; but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

Charles county, March 6, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the sale of the property of Mr. JOHN BROOKE, taken in execution to satisfy a debt due PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL, administrator de bonis non of Richard Lee, is postponed till Friday the 23d day of April next ensuing, at which time the property will certainly be sold.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

March 28, 1790.

Wanted Immediately,

AS AN APPRENTICE

TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS,

On the Eastern Shore,

A Lad of good Character and Capacity.

Inquire of the Printers of this Paper.

Annapolis, March 31, 1790.

ALL persons indebted to RANDALL and DELOZIER, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts on or before the first day of June next, which will prevent the trouble and expence of suits, and very much oblige their obedient servant,

JOHN RANDALL,

Who has on Hand,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS,

Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms, for cash, produce, certificates, or on a short credit to those only who are generally punctual in their payments.

Annapolis, February 22, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I intend petitioning the next general assembly of this state to pass an act to empower me to sell one hundred acres of land, part of a tract called TAYLOR'S PARK, lying in Anne-Arundel county, formerly the property of ELY ELDER, deceased, for the payment of said Ely Elder's just debts.

ELIZABETH ELDER, Administratrix of Ely Elder.

March 8, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons interested, that I intend to apply to the next county court, to be held for Prince-George's county, on the fifth Tuesday in June next, for a commission to prove and mark the ancient bounds and lines of the following tracts of land, or parts of tracts or parcels of land, lying contiguous and adjoining each other, in the county aforesaid, to wit, BELL-AIR, WOODCOCK'S RANGE, Part of LARKIN'S FOREST, RIDGELY'S ADDITION, and Part of ENFIELD CHASE, pursuant to the directions of an act of assembly lately made and provided.

BEN. OGLE.

April 5, 1790.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,

At the Printing-Office,

Price One Dollar and a Quarter,

THE

LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

PASSED AT

NOVEMBER SESSION,

Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

ALSO,

THE

VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

OF

BOTH HOUSES

OF THE

General Assembly.

To be Sold on a liberal Credit, or exchanged for a good Vessel,

THAT large valuable LOT of GROUND, No 720, lying on Howard's Late Addition to Baltimore—Upon this square of ground are six good dwelling houses; one of the houses is large, two story high, well finished, with a cellar under the whole house, and a draw-well at the door; the remainder of the houses are strong good comfortable dwelling houses. Each tenement is subject to one pound twelve shillings per annum. For terms, apply to the subscriber living at the Town-Gate, in Annapolis.

PATRICK M'MAHAN.

N. B. An indisputable lease will be given to the purchaser for ninety-nine years, renewable for ever—As the annuity is coming to the honourable John Edgar Howard, Esquire, he reduces the assessment out of the ground rent.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the plantation where Mr. William Holton now lives, on Patuxent, on Monday the 28th of December, 1789, a light faced HORSE, with a large star in his forehead, a natural pacer, with three white hoofs, two hind ones, and one fore one, fourteen hands and an half high, nine years old this spring. Whoever has taken up the said horse, and will restore him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, by

SOLOMON JONES,

Britain's Bay, Saint-Mary's county.

March 22, 1790.

Was FOUND,

On the Subscriber's Plantation, in January the following CATTLE, viz.

A BRINDLE COW, marked with a slit in each ear, apparently with calf; a pied COW, with a slit and hole in each ear; and a brindled HEIFER, seemingly two years old, without mark. Any person or persons proving their property to the same, may have them by paying charges to

MARY VENABLES.

Charles county, February 11, 1790.

ANNAPOLIS: PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 22, 1790.

Passed July Session, 1779.

Passé dans la Séance de Novembre, 1779.

D'AUTANT que l'Arrêt pour la Naturalization, passé dans la Séance de Juillet, l'an mil sept cents soixants et dix-neuf, déclare, que toute personne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet Etat, de quelque nation, royaume, ou état que ce soit, et répètera et signera une déclaration de sa croyance dans la Religion Chrétienne, et prendra, répètera, et signera le serment, ou l'affirmation, prescrite et ordonné par le dit Arrêt, pardevant le Gouverneur et son Conseil, ou pardevant la Cour-Générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ses Juges, ou pardevant quelque Cour de Comté, sera, alors et dorénavant, regardé et considéré comme sujet naturel de cet Etat ; et sera, à l'avenir, en droit de jouir de toute la liberté et des privilèges d'un sujet naturel de cet Etat ; néanmoins, assujettis aux restrictions déclarées par le dit Arrêt : Et d'autant que, depuis que cet Arrêt est passé, divers Etrangers sont venus dans cet Etat, et s'y sont établis, et en sont devenus habitants, et ont été portés, par les différents avantages accordés par notre Gouvernement, par le Climat, par le Sol, par le Commerce, et par la facilité d'employer leur argent d'acheter des biens meubles et immeubles, et de les faire valoir, en acquérant des titres justes et équitables pour les dits biens ; mais, par l'ignorance des choses contenues dans l'Arrêt ci-devant mentionnée, ou, en concevant qu'en prenant et signant le serment d'obéissance, dans la forme ordinaire, ils seroient en droit de jouir des avantages que jouissent les sujets naturels, les dits Etrangers n'ont pas pris et signé le serment prescrit par l'Arrêt pour la Naturalization, sous les circonstances particulières qui en étoit requises ; c'est pourquoi les titres acquis pour les achats des biens à fonds qu'ils ont achetés, depuis leur établissement dans cet Etat, pourroient être examinés, ce qui leur seroit très préjudiciable et injurieux : Et d'autant que les dits Etrangers ont tou-

jours manifesté un grand attachement pour notre Gouvernement et nos Loix, et que nous concevons, qu'en mettant leurs biens en sûreté dans notre pays, que leur affection pour cet Etat sera plus entièrement confirmée, et que la justice et le police réquière, que les peines et les inconvénients, qu'il souffrent, soient remédiés.

C'est pourquoi l'Assemblée Générale de Maryland a passé un Arrêt, dans lequel il est entendu, Que tous les Etrangers qui depuis leur établissement dans cet Etat, ont acheté et acquis, par des voies justes et légitimes, quelques biens meubles et immeubles, et qui, depuis, les ont possédés et jouis, et qui en ont encore des titres justes et équitables, soit qu'ils leur fussent légués par concession, par dons, ou par testament, en vertu de cet Arrêt, auront possession et jouiront des dits biens, meubles et immeubles, aussi entièrement et amplement, à tous égards, et aussi légitimement comme si les dits Etrangers auroient été en droit de tenir, d'avoir, et de jouir les dits biens, s'ils se fussent faits naturaliser, suivant les formes contenues dans le dit Arrêt pour la Naturalization.

Et qu'il soit encore ordonné, Que, si en cas quelque bien à fond, acheté, ou acquis, par des Etrangers, depuis que le fustit Arrêt est passé, a été confisqué, il est déclaré, par ces présentes, que tous les droits et les titres de cet Etat, contre le dit bien, confisqué de cette manière, et contre tout bien confisqué, soient, et font par ce moyen, abandonnés, et investis à jamais, aux dits Etrangers, leurs héritiers, ou substitués: Cédant, néanmoins, à toute personne qui aura acquis des titres, pour aucun de ces biens confisqués, sous les loix de cet Etat, les divers droits: Et toute personne qui aura acheté, ou acquis, quelque bien à fond, des dits Etrangers, sera, et est ici déclaré, en droit de tous les avantages que ce bien peut produire, comme s'il avoit été acheté ou acquis de quelque Etranger, qui se soit naturalisé selon les ordonnances du dit Arrêt original.

A condition, néanmoins, Que les dits Etrangers se naturaliseront, dans la forme prescrite par l'Arrêt original, auparavant de recevoir l'avantage de cet Arrêt; laquelle naturalization sera avant, ou sur, le premier jour du mois de Juin prochain; toute ordonnance contraire à celle-ci, sera illégale: Pourvu, Qu'aucune application ne se fasse, au-dessous du terme limité par cet Arrêt, pour préjudicier les droits des dits Etrangers, ou autres, et qu'elle ne soit admise ni reçue.

Et, à fin de continuer les bonnes intentions, tant par ces présents que par celles de l'Arrêt original, et les mener à une entière exécution, Qu'il soit encore ordonné par l'autorité susdite, Que le Gouverneur et son Conseil, feront et font ainsi priés, de faire imprimer les dits Arrêts, dans les diverses Gazettes de cet Etat, pendant l'espace de six semaines après la fin de cet Arrêt d'Assemblée, dans les langues Françaises, Allemandes, et Angloises; et le dit Arrêt original sera publié, dorénavant, de la même manière, pendant l'espace de deux semaines, toutes les ans, dans le mois de Mai.

STAAT VON MARYLAND.

Verordnung wegen der Aufnahme unter die Landeseingebornen genehmigt in der Sitzung vom November, 1779.

DA die Vermehrung des Volks ein Mittel ist, die Reichthümer und Stärke eines Staats zu heben, und viele Fremde durch unsere gelinde Regierung; die Sicherheit unserer Verordnungen und Gesetze zur bürgerlichen und Religions Freiheit; die Mildigkeit unserer Himmels, Gegend; die Fruchtbarkeit unsers Bodens und die Vortheile unsers Handels, aufgemuntert werden mögen, zu kommen und sich in diesem Staat niederzulassen, wenn sie an den Vorrechten und Vortheilen, welche die natürlich Eingebornen Unterthanen dieses Staats genießen Theilnehmen können.

So ist daher durch die Allgemeine Versammlung von Maryland verordnet, Dafs eine jede Person welche künftighin in diesen Staat kommt, von was Volk, Reich oder Staat sie sey soll vor dem Oberbefehlshaber (Gouverneur) und dem Rath, oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichtshofe, oder einem Richter, oder vor einem Gerichte einer Grafschaft, dieses Staats wiederholen und unterschreiben eine Erklärung ihres Glaubens-Bekenntnisses der Christlichen Religion und diesen wiederholen und unterschreiben den folgenden Eid oder Bekräftigung er sei ein Quaker, Menonist oder Dunker, nemlich: "Ich, A. B. schwöre oder bekreftige, dafs ich hinfuero ein Unterthan des Staats von Maryland seyn will, besagtem Staat treu und gehorsam zu seyn, mich auch nicht verbindlich halten will, einen Koenige oder Prinzen, oder einem andern Staat, oder Regierung einigen Gehorsam und Unterwerflichkeit zu leisten." (Welcher besagte Eid oder Bekräftigung und Unterschrift wie vorhin bemerkt, der Oberbefehlshaber (Gouverneur) und Rath, der Allgemeine Gerichtshof, oder ein von den Richtern dethalb, oder ein Gerichtshof einer Grafschaft hiedurch beauftragt zu verwalten und zu nehmen) eine solche Person hierauf und hiernach geachtet werden, beurtheilt und erklert als ein natürlich eingebornener Unterthan dieses Staats, und inkursive zu allen Freiheiten, Rechten und Vorrechten eines natürlich eingebornenen Unterthanen dieses Staats berechtigt zu seyn mit der Bedingung, dafs keine Person, welche ein eingebornener natürlicher Unterthan dieses Staats durch Kraft dieser Verordnung wird, bestimmt werden solle zu einem öffentlichen Amt oder zum Oberbefehlshaber (Gouverneur) Mitglied des Raths oder der Allgemeinen Versammlung oder als Abgeordneter zum Congreß gewählt werden soll, es sey denn dafs solche Person bereits fien Jahre in diesem Staat gewohnt habe, vor solcher Wahl oder Bestimmung, auch soll sodann ein solcher das Eigenthum und Vermögen besitzen, welches durch die Gesetze und Vorschriften der Regierung erfordert wird um ein solches Amt in der Masse zu führen.

Es ist auch deshalb verordnet, Dafs der Schreiber der Rathsversammlung vor der Sitzung einer jeden Allgemeinen Versammlung eine genaue Liste der Namen der Personen führen und vorlegen solle von denen, die angenommen haben, geleistet und unterschrieben den besagten Eid oder Bekräftigung, und besagte Erklärung

in Betracht dessen aufzuführen vor dem Oberbefehlshaber (Gouverneur) und dem Rath auch die Zeit bemerken, wenn er uebernommen und geleistet sey, an dem Schreiber der Allgemeinen-Rathsversammlung um eingetruhet zu werden in die Verzeichnisse der besagten Versammlung und jeder Richter der Allgemeinen Gerichtshof, welcher verwaltet und annimmt den besagten Eid oder Bekräftigung, soll uebergeben an die nächste Allgemeine Versammlung eine Liste der Namen der Personen, welche lieiten und den besagten Eid und Bekräftigung unterschreiben sollen und in Betracht dessen die obige Erklärung vor ihm machen und die Zeit bestimmen wenn sie angenommen und geleistet, an dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichtshofes, eingefuehret zu werden.

Und ist daher verordnet, Dafs einer jeden Person ein Verfahrungs-Schein gegeben werde, durch den Schreiber der Raths Versammlung, oder eines Richters der Allgemeinen oder des Gerichtshofes einer Grafschaft wenn sie angenommen und unterschrieben hat den besagten Eid oder Bekräftigung und geleistet und unterschrieben die besagte Erklärung wie zu ersehen aus der Liste des Schreibers des Allgemeinen Gerichtshofes oder eines jeden Richters des besagten Gerichtshofes eingefuehret in die Verzeichnisse von Personen die den besagten Eid oder Bekräftigung gehan geleistet und unterschrieben haben und soll dieser Verfahrungs-Schein sodann ein zeugniss seyn und ein Beweis, dafs ein solcher als ein natürlich eingebornener Unterthan geachtet und angenommen werden soll, auch zu jedem Gerichtshofe dieses Staats als ein solcher zugelassen werden solle.

Und, um solche Fremde aufzumuntern zukommen und sich in diesem Staat niederzulassen; So ist verordnet, Dafs einem solchen Fremden, der in diesen Staat kommt, die Versicherung, den Eid und die Bekräftigung geleistet und unterschrieben hat, wie vorher bemerkt, weder ihn noch seinem Eigenthum während zwey Jahren nach seiner Ankunft in diesem Staat keine Taxe soll aufgelegt werden, und um solche Fremde; als Kaufleute Kuenstler und Werkmeister aufzumuntern, in diesen Staat zu kommen und sich niederzulassen.

So ist verordnet, Dafs einen solchen Fremden oder seinen Eigenthum keine Taxe aufgelegt werden soll, er sey ein Handelsmann Kuenstler oder Werkmeister der in diesen Staat kommt, annimt und unterschreibt die Erklärung, den Eid oder Versicherung wie vorhin bemeldet vor Ablauf von vier Jahren nach seiner Ankunft in diesen Staat.

Verordnung zur Erleichterung gewisser Fremden, die sich in diesem Staat nieder gelassen und zu andern Absichten, als ein Zusatz zu der Verordnung von der Aufnahme der Fremden unter die Eingebornen des Landes, genehmigt den 21ten December, 1789.

DA die Verordnung von der Aufnahme der Fremden unter die Eingebornen des Landes, genehmigt in der Sitzung im Julius des Jahrs ein tausend sieben hundert neuen und lebendigen, erklert, dafs jede Person, welche in der Folge in diesem Staat kommt, von was fuer Volk, Reich oder Staat sie sey und wiederholen und unterschreibt die Erklärung von ihren Glauben in der Christlichen Religion und annimt, wiederholen und unterschreibt den Eid oder Versicherung, in der selben Verordnung vorgeschrieben; vor dem Oberbefehlshaber (Gouverneur) oder dem Rath oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichtshofe oder einem von den Richtern oder vor dem Gerichtshofe einer jeden Grafschaft, soll deshalb und darnach geachtet, beurtheilt und angenommen werden, als ein natürlich eingebornener Unterthan dieses Staats und soll zu allen Freiheiten, Rechten und Vorrechten eines natürlich eingebornenen Unterthans dieses Staats berechtigt seyn; nichtdeltoweniger aber unterworfen seyn denen durch diese Verordnung bestimmten Einschränkungen und wenn eben zu der Zeit, da diese Verordnung gebilligt worden, verschiedene Fremde in diesen Staat gekommen sind; sich besetzt haben und da durch Einwohner worden sind, auch bezogen durch die verschiedenen Vortheile, durch unsere Regierung; Himmels gegend, Boden und Gewerbe bewuethet, ihr Geld anzuwenden und Eigenthum zu kaufen es sey bewegliches oder unbewegliches, und solches zu vermehren, hiedurch zu erwerben einen gerechten und bellen Anspruch auf solches Eigenthum, aber durch Unwissenheit der in der vorbemeldeten Verordnung enthaltenen Dinge oder ohne zu verstehen, dafs diese Annahme und Unterschrift des Eides der Treus in der gewöhnlichen Art sie berechtigen werde die Vortheile des Eigenthums, und solche Fremde nicht angenommen haben und nicht unterschrieben den durch die Verordnung von der Aufnahme unter die Eingebornen vorgeschriebenen Eid unter den besondern Umständen die dazu erforderlich sind wehalb ihr Anrecht zu solchen wesentlichen Eigenthum als sie seit ihrer Niederlassung erworben haben in diesem Staat und zu ihren grössten Nutzen und Schalen in einigen Anspruch genommen werden möge. Und wenn solche besagte Fremde eine heizmdige Zuneigung zu unserer Regierung und Geleiten jederzeit bezeugt haben und es erwieslich ist durch Anlegung ihres Vermögens in diesem Lande, dafs sie dazu eine Neigung haben und eben dadurch befestigt wird und es sodann Gerichtigkeit und Staatsklugheit erfordert, dafs Beschwerden und Ungemach dem sie in diesen Betracht unterworfen sind, von ihnen entledigt werden.

So ist deshalb verordnet, durch die Allgemeine Versammlung von Maryland, Dafs alle und jede vorbemeldete Fremde, welche seit ihrer Niederlassung in diesem Staat durch gesetzmaessige und redliche Mittel einen Theil eines Eigenthums, es sey beweglich oder unbeweglich oder vermisch angekauft und erworben haben und hiedurch einen ruhigen und billigen Anspruch behaupten, es mag seyn, dafs solche Ansprüche hergeleitet werden von Verwilligung, Schenkung, Kauf oder Testament; so sollen sie Kraft dieser Verordnung solches behalten, besitzen und geniessen, solches bewegliches, unbewegliches oder vermischtes Eigenthum, so vollkommen und richtig und zu allen Absichten und Zwecken so rechtmässig als besagte Fremde berechtigt worden, zu behalten, besitzen und geniessen, dasselbe, als wenn sie in Betracht dessen unter die Landes eingebornen aufgenommen worden nach der ausdrücklichen Vorschrift in der besagten Verordnung fuer die Aufnahme der Fremden unter die Eingebornen.

Und ist daher ferner verordnet, Dafs im fall ein wesentliches Eigenthum von Fremden seit der Genehmigung vorbemeldeter Verordnung erkauf oder erworben, in

gerichtliche Verhaft genommen sey; so ist hiedurch erklert, dafs alle Rechte und Ansprüche dieses Staats zu dem besagten Eigenthum so in Gerichtliche Verhaft genommen und zu einem solchen Eigenthum, so in Gerichtliche Verhaft genommen werden kann; nichtdeltoweniger und seyn hiedurch aufgehoben und demnach solchen Fremden ins kuenftige wieder ertheilt werden; solches auch deren Erben und Bevollmächtigten uebertragen, auch allen Personen, wer es auch sey, die diesem einen Anspruch zu solchen in gerichtliche Verhaft genommenen Eigenthum unter den Gesetzen und Rechten dieses Staats erworben und jede oder alle Personen, welche von besagten Fremden ein wesentliches Eigenthum gekauft oder auf andre weise erworben haben, sollen hiedurch erklert und berechtigt seyn zu allen und yeden Vortheil und Nutzen in Ansehung solches Eigenthums, als wenn es erkauf oder erworben von einem solchen Fremden selbst, der unter die Landes eingebornen aufgenommen worden nach dem Inhalt der besagten uhrspuenglichen Verordnung.

Nichtdeltoweniger mit der Bedingung, dafs die besagten Fremden hingegen ehe und bevor sie die Wahlen dieser Verordnung geniessen, sich zuvor unter die Eingebornen aufnehmen lassen sollen, nach der vorgeschriebenen Weise durch die urspuengliche Verordnung an oder vor den ersten Tag des nechtfolgenden Junius, es mag nichts delfoweniger entgegen seyn welchem Gesetz es wolle mit der Bedingung auch, dafs keine Bestimmungen in der durch diese Verordnung bestimmten zum Natheil der Riche besagter Fremden oder anderer zugelassen oder angenommen werden sollen. Und um diese gute absicht sowol dieser, als besagter urspuenglichen Verordnung in vollige Ausuebung zu setzen, so ist ferner unter vorbestanden Ansehen verordnet, dafs der Oberbefehlshaber (Gouverneur) und Rath hiedurch erfuchet werden, zu veruegen, dafs die besagte Verordnung in den verschiednen Sitzungen in diesem Staat in Zeit von sechs Wochen nach Vollendung dieser Sitzung der Versammlung gedruckt und bekannt gemacht werde in der Englischen Deutschen und Franzoes, fischen Sprache, auch zugleich zu veruegen, dafs die uhrspuengliche Verordnung auf gleichem Zeit in einer Zeit von zwey Wochen jedes Jahr im Monat May bekannt gemacht werde.

BERLIN, January 26.

THE impending crisis is hourly nearer and nearer at hand. On the 20th instant, an express from Petersburg gave a fresh degree of activity to the measures of our cabinet. Couriers were immediately dispatched to Hanover, Silesia, and several parts of Prussia: There is no secrecy in our preparations: war: immense quantities of provisions, warlike apparatus, horses, &c. are contracted for.—The imperial equipage are in the utmost forwardness. His majesty's intention is to take with him the prince royal, his son.

LONDON, February 11.

The dispute which was said to have happened between the regiment of Auvergne, in France, and the national militia, now turns out like the other pretended divisions in that kingdom, to be untrue. The articles, which are mostly fabricated on this side of the water, betray at once the wishes of the fabricators, and the persons who made them.

When the august ceremony of swearing the national assembly at Paris, at their late interview with the king, was ended, the whole room, the galleries, the two amphitheatres, inspired by the sentiment of the day, and conscious of their own individual dignity, as members of a free state, rose and repeated the emphatic words, "I swear the same."

The domestic regulations now making in the Belgic states, have in a good measure suspended the military proceedings. Excepting a few little skirmishes, nothing has been done by them in a military way for some time past.

The whole of the garrison of Vienna had ordered to march out on the 25th, 26th, and 27th ult.—the troops are destined for Bohemia, and Upper and Lower Austria. Vienna is to be guarded by ten battalions of grenadiers detached from the grand army.

Luxemburg is chosen to be the place for trying Dalton and Trautmandorff, instead of Vienna. They are in consequence returned from Frankfurt to the first named fortress.

It is more than probable that it is a matter of agreement between the king of Prussia and the Turks, that the former shall take such dispositions as will oblige the emperor to draw off some of his troops from the grand army to watch the motions of Prussia. In the same manner the Swedes have dis-united the force of the empire, as well as assisted to drain her coffers, which would otherwise have been applied elsewhere. The acknowledged connexion between Prussia and the Porte fully warrants this conjecture.

During the settlement of the regency, an execution of two persons took place in Scotland, convicted upon circumstantial evidence of robbing the bank of Scotland. It now turns out, that a conspiracy was formed against the unhappy men, for the sake of the great reward offered by the bank; and that they were innocent. The conspirators are to be tried for the crime.

LIVERPOOL, February 8.

We hear from Bury, that the Reverend H. Dinn has inoculated gratis upwards of 1300 poor children in that town and neighbourhood. It is remarkable, that none out of so great a number under his care, have fallen a sacrifice to that loathsome disease. This circumstance ought to recommend the practice of inoculation to the general attention of the poor, who have the happiness to live within the circuit of this gentleman's benevolence and humanity, and whom, at so small share of fatigue and expence, he has long invited to partake of its beneficial effects without any other reward, than the self-consciousness of doing good, and abating the virulence of a disorder so universally incident to the human frame.

DANBURY, April 1.

Lately passed through this county one Johnson, a seaman belonging to Exeter, in New-Hampshire, who

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J R Y, April 1.
this county one Johnson,
ter, in New-Hampshire, who

gives the following account of the capture of captain
Peterson, of Long-Island, and his crew, consisting of
eight men (he being one of them) by the Algerines;
and their escape from them.

They sailed from Newbury-Port some time in the
year 1784, on a whaling voyage, and having been
out about three months, were taken by an Algerine
cruiser of 16 guns, and carried to Africa, where they
were kept at hard labour for one year, at which time
captain Peterson was made overlord of the rest of the
slaves, and had the charge of dealing out to them their
provisions, &c. and thus continued for four years,
when his situation became intolerable, and he deter-
mined to attempt an escape.

Finding an old vessel that was brought in as a prize,
and condemned as unfit for sea, he conveyed on board
of her from time to time such provisions and other ne-
cessaries as he could carry without detection, and be-
ing as well prepared as his situation would enable him,
he communicated his intentions to his men, and to a
Mr. Underhill of Westchester, in the state of New-
York, who had been twenty years in slavery. They
approved of his plan, and accordingly embarked in
the night, with their clogs on their legs, and put to
sea, choosing rather to trust themselves to the mercy
of the waves, than continue in a deplorable state of
slavery to a merciless gang of infidels. They suffered
much by fatigue in pumping, and from a want of pro-
visions and clothing; but being favoured with good
weather and fair winds, they arrived safe in Georgia,
after a passage of six weeks, and are now on the way
to their friends, having been absent almost six years.

NEW-YORK, April 6.
Extract from the Star, London, February 9, 1790.
“On Sunday night, as James Jauncey, Esq; of
Charlotte-street, Portland-place, was entering the door
of Providence chapel, Little Fitchfield-street, Mary-
bone, he dropped down, and expired immediately.
The above gentleman was an American loyalist, and
as well known for his constant practice of relieving
the poor at chapel doors, and in the street.”

Extract of a letter from Antigua, February 7.
“A band of depredators, consisting of 89 felon con-
victs from Dublin, were some days ago landed on
St. John's, by a captain Christian, of the brig Duke of
Anster. They found their way over here, and were
seized as redemptioners bound to Philadelphia, and
all treated by the inhabitants, some of whom took
them into their houses. The day before yesterday
five of them were condemned to the gallows for rob-
bing the church of its plate; and to-morrow some
are to be tried for robbing a watchmaker's shop
fourteen watches. The rest are very troublesome
in gaol. We are in continual terror of them, as we
know neither iron nor stone walls can hold them.”

April 10. We learn from good authority, that an
explanation has taken place between Mr. Burke and
Colonel Hamilton, on the subject of some expressions
used by the former in the house of representatives, on
Wednesday, the 31st ult. In consequence of which
Colonel Hamilton having disavowed any intention, in
his eulogium on general Greene, to reflect on the mi-
nistry in general, or that of South Carolina in particu-
lar, as had been apprehended by Mr. Burke. Mr.
Burke made a satisfactory apology to Colonel Hamilton
for the expressions alluded to.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15.
Extract of a letter from Liverpool, dated November 30,
1789, to a merchant in Alexandria.
“In a former letter we mentioned that our laws re-
specting American shipping, are strictly enforced, and
confirmation of this, we may now add, that a large
sloop, arrived here from New-York, on the tenth of
September, but the men not choosing to swear them-
selves Americans, according to the qualifications which
our laws require, the vessel was prevented from dis-
charging, and although various applications were made,
and much influence exerted for above six weeks, it was
withstanding wholly ineffectual, and the vessel (af-
ter engaging a proper number of American sailors here)
proceeded to Dublin and discharged there. Consider-
able part of her cargo being on freight, the consignees
the vessel were obliged to purchase it at the prices
the goods would have sold for here.

“This circumstance must suggest the necessity of a
very careful attention to the citizenship of the crews
of American vessels; for although we still recommend
that the crew be severally affirmed or sworn, and the
affirmation or oath sent with the vessel, yet, as even
this will not avail, if the men do not affirm or swear
the same effect here, it will be further necessary that
every possible care be taken that the affirmation or oath
made on proper grounds with you, and that the char-
acters of the crew be such as to induce a probability
that they will not perjure themselves here.”

CHARLESTON, (S.C.) April 1.
Extract of a letter from Grand Caicos, to a gentleman in
New-Provident, dated January 30.
“A brig without masts, sails or upper decks, was
driven ashore upon a reef, six days ago, near Mr. Gam-
bles, loaded with lumber. She has been an old Guin-
amen, from the number of hand-cuffs found in her;
and the pine appears of the growth of the southern
states.

“A large ship was lately drifted bottom upwards on
Ambergris Key, loaded with lumber apparently the
growth of Georgia; all the lumber cut into frames,
and highly finished; I suppose some of the contract
lumber for Jamaica.

“A sloop with lumber was lately wrecked near
Turk's-Island.

“The cargoes of these two last were saved by peo-
ple from Turk's-Island. All the crews must have pe-
rished.”

WINCHESTER, March 20.
By a person who lately arrived from the Western
Country, we are informed, that the greatest amity and
friendship exists between the Indian tribes and the in-
habitants of the eastern states (particularly those of
New-England) who, when taken, though in company
with men to whom the Indians have inveterate enmity,
are instantly discharged.—In enquiring into the cause
of this distinction, we can trace it to no other source
than that of prudence and justice. Indeed the dis-
charge of their foreign debt, their general habits of
circumspection, economy and industry, are examples
which the proudest state in the union need not blush to
imitate.

BALTIMORE, April 16.
A correspondent informs us, that in the vicinity of
West-Chester, in Pennsylvania, some time last winter,
three hogs were killed of the following weights after
they were dressed:
One by Mr. William Ingram, 750 lb.
One by Mr. Joseph Coope, 643 lb.
One by Mr. Joseph Shugard, 617 lb.

From a late LONDON NEWS-PAPER.
SPEECH of M. de la FAYETTE.
The following is a translation of the speech of M. de la
Fayette, to a certain illustrious character:
“MY LORD,
“Public report accuses you of aspiring to the
Throne.” You no longer fear the king—perhaps be-
cause you see that he is almost destitute of power.
You may possibly imagine, after the scene of Monday
(the 9th of October) when the soldiers, deaf to the
voice of their commanders, united with an hireling
mob, in order to force me to head them to Versailles,
that I am no longer an object to be dreaded. I, how-
ever, forewarn you, that you will find in me your
greatest adversary. No person has struggled with
greater courage than I have, against arbitrary power;
no person has bestowed more applause than I have, on
the wise attempts of the national assembly to efface it,
even to its last vestige—but as much as I have exerted
myself in the destruction of despotism, so much will I
still exert myself for the preservation to the king of the
lawful power which he has received from the hands of
the nation, the security of which is necessary to him
for the maintenance of the laws and public tranquillity.
You deceive yourself if you believe that a state of actual
anarchy will be favourable to your views. I defy you
to derive any advantage, either by usurping the public
force, or by dividing and rendering it useless. The
moment that you declare yourself to a mob at hand, all
the citizens and soldiers will flock to my standard; be-
cause the natives of France will have for their chief a
king and not an usurper.

“Without pretending to predict the catastrophe of
this event, I dare to inform you, that the situation of
affairs is such, that it can only terminate three ways—
either I shall lose my head, or you will lose yours, or
you must quit the kingdom.”

The ——— of ———, astonished, only spoke these
words, “How would you have me to act?” M. de
la Fayette said, “Sir, I will tell you. If you remain,
you know my forces and my sentiments. I am your
enemy, because you are the enemy of the state. You
have thought, and you may, perhaps, still think it in
your power to put me to death.—You will then be the
king of the mob for three days, and on the fourth your
death will revenge mine. I therefore think you would
act with most prudence in quitting the kingdom.”

ANNAPOLIS, April 22.
The honourable Thomas Johnson, Esquire, is ap-
pointed chief judge of the general court, of this state,
in the room of the honourable Robert Hanson Harri-
son, Esquire, deceased.

Congress of the United States.
At the second session, begun and held at the city of
New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one
thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT to prevent the exportation of goods not
duly inspected according to the laws of the several
states.
BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
That the collectors, and other officers of the customs,
in the several ports of the United States, be, and they
are hereby directed to pay due regard to the inspection
laws of the states in which they may respectively act,
in such manner, that, no vessel having on board goods
liable to inspection, shall be cleared out until the
master, or other proper person, shall have produced
such certificate that all such goods have been duly in-
spected as the laws of the respective states do, or may
require to be produced to collectors or other officers of
the customs.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United
States, and President of the Senate.
Approved April the 2d, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the
United States.
(True Copy.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of E-
ZEKIEL DAVIDGE, late of Anne-Arundel county,
deceased, are requested to present them to the sub-
scriber, legally authenticated, that they may be set-
tled, and those indebted are requested to make pay-
ment, to REBECCA WELCH, Executrix.

The ——— was about to interrupt him,
but M. de la Fayette stopped silence.

TO BE RENTED,
The HOUSE now occupied by Gabriel Duvall,
Esquire. Possession may be had on the first day
of July.—The above Property will be Sold for
Cash or on Credit. Inquire of
THE PRINTERS.

Baltimore, April 5, 1790.
THE PROPRIETOR of the BALTIMORE and AN-
NAPOLIS STAGE, begs leave to inform his
customers, and the generous public, that he has fur-
nished himself with a new large STAGE COACH,
superior to any of the public stages, and that he has
procured two complete sets of horses and harness, to
be put on this route, to expedite the business.

This route will, after the 25th instant, be perform-
ed three times in each week, leaving Mr. John Starck's,
in Baltimore, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,
at 8 o'clock, and Mr. George Mann's, in Annapolis,
at 9 o'clock in the mornings of Tuesdays, Thursdays
and Saturdays, and will perform the passage with the
greatest speed that possibly can be: The price of a pas-
sage will be ten shillings, during the summer season,
including 14lb. of baggage.

Having thus provided himself, at a very considerable
expense, with the necessary means to serve his friends
and customers in general, he hopes his exertion will
not fail to meet the patronage of a generous public.

HENRY STOUFFER.

N. B. He also has a private stage to hire, with two
horses, by the day, or by the trip.

April 20, 1790.
I HEREBY forewarn all persons from taking an as-
signment of a bond given by me to Mr. H. Sibell
for the sum of £.48 4 2, and assigned by him to Mr.
James Williams, as I am determined to pay the balance
due thereon to no person but Mr. Williams.

W3 1076 ZACHARIAH MANN.

JOLLY ROGER,
Eight Years Old this Spring,
WILL cover the ensuing season at Mr. SAMUEL
MACCUBBIN'S Mill, on South river, at twenty
shillings cash, and one shilling and six-pence to the
groom, or six bushels of corn, to be brought with the
mare. JOLLY ROGER is a fine shining black, full
fifteen hands high, and as well made for the draught
as any horse in the state. He was got by the noted
coach horse Sterling, formerly belonging to Harry
Dorsey Gough, Esquire, out of a remarkable fine Tom
mare. Pasturage may be had gratis, but the proprie-
tor will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

Wm. TAYLOR.
Anne-Arundel county, April 14, 1790.

April 20, 1790.
COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, on
the eighth day of this present instant, a negro
man named NED, and says he belongs to Richard
Contee, of Prince-George's county. His master is de-
fired to take him away and pay charges, to
BEN. HOWARD, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

NOTICE
IS hereby given, that I intend petitioning the next
general assembly of this state to pass an act to em-
power me to sell one hundred acres of land, part of a
tract called TAYLOR'S PARK, lying in Anne-Arundel
county, formerly the property of ELY ELDER,
deceased, for the payment of said Ely Elder's just
debts.

ELIZABETH ELDER, Administratrix
of ELY ELDER.
March 8, 1790.

Dennis M'Carthy,
At his SCHOOL, now held at West
River, near Annapolis,
WILL instruct YOUTH, with the greatest ex-
pedition, in Book-Keeping, after the most mo-
dern method extant in Europe, Geometry, or the Ele-
ments of Euclid, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry,
Geography, or use of the Globes and Maps, Mensura-
tion and Gauging by pen, scale and other instruments,
Navigation, Surveying both in Theory and Practice,
wherein will be taught the method of calculation
numerically, independent of that old exploded way of
working by protraction or map, &c. Dialling, Fortifi-
cation, Gunnery, Architecture, Conic Sections and
Algebra, with its application to each of the above
branches.—To render his conditions satisfactory to
such as are unacquainted with his capacity, he stu-
pulates to forfeit payment if his method of inculcating
the said branches, together with the morals and con-
duct of his scholars, will not bear the strictest scrutiny
before the most able professors on the continent.

Young gentlemen can be accommodated with good
board on very moderate terms, convenient to the school,
within one half or quarter of a mile.

He surveys lands, and determines the area by arith-
metical calculation, and renders embellished maps with
an exact representation of the variation between the
true and magnetic meridian, which will be sufficient
to decide future controversies, and trace the true mea-
sures or boundaries at any distant period.

West River, March 25, 1790. 3X

Sheriff's Sale.

TO BE SOLD,

On Monday, the third day of May next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, on the premises,

ALL that tract or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, known by the name of MILLER'S HILLY MEADOWS, late the property of SAMUEL GODMAN, seized and taken at the suit of Thomas, Benjamin, and Alexander Contee, and to be sold by virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, for cash only.

BEN. HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

2

On Wednesday, May the 5th, 1790, if fair, if not the next fair day, near Patuxent River, about two miles from the Queen-Tree, at the dwelling plantation of Doctor Gustavus Brown, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, by the subscriber,

BETWEEN 15 and 20 likely healthy young country-born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, and children. A twelve months credit will be allowed to purchasers upon giving bond with good security, or a generous discount for ready cash.

GUST. BROWN.

Saint-Mary's county, April 6, 1790.

Annapolis, April 1, 1790.

AS the subscriber is about to move from this city, and anxious to settle with all those to whom he is in anywise indebted, once more earnestly calls upon all those indebted to him, either by bond, note or open account, to call and discharge their respective balances immediately, otherwise suits will be commenced without respect of persons.

4 DAVID GEDDES.

To be RENTED,

And Possession given on the first Day of June next,

The HOUSE

Now occupied by Mr. DAVID GEDDES, in this City.

2 Inquire as Above.

April 7, 1790.

By virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias*, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, for Cash, on the premises, on Monday the 29th of this instant, the following Tracts of Land, adjoining each other, viz.

Worthington's Range, containing 300 acres, and Dorsey's Addition, sixty acres, late the property of Thomas Dorsey, of Henry.

And, on Tuesday the day following, by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, the following Tracts of Land, viz.

Part of Morehouse Generosity, containing 135 acres, and Dorsey's Addition to Thomas's Lot, 15 acres, late the property of Basil Ridgely; seized and taken to satisfy a debt due Worthington's executors, and sold for Cash only.

BEN. HOWARD, Sheriff.

To be Sold, by Public Vendue,

On Saturday the eighth day of May next, on the premises,

A PLANTATION, containing one hundred and eighty-one acres of excellent grain land, well wooded and watered; the improvements are, a good log dwelling house, an old kitchen and corn house, situated in Kent county, Maryland, within two and a half miles of Chester-town and Washington college, and convenient to different houses of worship, mills and markets; formerly the property of Isaac Hackett, and where he now lives. The terms of payment are one fourth part on the 10th of October next, one fourth part on the 10th of October, 1791, one other fourth part on the 10th of October, 1792, and the remainder on the 10th of October, 1793, with bond on annual interest from date. A reasonable allowance will be made if the whole or any part should be paid down. If the purchaser should think this plantation too small, more land, of the same quality, adjoining the above, is offered for sale. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock on said day, where attendance will be given by

ISAAC PERKINS.

March 15, 1790.

3X

To be Sold,

THAT valuable TRACT of LAND whereon Mr. ATHANASIOS FORD formerly lived, in St. Mary's county, about two miles from Leonard-town, containing upwards of 1300 acres, with a very large convenient brick dwelling house, kitchen, and other convenient buildings, a good apple orchard, and meadow now in timothy grass, and abundance more may be made with very small expence. Also, part of a TRACT of LAND lying in Calvert county, upon Patuxent river, about three miles above Lower-Marlborough, containing about 430 acres, and known by the name of BACHELOR'S QUARTER, and subject to a widow's dower: This land is of excellent quality, and well improved. Considerable credit will be given for a great part of the purchase money. Whoever inclines to purchase may know the terms by applying to Mr. OSBORN SPRIGG, of Prince-George's county, who has full power to treat with any person who may want to purchase.

JOS. SPRIGG.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of this state, will be EXPOSED to SALE, for ready money, at the house of GEORGE MANN, in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 11th day of May, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock,

THAT valuable FARM lying near the city of Annapolis, containing near 1000 acres, late the dwelling plantation of THOMAS RUTLAND, deceased. Possession will be immediately given, and a good title conveyed to the purchaser.

W. GOLDSMITH, } Trustees.
B. WHETCROFT, }

To be Sold,

AT PUBLIC SALE,

At SAMUEL RAWLINGS's, on twelve months credit for all sums above five pounds, on giving bond with approved security, the sale to begin on Monday the 26th of April, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at ten o'clock,

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of JONATHAN RAWLINGS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, one young negro man about twenty years of age, some household and kitchen furniture, a windfor carriage, and some plantation utensils.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS, Admr. de bonis non.

N. B. All persons having claims against the said deceased are once more requested to bring them in legally authenticated by nine o'clock on the morning of the sale, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to

3X

Wanted Immediately,

AS AN APPRENTICE TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS,

On the Eastern Shore,

A Lad of good Character and Capacity.

Inquire of the Printers of this Paper.

Annapolis, March 31, 1790.

4

ALL persons indebted to RANDALL and DELOZIER, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts on or before the first day of June next, which will prevent the trouble and expence of suits, and very much oblige their obedient servant,

JOHN RANDALL,

Who has on Hand,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS,

Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms, for cash, produce, certificates, or on a short credit to those only who are generally punctual in their payments.

Annapolis, February 22, 1790.

tf

To be Sold on a liberal Credit, or exchanged for a good Vessel,

THAT large valuable LOT of GROUND, No. 720, lying on Howard's Late Addition to Baltimore—Upon this square of ground are six good dwelling houses; one of the houses is large, two story high, well finished, with a cellar under the whole house, and a draw-well at the door; the remainder of the houses are strong good comfortable dwelling houses. Each tenement is subject to one pound twelve shillings per annum. For terms, apply to the subscriber living at the Town-Gate, in Annapolis.

PATRICK McMAHAN.

N. B. An indisputable lease will be given to the purchaser for ninety-nine years, renewable for ever. As the annuity is coming to the honourable John Edgar Howard, Esquire, he reduces the assessment out of the ground rent.

C A S H.

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchased of the State, may be supplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by

44 James Williams.

For SALE or RENT, A Quantity of Land in Pas-

tents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, situate in Bottelourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be sold very low for Cash, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons interested, that I intend to apply to the next county court, to be held for Prince-George's county, on the fifth Tuesday in June next, for a commission to prove and mark the ancient bounds and lines of the following tracts of land, or parts of tracts or parcels of land, lying contiguous and adjoining each other, in the county aforesaid, a wit, BELL-AIR, WOODCOCK'S RANGE, Part of LARKIN'S FOREST, RIDGELY'S ADDITION, and Part of ENFIELD CHASE, pursuant to the resolutions of an act of assembly lately made and provided.

April 5, 1790.

BEN. OGLE.

The Beautiful Imported Horse VENETIAN,

WILL cover mares this season, at the Hop-Yard, in Prince-George's county, near the Eastern-Branch Ferry, four miles from George-town, six from Bladensburg, five from the ferry opposite Alexandria, and about five from where he stood last spring, at five guineas a mare, and a dollar to the groom, which may be discharged by paying three guineas a mare, on or before the first day of August next, and a dollar to the groom when the mare is covered. VENETIAN is a fine bay, fifteen hands two inches high, with length and bone in proportion, was bred by Sir James Pakenham, Bart. of Yorkshire, and got by Doge, his dam by Jennison Shafto's Snip, (who was sire to Goldsmith, Gnawpost, Dacey, and other good runners) is grand-dam by Old Fox. Doge was bred by Captain Wentworth, and got by Regulus, a son of the Godolphin Arabian, his dam by Crab, his grand-dam by Decar's Dimple, who was got by Leed's Arabian, his dam by Old Shanker, a son of the Darcy Yellow Turk, out of a daughter of Dodsworth. Leed's Arabian was the sire of Leed's, also Basto, Old Fox, and the grand-dam of Childers. His performances on the turf were capital, the particulars of which may be seen by referring to the racing calendar for the years 1777, 1778 and 1779. In 1779 he ran for the great subscription at York, against High-Flyer alone, and the bets were only two to one against him; whereas, when High-Flyer ran against many capital horses the best favour of High-Flyer were generally from 6, 8 and 10 to one. High-Flyer was never beaten. Venetian's colts are remarkably handsome and stout. Near 200 acres of good pasturage for mares (under an excellent fence) gratis, and the greatest care taken, but will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

OVERTON CARR.

N. B. Those gentlemen who are in arrears for mares sent to Venetian, last season, and of course liable to pay five guineas, are informed, that, by settling their mares this season, and paying six guineas on or before the first day of August next, shall have a receipt in full.

3X

O. C.

ANNAPOLIS: PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1790.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, March 31.

MEMORIALS from the manufacturers of tobacco in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, respecting an enhanced duty on manufactured tobacco and snuff were read.

The bill to regulate trade with the Indian tribes was read the second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house, to be the order of the day on Monday next.

The amendments of the senate to the bill for promoting the progress of useful arts were read.

A message was received from the senate, informing the house that they have passed an act to prevent the exportation of goods not duly inspected according to the laws of the several states.

In committee of the whole.—The proposition for the assumption of the state debts under consideration. The debate was continued; but no decision took place, previous to the rising of the committee.

Mr. Sedgwick of the committee, to whom was committed the bill to regulate the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, brought in a bill, which was read the first time.

The committee also reported the following resolution, which was laid on the table.

Resolved, That the secretary of state, be directed to report to the house, whether, in his opinion, it is expedient that the foreign and domestic branches of business, in his department, should be kept distinct; and whether it is necessary that a chief clerk should be appointed for each.

Adjoined.

THURSDAY, April 1.

The bill to regulate the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, was read the second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house, to be taken into consideration on Thursday next.

Mr. Gilman, of the joint committee of both houses, appointed to examine the enrolled bills, reported, that the committee had examined the bill for accepting the claims of North-Carolina to a certain tract therein described; also, the bill to prevent the exportation of goods not duly inspected according to the laws of the several states, and found them duly enacted.

The speaker affixed his signature to the above bills. Sundry petitions, presented by Mr. Livingston and Lawrence, were read, and referred to the heads of departments.

The resolution, laid on the table yesterday, respecting the department of the secretary of state, was taken.

Some conversation ensued on this resolution; so far the idea of creating two departments was contemplated by the resolution, it was objected to; the mode of introducing the subject before the house was said to be unconstitutional; that, after a great deal of debate respecting the arrangement of this department, a law passed for its organization; that the secretary is empowered by the law to employ as many clerks as he thinks proper; and, in arranging the business, if he finds it necessary that the salary of a clerk, to whose particular inspection particular parts of the business are assigned, should be increased, he will make a representation to the legislature accordingly.

Mr. Sedgwick observed, that nothing was further in his thoughts than creating two distinct departments; the committee had supposed that a reference of the subject to the secretary of state was a natural and simple step; but, however, as gentlemen appeared to entertain different sentiments on the business, he would withdraw the resolution.

In committee of the whole.—The proposition for assumption of the state debts was debated this day, after three o'clock, when the committee rose without taking any vote on the question.

A message was received from the president of the United States, by his secretary, with the ratification of South-Carolina of the amendments proposed by Congress to the constitution of the United States.

Adjoined.

FRIDAY, April 2.

The members of the house assembled this day at the usual hour; but, on account of its being Good Friday, adjourned till to-morrow without doing business.

SATURDAY, April 3.

A memorial of Hannibal Wm. Dobbin was read, praying a final determination on his former memorial, respecting a purchase of lands in the Western Territory.

The speaker informed the house that the printers are continually presenting their accounts for payment for newspapers supplied the house: He wished the house to take some order on the subject.

Whereupon a committee of three was appointed to examine those accounts, and report what mode shall be adopted respecting newspapers in future.

The amendments of the senate to the bill for promoting the progress of useful arts, were taken into consideration, and agreed to by the house, excepting one, which related to the investing the judges of the supreme court with a power to determine the compensation which persons shall receive for their inventions, &c.

A message was received from the president of the United States by his secretary, informing the house that he has assented to the act for preventing the exportation of goods not duly inspected according to the laws of the respective states.

A message was received from the senate, informing the house, that the act for accepting the claims of North-Carolina, to a certain district of Western Territory—had received the assent of the president of the United States.

Mr. Vining moved for leave to bring in a bill for amending the act for establishing the executive department of the secretary of state, so far as to enable the secretary to keep the foreign and domestic branches of business distinct, and to appoint a chief clerk to each, &c.

This motion introduced a desultory conversation. Some amendments were offered, and debated; but it was finally negatived.

Mr. Smeadman offered a resolution to the following purport:—That the secretary of state be authorized to appoint an additional clerk in his office, at a salary of \$300 dollars, which was agreed to, and a committee appointed to bring in a bill pursuant thereto.

Several petitions were read, and laid on the table.

Adjoined.

MONDAY, April 5.

Sundry petitions were read, and referred to the heads of departments.

In committee of the whole. Mr. Livermore in the chair.

The bill for further suspending certain clauses in the collection law, was read—and taken into consideration.—Some amendments were proposed, but not adopted—and the bill passed to be engrossed.

The bill allowing compensation to John Ely, for his services as a surgeon to the late army, was read the second time, and debated.

Mr. Seney observed, that colonel Ely had made application to the late congress, and he understood a report was brought in. He wished that the report might be read.

Mr. Wadsworth said, that it was true the report of a committee of the late congress was brought in; but not acted upon—that report was mislaid or lost—it never could be found—and there not being a sufficient number of the states to form a congress at the subsequent, or last meeting, nothing was ever done.

Col. Bland, rose for inquiry: He wished to know if the state of Connecticut had not settled with colonel Ely, as commander of a regiment in the pay of that state? If it has, he conceived it would be a dangerous precedent to pay the gentleman in both capacities—it would be paying surgeons at a very exorbitant rate indeed.

Mr. Matthews and Mr. Burke were in favour of a generous compensation. They gave an account of the extra services of this gentleman. The former observed, that the inquiry was, whether the services were necessary to be performed—and whether they were performed—that they were necessary is abundantly apparent—and such evidence exists of their having been rendered, that I presume no gentleman has any doubt on his mind. If therefore is of no consequence by whom they are performed—their being performed, entitled to compensation.

A gentleman has inquired, whether there was no other surgeon among the prisoners? At the time now referred to, there was no other—and at a moment when the officers were very generally sick with a fever, which at that time prevailed, and his credit was so low that he could not procure a horse to visit them, he has walked 25 miles a day.

The United States must have supported a surgeon; and in paying this gentleman there will be a saving, as it is not proposed to allow rations.

Mr. White moved, that the specified sum should be struck out, and leave the sum to be allowed, blank. He afterwards moved to strike out the whole clause.

Mr. Matthews was opposed to the motion; also Mr. Burke, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Sherman, who entered into a particular consideration of the case.

Mr. Hartley was opposed to the motion. The merits and pretensions of the petitioner justly entitled him to compensation.

Mr. Boudinot said, he had no doubt of the services having been performed by colonel Ely; but he was opposed to the bill. He did not think the mode the proper one. If he has an account for services for which he has received no compensation, the regular way

would be to apply to officers already appointed to determine on such accounts. He was therefore for striking out the sum, and filling up the blank with a less sum than the full pay of a surgeon, or else to refer his application to the auditor of the treasury.

Mr. Wadsworth—The gentleman is for referring to the auditor, and yet has stated the reasons why he cannot get justice from that quarter.

The auditor can make no allowances on accounts but agreeable to existing laws of the United States authorizing him. This was evidenced in the case of baron Glanbeck.

He then adverted to the particular services of colonel Ely, and said, he hoped the clause would not be struck out. If he is to be compensated, it must be in this way, by virtue of a special law for the purpose.

Mr. Seney said, he was opposed to any law which was to suit the case of an individual only. If a general law, to reach the case of others, similarly circumstanced, should be brought forward, he would not object to it.

Mr. Clymer was in favour of the motion for striking out, and greatly doubted, he said, the propriety of the bill altogether.

Mr. White said, he doubted generally the authority of the house to make provision for payment of demands which existed during the late congress, especially as there was sufficient time for an application to them; and an application was in fact made in the present case.

The motion for striking out the clause was carried in the affirmative.

It was then voted that the blank be filled with "30 dollars per month."

Mr. Stone proposed a clause entitling all other officers, similarly circumstanced, to the like allowance.—This was withdrawn to admit a more particular amendment, which should secure the same object, proposed by Mr. White.

Mr. Boudinot said, he hoped the committee would not spend time in debating the amendment, but rise for the purpose of rejecting the bill in the house, that colonel Ely may apply with his account to the proper officer, which is the auditor of the treasury.

A considerable debate on this last proposition took place.

Mr. Matthews said, no man can suppose that any similar case can be cited, where 280 officers, who were prisoners, were without a surgeon—where a great proportion of them were sick, and had no humanity shewn them by those who held them prisoners.

Mr. Hecker said, if there are not any cases of a similar nature existing, the clause can do no harm—if there is, the door is opened to their obtaining like justice.

This amendment was rejected. The committee then rose, and reported the bill with amendments, which were agreed to by the house.

The question on the bill's passing to be engrossed was negatived, 24 to 22, and so the bill was lost.

A bill for granting relief to certain officers of the late army, therein described, was read.

A message from the senate was received, informing the house, that they recede from their amendment to the bill for promoting the progress of useful arts, which had been disagreed to by the house.

A message from the president of the United States, with exemplifications of three acts passed by the state of New-York, was received, viz. An act providing for the safe keeping of prisoners of the United States; An act for feeding light-houses to the United States; and An act ratifying the amendments to the constitution.

The bill, ceding the light-house of New-York to the United States, was referred to a select committee.

In committee of the whole on the bill to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States.

The clause which provides for the dissection of the bodies of malefactors, it was moved, should be struck out.

This, it was said, was wounding the feelings of the living, and could do no good.

It was said, in answer, that it was only following a mode adopted by some of the wisest nations. It was making those, who had injured society, contribute to its advantage, by furnishing subjects of experimental surgery. It was attended with salutary effects, as it certainly increased the dread of punishment, when it is contemplated with this attendant circumstance.

Mr. Stoen was opposed to the clause: He said it was contrary, he believed, to the practice of the several states; that it was making punishment wear the appearance of cruelty, which had a tendency to harden the public mind.

Mr. Williamson stated a variety of arguments in favour of the clause, and shewed the very great and important improvements which had been made in surgery from experiments.

Mr. Page spoke against the clause, and Mr. Smith and Mr. Sedgwick in favour of it. The committee rose without deciding, and the house adjourned.

for newpapers supplied the house: He wished the house to take some order on the subject.

Whereupon a committee of three was appointed to examine those accounts, and report what mode shall be adopted respecting newspapers in future.

The amendments of the senate to the bill for promoting the progress of useful arts, were taken into consideration, and agreed to by the house, excepting one, which related to the investing the judges of the supreme court with a power to determine the compensation which persons shall receive for their inventions, &c.

A message was received from the president of the United States by his secretary, informing the house that he has assented to the act for preventing the exportation of goods not duly inspected according to the laws of the respective states.

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Mr. Vining moved for leave to bring in a bill for amending the act for establishing the executive department of the secretary of state, so far as to enable the secretary to keep the foreign and domestic branches of business distinct, and to appoint a chief clerk to each, &c.

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Several petitions were read, and laid on the table.

Adjoined.

MONDAY, April 5.

Sundry petitions were read, and referred to the heads of departments.

In committee of the whole. Mr. Livermore in the chair.

The bill for further suspending certain clauses in the collection law, was read—and taken into consideration.—Some amendments were proposed, but not adopted—and the bill passed to be engrossed.

The bill allowing compensation to John Ely, for his services as a surgeon to the late army, was read the second time, and debated.

Mr. Seney observed, that colonel Ely had made application to the late congress, and he understood a report was brought in. He wished that the report might be read.

Mr. Wadsworth said, that it was true the report of a committee of the late congress was brought in; but not acted upon—that report was mislaid or lost—it never could be found—and there not being a sufficient number of the states to form a congress at the subsequent, or last meeting, nothing was ever done.

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A gentleman has inquired, whether there was no other surgeon among the prisoners? At the time now referred to, there was no other—and at a moment when the officers were very generally sick with a fever, which at that time prevailed, and his credit was so low that he could not procure a horse to visit them, he has walked 25 miles a day.

The United States must have supported a surgeon; and in paying this gentleman there will be a saving, as it is not proposed to allow rations.

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Mr. Matthews was opposed to the motion; also Mr. Burke, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Sherman, who entered into a particular consideration of the case.

Mr. Hartley was opposed to the motion. The merits and pretensions of the petitioner justly entitled him to compensation.

Mr. Boudinot said, he had no doubt of the services having been performed by colonel Ely; but he was opposed to the bill. He did not think the mode the proper one. If he has an account for services for which he has received no compensation, the regular way

would be to apply to officers already appointed to determine on such accounts. He was therefore for striking out the sum, and filling up the blank with a less sum than the full pay of a surgeon, or else to refer his application to the auditor of the treasury.

Mr. Wadsworth—The gentleman is for referring to the auditor, and yet has stated the reasons why he cannot get justice from that quarter.

The auditor can make no allowances on accounts but agreeable to existing laws of the United States authorizing him. This was evidenced in the case of baron Glanbeck.

He then adverted to the particular services of colonel Ely, and said, he hoped the clause would not be struck out. If he is to be compensated, it must be in this way, by virtue of a special law for the purpose.

Mr. Seney said, he was opposed to any law which was to suit the case of an individual only. If a general law, to reach the case of others, similarly circumstanced, should be brought forward, he would not object to it.

Mr. Clymer was in favour of the motion for striking out, and greatly doubted, he said, the propriety of the bill altogether.

Mr. White said, he doubted generally the authority of the house to make provision for payment of demands which existed during the late congress, especially as there was sufficient time for an application to them; and an application was in fact made in the present case.

The motion for striking out the clause was carried in the affirmative.

It was then voted that the blank be filled with "30 dollars per month."

Mr. Stone proposed a clause entitling all other officers, similarly circumstanced, to the like allowance.—This was withdrawn to admit a more particular amendment, which should secure the same object, proposed by Mr. White.

Mr. Boudinot said, he hoped the committee would not spend time in debating the amendment, but rise for the purpose of rejecting the bill in the house, that colonel Ely may apply with his account to the proper officer, which is the auditor of the treasury.

A considerable debate on this last proposition took place.

Mr. Matthews said, no man can suppose that any similar case can be cited, where 280 officers, who were prisoners, were without a surgeon—where a great proportion of them were sick, and had no humanity shewn them by those who held them prisoners.

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This amendment was rejected. The committee then rose, and reported the bill with amendments, which were agreed to by the house.

The question on the bill's passing to be engrossed was negatived, 24 to 22, and so the bill was lost.

A bill for granting relief to certain officers of the late army, therein described, was read.

A message from the senate was received, informing the house, that they recede from their amendment to the bill for promoting the progress of useful arts, which had been disagreed to by the house.

A message from the president of the United States, with exemplifications of three acts passed by the state of New-York, was received, viz. An act providing for the safe keeping of prisoners of the United States; An act for feeding light-houses to the United States; and An act ratifying the amendments to the constitution.

The bill, ceding the light-house of New-York to the United States, was referred to a select committee.

In committee of the whole on the bill to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States.

The clause which provides for the dissection of the bodies of malefactors, it was moved, should be struck out.

This, it was said, was wounding the feelings of the living, and could do no good.

It was said, in answer, that it was only following a mode adopted by some of the wisest nations. It was making those, who had injured society, contribute to its advantage, by furnishing subjects of experimental surgery. It was attended with salutary effects, as it certainly increased the dread of punishment, when it is contemplated with this attendant circumstance.

Mr. Stoen was opposed to the clause: He said it was contrary, he believed, to the practice of the several states; that it was making punishment wear the appearance of cruelty, which had a tendency to harden the public mind.

Mr. Williamson stated a variety of arguments in favour of the clause, and shewed the very great and important improvements which had been made in surgery from experiments.

Mr. Page spoke against the clause, and Mr. Smith and Mr. Sedgwick in favour of it. The committee rose without deciding, and the house adjourned.

Loan Office,
Final Settlements
and Indents.
Depreciation or
to pay for Pro
the State, may
any time, and
ular Amount
by Williams.

BAILEY,
Land in Pas
to 1000 Acres,
rt and Monona
Virginia, will
for Cash, Pro
of Certificates or
onds, Land, or
n the State of
or Terms apply
J. W.

ICE
Persons interested, that I
county court, to be
on the fifth Tuesday
to prove and mark the
the following tracts of
of land, lying contiguous
in the county aforesaid,
COCK'S RANGE, Part of
IDGELY'S ADDITION,
HASE, pursuant to the
ably lately made and
BEN. OGLE.

Imported Horse
TIAN,

his season, at the Hop-Yard,
county, near the Eastern
from George-town, fix from
the ferry opposite Alexandria,
he stood last spring, at five
ar to the groom, which may
three guineas a mare, on a
gust next, and a dollar to the
covered. VENETIAN is
two inches high, with legs
as bred by Sir James Pon
and got by Doge, his dam
(who was sire to Goldfinch
and other good runners) is
Doge was bred by captain
regulus, a son of the Gold
by Crab, his grand-dam by
got by Leeds's Arabian, his
son of the Darcy Yellow
of Doddsworth. Leeds's dam
is, also Basso, Old Fox, and
s. His performances on the
iculars of which may be first
calendar for the years 1775
9 he ran for the great
High-Flyer alone, and it
against him; whereas, with
any capital horses the best
generally from 6, 8 and 9
s never beaten. Venetian
dome and stout. Near 200
or mares (under an excellent
care taken, but will not
or accidents.

ERTON CARR
men who are in arrears for
last season, and of course
are informed, that, by term
and paying six guineas on
August next, shall have a re
O. C.

POLIS:
FREDERICK
GREEN.

Sheriff's Sale.

TO BE SOLD,

On Monday, the third day of May next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, on the premises,

ALL that tract or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, known by the name of MILLER'S HILLY MEADOWS, late the property of SAMUEL GODMAN, seized and taken at the suit of Thomas, Benjamin, and Alexander Contee, and to be sold by virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, for cash only.

BEN. HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

2

On Wednesday, May the 5th, 1790, if fair, if not the next fair day, near Patuxent River, about two miles from the Queen-Tree, at the dwelling plantation of Doctor Gustavus Brown, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, by the subscriber,

BETWEEN 15 and 20 likely healthy young country-born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, and children. A twelve months credit will be allowed to purchasers upon giving bond with good security, or a generous discount for ready cash.

GUST. BROWN.

Saint-Mary's county, April 6, 1790.

Annapolis, April 1, 1790.

AS the subscriber is about to move from this city, and anxious to settle with all those to whom he is in anywise indebted, once more earnestly calls upon all those indebted to him, either by bond, note or open account, to call and discharge their respective balances immediately, otherwise suits will be commenced without respect of persons.

4 DAVID GEDDES.

To be RENTED,

And Possession given on the first Day of June next,

The HOUSE

Now occupied by Mr. DAVID GEDDES, in this City.

2 Inquire as Above.

April 7, 1790.

By virtue of sundry writs of *Fieri Facias*, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, for Cash, on the premises, on Monday the 29th of this instant, the following Tracts of Land, adjoining each other, viz.

Worthington's Range, containing 300 acres, and Dorsey's Addition, sixty acres, late the property of Thomas Dorsey, of Henry.

And, on Tuesday the day following, by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias*, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, the following Tracts of Land, viz.

Part of Morehouse Generosity, containing 135 acres, and Dorsey's Addition to Thomas's Lot, 15 acres, late the property of Basil Ridgely; seized and taken to satisfy a debt due Worthington's executors, and sold for Cash only.

BEN. HOWARD, Sheriff.

To be Sold, by Public Vendue,

On Saturday the eighth day of May next, on the premises,

A PLANTATION, containing one hundred and eighty-one acres of excellent grain land, well wooded and watered; the improvements are, a good log dwelling house, an old kitchen and corn house, situated in Kent county, Maryland, within two and a half miles of Chester-town and Washington college, and convenient to different houses of worship, mills and markets; formerly the property of Isaac Hackett, and where he now lives. The terms of payment are one fourth part on the 10th of October next, one fourth part on the 10th of October, 1791, one other fourth part on the 10th of October, 1792, and the remainder on the 10th of October, 1793, with bond on annual interest from date. A reasonable allowance will be made if the whole or any part should be paid down. If the purchaser should think this plantation too small, more land, of the same quality, adjoining the above, is offered for sale. The vendue to begin at ten o'clock on said day, where attendance will be given by

ISAAC PERKINS.

March 15, 1790.

3X

To be Sold,

THAT valuable TRACT of LAND whereon Mr. ATHANASIOS FORD formerly lived, in St. Mary's county, about two miles from Leonard-town, containing upwards of 1300 acres, with a very large convenient brick dwelling house, kitchen, and other convenient buildings, a good apple orchard, and meadow now in timothy grass, and abundance more may be made with very small expence. Also, part of a TRACT of LAND lying in Calvert county, upon Patuxent river, about three miles above Lower-Marlborough, containing about 430 acres, and known by the name of BACHELOR'S QUARTER, and subject to a widow's dower: This land is of excellent quality, and well improved. Considerable credit will be given for a great part of the purchase money. Whoever inclines to purchase may know the terms by applying to Mr. OSBORN SPRIGG, of Prince-George's county, who has full power to treat with any person who may want to purchase.

JOS. SPRIGG.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of this state, will be EXPOSED to SALE, for ready money, at the house of GEORGE MANN, in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 11th day of May, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock,

THAT valuable FARM lying near the city of Annapolis, containing near 1000 acres, late the dwelling plantation of THOMAS RUTLAND, deceased. Possession will be immediately given, and a good title conveyed to the purchaser.

W. GOLDSMITH, } Trustees.
B. WHETCROFT, }

To be Sold,

AT PUBLIC SALE,

At SAMUEL RAWLINGS's, on twelve months credit for all sums above five pounds, on giving bond with approved security, the sale to begin on Monday the 26th of April, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at ten o'clock,

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of JONATHAN RAWLINGS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, one young negro man about twenty years of age, some household and kitchen furniture, a windfor carriage, and some plantation utensils.

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS, Admr. de bonis non.

N. B. All persons having claims against the said deceased are once more requested to bring them in legally authenticated by nine o'clock on the morning of the sale, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to

3X

G. R.

Wanted Immediately,
AS AN
APPRENTICE
TO THE
PRINTING BUSINESS,
On the Eastern Shore,

A Lad of good Character and Capacity.

Inquire of the Printers of this Paper.
Annapolis, March 31, 1790.

4

ALL persons indebted to RANDALL and DELOZIER, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts on or before the first day of June next, which will prevent the trouble and expence of suits, and very much oblige their obedient servant,

JOHN RANDALL,

Who has on Hand,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,

Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms, for cash, produce, certificates, or on a short credit to those only who are generally punctual in their payments.

Annapolis, February 22, 1790.

J. R.

To be Sold on a liberal Credit, or exchanged for a good Vessel,

THAT large valuable LOT of GROUND, No. 720, lying on Howard's Late Addition to Baltimore—Upon this square of ground are six good dwelling houses; one of the houses is large, two story high, well finished, with a cellar under the whole house, and a draw-well at the door; the remainder of the houses are strong good comfortable dwelling houses. Each tenement is subject to one pound twelve shillings per annum. For terms, apply to the subscriber living at the Town-Gate, in Annapolis.

PATRICK M'MAHAN.

N. B. An indisputable lease will be given to the purchaser for ninety-nine years, renewable for ever.—As the annuity is coming to the honourable John Edgar Howard, Esquire, he reduces the assessment out of the ground rent.

E A S H.

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchased of the State, may be supplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by

44 James Williams.

For SALE or BARTER,

A Quantity of Land in Pas-

tents, from 250 to 1000 Acres,

situate in Bottletourt and Monoma-

gahela Counties, Virginia, will

be sold very low for Cash, Pro-

duce, any kind of Certificates or

Indents, good Bonds, Land, or

other Property in the State of

Maryland. For Terms apply

to 44 J. W.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons interested, that I intend to apply to the next county court, to be held for Prince-George's county, on the fifth Tuesday in June next, for a commission to prove and mark the ancient bounds and lines of the following tracts of land, or parts of tracts or parcels of land, lying contiguous and adjoining each other, in the county aforesaid, to wit, BELL-AIR, WOODCOCK'S RANGE, Part of LARKIN'S FOREST, RIDGELY'S ADDITION, and Part of ENFIELD CHASE, pursuant to the directions of an act of assembly lately made and provided.

BEN. OGLE.

April 5, 1790.

The Beautiful Imported Horse

VENETIAN,

WILL cover mares this season, at the Hop-Yard, in Prince-George's county, near the Eastern-Branch Ferry, four miles from George-town, six from Bladenburgh, five from the ferry opposite Alexandria, and about five from where he stood last spring, at five guineas a mare, and a dollar to the groom, which may be discharged by paying three guineas a mare, on or before the first day of August next, and a dollar to the groom when the mare is covered. VENETIAN is a fine bay, fifteen hands two inches high, with long and bone in proportion, was bred by Sir James Poyntman, Bart. of Yorkshire, and got by Doge, his dam by Jennison Shafto's Snap, (who was sire to Goldsmith, Gnawpost, Dacey, and other good runners), his grand-dam by Old Fox. Doge was bred by Captain Wentworth, and got by Regulus, a son of the Godolphin Arabian, his dam by Crab, his grand-dam by Decar's Dimple, who was got by Leeds's Arabian, his dam by Old Shanker, a son of the Darcy Yellow Turk, out of a daughter of Dodsworth. Leeds's Arabian was the sire of Leeds's, also Basto, Old Fox, and the grand-dam of Childers. His performances on the turf were capital, the particulars of which may be seen by referring to the racing calendar for the years 1775, 1778 and 1779. In 1779 he ran for the great subscription at York, against High-Flyer alone, and the bets were only two to one against him; whereas, with High-Flyer ran against many capital horses the bet in favour of High-Flyer were generally from 6, 8 and 10 to one. High-Flyer was never beaten. Venetian's colts are remarkably handsome and stout. Near 200 acres of good pasture for mares (under an excellent fence) gratis, and the greatest care taken, but will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

OVERTON CARR.

N. B. Those gentlemen who are in arrears for mares sent to Venetian, last season, and of course are liable to pay five guineas, are informed, that, by sending their mares this season, and paying six guineas on or before the first day of August next, shall have a receipt in full.

3X

O. C.

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED by FREDERICK and
SAMUEL GREEN.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1790.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, March 31.

MEMORIALS from the manufacturers of tobacco in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, respecting an enhanced duty on manufactured tobacco and snuff were read.

The bill to regulate trade with the Indian tribes was read the second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house, to be the order of the day on Monday next.

The amendments of the senate to the bill for promoting the progress of useful arts were read.

A message was received from the senate, informing the house that they have passed an act to prevent the exportation of goods not duly inspected according to the laws of the several states.

In committee of the whole.—The proposition for the assumption of the state debts under consideration. The debate was continued; but no decision took place, previous to the rising of the committee.

Mr. Sedgwick of the committee, to whom was re-committed the bill to regulate the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, brought in a bill, which was read the first time.

The committee also reported the following resolution, which was laid on the table.

Resolved, That the secretary of state, be directed to report to the house, whether, in his opinion, it is expedient that the foreign and domestic branches of business, in his department, should be kept distinct; and whether it is necessary that a chief clerk should be appointed for each.

Adjournd.

THURSDAY, April 1.

The bill to regulate the intercourse between the United States and foreign nations, was read the second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house, to be taken into consideration on Thursday next.

Mr. Gilman, of the joint committee of both houses, pointed to examine the enrolled bills, reported, that the committee had examined the bill for accepting the claims of North-Carolina to a certain tract therein described; also, the bill to prevent the exportation of goods not duly inspected according to the laws of the several states, and found them duly enrolled.

The speaker affixed his signature to the above bills. sundry petitions, presented by Mr. Livingston and Lawrence, were read, and referred to the heads of departments.

The resolution, laid on the table yesterday, respecting the department of the secretary of state, was taken

Some conversation ensued on this resolution; so far the idea of creating two departments was contemplated by the resolution, it was objected to; the mode of introducing the subject before the house was said to be unparliamentary; that, after a great deal of debate respecting the arrangement of this department, a law was passed for its organization; that the secretary is empowered by the law to employ as many clerks as he shall think proper; and, in arranging the business, he finds it necessary that the salary of a clerk, to whose peculiar inspection particular parts of the business are assigned, should be increased, he will make a representation to the legislature accordingly.

Mr. Sedgwick observed, that nothing was further on his thoughts than creating two distinct departments; the committee had supposed that a reference of the subject to the secretary of state was a natural and able step; but, however, as gentlemen appeared to entertain different sentiments on the business, he would withdraw the resolution.

In committee of the whole.—The proposition for the assumption of the state debts was debated this day, after three o'clock, when the committee rose without taking any vote on the question.

A message was received from the president of the United States, by his secretary, with the ratification of South-Carolina of the amendments proposed by Congress to the constitution of the United States.

Adjournd.

FRIDAY, April 2.

The members of the house assembled this day at the usual hour; but, on account of its being Good Friday, adjourned till to-morrow without doing business.

SATURDAY, April 3.

A memorial of Hannibal Wm. Dobbyn was read, praying a final determination, on his former memorial, respecting a purchase of lands in the Western Territory.

The speaker informed the house that the printers are continually presenting their accounts for payment

for newspapers supplied the house: He wished the house to take some order on the subject.

Whereupon a committee of three was appointed to examine those accounts, and report what mode shall be adopted respecting newspapers in future.

The amendments of the senate to the bill for promoting the progress of useful arts, were taken into consideration, and agreed to by the house, excepting one, which related to the investing the judges of the supreme court with a power to determine the compensation which persons shall receive for their inventions, &c.

A message was received from the president of the United States by his secretary, informing the house that he has assented to the act for preventing the exportation of goods not duly inspected according to the laws of the respective states.

A message was received from the senate, informing the house, that the act for accepting the cession of the claims of North-Carolina, to a certain district of Western Territory—had received the assent of the president of the United States.

Mr. Vining moved for leave to bring in a bill for amending the act for establishing the executive department of the secretary of state, so far as to enable the secretary to keep the foreign and domestic branches of business distinct, and to appoint a chief clerk to each, &c.

This motion introduced a desultory conversation. Some amendments were offered, and debated; but it was finally negatived.

Mr. Sneiman offered a resolution to the following purport:—That the secretary of state be authorized to appoint an additional clerk in his office, at a salary of 800 dollars, which was agreed to, and a committee appointed to bring in a bill pursuant thereto.

Several petitions were read, and laid on the table.

Adjournd.

MONDAY, April 5.

Sundry petitions were read, and referred to the heads of departments.

In committee of the whole. Mr. Livermore in the chair.

The bill for further suspending certain clauses in the collection law, was read—and taken into consideration.—Some amendments were proposed, but not adopted—and the bill passed to be engrossed.

The bill allowing compensation to John Ely, for his services as a surgeon to the late army, was read the second time, and debated.

Mr. Seney observed, that colonel Ely had made application to the late congress, and he understood a report was brought in. He wished that the report might be read.

Mr. Wadsworth said, that it was true the report of a committee of the late congress was brought in; but not acted upon—that report was mislaid or lost—it never could be found—and there not being a sufficient number of the states to form a congress at the subsequent, or last meeting, nothing was ever done.

Col. Bland, rose for inquiry: He wished to know if the state of Connecticut had not settled with colonel Ely, as commander of a regiment in the pay of that state? If it has, he conceived it would be a dangerous precedent to pay the gentleman in both capacities—it would be paying surgeons at a very exorbitant rate indeed.

Mr. Matthews and Mr. Burke were in favour of a generous compensation. They gave an account of the extra services of this gentleman. The former observed, that the inquiry was, whether the services were necessary to be performed—and whether they were performed—that they were necessary is abundantly apparent—and such evidence exists of their having been rendered, that I presume no gentleman has any doubt on his mind. It therefore is of no consequence by whom they are performed—their being performed, entitled to compensation.

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The United States must have supported a surgeon; and in paying this gentleman there will be a saving, as it is not proposed to allow rations.

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Mr. Matthews was opposed to the motion; also Mr. Burke, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Sherman, who entered into a particular consideration of the case.

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The auditor can make no allowances on accounts but agreeable to existing laws of the United States authorizing him. This was evidenced in the case of baron Glaubeck.

He then adverted to the particular services of colonel Ely, and said, he hoped the clause would not be struck out. If he is to be compensated, it must be in this way, by virtue of a special law for the purpose.

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Mr. Clymer was in favour of the motion for striking out, and greatly doubted, he said, the propriety of the bill altogether.

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The motion for striking out the clause was carried in the affirmative.

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A bill for granting relief to certain officers of the late army, therein described, was read.

A message from the senate was received, informing the house, that they recede from their amendment to the bill for promoting the progress of useful arts, which had been disagreed to by the house.

A message from the president of the United States, with exemplifications of three acts passed by the state of New-York, was received, viz. An act providing for the safe keeping of prisoners of the United States; An act for ceding light-houses to the United States; and, An act ratifying the amendments to the constitution.

The bill, ceding the light-house of New-York to the United States, was referred to a select committee.

In committee of the whole on the bill to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States.

The clause which provides for the dissection of the bodies of malefactors, it was moved, should be struck out.

This, it was said, was wounding the feelings of the living, and could do no good.

It was said, in answer, that it was only following a mode adopted by some of the wisest nations. It was making those, who had injured society, contribute to its advantage, by furnishing subjects of experimental surgery. It was attended with salutary effects, as it certainly increased the dread of punishment, when it is contemplated with this attendant circumstance.

Mr. Stone was opposed to the clause: He said it was contrary, he believed, to the practice of the several states; that it was making punishment wear the appearance of cruelty, which had a tendency to harden the public mind.

Mr. Williamson stated a variety of arguments in favour of the clause, and shewed the very great and important improvements which had been made in surgery from experiment.

Mr. Page spoke against the clause, and Mr. Smith and Mr. Sedgwick in favour of it. The committee rose without deciding, and the house adjourned.

TUESDAY, April 6.

The engrossed bill, further to suspend part of the collection law, was read, the blank filled up, and the bill passed to be enacted.

The bill for the relief of certain officers therein described, was read the second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house.

A memorial of Joseph Henderson was read, and referred to the secretary of the treasury.

A report from the secretary of the treasury, on the memorial of the baron de Steuben, was read.

In committee of the whole house on the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States. The motion for striking out the clause respecting the bodies of murderers being delivered to surgeons after execution, for dissection, was further debated; a number of gentlemen spoke on each side of the question; the affirmative was supported by Mr. Page, Mr. Heister, Mr. Jackson, Mr. Stone, Mr. Tucker and Mr. Clymer—the negative by Mr. Huntington, Mr. Madison, Mr. Smith, (S. C.) Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Williamson and Mr. Ames; and the motion being put was negatived, and the clause retained.

Several other motions for amendments were negatived; but the committee rose without finishing the discussion of the bill.

Hon. Timothy Bloodworth, member from North-Carolina, appeared, produced his credentials, and took his seat. Adjourned.

LONDON, January 28.

AN extraordinary burglary was lately committed at Paris. A German gentleman, residing in the Rue Fromenteau, returning home at night, found at the door of the hotel, a well dressed little girl, about nine years of age, shivering with cold, and complained that her step-mother had turned her out of doors for breaking a china coffee-cup. The compassionate German took her up to his apartments, where he spread a mattress on the floor for her accommodation, promising that he would the next morning accompany her to her mother's house, and bring about a reconciliation. The girl, however, saved him the trouble, for, on his rising a little after day-break, he found that she had decamped, carrying with her his breeches, in which was a purse containing 26 Louis, and two watches, one of them a repeater.

Feb. 1. An account which has reached us from Letterkenny, in the county of Derry, depicts the very distressed situation of the poor all over the north of Ireland. In consequence of the wet weather which has prevailed for some months, they have not been able to dry their peat, the only fuel they have, so they are entirely at a loss for firing. The late unfavourable weather has also prevented them from labouring as usual; and bread is extremely scarce and dear. In short, such is the misery to which they are reduced, that many perish through hunger and cold.

There is great reason to expect a revolution in France, as sudden, and perhaps more decisive, than that by which the system of government has lately been so completely changed in that country. The friends to the royal party in France are in motion, and it is suspected that the late resolution of the national assembly, in regard to the soldiery, has entirely alienated the military from the interests of that body, and therefore the world will, in all probability, have fresh occasion for looking with wonder at the concerns of our Gallic neighbours.

Feb. 8. The custom of duelling, like other fashionable vices, have become so prevalent of late (such are the fruits or effects or example of our superiors) that common mechanics have caught the infection, and figure away with all the airs of the first-rate gentry. The following ludicrous and whimsical farce was acted at Sunderland pier a few days ago: Two stone-cutters having quarrelled, a challenge was the consequence. The gentlemen's seconds, wishing to avoid the spilling of human blood, loaded their pistols with powder only; and one of the by-standers was prepared with a basin of sheep's blood. The combatants, after going through the necessary etiquette, preparatory to the fatal encounter, were at last desired to fire. The person who received the affront, requested his antagonist to fire first, which was immediately complied with, and the by-stander (an old veteran in the service of his country) at the same instant threw a basin of blood in his face, which so unmanned the poor mason, that his pistol dropped from his hand, and he cried out in a most lamentable manner, that he was shot dead; and it was with infinite difficulty that the seconds and spectators were able to convince him to the contrary.

Feb. 15. The most authentic accounts from Vienna speak of the immense preparations making there for another campaign. The principal part of the emperor's forces is now moved towards the borders of Prussia and Poland.

Most of the British officers on half pay, who have been in Flanders expecting employment in the Belgic army, are about to return, without effecting the object of their solicitations.

Extract of a letter from Paris, February 10.

"An ingenious calculation has been made by an engineer and geographer to the king, on the population of the generalities and the principal towns of France at the present moment, compared with what it was before the revolution. According to his mode of reckoning, the present population of Paris amounts only to 650,000 inhabitants. The entire population of the whole kingdom he makes 25,500,000. In the calculation he reckons the number of clergy, regular and secular, at 80,000; the number of noblesse 110,000; the Jews 30,000; the Protestants three millions."

NEW-YORK, April 13.

Extract from the log-book of the sloop Mary, captain Urian, from Norfolk in Virginia, to St. John's, New-

Brunswick:—Left the Capes of Virginia on the 29th of January, fell in with Nantuxet; February 9th and 10th, the wind, N. N. W. a heavy gale, in which Thomas Edwards a seaman, was lost overboard; the decks loaded with ice; jib and mainmast froze so as was impossible to get them clear; 10th, concluded to run for some of the West-India Islands.—From this time to the 10th of March, the most tempestuous weather imaginable, our sails and rigging almost shattered to pieces, and nearly perishing with cold; the 10th, in lat. 30, spoke a brig from South-Carolina, bound to the Isle of Wight, John Pattulow, master, who supplying us with bread, water, and salt; the 12th of March, in lat. 34, 54, hove out a quantity of corn; 14th, hove overboard more of the cargo; 16th, in lat. 32, 50, wind N. W.—26th, lat. 37, 52, at 1 P. M. a high cross sea, carried away two of the starboard shrouds, immediately wore in order to save the mast, but before we could do any thing to secure it, the mast was carried away in the partners;—immediately set about securing what rigging we could and throwing overboard the remainder of the cargo in order to save our lives.—At five A. M. a light breeze, set the bonnet of the jib, on an ear and handspikes, shipped in the windluffs. From this time, to the 29th, in lat. 38, 30, long. 71, drawing a wreck on the ocean, when at one P. M. saw a sail on the N. E. standing to the southward, and bore away to speak her. At 3 P. M. got a head of the sail. The ship hoisted out her yawl, and took the owner and matter on board; she proved to be the Indian Chief, from London, bound to Philadelphia, took the sloop in tow, and took off all the people. The same evening parted the hawser in a fresh gale, from the N. E. April 2d, arrived here, after beating the ocean, and suffering every thing but death, for the space of sixty days, and in which we must have perished, had it not been for this providential deliverance.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.

Extract of a letter from Savannah, March 17.

"Mr. Gillivray, there is reason to fear, is still meditating mischief of some sort or another. Want of ability to give us trouble does not constitute any part of this man's character. He is not only well informed, but is bold and daring, deliberate in laying plans and determined in the execution of them. This wild man (the Orson of Georgia) has been educated in Europe, and is acquainted with the ease and elegancies of life, but seems to prefer living in the Indian manner. With these savages he will get drunk, and dance with them every night sometimes for a week together. By the latest accounts of him, he is not in want of any supplies from the sea coast. St. Augustine has the name of being the medium through which he obtains guns, powder, shot, blankets, &c. but it is thought another capital, farther north, may come in for good share of the trade. I should have mentioned to you, that this supposed Indian (Mr. Gillivray) is the offspring of a Scotch father and Indian mother."

The useful arts are constantly increasing amongst us. A single manufacturer in the Northern Liberties makes annually 400 dozen pair of worsted, cotton and thread stockings; the last superior in appearance and goodness to those that are imported from England at a much higher price.—From the laboratory of Messrs. Marshall, we are informed, this summer 6000 lb. of crude sal ammoniac will be exported to England and Holland, the very countries from which we have hitherto imported this article. Glauber salt, of an excellent quality is made cheaper than it can be imported.

April 22 On Saturday night last departed this life, in the 85th year of his age, Dr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, of this city. His remains were interred yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, in Christ Church burial ground.

We are favoured with the following short account of Dr. FRANKLIN's last illness, by his attending physician.

"THE stone, with which he had been afflicted for several years, had for the last twelve months confined him chiefly to his bed; and during the extreme painful paroxysms, he was obliged to take large doses of laudanum to mitigate his tortures.—Still, in the intervals of pain, he not only amused himself with reading and conversing cheerfully with his family and a few friends, who visited him, but was often employed in doing business of a public as well as private nature, with various persons, who waited on him for that purpose; and in every instance displayed, not only that readiness and disposition of doing good, which was the distinguishing characteristic of his life, but the fullest and clearest possession of his uncommon mental abilities; and not unfrequently indulged himself in those *Jeux D'esprit* and entertaining anecdotes, which were the delight of all who heard him.

About sixteen days before his death, he was seized with a feverish indisposition, without any particular symptoms attending it till the third or fourth day, when he complained of a pain in his left breast, which increased, till it became extremely acute, attended with a cough and laborious breathing. During this state, when the severity of his pains sometimes drew forth a groan of complaint, he would observe—that he was afraid he did not bear them as he ought—acknowledged his grateful sense of the many blessings he had received from that Supreme Being, who had raised him, from small and low beginnings, to such high rank and consideration among men—and made no doubt his present afflictions were kindly intended to wean him from a world, in which he was no longer fit to act the part assigned him. In this frame of body and mind he continued till five days before his death, when his pain and difficulty of breathing entirely left him, and his family were flattering themselves with the hopes of his recovery, when an impetuous storm, which had

formed itself in his lungs, suddenly burst, and discharged a great quantity of matter, which he continued to throw up while he had sufficient strength to do it, but, as that failed, the organs of respiration became gradually oppressed—a calm lethargic state succeeded—and on the 17th instant, about eleven o'clock at night, he quietly expired, closing a long and useful life of eighty-four years and three months.

It may not be amiss to add to the above account, that Dr. Franklin, in the year 1735, had a severe pleurisy, which terminated in an abscess of the left lobe of his lungs, and he was then almost suffocated with the quantity and suddenness of the discharge. A second attack of a similar nature happened some years after this, from which he soon recovered, and did not appear to suffer any inconvenience in his respiration from these diseases.

ANNAPOLIS, April 29.

Congress of the United States.

At the second session, begun and held at the city of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT, further to suspend part of an act, entitled, "An act, to regulate the collection of duties, imposed by law on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandises, imported into the United States," and to amend the said act.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act, entitled, "An act to regulate the collection of the duties imposed by law, on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandises, imported into the United States," as obliges ships or vessels, bound up the river Patowmack, to come to, and deposit manifests of their cargo, with the officers at St. Mary's and Yeocomico, before they proceed to their port of delivery, shall be, and is hereby further suspended from the first day of May next, to the first of May in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That the landing places in Windsor, and East-Windsor, in the state of Connecticut, shall be ports of delivery, and be included in the district of New-London.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUEHLBERG,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

Approved April the 15th, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(True Copy.)

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

Prince-George's county, April 23, 1790.

Agreeable to the directions of WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esq; agent to the state of Maryland, will be EXPOSED to SALE, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, at the late dwelling house of Benjamin Brooke deceased, near Upper Marlborough, on Monday the 24th day of May next, if fair, if not the first day thereafter, the following tracts or parcels of land, viz.

BEALL'S CHANCE, FOWLER'S DELIGHT, part of GREEN SPRING, part of CHARLES HILLS, and KERNS'S ADDITION, containing in the whole five hundred acres; also sixteen valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls; also sundry horses, sheep, cattle and hogs, and a large quantity of household furniture, consisting of beds with furniture, mahogany chairs, tables, &c. &c. late the property of the above named Benjamin Brooke taken by virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* issued out of the general court, at the suit of the State of Maryland, and directed to me. The terms of sale are, three fifths of the purchase money to be paid in specie, and the remaining two fifths in certificates issued by this court, to be paid at the time of sale. The sale will begin precisely at 11 o'clock, and continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

EDWARD LLOYD WAILES, Sheriff.

W A N T E D,

A PERSON who is qualified and willing to undertake the tuition and education of two or three youths, in a private family; such a one, who can command well recommended, will meet with good encouragement by applying to the subscriber, as above. Should there be no application before the first of May, it will be unnecessary afterwards.

MICHAEL TANEY,

Calvert county, March 31, 1790.

P I T T

WILL stand this season at Mr. Bullen's stable in the city of Annapolis, and on the north side of Severn river, and will cover at the moderate price of twenty-five shillings, or one and an half bushels of corn, to be paid before the mare goes to the horse, or pays their note of hand for three barrels of corn, payable on or before the first day of December next; the horse will be every Friday and Saturday on the north side of Severn. PITT was got by Chatham, his dam, three-quarters blooded, by Figure eight years old, jet black, in high order, fifteen hands high, handsome; strong and active.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, April 27, 1790.

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S, April 29.
United States.

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N, Secretary of State.

county, April 23, 1790.
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LOYD WAILES, Sheriff.

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MICHAEL TANEY,
31, 1790.

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every Friday and Saturday
PITT was got by Chas.
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IES WILLIAM S.

1790.

The Subscriber hath received, out of the last IM- PORTATIONS from LONDON, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF SPRING GOODS,

WHICH he will sell at the most reduced prices,
for CASH or good BILLS on LONDON.

JAMES MACKUBIN.
N. B. He is again reduced to the necessity of call-
ing on all those who have been long indebted to him,
by bond, note or open account, to make immediate
payment, or he shall be under the disagreeable necessity
of bringing suit to the next term. J. M.

Donaldson and Gordon,

Coach and Harness-Makers, from Philadelphia,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the
public in general, that they have commenced
business in the line of their profession, on the south-
east side of Gay-street, six doors below Market-street,
where they now carry on the COACH-MAKING
BUSINESS in its various branches. Any gentleman
who may honour them with their custom shall be sup-
plied on the shortest notice, and every exertion will be
uniformly made to give satisfaction to their customers.
Baltimore, April 20, 1790.

Annapolis, January 1, 1790.

the PRESS, and now PUBLISHING by SUB-
SCRIPTION, by S. CLARK,

The Christian's New and Complete

FAMILY BIBLE:

OR,
UNIVERSAL LIBRARY

OF
DIVINE KNOWLEDGE:

being a clear, full, and comprehensive Exposition and
Commentary on the

HOLY SCRIPTURES;

Containing the Sacred Texts of the

OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS,

With the Apocrypha at large:

Illustrated with Annotations and Commentaries—
wherein obscure Passages are made clear and fa-
miliar—seeming Contradictions reconciled—mis-
translations rectified—important truths confirmed
—and deism and infidelity fully confuted.

Together with practical reflections on each chapter,
and notes, historical, chronological, biographical,
moral and divine, by those eminent writers Henry,
Dodridge, Gill, Brown, Stackhouse, Burkitt, Of-
swald, &c. &c. The whole forming a complete

Body of Christian Divinity,

calculated to enlighten the understanding, purify the
heart, promote the cause of holiness, and make
men wise unto salvation.

CONDITIONS.

THE work will be handsomely printed in Fo-
lio, with a beautiful large new type, on fine
emy paper.

The whole will be comprised in eighty numbers,
at one eighth of a dollar each. If it unavoidably
should exceed that number, the overplus will be de-
covered gratis.

A number shall be delivered every Saturday morn-
ing, stitched.

Number I. will be published on Saturday, May
first, with which will be given an elegant frontis-
piece; and the subsequent numbers will be delivered
regularly every week till the work is completed.

That every person may judge of the excellence of
this inestimable work, the first number may be seen
as a specimen, and if not approved, the money shall
be returned.

Those who subscribe for twelve copies shall have
one gratis.

In the course of the work will be given a variety
of elegant copperplates.

I. To the last number will be added a list of the
encouragers of this inestimable work.

II. The following is the size of the type with which
the work is printed, which is well calculated for the
use of churches:

As 56 numbers are already printed off, subscribers
may be supplied with as many numbers, weekly, as
they may find convenient.—The whole will be
finished in June next.

the Beginning God created
the, &c.

The Subscriber has just received a

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Together with an Assortment of

STATIONARY WARES,

Likewise a Variety of

SPRING GOODS,

which he will sell low for Cash.

S. CLARK.

April 28, 1790.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of E-

ZEKIEL DAVIDGE, late of Anne-Arundel coun-

ty, deceased, are requested to present them to the sub-

scriber, legally authenticated, that they may be set-

led, and those indebted are requested to make pay-

ment, to X REBECCA WELCH, Executrix.

OROONOKO,

STANDS at Mr. NICH. CARROLL's farm called
The Plains, and covers at thirty shillings the sea-
son, cash, or three barrels of good sound corn, to be
delivered on or before the fifteenth day of December
next, at The Plains, or in the city of Annapolis, at
the option of the owner of the horse. OROONOKO
is upwards of fifteen hands high, was got by Old
Sweeper out of a Lath mare; a deep bay, and rising
six years old; his form is beautiful, and carriage ele-
gant; spirit, strength and activity, are so blended in
him as to render him a most eligible horse for the ser-
vice he is put to.

JOHN MILLER, Overseer.
April 14, 1790.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons interested, that I in-
tend to apply to the next county court, to be held
for Prince-George's county, on the fifth Tuesday in
June next, for a commission to prove and mark the an-
cient bounds and lines of the following tracts of land,
or parts of tracts or parcels of land, lying contiguous
and adjoining each other, in the county aforesaid, to-
wit, BELL-AIR, WOODCOCK'S RANGE, Part of
LARKIN'S FOREST, RIDGELY'S ADDITION,
and Part of ENFIELD CHASE, pursuant to the di-
rections of an act of assembly lately made and pro-
vided. BEN. OGLE.

April 5, 1790.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,

At the Printing-Office,

Price One Dollar and a Quarter,

THE

LAW S

OF

MARYLAND,

PASSED AT

NOVEMBER SESSION,

Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

A L S O,

THE

VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

OF

BOTH HOUSES

OF THE

General Assembly."

The beautiful HORSE

ROEBUCK,

WILL cover MARES this season at the sub-
scriber's plantation, in Charles county, at the
low price of five pounds currency per mare, and one
dollar to the groom, but if the money is paid when
the mare is taken away, three pounds, and one dollar
to the groom, will be taken in lieu of the five pounds.
It is useless to insert his pedigree as it is well known,
but it may be seen at his stable. ROEBUCK's stock
is remarkable, both for the turf and saddle, I believe
equal to any in the state. Good pasturage is provided
for mares that come a distance, gratis, and great care
will be taken of them; but I will not be answerable
for accidents or escapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

Charles county, March 6, 1790.

The high bred Horse

HYDER ALLY,

IS in great perfection, and stands this season at
Mount-Arrarat (the seat of Doctor Thomas Mar-
shall) six miles below Piscataway, and will cover mares
at three pounds the season, and five shillings to the
groom, but the money must be punctually paid by the
first of September. HYDER ALLY is a fine gray,
beautifully dappled, eight years old this spring, full
fifteen hands three inches high, remarkably handsome,
boney and active: his strong resemblance to his sire,
who stood in such high estimation in the states of Vir-
ginia, and Maryland, and whose colts have been capital
performers on the turf, will be a considerable inducement
to those who wish to breed fine horses, and the
following pedigree, well authenticated, will prove him
equal in blood to any horse in America:—He was got
by the noted Arabian, his dam by Othello, his grand-
dam (an imported mare from the duke of Hamilton's
Stud) by Spot, his great-grand-dam by Cartouch, his
great-great-grand-dam by Old Traveller, his great-
great-great-grand-dam by Sedbury, his great-great-
great-great-grand-dam by Childers, out of a Barb mare.
Good pasturage is provided for mares gratis, and every
possible care taken of them; but escapes and other ac-
cidents must be at the risk of the owner.

PETER CORNEIL, Groom

3

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

JOHN ADDISON, Annapolis; Benjamin Allen,
Pig-point.

John Bullen, Annapolis; Joseph Byus (2), Lower-
Marlborough; George Briscoe, John Baden, son of
Thomas, Nottingham; Alexander Brome, Calvert
county.

John Callahan, John Craggs, Annapolis; Rachel
Chester, Anne-Arundel county; David Carcaud (2),
Patuxent; Thomas Carroll, care of capt. Grennal,
Leonard-town.

Dawson and Co. John Dalziel (2), Patrick D'Arey,
care of William Whetcroft, Annapolis; Frederick
Dorsey, Anne-Arundel county.

Jane Fleming, Annapolis; John Forbes (2), Bene-
dict.

John Gwinn (2), Allen Guinn, Arch. Goolder,
Annapolis; Henry Griffith, Anne-Arundel county;
Redmond Grace, Patuxent.

Hon. Alexander Contee Hanson, Samuel Harvey
Howard (3), Joseph Hancock, col. Hindman, John
Howard, Annapolis; Samuel Harrison, Herring-bay;
Bennit Hutchins, St. Mary's county.

Thomas Johnson, Thomas Johnson, jun. Anthony
Jones, Annapolis.

Robert Key, Annapolis; Edmund Key, St. Mary's
county.

Samuel Lane, Pig-point; George C. Learey, Prince-
George; rev. Mr. Lewis, care of A. and W. Tugno,
Charles county; Richard Ledger, Maryland.

John May, Annapolis; Dr. James Macgill, Anne-
Arundel county; Andrew M'Whirter, Patuxent;
Cornelius M'Clees, care of Jonathan Cotril, Rock-
town; rev. Joseph Messenger, Prince-George's coun-
ty; Samuel Mead (2), Calvert county.

Alexander Ogg, Patuxent.

Raphael Peale, Thomas Price, Josias Penington,
Annapolis.

Henry Ridgely (7), John Randall (2), Philemon
D. Ridgely, Edward Roper, Thomas Rutland, John
Ray, care of Henry Ridgely, Annapolis; John Ratliff,
Sinepuxent.

William Smith, care of Richard Fleming, Stephen
Snedden, Annapolis; Thomas Snowden, Patuxent Iron-
works; William Sinclair, Lower-Marlborough; Ca-
tharine Scott, Charles county.

William Tilghman, Annapolis; Thomas Tillard,
Pig-point; Robert Teare, Nanimond county, Virgi-
nia; Peter and Gilbert Totten, Annapolis, Nova-
Scotia.

Nancy Urquhart, Anne-Arundel county.

William Wallace (2), Annapolis; John Wayman,
sen. Anne-Arundel county; captain Malcolm Wilkie,
of the snow Maria, Patowmack.

Robert Young (3), Nottingham.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

N. B. All persons sending to the post-office for let-
ters are requested to send the money, as none will be
delivered without.

Samuel Hutton,

COACH-MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his customers, and a gene-
rous public in general, that he has furnished him-
self with a parcel of excellent well seasoned timber,
and that he still carries on the above-business in all its
various branches, and most approved fashions, on the
shortest notice, and lowest terms. He will take in
payment any kind of country produce, for any kind of
carriages, or repairs, at the market price. He has se-
veral new and second hand carriages and sulkeys on
hand, which he will sell low on the above terms. Or-
ders from the country will be duly attended to.

P. S. I want to hire a BLACKSMITH acquainted
with COACH WORK.

Annapolis, Cornhill-street, 3

March 25, 1790. eop 8w

Royal Gift,

and the

Knight of Malta,

WILL cover MARES and JENNETS at
Mount-Vernon, the ensuing season—thereaf-
ter one of them will be removed from thence. The
price for mares will be ten dollars, half a dollar per
week for pasturage, and two and six pence to the
groom; and for jennets three guineas, and two and
six-pence. No charge will be made for pasturage of
the latter, provided they are taken away by the first of
August; but if longer continued the above price will
be demanded thenceforward per week. The pasture
and fences are good, but no warranty will be given
against escapes or accidents.

The qualities and sizes of these two animals have
been often described, it is only necessary, therefore, to
add, that they have increased in size since last year.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Manager.

March 1, 1790. 3

April 20, 1790.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from taking an as-
signment of a bond given by me to Mr. H. Sibell
for the sum of £.48 4 2, and assigned by him to Mr.
James Williams, as I am determined to pay the balance
due thereon to no person but Mr. Williams.

ZACHARIAH MANN.

w3 2

Sheriff's Sale.

TO BE SOLD,

On Monday, the third day of May next, at eleven o'clock, in the forenoon, on the premises,

ALL that tract or parcel of land, with the improvements thereon, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, known by the name of MILLER'S HILLY MEADOWS, late the property of SAMUEL GODMAN, seized and taken at the suit of Thomas, Benjamin, and Alexander Contee, and to be sold by virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, for cash only.

3X

BEN. HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

On Wednesday, May the 5th, 1790, if fair, if not the next fair day, near Patuxent River, about two miles from the Queen-Tree, at the dwelling plantation of Doctor Gustavus Brown, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, by the subscriber,

BETWEEN 15 and 20 likely healthy young country-born SLAVES, consisting of men, women, and children. Artwelve months credit will be allowed to purchasers upon giving bond with good security, or a generous discount for ready cash.

GUST. BROWN.

Saint-Mary's county, April 6, 1790. 3X

Annapolis, April 1, 1790.

AS the subscriber is about to move from this city, and anxious to settle with all those to whom he is in anywise indebted, once more earnestly calls upon all those indebted to him, either by bond, note or open account, to call and discharge their respective balances immediately, otherwise suits will be commenced without respect of persons.

DAVID GEDDES.

To be RENTED,

And Possession given on the first Day of June next,

The HOUSE

Now occupied by Mr. DAVID GEDDES, in this City.

3

Inquire as Above.

To be Sold,

THAT valuable TRACT of LAND whereon Mr. ATHANASIOS FORD formerly lived, in St. Mary's county, about two miles from Leonard-town, containing upwards of 1300 acres, with a very large convenient brick dwelling house, kitchen, and other convenient buildings, a good apple orchard, and meadow now in timothy grass, and abundance more may be made with very small expence. Also, part of a TRACT of LAND lying in Calvert county, upon Patuxent river, about three miles above Lower-Marlborough, containing about 430 acres, and known by the name of BACHELOR'S QUARTER, and subject to a widow's dower: This land is of excellent quality, and well improved. Considerable credit will be given for a great part of the purchase money. Whoever inclines to purchase may know the terms by applying to Mr. OSBORN SPRIGG, of Prince-George's county, who has full power to treat with any person who may want to purchase.

4X JOS. SPRIGG.

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of this state, will be EXPOSED to SALE, for ready money, at the house of GEORGE MANN, in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 11th day of May, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock,

THAT valuable FARM lying near the city of Annapolis, containing near 1000 acres, late the dwelling plantation of THOMAS RUTLAND, deceased. Possession will be immediately given, and a good title conveyed to the purchaser.

W. GOLDSMITH, } Trustees.
B. WHETCROFT, }

April 20, 1790.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, on the eighth day of this present instant, a negro man, named NED, and says he belongs to Richard Contee, of Prince-George's county. His master is desired to take him away and pay charges, to

BEN. HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

2

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I intend petitioning the next general assembly of this state, to pass an act to empower me to sell one hundred acres of land, part of a tract called TAYLOR'S PARK, lying in Anne-Arundel county, formerly the property of ELY ELDER, deceased, for the payment of said Ely Elder's just debts.

ELIZABETH ELDER, Administratrix of ELY ELDER.

March 2, 1790.

7

Wanted Immediately, AS AN APPRENTICE TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS, On the Eastern Shore,

A Lad of good Character and Capacity.

Inquire of the Printers of this Paper.
Annapolis, March 31, 1790.

ALL persons indebted to RANDALL and DELOZIER, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts on or before the first day of June next, which will prevent the trouble and expence of suits, and very much oblige their obedient servant,

JOHN RANDALL,

Who has on Hand,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS,

Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms, for cash, produce, certificates, or on a short credit to those only who are generally punctual in their payments.

Annapolis, February 22, 1790.

tf

To be Sold on a liberal Credit, or exchanged for a good Vessel,

THAT large valuable LOT of GROUND, No. 720, lying on Howard's Late Addition to Baltimore—Up n this square of ground are six good dwelling houses; one of the houses is large, two story high, well finished, with a cellar under the whole house, and a draw-well at the door; the remainder of the houses are strong good comfortable dwelling houses. Each tenement is subject to one pound twelve shillings per annum. For terms, apply to the subscriber living at the Town-Gate, in Annapolis.

PATRICK M'MAHAN.

N. B. An indisputable lease will be given to the purchaser for ninety-nine years, renewable for ever.—As the annuity is coming to the honourable John Edgar Howard, Esquire, he reduces the assessment out of the ground rent.

7

C A S E.

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchased of the State, may be supplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by

15 45 James Williams.

For SALE or BARTER,

A Quantity of Land in Patuxent, from 250 to 1000 Acres,

situate in Bottletourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will

be sold very low for Cash, Produce, any kind of Certificates or

Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of

Maryland. For Terms apply to

45 J. W.

PARTNER

STANDS this season at Primrose-Hill, near Annapolis, and will cover mares at thirty shillings, on two barrels of corn. PARTNER was got by Mr. Hall's Union, his dam by Careless, his grand-dam by Selim; her dam an imported mare, got by Spot, her grand-dam by Cartouch, her great-grand-dam by Old Traveller, her great-great-grand-dam by Sedbury, her great-great-great-grand-dam by Childers, out of a Barb mare.

3X HOWARD DUVALL, Jun.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

TO RAISE THE SUM OF

SIX HUNDRED POUNDS

TOWARDS FINISHING THE

NEW CHURCH

IN THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS.

Sixteen Hundred Tickets, at Four Dollars each, at 6400 Dollars.

Prize of	400 Dollars, is	400
1 ditto,	200	200
1 ditto,	100	100
2 ditto,	50	100
4 ditto,	25	100
10 ditto,	20	200
50 ditto,	10	500
533 ditto,	6	3198
Prizes.		4798
Blanks.		1602
1600		6400

The gentlemen who have consented to act as managers of the above-mentioned lottery, are—Charles Wallace, John Muir, Thomas Harwood, Benjamin Harwood, John Callahan, Nicholas Harwood, John Davidson, Major John Davidson, James Brice, Nicholas Carroll, Frederick Green, William Campbell, James Mackubin, John Randall, George Mann, Frederick Grammar, James Williams, Gabriel Duvall, William Cooke and Joseph Clark.

All prizes not demanded in six months after the drawing, will be deemed generously given to the above purpose.

The following resolves were entered into by the managers of the lottery on the 10th of April, 1790, viz.

RESOLVED, That the drawing of the Annapolis Church Lottery commence on the seventeenth day of May next, and that it continue from day to day till said drawing be completed.

RESOLVED, That the money arising from said lottery be expended in the finishing of the building, as to render it useful to the citizens as speedily as possible, and that no part of it be applied to the payment of arrearages heretofore incurred by the trustees appointed to build and complete said church.

TO THE CITIZENS OF ANNAPOLIS the above SCHEME is peculiarly addressed.

THEY have for a considerable period experienced, and frequently lamented, the want of a suitable place for the celebration of divine service. It is true, that the condition of the times, for some years past, has been the cause of their remaining so long in this situation. But it is hoped, (and surely it cannot be an idle hope!) that the citizens of Annapolis will now, when it is in their power, exert themselves to forward the scheme proposed, and give such assistance to the managers, as will enable them to effect an undertaking of the highest and most interesting nature. The humiliating idea of depending always upon favour, and often upon accident, for a place and opportunity to return public thanks to the Great Author of our being, must affect a mind of the least sensibility.

If it be possible to disregard our own happiness, still the rising generation call loudly upon us to exert our utmost endeavours on this occasion. Their young minds ought, at an early period, to be impressed with knowledge of, and a sense of gratitude to, their Maker, and the solemnity of the place ever greatly contributes to fix and strengthen the impression. The influence of this impression extends not only to the more important concern of futurity, but exerts itself in the welfare and peace of society, and the happiness of private life. So that, if we wish to make them useful abroad, and happy at home, this must be the foundation. Every other is sandy, and temporary.

Merely to rescue so noble an edifice from tumbling into ruin, would excite the charity of a liberal mind. But when it is considered that this edifice is intended for the first of all purposes, the worship of HIM who made, preserves, and gives us all, gratitude puts in its claim, and makes that a religious obligation; which, in the first case, would only be an act of common generosity.

Upon a view of the scheme, those who adventure must observe, that they not only contribute to accomplish the great purpose for which it is offered to the public, but that the chances are so calculated, as to give room for a probable hope (as far as matters of this kind will warrant it) of promoting their private interest. This is not mentioned as an inducement to the citizens to become adventurers, for views of another nature will assuredly influence them, to use every possible exertion to carry into effect a design, so interesting to themselves and their posterity.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED by FREDERICK and

SAMUEL GREEN.