

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1790.

V I E N N A, August 14.

THE states of Bohemia are not hitherto agreed upon their intended constitution, recommended by Leopold in the following heroic manner—
"I will return you the crown, mantle, and other royal attributes, as soon as you shall have formed a constitution wisely constructed, and suited for duration."

They have done little, however, but dispute the legitimacy of the assembly, on account of its having for president Count Cavriani, who is the immediate representative of the king, as governor and grand Bourgrave of the kingdom. Thus, they say, tends to violate its freedom. His majesty wishes to change the president, and appoint the count de Sporck, one of their own body.

Nothing hitherto has been able to furnish them with a basis upon which to build their desired fabric, and the assembly is split into three parties. The first, is for leaving affairs as they find them; the second, is for reviving the constitution of Premissas; and the third, for the complete formation of an entire new constitution.

These three parties are never likely to agree upon all points. One article much insisted upon by the advocates for a new system, is an exclusive choice of natives to fill every public employment. Another that the laws be rendered out of German into the language of the country.

With respect to Hungary, his majesty has communicated to them the impossibility of their proceeding with the coronation this year—it can, he observes, be deferred to next spring. His majesty remarks, that the states need not so sedulously watch over their privileges, for the king can never seek to violate them; he hints, however, that they may save themselves the trouble of framing any insubstantial pretensions, for that he was determined never to admit them.

The count de Felsitzky, disfavoured by the magnanimity of a great monarch who disdained to profit by the disturbance of a kingdom that did not belong to him, is here yet in confinement.

Touching the desire of the diet to send deputies to the conference at Bucharest, his majesty has no objection, if the congress will receive deputies from a nation not yet represented by its king.

The captain pacha, who meditated an attack upon the Russian fleet before Sebastopol, has been repulsed without loss on either side. The Turks perceiving the impracticability of attacking the Russians with any prospect of advantage in that port, set sail immediately for Varna.

L O N D O N, August 12.

Letters from Genoa mention, that the king of Hungary has refused his mediation, in some differences that have arisen between that republic and the king of Sardinia—as being sufficiently engaged in his own affairs.

Aug. 31. This morning dispatches were received at the admiralty from Lord Howe. The report is, that they contain the disagreeable account of the grand fleet having been separated off Scilly in a fog, and that his majesty's new ship, Director, of 74 guns, and a frigate, the name of which we could not learn, had both struck on the rocks of Scilly, and were lost; but that most of the hands were fortunately saved.

The following extraordinary circumstance may be related on—On Saturday last, as a party of ladies and gentlemen were angling in a pond at East Bregholt, a dog belonging to one of them went to the water, and while in the act of leaping, a large jack darted at the dog's tongue, and bit it through; upon which the dog gave a sudden jerk, and tossed the fish, which weighed seven pounds and a quarter, out of the pond. The dog was so much hurt that he howled most bitterly for a considerable time after.

Extract of a letter from Paris, August 22.

"The populace, whose intrusions of hanging have been so often defeated by the interference of the national guards, made a fresh attempt of the same kind on Wednesday last, in the Faubourg St. Antoine, and proceeded to more than usual acts of violence. They had taken up a robber, whose offence was attended with some aggravating circumstances, and were going to do justice in their usual manner, when their prey was taken from them by a detachment of the guard on foot. Knowing, however, that the soldiery are forbidden to fire, and are only allowed to make use of their bayonets, they attacked them with stones, wounded some of them dangerously, and beating them off, got the delinquent again into their hands. As the fatal lantern is always ready, the poor devil would have been suspended in a few moments, if the horse had not joined the foot, and rescued him a second time. As there is a particular animosity between the inhabitants of that quarter and the national guards, the people were much enraged, and equally disappointed at being interrupted in their favourite pastime. The govern-

ment taking this into consideration, and seeing plainly that somebody must be hung, thought it would be better that the lot should fall upon a man legally convicted, and ordered a criminal to be executed for robbing a church, at the same time to satisfy the people, and as an example to all whom it may concern. The ceremony was accordingly performed the day before yesterday, in the presence of an immense concourse of applauding spectators on the Place de Greve, and it is now hoped that the Parisians will be quiet, at least for some time."

Another letter from Paris, dated August 23, says—
"What future benefits are to be expected from our revolution remain for some time to show; but the present distress exceeds every thing that can be imagined. The commerce, not only of Paris, but of all the capital towns of France, is so much diminished, that many respectable houses who, by their books, appear able to pay 40s. for every pound they owe, are under the necessity of applying to the Guard du Sceaux for letters of licence to protect them against their needy creditors. The number of these daily applications is beyond belief. If this be the case with houses of reputation, what must it be with those which in themselves are not solid."

"There is in fact but one class of people who are exempt from this general distress, and that is the rich, who have their money locked up in their coffers to draw out as they please. Every branch of trade which is founded on necessity, such as butchers, bakers, &c. &c. are almost at a stand. To recompense this distress, the people are fed with the idea of having recovered their liberty; but the fact is, they were never so far from it."

A mechanic in this city, has invented a machine by which twenty or thirty needles can be used as easily as one, in putting ornamental work on mulin, calico, or any thing else, on which figures or flowers are made. The machine is simple in its construction, very light and easy of management.

FRENCH KING'S DEMAND.

These extraordinary requisitions occasion no surprise among the people. It is in the recollection of all, that his majesty in February last, addressing the national assembly, told them, "he could not calculate what or how much was necessary to his happiness, but he hoped to find it in the happiness of the nation. He would bring up his son in like manner, to life all personal consideration in the feeling for all." The queen said the same thing.

The fulfilment is somewhat extraordinary, however, for thus it is: He demands—

1. The Louvre—2. The Thuilleries and Champs Elysees—3. Vincennes—4. La Muette—5. Choisy le Roy—6. Versailles—7. Marly—8. St. Cloud—9. Meudon—10. St. Germain—11. Fontainebleau—12. Rambouillet—13. Chantilly—14. Pains in Normandy—15. Poupard in Innosin.

Together with the re-union of the ecclesiastic benefices, woods, parks, &c. the whole in value equal to perhaps three departments of the kingdom.

POWELL, the pedestrian.

This extraordinary man, whom neither ancient nor modern history can produce a superior to in the pedestrian exercise, on Saturday afternoon arrived lately, and in great spirits, in St. Paul's church-yard, from York. He undertook, for a wager of twenty-five pounds, to walk from the monument to York Minster, and back again to St. Paul's church, London, being a journey of 394 miles, in the space of 138 hours, and completed it with so much ease in the space of 136 hours and 13 minutes, that he was heard to declare he would undertake, for a bet of one hundred guineas to set out the next day, and complete a journey of 100 miles, in the space of 24 hours.

Some circumstances are spoken of the Russian envoy, which clearly evince the coolness between the British court and the Czarina.

In a few days we shall probably hear of a very considerable detachment from the grand fleet having sailed for the West-Indies.

If hostilities are not intended or expected, it is difficult to account for the conduct of administration, one principal leading feature of which has hitherto been an economical use of the public purse.

The navy agents, last week, gave notice to all their correspondents that a war is undoubted and inevitable.

The stocking manufactory in Aberdeenshire is carried on to a great extent; the export trade in this single article amounts to 90,000, a year; the markets, Holland, Flanders and France.

To prove how absurd and ridiculous it is in farmers to withhold or ingross upon the tythe of a clergyman, in the late cause at Chelmsford assizes, wherein the Rev. Mr. Pawson was plaintiff, the farmer was obliged to pay at least eight times the sum.

It is reported that an alarming fever is at present prevalent in the western parts of the county of Cornwall. In one parish fifteen persons have fallen victims; the most part of them from eight to fifteen years of

age. One person of twenty-five was attacked and died. Three days carries off the unfortunate patients. It is accompanied with a sore throat, of a very epidemical nature. The faculty in that part of the country have not yet discovered the cause.

The garrison of Quebec is ordered to be reinforced with four companies of artillery, on the requisition of Lord Dorchester, which will sail for that place without delay.

Extract of a letter from Lisle, August 23.

"The Austrians are now a second time in possession of the town of Herve and province of Limbourg, to the great joy of the unfortunate inhabitants, who have experienced, from the barbarity of a set of mercenaries who profane the name of patriots, a treatment equal in abominations to what was practised at Ghent, in November last. Amongst other flagrant acts of inhumanity was the cutting to pieces a poor woman, not yet risen from the bed of childbirth, and the savage massacre of a poor little boy eight years of age, while in the very act of imploring, at the murderer's feet, compassion on his unoffending mother; nor could the venerable locks, which eighty years of an old man's existence had witnessed, teach these monsters to respect his person; they stabbed him in the breast, as he was tottering in escape. However, their triumph was of very short duration, and they were obliged to abandon the province as fruitlessly as they had maintained it."

Mr. Schilaken, the commander, hearing that a reinforcement of 5000 men had joined the Austrians, and that they were to arrive at Herve on the 13th, ordered all his men, though 1500 in number, to prepare for departure at eleven o'clock at night on the 12th. They then decamped with as much precipitation as if closely pursued by the enemy.

"The Austrians arrived next morning, and taking a joyful possession of the town, they immediately forwarded detachments in pursuit of the fugitives, who had taken the road to Liege. A meeting of the municipal officers was immediately called by the commander of the Austrians, and a messenger was dispatched to Liege, with the following letter to the council of magistracy there:

"We take a speedy mode of apprising you, and your neighbours and friends, that the troops of his imperial majesty, now in pursuit of the fugitive Brabançons, have no hostile intention against your community, being, in spite of every report which has been circulated to the contrary, convinced that you are well affected to the imperial family. We therefore expect that you will grant no passage to any of the Brabantine troops through your city, as we are leave for ours. We shall, at the same time, strictly forbid our men to enter your suburbs—and if, notwithstanding this declaration, we shall meet with any opposition or attack from your people, we shall be under the necessity of repelling force by force."

"You will please to return an answer, by the bearer, that we may know your disposition."

"We are, &c."

(Signed) T. P. ELIAS, Burgomaster,

"D. D. P. MARBAY,

Commander of his imperial majesty's troops, in the province of Limbourg."

"Herve, August 14."
The council not being assembled at the time of the arrival of this letter in Lisle, M. Fabry, one of its principal members, received it, and returned the following answer:

"The council, not being assembled at this present moment, I take the liberty of assuring you, as the organ of all their sentiments, that we find your demand to be quite reasonable, and that we have no other wish than to comply with it. We embrace the opportunity, at the same time, of assuring you of the falsity of those reports which have been circulated, of our having given assistance to the Brabançons, our constant desire and intention being to preserve a strict neutrality, and to maintain a profound respect to the august imperial monarch."

"I am, &c."

(Signed) FABRY, Burgomaster."

Extract of a letter from Lisle, August 26.

"The duke d'Ursel, after his delivery from the prison of Ghent, where he was confined with the dachess, his spouse, retired to the Sas de Gaud, on the Dutch territories, but, not thinking himself perfectly safe there, he has lately joined his co-patriots in this city. The news of preliminary articles being signed at Reichenbach has caused much agitation in the minds of the Brabançons. Some think that it is impossible for the country to submit again to the yoke of Austria; but by far the greater part prefer such a reconciliation, with a restoration of rights and privileges, to the necessity of bending under the aristocratic tyranny of the chiefs of the provinces. It is certain, however, that M. Vander Noot and his associates will stand in defiance to the house of Austria; their public acts breathe this spirit."

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unfortunate traveller.
Our informant does
of the above-mentioned
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A, October 25.

de-Gracy, dated Aug
in this city.

of seeing the tobacco
for the committee of
assembly the day before
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the *Barriers* on interior
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kingdom to the other,
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admission. This how-
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not be allowed till the 31st
stock, though they have
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eral extremely abundant,
flour will go this year
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at about 22 lives de-
last sold here was at 21

city assert, that the national
in Ireland. It is presented
tremely dangerous to refuse
ment. The people all ex-
Mr. Pitt, and it is gen-
out a removal of the tw
ment of a new victory,
restored in that distracted

ed the ship Grange, capt
ol, which place the last de-
ces in England—Ships daily
and the Spanish and English
ut.

city from New York, the
nition, Esquire, secretary of
d States, with his lady and
s belonging to the treasury,
in this city next week.
captain of a vessel at Port-
Portland, dated August 10.
ous passage I have made out
where I find every thing in
the port is full of Americans
are amazingly plumed. No
visions. Lumber cannot be
There is an entire stagnation
The stores of the merchant
removed into the country,
ately taken place between the
bitants, and many killed at

both sides.—When I shall be able to leave this place,
God only knows—unless I heave off my lumber into
the sea."

GEORGIA, September 21.

The following resolutions were passed at the town of
Washington, on the 21st instant, by the represen-
tatives from the respective police bodies of the com-
bined society:

Resolved,

THAT all that tract of country, situate, lying and
being south of the river Oconee, and bounding by a
line running from the Appalachee river (or fourth fork
of Oconee) to the head or source of Flint river, thence
down Flint river, to its confluence with the Chattahoo-
chee, thence in a direct line to the head or source of the
river St. Mary's, thence to the confluence of the
Oconee and Ockmulgee, thence up the river Oconee,
to the place of beginning, estimated to include about
8000000 of acres, which is intended to be made a
purchase of from the state of Georgia by the combined
society, shall be nominated and known by the name of
the Ockmulgee Company Purchase; and, that the
whole of the combined friends or members of the com-
bined society, shall be co-equal, as tenants in common
in the said Ockmulgee Company Purchase; except the
claims heretofore provided for by the said society.

And be it further resolved,

That the said society will not make any provision
for, or establish any surveys heretofore made within, the
aforesaid boundary.

Resolved,

That a committee be appointed to draw up a pub-
lication in support of the state rights to the lands about
to be applied for and purchased by the society from the
state of Georgia.

CHARLESTON, September 29.

A project has been long on foot for joining the San-
tee and Cooper rivers, which may be done by digging
a canal of eight miles. The Santee company (as they
are called) have this matter much at heart; but have
ever been thwarted in this public spirited attempt from
obstructions thrown in their way by selfish individuals.
One great argument brought by the opposers of this
scheme is truly frivolous, but at the same time shows
the powerful influence of prejudice in opposition to
public good. This argument is no other than that the
channel over Charleston bar will be entirely obstructed
if a junction is formed between the Cooper and the
Santee.

RICHMOND, October 28.

The American wild allpice we are happy to inform,
is in all probability a shrub, which may save the
United States many a pound; a gentleman in Mont-
gomery county, has made so great improvements in
the raising of this very useful spice, that we are in
hopes soon of depriving the West-Indies of an article
which hitherto has constituted a principal portion of
their revenue.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 4.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Alexandria, to his
friend in Baltimore, dated the 29th ult.

"Just in the moment of closing this letter, I have
been informed, by a gentleman from the southward,
that, yesterday, captain Mowbray, in a vessel from
England, arrived at Port-Royal, Kappahannock river,
after a very short passage," by which vessel there are
the most authenticated accounts of a war having ab-
solutely taken place between England and Spain, and
that the captain had actually read the declaration of
war previous to his leaving England.—How far this
may be true, I cannot say; but, from several circum-
stances, I am apt to give credit to it."

*Refers says, in 22 days.

Roger Sherman, Pierpoint Edwards, James Hill-
house, Jonathan Sturges, and Jonathan Trumbull,
Esquires, are elected representatives of the state of
Connecticut, in the congress of the United States.

For the Maryland Gazette.

Annapolis, October 30, 1790.

ON Friday last the Old American Company of Co-
medians closed their performances here for this season,
having, with but one exception, deserved and received
the fullest approbation for their exertions to please an
audience equally entitled to their best efforts, by a capa-
city to judge of theatrical merit, and by the most li-
beral indulgence, where that merit was not so striking
or complete.—Pity it is, that being so well satisfied
with the company in general, the Annapolitans should
at last have their indignation excited by the contemptu-
ous and ungrateful behaviour of Mrs. Henry, who not
only obstinately refused to gratify them in the only
way in which she is superiorly qualified to please, but
had not even the complaisance to offer any apology for
denying their request. But if we regret that our good
humour should at length have been fired out by the in-
solence of this principle, we lament still more feelingly
that our displeasure should, even in appearance, have
fallen on two performers so deservedly possessed of our
favour and esteem as Mrs. Morris and Mr. Wignell,
whose misfortune it was to appear while the audience
were bent on hearing Mrs. Henry sing. It is more
through a desire to quiet the uneasy sensations which so
unusual a reception must have occasioned to those vic-
tims of Mrs. Henry's ingratitude, than from any dis-
appointment we experienced by her refusal, that the
affair is noticed at all.—Her behaviour might have met
with silent detestation and contempt, but we cannot
hide the regrets we feel at its consequences. As these,
are, however, beyond a doubt, the sentiments of the
audience at large, we hope that Mrs. Morris and Mr.
Wignell will no longer entertain an unpleasant reflec-
tion on the subject, but will assure themselves of ap-

plause and protection from the people of Annapolis
equal to the very high claim their respective merits
have given them.

A. Q.

St. Mary's county.

On MONDAY, December the 6th, 1790, if fair, if
not the next fair day, near Patuxent river, about two
miles from the Queen-Tree, at the dwelling planta-
tion of Dr. GUSTAVUS BROWN, will be EXPOSED
to PUBLIC SALE, by the subscriber,

BETWEEN 10 and 15 likely heal-
thy young country born SLAVES, consisting of
MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN.—A twelve months
credit will be allowed to purchasers upon giving bond
with approved security, or a generous discount for re-
ady cash.

GUSTAVUS BROWN.

Annapolis, November 4, 1790.

THIS is to give notice to all persons who have
claims against the estate of WILLIAM YEL-
DELL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to bring
them in legally authenticated, on or before the 14th
day of January, 1791, that the same may be settled;
and those who are any ways indebted to the deceased
to make immediate payment, so that the estate may be
finally closed on the day above mentioned, by
JOHN JARVIS, Administrator de bonis non,
with the Will annexed.

Prince-George's county, October 28, 1790.

I INTEND to apply to next assembly for a recom-
pensation for the loss of a negro man who was taken
up on suspicion of theft, and committed to the custody
of John Beall, Esquire, then Sheriff of Prince-George's
county, from whom he made his escape, and has never
since been seen by me.

WILLIAM JENKINS.

CAME to the plantation of Mrs. SARAH MAC-
GILL, in Anne-Arundel county, the 23d of
October, two gray HORSES, one a black, about
nine years old, has had the fistula, and is crell fallen,
and also hip-shotten, branded on the near buttock. A
has gray hairs on his near hind leg a little above the
ankle joint, a small star in his forehead, two remark-
able white spots near the root of his tail. The other
a flea bitten gray, about fourteen hands high, shed
all fours, is a natural trotter, and has no perceivable
brand. The owner or owners may have them again
on proving property and paying charges.

Prince-George's county, November 1, 1790.

WHEREAS we have suffered considerable injury
by persons, who, under pretence of hunting,
hath pulled down our fences and injured our stock;
we hereby forewarn all persons, whatever from hunt-
ing on our plantations, with dogs or guns, or riding
or walking through them, otherways than the main
road, on any pretence whatever, without having first
obtained leave, as we are determined to prosecute all
offenders to the utmost rigour of the law.

WILLIAM T. GREENFIELD,

Wm. Mackall, 5th. 1

WILLIAM FOXCROFT,

At the Upper End of Corn-Hill Street, facing the
State-House,

MOST respectfully acquaints his friends and the
public, that he has laid in a large and well-
chosen assortment of every article in the DRY GOODS
BUSINESS, suited to the present season, which he
will sell, wholesale and retail, at the most reduced
prices, for CASH, or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

JUST IMPORTED, by
JOHN PETTY, and CO.

In the ELEANOR and VIRGINIA to Patowmack,
CERES and HARMONY to Baltimore,
From LONDON,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Fall & Winter GOODS,

Which will be SOLD, on the most REASON-
ABLE TERMS, for

CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE,

At their stores at Queen-Anne and Lower-Marl-
borough, on Patuxent, and Port-Tobacco, on
Patowmack.—Where a reasonable advance will
be made in GOODS and CASH to those gentle-
men who may please to consign their TOBACCO
to Messieurs YATES, PETTY and YATES, in
LONDON.

TAKEN up as a stray, by RHODY VINCENT,
living in Charles county, a small bay MARE,
about thirteen hands high, branded on the near
shoulder S, her hind feet white, has a star in her fore-
head, about eleven years old, paces and trots. The
owner may have her again on proving property and
paying charges.

Annapolis, October 28, 1790.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of DELIA
LUSBY, late of South river, deceased, are
desired to make immediate payment, and those having
claims are requested to bring them in legally attested.
ELIZA MURDOCH, Administratrix.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES
MIDDLETON, late of Charles county, de-
ceased, are requested to make immediate payment,
and those having claims are desired to bring them in
legally attested, that they may be settled.

IGNATIUS MIDDLETON, Executor.

Charles county, October 10, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber, a prisoner in Charles coun-
ty gaol, intends to petition the general assembly
of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to release
him from debts which he is unable to pay.
Sept. 20, 1790. SMITH MIDDLETON.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT sundry of the inhabitants of Prince-
George's county intend to petition the next ge-
neral assembly for an act to empower the justices of the
peace to levy a sum of money for the purpose of build-
ing a gaol and gaol-yard in the said county.
September 30, 1790.

LOTTERY:

THE proprietor of which has for his object the
disposal of a very valuable PLANTATION,
containing 250 acres, or thereabouts, of choice land,
beautifully and conveniently situated on the river Se-
vern, within five miles of Annapolis, and eighteen of
Baltimore-town, valued for the fertility of its soil, be-
ing adapted to every species of country produce.—
There is about one hundred acres of said land cleared,
and under good fence, on which is a good dwelling-
house, with some useful out offices, a good orchard in
full bearing, and a fine stream of water running through
the same. The remainder of said land abound with
heavy hickory, black oak and walnut.

It must be obvious to every person, that this scheme
holds out more advantages to adventurers than any
yet offered to the public, as no sum is sunk, but the
purchase of said plantation, which sum constitutes the
capital prize.

The proprietor further assures the public, that the
said plantation, together with the house and out offices,
cost him one hundred and fifty pounds, and upwards,
over and above the sum annexed to it in the scheme;
and pledges himself to make a good and lawful title of
said land to the fortunate adventurer as soon as the
drawing of said lottery is over; the remainder of the
prizes to be paid as soon as drawn. The title-deed to
be seen by applying to

RICHARD BURLAND.

S C H E M E.

| | Dollars. |
|---|----------|
| 1 Prize of the said plantation, valued at | 2500 |
| 2 Ditto of 100 Dollars each, are | 200 |
| 3 Ditto 50 Ditto, | 150 |
| 4 Ditto 40 Ditto, | 100 |
| 5 Ditto 30 Ditto, | 180 |
| 6 Ditto 20 Ditto, | 160 |
| 7 Ditto 10 Ditto, | 120 |
| 8 Ditto 5 Ditto, | 2330 |

502 Prizes.

998 Blanks.

1500 Tickets, at four dollars each, are 6000

MANAGERS.

In BALTIMORE.

Mr. William McLaughlin, Mr. Christopher Raborg,
Mr. Charles Garts, Captain Joshua Barney,
Mr. James Somervell, Mr. William Raborg,
Mr. William Gibson, Mr. Jacob Graybell,
Mr. Edward Pannell, Mr. Standish Barry.

ANNAPOLIS.

Mr. James Williams, Mr. Frederick Grammar.
Baltimore, September 6, 1790.

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
Steuarts, 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 ware-
house, 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.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscribers intend petitioning the wor-
shipful justices of Frederick county, at Novem-
ber court, for a commission to establish the bounds and
lines of three tracts of LAND, viz. RETIREMENT
CORRECTED, HALF-MOON, and part of a tract
of LAND called BEDFORD, lying in Frederick
county; agreeably to an act of assembly for marking
and bounding of lands.

HUGH FERGUSON, sen.

JOHN FERGUSON,

CHRISTOPHER HAYTER.

September 29, 1790.

To be Sold, at Public Sale,

On Monday the 22d of November, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late dwelling of RICHARD GREEN, of Anne-Arundel county, a PARCEL of likely NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children; some HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and a LOT of GROUND, at Pig-Point. CREDIT, on bond with approved security, will be given for the negroes and furniture. JACOB GREEN, Administrator.

JOHNSON & APPLETON, HAIR-DRESSERS,

Next door to col. ROGERS's, in Market-street, BALTIMORE.

Have just received from Allen and Co's. warehouse, by the ship Harmony, from London,

A LARGE and elegant assortment of LADIES CUSHIONS and BRAIDS, both ringletted and plain—And, from Turnbull's warehouse, an elegant assortment of PERFUMERY, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.

The said JOHNSON and APPLETON manufacture starch and hair-powder of the first quality, which they will dispose of by wholesale or retail. Annapolis, October, 1790.

In CHANCERY, Oct. 26, 1790.

Abraham Larfch, vs. John Bafey, son and heir of John Bafey, late of Baltimore county, deceased.

THE complainant, ABRAHAM LARFCH, having filed a bill in this court against the defendant, JOHN BAFEY, for foreclosing a mortgage on a tract of land, situate in Baltimore county, called BUCK'S PURCHASE, containing one hundred acres, which mortgage is in the said bill alleged to have been made by John Bafey, deceased, the father of the defendant, to Valentine Larfch, deceased, father of the complainant, for the sum of sixty-one pounds ten shillings sterling; and the complainant having further alleged in his bill, to which is annexed his affidavit of the truth thereof, that the defendant had removed from this state to the state of Virginia, in which he has resided ever since, as the complainant is informed, and believes; and a subpoena, which issued on the said bill, having been returned "non est" by the sheriff of Baltimore county, and legal proof being this day properly certified to this court, that the complainant has caused to be inserted, for twelve weeks successively, in the public news-papers of the state of Virginia, an advertisement for the purpose of giving notice to the defendant of the said bill, and calling upon him to answer the same—it is hereby adjudged and ordered by the chancellor, That the said John Bafey, as defendant aforesaid, appear in this court on Tuesday the twenty-first day of December next, for the purpose of answering the said bill, and that a copy of this order be inserted four weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette.

And it is hereby further adjudged and ordered, That if the said defendant shall not, within nine months from the date hereof, appear in this court and answer to the bill aforesaid, the same shall be taken *pro confesso*, and thereupon such proceeding and decree shall be had and made as the chancellor shall judge proper. Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE out of gaol, in Prince-George's county, the sixth instant, two negro men, supposed to be between 25 and 30 years old each—One of those fellows is well clothed, about five feet nine or ten inches high, is very black, and writes a reputable hand; he says his name is ISAAC WHITLO, that he is the property of Mrs. Chapman, of Charles county, from whom he absconded about the 20th of September last, with an intention of going to some one of the northern States, where he should be entitled to his freedom.

The other fellow calls himself IONATIUS SHORTER, says he was claimed by a Mr. Fenwick, of St. Mary's county, but that he is by birth entitled to his freedom; this fellow is, I suppose, about five feet seven or eight inches high, a very dark mulatto, and tolerable well made. Whoever secures the above two fellows in any gaol, or brings them to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward, including what the law allows, and all reasonable charges paid, and in proportion for apprehending either.

EDWARD LLOYD WAILES, Sheriff of Prince-George's county. Upper-Marlbrough, October 21, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the vestry of St. Peter's parish, in Talbot county, intend to petition the next general assembly for an act to enable them to dispose of the materials of the old chapel, and the ground thereto belonging.

St. Peter's parish, September 6, 1790.

To be SOLD, at this Printing-Office, Price Nine Dollars,

THE late edition of the LAWS of MARYLAND, bound in sheep—And also a few sets of the LAWS since that publication, price eight dollars, in sheets.—All kinds of PRINTING WORK, performed in a neat, expeditious, and correct manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

October 12, 1790.

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

EVEREND JOHN ASHTON, Annapolis. Monsieur Bovaille, Thomas Brewer, Annapolis; John Bowcock, Anne-Arundel county; Doctor William Baker, Prince-George's county. Jeremiah Townley Chale, Seraph Cutler, Thomas Clark, Elizabeth Coney, Annapolis; David Thompson, Calvert county.

John Dolohery, Squirrel Neck; James Disney, West river; captain Thomas Dobbins; Daniel Dixon, Patuxent.

John Gwinn (3); Annapolis; captain William Gordon, care of Robert Ferguson, Port-Tobacco.

Honourable A. C. Haason, Anne-Hanlon, William Helmley, jun. Thomas Hodgkin, Edward Herbert William Harvey, Annapolis; a large packet directed to the Rev. Richard Everingham Harrison, Maryland. Ezekiel Jacob, Queen-Anne.

Capt. Joseph Leonard, care of John Thomas, West river; James Lyon, Lower-Marlbrough; Margaret Leigh (4), near Port-Tobacco.

William Middleton, Michael McIntire, Mr. McMechan, Annapolis; captain Samuel Maynard, Herring bay; John McGoffin, Port-Tobacco.

Benjamin Nicholson, Anne-Arundel county; Martin Norris (2), West river.

President of the Cincinnati, of Maryland; John Plummer, West river.

Randall and Delozier, Henry Ridgely (4), C. Richmond, Annapolis.

Vachel Stevens (2), John Shaw, Annapolis; Jonathan Sellman, jun. Henry Shunt, near Annapolis.

Caro Smith, Patuxent; captain Scott, Annapolis-Royal; Stephen Steward, sen. West river.

Barton Whetcroft, Thomas Wignell, John Wells, William Wallace, Annapolis; Gabriel Wood, Leonard-town.

Comfort Young, Anne-Arundel county.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

†† None of the above letters will be delivered without the money.

RAN away, four months ago, from the subscriber's plantation, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, about three miles from Alexandria ferry, a NEGRO MAN called ANTHONY, four or five and twenty years old, about six feet high, knock-kneed, which gives him a weak countenance when walking, and stammers a little; he was formerly the property of one Raphael Boardman, living in the neighbourhood of Bryan-town. Any person who will stop the said negro, and secure him so that I get him again, shall have a reward of ONE GUINEA, or THREE POUNDS, with reasonable charges, if brought to my house; and, as I have great reason to believe the said negro is harboured and employed in the neighbourhood where he formerly lived, any person who will discover and certify before any court by whom he is so harboured and employed, so as I may recover damages, shall have TEN POUNDS, paid down, by P. SAVARY.

THOMAS PRYSE,

Saddler and Harness-Maker,

ANNA POLIS.

INFORMS his old customers, and the public in general, that he continues to make and sell every article in the SADDLING and HARNESS-MAKING BUSINESS in the newest fashion, and on the lowest terms.

He has now on hand a handsome assortment of women's and men's best saddles, saddle-clothes, saddle-bags, bridles, chaise and phaeton harness, cart and waggon ditto—all which he is determined to sell at the Baltimore prices, and warranted as neat and as good in quality. He lines, paints and repairs, all kinds of carriages in the neatest and best manner. He returns his thanks to those who have been pleased to employ him, and hopes for a continuance of their favours.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the above business, a BOY about fourteen years of age.

To be SOLD as above, a neat CHAISE and HARNESS complete, with a top—cheap for CASH.

ANTHONY MANN, DRUGGIST,

At his MEDICINAL STORE, at the corner of Market and Calvert streets, BALTIMORE, has just received, by the last arrivals,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of MEDICINES AND DRUGS, of the best qualities—and will receive, from time to time, such supplies as to enable him to sell as reasonable as any other person on the continent.—With a variety of PATENT MEDICINES, and a few DRY PAINTS, such as PRUSSIAN BLUE, VERMILLION, VENETIAN RED, YELLOW OAKER, SPANISH BROWN and KING'S YELLOW. All makers of vessels, private families, store-keepers and ferrices, may be furnished with every article they have occasion for, at the shortest notice.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we intend to petition the next general assembly for an act to sell the lands left to William and James Williams, by their father Joseph Williams, for the benefit of the said children.

St. Mary's county, ANNE WILLIAMS, Aug. 30, 1790. JAMES HEARD, JAMES WILLIAMS.

Anne-Arundel county, October 16, 1790.

Curfed be he that removeth his neighbour's landmark, and all the people shall say, AMEN.—Deuteronomy, ch. 28, ver. 18.

SOME time in the year 1779, or 1780, I commenced a suit of trespass and ejectment, in the general court of the western shore, against a certain John Howard, son of Henry, of Anne-Arundel county, whose land adjoined to mine.—The said Howard intended to claim part of my land, by the deed he claimed under, wherein the beginning was described to be at a certain heap of stones, made by his father Henry; on running the lines of my land in the year 1750, or thereabouts, the said James died before the suit was ended; after his death it went off the docket. I have very lately discovered that the said deed, by which the said Howard claimed part of my land, has been erased, and the beginning altered from the aforesaid heap of stones to a red oak tree in my lines, from the said heap of stones about 25 or 30 yards. If he the said James could have established his boundary at said red oak, he would have taken the water of my land, secured him from the trespass, taken away my improved meadow, thrown my lines to the fourth-west into a worn out old field, not worth one shilling per acre, and made me a trespasser, for which he had a suit against me at the same time. I have examined the records of the county wherein his deed was recorded, and find that the said record is also erased, and the beginning made at the said red oak instead of the aforesaid heap of stones.—Part of the letter S, on the county records, is still perceivable.—NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next meeting, to pass a law to amend the said records and deed agreeable to the original grant to the said James.

REUBEN MERIWETHER.

October 15, 1790.

JAMES MILLS, son of JOHN, of St. Mary's county, intends petitioning the general assembly, at their next session, for a law to authorise the justices of the county aforesaid, to assess a sum of money yearly for his support.

Maryland, September 16, 1790.

By virtue of a deed of trust, by Mr. Gerard Blakinton Caulin, of Charles county, to me, sold SOLD, to the highest bidder, on the 7th day of December next—

THIRTY-NINE NEGROES, men, women and children, among them are some valuable carpenters and house servants; also, a tract of LAND, containing about 918 acres, binding on the river Patuxent, at the mouth of Port Tobacco creek, in Charles county.—The land will be sold in two parts, one containing about 535; and the other about 383 acres.—On the first is a very large genteel dwelling house, with every other necessary house for a family, tobacco houses, corn house, negro quarters, a garden, well paved in, and a considerable orchard of apples, peach, and other fruit-trees; and on the other a dwelling house for an overseer, a large negro quarters, a tobacco house, corn house, and a blacksmith's dwelling house and shop. This land is good for corn, tobacco, wheat and grain, pleasantly situated, within four miles of Port-Tobacco, in a good neighbourhood; both parts command a very extensive prospect of Patuxent river, Port-Tobacco creek, and the adjacent country of Virginia, as well as Maryland. Two years credit will be given, paying the interest annually; good personal security must also be given by the purchasers with lien on the real property. The sale will be at the overseer's house, and continue until all is sold. A part of the land may be seen by applying to me in Pileaway, in Prince-George's county.

A deed will be immediately made to the purchaser, and possession given.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

TAVERN.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing his friends in particular, and the public in general, that he has opened a HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT at the sign of the Green-Tree, in this city, near the Town Gate; having provided himself with good stables, and the best of hay and oats, with good liquors, and every article in his way, so as to give general satisfaction to all who please to favour him with their call; and hopes, from a strict attention to his business, to merit encouragement from a generous public, which will be gratefully acknowledged by the public's most obedient humble servant,

THOMAS GRAHAM.

N. B. He will take in BOARDERS by the week or month, at the common rate.

Annapolis, October 10, 1790.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in this city, on Monday the 28th instant, a negro man called JAMES ORKER, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, full faced well looking fellow, talks flow, and rather a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, oilskin shirt and trousers, an old calico hat, carried with him some working cloths. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him, so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

RICHARD WELLS, Annapolis, June 30, 1790.

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.

XLVth Y

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(XLVIII YEAR.) THE MARYLAND GAZETTE. (No. 2287.)

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1790.

MALAYCK, Aug. 9.
THE troops of the circle marched from Malayck on Tuesday last in the morning. Their whole force was near eight thousand men, and forty-five pieces of cannon. The first column arrived at Bilison about five in the evening, and took post in front of the first battery belonging to the Liegeois. Too confident in their own strength, they advanced with some pieces of cannon; but when they got within gun-shot, the Liegeois began a very heavy fire, and drove them entirely off, taking three pieces of their cannon.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 11.
The following letter has been received by the supreme Belgic congress from commandant Schlippenbach, from Battice, the 8th instant—
"GENTLEMEN,
"I have the honour to acquaint you, that having left Liege yesterday at eleven in the forenoon, with a body of 1500 men, we took the town of Herve about half past seven in the evening, where we found our three pieces of cannon, chests, tents, baggage, &c.
"I used all the means in my power to prevent pillage and disorder, but it proved abortive, owing to the long resistance made by the Austrians, and that of several thousand peasants and citizens, who fired at us from the windows, and behind hedges.
"Our loss in killed is not very considerable; but in wounded, a great many. We have had the misfortune to lose the brave lieutenant-colonel Reising, who was killed by a musket shot about three quarters of a league from the town, fired from the house of a peasant, to which we set fire. What contributed most to the catastrophe of the day was, the inhabitants having left their houses; the soldiers forced them to discover those who fired on them, and who, on being found, became objects of their fury. I am, &c."

PARIS, Aug. 20.
The horizon, as we have always feared, is still more and more obscured. Lord Gower, the English ambassador, dispatched the day before yesterday, Mr. Sharr, one of the cabinet ministers, with official dispatches for London. Yesterday morning he sent Mr. Brougham, another extraordinary messenger, and on the evening the departure of a third was expected. His lordship spent all Friday night in preparing dispatches with his secretaries. We shall soon know by the result of these dispatches whether England has meant all along to quarrel with us; for there is certainly nothing in the decree relative to Spain, which can furnish her with any reasonable pretence for a quarrel now. We farther add, that no Englishman, who thinks, can forbear applauding it; for every independent nation has, without doubt, the right to watch over its own welfare and defence.
DUBLIN, Aug. 18.
Recruiting parties are as audacious and alert as ever, notwithstanding the display of the olive branch, which the English and Spanish declarations have made. Monday evening the brig Commerce, of Salem, in North America, arrived at Sheep Bay, near Sligo, with an assorted cargo, consisting of otter, bear, raccoon, deer, and many other skins, dressed in the hair, besides a large quantity of the choicest Canadian furs in packages and boxes of three hundred weight each. This vessel is bound to Liverpool on a voyage of speculation; but there can be no doubt of meeting a good market, as the articles of furs are in great demand, and must prove out very profitable to the adventurers, who are said to be so connected with the Indian tribes as to be able to export a large quantity of the same species, excellent in their respective kinds, in the summer of every year.

LONDON, Aug. 14.
The magistrates of Stockholm have sent an order to the governors of the provinces to issue notice, in the king's name, that any of the farmers may have Russian prisoners to work for them, and that his majesty will allow about three-pence sterling per head daily for such as are taken from him for such purpose.
In Paris the gentlemen wear their neckcloths embroidered at the ends in the colours of the national cockade, even the degraded nobles comply with the custom, and consider it as a sort of *salut*.
In a statement of the actual and probable losses sustained by the capture of the merchant ships off Nootka Sound, it appears that the whole of the former amounts to 158,333 Spanish dollars, and the probable loss 500,000.
Letters from the continent advise, that the wheat, barley, and rice harvests, in the southern provinces of Spain and Portugal have proved abundant, and were well got in about the 24th of July. The olive, dates, oranges, lemons, grapes, and other autumnal fruits, were in good order, and promise a plentiful crop. The silk harvest, as it is called, in the warm provinces of

Andalusia, Murcia, Valencia, and the district of La Mancha, was rather short, owing to the heavy rains that prevailed, with a strong S.W. wind, during the working months, whereby a number of worms perished. The provisions of all kinds were in general plentiful, and consequently cheap, except for which there was a very smart demand at most of the ports on the Mediterranean.

A letter from Paris says, that 300,000l. worth of salt-petre is ordered to be made immediately, which is to be delivered rough in the royal arsenal. They have in Paris seventeen salt-petre works, which are governed by a company incorporated in the reign of Charles IX. and regulated by several statutes.

The king of Hungary has strictly prohibited the ladies from appearing in the catholic chapel, with either hats, feathers or garlands of flowers, as a head-dress. The queen has, on the other hand, forbid the ladies from using paint when they appear at court.

An envoy from the Belgic states arrived in town on Thursday. His business, it is reported, is to offer to the government of this country, the full possession of the states, to be vested in one of the junior branches of the royal family, with power similar to that of the Stadtholder of Holland, and to be exercised agreeably to the forms of their ancient constitution. The duke of York, it is evident, is the person alluded to in this proposition, which passed with the unanimous concurrence of the Belgic states.

The reception, and the consequences of this offer, are at present beyond the reach of speculation. On the one hand, there is no continental attainment which would be so advantageous to this country, nor one which would be ceded with more danger to France; or suffered to yield—even to the left-handed power of Austria.

The opposite consideration is, that our Prussian ally has promised, in the late convention, to use his influence that these provinces shall be restored to the Austrian dominion. If this treaty be violated or evaded; Leopold, it may be presumed, will return to his alliance with Russia; and in this case, the war must be renewed with accumulated horrors.

Aug. 20. By letters lately arrived in France from China, no intelligence is said to have been received of M. de la Peyrouse, and it now begins to be generally imagined that he has either been cast away, or that his vessel is sunk. The years 1788 and 1789 are remarked to have been more fatal to the French navy than any of the most calamitous of the late war; and that, in this short space of time, they have lost, by accidents, sickness and shipwrecks, above 150 officers.

A report has been lately spread, that the Corsicans have offered to surrender themselves to the English, and that Paoli is at the bottom of this plot.

The duchy of Milan appears among the foremost to emancipate herself from the imperial and papal throned from whence its miseries have been seated. The inhabitants seem now determined to find that redress in themselves which Austria and Rome deny; they have established a militia, a council and court of justice, according to their new ideas of liberty and law; and the general opinion is, that, unless their complaints are immediately attended to by his holiness, and by the house of Austria, and the causes thereof removed, Milan will kindle a flame in the dominions of Italy which may soon spread itself throughout every province therein.

An American gentleman, who has resided at Madrid for some months past, by his frequent interviews with the Spanish minister, has given rise to an opinion that an alliance is forming between his most catholic majesty and the United States. There are letters in town that positively assert this as a fact.

Count Woronzow, the Russian minister at this court, is among the most enlightened characters his country has ever produced. He lives much retired at his Richmond villa, and employs his leisure hours in the education of his children, and it is the general opinion of all who know him, that they could not find a better preceptor.

Aug. 31. The last letters from Spain contradict the accounts of the emperor of Morocco's assassination—though his cruelties and caprices every day subject him to such an accident. He is, however, represented as a warm friend (if such a man can be called a friend) to the English, whose cause he espouses upon every occasion.

Sept. 2. In the years 1742 and 1743, we were negotiating with Spain in a manner somewhat similar to that which engages the attention of the public at present, and the debates in and out of Parliament ran very high on the subject. The examiners and the public, insisting that we should have struck a blow at once, to revenge the insult offered—and that the blow should have been against the island of Cuba, which would, without bloodshed, have soon made us masters of the Havanna. Sir Robert Walpole endeavoured to preserve peace at all events, but war at length was the consequence.

Another expedition, like that of Lord Anson's, will probably be projected, should a war take place, as it

is on the western shores of Spanish America, the Spanish territories are most vulnerable, and liable to be attacked with success, and also it is the richest part of their dominions. Anson's fleet was very badly equipped, and had to pass the straits of Magellan, in the winter, of the southern side of the line, by which several misfortunes happened; and notwithstanding all those calamities, much injury was done to the Spanish trade, and their coasts in the western hemisphere kept in continual alarm. Such mistakes will, no doubt, be avoided in all future equipments for such a voyage.

The Liegeois patriots made an attack on the Troupes Executrices on the 8th instant, but were beat off with the loss of 250 killed, and a great number wounded; however the people of the whole country of Liege are firmly united, and remain in high spirits.

The patriots at Hamburg have not been behind hand in celebrating the French revolution. On the 14th ult. a grand entertainment was given by a society of gentlemen to the principal ladies, who all appeared with the national colour ribbons, and the day concluded with a ball. The celebrated Klopstock, the author of the Messiah, composed two odes for the occasion, but we understand that the magistracy of that city rather discountenance their publication.

Lord Mansfield remains as he has been for some time past, universally infirm in body, but with a mind as active as in any part of his life. The French revolution is a favourite subject of his conversation, of which he never fails to express, in terms of uncommon strength and animation, his pity and his astonishment.

From the different voyages made to the South Seas, and other parts, in consequence of the encouragement given by his majesty, no less than twelve hundred new species of plants have been added to those formerly known; and every other department of natural history has received large additions. Besides this, other beneficial effects have been deduced from these voyages, such as the great improvements in nautical astronomy, which was in its infancy when the late voyages were undertaken. But a few years ago, not one sea-coast master in a thousand was acquainted with the lunar observations, which, at present it is common for the petty officers in the royal navy, as well as the masters and mates of merchantmen, to take the distance of the moon from the sun or from a star (the most distant of all observations) with sufficient accuracy to answer every nautical purpose.

Amongst other anecdotes left by the celebrated Sir Ashton Lever, is the famous Goose, whom he had taught to speak whole sentences; and to wait at table in the capacity of serving-man. This goose is now transferred with a good deal more of Sir Ashton's property to the repository of Mr. Parkinson. It is really worth while to see this animal engaged in attending on the guests. His common attitude at these times is standing, with a clean napkin thrown diagonally over his back. In his right foot he will take up a glass of wine, and drink it off; besides performing a hundred other tricks equally new and entertaining.

After all that has been said in favour of Lord Donald's coal-burner, the demand therefor in the navy does not answer expectation. In the seaman's phrase, it is too *lean & coss* to be of much service; and experience has shewn, that, although laid on in the best manner, the bottom planks of a ship become entirely bare, even in so moderate a run as from the English Channel to Barbadoes. The use of Carolina is infinitely preferred in the Irish ports; and in this island also, we of late give it a preference, for its stoutness and durability. The importations of this article from Norway are daily on the decline, and it now comes higher than the American tar.

There are a number of people who have somehow got it into their heads, that one object of our preparations, and consequently not the least, is the restoration of the Gallic monarch. Reports of this kind are hardly worth a serious refutation. A perfect neutrality with regard to France is the avowed system of the present administration.

Sept. 4. We informed our readers lately, that Mr. Selator had been sent off to Mr. Fitzherbert, at Madrid, with the ultimatum of our court. All nothing retards his return, he should be back again next Tuesday or Wednesday. The recent decision of the national assembly, and other political occurrences, have induced our ministry to terminate the present suspense without further delay. These deliberations, which occupied six private meetings of the cabinet, were brought to a final conclusion on Thursday, when Mr. Whitbread (one of the newly appointed ministers) was immediately dispatched to Mr. Fitzherbert, at Madrid, with final instructions for him to take his leave of the court of Spain within twenty-four hours after the receipt of his dispatches; if he does not immediately receive unequal vocal satisfaction, or has not already received such information.

The tradesmen, &c. belonging to the *marquis del Campo*, continue to be paid weekly; and yesterday it was strongly reported that his excellency is hourly in expectation of being recalled.

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October 15, 1790.
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muel Green.

Tuesday night last, after the breaking up of the council, a messenger was sent off to Earl Gower, our ambassador at Paris, with a strong remonstrance, as it is conjectured, to the court of France, on the late resolution of the national assembly.

That the national assembly, in their decree relative to the family compact, seems to have some reserve in their proceedings, is pretty evident from their entreating his majesty to change his ambassador in Spain, in order the better to strengthen and perpetuate the bonds between the two nations.

Four more ships of the line have been put into commission in the course of this week.

The petty princes of Germany, as may be readily imagined, dread excessively the diffusion of French principles among the people; and an innumerable quantity of counteractive antidotes have been disseminated with much zeal.

A clever artist, however, has contrived a singular mode of putting a brief code of liberty in every man's pocket; for he has printed, in the German tongue, a judicious summary of the actual rights of man upon handkerchiefs for both *neck and nose*. A man may tudy with his handkerchief in his hand, or learn a lesson of his rights in looking upon the lovely bosom of his mistress.

This happened at the last Frankfort fair.

There are, at this present time, circulated in Germany 25,000 handkerchiefs, &c. *à la liberté*.

BOSTON, October 20.

New Emperor of Morocco.

A respectable merchant has favoured us with the following

Extract of a letter from James Stimson, Esquire, Russian consul at Gibraltar, dated August 30, 1790.

"By this opportunity I have thought well to forward a dispatch for his excellency general Washington, committed to my care, and which I request you to forward. I trust it conveys an assurance of peace towards you with the new emperor of Morocco. Spain is the only nation with whom he has hitherto shown any disposition to quarrel. He has demanded Ceuta, which has been refused him, and he is making preparations for besieging the garrison: an undertaking I am satisfied he is by no means equal to. An ambassador from Spain has been lying in Tangier bay these ten days, with a very great present for the emperor, but will not land until he shall agree to give up all pretensions to Ceuta, which he has not yet done.

"The Portuguese squadron continues to be stationed here during the summer months, for the purpose of preventing the Algerines from passing to the westward, which we have reason to believe they do effectually. I continue firmly of opinion that you have but very little chance of making peace with Algiers during the present day's life. His death may, according to the course of nature, be expected daily. Inclosed I send you a list of the fourteen surviving Americans at Algiers on the 9th of last month; six I find died of the plague in 1787 and 1788. I have taken the liberty of writing his excellency general Washington some particulars on the subject.

PAISONABLE NAMES.

"Ship Dolphin—Captain O'Brian, Andrew Montgomery, Jacob Jansvier, William Paterson, Philip Sloan, Pelig Loring, John Robertson, James Hall. Schooner Mary—Captain Stevens, Alexander Forsyth, James Cathcart, George Smith, John Gregory and James Heriott."

Oct. 22. Captain Ruffin of the ship William, from Petersburg, put into Falmouth, in England, which place he left the 9th of September, at which time the press was as violent as ever, four of his men were pressed on board an English frigate, but he got them off again. The captain of the English frigate informed him, that war must unavoidably take place very soon. It was said that the English fleet was very poorly manned, they having been obliged to take the tag rag of creation in order to get their ships at sea.

By late arrivals from the British West-Indies we learn, that provisions of every kind were very scarce—so much so, that a ship, which was short of provisions, could not get a supply for her crew for a short voyage.

MASSACRE at MARTINIQUE.

By capt. Ward, who arrived here from Martinique since our last, we learn, that the commotions which have so long agitated that island, have produced a melancholy scene of human carnage. Our readers will recollect, that there are two implacable parties in that island. Count Damas, (the governor) the principal planters, the king's troops and free mulattoes, form one party, which is denominated the royalists; the other party is formed of the inhabitants of St. Pierre, and some of Fort Royal, who are called the revolutionists. In a former tumult the latter executed several mulattoes, which occasioned the expedition against St. Pierre, commanded by count Damas, and the viscount de Fontenay-Gien. [Accounts of which we have published.] The ringleaders of the mob who murdered the mulattoes were apprehended—some were committed to gaol, and others sent to France, and tranquillity was thereby restored for a time. Since then the St. Pierre revolutionists demanded of the governor, that the prisoners in gaol should be liberated, the suits commenced against those sent to France stopped, the mulattoes dispersed, and Fort Bourbon put into their possession. These the governor could not comply with; but the revolutionists found means to get possession of Fort Bourbon, on which the governor and his officers retired to Gourmon, where the assembly was sitting, and the St. Pierre people fitted out five cutters to prevent supplies going to that part of the island. The governor also took measures to stop all supplies for the revolutionists in Fort Bourbon. In consequence of which the garrison were obliged to send out large parties to collect subsistence from the plantations. One of these

parties, on a marauding expedition, was attacked by the mulattoes and negroes, (whom the planters had armed for the protection of their property;) and being overpowered by numbers, were obliged to retreat to a cane field—to this the negroes, &c. immediately set fire, and, as the revolutionists issued therefrom, massacred them without distinction, to the number of 284, with the loss only of five or six—Captain Ward had the account of the numbers killed from officers who counted the dead bodies. The planters have since solemnly sworn never to carry any more of their produce to the market of St. Pierre; and the count Damas was preparing for an expedition against that city, which he was determined to bring to submersion, or reduce to ashes. In this unhappy situation was the island when captain Ward left it.

NEW LONDON, October 22.

By the brig Apollo, captain Williams from Jamaica, we have papers to 7th September. They contain further accounts of the destruction occasioned by the gale of wind which happened there the 1st of this month, than was inserted in our last, and say, "That from the windward parishes deplorable accounts had been received of the havoc done there, and that the effects of the storm was not inferior to the one in 1786."

Navigators keep a good look out!

Due S. S. W. 3 W. seven miles distant from the S. W. point of Sand-Key, off Turks-Island, lies a ledge of rocks of about two hundred yards in length, and one hundred in breadth, hitherto unknown—upon the shoalest part of which is but seven feet water; from thence the depth is irregular, varying greatly every cast of the lead. These rocks are not discoverable by the least rip or breaking of the sea, hence they become more dangerous, and require a good look out by keeping the land bearing to avoid them by the course above. Perhaps this account will not be credited by old navigators. Indeed it is astonishing that though so many hundreds of vessels yearly pass this passage, it should never have been known before. To remove any doubts that may arise respecting the truth of this assertion, I shall just note, that on the 14th of September last, I saw the British ship Endymion of 44 guns, lying upon her beam-ends upon those rocks, bearing N. W. by W. Sand-Key then bearing N. 3 W. I judged five leagues distant. I run in between the ship and the key, where the passage is safe, and ocean water for five miles between the rocks and the land. The bearings and distance of those rocks I received from the sailing master of the ship, who has taken an accurate survey of the same. The Endymion struck upon those rocks at half past eight in the morning, clear weather—She was from Jamaica bound to Turks-Island with cannon, commanded by lieutenant Daniel Woodriff (the captain being sick in Jamaica) and had on board a good pilot. As lives and properties of mariners are dependent in a great measure upon the knowledge of reefs and shoals, I am induced to give this early publication, flattering myself it will soon be confirmed to the satisfaction of the doubtful.

NORWICH, October 22.

From a correspondent.

A diary of the wind and weather in Norwich, for Sunday 17th October, 1790. Rands thus—A fine pleasant day, wind S. W. we had HAIL in the pulpit in the forenoon and SNOW in the afternoon, their influence was warm and animating; Messieurs Winter and Frost, (two constant hearers) were much affected.

HARTFORD, October 25.

Orders have been received at the respective ports in Cuba, from the Havana, directing them to be immediately placed in a proper state of defence.

Wheat and other flour have advanced considerably in price, since the first of September, in Kingston, Jamaica.

A proclamation has been issued at the port of St. Jago de la Cuba, prohibiting the inhabitants from cutting down, even on their own grounds, any other than two sorts of wood, which are particularly specified—By this it would appear that government is determined to secure all the good timber for the intended arsenal, which will, if no unexpected event occurs, be shortly established.

ALBANY, October 21.

The assent to the marshal of the United States for taking a census of the inhabitants in the eastern and northern parts of this state, has been so obliging as to favour us with the number of inhabitants in Washington county—which is fourteen thousand and twenty five.

NEW-YORK, October 29.

A letter from London, dated September 2, says, "A person of observation who has lately returned to this country from his travels through the dominions of the Eastern Turks, relates that the contents of the Ottoman library, kept in the Seraglio, are at length brought to light by the treachery of one of the pages of the Seraglio, who was prevailed upon to translate clandestinely every day a few lines of the large catalogue, till the whole was completed; and thus we have in possession at last what the Turkish jealousy has so long kept from the world. The merits and value of this library, however, it appears have been greatly over-rated—Commentaries, explanations, &c. on the Alcoran, occupy the largest portion. There are also some treatises on jurisprudence, with commentaries and marginal notes. The histories are not numerous, and chiefly confined to the Ottoman empire. Under the head philosophy, are, the mysteries of nature, the truths of Plato, of Pliny, and Aristotle's logic. The learned have long imagined that the lost Decads of Livy, the whole works of Tacitus, and the poems of Homer were deposited in this library—but all these

hopes are dissipated as soon as their works are to be found in the catalogue—Printing is now carried on to great perfection in Constantinople, and this alone will probably in a course of years, by diffusing knowledge, lead to a total revolution in the sentiments and manners of the Turks. The greater number of their publications, consists of the history and annals of their empire, and their wars with other nations, digested in a regular series—which will doubtless furnish ample materials for a more authentic history of the eastern nations, than any that has yet been communicated to the public.

HARRISBURG, October 19.

On Sunday last, the Corn-Planter with several other and warriors of the Five Nations set off from this place towards Philadelphia, in consequence of the following letter of invitation from his excellency the president of this commonwealth.

IN COUNCIL, Philadelphia, May 13, 1790.

Brothers,

WE have received and seriously considered your letter directed to the president and supreme executive council of Pennsylvania.

It gives us pain to hear from you, that some of our people have plundered your camps and taken your property. Our laws do not permit one man to injure another. We are willing to give you an opportunity of laying before the government of Pennsylvania, your grievances and explaining your wishes, and according to your request, we hereby invite three of your chief counsellors and warriors, viz. Corn-Planter, Half-Town, and the New-Arrow, to come to Philadelphia the first day of September next, when the general assembly will be in session.

We have granted a commission to your particular friend Joseph Nicholson, to act as the interpreter to your three chiefs, and will give him directions to conduct you to this city.

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

To

Huntwargo, or Corn-Planter.

Guyaughpoto, or the Great-Cross.

Hachuwot, or Half-Town.

Kyendo.

Snende-Shawd.

Wadun Queter.

Hagingush.

Ha che agu augh, or the Dog-Barker.

Ore wha gan yo, or the Old-New.

Can da go wa, or the Large-Tree.

Ze ke wa we as, or the Broken-Tree.

The chief counsellors and warriors of the Six Nations.

The reasons which the Corn-Planter assigned for not coming forward on the day appointed for their hearing, was that, the murder committed at Flat Creek upon two of their chiefs of the Seneca nation, had heated the spirits of their warriors, so that their presence became necessary among their own people to prevent any rash act, which might have widened the breach between the Six Nations and the white people, and that he, with the chiefs of said nations, had been summoned by the Squahkahn nation to hold a council of war; that at this council, the chiefs and warriors of the last mentioned nation, together with those of the Shawnees, Kickapoo, Wiaughtapoo, Chippewa, Tawas and Piankashaw, attended; that the Squahkahn chiefs and warriors produced a Virginia scalp and informed them, that their nation and those of their allies before named, consisting of 42 towns, had declared war against the Big Knife; that they had their own nation, four thousand and five hundred warriors, besides those of their allies above named, and that they were determined to make no peace, nor called on the chiefs and warriors of the Six Nations to join them.

They were answered by the chiefs and warriors of those nations, that they had made a firm peace with the United States, and they were determined to kill or fall with them.

The Corn-Planter is said to be about 60 years of age, is of a middle stature, youthful appearance and great regularity of conduct; and if any conclusion can be drawn from the lineaments of the countenance, they are such as mark his mind to be pregnant with capacity and judgment. He was presented with a newspaper by one of the editors and was told that by means of this art, the most abstract thought of the mind could be committed to paper, and sent all over the country in a few hours, that the knowledge of letters was easily acquired; that they might have their children taught this art before they were able to hunt, or stand to the labour of the field.—He seemed to be sensible of the truth of the observation, and replied, that he had a son then at the college; and we cannot help remarking, that it would contribute much towards the civilization of those people, if their chiefs and kings could be prevailed on to send their children among us to obtain the advantages of education, as they will in time fill the places of their fathers.

PHILADELPHIA, November 3.

Extract of a letter from an American now in Britain, to his friend in Philadelphia.

"Since my arrival in this country, in the course of my travels, I have been astonished at the vast number of poor, who with the utmost difficulty can procure subsistence, for this country is exceedingly populous, and filling fast with inhabitants since the late peace. In the course of journeying I have often conversed with them, and I find many of them would be very willing to emigrate to America, notwithstanding the severe laws enacted of late years against enticing trade-men and handicrafts away, and the many publications by those in power here, describing America as a miserable refuge to the poor of this country. Any person may go abroad to America, provided he cannot

no tools used in manufacturing his freight (for no indent to go to America under a penalty of 700 ment.) Now a trade any other part of Europe so much money as five or six pounds—tradesmen here is the high price of produce. The friends of America think it would be the only means of increasing their great distances in Europe) 13 who bring over or three pounds for would enable tradesmen ship-master would

"If this was the for all tradesmen, in trades only—though imported from Europe months only, be a than all the bounty

"P. S. If the expense, might not the great seaport Philadelphia, &c. singular trades only—that branch had arrived; brewers, or an altering the branch

"It is amazing landed interest in up or manufacturing provisions he continues up, and all that is increase, is the produce a constant and risk by sea—no stop no decrease of de in Europe."

"New 2. Last F the powder-mill, Joseph J. Miller, imprudence of one threw the snuff of which instantly occurred person, who so mangled and be the cause of the few hours afterwards powder in the mill

"Thursday last a Stevenson, in 40 wards of 200 paid A merchant in that "the convey put back."

Friday arrived from Cadiz. The tember with the arrived here on T that the Spanish turned into port, 45-fail of the E to be in the Bay still open to Brit the Spanish dom making for war.

Captain Volan lat. 37, 38, land both masts overboard to be white-bottom, white, streaks bl ing, red counte of four others, main deck, five p

[The above vessel was overcast on the Sandy Hook, by Jerley, loaded w

We hear from Marsh and Vred without having brig Elias, (late the 6th ult. 60 they have been with lumber for long time on the to look out for sent who saw a that the was re large oxen upon hay, showed to impossible the v The untimely f straw, and the l property, it is masted-off vessel this kind of ca

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October 19.

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May 11, 1790.

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OMAS MIFFLIN

Croft.

Barber.

News.

Tree.

Tree.

of the Six Nations.

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HIA, November 3.

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no tools used in manufactures along with him, and
pay his freight (for no ship-master or any person dare
indent to go to America, a tradesman or any person,
under a penalty of 7000, and twelve months imprison-
ment.) Now a tradesman in Britain, much more in
any other part of Europe, never can raise or command
so much money at one time as will pay his freight,
five or six pounds, besides the freight charged, no
tradesman here is able to muster, on account of
the high price of provisions and the low wages they get.
The friends of America and of the poor in Europe,
think it would be the interest of the United States, and
the only means of introducing manufactures (consider-
ing their great distance from all the manufacturing na-
tions in Europe) to grant a bounty to ship-masters,
who bring over tradesmen only from Europe, of two
or three pounds for each mechanic brought over—this
would enable tradesmen to muster up as much as the
ship-master would in that case demand for his passage.

"If this was thought too much for the States to do
for all tradesmen, it might be confined to particular
trades only—though it is certain, that every tradesman
imported from Europe, would in the course of a few
months only, be a gain to the country of much more
than all the bounty paid out by the States.

"P. S. If the Congress did not choose to be at the
expense, might not private societies be established in
the great seaport towns, such as Boston, New-York,
Philadelphia, &c. who would give bounties on par-
ticular trades only—such as tanners—after a plenty
of that branch had arrived, they might alter it to weavers
and brewers, or any trade that was thought proper—
serving the branch always as there seemed a demand.

"It is amazing the great benefit that accrues to the
landed interest in America, by a tradesman working
up or manufacturing the goods upon the spot—all the
provisions he consumes, all the raw materials he works
up, and all that is consumed by his family when they
increase, is the product of the lands of America. Here
arises a constant and steady market for the farmer—no
risk by sea—no stoppage by European prohibitions—nor
no decrease of demand by heavy duties and rivalry
in Europe."

"New. 2. Last Friday morning, about three o'clock,
the powder-mill, near Frankford, belonging to Mr.
Joseph J. Miller, of this city, blew up, owing to the
imprudence of one of the workmen, who unguardedly
threw the snuff of a candle among some loose powder,
which instantly occasioned the explosion. This unfor-
tunate person, when discovered among the ruins, was
so mangled and burnt, that he was just able to relate
the cause of the melancholy event, and expired in a
few hours afterwards. There was about one tun of
powder in the mill.

Thursday last arrived here the ship Barclay, captain
Stevenson, in 40 days from Londonderry, with up-
wards of 200 passengers in good health.

A merchant in Cadix informs his correspondent here,
that "the convoy from the Havana for that port had
put back."

Friday arrived the ship Four Friends, capt. Volans,
from Cadix. The Four Friends sailed the 9th of Sep-
tember with the Rising Sun, capt. Decatur, which ar-
rived here on Thursday. By these vessels we learn,
that the Spanish fleet, of 36 sail of the line, had re-
turned into port, probably to wait the reinforcement of
45 sail of the French navy—the British fleet was said
to be in the Bay of Biscay; the ports of Spain were
still open to British traders, though in every part of
the Spanish dominions the greatest preparations were
making for war.

Captain Volans, on the 25th of October, fell in (in
lat. 37, 38, long. 75, 104) with a brigantine, with
both masts overboard, full of water, upright. She ap-
peared to be a new vessel, deep waisted, no head, a
white bottom, tar-pentine sides, mouldings painted
white, streaks black, a black stern with yellow mould-
ings, red counter, a false cabin window in the middle
of four others, stanchions up for an awning on the
main deck, five ports on a side, and no people on board.
[The above vessel is supposed to be the *Eliza*, which
was overtaken on the 6th of October, 60 miles S. E. of
Sandy Hook, bound to Jamaica, from Amboy, New-
Jersey, loaded with live stock and lumber.]

We hear from Amboy, New-Jersey, that captain
Marsh and Vredenburg have returned to that place,
without having been able to fall in with the hull of the
brig *Eliza*, (late) captain Cook, which was overtaken
on the 6th ult. 60 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook, and which
they have been in quest of. As said vessel was laden
with lumber in her hold, it is certain she will float a
long time on the water, and may be an object for those
to look out for who are bound to the eastward. Per-
sons who saw (said vessel), before her falling, observed,
that she was remarkably stout-masted, and having 38
large oars upon deck, besides a vast quantity of packed
hay, stowed to a great height upon the awnings, it was
impossible she could be otherwise than very crank.

The unhappy fate of captain Cook, the distress of the
crew, and the loss of so many valuable cattle and other
property, it is hoped will be a warning to owners and
masters of vessels in future to act with more caution in
this kind of embarkations.

WINCHESTER, (Virginia) October 20.

By recent intelligence from Kentucky we learn, that
a short time ago an American vessel was seized at New
Orleans, and her cargo disposed of by the Spaniards.—
Also, that the troops which went out against the Indi-
ans had, not far from the banks of the Ohio, fallen in
with about forty of them, whom they made prisoners
of, after a slight resistance—and that, having washed
them, 15 turned out to be white men.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 11.

The following gentlemen are elected members of
the house of delegates in the present general assem-
bly, viz.

For Talbot county, Hugh Sherwood, of Hunting-
ton, David Kerr, James Tilghman, of James, and
John Hughes, Esquires.

For Somerset county, Lewis Denwood, Nehemiah
King, Levin Winder and William Jones, Esquires.

For Dorchester county, William Vans Murray,
James Steele, Moses Lecompte and William Gold-
borough, Esquires.

For Cecil county, Richard Bond, Edward Old-
ham, Henry Hollingworth and Thomas Marsh Es-
quires.

For Queen Anne's county, James O'Brien, John
Seney, John Brown and Edward Harris, Esquires.

On Monday last the general assembly proceeded to
the choice of a governor of this State, when the honora-
ble John Eager Howard, Esquire, was unanimously
re-elected.

Henry Ridgely, Randolph Brandt Larimer, John
Davidson, William Hindman and John Kilty, Esquires,
were the day following, chosen members of the honora-
ble council.

In COUNCIL, November 2, 1790.

THE board being in possession of returns from all
the counties, and the city of Annapolis and town of
Baltimore, of the election lately held for the choice of
representatives in the congress of the United States,
proceeded agreeably to the directions of the act of as-
sembly in that case provided, to enumerate and ascer-
tain the votes given for each person voted for as afore-
said, when it appeared that the honourable SAMUEL
STERETT, WILLIAM PIRKNEY, JOSHUA SENEY,
WILLIAM VANS MURRAY, PHILIP KEY and U-
PTON SHERIDINE, Esquires, had the greatest number
of votes; wherefore it is declared that the said Samuel
Sterett, William Pirkney, Joshua Seney, William Van
Murray, Philip Key and Upton Sheridine, are duly
elected representatives of this State in the congress of
the United States.

By order, T. JOHNSON, jun. clk.

"On Saturday morning, the 30th ult. departed this
life, after a short illness, at St. Bernard's, in Charles
county, in the 32d year of her age, Mrs. DONOVAN
BRENT, the amiable consort of Mr. Robert Brent.

"This lady possessed, in an eminent degree, all the
virtues and endowments which, combined, constitute
the affectionate wife, tender mother, and dutiful daugh-
ter—These circumstances, added to the most hospita-
ble temper of mind, social manners, and irreproch-
able deportment through life, render her death a sub-
ject of just and heavy regret to her disconsolate friends
and relatives."

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

IS not LIBERTY the grand American shrine?—
Freedom is the chief corner stone of our excellent re-
public, constitution and government. Behold, upon
this basis, our flourishing empire is fully raised and
united.

The inestimable value of human rights was duly
considered in time of our subjection to a foreign power
—Americans, free and independent in spirit, believing
"Freedom the just due of every man," laid claim to
their inalienable rights, which no king or nation had
right to deprive them of. This being denied, our
countrymen boldly ventured both fortune and life—
they fought, bled and died, to recover that freedom
which, by the law of nature, is granted to every man.
We resolved to lose our lives, or gain our liberty—and
what is life when liberty is gone? This a servile state
of ignominious existence, which is little, if any, pre-
ferable to death. I marvel that our memories are so
treacherous as to forget the noble sentiments and im-
pressions of freedom which inspired our breaths with
animated zeal in time of Britanic oppression. Then
we extended the right of freedom indiscriminately to
"every man." Why do we now discriminate, and de-
ny this right to a certain species of the human race?
The argument that the "negroes were originally in-
tended to be slaves" is a most groundless proposition;
and I confess a surprise that any man should ever ad-
vance it. The Albiges with equal propriety might argue
Providence in their capturing Europeans and others, and
condemning them to slavery. I can find neither proof
nor reason that a difference in colour, features or hair,
should distinguish any man as an unhappy subject of
bondage. "There were slaves of old" is true; but
this no more proves the right of slavery now, than an-
cient monarchies and despotic powers prove that we
should have a despotic monarch to rule with absolute
power over us.—The argument stands just as good, and
desires a gain saying. Such arguments will not suffice
for the *sons of liberty*, we leave them for an unenlight-
ened or tyrannical people; neither the one or the other
corresponds with our ideas or principles. I with a con-
sistency in and among all men, civil or religious, a cor-
respondence between principle and practice; and can-
didity think without it the glory of any man or nation
is proportionably eclipsed. Integrity is a disfigure-
ment in any case whatever. I blush at the conduct of
many who are freemen in principle, have declared for,
and supported the cause of liberty, and still persist in
holding their fellow-creatures in perpetual bondage.

I agree that "slaves are a man's (arbitrary) prop-
erty," but not his *just* property, and no human law will
look upon them as such. The law of nature evidently
allows every man his freedom, any law; most certain-
ly, is inhuman and unjust that counteracts the law of
God in nature—hence no just law can entail civil slav-
ery on any part of the human species whatever.
For "bought your slaves," true, "this is a hardship,"
but on whom? More on the poor slave than you—I
had much rather lose my money than liberty. He who
sold you the slaves had no right to sell the liberties
of men which the law of God in nature, and our coun-
try declare to be the due of those who were sold.

if any argument that I should not recover my property
or rights, because I have heretofore been unjustly kept
out of them? Suppose my father before me was un-
justly kept from his rights, and they sold through vari-
ous hands—if I could prove my rights, heirship and
just claim, it would be arbitrary and unjust in any
judge or jury not to give verdict in my favour. And
pray what rights under Heaven are so interesting and
dear as liberty, which every body knows is the just
due of every man?

Here is the poor negro under the despotic authority
of his master, in violation to the laws of nature, un-
justly deprived of liberty and held in the work of slav-
ery—it is out of his power to get redress, unless some
compassion over his grievances take place in his master,
who, nevertheless, may, if he pleases, inflict all the
cruelty of a tyrant. With sorrow and despair, under
hopeless oppression, the forlorn creature looks up, but
dare not speak a word for himself under pain of many
lashes from a merciless revengeful hand—and still we
give judgment against the abject sufferer, that his rights
shall be kept from him, and his posterity, by an arbi-
trary law against the plainest remonstrances that equity
and justice, together with reason and humanity, can
give, upon the principles of inalienable rights in na-
ture's law.

We should consider ourselves as in their predicament,
then compassion may arise toward a friendless
helpless man. How we should wish our usurpers to
feel human compassion—make no evasion—all our sen-
sations are felt in them—the same that hurts and
wounds us hurts and wounds them. They are men as
well as we. How hard we should think the hearts of
those in power, not to feel for our situation, and at
least to mitigate if not relieve our miseries? To see
husbands and wives, parents and children, inhumanly
torn asunder for ever in the midst of throbbing cries and
gushing tears, and transported to distant states or islands,
there to languish out their days in sorrow, is enough
to shock the unfeeling stone; and this an unfeeling mas-
ter may do at pleasure. Have these poor creatures no
friends? Is there no compassion in man? O wretch,
full of cruelty!—We sing the song of liberty, which
sounds to distant lands—But when shall America be free
indeed? Who can lay his hand upon his heart, and
appeal to God, his conscience and country, and say
freedom is not the due of every man? He must shut his
eyes or blush.

A FREEMAN.

TO BE SOLD.

On WEDNESDAY the seventeenth instant, (Novem-
ber) at the subscriber's dwelling,

A PARCEL of LEATHER, and a small quanti-
ty of WHEAT and RYE, five bushels of white
washing LIME, and an old CIDER MILL, late the
property of Baldwin Lusby, deceased.

ROBERT LUSBY, Executor.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE
of CLAIMS will sit every day, from nine o'clock
in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, A. GOLDBER, clk.

November 6, 1790.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES AND
COURTS OF JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE
of GRIEVANCES and COURTS OF JUSTICE will
sit every day from nine o'clock in the morning until
three in the afternoon.

By order, T. PURDY, clk.

November 6, 1790.

STRAYED or stolen from the sub-
scriber, from off the race-ground
at Bladensburg, a bright bay HORSE,
14 or 15 hands high, about nine years
old, has a few saddle spots, carries his
tail on one side, has no perceivable
brand. Whoever takes up the said horse and will de-
liver him to the subscriber, in Annapolis, shall receive
thirty shillings reward, and if stolen, three pounds for
the horse and thief.

Nov. 9, 1790. 167/6 Wm. SEWALL.

St. Mary's county.

On MONDAY, December the 6th, 1790, if fair, if
not the next fair day, near Patuxent river, about two
miles from the Queen-Tree, at the dwelling planta-
tion of Dr. GUSTAVUS BROWN, will be EXPOSED
to PUBLIC SALE, by the subscriber,

BETWEEN 10 and 15 likely heal-
thy young country born SLAVES, consisting of
MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN.—A twelve-months
credit will be allowed to purchasers upon giving bond
with approved security, or a generous discount for ready
cash.

GUSTAVUS BROWN.

Prince George's county, October 28, 1790.

I INTEND to apply to next assembly for a recom-
pensation for the loss of a negro man who was taken
up on suspicion of theft, and committed to the custody
of John Beall, Esquire, then sheriff of Prince George's
county, from whom he made his escape, and has never
since been seen by me.

W. J. WILLIAM DINKINS.

Annapolis, October 28, 1790.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of DELIA
LUSBY, late of South river, deceased, are
desired to make immediate payment, and those having
claims are requested to bring them in legally attested.

ELIZA MURDOCH.

To be Sold, at Public Sale,
On Monday the 22d of November, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late dwelling of RICHARD GREEN, of Anne Arundel county.
A PARCEL of likely NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children, some HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and a LOT of GROUND, at Pig Point. CREDIT on bond with approved security, will be given for the negroes and furniture.
JACOB GREEN, Administrator.

JOHNSON & APPLETON,
HAIR-DRESSERS,
Next door to col. ROBERTS, in Market Street, BALTIMORE.

Have just received from Allen and Co's warehouse, by the ship Harmony, from London,
A LARGE and elegant assortment of **LADIES CUSHIONS** and **BRAYS**, both ringletted and plain—And, from Turnbull's warehouse, an elegant assortment of **PERFUMERY**, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.
The said JOHNSON and APPLETON manufacture hair and hair-powder of the first quality, which they will dispose of by wholesale or retail.
Annapolis, October, 1790.

In CHANCERY, Oct. 26, 1790.
Abraham Larich, vs. John Bafey, son and heir of John Bafey, late of Baltimore county, deceased.

THE complainant, ABRAHAM LARICH, having filed a bill in this court against the defendant, JOHN BAFEY, for foreclosing a mortgage on a tract of land, situate in Baltimore county, called BUCH'S PURCHASE, containing one hundred acres, which mortgage is in the said bill alleged to have been made by John Bafey, deceased, the father of the defendant, to Valentine Larich, deceased, father of the complainant, for the sum of fifty-one pounds ten shillings sterling; and the complainant having further alleged in his bill, to which is annexed his affidavit of the truth thereof, that the defendant had removed from this state to the state of Virginia, in which he has resided ever since, as the complainant is informed, and believes; and a subpoena, which issued on the said bill, having been returned "non est" by the sheriff of Baltimore county; and legal proof being this day properly certified to this court, that the complainant has caused to be inserted, for twelve weeks successively, in the public newspapers of the state of Virginia, an advertisement for the purpose of giving notice to the defendant of the said bill, and calling upon him to answer the same—it is hereby adjudged and ordered by the chancellor, That the said John Bafey, as defendant aforesaid, appear in this court on Tuesday the twenty-first day of December next, for the purpose of answering the said bill, and that a copy of this order be inserted four weeks successively to the Maryland Gazette.

And it is hereby further adjudged and ordered, That if the said defendant shall not, within nine months from the date hereof, appear in this court and answer to the bill aforesaid, the same shall be taken as confessed, and thereupon such proceeding and decree shall be had and made as the chancellor shall judge proper.

Tell. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

BROKE out of jail, in Prince George's county, the sixth instant, two negro men, supposed to be between 20 and 30 years old each. One of these fellows is well clothed, about five feet nine or ten inches high, is very black, and writes a reputable hand; he says his name is ISAAC WHITMAN, that he is the property of Mrs. Chapman, of Charles county, from whom he absconded about the 20th of September last, with an intention of going to some one of the northern states, where he should be entitled to his freedom. Two other fellows, also called ISAAC WHITMAN, says he was claimed by Mr. Fenwick, of St. Mary's county, but that he is by birth entitled to his freedom; this fellow is, I suppose, about five feet seven or eight inches high, a very dark mulatto, and tolerable well made. Whoever secures the above two fellows in any jail, or brings them to the subscriber, shall be entitled to the above reward, including what the law allows, and all reasonable charges paid; and in proportion for apprehending either.

EDWARD LLOYD WAILES, Sheriff of Prince George's county.
Upper Marlborough, October 21, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT sundry of the inhabitants of Prince George's county intend to petition the next general assembly for an act to empower the justices of the peace to levy a sum of money for the purpose of building a jail and goal-yard in the said county.
September 30, 1790.

To be SOLD at this Printing-Office,
Price Nine Dollars.

THE late edition of the **LAWS** of MARYLAND, bound in sheep—And also a few sets of the **LAWS** since that publication, price eight dollars, in sheets. All kinds of **PRINTING** executed in a neat, expeditious, and correct manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Anne Arundel county, October 16, 1790.
Corried by the that remembrance his neighbour's landmark, and all the people shall say, AMEN.
Deuteronomy, ch. 28, ver. 18.

SOME time in the year 1779, or 1780, I commenced a suit of trespass and ejectment, in the general court of the western shore, against a certain James Howard, son of Henry, of Anne Arundel county, whose land adjoined to mine. The said Howard pretended to claim part of my land, by the deed he claimed under, wherein the beginning was described to be at a certain heap of stones, made by his said father Henry; on running the lines of my land, in the year 1750, or thereabouts, the said James died before the suit was ended, after his death it went off the docket. I have very lately discovered that the aforesaid deed, by which the said Howard claimed part of my land, has been erased, and the beginning altered from the aforesaid heap of stones to a red oak tree within my lines, from the said heap of stones about 75, or 80 yards. If he the said James could have established his boundary at said red oak, he would have taken the water of my land, secured him from the trespass, taken away my improved meadow, thrown my lines to the south-west into a worn out old field, not worth one shilling per acre, and made me a trespasser, for which he had a suit against me at the same time. I have also examined the records of the county wherein his deed was recorded, and find that the said record is also erased, and the beginning made at the said red oak instead of the aforesaid heap of stones. Part of the letter S, on the county records, is still perceivable. **NOTICE** is hereby given, that I intend to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next meeting, to pass a law to amend the said records and deed agreeable to the original grant to the said James.

REUBEN MERIWETHER.

JAMES MILLS, son of JOHN, of St. Mary's county, intends petitioning the general assembly, at their next session, for a law to authorize the justices of the county aforesaid, to assess a sum of money yearly for his support.

Maryland, September 16, 1790.
By virtue of a deed of trust, by Mr. Gerard Blackiston Caulin, of Charles county, to me, will be SOLD, to the highest bidders, on the 7th day of December next—

THIRTY-NINE NEGROES, men, women and children, among them are some valuable carpenters and house servants; also, a tract of **LAND**, containing about 918 acres, binding on the river Patowmack, at the mouth of Port Tobacco creek, in Charles county. The land will be sold in two parts, one containing about 535, and the other about 383 acres. On the first is a very large genteel dwelling house, with every other necessary house for a family, tobacco house, corn house, negro quarters, a garden, well paved in, and a considerable orchard of apple, peach, and other fruit-trees; and on the other a dwelling house for an overseer, a large negro quarters, a tobacco house, corn house, and a blacksmith's dwelling house and shop. This land is good for corn, tobacco, wheat and grain, pleasantly situated, within four miles of Port Tobacco, in a good neighbourhood; both parts command a very extensive prospect of Patowmack river, Port Tobacco creek, and the adjacent country of Virginia, as well as Maryland. Two years credit will be given, paying the interest annually; good personal security must also be given by the purchasers with a lien on the real property. The sale will be at the overseer's house, and continue until all is sold. A plot of the land may be seen by applying to me in Piscataway, in Prince George's county.

A deed will be immediately made to the purchaser, and possession given.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

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

FOURTY 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,

ANTHONY MANN,
DRUGGIST,

At his **MEDICINAL STORE**, at the corner of Market and Oliver Streets, BALTIMORE, has just received, by the last arrivals,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of MEDICINES and DRUGS, of the best qualities. And will receive, from time to time, such supplies as to enable him to sell as reasonable as any other person on the continent. With a variety of **PATENT MEDICINES**, and a few **DRY PAINTS**, such as PAULIAN BLUE, VERMILION, VENETIAN RED, YELLOW OAKS, SPANISH BROWN and KING'S YELLOW. All kinds of vessels, private families, &c. keepers and ferrers, may be furnished with every article they have occasion for, at the shortest notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES MIDDLETON, late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are desired to bring them in legally attested, that they may be settled.
IGNATIUS MIDDLETON, Executor.
Charles county, October 19, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber, a prisoner in Charles county jail, intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session for an act to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.
Sept. 20, 1790. **SMITH MIDDLETON.**

LOTTERY.

THE proprietors of which has for his object the disposal of a very valuable PLANTATION, containing 250 acres, or thereabouts, of choice land, beautifully and conveniently situated on the river Severn, within five miles of Annapolis, and eight miles of Baltimore town, valued for the fertility of its soil, being adapted to every species of country produce. There is about one hundred acres of said land cleared, and under good fence, on which is a good dwelling house, with some useful out offices, a good orchard in full bearing, and a fine stream of water running through the same. The remainder of said land is covered with heavy hickory, black oak and walnut.
It must be obvious to every person, that this plantation holds out more advantages to adventurers than any yet offered to the public, as no farm is fatter and the purchase of said plantation, which is a considerable capital prize.
The proprietor further assures the public, that the said plantation, together with the house and out offices, cost him one hundred and fifty pounds, and a further over and above the sum annexed to it in the following and pledges himself to make a good and lawful title to said land to the fortunate adventurer at foot as the drawing of said lottery is over; the remainder of the prizes to be paid as soon as drawn. The tickets will be seen by applying to **RICHARD BURMAN.**

S C H E M E

| | |
|---|------|
| 1 Prize of the said plantation, valued at | 1200 |
| 2 Ditto of 100 Dollars each, are | 100 |
| 3 Ditto 50 Ditto | 150 |
| 4 Ditto 40 Ditto | 150 |
| 5 Ditto 30 Ditto | 150 |
| 6 Ditto 20 Ditto | 150 |
| 12 Ditto 10 Ditto | 120 |
| 456 Ditto 5 Ditto | 2280 |
| 502 Prizes. | |
| 998 Blanks. | |
| 1500 Tickets, at four dollars each, are | 6000 |

MANAGERS.

IN BALTIMORE.

Mr. William McLaughlin, Mr. Christopher Roper, Captain John Barrow, Mr. Charles Gars, Mr. William Roper, Mr. James Somervell, Mr. Jacob Graynell, Mr. William Gibson, Mr. Standish Barrow, Mr. Edward Pannell.

ANNA POLIS.

Mr. James Williams, Mr. Frederick Grammer, Baltimore, September 6, 1790.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in this city on Monday the 28th instant, a negro man named JAMES ORKER, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, full faced well looking fellow, talks slow, and rather a down look; he on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, olive green and trouters, an old calico hat, carried with him some working cloaths. Whoever apprehends the said man, and secures him, so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by **RICHARD WELLS.**
Annapolis, June 30, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we intend to petition the next general assembly for an act to sell the lands left to William and James Williams, by their father Joseph Williams, for the benefit of the said children.
St. Mary's county, Aug. 30, 1790. **ANNE WILLIAMS, JAMES HEARD, JAMES WILLIAMS.**

Prince George's county, November 1, 1790.

WHEREAS we have suffered considerable injury by persons, who, under pretence of having been pulled down our fences and injured our crops, we hereby forewarn all persons, whatever from being on our plantations, with dogs or guns, or riding or walking through them, otherwise than the usual road, on any pretence whatever, without having first obtained leave, as we are determined to prosecute offenders to the utmost rigour of the law.
WILLIAM T. GREENFIELD, B. MACKALL, 5th.

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.

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ment he had received the protection they ing, gentlemen, the the unheard of in openly persisted in I could not any lo means to a rage fo of the laws was the constitution a elated, could I ex I hoped to find at duty to withdraw ted my country, stir up my oppress much indebted no you for my depa you have shown to any man to subita see that the info will put those to

Another illustri gress at Brussels, want-general in v quitted, and lived cipality of Liege, carried off, with Schipacken, com province of Limbo which he was re but without being peri, money, pla However odious the Belgic revoluc the curie of persons, colour of law, le soners of state are On the 16th, anetary to gener accused of having to the general, w The general h Antwerp, withou brought to trial. been obliged to be having been el immediately after A circumstance general Schipack Limbourg, which wast of courage, to give an account fons which indu As dispositions third invasion of ening themselves are already there the treatment the forming a corps Leopold, of wha plete.

The inhabitants to declare open ground more and ally in Flanders, revolution has n action is much than it ever was harsh and arbitra degree at least o A plan is alter Tentation of the supposing them, trie as their head plan must incre becomes more g any success, of their independence enary Van Ey said only a sing this respect, for sole remaining tem of their co powers on whom

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The experie that it is precis at all times co of profit and though vigorous tre. Her refon secrets of the