

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, August 4, 1791.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 11.

THIS city is in a state of the most dangerous fermentation. The people are clamorous for peace with Russia—and, as always happens where there is no constitutional mode of representing the public opinion to government, have recourse to the most dreadful means of expressing their sentiments.

Within three weeks there have been four great fires. The first happened on the 20th of March, and consumed an entire quarter of the city. The loss is estimated at from twenty to twenty five millions of piasters, and it is thought that the guards stationed to prevent wilful fires began it for the sake of pillage. Three other fires of less magnitude followed. They are attributed by the government to accident, but generally believed to be part of the usual means resorted to by the people to force the government to a change of system.

The war, and the authors of it, are universally odious. The people are distressed by want of provisions; the provinces complain that they are exhausted; and the violent exertions of the new grand vizier to recruit the army, add fuel to the general discontent.

The grand signior, however, persists in continuing the war, with the most unlimited confidence in the support of Prussia, whose influence is all powerful in the divan.

A courier arrived this day from Berlin, has brought with him important dispatches from M. de Knobelsdorf, envoy of his Prussian majesty, and a letter from that monarch, addressed to the sultan himself, to whom that minister had the honour to deliver it in person. M. de Knobelsdorf has had, since that time, long and frequent conferences with many members of the divan, the result of which he has sent to his court by a courier extraordinary, who was dispatched this day by the way of Vienna to Berlin.

The negotiations of count Potocki, the envoy of Poland, do not terminate so readily as they seemed to promise: the republic has not decided to enter into an offensive league against Russia, and the Porte will not grant her the commerce and the free navigation of the Black Sea upon any other conditions. It is not enough even that Poland follow the example of Prussia, under similar circumstances; she must, according to the view of the Ottoman minister, take upon herself and her own proper motion the part in the quarrel against the empire; and that is a risk to which, for some doubtful advantages of commerce, the Polish minister has not yet determined to expose his country.

WARSAW, April 27.

Although there is a very large Russian army in Moldavia, the last letters from that province assure us they were very quiet in those parts.

May 7. We have received accounts that the grand vizier, after reinforcing Brailow with 10,000 men, detached some corps against the Russians, which were distributed in different parts, and obliged them to raise the blockade of Zuckanali, with the loss of 700 men, and 35 officers killed, besides many prisoners, and 19 pieces of cannon. The Turks destroyed or took all the vessels loaded with provisions, which the Russians had assembled at Zuckanali. Prince Repnin is at Jassy.

May 14. We are assured, that in case of a war in the north, Sweden will oppose the entrance of the English fleet in the Baltic.

Our minister at Berlin has sent information to the diet, that on his delivering the letter of notification respecting the late revolution here to the king of Prussia, his majesty was pleased to express his admiration of Stanislaus Augustus, in having thereby made the Polish nation happy, and further, that he intended to answer the letter himself.

VIENNA, May 1.

A courier arrived this day from Petersburg, by which we learn, that a treaty is signed between the empress and the king of Sweden, which, in fact, amounts to an offensive and defensive alliance—as the British navy are thereby prohibited from entering the ports of either party, in case of a rupture with the allied powers.

May 11. It is confirmed that the Russians have abandoned Maizin, Gotsche, and the fort of Zuckanali, after having raised the fortifications of these three places. The Russians thought it would be difficult to maintain them on the approach of a superior Turkish force, so long as the Turks are in possession of Braila; and they also conceived, that, by quitting these places, they should facilitate the desertions from the garrison, which have been, for some time past, very considerable.

Should the Russians become masters of Braila, it may be presumed that the empress will again demand the dependence of Moldavia, Wallachia and Bessarabia. The same letters, however, inform us, that she will still abide by the declaration, that she is ready to

abandon all her conquests, excepting Oczakow and the territory as far as the Dniester, to cover the Crimea.

If Braila be once given up, it will be absolutely impossible for the Turks to hazard passing the Danube.

The Austrian troops are posted above Braila, and, during the suspension of arms subsisting between them and the Turks, the latter must not violate this territory.

By advices from Jassy, dated April 20, we learn, that the Turkish posts having been reinforced with 10,000 men, and another large body dispatched by the grand vizier having attacked the Russians on the 14th, at Gelscht and Zuckanali, the latter, overpowered by numbers, were obliged to retreat in the night, after losing 2 officers of rank, 25 subaltern officers, and near 400 soldiers—others report, that 35 officers and 700 soldiers were killed and wounded, besides a number taken prisoners, and that they left behind them 19 pieces of cannon, together with several vessels laden with provisions near Zuckanali.

The Russians retreated to Berlesch, and joined a detachment there.

Maczin, Tulcza and Szarcz, were also obliged to be abandoned on the 15th of April.

The grand vizier, notwithstanding his late success, still continues his conferences with M. Lascarow, the charge des affaires of Russia, for the purpose of bringing about a peace; but, he leaves nothing undone that can promote his success, should the negotiations fail—for he has dispatched 30,000 men to cover the fortress of Varna—and his army, which already amounts to 80,000 men, receives daily reinforcements of new troops.

STOCKHOLM, May 4.

Warlike preparations continue without intermission in all ports and arsenals. The division of galleys at anchor here will be ready to sail by the end of the month.

It is not certainly known here what part our court means to take in the threatened rupture.

BERLIN, May 17.

Very heavy complaints have been made by the inhabitants of Stettin against our commandant there, for having destroyed the suburbs and gardens just without the town, as if the Russians were advancing towards the gates of the city. He has razed and demolished every thing the same as if the town had been besieged. This imprudent conduct is likely to lose him his place, for, before the Russians could approach Stettin, they must oppose two Prussian armies, and march a distance of 200 miles.

HAGUE, May 20.

An affair between the patriots and the Stadtholderians, has lately taken place at Groningen, which threatened disagreeable consequences.

A clergyman had the imprudence to pray in church for another who had been deposed at the time of the revolution in 1787. On this, the magistrate expressed his dissatisfaction, and proposed to depose the patriot minister who had prayed for his brother clergyman.

The patriot citizens, who are numerous at Groningen, opposed the execution of the sentence: information was sent to the court of the Hague, which gave orders that the sentence of the magistrate should be executed, and this order the people have refused to obey.

It is thought the court will wink at this matter, to prevent greater evils, as the people appear determined on the most obstinate resistance in favour of their patriot.

May 24. It is affirmed, that 12,000 Imperial troops have arrived on the territory of Dusseldorf, besides a number of other troops of the emperor, who file along the Rhine.

On this subject we can state as certain the existence of a letter from M. Jacobi, the Prussian minister at Vienna, to certain members of the states at the Hague, stating, that these troops have absolutely no other object than France, and that Prussia and Holland may be perfectly easy upon the subject.

LONDON, May 14.

The following is given as an account of a recent occurrence at SIERRA LEONA.

The *Pyrona* frigate, of 28 guns, commanded by captain H. Savage, on her return to Europe, touched at our factory of Sierra Leona, and being informed that a quarrel subsisted between the British colony and the sovereign of the country, which threatened to prove unfavourable to the former, he endeavoured to obtain an accommodation; and, for that purpose, sent out a boat with a few men under the command of a midshipman, and a small body of marines under the command of a lieutenant, to the African town, where they had an interview with the petty despot, and reconciled all parties.

In returning to the boat, one of the sailors wantonly fired a pistol into the hatch of a small cabin, which immediately took fire, and communicating to other houses, the whole town was soon in flames.

Captain Savage seeing the conflagration at a distance, and apprehending some mischief, sent a second boat full of men to the assistance of their comrades. The two bodies formed a junction, and were proceeding in an orderly manner as possible to their ships, when the natives, recovering from the consternation this accident had occasioned, fired at them in volleys from behind trees and bushes, killed some and wounded many. Among the former was the midshipman, a youth of great expectations, and much lamented. The remainder of the party with difficulty escaped to their boats, leaving many other wounded companions to the mercy of a barbarous set of savages.

The consequence of this circumstance has been, that the sovereign of the country ordered the factory to depart within a few days, with which decree they were obliged to comply, and it is imagined he has forced them to make ample compensation for the injury his people had sustained.

HYDROPHOBIA cured by VINEGAR.

At Udine, the capital of Friuli, a small province belonging to the republic of Venice, a poor man, lying under the frightful tortures of the hydrophobia, was cured, by some draughts of vinegar, given him by mistake, instead of another potion. A physician of Padua, called count Leonilla, gave intelligence of this event at Udine, and tried the same remedy upon a patient that was brought to the Padua hospital, administering him a pound of vinegar in the morning, another at noon, and a third at sunset, and the man was speedily and perfectly cured.

May 15. On Monday next Mr. Pitt brings out his budget, which on every side is spoken of as very flattering to the prosperity of this country; it is said that this year's surplus will be between seven and eight hundred thousand pounds.

Yesterday twenty ships from the Baltic, which came away in ballast, arrived in the river, having left their cargoes behind, being under some apprehensions that an embargo would be laid on them, and that they would lose an opportunity of trading to other places.

By a gentleman who arrived from Paris on Thursday night last, we are informed of the following whimsical circumstance—On the night of Mons. Mirabeau's funeral, an English colonel, without thinking of the impropriety of it, gave a ball and supper to a few friends of both sexes. Whilst they were in the middle of their dance, some Poissardes, who were returning from the funeral of Mirabeau, struck at the indelicacy of rejoicing on such a night, made an entry in their way to the ball room, and, without the least previous ceremony, singled out some of the oldest and fullest grown ladies in the assembly, on whom they exercised a gentle flagellation after the manner of the old school. The gentlemen, astonished, yet, repelled by the numbers who surrounded the house, were obliged to be quiet spectators of the indignity, which, however, ended there; for, when they had gone through their work, they wished the company a good night, and departed very quietly.

Yesterday, at the London Tavern, a meeting of the West-India planters, and merchants trading to the West India islands, was held, Lord Penrhyn in the chair. This meeting was convened to take into consideration the plan proposed for the establishment of a colony at Sierra Leona, on the coast of Africa. From this place it is, that a large proportion of the slaves sent to the West-India islands are obtained. The consequence of a colony being formed there, would be an additional difficulty in obtaining slaves from thence—it was therefore determined by the meeting to adopt the most likely means of opposing this measure. Another reason assigned for the necessity of opposing any colony being formed there is, that the climate of the West-India islands and Sierra Leona, are so much alike that it is thought sugar plantations might, with as much success, be cultivated in the latter place as in the West-India islands, by which their trade would be materially injured.

Who should have expected to see the pope undergoing our fifth of November ceremony, of being burnt in effigy in Paris, as he certainly was last week, and that not by the mere rabble, for his dress had cost above 1200 livres, or 400 sterling.

Lord Uxbridge's celebrated sailing yacht *Mons*, is preparing in the river for an expected visit from their majesties. She has a superb suit of state rooms, decorated with two changes of elegant linen furniture, and is, in all other respects, the most perfect vessel that ever swam. Her prime cost out of the builder's hands is 14,000 guineas.

A NEW SETTLEMENT.

Government, we are informed, have a plan in agitation for establishing a colony on Prince's Island, situated on the coast of Guinea. It is at present inhabited by a number of refugees from different nations, but particularly Portuguese, from whom it is to be purchased. The soil is fruitful, and the island abounds with mines of different kinds.

This place is mentioned as a receptacle for convicts, whose sentence of transportation may be of short duration.

county; that the said Hammond, and that, in consequence, for several months, and determined to kill him, on New-York for that purpose, in Baltimore-town that sought suits against him, he provided himself with three pistols, and loaded, or caused to be loaded, two buck shot each, and three bullets and a half (viz. on Easter Monday) said Gaither, started with rage for colonel Hammond's determination to kill him, after day-break; that he himself in a certain field belonging to it was usual for colonel Hammond coming along during Gaither, and his servant, finding that the said Hammond the said field as he expected, the hour to inquire if it was, and it is possible to discover whether the said Hammond and which way he intended to go with him, and whether he that his servant returned and Hammond was at home and in a room; whereupon the said Gaither, going up to the house, entered, (with which the said Gaither and affluencing him who had this resolution from an ardent desire to discover before he could that he remained in his eight o'clock, when he and the house with the gun and pistol arrived there, he sent one of his servants into the house to inquire if Hammond was at home, and he went into the yard and inquired, in which he refused; that Hammond to come up to him, and he; whereupon Mr. Hammond, and if I come to you, Gaither then promised upon, and that he made use of this to get Mr. Hammond in his hand then went within reach of him, and Gaither ordered his servant, and alighted from two of his pistols fell from his hand, and Gaither ordered a fighting, which Mr. Hammond were no witnesses by, but of frequent day if he was bent upon not deter it, and said Mr. Hammond that in mind, or on hearing a noise behind him, approach of a negro or negroes, turned in order to keep the said and that then colonel Hammond the house; that he turned about, many steps, he the said Gaither at him, and fired the same, he missed him, as he never intended aim in his life; that as soon as he drew an other pistol, and had run above fifteen steps, and thought he saw the wall-back; that thereupon, although not fall, he the said Gaither, and but finding that he could not get into the house, and supposing intended to get a gun, and then either took his gun from the table of the yard, and the table, with his finger upon the trigger, as Mr. Hammond fired, and Hammond did come out of the house, and fired at him, and hit him; that thereupon, under Mr. Hammond's negroes were one of which had a gun, and would also get another gun, and as he was mounting the said him on the neck and left shoulder Gaither went off; that the said of the above conversation, further not yet satisfied, and would also the said Hammond, and would meet him, and expressed his regret that he was unfortunate in not doing so; that this deponent ordered the said Gaither from the further revenge, but that such dissensions, salutary effect upon him, only the more determined; and that he declared, that he could reconnoitre to hire assassins to take away Hammond; and that the deponent had brought suit against him, and that he never would pay it, and any one else, if he ever asked for me on this 2d June, 1791.

J. T. CHASE.

APOLIS:
FREDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

And we further are informed, that several factories have been erected there, for the purpose of extending the commerce on the African coast. It is about 100 miles south-east of Cape Coast Castle.

PORTSMOUTH, May 13.

At eight o'clock last night arrived at Spithead the 27th gun ship, captain Trip, from the Cape of Good Hope.

In the Spanish came home passenger lieutenant Ribou, who set out this morning at half past seven o'clock for London, having previously waited on admiral Roddam, agreeably to naval etiquette.

Lieutenant Ribou brought home the head of the *Guernsey*, the only remains of that unfortunate ship. He also brought, as a present to the queen, a great number of roots and seeds of the most curious plants, which he found at the Cape.

He is in perfect health, and looks as well as he did when he embarked in the *Guernsey*. His safe arrival will give universal pleasure to the public, who found themselves deeply interested by the recital of the hardships and dangers he had come through, and the struggle of mind he manifested, when the companions of his misfortunes were rendered almost frantic by the horrors of their situation. Merits like this cannot pass unnoticed or unrewarded.

May 25. Mr. Pitt completes his thirty-second year next Saturday—seven of these years he has been first minister of the country, and twelve of them he has been in parliament—a remarkable instance of distinction for early abilities.

The breeze on the river was last night as hot as any period since the commencement of the present armaments.

May 28. A courier from Petersburg, with dispatches for count Woronzow, the Russian minister at our court, came within a few hours after Basilico, the messenger from Berlin, whose arrival caused the cabinet to sit several hours on Wednesday last. The dispatches brought by both couriers announce the determination of the court of Petersburg in regard to the terms proposed by the allied courts for making a general peace. The result of this answer is as follows:

The empress of Russia expresses herself much surprised at the king's message to both houses of parliament, and the armaments that were ordered in consequence of it; but she is not intimidated. She asserts, that she will not deviate in the plan she has proposed to the Turks for making peace; and she expresses that she does not dread the mischief that threatens her from her coast being attacked by an English fleet, should it fail, as it could do her no very material injury. Her Imperial majesty is, nevertheless, preparing for a very resolute defence, as if she did apprehend mischief from it, and is arming, as well as fortifying, her ports and coasts as strongly as the service and the time will admit.

The fleet at Spithead now consists of 35 sail of the line, besides smaller ships, and is ready to sail at an hour's notice, whenever they receive their complement of men. They are about three fourths manned—Lord Hood's baggage has at length been put on board of his ship.

Letters from Ireland report, that there has been a riot in Waterford, and another at Carrick. At the first mentioned place on account of the dearth of provisions, and at Carrick in consequence of a spring loom, the machinery of which enables one man to perform equal to four in the ordinary way. The high contumacious of Carrick was killed in the riot.

May 31. The following extract of a letter from Chambray, in Savoy, dated May 7, is in circulation at Paris:

"I must warn you, in spite of the risk I run in doing so, that the storm is ready to burst upon France. The coalition of foreign powers is but too certain. Leopold is the chief of them."

"In the month of June 400,000 men will enter France in different places. Some disturbances in Savoy, excited on purpose, have furnished a pretext for the court of Sardinia to send thither a large body of troops and artillery. Twenty five pieces of heavy artillery are now at Maurienne. Vivienne, from his large manufactory at this place (Chambery) has just sent off 1500 fusils for the service of the army. We have just received here 6000 tents. The plan is, to attempt the first incursion on the side of Dauphiny."

"A fortnight ago Leopold was at Turin, while all Europe was ignorant of it. Believe me, the head officers of your own regular troops are not to be trusted. Our court have been always accustomed to see the French under the yoke of despotism; rely upon it, that at the first approach of an enemy's army, they will forget their constitution."

"A gentleman of rank, who arrived in town on Tuesday, from Vienna, says, it was confidently asserted there that the emperor had resolved to declare war against Prussia the moment this country shall act hostily against the empress."

A few days before this gentleman left Vienna, a courier had arrived from Petersburg who brought the final determination of the empress not to recede from the terms she has offered to the Turks, and upon no condition to give Ochakow, or consent to its demolition.

It was the opinion universally received at Vienna, that the Russians would reach Constantinople before the end of summer.

LEXINGTON, June 25.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman who was with general Scott on the late expedition against the Indians, to his friend near Green-Castle, dated Danville, June 20th, 1791.

"It is with pleasure I inform you, that I am just returned from a long tour through the Indian country; during our march we passed over a most delightful

country, the land beautifully watered, and well timbered; when we came within 25 miles of the Wabash (on which the Indian towns lay) we found the land clear, and covered with grass three feet high, and as level as the finest meadow in Conococheague. On our arrival at the towns, we killed about 30 warriors, and took 58 prisoners, among whom were only one old warrior, two boys about 15 years of age, all the rest were women and children, 17 of whom we set at liberty at the place where they were captured, the remaining 41 we brought on with us to the garrison at the Falls of the Ohio—the towns we consumed to ashes before we left them.

"Never was there a more fortunate, or better conducted expedition; not a man being lost until we came to what is called White River, where three men were drowned by their own carelessness. Our numbers were about 800 private soldiers, besides officers, &c. we were out thirty-five days. Our provisions were exhausted before we arrived at the garrison; some indeed had none for ten days, excepting what they obtained by hunting, which you will readily suppose was a very uncertain mode of subsisting among such a number of people. The expedition was severe on our horses, being obliged generally to tie them up at night without corn, and often without even grass, in consequence of which we lost about fifty of them."

NEW-YORK, July 20.

Last Sunday captain Boyd arrived here from Albany with 100 calves and stags of Otsego (maple) sugar, which, it is said, is equal in goodness to that produced from the Jamaica cane. We are further told, that this sugar is to be exposed for sale, at public auction, in a few days, when there is no doubt a sufficient number of purchasers will appear, as patrons to the patriotic industry of our brethren in the north-west.

PITTSBURGH, July 9.

By persons who arrived here from Fort Washington, on the Ohio, we learn, that at Limestone they were informed by colonel Boone, that an express had arrived there with an account of the return of general Scott and his party; that they burnt three Indian towns, brought in thirty scalps, and took fifty eight prisoners, thirteen of whom, old men, they sent back, and that they got 300 horse loads of plunder from the towns. We are informed, that another party have started from Kentucky on the same business, and we hope they may prove equally successful.

We understand general Scott only lost three men, and that he was slightly wounded.

July 16. An express from Venango mentions that a party of Indians had arrived at Piquette life in the other side of the lake, but what their intentions are is not known.

Sunday last some Indian tracks were discovered about three miles from this place on the east side of the Alleghany. A party of the levies were ordered out to scour the woods, but returned without making any discovery of the Indians.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.

The London Gazette of May 3d, contains an order of council for extending the regulations according to act of parliament, of the trade between Great-Britain and the United States of America, to the 5th day of April, 1792.

The Leyden Gazette informs that Sissiovia was in flames on the 11th of March last. Our papers did not notice this conflagration.

An unknown correspondent desirous us, by the request of captain Davis, he says to contradict part of the account given in the General Advertiser a few days ago, relative to the disturbances in St. Domingo. Forty five thousand men were not expected by the Colonists, but a report was in circulation, that there were 10,000 men held in readiness by the national assembly, should any opposition be made to the execution of the decree. Mr. Davis further contradicts the circumstance of the inhabitants trampling on the national cockade, and placing in their hats the British in its stead.

The last circumstance was mentioned to the editor by captain Davidson, who sailed from Cape Francis on the 7th instant. The first mistake is an error in number, with which the editor or his informant are chargeable, but excusable for, as they both trusted to memory.

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE.

We are assured from good authority, that the extract of a letter from Pittsburg, published in our paper of yesterday, and in sundry papers this morning, relative to the Complanter's Indians having taken up the hatchet against the United States, is utterly groundless.

Major-general Butler received letters from Fort Franklin, the originals of which are now in this city, containing fresh evidence of the friendly dispositions of the Complanter and his party, and the peaceable disposition in general of the Five Nations, the chiefs of which are now, or very lately have been, holding a treaty with colonel Pickering at the Painted Post, on the Tioga branch of the Susquehanna.

Extract of a letter from brigadier-general Cha. Scott, to the secretary for the department of war, dated Lexington, June 20, 1791; received by lieutenant Belli, who arrived in town on Tuesday afternoon from the Western country.

I marched four miles from the banks of the Ohio on the 23d of May, and on the 24th I resumed my march, and pushed forward with the utmost industry, directing my route to Oultanan, in the best manner my guides and information enabled me, though greatly deficient in both.

By the 31st, I had marched 135 miles, over a country cut by four large branches of White River, and many smaller streams, with deep muddy banks.

During this march, I traversed a country alternately interspersed with the most luxuriant soil, and deep clayey bogs, from one to five miles wide, rendered almost impervious by brush and briars. Rain fell in torrents every day, with frequent blasts of wind and thunder storms. These obstacles impeded my progress, wore down my horses, and destroyed my provisions.

On the morning of the first instant, as the army entered an extensive prairie, I perceived an Indian on horseback, a few miles to the right. I immediately made a detachment to intercept him, but he escaped. Finding myself discovered, I determined to advance with all the rapidity my circumstances would permit rather with the hope than the expectation of reaching the object I sought that day, for my guides were strangers to the country which I occupied. At one o'clock, having marched by computation 155 miles from the Ohio, as I penetrated a grove, which bordered on an extensive prairie, I discovered two small villages to my left, at two and four miles distance.

My guides now recognized the ground, and informed me that the main town was four or five miles in my front, behind a point of wood which jutted into the prairie. I immediately detached colonel John Hardin, with sixty mounted infantry, and a troop of light horse under captain McCoy, to attack the village to the left, and moved on briskly, with my main body in order of battle, towards the town, the smoke from which was discernible. My guides were deceived with respect to the situation of the town; for instead of standing at the edge of the plain, through which I marched, I found in the low ground bordering on the Wabash, on turning the point of woods, one house presented in my front. Captain Price was ordered to assault that with 40 men: He executed the command with great gallantry, and killed two warriors. When I gained the summit of the eminence which overlooks the villages on the banks of the Wabash, I discovered the enemy in great confusion, endeavouring to make their escape over the river in canoes. I instantly ordered lieutenant colonel commandant Wilkinson to rush forward with the first battalion: the order was executed with promptitude, and this detachment gained the bank of the river just as the rear of the enemy had embarked; and regardless of a brisk fire kept up from a Kickapoo town, on the opposite bank, they in a few minutes by a well directed fire from their rifles, destroyed all the savages with which five canoes were crowded.

The Wabash was many feet beyond fording at this place. I therefore detached colonel Wilkinson to ford two miles above, which my guides informed me was more practicable.

The enemy still kept possession of the Kickapoo town. I determined to dislodge them, and for this purpose ordered captain King's and Logsdon's companies to march down the river, below the town and cross under the conduct of major Barbee: several of the men swam the river, and others passed in a small canoe. This movement was unobserved, and my men had taken post on the bank before they were discovered by the enemy, who immediately abandoned the village. About this time word was brought me, that colonel Hardin was incumbered with prisoners, and had discovered a stronger village to my left, than that I had observed, which he was proceeding to attack. I immediately detached captain Brown with his company, to support the colonel; but the distance being six miles, before the captain arrived the business was done, and colonel Hardin joined me a little before sunset, having killed six warriors and taken 52 prisoners. Captain Bull, the warrior who discovered me in the morning, had gained the main town and given the alarm a short time before me; but the villages to my left were uninformed of my approach and had no retreat. The next morning I determined to detach lieutenant-colonel commandant with 500 men, to destroy the important town of Kethlipcanunk, at the mouth of Bel river, eighteen miles from my camp, and on the west side of the Wabash; but on examination I discovered my men and horses to be crippled and worn down by a long, laborious march, and the active exertions of the preceding day; that three hundred and sixty men only could be found in capacity to undertake the enterprise; and they prepared to march on foot.

Colonel Wilkinson marched with this detachment at half after five in the evening, and returned to my camp the next day at one o'clock, having marched 30 miles in 12 hours, and destroyed the most important settlement of the enemy in that quarter of the federal territory. A large quantity of corn, a variety of household goods, peltry, and other articles were burned with this village, which consisted of about 30 houses, many of them well finished.

Misunderstanding the object of a white flag, which appeared on an eminence opposite to me in the afternoon of the first, I liberated an aged squaw, and sent with her a message to the savages, that if they would come in and surrender, their towns should be spared, and they should receive good treatment. On the 4th I determined to discharge 16 of the weakest and most infirm of my prisoners, with a talk to the Wabash tribes.

On the same day, after having burned the town and adjacent villages, and destroyed the growing corn and pulse, I began my march for the rapids of Ohio, where I arrived the 14th instant, without the loss of a single man by the enemy, and five only wounded, having killed 32, chiefly warriors of six and seven years of age, and taken 58 prisoners.

I have delivered 41 prisoners to captain Ashton, of the first United States regiment, at Fort Stenben.

A correspondent informs that the treaty lately held under the commission from the presidents of the United

States, by Timothy Pickens, with the Indian tribes, at Newton-Pol-Sulquehanna, in the included on the 18th parties by a capitulation.

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country, the land beautifully watered, and well timbered; when we came within 25 miles of the Wabash (on which the Indian towns lay) we found the land clear, and covered with grass three feet high, and as level as the finest meadow in Conococheague. On our arrival at the towns, we killed about 30 warriors, and took 58 prisoners, among whom were only one old warrior, two boys about 15 years of age, all the rest were women and children, 17 of whom we set at liberty at the place where they were captured, the remaining 41 we brought on with us to the garrison at the Falls of the Ohio—the towns we consumed to ashes before we left them."

"Never was there a more fortunate, or better conducted expedition; not a man being lost until we came to what is called White River, where three men were drowned by their own carelessness. Our numbers were about 800 private soldiers, besides officers, &c. we were out thirty-five days. Our provisions were exhausted before we arrived at the garrison; some indeed had none for ten days, excepting what they obtained by hunting, which you will readily suppose was a very uncertain mode of subsisting among such a number of people. The expedition was severe on our horses, being obliged generally to tie them up at night without corn, and often without even grass, in consequence of which we lost about fifty of them."

NEW-YORK, July 20. Last Sunday captain Boyd arrived here from Albany with 100 calves and stags of Otsego (maple) sugar, which, it is said, is equal in goodness to that produced from the Jamaica cane. We are further told, that this sugar is to be exposed for sale, at public auction, in a few days, when there is no doubt a sufficient number of purchasers will appear, as patrons to the patriotic industry of our brethren in the north-west.

PITTSBURGH, July 9. By persons who arrived here from Fort Washington, on the Ohio, we learn, that at Limestone they were informed by colonel Boone, that an express had arrived there with an account of the return of general Scott and his party; that they burnt three Indian towns, brought in thirty scalps, and took fifty eight prisoners, thirteen of whom, old men, they sent back, and that they got 300 horse loads of plunder from the towns. We are informed, that another party have started from Kentucky on the same business, and we hope they may prove equally successful.

We understand general Scott only lost three men, and that he was slightly wounded. July 16. An express from Venango mentions that a party of Indians had arrived at Piquette life in the other side of the lake, but what their intentions are is not known.

Sunday last some Indian tracks were discovered about three miles from this place on the east side of the Alleghany. A party of the levies were ordered out to scour the woods, but returned without making any discovery of the Indians.

PHILADELPHIA, July 23. The London Gazette of May 3d, contains an order of council for extending the regulations according to act of parliament, of the trade between Great-Britain and the United States of America, to the 5th day of April, 1792.

The Leyden Gazette informs that Sissiovia was in flames on the 11th of March last. Our papers did not notice this conflagration.

An unknown correspondent desirous us, by the request of captain Davis, he says to contradict part of the account given in the General Advertiser a few days ago, relative to the disturbances in St. Domingo. Forty five thousand men were not expected by the Colonists, but a report was in circulation, that there were 10,000 men held in readiness by the national assembly, should any opposition be made to the execution of the decree. Mr. Davis further contradicts the circumstance of the inhabitants trampling on the national cockade, and placing in their hats the British in its stead.

The last circumstance was mentioned to the editor by captain Davidson, who sailed from Cape Francis on the 7th instant. The first mistake is an error in number, with which the editor or his informant are chargeable, but excusable for, as they both trusted to memory.

FROM THE FEDERAL GAZETTE. We are assured from good authority, that the extract of a letter from Pittsburg, published in our paper of yesterday, and in sundry papers this morning, relative to the Complanter's Indians having taken up the hatchet against the United States, is utterly groundless.

Major-general Butler received letters from Fort Franklin, the originals of which are now in this city, containing fresh evidence of the friendly dispositions of the Complanter and his party, and the peaceable disposition in general of the Five Nations, the chiefs of which are now, or very lately have been, holding a treaty with colonel Pickering at the Painted Post, on the Tioga branch of the Susquehanna.

Extract of a letter from brigadier-general Cha. Scott, to the secretary for the department of war, dated Lexington, June 20, 1791; received by lieutenant Belli, who arrived in town on Tuesday afternoon from the Western country.

I marched four miles from the banks of the Ohio on the 23d of May, and on the 24th I resumed my march, and pushed forward with the utmost industry, directing my route to Oultanan, in the best manner my guides and information enabled me, though greatly deficient in both.

By the 31st, I had marched 135 miles, over a country cut by four large branches of White River, and many smaller streams, with deep muddy banks.

During this march, I traversed a country alternately interspersed with the most luxuriant soil, and deep clayey bogs, from one to five miles wide, rendered almost impervious by brush and briars. Rain fell in torrents every day, with frequent blasts of wind and thunder storms. These obstacles impeded my progress, wore down my horses, and destroyed my provisions.

On the morning of the first instant, as the army entered an extensive prairie, I perceived an Indian on horseback, a few miles to the right. I immediately made a detachment to intercept him, but he escaped. Finding myself discovered, I determined to advance with all the rapidity my circumstances would permit rather with the hope than the expectation of reaching the object I sought that day, for my guides were strangers to the country which I occupied. At one o'clock, having marched by computation 155 miles from the Ohio, as I penetrated a grove, which bordered on an extensive prairie, I discovered two small villages to my left, at two and four miles distance.

My guides now recognized the ground, and informed me that the main town was four or five miles in my front, behind a point of wood which jutted into the prairie. I immediately detached colonel John Hardin, with sixty mounted infantry, and a troop of light horse under captain McCoy, to attack the village to the left, and moved on briskly, with my main body in order of battle, towards the town, the smoke from which was discernible. My guides were deceived with respect to the situation of the town; for instead of standing at the edge of the plain, through which I marched, I found in the low ground bordering on the Wabash, on turning the point of woods, one house presented in my front. Captain Price was ordered to assault that with 40 men: He executed the command with great gallantry, and killed two warriors. When I gained the summit of the eminence which overlooks the villages on the banks of the Wabash, I discovered the enemy in great confusion, endeavouring to make their escape over the river in canoes. I instantly ordered lieutenant colonel commandant Wilkinson to rush forward with the first battalion: the order was executed with promptitude, and this detachment gained the bank of the river just as the rear of the enemy had embarked; and regardless of a brisk fire kept up from a Kickapoo town, on the opposite bank, they in a few minutes by a well directed fire from their rifles, destroyed all the savages with which five canoes were crowded.

The Wabash was many feet beyond fording at this place. I therefore detached colonel Wilkinson to ford two miles above, which my guides informed me was more practicable.

The enemy still kept possession of the Kickapoo town. I determined to dislodge them, and for this purpose ordered captain King's and Logsdon's companies to march down the river, below the town and cross under the conduct of major Barbee: several of the men swam the river, and others passed in a small canoe. This movement was unobserved, and my men had taken post on the bank before they were discovered by the enemy, who immediately abandoned the village. About this time word was brought me, that colonel Hardin was incumbered with prisoners, and had discovered a stronger village to my left, than that I had observed, which he was proceeding to attack. I immediately detached captain Brown with his company, to support the colonel; but the distance being six miles, before the captain arrived the business was done, and colonel Hardin joined me a little before sunset, having killed six warriors and taken 52 prisoners. Captain Bull, the warrior who discovered me in the morning, had gained the main town and given the alarm a short time before me; but the villages to my left were uninformed of my approach and had no retreat. The next morning I determined to detach lieutenant-colonel commandant with 500 men, to destroy the important town of Kethlipcanunk, at the mouth of Bel river, eighteen miles from my camp, and on the west side of the Wabash; but on examination I discovered my men and horses to be crippled and worn down by a long, laborious march, and the active exertions of the preceding day; that three hundred and sixty men only could be found in capacity to undertake the enterprise; and they prepared to march on foot.

Colonel Wilkinson marched with this detachment at half after five in the evening, and returned to my camp the next day at one o'clock, having marched 30 miles in 12 hours, and destroyed the most important settlement of the enemy in that quarter of the federal territory. A large quantity of corn, a variety of household goods, peltry, and other articles were burned with this village, which consisted of about 30 houses, many of them well finished.

Misunderstanding the object of a white flag, which appeared on an eminence opposite to me in the afternoon of the first, I liberated an aged squaw, and sent with her a message to the savages, that if they would come in and surrender, their towns should be spared, and they should receive good treatment. On the 4th I determined to discharge 16 of the weakest and most infirm of my prisoners, with a talk to the Wabash tribes.

On the same day, after having burned the town and adjacent villages, and destroyed the growing corn and pulse, I began my march for the rapids of Ohio, where I arrived the 14th instant, without the loss of a single man by the enemy, and five only wounded, having killed 32, chiefly warriors of six and seven years of age, and taken 58 prisoners.

I have delivered 41 prisoners to captain Ashton, of the first United States regiment, at Fort Stenben.

A correspondent informs that the treaty lately held under the commission from the presidents of the United

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and briars. Rain fell in
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chiefly warriors of five and six
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prisoners to captain Afferton, of
es regiment, at Fort Steuben.
Informs that the treaty lately held
from the presidents of the United

States, by Timothy Pickens, Esquire, of Wilkes-Barre,
with those Indian tribes commonly called the Six Na-
tions, at Newton Point, on the north-west branch of
Susquehanna, in the State of New York, was con-
cluded on the 18th instant, to the satisfaction of all
parties by a recapitulatory speech from the commis-
sioner.

Extract of a letter from a young gentleman belonging to the
western army to his uncle in Frederick-town, dated
near Fort Pitt, June 27th.

"Since our arrival here we have been joined by
506 Indians, who offered their assistance to serve as
pilots. They bring the agreeable information, that
the hostile Indians are willing to make a general
peace."

A gentleman who arrived at Lexington, Kentucky,
on the 25th ult. from Orleans, by land, informs that
himself and six others were attacked on the Tennessee,
at the mouth of Duck Creek, on the 11th, by 25
Creek Indians—three of this party were killed, and
one wounded. He further informs, that McGillivray
has withdrawn himself from the Creeks, in conse-
quence of their hostile determinations, and that they
are encouraged by the Spaniards.

RICHMOND, July 22.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky, to his
friend in this city, dated June 27, 1791.

"In my last letters I informed you of the army
raised in this district, and ordered out against the ho-
stile Indians on the Wabash river, under the command
of general Scott. The general has been uncommonly
fortunate; he had under his command as respectable a
corps as ever was commanded by man—he had good
officers to aid him—the whole business has been con-
ducted with honour to him and the corps. The march
was about 160 miles over the Ohio, through a country
unknown to any of the army, the guides not excepted.
They reached the Wabash, on the 17th, in seven
days, took 54 prisoners, and killed about 36 warriors,
without the loss of a single man, and only two wound-
ed.—The next day two other towns and several vil-
lages were destroyed, one other man being wounded;
the prisoners taken were treated with great humanity
by the whole army. When the army was about to re-
turn, the general set seventeen prisoners (consisting
of old women and children) at liberty, because he found
it would be difficult to procure provisions for them.—
No circumstance adds more honour to the corps than
the great degree of harmony which subsisted between
the officers and soldiers; they appear to have moved as
one soul, and having but one object in view, that is,
their country's good.

"This plan of moving on horseback is the most eli-
gible one that ever has been adopted for punishing In-
dians. The army will move rapidly—they will carry
their own provisions—take the enemy by surprise—
capture prisoners—destroy their towns, and return
before any force can be collected against them. This
expedition of general Scott's will cost about 20,000
dollars, that of general Harmar's last fall about 100,000
—this last will probably enable government to effect
her system as to Indian affairs—the other, which cost
both immense blood and treasure, induce the savages to
despise the government."

ANNAPOLIS, August 2.
Extract of a letter from Rotterdam.

"Jacob Floryn, Esquire, of Rotterdam, has re-
ceived Mr. Churchman's chart and book of explanation; he
is a deputy from the admiralty of Rotterdam to the
board of longitude established by the college of admi-
rality of Amsterdam. Mr. Van Swinder (now profes-
sor at Amsterdam) is at the head of that board, who
will certainly investigate the work of Mr. Churchman,
and he will hear further from them, no doubt, in a
short time. The premium in Holland for such a dis-
covery as that of Mr. Churchman, is nearly equal to
50,000l."

A return of the CONSULS and VICE-CONSULS of the
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Joseph Fenwick,	consul,	Bordeaux.
Burrell Carter,	consul,	Nantes.
Nathaniel Barrett,	consul,	Rouen.
Sylvanus Bourne,	consul,	Hispagnola.
Fulwar Skipwith,	consul,	Martinique.
The Sieur Etienne Ca-	vice-consul,	Martilles.
thalan the younger,		
The Sieur de la Motte,	vice-consul,	Havre de Grace.
Joshua Johnson,	consul,	London.
James Maury,	consul,	Liverpool.
Thomas Auldjo,	vice-consul,	Poole.
William Knox,	consul,	Dublin.
Edward Church,	consul,	Bilboa.
John Mariden Pintard,	consul,	Madeira.
Ebenezer Brath,	consul,	Surinam.
James Yard,	consul,	St. Croix.

The jurisdictions of these consuls and vice-consuls
extend to all places within the same allegiance, which
are nearer to them than to the residence of any other
consul or vice-consul.

Resident at Cowes.

Description of TIPPOO SAIB's person.

TIPPOO SULTAN is a strong, active, robust man,
above the middle stature, rather given to corpulency,
complexion tawny, neck and visage long, features
regular, eyes large and penetrating, strong black whis-
kers, but little beard, about forty years old, was edu-
cated with great care, and is of considerable talents,
but tyrannical and avaricious, in deportment com-
manding and severe, wants liberality of character,
and that open manly address which distinguished his
father, in general disliked by the Mussulmen of rank
in service, not being sufficiently liberal, and showing
a preference to the Brahmins and Rajpootes, who are
promoted to the first places of trust and confidence

about his person. He has six children, two sons and
four daughters; the eldest boy is a promising youth
about seventeen, called HYDER SAIB, after his
grandfather. His revenue is said to amount to five
crores, seventy lacks of rupees, about five millions seven
hundred thousand pounds sterling. His treasure in
money and jewels is said to amount to nine millions.
The present rajah of Mysore, (a state prisoner) is a
youth of about twenty years of age, not yet married—
He is shewn to the people in great splendour during
nine days of the Hindoo feast in September, on which
occasion Tipppo attends with his whole court, to do
him a kind of mock homage.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

IN COUNCIL.

July 27, 1791.

JAMES BARRY, Esquire, having produced to the
board an instrument under the hand and seal of the
President of the United States, recognising him as
vice-consul for her most faithful majesty the queen of
Portugal, within the states of Maryland and Virginia;
ORDERED, That the said recognition be published
for the information and government of the citizens of
this state.

By order,

T. JOHNSON, jun. Clk.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the
United States of America.

To all whom it may concern.—

JAMES BARRY, having produced to me his
commission as vice-consul for her most faithful ma-
jesty the queen of Portugal, within the states of Ma-
ryland and Virginia, I do hereby recognise him as
such, and declare him free to exercise, within the said
states of Maryland and Virginia, such functions and
powers as may be given, or permitted by the laws of
the land, to the consuls of nations between whom and
the United States no treaty or convention exists for
permitting specific powers and functions to be exercised
by their consuls reciprocally.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have caused these
letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United
States to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, at the city of Philadelphia, the
eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one
thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and of the
independence of the United States of America, the
sixteenth.

(Signed)

G. WASHINGTON.

(Counterigned) by the President,
T. JEFFERSON.

TO BE RENTED,

On the 20th of this Month.

WHEREAS from an advertisement, which has
hitherto appeared in the Maryland Gazette,
and Virginia Advertiser, respecting the FARM called
Giborough, lying at the mouth of the Eastern Branch,
opposite the federal city—persons may be induced
to attend with an apprehension that it will be leased
for a considerable term of years, which is now contra-
ry to the intention of the subscriber; he therefore con-
siders it necessary to give this public information, that
it will not be rented for a longer term than one, two,
or three years. The dwelling house and out houses on
said farm are sufficient for the accommodation of a
large family. The soil is well adapted to any kind of
crop, and five hands, together with some stock, will
remain on it.

JOHN ADDISON, jun.

Prince-George's county, Maryland,
August 1, 1791.

This is to give Notice,

THAT I intend to prefer a petition to the next
general assembly of the State of Maryland, pray-
ing an act to liberate me from confinement, and a dis-
charge from debts which I am unable to pay.

HEZEKIAH COOPER.

Kent county, July 22, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT agreeable to the constitution, an election
will be held at the city of Annapolis on Mon-
day the 5th of September next, for two electors of the
senate, for Anne-Arundel county.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Sheriff.

Annapolis, August 1, 1791.

For SALE, or HIRE,

A NEGRO WOMAN, aged about twenty-five,
and her daughter, a lively girl of about seven
years.—The woman has been accustomed to plantation
business, has the character of being an expert hand at
the hoe, and gives a good knitter and spinner; she
can be well recommended for honesty, industry, sobri-
ety and peaceableness; her country qualifications not-
withstanding being of little utility in town, is the rea-
son for parting with her. For terms, inquire of the
Printers.

Annapolis, July 20, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intend to petition the next
general assembly, that an act may pass to lay
out a road from the plantation of George Pollett until
it intersects the road leading from Salisbury to Stevens's
ferry at the plantation of Joshua Morris.

GILLISS FOLE.

ONCE MORE!

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, or to the
house of TRECOTHICK, THWAITES and
WHEELWRIGHT, of London, merchants, either
on book, note or bond, are called upon to settle with
and pay the same to, William Cooke, Esquire, of An-
napolis, who is fully empowered for that purpose,
otherwise their accounts and obligations will be put in
suit.

CRACROFT and HODGKIN.

Baltimore, July 9, 1791.

THE several debtors above alluded to may be
assured, that such of them as neglect this notice will
be sued immediately. Those who are disposed to set-
tle the said claims against them shall experience a rea-
sonable indulgence to enable them to do so with the
least possible expense and trouble.

WILLIAM COOKE.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, on the premises, on the 31st day
of September next.

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, lying in
Anne-Arundel county, called GOTT'S FARM,
containing 249 acres, part of ANNE-ARUNDEL
MANOR, within a mile and a half of Herring creek
church. This land will be sold on a credit of four
years, one fourth of the purchase money and interest
to be paid annually; bond with good security for the
payment thereof will be required. Possession will be
given to the purchaser this fall, and a good title on
payment of the money.

S. STEWARD,

A. ALLEN.

N. B. The above land will be sold in lots of fifty
acres each.

Indian Tract, Charles county, July 10, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of
Mr. GEORGE HUTCHESON, deceased, are
requested to bring them in properly authenticated, that
the balances against the estate may be ascertained, and
arrangements made for payment—all those indebted
are desired to make immediate payment, to

JO. W. HARRISON, Admr.

For SALE,

THAT valuable tract of LAND in Montgomery
county, known by the name of WOODSTOCK
MANOR, containing about eleven hundred acres, si-
tuated within two miles of the mouth of Monocacy,
and still nearer the Potomack. The land is rich,
in general level, and extremely well adapted to the
cultivation of the finer kinds of tobacco and small
grain; its convenience to the seat of the federal go-
vernment being not more than twenty-eight miles
distant with water communication, and on a main
road leading from George-town to Frederick-town,
which last is only sixteen miles distant, and its vicinity
to the flourishing glass-works, combine to render its
situation highly valuable, and the whole tract a de-
sirable object of purchase as a gentleman's seat, for
which purpose it affords an healthy and elevated situa-
tion, uncommonly beautiful. The terms will be made
easy and may be known by application to colonel
DEAKINS, near the land, Mr. SPRIGG, of West
river, or Dr. STEUART, of Annapolis.

A T a meeting of the MANAGERS of the OR-
PHAN SCHOOL LOTTERY, on the 18th
instant, it was unanimously determined to continue
the drawing thereof on the first Monday in September
next. There are a few tickets yet on hand, and it is
earnestly requested, that those persons who are desirous
of contributing to the promotion of so laudable an in-
stitution, as a school for the education of poor chil-
dren, by purchasing tickets in this lottery, will be
speedy in their application.

Samuel Hutton,
Coach-Maker,

BEGS leave to return his most sincere thanks to
the public, and his old customers in particular,
for their past favours, and, from his due attention to
please, he hopes still to merit their custom; he con-
tinues to carry on the above business in all its vari-
ous branches, and approved fashions, on the most reason-
able terms and shortest notice. He has supplied him-
self with a parcel of excellent timber and materials for
carrying on the above business. Due attention will
be paid to any orders received from the country.

Said Hutton wants a journeyman coach-maker, to
whom he will give the best wages and one year's em-
ployment, or more. He also wants two boys as ap-
prentices to the above business, from fourteen to six-
teen years old.

Annapolis, Cornhill-street, June 29, 1791.

To be SOLD,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

TWELVE hundred ACRES of good LAND in
one body, between the heads of Sassafras and
Appoquinimink, the greater part of which is well tim-
bered, and the residue well adapted for the production
of wheat and Indian corn. The time of payment will
be made easy to the purchaser, and the land disposed
of in lots, or otherwise, as may be agreed on.

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH,

June 9, 1791.

Six Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, a negro man named **MARCUS** twenty-one years of age, five feet seven inches high; he is a sensible likely fellow, and of a remarkably black complexion. The last time he was seen at my quarter in Loudon county was on Sunday the 24th ultimo. He is said to have been seen in this town on Sunday the 1st instant, and my overseer informed that he intended for Philadelphia. Whoever takes up and brings him home, or secures him in any way, so that I may have him again, shall receive the above reward, besides all reasonable expenses.

PHILIP R. FENDALL

Alexandria, May 11, 1791.

WESTERN SHORE of MARYLAND,
General Court, May Term, 1791.

ORDERED,

THAT all petitions in this court for freedom, be heard the first week of the sitting of the court, and that summonses for witnesses in such cases be returnable the second day of the court.

That appeals, writs of error, demurrers, and other cases in law, be heard as the same may be called the first week of the court's sitting, and such of them as may not be heard in that week, as they may be called a second time in the course of the court as opportunity may permit.

That these orders be published in the Maryland Gazette, and the Maryland Journal, and Baltimore Advertiser.

Per order,

JOHN GWINN, Clerk of the General Court of the Western Shore of Maryland.

To the **CITIZENS of ANNE-ARUNDEL County.**

Gentlemen,

I SHALL offer my services, at the ensuing election, as one of your representatives in the state legislature:—Private arrangements precluding the necessity of those frequent and long absences from the state, which formerly compelled me to resign my pretensions, will now afford me leisure to discharge this duty with convenience.—Should the impression of my zeal and exertion to promote your political welfare, encourage you to renounce those marks of confidence you were then pleased to bestow.

Respectfully I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. MERCER.

Annapolis, July 5, 1791.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of October next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters:

ZACHARIAH ALLEN, Chapico.
John Lawton Brightwell, Prince-George's county.

The Clerk of the House of Delegates, John Callahan, Nicholas Carroll (2), Annapolis; Simon Cantwell, Prince-George's county; Magt. Clark, Lyon's creek; Richard Curns, St. Mary's county.

John Davidson, Robert Dorsey, Joshua Dorsey, Annapolis; Mary Disney, Anne-Arundel county.

Capt. William Fitzhugh, Calvert county.
John Gwynn (3), Annapolis; James T. Gates, Prince-George's county.

Thomas B. Holgkin, Annapolis.
Michael Kelly, Anne-Arundel county; Joseph Kirkick, Hunting-town.

Capt. Samuel Maynard (2), Herring bay; William M. Blair (2), Lower Marlborough.

John B. Onion, Annapolis.
William Pace, Charles Wilton Peale, John Paton, Thomas Pryce, Annapolis; Joseph Penberton, West river; Moses Porter, Roger Ware Peacock, St. Mary's county.

Henry Ridgel, Annapolis; James Royston, near Annapolis.

Charles Stewart, G. F. Strafs, Vachel Stevens, Annapolis.

John Tayloe, Annapolis; Thomas Tucker, West river; Thomas Tillard, Herring bay.

John Vaughan, Annapolis.
William Wallace (2), Simon Wilmer, James West, William West, Annapolis; John Weems, Edward Willin, Calvert county.

S. Green, D. P. M.

All persons sending to this office for letters, are requested to send the money, as none will be delivered, without.

BALTIMORE, June 27, 1791.

THOSE persons who have claims against the estate of **JOHN WHITE**, Esquire, late postmaster of Baltimore, legally authenticated, are requested to apply for payment.

D. DELOZIER, Administrator.

To all whom it may concern.

THIS is to give notice, that we intend to apply to the next Anne-Arundel county court for a commission to mark and bound a Tract of LAND in the said county, called **PLUMMER'S PASTURE**, according to the directions of an act of assembly, enacted, An act for marking and bounding lands.

DANIEL PLUMMER,
THOMAS PLUMMER,
JAMES PLUMMER.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in this city, on Monday the 28th instant, a negro man named **JAMES ORKERS**, 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; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, osnabrig shirt and trousers, an old calico hat, carried with him some working cloaths. 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.

FOUND.

Between Annapolis and Baltimore,

A Silver Watch,

Which the owner may get by applying at the Printing Office, and paying the charge of this notice.



RAN AWAY from the subscriber, a NEGRO MAN named **HARRY**, about thirty-five years old, six feet high, and stout made, knock kneed, and one leg more so than the other, which affects his walk, so as to make him appear a little lame; he has lost the nails off several of his toes on both feet, from being so bitten; his cloaths were an old coarse cloth jacket, with osnabrig shirt, tow linen trousers, and old hat. He crossed South River ferry on Sunday last, and is probably lurking about Annapolis, or the neighbourhood. **THREE POUNDS** reward will be given for taking up the said negro, and securing him so that his master may get him again, by

JAMES CHESTON.

West-River, 5th July, 1791.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

John Eager Howard, Esquire,
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the deposition of **REZIN HAMMOND**, Esquire, of Anne Arundel county, it appears, that in the morning of the 25th of April last **ELIJAH GAITHER**, son of Edward, came to the dwelling of the said Hammond, and fired at him two pistols and a gun, with intention, as the said Hammond believes, to kill him: And whereas, by the deposition of **JOHN G. HAMILTON**, of Montgomery county, it appears, that the said Gaither afterwards, in conversation with him, acknowledged the facts set forth in the deposition above mentioned, except the firing of the gun, and declared that he did discharge the said pistols with a design to kill the said Hammond, and did then further declare that it was still his settled determination to kill the said Hammond whenever an opportunity should offer: And whereas it is obviously the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders again the laws and peace of society to justice:—I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of the council, to issue this proclamation, authorizing and enjoining all sheriffs, and other officers of the peace, to apprehend and convey before some one of the judges or justices within this state, the said Elijah Gaither, in order that he may be dealt with according to law; and I do hereby exhort and require the good people of this state to be aiding and assisting the said officers in the execution of their duty.

GIVEN at Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

J. E. HOWARD.

By his Excellency's command,

T. JOHNSON, jun. Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

ORDERED, That the above proclamation be published six weeks.

T. JOHNSON, jun.

I HEREBY offer a reward of **FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS** for apprehending the above-mentioned **Elijah Gaither**, agreeable to the foregoing proclamation, and will pay the same upon his being brought before any one of the judges of the general court, or either of the associate justices of Anne-Arundel county, to be dealt with according to law.

REZIN HAMMOND.

June 7, 1791.

Messrs. GREEN.

In order fully to disclose the wicked and premeditated intent of **Elijah Gaither**, in his attack on me, be pleased to publish in your paper the deposition of **John G. Hamilton**, which is as follows:

REZIN HAMMOND.

MARYLAND, ff.

ON the second day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, came before me, the subscriber, one of the judges of the general court, **JOHN G. HAMILTON** and made oath, that on or about the thirteenth of May last he was in company and had conversation with **Elijah Gaither**, son of Edward, and that, in the course of the said conversation, the said Gaither informed this deponent as follows:—That he had had a wound with colonel **Rezin Ham-**

mond, of Anne-Arundel county; that the said Hammond had injured his reputation, and that, in consequence thereof, he, the said Gaither, for several months before, had premeditated and determined to kill him, and that he came down from New-York for that purpose, that having discovered in Baltimore town the colonel Hammond had brought suit against him, he immediately hired horses, provided himself with three brace of pistols, all which he loaded, on each one a quantity of shot, after which (viz. on Batter Monday before day-light) he, the said Gaither, started with his servant from Elk Ridge for colonel Hammond's place of residence with a full determination to kill him, and arrived at the farm just after day-break; that he placed and concealed himself in a certain field belonging to the said farm, where it was usual for colonel Hammond to pass every morning, and so concealed together with his said servant, waited for some time in expectation of the said Hammond coming along, during which time he, the said Gaither, and his servant, watched for him alternately; that some time after sunrise he, the said Gaither, finding that the said Hammond did not pass through the said field as he expected, sent his servant up to the house to inquire if the said Hammond was at home, and if possible to discover and give him information whether the said Hammond intended to come out, and which way he intended to go, who was at the house with him, and whether he was still in bed or not; that his servant returned and informed him that Mr. Hammond was at home and in bed, and no body with him; whereupon the said Gaither formed the design of going up to the house, calling Mr. Hammond's name (which the said Gaither as well acquainted) and assassinating him while in bed, but that he changed this resolution from an apprehension that he might be discovered before he could carry his views into execution; that he remained in his first situation until about eight o'clock, when he and his servant rode up to the house with the gun and pistols aforesaid; that when he arrived there, he perceived Mr. Hammond's negroes in the house to inform Mr. Hammond that he wanted to speak with him; that Mr. Hammond came into the yard and invited him to alight and walk in, which he refused to do; Gaither then asked Mr. Hammond to come up to him, as he wished to speak with him; whereupon Mr. Hammond said, I see you are armed, and if I come to you, you will shoot me; that Gaither then promised upon his honour he would not do that, and that he made use of that promise as an artifice to get Mr. Hammond in his power; that Mr. Hammond then went within a few steps or thereabouts of him, and Gaither ordered him to stop, gave his gun to his servant, and alighted from his horse, at which time two of his pistols fell from his belt; that he thereupon offered Mr. Hammond a pistol, and insisted upon fighting, which Mr. Hammond declined, because there were no witnesses by, but offered to fight at any subsequent day if he was hovering on it; that Gaither would not defer it, and said Mr. Hammond should either fight him that moment, or he would kill him; that, on hearing a noise behind him, proceeding from the approach of a negro or negroes, he, the said Gaither, turned in order to see the said negro or negroes off, and that then colonel Hammond ran from him towards the house; that he turned about, and before he had run many steps, he the said Gaither levelled one of his pistols at him, and fired the first shot, and was astonished that he missed him, as he had a more cool and deliberate aim in his life; that as soon as he found he had missed him, he drew an other pistol, and before Mr. Hammond had run above fifteen steps, he fired that also at him, and the next he saw the said Gaither firing on his back; that thereupon, although Mr. Hammond did not fall, he the said Gaither concluded he had killed him; but finding that he continued to run until he got into the house, and supposing that Mr. Hammond intended to get a gun, and come with it, he the said Gaither took his gun from the servant, and got behind the pales of the yard, and levelled his gun over the pales, with his finger upon the trigger ready to fire as soon as Mr. Hammond should come out; that Mr. Hammond did come out of the house with a gun in his hand, and fired at him, and struck him in the left hand; that thereupon, under an apprehension that Mr. Hammond's negroes were coming to attack him, one of which had a gun, and fearing Mr. Hammond would also get another gun, he mounted his horse, and as he was mounting the said negro fired and struck him on the neck and left shoulder; that then the said Gaither went off; that the said Gaither, at the time of the above conversation, further declared, that he was not yet satisfied, and would always go prepared for the said Hammond, and would kill him wherever he met him, and expressed his regret and complained that he was unfortunate in not having killed him before; that this deponent endeavoured to dissuade the said Gaither from the further prosecution of his revenge, but that such dissuades, instead of having any salutary effect upon him, only seemed to make him the more determined; and that the said Gaither further declared, that he could reconcile it to his conscience to hire assassins to take away the life of the said Hammond; and that the debt for which Mr. Hammond had brought suit against him was a just debt, but that he never would pay it, and would kill him, or any one else, if he ever asked for it.

Sworn before me on this 2d June, 1791.

J. T. CHASE.

True Copy.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.**

(XLVith)

MA



territories. They magazines, which reduced them to the made a prudent retreat, the loss of nerals, 25 officers of vessels of which the bly damaged near erected on the bank served, and kept up that the Russian vessel precipitation.

May 14. By advi stantinnople, we are that capital had arise were entertained of That the people w that some of the fo that it was found n Janissaries. The p the empire have be return of faithless an had half the sums th Russia, they would and agreed to a peac

An English vessel Constantinnople with mediately went on fleet which failed fo Constantinnople w park of artillery, co sent to Wama.

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A report is in cir lected a considerable Wallis has sent to t this event.

L O N A humorous affa election—A country way, and observing with some of the vot of them, and, unnoti attendant upon the j at the place of delin him to be without a accept of a favour.

"I am very well fa ready received; and you the favour of a any more."

May 19. It is f been folioted to c tween his royal hi of Nassau.

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Lord Rodney was seemingly much ov very little oppressed

May 30. The dul at Potsdam last M His royal highness v of Prussia. His chargers as a presen two following days.

The company of public notice, that receive whatever sp change for assignati the payment of such district. Every go patriotism, and e theatres, who are money.

On Saturday aft been at the musical handing a lady along to reach his carriag watch. He seized custody of several r rounded by no les that endeavoured t guards interfered, a their prisoners, into forced both constab leading to Corton could not follow. assaulted the consti freed the prisoner.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1791.

VIENNA, May 12.

THE places taken from the enemy by prince Repnin and prince Gallitzin, have cost the lives of a greater number than was at first acknowledged. As Brailow is not in the possession of the Russians, it is impossible for them to maintain themselves in those territories. They are besides at a distance from their magazines, which circumstance would soon have reduced them to the greatest necessities, had they not made a prudent retreat. According to authentic advices, the loss of the Russians consists in two generals, 25 officers of rank, and 3027 soldiers. The vessels of which their flotilla consisted were considerably damaged near Lakanerli; the Turkish batteries erected on the banks of the Danube, were so well served, and kept up such a brisk and well-directed fire, that the Russian vessels were constrained to retire with precipitation.

May 14. By advices of a very late date from Constantinople, we are informed, that the disturbances of that capital had arisen to such a height, that some fears were entertained of a revolution in the government. That the people were extremely averse to a war, and that some of the foreign ministers were so obnoxious, that it was found necessary to redouble their guard of Janissaries. The populace insist that the treasures of the empire have been lavished on the infidels, for a return of faithless and flattering promises, and say, that had half the sums they have received been presented to Russia, they would have restored all their conquests, and agreed to a peace.

An English vessel, named the Powis, has arrived at Constantinople with fourteen naval officers, who immediately went on board that division of the Turkish fleet which sailed for the Black Sea.

Constantinople was full of Asiatic troops, and a park of artillery, consisting of 200 pieces, had been sent to Warna.

The congress of Szistove still remained inactive by the last advices, which were dated the 5th instant.

A report is in circulation, that the Turks have collected a considerable force in Servia, and that marshal Wallis has sent to the court for instructions relative to this event.

LONDON, May 5.

A humorous affair occurred during the Luggershall election—A country dealer having occasion to go that way, and observing several coaches preparing to set off with some of the voters from this city, stepped into one of them, and, unnoticed, partook of all the good things attendant upon the journey. When he finally alighted at the place of destination, one of the agents observing him to be without a ribbon, very civilly asked him to accept of a favour. "Favour, Sir," replied the other, "I am very well satisfied with the favours I have already received; and, as I am not qualified to return you the favour of a vote, I can't think of accepting any more."

May 19. It is said that the prince of Wales has been solicited to confirm a proposal of marriage between his royal highness and a princess of the house of Nassau.

A great female personage is said to have offered to liquidate all the debts of a young personage if he will consent to wed a foreign princess, and that an answer is to be given within a few days.

Lord Rodney was in the house of peers on Monday, seemingly much overcome by age, but, as he said, very little oppressed by any particular disorder.

May 30. The duke of York arrived in perfect health at Potsdam last Monday se'nnight in the evening. His royal highness was graciously received by the king of Prussia. His majesty sent the duke two fine chargers as a present, and the reviews took place the two following days.

The company of booksellers at Paris, have given public notice, that they have appointed a treasurer to receive whatever species the citizens can spare in exchange for assignats of 50 livres, in order to facilitate the payment of such workmen as are employed in their district. Every good citizen is invited to this act of patriotism, and especially the treasurers of public theatres, who are in the daily habits of receiving money.

On Saturday afternoon a gentleman, who had been at the musical festival in Westminster Abbey, was handing a lady along George-street, and endeavouring to reach his carriage, his pocket was picked of a gold watch. He seized the thief, and gave him into the custody of several constables, who were instantly surrounded by no less than twenty or thirty pick-pockets, that endeavoured to rescue the culprit. The horseguards interfered, and escorted the peace-officers, with their prisoners, into New-Palace-Yard, but the mob forced both constables and pick-pocket under an arch leading to Cotton's Gardens, where the dragons could not follow. About thirty pick-pockets then assaulted the constables, knocked them down, and freed the prisoner, with whom they ran through a

back way towards the Thames, and escaped by jumping over a wall about ten feet high, in doing which one of the gang broke his leg. The man was taken before Mr. Justice Bond in the evening, where, as nothing more was proved against him than that he was busy in the mob, it was judged that he was sufficiently punished by the accident, which seemed to keep him in great torture, and he was in consequence discharged.

The kingdom of Poland, previous to its dismemberment, contained 14,000,000 inhabitants; at present they are supposed not to exceed 9,000,000; and of this difference the Austrians have acquired two millions and a half of souls by their surreptitious part of the provinces, though those now possessed by Russia are the most extensive in territory.

It could be wished that the custom of carrying life-buoys were as much practised by merchantmen, as it is on board the ships of war, where they seldom lose a man that drops into the sea, if he appears on the surface again. If not for the safety of the lives of seamen, will not merchantmen be at the small expence of a life-buoy, for their own interest?

Poland is desirous of making their monarchy hereditary, having experienced the inconveniences of their late government. Mr. Paine's book therefore has not yet reached Warsaw.

The price given for the national domains of France has so far exceeded the estimation, that we are at a loss to see any ground whatever for the aristocratic party hoping ever to be restored to their power. If the nation considers the kingdom worth much more under the present government, they will not easily be persuaded to suffer it to go back again to its former one.

DUBLIN.

A school exercise was lately given to one of the students at Westminster school—the word was Saratoga; on which he immediately wrote an epigrammatic couplet in Latin, of which the following is a translation: *Burgoyne, alas! unknown future fate, Could cut his way thro' woods, but not thro' GATES.*

KINGSTON, July 2.

The commander in chief of the island of Tobago, has forbidden the exportation of sugar and cotton to the United States. An additional duty of 4½ per cent. is likewise laid on rum exported from thence.

We learn from St. Domingo, that the king of Spain, fearful lest his subjects in that island should be disposed to follow the example of their French neighbours, has lately sent a considerable reinforcement of troops to that island, and that some additional regiments have also arrived at Porto Rico, from whence they may be easily transported to the adjacent islands in case of necessity.

MONTEGO-BAY, (Jamaica) June 25.

Information is received from the masters of some wreckers, of three French frigates, with a considerable number of troops on board, having arrived at Cape-François the latter end of April last. The commanders of the vessels not being permitted, by the inhabitants, to land any of the men, they immediately departed in order to return to Old France, and on the 10th of May one of the frigates was wrecked on the reef of rocks off Henago, on which the ship Simon Taylor was lost. The people were all saved by the wreckers, and conveyed to Cape-François.

A discovery has lately been made in the mountains of Port-Royal, of a peculiar kind of White Marl which vitrifies, is not ponderous, and takes every appearance of China. Those who have been in the East-Indies declare, that it very much resembles the Porcelain Stone from which China is manufactured.

St. JOHN'S, (Antigua) June 7.

We are informed, that in consequence of one of the company's ships importing from India a quantity of sugars, the produce of that country, the West-India merchants and planters in England had taken the alarm, apprehending, no doubt, that if the importation of East India sugars should be admitted into Great-Britain, the West-India islands would suffer as materially as they would have done had the slave trade been abolished, which there can be little doubt of, the article of sugar being the staple commodity of these islands.

The honourable governor Nugent arrived here on Saturday last to take upon him the chief command of the leeward islands, upon his excellency general Shirley's departure for England. The general failed in the ship Brooke, captain Oliver yesterday.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman at St. Pierre, to his friend in this island, dated June 5.

"Every thing is in the greatest confusion at Fort Royal; all the patriots have been obliged to fly for their lives, and retire to St. Pierre. Mr. Grandmaison and his family are of the number, and will fail for France in a few days. The planters, mulattoes, &c. are all in arms at Fort Royal; they insist on embarking the four commissaries for France, with the remain-

der of the troops; undoubtedly we shall have our turn here. I am under the greatest anxiety; I don't know how to act, nor what part I shall take with my family."

June 20. No less than four public duels have been, within a few days past, fought in Guadaloupe, one only was attended with death; another was to have been fought on Saturday last, said to be by special licence from the governor.

June 21. Affairs in Martinique, it is this day said, bear a most gloomy aspect. We are deterred by many reasons from expatiating upon them, but particularly, as what has reached us appears as yet to be only flying reports. A few days will, perhaps, give a true insight into what has really happened there.

June 29. No less than seven courts-martial, we understand, have been ordered to be held at Barbadoes.

There is a division in the house of assembly of that island with regard to the light joes, one party wishing them to pass current, and the other by weight. They were soon to fit again on the same subject.

PORTLAND, July 22.

Arrived ship Chapman, captain Garbut, from England. Captain Garbut informs, that the prospect of a war with Russia has very much abated, and is esteemed a very unpopular measure—That a large fleet of merchantmen had failed for the Baltic before he came away. No American vessels were at Plymouth when captain Garbut left that port.

BOSTON, July 21.

The shower on the 12th instant, was extremely heavy in Bridgewater, and several of the adjacent towns—A long and severe dearth having preceded it, the air was highly charged with the electric fluid—The clouds began to gather a little after one in the afternoon, attended with thunder and lightning as usual, till about three o'clock, when the rain poured down in torrents. From experiment it appears, that (especially in the North Parish) the rain fell at least ten inches deep on a level—From three till half past six, there was one incessant roar of thunder, with sharp and terrible lightning—the winds were blowing strong in various directions at the same time; so that the clouds and elements seemed in perfect distraction—In Pembroke, a barn filled with hay, was struck and consumed—in Stoughton, one pair of oxen and two horses were killed.

At Wrentham, two barns were burned. In Easton, a pair of oxen and two horses killed.—In Duxbury, two women were struck, one of which is since dead.—In Abington, a cow was killed; and a watch, which a man had hung on a tree, while at work, was shattered to pieces, and thrown in every direction.—In Bridgewater, one horse and a hog were killed; a house and corn-house struck; a hovel set on fire; a tree was torn to pieces, and large rails of timber thrown to the distance of 25 rods, and three men who were standing by, were knocked down and stunned. The circumstance of a rock deserves particular notice—it lay partly covered in a corn-field; the lightning took it, and raised it above the corn, and carried it to the distance of five rods, and there left it upside down; the stone weighed 500 wt. The clouds, on account of the changes in the wind, hung the whole afternoon over Bridgewater and Abington; and in Bridgewater, it has undoubtedly, besides those mentioned, struck in more than 50 other places.

July 23. Thursday arrived in town, from New-Brunswick, the reverend Charles William Milton, one of the missionaries who were sent out by the countess dowager of Huntingdon, to New-Brunswick, in the year 1788. Upwards of three thousand bibles, and other books, have been distributed among the poor, through the bounty of her ladyship.

By the Vermont papers it appears probable that the honourable Nathaniel Niles, Esquire, is elected federal representative for that state.

NEWBURYPORT, July 27.

Sunday last arrived in this port the brig Effex, Moses Brown, master, from Porto-Rico. Capt. Brown left Point Peter the 30th of June, bound to this port; but on the 2d of July, being about 14 leagues north of Sambreiro, at two P. M. saw a ship in the N. E. running down under her forefall, fore-top-sail, jib and fore-stay-sail, making very bad steerage. At three she hoisted a Spanish flag, but soon whist it, and fired a gun as a signal of distress; on which captain Brown took in his steering sails, and hauled to the wind, finding she had her mizen-top-sail yards down, and top-mast launched. At four spoke her, the ship Sanora del Carme, captain Marina Molos, from Cadiz, for la Vera Cruz, having on board 36 bodies, including an engineer, his lady and two small children—She had lost her rudder, and was leaky. After laying by them some time, endeavouring to inform them how the land bore, and what distance, captain Brown filled his sails to proceed on his route; but they set up such a cry that he wore ship and hoisted out his boat, and sent his mate on board, desiring him to shew them on their

draughts where they were, as they could not understand each other; but on the boat's going on board, the chief mate and a passenger, who talked a little English, came on board, and insisted on captain Brown's keeping company with them to Porto Rico, which he finally agreed to for the sum of eight hundred dollars, they paying all his charges. The boat went on board to see if it was agreeable to captain Molos—and in about half an hour returned with the second mate and the above passenger, bringing a paper wrote in Spanish, which, they said, was agreeable to what captain Brown had proposed, and signed by the captain, supercargo and both mates. Captain Brown took her in tow, and arrived at Porto Rico safe the fifth instant, in the afternoon; but when out of danger, they were not willing to make any satisfaction—but in an insulting manner captain Molos told captain Brown, after detaining him two days, that he had got a footy cargo of molasses on board, not worth two thousand dollars, and wanted to make a voyage out of him—which obliged captain Brown to make application to the governor, who is much of a gentleman, and he immediately ordered this ungrateful man to pay the eight hundred dollars; but nothing being mentioned in the writing about charges, capt. Brown was obliged to pay them, amounting to one hundred and seventeen dollars and three eighths.

Captain Brown wishes this made public that his brother skippers may know how to deal with the Spanish flag in distress.

N. B. The ship's cargo was estimated at half a million of dollars.

A correspondent in Amesbury has been so obliging as to furnish the following account of the shower which happened there on Thursday the 14th instant.

"AFTER the cloud made its first appearance, at about two o'clock, it arose and moved on with unusual quickness, from the westward. As it approached, it was remarkably black and angry. In about half an hour after its first appearance, it poured forth its contents in a tremendous manner. The most violent gales of wind came first, which, on account of the dryness of the ground carried along dirt and gravel-stones, which made a perfect tempest of wind and sand. This was soon followed with rain, which served to lay the dusty shower. The raging of the wind still continued; and the water poured from the clouds, to appearance more like a flood than a shower. In a few minutes the rain was mixed with hail of an uncommon size. The violence of the wind, water and hail, thus united; or at least of the wind and hail, was attended with injurious consequences. The wind took off part of the roofs from several dwelling houses; and levelled some other buildings with the ground. The apple-trees, which in this place have flattered the farmers with hopes of more cyder than for many years past, were very much shaken of their apples, some were torn up by the roots: others rent and split to pieces, and even many sturdy oaks were overturned or broken and shattered to pieces: board fences in some places are carried off to a distance: and a stone wall, for several rods together, was blown almost down to the ground. And fences in general, were more out of repair than they usually are in the spring of the year. The enormous size and injurious effects of the hail added to the horror of the scene. Some of it was found of the bigness of an ounce ball: others were of a flat cragged form. Some persons of veracity have asserted, that, an hour after the shower was over, when their bulk must be much lessened, they measured some pieces of ice that came down, and found them to be three inches in circumference, each; and the effects of the hail give credit to what they say. The impressions made on the sides of buildings and fences may be seen several rods. In some houses, most of the glass in the windows is broken, and scarcely any houses escaped having some of the glass cracked. Grain that was not reaped was much shattered out or beaten into the ground. Fields of corn were greatly stripped of its leaves and broken down, so that it is feared the crops will be much injured.

"The rain, though it came with so much violence, was very grateful, as the earth was exceedingly parched with drought. The injury done by the wind and hail was not very extensive. It reached about two miles wide; and about three or four miles long. The middle of it was near the line that divides the two parishes."

DANBURY, July 25.

The season here for several days past, has been extremely hot and dry, which, though very favourable to farmers for the ingathering of the fruits of the earth already brought to perfection, may, however, beyond what we could wish, carry something of a threatening aspect relative to the latter growth. On Sunday last at noon, the mercury in the thermometer stood at 92 degrees; importing the weather then to be three degrees hotter than it had been at any time this year, at that time of the day. On Monday noon it was still one degree hotter, the mercury then standing at 93. On Tuesday noon it stood at 92—on Wednesday noon at 92½. From which it appears that Monday was the hottest day that has been this year. On the whole, since last Saturday, there has been a continued series of extremely hot weather, the like to which has not been known here for several years past.

N. B. The thermometer was placed in a shade.

HUDSON, July 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Frankford, on the Kentucky river, to his brother in this city, dated May 16, 1791.

"On the 10th of March we left Fort Pitt with only four men, in company with two boats, to go to Limestone. On the 22d we took in five men at Muskingum. The next morning, our boat being foremost, we were hailed by the Indians, who came up with us

in four boats, with about twenty men in each, and killed one of our men and wounded two the first shot; we waited till they were within thirty yards, and then fired, which did great execution; I then received a shot through my arm; one of the boats attempted to board us, but we beat them off; they then attacked a boat in our rear, took her, and in a most inhuman manner placed the women and children in the centre of their boats, and attacked us again; we had only three men and myself able to fight, but we beat them off. During this attack we drifted within thirty yards of the shore, where they attacked us again, and pursued us about a mile and a half along the shore, before we could get out of their reach. Out of nine men two only escaped unhurt. We had on board one woman and eight children; one of the children received a slight wound. We arrived at Limestone at eleven o'clock that evening. The Indians are very troublesome in this country, and do great mischief; but they have not attacked a boat on the river since our action. The loss they sustained from us we could not ascertain, but they suffered severely for their attempt."

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 28.

The weather for a fortnight has been uncommonly fine for gathering in the harvests of the country; and we are happy in being able to say the harvests in general have turned out to be equally fine, especially the wheat.

NEW-YORK, August 2.

Extract of a letter from Stockbridge, (Massachusetts) July 4.

"A paragraph appeared some time since in a New-York paper, (being an extract of a letter from Virginia) reflecting upon the people of the New-England states, 'for exporting coffins to Virginia, where this article is disposed of to the very great prejudice of the Virginia mechanics.' In reply, we might ask, why do not the Virginia coffin-makers sell them as cheap as the artists of New-England, who labour too under the additional disadvantage of freight, insurance and commission? Further, if our southern friends would give themselves the trouble to reflect a little, their complaints would appear unreasonable, even to themselves. The northern states annually furnish those to the southward with a considerable number of inhabitants; these undoubtedly retain some affection for the place of their nativity; and as the climate to which they emigrate frequently renders them quick victims to the king of terrors, they perhaps think it best to be prepared in one sense, by a previous purchase of the above-mentioned article, for the event. This may satisfactorily account for the very considerable importation of coffins into Virginia. It may, indeed, be termed a prejudice—but as a New-England man evermore, when living, gives a preference to his own country vessels to transport his person or property over the Atlantic, or any other ocean; who can justly blame him, when dead, for having committed his carcase to his native oak, to make a voyage over the unfathomed ocean of oblivion?"

CARLISLE, July 27.

We hear from good authority, that supreme courts will be held this fall at the following places, viz.

In Dauphin county the 26th September,

Northumberland do. 3d October,

Cumberland do. 10th do.

Extract of a letter from a commanding officer at Pittsburgh to a gentleman in this town, dated July 22d, 1791.

"Captain Slough returned here yesterday from Venango, where he has been on command; there is not a syllable respecting hostility of the Indians, nor do we hear any thing respecting them from any quarter."

PETERSBURGH, July 28.

Extract of a letter from Newry, Ireland, dated May 15, 1791.

"I before informed you of a class of men, calling themselves Defenders, having been very troublesome. They are getting a large number of arms in their possession, and begin to be very outrageous. A set of the ringleaders of them met in Canal-street, and had come to the resolution of annihilating the Protestants. This information was given by a man sworn before two magistrates, who transmitted the same to government.—There have been a great number of these kind of people detected and executed, particularly in the counties of Louth, Armagh and Down.

"The most horrid deed perpetrated by these people, I ever heard of, was at Fork hill, on a man, his wife and child, whose tongues they cut out, and the fingers off their hands, with other cruelties too shocking to relate.

"Government offered a reward of fifteen hundred pounds to apprehend the persons who committed the above cruelties.—The largeness of the sum has been a means of three of them being detected, who suffered a most ignominious death at the place where they perpetrated the above cruelties."

PITTSBURGH, July 23.

We have the pleasure to inform the public from authority, that on Sunday the 10th inst. captain Shaylor, with a fine company of the 2d U. S. regiment, sailed for the protection of the Muskingum settlements, and on the 12th, a well appointed detachment, under the command of major Gaither, consisting of two battalions of the U. S. levies, a body of cavalry, to be mounted with their equipments complete, forage, military and other stores and provisions, sailed for head quarters; also, a company of major Butler's battalion of levies, under the command of captain Powers, for the protection of the French settlement at Gallipolis, and, from the favourable state of the river, we have reason to hope their voyage will be both pleasant and expeditious. The number of boats employed in this service, and that went under convoy of the troops, amounted to twenty-four.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2.

Abstract of a letter from a gentleman in Cape-François to his friend in this city, dated July 9.

"A vessel is just arrived here from Bourdeaux.—The captain informs, that four deputies and 10,000 men are to be immediately sent to superintend, and necessary to enforce the execution of the decree of the national assembly, which gives to negroes and people of colour, the same rights and the same weight in government, as belong to the white colonists. The cities of Paris and Bourdeaux have been foremost in activity to obtain this decree, and have offered extraordinary assistance to enforce the execution of it.

"The colonists, as soon as they heard of the decree, almost unanimously resolved to oppose it. They have taken some steps towards the organization of a government for themselves.—The vessels with negroes from Africa, are to be sent directly to Bourdeaux, where it is supposed the national assembly will treat them with civility, and grant them the rights of citizens, after they have resided there the time required.

"The national cockade has been trampled under foot, and the English generally worn. Some talk of craving the protection of the English. All in confusion. No laws enforced. The creditor entirely dependent on the will of the debtor.

"The activity of the colonists is conspicuous, in their exertions to put the fortifications in a state of defence, in order effectually to oppose the 10,000 men, who are now daily expected. It is not probable, that calm will be restored, before blood is shed.

"Twenty-four persons are to be sent to Leuagans, the middle of the French coast, as a committee, to fix that a free communication be kept up from every quarter of the island.

"On the 7th, a great number of volunteers turned out to form a battery and already cannons are fixed."

"On the 8th, we heard that a number of negroes at Goyve had mutinied; there were some mulattoes and a few whites killed. Some of the negroes have been taken, and are now confined at Port-au-Prince, and are to be burnt alive; we expect soon to hear the number taken.

"The mulattoes of Grange have had a meeting, determined not to consent to the execution of the decree, and shew a great aversion to be put upon a footing with the negroes. All the mulattoes have not however taken a decided part in the fatal divisions which now torment, and prove hurtful to the colony. Flour, 5½ dollars."

Extract of a letter from a merchant in London, to his friend in Jamaica, dated 6th April.

"It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. The Russian merchants have taken up American ships and sailors to go to the Baltic, in consequence of the present uncertainty of affairs, and of the inability of ministers themselves, to say with what degree of safety they may venture to send their own ships into that sea. The Americans have had fine times of late, and if that country acts with its usual prudence, and observes a strict neutrality, a few years will make it as powerful as it is great."

Extract of a letter from an officer at Fort Washington, dated June 15, 1791.

"I have lately made a tour to Post St. Vincennes, and returned the 8th instant, without having noticed an Indian, although they are seen committing depredations in all places. They have killed one man in the rear of Fort Washington, and taken several horses, amongst which were general Harnar's. I am in great hopes they will soon be routed from all quarters of the western territory. There is every exertion made for a vigorous campaign. Troops are arriving daily.—Captains Armistrong and Kirkwood's companies arrived the 13th instant."

NAVIGATION.

An ingenious artist at Augsburg has invented a machine to procure motion to ships of any burthen &c. without the assistance of masts, sails, &c. Its mechanism is simple, lasting, and more economical than masts and rigging.

In a calm or in a storm, in any, and in the most contrary winds, the course of the ship remains uninterrupted; and this not only in high seas, but also in failing in and out of rivers and harbours.

The considerable utility of this invention will strike those who are acquainted with the art of navigation—it will prevent the frequent losses of ships, and consequently save the lives of many mariners, and loss of merchandises.

It further improves and facilitates navigation; first, by this mechanism, all manœuvres, except those of the helm and rudder, will cease.

The inventor gives the following account of his contrivance—I have the model of my ships mechanism of a sufficient dimension to prove what I advance. It contains about one sixth part of the mechanical arrangement tried before, which, in case of a calm or contrary winds, is requisite for the motion of a man of war of the first rate. Besides this, my mechanism has the property, that a slow as well as a gradually rising strong power in quick or slow gradation, can be given, as necessity or fancy requires, let the wind blow from any point. It is therefore clear if I maintain that in a storm it must be of superior service; because, if wind and waves, with their utmost force, will put the ship off its course, or even drive it toward the shore, it only requires to let the mechanism in its utmost force, and to say, let it rage with even all its overballing power, putting the ship off its course, or running ashore, will be prevented.

There will be no occasion for a more numerous ship's crew.

The pumps can be hung to this machine, and by that means they will work quick or slow, and the seamen will therefore be saved from fatigue and labour.

Upon the whole, this is the greatest revolution in prove beneficent in its mariners. This machine any maritime power; and I am ready to explain to of the model for copy like explanations of its u

The British ambassador his return to England, burg, had explanations Heinele, of his invention land pays likewise attention Russian government. Russian court at Munich inventor to transmit the press.

Aug. 3. By captain Cape François on the 1 who left that on the 14 the people having, subtil cockade, is altogether p

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Mr. John Hu

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Extract of a letter from in this c

"After a journey c in Kentucky. On m that the Indians had parts of the frontier veral boats this spring Our country has been tions for some time heard of since I l. f ter my arrival, I wen taken one of my neigh taken on the fronti about twenty. Wh Ohio; some of our M and came in and gav got about 30 men, an tor their return, whic Indians had taken De into small parties to t captain Kenton fell i of them were white n was sent off in char him three days jour them left him—he w ed, and Downing the Indian was drinking, head, and made h with found the Indian

Aug. 5. By captal 12 days from Cape-F by merchants in this conciliation has taken tants and the people which, a day of rejoy with great splendou transacted, even on every thing were the at the time of captai

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Upon the whole, this invention will produce one of the greatest revolutions in navigation and trade, and prove beneficent in its consequences as saving to the mariners. This machine may become the property of any maritime power; and, after a previous agreement, I am ready to explain to their agents the whole property of the model for copying the same, with all requisite explanations of its use.

The British ambassador at the court of Munich, on his return to England, in passing through the Augs- burg, had explanations given to him by professor Heine, of his invention of a machine for ships. Hol- land pays likewise attention to it; but particularly the Russian government. The charge d'affaires of the Russian court at Munich has personally called on the inventor to transmit the particulars of it to the em- perors.

Aug. 3. By captain Hathway, who sailed from Cape François on the 10th ult. and captain Adams, who left that on the 14th, we learn, that the report of the people having substituted a British for a national cockade, is altogether premature.

The truth is, that there was a considerable noise made about the decree of the national assembly in fa- vour of the people of colour, which had induced the white inhabitants to enter into certain resolutions, and to call the colonial assembly together, after which a vessel was dispatched to France with remonstrances.— Here the matter rests; and the people now patiently wait the return of a vessel with an answer from the national assembly—but in the interim every thing is perfectly tranquil.

A gentleman just arrived from Pittsburgh informs, that on Thursday the 21st ult. information reached that place of a party of Indians having fired from the shore on a boat belonging to the contractors, which was re- turning empty, having carried provisions to the troops down the river Ohio. Three belonging to the boat were killed, and five wounded; the remainder saved the boat, and escaped unhurt.

The last accounts from Gallipolis inform, that the settlement is in a very thriving situation. Several Americans, who have visited that colony, have ex- pressed their surprise at the astonishing improvements already made there and their satisfaction with the treatment they received. They assure, that the im- proved state of society in that remote settlement, in- dependent of the vast natural advantages it may boast of, is likely speedily to attract a number of settlers to the neighbourhood.

Mr. John Hunter's Account of Sugar.

Sugar is, perhaps, one of the greatest restoratives of any kind that we are acquainted with. It is not a common opinion, and therefore not a common prac- tice, to give sugar entirely with this view; yet there are sufficient proofs of its nutritive quality over almost every other substance. It is a well known fact that all the negroes in the sugar islands become extremely luffy and fat in the sugar-cane leaf, and they hardly live upon any thing else. The horses and cattle that are allowed to feed upon them all become fat. The hair of the horse becomes fine. Birds which feed upon fruit never eat it till it becomes very ripe, when it has formed the greatest quantity of sugar. Insects the same; we cannot have a stronger instance of this fact than in the bee. Honey is composed of sugar, with other juices of the plant, but sugar is the principal ingredient. When we consider that a swarm of bees will live a whole winter on a few pounds of honey, we must allow that sugar contains perhaps more real nourishment than any other known substance.

Extra of a letter from Fort Washington, to a gentleman in this city, dated May 17.

"After a journey of only fifteen days I arrived safe in Kentucky. On my return to this country, I found that the Indians had been very troublesome in many parts of the frontier settlements; they have taken se- veral boats this spring, and killed a number of people. Our country has been entirely free from any depreda- tions for some time past. There has not been one heard of since I left the country. About five days after my arrival, I went out after some Indians that had taken one of my neighbours, a Mr. Downing; he was taken on the frontiers of Bourbon county by a party of about twenty. When this party of Indians crossed the Ohio, some of our Mason county hunters spied them, and came in and gave information. Captain Kenton got about 30 men, and went and laid wait on the river for their return, which proved effectual—for, after the Indians had taken Downing, they divided themselves into small parties to steal horses, and on their return captain Kenton fell in with them and killed five, two of them were white men in Indian dresses. Downing was sent off in charge of three Indians, who carried him three days journey over the Ohio, when one of them left him—he was then with two—they encamp- ed, and Downing took an opportunity when the old Indian was drinking, and sunk a squaw axe into his head, and made his escape.—The party I went out with found the Indian Downing had killed."

Aug. 5. By captain Clouser, of the brig Hetty, in 12 days from Cape-François, there are letters received by merchants in this city, informing, that a perfect reconciliation has taken place between the white inha- bitants and the people of colour; in consequence of which, a day of rejoicing and public festivity was kept with great splendour; no work was allowed to be transacted, even on board vessels in the harbour; and every thing wore the appearance of peace and harmony at the time of captain Clouser's departure.

The same letters complain much of the badness of the Philadelphia inspection flour, which, of late, is there thought greatly inferior to Alexandria and Balti- more inspection, to both of which a preference was given.—This information we give from good authen- ticity, and hope the hint may be duly attended to, to that

Philadelphia inspection may again recover the prefer- ence at Port-au-Prince and the Cape.

CHARLESTON, July 20.

On information and just grounds of suspicion, a per- son was apprehended a few days past in this city, by Benjamin Legare, Esquire, J. P. and committed to gaol, on a charge of bringing into this city and circu- lating a large number of counterfeit Spanish dollars. By the best information that can as yet be obtained, they are remarkably large, very white, and sound badly.

WINCHESTER, July 30.

A gentleman is just arrived from the territory of the United States south of the Ohio, which place he left about the 6th instant.—He informs, that governor Blunt has at length accomplished the important business of the treaty with the Indians in that quarter. The difficulties he had to encounter were beyond conception great—a set of torified characters, who have taken up their abode among the Indians, used every effort in their power to counteract the designs of government—they even insinuated, that the treaty was only intend- ed to decoy them together, for the purpose of putting them all to the sword. In consequence of this, the attendance of several of the principal chiefs was pro- tracted; and when their fears were, in some measure, allayed, and they were prevailed upon to come to the treaty-ground, they for many days would only con- sent to a truce for twelve months. This, however, was happily overcome, and a treaty is concluded to the satisfaction of both parties.

A couple of travellers arrived here from Kentucky this day—they report, that they belonged to a party of nine, who started from that place with a view of coming in by the way of Greenbriar—that at Big- Sandy, a party of Indians, who lay in ambush, fired upon them, whereupon they turned back, and took their route through the Crab Orchard.—That on the 15th instant, colonel Benjamin Harrison, with 300 Kentucky volunteers under his command, marched against Zane's Towns, on the Scioto. It is said these towns (three in number) contain about 200 warriors of the Shawanese and Delaware tribes.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful SEAT or LOT of LAND, the place of residence of the late Daniel of St. Thomas Tenifer, Esquire, known by the name of STEP- NEY, lying in Anne-Arundel county, within one mile of South river ferry, containing 8½ acres. The improvements on this valuable farm are remarkably good, and several orchards of excellent fruit, from which may be made in a favourable year 15,000 gal- lons of cider, equal, if not superior, to any in the state.

—ALSO,—

A small TRACT of LAND, binding on South river, nearly adjoining the above, containing 229 acres, on which is an orchard of choice fruit, a convenient and comfortable dwelling house, a large barn, quite new, with other necessary out-houses. A more parti- cular description of the above lands is considered un- necessary, as it is presumed those disposed to purchase, will previously view them.

The two tracts will be sold together, or separately, as may be most convenient to the purchasers, and pos- session given on the first day of January next, with permission to sow fall grain.

Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms, which will be made easy, by applying to DANIEL JENIFER, sen. } Executors.

DANIEL JENIFER, jun. }
Port-Tobacco, August 3, 1791.

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB PURSE will be run for over the course near this city, on the second TUESDAY in October next. Further particulars will be inserted in due time.

JOHN RIGBY, STAY-MAKER,

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has laid in a large and well chosen assortment of the best MATERIALS of all kinds in that branch, and is determined to carry on his business with the greatest punctuality and dispatch: He hopes by his attention to merit the custom of those who please to favour him with their commands.

LADIES, who live at a distance, may have stays made to fit them by sending the linings of their old ones, or measuring in the following manner:—

1. From the top of the fore-part to the peak end.
2. From the top of the back to the lower lace-hole.
3. Round the body close under the arms.
4. Round the waist.
5. Under the arms, as low as the hip.
6. Cross the breast from arm to arm.

Said RIGBY returns his sincere thanks to all his customers, and hopes a continuance of their favours, as he does and always will do his utmost to oblige.

N. B. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

A LAD, about fourteen years of age, wanting as an Apprentice, to the above business.
Annapolis, August 10th, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in the up- per part of Anne-Arundel county, near the Red House, a stray HORSE, of a dark roan colour, about eight years old, thirteen hands and a half high, branded on the near shoulder thus, C. H. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.
1077/6 BEAL HOBBS.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, on the premises, on the first day of September next,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called GOTT'S FARM, containing 249 acres, part of ANNE-ARUNDEL MANOR, within a mile and a half of Herring's church. This land will be sold on a credit of four years, one fourth of the purchase money and interest to be paid annually, and with good security for the payment thereof will be required. Possession will be given to the purchaser this fall, and a good title on payment of the money.

S. STEWARD,

A. ALLEN.

N. B. The above land will be sold in lots of fifty acres each.

TO BE RENTED,

On the 20th of this Month.

WHEREAS from an advertisement, which has hitherto appeared in the Maryland Gazette, and Virginia Advertiser, respecting the Farm called G. Barrough, lying at the mouth of the Eastern Branch, opposite the federal city, persons may be induced to attend with an apprehension that it will be leased for a considerable term of years, which is now contrary to the intention of the subscriber; he therefore con- sidering it necessary to give this public information, that it will not be rented for a longer term than one, two, or three years. The dwelling house and out-houses on said farm are sufficient for the accommodation of a large family. The soil is well adapted to any kind of crop, and five hands, together with some stock, will remain on it.

JOHN ADDISON, jun.

Prince-George's county, Maryland,
August 1, 1791.

This is to give NOTICE,

THAT I intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, praying an act to liberate me from confinement, and a dis- charge from debts which I am unable to pay.

HEZEKIAH COOPER.

Kent county, July 21, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT agreeable to the constitution, an election will be held at the city of Annapolis on Mon- day the 5th of September next, for two electors of the senate, for Anne-Arundel county.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Sheriff.

Annapolis, August 1, 1791.

BALTIMORE, June 27, 1791.

THOSE persons who have claims against the estate of JOHN WATTS, Esquire, late possessor of Baltimore, legally authenticated, are requested to ap- ply for payment.

D. DELOZIER, Administrator.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscribers intend to petition the next general assembly, that an act may pass to lay out a road from the plantation of George Pollett until it intersects the road leading from Salisbury to Stevens's ferry at the plantation of Joshua Morris.

GILLISS POLK.

For SALE,

THAT valuable tract of LAND in Montgomery county, known by the name of Woodstock MANOR, containing about eleven hundred acres, si- tuated within two miles of the mouth of Monocacy, and still nearer the Patowmack. The land is rich, in general level, and extremely well adapted to the cultivation of the finer kinds of tobacco and small grain; its convenience to the seat of the federal go- vernment being not more than twenty-eight miles distant with water communication, and on a main road leading from George-town to Frederick-town, which last is only sixteen miles distant, and its vicinity to the flourishing glass-works, combine to render its situation highly valuable, and the whole tract a de- sirable object of purchase as a gentleman's seat, for which purpose it affords in healthy and elevated situa- tion, uncommonly beautiful. The terms will be made easy and may be known by application to colonel DEAKINS, near the land, Mr. SPRAGG, of West river, or Dr. STEWART, of Annapolis.

Samuel Hutton, Coach-Maker,

BEGS leave to return his most sincere thanks to the public, and his old customers in particular, for their past favours, and, from his due attention to please, he hopes still to merit their custom; he con- tinues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, and approved fashions, on the most reason- able terms and shortest notice. He has supplied him- self with a parcel of excellent timber and materials for carrying on the above business. Due attention will be paid to any orders received from the country.

Said Hutton wants a journeyman coach-maker, or whom he will give the best wages and one year's em- ployment, or more. He also wants two boys as ap- prentices to the above business, from fourteen to six- teen years old.

Annapolis, Cornhill-Street, June 29, 1791.

For SALE, Sundry Houses,

VIZ.
THE house where Melis. PINNEY and GUY now keep store, fronting the Market house, is to be given the first of April next. A house on Prince-George's street, where Mrs FAIRBROTHER lately lived. Two houses on Fleet-street. Likewise the house at the corner of Church and Green-streets, where capt JAMES WEST, now lives, on lease. For terms apply to the subscriber.

JAMES WILLIAMS.
Annapolis, June 29, 1791.

House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT in that large and convenient brick house on the ferry-side, in GEORGE-TOWN, formerly occupied by Colonel Charles Beatty. Having lain in an assortment of the best liquors, with all other necessaries, and engaged good and obliging attendants, he flatters himself with the hope of giving satisfaction to all who may honour him with their custom. Travellers will find, at this house, every convenience for themselves, with good hay, oats and stabling, or pasture, for their horses.

He also informs the public, that he has rented the FERRY between GEORGE-TOWN and ALEXANDRIA, and supplied it with a number of good boats, and attentive sober boatmen; and, as boats are constantly kept on each side of the ferry, passengers will not be delayed on either side, but be taken over with the greatest safety and dispatch.

DAVID GEDDES.

George-Town, June 24, 1791.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

In COUNCIL.

July 27, 1791.

JAMES BARRY, Esquire, having produced to the board an instrument under the hand and seal of the President of the United States, recognizing him as vice consul for her most faithful majesty the queen of Portugal, within the states of Maryland and Virginia; ORDERED, That the said recognition be published for the information and government of the citizens of this state.

By order,

T. JOHNSON, jun. Clk.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

To all whom it may concern.—

JAMES BARRY, having produced to me his commission as vice-consul for her most faithful majesty the queen of Portugal, within the states of Maryland and Virginia, I do hereby recognize him as such, and declare him free to exercise, within the said states of Maryland and Virginia, such functions and powers as may be given, or permitted by the laws of the land, to the consuls of nations between whom and the United States no treaty or convention exists for permitting specific powers and functions to be exercised by their consuls reciprocally.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto-affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, at the city of Philadelphia, the eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and of the independence of the United States of America, the sixteenth.

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

(Counter-signed) by the President,
T. JEFFERSON.

ONCE MORE!

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, or to the house of TRECOTHICK, THWAITES and WHEELWRIGHT, of London, merchants, either on book, note or bond, are called upon to settle with, and pay the same to, William Cooke, Esquire, of Annapolis, who is fully empowered for that purpose, otherwise their accounts and obligations will be put in suit.

CRACROFT and HODGKIN.
Baltimore, July 9, 1791.

THE several debtors above alluded to may be assured, that such of them as neglect this notice will be sued immediately. Those who are disposed to settle the said claims against them shall experience a reasonable indulgence to enable them to do so with the least possible expense and trouble.

WILLIAM COOKE.

To be SOLD,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

TWELVE hundred ACRES of good LAND in one body, between the heads of Sassafras and Appoquinimink, the greater part of which is well timbered, and the residue well adapted for the production of wheat and Indian corn. The time of payment will be made easy to the purchaser, and the land disposed of in lots, or otherwise, as may be agreed on.

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

June 1, 1791.

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; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, of a bright shirt and trousers, an old calico hat, carried with him some working cloaths. 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.

FOUND, Between Annapolis and Baltimore, A Silver Watch,

Which the owner may get by applying at the Printing-Office, and paying the charge of this notice.



RAN AWAY from the subscriber, a NEGRO MAN named HARRY, about thirty-five years old, six feet high, and stout made, knock kneed, and one leg more so than the other, which affects his walk, so as to make him appear a little lame; he has lost the nails off several of his toes on both feet, is in being frost bitten; his cloaths were an old coarse cloth jacket, with of a bright shirt, tow linen trousers, and old hat. He crossed South River ferry on Sunday last, and is probably lurking about Annapolis, or the neighbourhood. THREE POUNDS reward will be given for taking up the said negro, and securing him so that his master may get him again, by

JAMES CHESTON.

West-River, 5th July, 1791.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

John Eager Howard, Esquire,
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the deposition of REZIN HAMMOND, Esquire, of Anne Arundel county, it appears, that on the morning of the 25th of April last ELIJAH GAITHER, son of Edward, came to the dwelling of the said Hammond, and fired at him two pistols and a gun, with intention, as the said Hammond believes, to kill him: And whereas, by the deposition of JOHN G. HAMILTON, of Montgomery county, it appears, that the said Gaither afterwards, in conversation with him, acknowledged the facts set forth in the deposition above mentioned, except the firing of the gun, and declared that he did discharge the said pistols with a design to kill the said Hammond, and did then further declare that it was still his settled determination to kill the said Hammond whenever an opportunity should offer: And whereas it is obviously the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice—I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of the council, to issue this my proclamation, authorizing and enjoining all sheriffs, and other officers of the peace, to apprehend and convey before some one of the judges or justices within this state, the said Elijah Gaither, in order that he may be dealt with according to law; and I do hereby exhort and require the good people of this state to be aiding and assisting the said officers in the execution of their duty.

GIVEN at Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

J. E. HOWARD.

By his Excellency's command,
T. JOHNSON, jun. Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

ORDERED, That the above proclamation be published six weeks.

T. JOHNSON, jun.

I HEREBY offer a reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for apprehending the above-mentioned Elijah Gaither, agreeable to the foregoing proclamation, and will pay the same upon his being brought before any one of the judges of the general court, or either of the associate justices of Anne-Arundel county, to be dealt with according to law.

REZIN HAMMOND.

June 7, 1791.

Messrs. GREEN,

IN order fully to disprove the wicked and premeditated intent of Elijah Gaither, in his attack on me, be pleased to publish in your paper the deposition of John G. Hamilton, which is as follows:

REZIN HAMMOND.

MARYLAND, &c.

ON the second day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, came before me, the subscriber, one of the judges of the general court, JOHN G. HAMILTON, and made oath, that on or about the thirteenth of May last he was in company and had conversation with Elijah Gaither, son of Edward, and that, in the course of the said conversation, the said Gaither informed this deponent as follows:—That he had had a round with colonel Rezin Ham-

mond, of Anne-Arundel county; that the said Hammond had injured his reputation, and that, in consequence thereof, he, the said Gaither, for several months before, had premeditated and determined to kill him, and that he came down from New-York for that purpose, that having discovered in Baltimore-town that colonel Hammond had brought suits against him, he immediately hired horses, provided himself with three braces of pistols, all which he loaded, or caused to be loaded, with three bullets and two buck shot each, and a gun, which was loaded with three bullets and a quantity of shot, after which (viz. on Easter Monday before day-light) he, the said Gaither, started with his servant from Elk-Ridge for colonel Hammond's place of residence with a full determination to kill him, and arrived at the farm just after day-break; that he placed and concealed himself in a certain field belonging to the said farm, where it was usual for colonel Hammond to pass every morning, and so concealed, together with his said servant, waited for some time in expectation of the said Hammond coming along, during which time he, the said Gaither, and his servant, watched for him alternately; that some time after sunrise he, the said Gaither, finding that the said Hammond did not pass through the said field as he expected, sent his servant up to the house to inquire if the said Hammond was at home, and if possible to discover and give him information whether the said Hammond intended to come out, and which way he intended to go, who was at the house with him, and whether he was still in bed or not; that his servant returned and informed him that Mr. Hammond was at home and in bed, and no body with him; whereupon the said Gaither formed the design of going up to the house, entering Mr. Hammond's room (with which the said Gaither was well acquainted) and assassinating him while in bed, but that he changed this resolution from an apprehension that he might be discovered before he could carry his views into execution; that he remained in his first situation until about eight o'clock, when he and his servant rode up to the house with the gun and pistols aforesaid; that when he arrived there, he sent one of Mr. Hammond's negroes into the house to inform Mr. Hammond that he wanted to speak with him; that Mr. Hammond came into the yard and invited him to alight and walk in, which he refused; that Gaither then asked Mr. Hammond to come up to him, as he wished to speak with him; whereupon Mr. Hammond said, I see you are armed, and if I come to you, you will shoot me; that Gaither then promised upon his honour he would not, and that he made use of this promise as an artifice to get Mr. Hammond in his power; that Mr. Hammond then went within few steps or thereabouts of him, and Gaither ordered him to stop, gave his gun to his servant, and alighted from his horse, at which time two of his pistols fell from his belt; that he thereupon offered Mr. Hammond a pistol, and insisted upon fighting, which Mr. Hammond declined, because there were no witnesses by, but offered to fight at any subsequent day if he was bent upon it; that Gaither would not defer it, and said Mr. Hammond should either fight him that moment, or he would kill him; that, on hearing a noise behind him, proceeding from the approach of a negro or negroes, he, the said Gaither, turned in order to keep the said negro or negroes off, and that then colonel Hammond run from him towards the house; that he turned about, and before he had run many steps, he the said Gaither levelled one of his pistols at him, and fired the same, and was astonished that he missed him, as he never took a more cool and deliberate aim in his life; that as soon as he found he had missed him, he drew another pistol, and before Mr. Hammond had run above fifteen steps, he fired that also at him, and thought he saw the wadding burning on his back; that thereupon, although Mr. Hammond did not fall, he the said Gaither concluded he had killed him; but finding that he continued to run until he got into the house, and supposing that Mr. Hammond intended to get a gun, and with it, he the said Gaither took his gun from the servant, and got behind the pales of the yard, and levelled his gun over the pales, with his finger upon the trigger ready to fire as soon as Mr. Hammond should come out; that Mr. Hammond did come out of the house with a gun in his hand, and fired at him, and struck him in the left hand; that thereupon, under an apprehension that Mr. Hammond's negroes were coming to attack him, one of which had a gun, and fearing Mr. Hammond would also get another gun, he mounted his horse, and as he was mounting the said negro fired and struck him on the neck and left shoulder; that then the said Gaither went off; that the said Gaither, at the time of the above conversation, further declared, that he was not yet satisfied, and would always go prepared for the said Hammond, and would kill him wherever he met him, and expressed his regret and complained that he was unfortunate in not having killed him before; that this deponent endeavored to dissuade the said Gaither from the further prosecution of his revenge, but that such dissuades, instead of having any salutary effect upon him, only seemed to make him the more determined; and that the said Gaither further declared, that he could reconcile it to his conscience to hire assassins to take away the life of the said Hammond; and that the debt for which Mr. Hammond had brought suit against him was a just debt, but that he never would pay it, and would kill him, or any one else, if he ever asked for it.

Sworn before me on this 2d June, 1791.

True Copy. J. T. CHASE.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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T H U R S D A Y, AUGUST 18, 1791.

We hope the above will serve as a caution to parents how they leave implements of destruction in the way of their children.

Arrived here on Sunday last, brig Elizabeth, captain Hooper, in 52 days from Greenock. At the time of captain Hooper's sailing (2d June) preparations were still making for war, the impressing of seamen in England, Scotland and Ireland, was carried on with spirit, &c. But it was generally imagined, by persons of discernment, that these preparations were only designed to divert the attention of the people from revolution principles.—The British fleet had not sailed.—The brig ABC, from the Patowmack, was at Port Glasgow, waiting for freight, expected to sail 15th July. The ship Duchess of Haddington sailed 14 days before captain Hooper, for Boston.

CONCORD, July 20.

We hear from Warner, that on Thursday last a barn, belonging to Mr. Jonathan Straw, was taken up by a whirlwind, from the eills, and torn to pieces. There was a yoke of oxen in the barn at the time, but they were left standing without injury.

A wind-mill was lately set a going on Nottingham-Square, the property of general Cilley. It is said that with a good breeze it will grind ten bushels of corn in an hour.

We hear from Anatomy, near Boston, that a boy about seven or eight years old, who has been sick nearly four years, lately had three creatures resembling snakes come out at a fore he had on his back, from seven to nine inches long, and about the colour of the silver eel. The doctors conclude there are more of the same kind still in his back. Those which come out were alive, and continued so for some time. The child was living, but only in appearance.

WINDHAM, July 30.

A streaked snake was last week killed in Scotland society, in this town, which being opened was found to contain between eighty and ninety young snakes from four to six inches in length.

PROVIDENCE, July 28.

A letter from some of the distillers of spirits in the city of New-York, was on Saturday last received in this town, proposing to the gentlemen who carry on the distilling business here, to agree entirely to stop the distillation of spirits, on a certain day which they mention, in order thereby to induce the government of the United States to relinquish the duty laid upon distilled spirits at the last session of congress. But it is hoped, the good sense, the commercial sagacity, and the public spirit of the gentlemen in that line of business in the N. England states, will sufficiently guard them, against the mischievous consequences, which must manifestly and necessarily arise to them, from acceding to such a dishonourable *Shayetical*, antifederal combination.—They ought to look before they leap.—They ought to consider, whether the city of New-York is not more attached to the British trade, and to the importation of foreign goods, than any other town in the United States? Whether the gentlemen who have written this letter, are not influenced by the particular interest and policy of that city? Whether much greater quantities of foreign rum and spirits were not imported into that city, and the southern states, just before the commencement of the new duties, than was ever before imported in so short a time? Whether it would not be a pretty manœuvre to promote the particular interest of those towns, who from their superior advantages in trade, have imported large quantities of foreign distilled spirits, free of the new duties, if they could persuade the New-England distillers to such a sacrifice of their property as would accrue from suffering their distilleries to remain idle and unimproved, in order to give them an enhanced price for what they have on hand? Whether a non-distillation agreement, formed avowedly to counteract the equitable laws of the nation, will not be much more likely to be broken through, than the famous non-importation agreement, at the commencement of the late war? And whether such a measure has not a tendency to tarnish and dishonour the rising credit of our country, in counteracting one of the best, most productive, and most popular sources of its revenue, agreed upon and established by congress, after the most careful and deliberate consideration, at two different sessions?—Is this the most eligible mode of effecting what is said to be desired? Will congress, the legislative body of a free and enlightened people, be driven, by an agreement of this kind, to abandon the interest of their constituents collectively considered? If any thing is wrong in the system, congress will undoubtedly be willing to hear and redress every well-founded complaint: But before a measure which has the appearance of so much temper, as a non-distillation agreement, is adopted, some more reasonable mode of taxation should be pointed out.

ALBANY, August 1.

A gentleman by the name of Stewart, known in England by the appellation of the *walking* Stewart, from his generally travelling on foot, who left Falmouth in May last, passed through this city on Friday last, on his way to Canada. He has travelled through Europe, Asia and Africa, and we learn he intends not only making a tour of the cultivated parts of America, but also exploring the most interior and hidden parts of it.

NEW-YORK, August 3.

The directors of the bank of New-York, yesterday forenoon, appropriated three hundred shares of that bank, which were unsubscribed, to be offered to the bank of the United States. This vote of the directors being made public, the remaining vacant shares of the bank (about three hundred) were all subscribed in the space of twelve minutes after opening of the bank in the forenoon.

Extract of a letter from East-Jersey, dated July 29.

"So severe a drought as during the present summer has not been experienced since the year 1780. A total failure of the Indian corn is expected, should not some refreshing showers be poured down upon us (though unworthy) in a few days. The wells have, in general, failed for some time past, and the natural springs are so low, as it is feared will render their water of a noxious quality. The grass on the meadows adjacent to the coast, and along the creeks, is so extremely salt as to be unfit for cutting, unless washed by heavy rains. My neighbour J. I. in travelling a few hundred yards over these meadows the other day, absolutely gathered salt enough from his boots upon his return home, to corn down a round of beef and leg of mutton. Miserable fodder as this grass is, upwards of thirty vessels from Connecticut have arrived at the great salt meadows near Tom's river bay, in order to load therewith: some of them are laden with cattle for exchange, which, if they do not dispose of during the present summer or autumn, must, in all probability, perish next winter.—God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb. It is humbly hoped this may be the case with us; for, even in this state, should the next winter prove rigorous, we shall, with much ado, be able to maintain our live-stock.

"The lieutenant-governor of the British province of New-Brunswick has recently found himself under the necessity of extending his proclamation for the importation of horses, neat cattle, sheep, hogs, and the flour of wheat and rye from the United States of America; also, in addition to the above articles, his excellency is pleased to allow the importation of scantling, planks, staves, heading, boards, shingles, hoops, or squared timber of any sort, from the same quarter, for and during the term of six months, commencing from the first of July, 1791.—All which notably proves the truth of lord Sheffield's assertion, that Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick would, by the year 1787, not only produce a sufficiency of the above articles for home consumption, but would also be able to ship a considerable surplus to the West-Indias!!

ELIZABETH-TOWN, August 3.

A Mr. Lawrance at Dobbs ferry, who has been exercised in mind for some time past, mistaking the literal for the true meaning of that text of Scripture which says, "If thy right hand offend thee, cut it off"—proceeded, agreeably to said injunction, to the desperate deed with a pen-knife; and, in a shocking manner, lacerated his wrist, with the composure of a stoic; but fortunately not so as to destroy all the leaders, and there is yet hope, notwithstanding he rejects every overtone of medical assistance, that his hand may, in some measure be restored. He appears to be reduced to a mere skeleton, and insists that it is unlawful for him to take any nourishment whatever.

Last Sunday, in the presbyterian church of this town, was a melancholy scene, which extorted sympathy from a numerous audience. Miss Rachel Barnett, daughter of Mr. Joseph Barnett, in the bloom of youth, that day being only the seventeenth anniversary of her birth, was introduced as a lifeless corpse, for the last obsequies to be paid to her memory. The scene was further heightened by its being the day appointed for the celebration of her nuptials, and the reverend Mr. Austin, who preached her funeral sermon, was to have united her in the marriage banns, to a deserving young man.

PITTSBURGH, July 30.

On the 22d instant, arrived at this place on their route to head-quarters, two very fine companies of federal troops, under the command of captains Beatty and Doyle.

The latest accounts from the Six Nations are, that they are determined to observe a strict neutrality in the present war between the Western Indians and United States, and that their friendship shall not be disturbed by any advice from the hostile tribes of the West.

We are happy to inform the public that ample arrangements are made by a draught of militia for the protection of the frontiers from savage inroad, or depredation, in the absence of the army, and that no injury has happened through the whole harvest to any of our citizens.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8.

We hear that governor Blount, under the auspices and by the direction of the president of the United States, on the second of July concluded a treaty with the Cherokee nation of Indians.—This nation consists of about 2500 warriors, who are situated principally upon the waters of the beautiful river Tennessee.

They have been greatly agitated since the treaty of Hopewell, in November, 1785, by the encroachments of the whites upon their lands; but are now entirely satisfied by the liberality and justice of the United States.

Aug. 11. On Tuesday afternoon Timothy Pickering, Esquire, arrived in this city from the Indian country, whither he had been sent by the president of the United States, to negotiate a treaty with certain Indian tribes. We have every reason to infer, when we reflect on this gentleman's acknowledged abilities, steadiness and moderation, that he has satisfactorily completed the very important objects of his mission.

Extract of a letter from London, to a house in this city, received by the Lark, arrived at New-York, dated June 7th.

"The dispute with Russia is yet unsettled, but I think it will be adjusted in an amicable manner this summer, and a general peace take place throughout Europe. I would advise you, therefore, to make no speculations that are not founded on pacific principles; and, with regard to the prices of your produce, you will be guided by the advices you may receive from

different quarters: The crops of grain in Europe have, from all accounts, the most luxuriant appearance, but particularly so throughout this island, where every kind of grain is really abundant and promising."

Communications from our correspondent at Fort-Pitt, dated August 2, 1791.

"On Sunday 24th ult. two Indians arrived from Fort Franklin with a talk to general Butler. They inform us that a majority of the Five Nations intend to go to war with us, and may be expected to march towards Pittsburgh in a few weeks.

"On Monday 25th, lieutenant Thompson arrived in camp, having been absent three days, without seeing any Indians.

"On Sunday last a number of people were fired on by the Indians at Poke Run, within twenty miles of Pittsburgh.

"Last evening a soldier arrived from Fort Franklin, who informs us, that a man was taken prisoner by the Indians within one hundred yards of the fort.

"Ensign Bond is expected from Venango every day.

"This day captains Doyle and Beatty embarked for Fort Washington—the river in very bad condition.

"Captains Newcaille and Phelon are expected in a few days. G. A."

INDIANISM.

To prove, if there are any who doubt it, that the Indians possess strong natural abilities, and are even capable of receiving improvement from the pursuits of learning, we relate the following, from Kalm's Travels.

"An old American savage being at an inn in New-York, met with a gentleman who gave him some liquor, and being rather lively, boasted he could read and write English. The gentleman, willing to indulge him in displaying his knowledge, begged leave to propose a question, to which the old man consented. He was then asked, who was the first circumcised? The Indian immediately replied, father Abraham: And directly asked the gentleman, who was the first Quaker? He said it was very uncertain, that people differed in their sentiments exceedingly. The Indian perceiving the gentleman unable to resolve the question, put his fingers into his mouth, to express his surprise, and looking stedfastly told him, that *Mordcaai* was the first Quaker, for he would not pull off his hat to *Haman*."

From the NEW-YORK MAGAZINE.

If the phenomena of nature were faithfully registered, besides the satisfaction resulting to the public from novel relations, natural history would receive important additions. On the 18th day of last month, I was surveying in the woods near Hudson's river, and 80 miles north of the city of New-York. At noon, the sky being clear, and the sun shining hot, I remarked the whole forest glistened in a manner not less uncommon than beautiful.

I at first imagined it occasioned by either rain or dew, till, upon a moment's reflection, I found it could not be the former, as there was not a cloud to be seen, nor the latter, as it must long ago have disappeared in a day so warm and serene. Some of the company declared they had observed similar appearances before, and called it the honey dew. Every green leaf on the trees, as well as those that were dry under our feet, were covered with a substance perfectly transparent, and in taste not inferior to dissolved sugar candy. We could not refrain continually drawing the foliage between our lips to taste a syrup thus fresh from Heaven.

The preceding night had been clear and still, and a small southern breeze blew all the morning. It is probable that this modern manna would be discernible by the taste in the morning, but it was not discernible till the heat of the meridian sun insinuated and gave the appearance of an elegant varnish.

I have seen accounts of this phenomenon in the Connecticut newspapers, which determine its extension above an hundred miles—perhaps it has covered a considerable part of North-America. When it is considered that every leaf of every tree, and each blade of grass upon the thousand hills of an extensive country were perfectly candied over with the purest sugar, palatable to the touch, visible to the eye, and poignant upon the palate, the quantity must have been prodigious.

June, 1791.

Account of a singular Catoptrical Deception—a *Ballad* for solution.

That the reader may peruse the following wonderful account without improper impressions, and not deem it fictitious, because it is at present unaccounted for, it will be necessary to mention the persons, on the credit of whom it is given as fact. The writer received the account from Dr. Franklin himself, who was particularly well acquainted with Mr. F. Grand, banker of the United States in Paris, the person by whom the phenomenon was observed; Dr. Franklin was also a witness to that gentleman's surprise at the time he made the discovery.

Mr. Grand at night dropped a key in his garden, and having procured a candle to search for it, perceived, to his great astonishment, that the berries on a green house plant, which stood in his garden, were of a different colour from the leaves of the plant. He stepped into his house again, and, to a large company, in which Dr. Franklin was, mentioned the subject of his surprise, adding, that he had always conceived they were of the same colour. He named the plant, which bears a lively green leaf, and produces a bright red berry. The company, for a time, conceived that he was not serious; but he assured them he really was, and repeated that to that moment he had always taken the berry and leaf to be one and the same colour—He stepped into his garden again, pointed to the plant, de-

clared that that very it, and then saw but two distinct and very ny now shared in his ous and unable to ac nomenon. The m him several questions that by day-light he tween red and green had often been puzz pretend to tell that He had satisfied his posing that they cou this appeared to him

To the reader it Grand did not ma reached his fifty— mult have daily tak might have brought knowledge. It how time he knew nothing Dr. Franklin, some that of the ripe che never left so strong peck that his eyes di

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NOR

From Linc

This day arrives Sisters, captain Co the time he was th from France on h cers, and two lad walking the alman tional cockade, an vernment for them take the cockade fr and the ship proc informs that the c ticular in searchi publications, as n carried into the ci

PETE

A London pap count of the marq command of the n

"M. de la Fay the national guard

"On Sunday council sent a de of a decree, decla and inviting him army, and to the to obey the laws.

"He attempt able, his consen of his throwing and the intelligen the expecting cro

"The next m and paid a visit and gratitude; se parent at the Ph uniform to reliev and children, pr tually a sort of ri sons contending general.

"In the ever sent deputations for the zeal whi to congratulate t

The French to pass the hurri

The following is the bits of a late case in th nation.

THE part we that as early as scarifications on

...of grain in Europe have
...luxuriant appearance, but
...this island, where every kind
...and promising."

...at Fort Pitt, dated
...1791.
...two Indians arrived from
...to general Butler. They in-
...of the Five Nations intend
...to be expected to march to-
...weeks.

...Lieutenant Thompson arrived
...ofent three days, without see-
...number of people were fired on
...un, within twenty miles of

...er arrived from Fort Franklin,
...man was taken prisoner by the
...yards of the fort.

...pected from Venezuela every
...Boyle and Beatty embarked for
...ver in very bad condition.
...and Phelon are expected in a
...G. A."

AN ISM.

...any who doubt it, that the
...natural abilities, and are even
...provement from the pursuits of
...following, from Kalm's Tra-

...avage being at an inn in New-
...man who gave him some li-
...lively, boasted he could read
...the gentleman, willing to in-
...his knowledge, begged leave
...which the old man consented,
...who was the first circumcised
...replied, father Abraham: And
...man, who was the first Quaker?
...certain, that people differed in
...ingly. The Indian perceiving
...to resolve the question, put his
...to express his surprise, and
...him, that *Mordoci* was the first
...not pull off his hat to *Haman*."

YORK MAGAZINE.

...nature were faithfully regis-
...tation resulting to the public
...tural history would receive in-
...the 18th day of last month, I
...woods near Hudson's river, and
...city of New-York. At noon,
...the sun shining hot, I remark-
...in a manner not less un-

...occasioned by either rain or
...ent's reflection, I found it could
...there was not a cloud to be seen,
...last long ago have disappeared
...me. Some of the company de-
...ved similar appearances before,
...dew. Every green leaf on the
...that were dry under our feet,
...substance perfectly transparent,
...to dissolved sugar candy. We
...usually drawing the foliage be-
...a syrup thus fresh from He-

...it had been clear and still, and a
...blew all the morning. It is pos-
...manna would be discernible by
...ng, but it was not discernible
...ian sun insinuated and gave the
...ant varnish.

...nts of this phenomenon in the
...pers, which determine its ex-
...miles—perhaps it has covered
...orth-America. When it is con-
...of every tree, and each blade of
...nd hills of an extensive country
...d over with the purest sugar, pal-
...visible to the eye, and poignant
...quantity must have been prodig-

Catechetical Deception—a Poem for solation.

...y peruse the following wonderful
...oper impressions, and not deem
...it is at present unaccounted for, it
...ention the persons, on the credit
...as fact. The writer received the
...inklin himself, who was particu-
...with Mr. F. Grand, banker of
...Paris, the person by whom the
...served; Dr. Franklin was also a
...leman's surprise at the time he

...at dropped a key in his garden,
...a candle to search for it, per-
...stonishment, that the berries on a
...which stood in his garden, were of
...m the leaves of the plant. He
...e again, and, to a large company,
...in was, mentioned the subject of
...that he had always conceived they
...our. He named the plant, which
...leaf, and produces a bright red
...y, for a time, conceived that he
...he assured them he really was,
...that moment he had always taken
...be one and the same colour—He
...en again, pointed to the plant, de-

clared that that very day, before dark, he had noticed
it, and then saw but one colour; but he now observed
two distinct and very different colours. The compa-
ny now shared in his surprise, and were equally anx-
ious and unable to account for so extraordinary a phe-
nomenon. The most curious and intelligent asked
him several questions. His answers all tended to shew
that by day-light he could perceive no difference be-
tween red and green. He observed to them that he
had often been puzzled to know how persons could
pretend to tell that cherries were ripe by the look;—
He had satisfied himself however, he said, with sup-
posing that they could perceive it by their size, though
this appeared to him somewhat extraordinary.

To the reader it must appear surprising, that Mr.
Grand did not make this discovery before he had
reached his fifty year. So many occurrences
must have daily taken place, one would imagine, that
might have brought this singularity in his sight to his
knowledge. It however did happen, that till that
time he knew nothing of it. He had noticed, he told
Dr. Franklin, some circumstances which, similar to
that of the ripe cherries, had excited his surprise, but
never left so strong an impression as to make him sus-
pect that his eyes differed from his neighbour's.

CHARLESTON, July 21.

Yesterday came on to be heard before the judges of
the superior court, several charges against James Bent-
ham, Esquire, a justice of the peace for Charleston
district for mal-administration in his office. A variety
of affidavits and counter-affidavits were read; when,
without any argument of council, the court adjudged
that there was no ground for the accusation.

Mr. Spillard, the celebrated English traveller ar-
rived here on Thursday last, from the northward.
Shortly after the conclusion of the war, he set out
from London on a geographical and botanical mission,
under the auspices of a respectable personage in Eng-
land, and having traversed on foot a great part of Eu-
rope, Asia, Africa and the Balearic Islands, is now
on the hazardous enterprise of exploring the continent
of America. We understand he will leave this city
in a few days, for the Creek nation, whence he will
proceed to New-Orleans, where he is to meet lord
Fitzgerald, who is on his way from Quebec. When
they meet they will proceed together up the Mississippi,
and explore the Missouri river.

SHEPHERD'S-TOWN, August 1.

Many of the accounts published in the news-papers
relative to the strength of the Indians in point of num-
bers, are totally void of foundation, and the rest are
greatly exaggerated misrepresentations.—Those who
talk of armies from three to seven thousand Indians,
are entirely ignorant of the whole subject of Indian af-
fairs—the greatest number of savages that has perhaps
been collected since Braddock's defeat was with St.
Ledger the last war—those never amounted to more
than 1500—and it is supposed on good grounds that
the whole number of Creeks that invaded Georgia not
long since, did not amount to more than 3 or 400.

NORFOLK, July 30.

From *Lindley's Hotel Diary*, July 27.

This day arrived in 45 days from Cadiz, the schooner
Sisters, captain Conway, who informs us, that during
the time he was there, a French East-Indiaman arrived
from France on her passage to India, some of the offi-
cers, and two ladies passengers, came on shore, and
walking the almanco, or public parade, with the na-
tional cockade, an order came from the officers of go-
vernment for them to return immediately on board, or
take the cockade from their hats; they chose the former
and the ship proceeded on her voyage. He further
informs that the officers of the Police, were very par-
ticular in searching for all news-papers, or political
publications, as nothing of the kind was allowed to be
carried into the city.

PETERSBURG, August 4.

A London paper of May 9, has the following ac-
count of the marquis de la Fayette having resumed the
command of the national guard.

"M. de la Fayette has resumed the command of
the national guard of Paris.

"On Sunday the 24th of April, the municipal
council sent a deputation to present him with a copy
of a decree, declaring the attachment of the battalions,
and inviting him to yield to the wishes of the Parisian
army, and to the engagement which they had taken
to obey the laws.

"He attempted to speak; but finding himself un-
able, his consent was implied from the circumstance
of his throwing himself into the arms of the mayor,
and the intelligence was in an instant made known to
the expecting crowd without.

"The next morning the battalions met under arms,
and paid a visit to their general, to testify their joy
and gratitude; sentiments which were particularly ap-
parent at the *Place de Greve*, when he appeared in his
uniform to relieve the guard; a crowd of men, women,
and children, pressed around him, and there was ac-
tually a sort of riot in the presence of the guard of per-
sons contending for an opportunity of embracing the
general.

"In the evening the greater part of the battalions
sent deputations to the municipal body to thank them
for the zeal which they had shewn in this affair, and
to congratulate them upon their success."

The French Squadron now in the West-Indies are
to pass the hurricane season in the port of Boston.

The following is recommended as the proper treatment for
the bite of a mad dog, being the practice adopted in a
late case in this town, which had a favourable termi-
nation.

THE part wounded should be first attended to, and
that as early as possible, by making large and deep
incisions on and around it; or, if the patient will

submit, a complete excision of the part will be most
advisable. Then make the application of the common
lunar caustic to the wound; after which, fill the part
with strong mercurial ointment, and, lastly, apply a
blister upon the whole, with a view to prevent the
wound's healing soon, on which the cure principally
appears to depend.—At the same time, let a drachm
of strong mercurial ointment be rubbed in, either on
the legs or thighs every night, until the salivary glands
are slightly affected; then commence the use of the
bark and wine, with the occasional use of opium to
procure rest, which should be continued until the
strength of the system is entirely restored. It may be
made a question hereafter to be decided, whether the
external treatment of the wound employed separately,
or united with the exhibition of medicines internally,
would be most efficacious; but it is at least presumable,
that neither the one nor the other can be successful,
after the hydrophobic symptoms appear, which shews
the necessity of an early and diligent application of the
plan recommended.

Petersburg, August 1, 1791.

ANNAPOLIS, August 18.

APPOINTMENTS.

Matthew Clarkson, Esquire, of New-York, marshal
of that district, in the room of colonel Smith, appoint-
ed supervisor.

Thomas Johnson, Esquire, of Maryland, associate
judge, in the room of Mr. Rutledge, who has resigned.

By Mr. Johnson's accepting this appointment, the
seat of the chief judge of the general court of this state
has become vacant.

To be RENTED,

On FRIDAY the 2d day of September, to the highest
bidder, fair, if not the next fair day,

THE PLANTATION late the prop-
erty of Mr. JOHN SMALL, deceased, situated on
the north side of Severn, within five miles of Annapo-
lis. Good security will be required, and possession
given on the 5th of November next.

JOHN MERRIKEN, jun. Administrator

of JOHN SMALL.

August 17, 1791.

Just Arrived,

In the sloop *Phoenix*, from MADEIRA, and to be
sold, by

James Williams,

A FEW PIPES of Choice Three Years Old

London Bill WINE,

Shipped by the house of Lamar, Hill, Bisset and Co.
by order, and for particular use; perhaps its equal
to any wine shipped.

August 17, 1791.

For SALE, or HIRE,

A NEGRO WOMAN, aged about twenty-five,
and her daughter, a lively girl of about seven
years.—The woman has been accustomed to plantation
business, has the character of being an expert hand at
the hoe, and proves a good knitter and spinner; she
can be well recommended for honesty, industry, sobri-
ety and peaceableness; her country qualifications not-
withstanding being of little utility in town, is the rea-
son for parting with her. For terms, inquire of the
Printers.

Annapolis, July 20, 1791.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful SEAT or LOT of LAND, the
place of residence of the late Daniel of St. Tho-
mas Jenifer, Esquire, known by the name of STEP-
NEY, lying in Anne-Arundel county, within one
mile of South river ferry, containing 835 acres. The
improvements on this valuable farm are remarkably
good, and several orchards of excellent fruit, from
which may be made in a favourable year 15,000 gal-
lons of cider, equal, if not superior, to any in the
state.

—ALSO—

A small TRACT of LAND, binding on South ri-
ver, nearly adjoining the above, containing 229 acres,
on which is an orchard of choice fruit, a convenient
and comfortable dwelling house; a large barn, quite
new, with other necessary out-houses. A more par-
ticular description of the above lands is considered un-
necessary, as it is presumed those disposed to purchase,
will previously view them.

The two tracts will be sold together, or separately,
as may be most convenient to the purchasers, and pos-
session given on the first day of January next, with
permission to sow fall grain.

Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the
terms, which will be made easy, by applying to

DANIEL JENIFER, sen. } Executors.

DANIEL JENIFER, jun. }

Port-Tobacco, August 3, 1791.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in the up-
per part of Anne-Arundel county, near the
Red House, a stray HORSE, of a dark roan colour,
about eight years old, thirteen hands and a half high,
branded on the near shoulder thus, C. H. The owner
is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges
and take him away.

2 BEAL HOBBS.

For SALE,

THAT valuable tract of LAND in Montgomery
county, known by the name of Woodstock
MANOR, containing about eleven hundred acres, sit-
uated within two miles of the mouth of Monocacy,
and still nearer the Patowmack. The land is rich,
in general level, and extremely well adapted to the
cultivation of the finer kinds of tobacco and small
grain; its convenience to the seat of the federal go-
vernment being not more than twenty-eight miles
distant with water communication, and on a main
road leading from George-town to Frederick-town,
which last is only sixteen miles distant, and its vicinity
to the flourishing glass-works, combine to render its
situation highly valuable, and the whole tract a de-
sirable object of purchase as a gentleman's seat, for
which purpose it affords an healthy and elevated situa-
tion, uncommonly beautiful. The terms will be made
easy and may be known by application to colonel
DEAKINS, near the land, Mr. SPRIGG, of West
river, or Dr. STEVART, of Annapolis.

July 6, 1791.

TO BE RENTED,

On the 20th of this Month.

WHEREAS from an advertisement, which has
hitherto appeared in the Maryland Gazette,
and Virginia Advertiser, respecting the FARM called
Gisborough, lying at the mouth of the Eastern Branch,
opposite the federal city—persons may be induced
to attend with an apprehension that it will be leased
for a considerable term of years, which is now contra-
ry to the intention of the subscriber; he therefore con-
siders it necessary to give this public information, that
it will not be rented for a longer term than one, two,
or three years. The dwelling house and out houses on
said farm are sufficient for the accommodation of a
large family. The soil is well adapted to any kind of
crop, and five hands, together with some stock, will
remain on it.

JOHN ADDISON, jun.

Prince-George's county, Maryland,

August 1, 1791.

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB PURSE
will be run for over the course near this city,
on the second TUESDAY in October next. Further
particulars will be inserted in due time.

This is to give NOTICE,

THAT I intend to prefer a petition to the next
general assembly of the state of Maryland, pray-
ing an act to liberate me from confinement, and a dis-
charge from debts which I am unable to pay.

HEZEKIAH COOPER.

Kent county, July 22, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT agreeable to the constitution, an election
will be held at the city of Annapolis on Mon-
day the 5th of September next, for two electors of the
senate, for Anne-Arundel county.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Sheriff.

Annapolis, August 1, 1791.

JOHN RIGBY,

STAY-MAKER,

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the
public, that he has laid in a large and well
chosen assortment of the best MATERIALS of all
kinds in that branch, and is determined to carry on
his business with the greatest punctuality and dispatch:
He hopes by his attention to merit the custom of those
who please to favour him with their commands.

LADIES, who live at a distance, may have stays
made to fit them by sending the linings of their old
ones, or measuring in the following manner:—

1. From the top of the fore-part to the peak end.
2. From the top of the back to the lower lace-hole.
3. Round the body close under the arms.
4. Round the waist.
5. Under the arms, as low as the hip.
6. Cross the breast from arm to arm.

Said RIGBY returns his sincere thanks to all his
customers, and hopes a continuance of their favours,
as he does and always will do his utmost to oblige.

N. B. Orders from the country will be thankfully
received, and punctually attended to.

A LAD, about fourteen years of age, wanting as
an Apprentice to the above business.

Annapolis, August 10th, 1791.

Samuel Hutton,

Coach-Maker,

BEGS leave to return his most sincere thanks to
the public, and his old customers in particular,
for their past favours, and, from his due attention to
please, he hopes still to merit their custom; he con-
tinues to carry on the above business in all its various
branches, and approved fashions, on the most reason-
able terms and shortest notice. He has supplied him-
self with a parcel of excellent timber and materials for
carrying on the above business. Due attention will
be paid to any orders received from the country.

Said Hutton wants a journeyman coach-maker, to
whom he will give the best wages and one year's em-
ployment, or more. He also wants two boys as ap-
prentices to the above business, from fourteen to six-
teen years old.

Annapolis, Cornhill Street, June 29, 1791.

For SALE, Sundry Houses,

—VIZ.—

THE house where Messrs. PINKNEY and GUYER now keep store, fronting the Market house, possession to be given the first of April next. A house on Prince-George's street, where Mrs. FAIRBROTHER lately lived. Two houses on Fleet-street. Likewise the house at the corner of Church and Green-streets, where capt. JAMES WEST, now lives, on lease. For terms apply to the subscriber.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, June 26, 1791.

House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT in that large and convenient brick-house on the ferry-side, in GEORGE-TOWN, formerly occupied by colonel Charles Beatty. Having laid in an assortment of the best liquors, with all other necessities, and engaged good and obliging attendants, he flatters himself with the hope of giving satisfaction to all who may honour him with their custom. Travellers will find, at this house, every convenience for themselves, with good hay, oats and stabling, or pasture, for their horses.

He also informs the public, that he has rented the FERRY between GEORGE-TOWN and ALEXANDRIA, and supplied it with a number of good boats, and attentive sober boatmen; and, as boats are constantly kept on each side of the ferry, passengers will not be delayed on either side, but be taken over with the greatest safety and dispatch.

DAVID GEDDES.

George-Town, June 24, 1791.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

In COUNCIL,

July 27, 1791.

JAMES BARRY, Esquire, having produced to the board an instrument under the hand and seal of the President of the United States, recognising him as vice-consul for her most faithful majesty the queen of Portugal, within the states of Maryland and Virginia; ORDERED, That the said recognition be published for the information and government of the citizens of this state.

By order,

T. JOHNSON, jun. Clk.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

To all whom it may concern.—

JAMES BARRY, having produced to me his commission as vice-consul for her most faithful majesty the queen of Portugal, within the states of Maryland and Virginia, I do hereby recognise him as such, and declare him free to exercise, within the said states of Maryland and Virginia, such functions and powers as may be given, or permitted by the laws of the land, to the consuls of nations between whom and the United States no treaty or convention exists for permitting specific powers and functions to be exercised by their consuls reciprocally.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, at the city of Philadelphia, the eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and of the independence of the United States of America, the sixteenth.

(Signed)

G. WASHINGTON.

(Counter-signed) by the President,

T. JEFFERSON.

ONCE MORE!

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, or to the house of TRECOTHICK, THWAITES and WHEELWRIGHT, of London, merchants, either on book, note or bond, are called upon to settle with, and pay the same to, William Cooke, Esquire, of Annapolis, who is fully empowered for that purpose, otherwise their accounts and obligations will be put in suit.

CRACROFT and HODGKIN.

Baltimore, July 9, 1791.

THE several debtors above alluded to may be assured, that such of them as neglect this notice will be sued immediately.—Those who are disposed to settle the said claims against them shall experience a reasonable indulgence to enable them to do so with the least possible expence and trouble.

sw

WILLIAM COOKE.

To be SOLD,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

TWELVE hundred ACRES of good LAND in one body, between the heads of Sassafras and Appoquinimink, the greater part of which is well timbered, and the residue well adapted for the production of wheat and Indian corn. The time of payment will be made easy to the purchaser, and the land disposed of in lots, or otherwise, as may be agreed on.

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

June 1, 1791.

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; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, of snabrig shirt and trousers, an old calico hat, carried with him some working cloaths. 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.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscribers intend to petition the next general assembly, that an act may pass to lay out a road from the plantation of George Pollett until it intersects the road leading from Salisbury to Stevens's ferry at the plantation of Joshua Morris.

GILLISS POLK.



RAN AWAY from the subscriber, a NEGRO MAN named HARRY, about thirty-five years old, six feet high, and stout made, knock kneed, and one leg more so than the other, which affects his walk, so as to make him appear a little lame; he has lost the nails off several of his toes on both feet, from being frost bitten; his cloaths were an old coarse cloth jacket, with snabrig shirt, tow linen trousers, and old hat. He crossed South River ferry on Sunday last, and is probably lurking about Annapolis, or the neighbourhood. THREE POUNDS reward will be given for taking up the said negro, and securing him so that his master may get him again, by

JAMES HESTON.

West-River, 5th July, 1791.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

John Eager Howard, Esquire,
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the deposition of REZIN HAMMOND, Esquire, of Anne Arundel county, it appears, that on the morning of the 25th of April last ELIJAH GAITHER, son of Edward, came to the dwelling of the said Hammond, and fired at him two pistols and a gun, with intention, as the said Hammond believes, to kill him: And whereas, by the deposition of JOHN G. HAMILTON, of Montgomery county, it appears, that the said Gaither afterwards, in conversation with him, acknowledged the facts set forth in the deposition above mentioned, except the firing of the gun, and declared that he did discharge the said pistols with a design to kill the said Hammond, and did then further declare that it was still his settled determination to kill the said Hammond whenever an opportunity should offer: And whereas it is obviously the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice—I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of the council, to issue this my proclamation, authorising and enjoining all sheriffs, and other officers of the peace, to apprehend and convey before some one of the judges or justices within this state, the said Elijah Gaither, in order that he may be dealt with according to law; and I do hereby exhort and require the good people of this state to be aiding and assisting the said officers in the execution of their duty.

GIVEN at Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

J. E. HOWARD.

By his Excellency's command,

T. JOHNSON, jun. Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

ORDERED, That the above proclamation be published six weeks.

T. JOHNSON, jun.

I HEREBY offer a reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for apprehending the above-mentioned Elijah Gaither, agreeable to the foregoing proclamation, and will pay the same upon his being brought before any one of the judges of the general court, or either of the associate justices of Anne-Arundel county, to be dealt with according to law.

June 7, 1791.

Messrs. GREEN.

IN order fully to disclose the wicked and premeditated intent of Elijah Gaither, in his attack on me, be pleased to publish in your paper the deposition of John G. Hamilton, which is as follows:

REZIN HAMMOND.

MARYLAND, &c.

On the second day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, came before me, the subscriber, one of the judges of the general court, JOHN G. HAMILTON, and made oath, that on or about the thirteenth of May last he was in company and had conversation with Elijah Gaither, son of Edward, and that, in the course of the said conversation, the said Gaither informed this deponent as follows: That he had had a round with colonel Rezin Ham-

mond, of Anne-Arundel county; that the said Hammond had injured his reputation, and that, in consequence thereof, he, the said Gaither, for several months before, had premeditated and determined to kill him, and that he came down from New-York for that purpose, that having discovered in Baltimore-town that colonel Hammond had brought suits against him, he immediately hired horses, provided himself with three braces of pistols, all which he loaded, or caused to be loaded, with three bullets and two buck shot each, and a gun, which was loaded with three bullets and a quantity of shot, after which (viz. on Easter Monday before day-light) he, the said Gaither, started with his servant from Elk-Ridge for colonel Hammond's place of residence with a full determination to kill him, and arrived at the farm just after day-break; that he placed and concealed himself in a certain field belonging to the said farm, where it was usual for colonel Hammond to pass every morning, and so concealed, together with his said servant, waited for some time in expectation of the said Hammond coming along, during which time he, the said Gaither, and his servant, watched for him alternately; that some time after sunrise he, the said Gaither, finding that the said Hammond did not pass through the said field as he expected, sent his servant up to the house to inquire if the said Hammond was at home, and if possible to discover and give him information whether the said Hammond intended to come out, and which way he intended to go, who was at the house with him, and whether he was still in bed or not; that his servant returned and informed him that Mr. Hammond was at home and in bed, and no body with him; whereupon the said Gaither formed the design of going up to the house, entering Mr. Hammond's room (with which the said Gaither was well acquainted) and assassinating him while in bed, but that he changed this resolution from an apprehension that he might be discovered before he could carry his views into execution; that he remained in his first situation until about eight o'clock, when he and his servant rode up to the house with the gun and pistols aforesaid; that when he arrived there, he sent one of Mr. Hammond's negroes into the house to inform Mr. Hammond that he wanted to speak with him; that Mr. Hammond came into the yard and invited him to alight and walk in, which he refused; that Gaither then asked Mr. Hammond to come up to him, as he wished to speak with him; whereupon Mr. Hammond said, I see you are armed, and if I come to you, you will shoot me; that Gaither then promised upon his honour he would not, and that he made use of this promise as an artifice to get Mr. Hammond in his power; that Mr. Hammond then went within seven steps or thereabouts of him, and Gaither ordered him to stop, gave his gun to his servant, and alighted from his horse, at which time two of his pistols fell from his belt; that he thereupon offered Mr. Hammond a pistol, and insisted upon fighting, which Mr. Hammond declined, because there were no witnesses by, but offered to fight at any subsequent day if he was bent upon it; that Gaither would not defer it, and said Mr. Hammond should either fight him that moment, or he would kill him; that, on hearing a noise behind him, proceeding from the approach of a negro or negroes, he, the said Gaither, turned in order to keep the said negro or negroes off, and that then colonel Hammond ran from him towards the house; that he turned about, and before he had run many steps, he the said Gaither levelled one of his pistols at him, and fired the same, and was astonished that he missed him, as he never took a more cool and deliberate aim in his life; that as soon as he found he had missed him, he drew another pistol, and before Mr. Hammond had run above fifteen steps, he fired that also at him, and thought he saw the smoking burning on his back; that thereupon, although Mr. Hammond did not fall, he the said Gaither concluded he had killed him; but finding that he continued to run until he got into the house, and supposing that Mr. Hammond intended to get a gun, and run with it, he the said Gaither took his gun from the servant, and got behind the pales of the yard, and levelled his gun over the pales, with his finger upon the trigger ready to fire as soon as Mr. Hammond should come out; that Mr. Hammond did come out of the house with a gun in his hand, and fired at him, and struck him in the left hand; that thereupon, under an apprehension that Mr. Hammond's negroes were coming to attack him, one of which had a gun, and fearing Mr. Hammond would also get another gun, he mounted his horse, and as he was mounting the said negro fired and struck him on the neck and left shoulder; that then the said Gaither went off; that the said Gaither, at the time of the above conversation, further declared, that he was not yet satisfied, and would always go prepared for the said Hammond, and would kill him wherever he met him, and expressed his regret and complained that he was unfortunate in not having killed him before; that this deponent endeavoured to dissuade the said Gaither from the further prosecution of his revenge, but that such dissuades, instead of having any salutary effect upon him, only seemed to make him the more determined; and that the said Gaither further declared, that he could reconcile it to his conscience to hire assassins to take away the life of the said Hammond; and that the debt for which Mr. Hammond had brought suit against him was a just debt, but that he never would pay it, and would kill him, or any one else, if he ever asked for it.

Sworn before me on this 2d June, 1791.

J. T. CHASE.

True Copy.

ANNAPOLIS:

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