

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1791.

BOMBAY, April 17, 1790.

THE war will no doubt make great noise in Europe. It appears to be entered on with determination, and I have not the smallest doubt but it will end with success.

The steady and deliberate conduct of the governor-general, the admirable choice of commanders, the spirit and good discipline of the troops, all conspire to the overthrow of the tyrant. May he now experience those evils he has so abundantly heaped on the heads of our unfortunate countrymen!

The late cruelties exercised on the natives, have rendered him odious to them, and to the powers of Hindostan. The Maharras, anxious to recover their lost territory, promise unequivocal succour. The nizams appear zealous for the war, and by this time has reinforced the Bengal detachment under lieutenant-colonel Cockerell with 10,000 of his best horse.

The Hindoo petty states have been long ripe for revolt, and I can foresee nothing but impending ruin. This war, which we are taught to believe had its origin in England, appears to every person in this country as just, necessary, and proper—just to the interest of our best ally the king of Travancore—necessary for our own honour and reputation—proper from the favourable opportunity of attacking the destroyer of nations, and the scourge of mankind.

The remembrance of former hardships, calls loudly for the best exertions of the army on the present service—it is an indelible mark and will operate with tenfold vigour.

The detachment from hence, when joined from Tellicherry, and with the assistance of the two Madras battalions now in Travancore, and rajah's regular troops, will be perfectly equal to protect the country, and oblige the enemy to retire from the lines raised for its defence.

The kingdom of Travancore is particularly inaccessible to horse, and derives from nature peculiar advantages. Tippoo's efforts, heretofore, must therefore have proved ineffectual. We have had accounts of his bad success in two attacks.

A little time will put our armies in a situation to act with effect, and the operations of this war will be vigorous and active: It is the nabob's interest to protect it—ours to determine his fate by spirited exertions.

The want of draught-cattle induces assistance to the southern army assembled at Trichinopoly, under col. Mulgrave.

It is affirmed here, that on the opening of the season, our governor, colonel Abercrombie, means to embody the militia, and to join the army in person at the head of all the regular troops capable of bearing arms in so glorious a cause. From the best accounts of the situation of Tippoo, he is at present in the neighbourhood of Dendigul, at the head of 16,000 horse, ready to make an incursion, as soon as our armies are in motion; this may create a temporary inconvenience, but his attention must soon be awakened to matters of more serious importance.

April 18. Lieutenant-colonel Cockerell, with six battalions of Bengal seapoys, and a detachment of artillery, has marched to Hyderabad, to be joined by 10,000 horse from the nizams, and to penetrate to the N. E. of Tippoo's country. An attack is concerted with the Maharras, to whom we are to give a small force for the re-conquering the Goody country. A large army of 14,000 regulars is assembled at Trichinopoly, under the command of colonel Mulgrave. The grand army, under colonel Nixon, is establishing at Wallajabad, and a few days ago, colonel Hartley left this, with the 75th regiment, and two battalions of seapoys, to join the force now on the coast of Malabar, for the protection of the Travancore country, and the lines raised for its defence. Hitherto, the attacks of Tippoo have proved fruitless; he has been repulsed bravely by the rajah's troops. The time is near at hand when he must atone for his transgressions, and expiate the blood of our slaughtered countrymen.

BERLIN, November 21.

The dispute between our court and Russia is now reduced to a very narrow point. The empress of Russia has declared herself willing to conclude a peace with the Turks and restore all her conquests, on condition that the peace should be concluded between themselves without any interference on our part. To this proposal the Turks do not agree, and they have refused every kind of overture which does not come through the medium of their ally, the king of Prussia. As the Russians have not been able to succeed in carrying this point with the Turks, so they have at length endeavoured to accomplish it by means of our court in order that we should advise the Turks to it.

On this subject, the Russian ambassador at our court, delivered an official note to our minister which was composed in a very complimentary style, but to which he has given for answer—that the court of Prussia

could not break the promise given some time since to the Ottoman Porte on this head, and the liberal sentiments of her imperial majesty were too well known, to suppose, that he should insist on her request. His Prussian majesty would for his part most willingly allow the Porte to make its own conditions of peace without interference, if experience did not prove that a peace concluded without guarantee of a third power, was seldom or ever of a durable nature. Such a guarantee would be equally advantageous to the empress, because it would bind both parties to fulfil their engagements.

LONDON, November 26.

In a long letter written from Prague, dated the first instant, M. Blanchard gives a circumstantial detail of his 37th aerial excursion, accompanied by the compe Joschim Sternberg, member of the royal academy of Prague.

He filled his balloon with 9000 cubic feet of gas; and on the 31st of October, at four in the afternoon he ascended from the plain of Baumgarten, in presence of a multitude of spectators.

The count was provided with several instruments for making observations; but the machine was scarcely at the height of 1000 feet before they were all broken, or thrown down from the gallery by the violent motion of an eddy of wind, which tossed the machine in all directions.

M. Blanchard declares, that though at that time the air was perfectly calm in the lower regions, he never experienced anything equal to the storm to which he and his companion were exposed. Frequently the base of the balloon was perpendicular to the horizon, and the people below could easily see, with their telescopes, the inside and floor of the gallery, the sides and doors of which were torn to pieces.

At the height of 1000 toises, the air was perfectly calm, and notwithstanding the apparent danger, the aeronauts descended afterwards in perfect safety.

Dec. 3. It is said that a camp to consist of 20,000 men, is forming in Spain. The members of the society called, *la Propagande*, have so inveterately attacked all those who bear the name of kings, that all the sovereigns of Europe are alarmed, and are preparing to be on their guard.

The last news from Oran, on the coast of Barbary, are dated the first of November. It appears that 60 flocks of an earthquake have been felt in that town.

The Moors, who are under the dominion of the Bey of Mascara, took advantage of the calamities of the inhabitants and attacked them with 4000 men; but they were repulsed by 1200 men under the command of the count de la Union, four different times.

The slaughter among the Moors was prodigious.

By a letter from colonel Hartley's camp, in Vipeen Island, dated the 6th of May, we are informed, that our troops had landed on the 25th of April, and found that Tippoo had formed and carried the Travancore lines on the 15th ult. He met with very little resistance from the rajah's troops, who fled immediately on the first instant. The whole country in the neighbourhood is now deserted. The inhabitants have all gone southward. Tippoo's army, which consists of upwards of 100,000 men, is encamped at Mellore, about ten miles from this place. M. Tally, a Frenchman, with a detached party, has been laying siege to Cranganore for some days past; he opened his batteries this morning, the firing has been incessant since daybreak, and it is thought that the fort cannot hold out long. By letters from Madras, of the 24th ult. we learn, that their grand army was to march from Trichinopoly on the 5th instant, under the command of general Meadows, so that it will not be prudent for Tippoo to remain long in this neighbourhood. With our present force it will be impossible for us to move till he is gone, as were we to quit this place, he would be able to cut off all our supplies, by means of detachments from his large army. We are encamped on the island of Vipeen, about four miles from Aycotta, and ten from Cochim. Our force consists of about 2500 men, of whom 500 are Europeans. We have been joined here by two parties of seapoys, from Madras, who have been some time in this country, but are only acting on the defensive. As the rains are expected to set in within a very few days, and in this country are very violent, it is probable that we shall remain here till the monsoon is over.

THE NEW FRENCH FLAG.

The jack on the bowsprit—three stripes of equal breadth, and placed vertically; that nearest the jack-staff, red; that in the middle, white; and the other blue.

The ensign the same as the jack in the upper quarter, encompassed with a narrow stripe; one half the length red, and the other white; the rest of the ensign white.

The ships of war and merchant ships are to carry the same flag; those of the ships of war are to have, in the largest part, the three stripes vertical, red, white, and blue; the rest of the flag to be white; the flag and en-

sign will be hoisted on board, as soon as the orders shall be given by the king.

BOSTON, January 14.

Captain Crowninshield, who lately arrived at Salem from India, brought with him a Calcutta newspaper, from which the following is extracted.

CALCUTTA, February 1, 1790.

Tippoo and his Motions—and we hope soon to add, his Fate.

The views and intention of the tyrant of Mysore are at last unequivocal, having entered the country, and attacked the troops of the rajah of Travancore; but the failure on this attempt bodes him no great success in future; he was repulsed by the aid of our troops stationed in the country of the rajah, with the loss of 1,300 of his men. This check may probably, for some time, suspend his operations, but cannot be supposed to induce him to relinquish them entirely; he has gone too far to recede, and it is to be hoped he will soon urge his fate to its deserved issue, and by his final destruction, his country will be free from a cruel oppressor, and his neighbours from a restless and turbulent foe.

His hatred to the English he imbibed with his birth, and the rancorous sentiment has "grown with his growth, and strengthened with his strength;" the many atrocious injuries he has done them, must nerve their arms to revenge the general cause; and the justice of Providence would be eminently displayed in rendering them the instruments of his punishment.

These hostilities of Tippoo, will consequently occasion the movement of our troops on the coast, and every good effect that can rise from prudence and exertion, may be expected from the officer who at present commands in that quarter.

Our intelligence from Madras is uniform in the relation of Tippoo's late hostilities, and had it not been for the aid and exertions of our troops stationed there, his first attack might have been more successful.

When we consider that Tippoo is held in universal detestation, even by his own subjects, it may be thought no difficult task to effect the overthrow of the bold and daring usurper. He has indeed the appearance of a large army, but the principal ingredients are wanting to render it an effectual one—affection for their leader, and confidence in themselves; and it may be supposed that universal defection would follow the first instance of his bad fortune.

In Tippoo's late attack in the Travancore country, the commander of his detachment was slain. An officer in whom Tippoo had the greatest confidence; and after the action, according to the eastern mode of treating their enemies, who are distinguished by their rank and bravery, his head was cut off and sent to the rajah; who might then say, with Richard.

"So much for Buckingham."

[At the Isle of France, captain Crowninshield saw a Madras paper, of the 28th of April last, which contained the particulars of an action between Tippoo Saib and the king of Travancore; by which it appeared that Tippoo had gained a victory; his troops seriously attacked the lines of the enemy, and forced them with a small loss. The English were marching a large body of troops to the assistance of their ally, the king of Travancore, who, it seems, had been attacked a little unexpectedly. After the capture of the Travancore lines, Tippoo was preparing to attack the English army on the road they were encamped on. Tippoo's army, consisting of 150,000 men, were in high spirits, as was also the English army, both being confident of success. A furious battle was expected.]

ALBANY, January 13.

Yesterday morning the pleasing intelligence of our sister state VERMONT having adopted the American constitution, by a state convention, was received by a gentleman of character from that quarter—and at one o'clock, the independent company of artillery paraded in uniform, and fired a federal salute of fourteen guns, from Fort-Hill, which was followed by three cheerful huzzas from a number of respectable citizens. This agreeable event, which closes the circle of our federal union, cannot fail of being received with the utmost satisfaction by all Americans, of every description, who are friends to order, unanimity and good government, and to the true welfare of our country!

By a gentleman, who passed this city on Tuesday, from the country of Ontario, (Gorham and Phelps's purchase) we are informed, that a good sleigh road is now open and well beat as far as the Genesee river. That on his way he passed by a great number of sleighs in the woods, going to that country and the Indian country. That forage is in great plenty in the woods, particularly Indian corn and hay. That the Indians are extremely friendly, and that the white inhabitants enjoy the greatest degree of safety in their new settlements in that country.

NEW-YORK, January 19.
Extract of a letter from Paris, dated the 28th of November, 1790, received by the French packet.

"The accounts that have been sent you of the troubles that reign in France, are by no means true. The vessel of state is a boat. Three millions of men under arms, ready to sacrifice every thing in support of the new constitution, of which a third are this moment prepared to take the field, and a sixth in a situation to do it at their own expence—have over-awed all the counter-revolutionists—have over-awed England in her hostile views against Spain—and are in a condition to over-awe all Europe. Formidable by our military strength, we shall be still more so by the riches of our government: Our assignats, or paper currency, will pay our debts, both interest and principal, and will be liquidated by the sale of our national property; a sale of which is daily making with the greatest success, and in general at a third more than it was valued at; this will leave a surplus of forty millions sterling. You see, by this situation of France, which is by no means exaggerated, her lot must give pain to none but her enemies; and every thing forebodes to the French nation the most brilliant destiny."

PHILADELPHIA, January 24.

Accounts from Charleston says that on the 31st ult. they had an uncommon fall of snow in that city. It began about four o'clock in the morning, and continued for about twelve hours. In most of the streets the snow lay from four to six inches deep, and, what was very remarkable and almost without precedent in the city of Charleston, two sleighs were driven about the city with velocity and ease.

A vessel that arrived at Charleston the latter end of December from Cape Francois, which place she left the 13th of the same month, brought an account that the day before she sailed there was an engagement off that port between an English frigate of 28 guns, and an armed French merchantman. The Frenchman got into port the same evening, and on the following morning a French frigate of 36 guns sailed in quest of the Englishman.

An extraordinary instance of the hydrophobia, happened in November last, at Eton near Windsor, England.

A large yard dog, belonging to the master of the Christopher Inn, at Eton, being bit by a mad dog, was chained up, under the vulgar notion, that if canine manes does not make its appearance in nine days, the animal has not received the infection; and no symptoms at the end of that time appearing, he was let loose, and instantly bit a poor lad of the name of Naggee, who, notwithstanding every precaution, died miserably, a few days after.

He was perfectly sensible to the last, and what puzzles the medical gentlemen who attended him, actually drank near a quart of cold water a short time before he expired, although he had from the time he was first seized not been able to endure the smallest drop of that element, and even expressed the most shocking sensations on feeling the outward air from the opening of the doors or windows, or the coolness which happened from persons in the room occasionally passing between him and the fire.

AN E C D O T E.

Sagacity of Newfoundland dogs.—Mr. Haldane, a gentleman who lives about a mile from Stirling in Scotland, has got two of these dogs so completely trained, that every morning being harnessed and put to a small cart, they set out from his house and go to his baker's at Stirling. The baker keeps a key to the box, which is sent with them; and having fed the dogs, dispatches them with hot rolls. In their way home they likewise call at the post-office, and bring what letters may be for the family. When they first made their appearance they were much annoyed by boys in the streets, but the novelty of the sight being now over, they get leave to transact their business without trouble.

ANNAPOLIS, February 3.

We hear that Thomas Johnson and Daniel Carroll, Esquires, of this state, and Dr. Stewart of Alexandria, in Virginia, are the three commissioners appointed by the President, to lay off the district of ten miles square for the permanent seat of the general government, agreeable to his directions.

By the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

A P R O C L A M A T I O N.

WHEREAS the general assembly of the state of Maryland, by an act passed on the twenty-third day of December, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, entitled, An act to cede to congress a district of ten miles square in this state, for the seat of the government of the United States, did enact, that the representatives of the said state, in the house of representatives of the congress of the United States, appointed to assemble at New-York, on the first Wednesday of March then next ensuing, should be, and they were thereby authorized and required, on the behalf of the said state, to cede to the congress of the United States, any district in the said state, not exceeding ten miles square, which the congress might fix upon and accept for the seat of government of the United States.

And the general assembly of the commonwealth of Virginia, by an act passed on the third day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and entitled, An act for the cession of ten miles square, or any lesser quantity of territory within this state, to the United States, in congress assembled, for the permanent seat of the general government, did enact, that a tract of country not exceeding ten miles square, or any lesser quantity, to be located within the limits of the said state, and in any part thereof, as congress might

by law direct, should be, and the same was thereby for ever ceded and relinquished to the congress and government of the United States, in full and absolute right, and exclusive jurisdiction, as well of soil as of persons residing or to reside thereon, pursuant to the tenor and effect of the eighth section of the first article of the constitution of government of the United States.

And the congress of the United States, by their act passed the sixteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and entitled, An act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States, authorized the president of the United States to appoint three commissioners to survey under his direction, and by proper metes and bounds to limit a district of territory, not exceeding ten miles square, on the river Patowmack, at some place between the Eastern-Branch, and Conogochague, which district so to be located and limited, was accepted by the said act of congress, as the district for the permanent seat of the government of the United States.

Now Therefore, in pursuance of the powers to me confided, and after duly examining and weighing the advantages and disadvantages of the several situations within the limits aforesaid, I do hereby declare and make known, that the location of one part of the said district of ten miles square, shall be found by running four lines of experiment in the following manner, that is to say, running from the court-house of Alexandria in Virginia, due south-west half a mile, and thence a due south-east course, till it shall strike Hunting-creek, to fix the beginning of the said four lines of experiment:

Then beginning the first of the said four lines of experiment at the point on Hunting-creek, where the said south-east course shall have struck the same, and running the said first line due north-west ten miles, thence the second line into Maryland, due north-east ten miles, thence the third line due south-east ten miles, and thence the fourth line due south-west ten miles, to the beginning on Hunting-creek.

And the said four lines of experiment being so run, I do hereby declare and make known, that all that part within the said four lines of experiment which shall be within the state of Maryland and above the Eastern-Branch, and all that part within the same four lines of experiment which shall be within the commonwealth of Virginia, and above a line to be run from the point of land forming the upper cape of the mouth of the Eastern-Branch due south-west, and no more, is now fixed upon, and directed to be surveyed, defined, limited and located, for a part of the said district accepted by the said act of congress for the permanent seat of the government of the United States; (hereby expressly reserving the direction of the survey and location of the remaining part of the said district, to be made hereafter contiguous, to such part or parts of the present location as is, or shall be agreeable to law.)

And I do accordingly direct the said commissioners, appointed agreeable to the tenor of the said act, to proceed forthwith to run the said lines of experiment; and the same being run, to survey, and by proper metes and bounds to define and limit the part within the same, which is herein before directed for immediate location and acceptance; and thereof to make due report to me, under their hands and seals.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia, the twenty-fourth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and of the independence of the United States, the fifteenth.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

By the President,
THOMAS JEFFERSON.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ABARIS to FREEMAN his compliments sends, And hopes, most sincerely, they'll always be friends. He can amble or gallop, and tell you—What not? Altho' quite depriv'd of his pipe or his pot.

You say that my rhyme, "double dogdrel distill'd," Is stupid and dull—with no witty scenes fill'd. I'll grant it.—Are you not then a capital ass, To notice such stuff and attempt to surpass?

In prose so magnificent—that line I mean, And in logical reasoning, quite neat and clean.

My signature means but a priest of Apollo. Altho' I have taken it, thenceforth don't follow That I am a son of the virtuous great Muses. These ladies have oft met with many abuses.

Andromeda! Perseus!—I've read the pantheon! Most civiliz'd nations will always agree on, That man, for society's naturally form'd, Tho' vice and imprudence, this good hath deform'd.

Some influences yet, may prove, friendship remains In highest perfection—and void of all stains.

Old Abaris was happy, to live without eating. I wish we could live so in each Christian meeting!

Let me pass "Phillis Wheatly" the Freeman may take her,

[I have seen her works] and hope he will make her, Complete to his mind and an empress too, With that NOBLE LIBERTY, always in view!

A genius perhaps, every tint may produce, And therefore be rendered of "general use" The Freeman is one—I acknowledge is certain. On logical reasoning, we must have a parting.

ABARIS.

January 26th, 1791.

On Monday the 28th of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at Port Tobacco, in Charles county, UPWARDS of twenty valuable NEGROES, consisting of likely young fellows, breeding women, boys and girls. The terms of sale, one third of the purchase money paid down, one third at the end of one year, and the other third at the end of two years from the day of sale. Bond with approved security will be required (with interest from the day of sale) for the two thirds of the purchase money not paid on the day of sale.

HENRY BARNES.

Port Tobacco, January 25, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the justices of St. Mary's county, at the ensuing March court, to issue a commission for establishing the bounds and lines of his part of a tract of land, situated in the county aforesaid, called BASHFORD MANOR, agreeable to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

GEORGE CARPENTER.

St. Mary's county, January 18, 1791.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Dr. JOHN SPRIGG, late of Prince-George's county, are once more requested to bring them in legally proved immediately, to

RICHARD SPRIGG, Administrator.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. ELIZABETH SPRIGG, late of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to bring them in proved, to

RICHARD SPRIGG, Executor.

THE subscriber hereby requests all persons indebted to the estate of THOMAS RUTLAND, jun. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, on bond, note, or open account, to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, to

ANNE RUTLAND, Executrix.

January 27, 1791. *Benj. Howard*

RAN away from Bladenburg, on Sunday the 30th of January, an Irish servant lad, named EDWARD PENDERGAST, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, has black hair, dark eyes, a down look, and is somewhat round shouldered, he has lost one of his upper teeth in the front of his mouth; had on and took with him a very ragged shirt, no buttons on the collar, two holes worked with thread, a pair of blue cloth trousers, twilled and half worn; a pair of blue stockings, one pair of country milt shoes, one pair of plated buckles, middling large; a Dutch-cap, which he strove to change, and a new jacket, made round, with buttons on the sleeves, of a dark gray cloth. Whoever will deliver the above named servant lad to the subscriber, in Bladenburg, shall have a REWARD of FOUR DOLLARS, paid by

RICHARD JONES.

N. B. The same lad ran away in October, 1788; all masters of vessels are forbid carrying him off.

A Stray Horse,

TAKEN up by the subscriber, bay, fourteen hands and an half high, his two hind legs white as high as the fetlock, about eight years old, and blind. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN MITCHELL.

Calvert county, January 6, 1791.

On Wednesday the ninth of February next, will be SOLD, by the subscriber, at Port Tobacco, TWENTY-TWO NEGROES, consisting of

men, lads, boys, women and children, all valuable and hearty, except one. The most part of them will be sold on a credit of one and two years, others for cash. 2X WALTER STONE.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be SOLD, at the house of William Urquhart, lately occupied by Lydia Bryan, on Monday the fourteenth day of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, for ready cash,

THREE HUNDRED acres of LAND, called the STONE, one negro man, a chest of drawers, one cart, one desk and book-case, late the property of Samuel Godman, taken and sold to satisfy a debt due Thomas Bicknell, but for the use of David Stuart.

BENJAMIN HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

January 25, 1791.

By virtue of a writ of *facias*, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, on the premises, between the hours of eleven and two o'clock, on Tuesday the 15th of February next, for ready cash,

A TRACT of LAND, called HARNISHAM, being in Calvert county, near Lyon's creek, late the property of Richard Lane, and in the possession of William Hutton and Margaret Leach, widow of James Leach, tenants of the said Richard Lane, taken and sold to satisfy a debt due John Clapham and William Eddis, for the use of William Gover.

JOHN BROOKE, Sheriff of Calvert county.

January 20, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late Mr. STALKER, deceased, for promissory notes, on bond, make immediate payment, or be given, estate are requested, to

N. B. If all by the middle, being brought forward.

Agreeable to a be SOLD, day the 25th of the next fair. A GROES STOCK of FURNITURE be given, and, terest annually, purchasers for sums under five by

N. B. At the likely negroes w Prince-Geor

NOTICE that I court, at their sion to mark a or-part of trade joining each of Part of Anno part of BRIGHY TION SUPPOR and CORP'S HIG suant to the dir marking and bo

January 8, 1

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January 4, 1

NOTICE that we court to be held Monday in M and mark the a ing tracts of TYLER'S LOT TOR'S PARK, C BEL'S ADVENTI and VACANT a of assembly

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January 5, 1

Bank

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Baltimore, I

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NRY BARNES.

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CARPENTER
1791-10-76
C E.

against the estate of
of Prince-George's
to bring them in.
GG, Administrator.
C E.

against the estate of
of Prince-George's
to bring them in.
PRIGG, Executor.
C E.

all persons interested
OMAS RUTLAND,
deceased, on bond,
the immediate payment
of the said debt, and
legally authenticated,
LAND, Executor.
C E.

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will deliver the above
subscriber, in Bladenburg,
OUR DOLLARS, paid
RICHARD JONES
way in October, 1788,
carrying him off.

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up by the subscriber,
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hind legs, white as
about eight years old.
The owner is desired
pay charges, and take
JOHN MITCHELL
1791.

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HOWARD, Sheriff of
undel county.

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Lane, and in the posses-
Margaret Leach, widow
of the said Richard Lane,
due John Clapham and
of William Gover.
BROOKE, Sheriff of
vert county.

January 17, 1791.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE
STALKER, late of Anne-Arundel county, de-
ceased, for property purchased at his sale, or other-
wise, on bond, note, or open account, are desired to
make immediate payment, as longer indulgence can-
not be given, and all those having claims against said
estate are requested to bring them in legally authen-
ticated, to
BASIL PHELPS, Administrator.

N. B. If all those indebted, do not come in and pay
by the middle of March next, they may rely on suits
being brought to April court, without respect to per-
sons.

Agreeable to an act of assembly for that purpose, will
be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Fri-
day the 25th of February next, if fair, otherwise
the next fair day, at the Eastern Branch ferry,
NUMBER of healthy country born NE-
GROES, of different ages and sexes; also
STOCK of different kinds, and HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE. Bond with approved security must
be given, and, upon the punctual payment of the in-
terest annually, three years credit will be allowed the
purchasers for all sums above five pounds, but for all
sums under five pounds ready money will be expected,
by
ANTHONY ADDISON,
O. CARR,
Trustees for HENRY A.
CALLIS, a minor.

N. B. At the same time and place, a few young
likely negroes will be sold for ready money only.
Prince-George's county, January 10, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested,
that I intend to apply to Anne Arundel county
court, at their sitting in March next, for a commis-
sion to mark and bound the following tracts of land,
or part of tracts or parcels of land, contiguous and ad-
joining each other, in the county aforesaid, to wit:
Part of ARNOLD GRAY, part of ROGER RANGE,
part of BRIGHT SEAT, part of SHOWDEN'S REPUTA-
TION SUPPORTED, part of LINTHICUM'S WALKS
and COPE'S HILLS, all adjoining each other, and pur-
suant to the direction of the act, entitled, An act for
marking and bounding lands.

RICHARD HOPKINS, of GERARD.
January 8, 1791.

WILL be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Mon-
day the seventh day of February next, if fair, if
not the next fair day, at the dwelling house of the
subscriber, in Durham parish, Charles county, near
Smith's point, on Patowmack river.

ABOUT thirty very likely valuable country born
SLAVES, consisting chiefly of able bodied
MEN and WOMEN, there being few children
among them. Eighteen months credit will be given;
the purchasers must enter into bond with approved
security. The stock of CATTLE, HOGS, and
SHEEP, with some plantation UTENSILS, will also
be offered for sale.

CATHARINE STRANGE.
January 4, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested,
that we intend to apply to the next county
court to be held for Anne-Arundel county, on the first
Monday in March next, for a commission to prove
and mark the ancient bounds and lines of the follow-
ing tracts of land, in the county aforesaid, called
TYLER'S LOT, PEASLEY'S INHERITANCE, PRO-
CTOR'S PARK, COCKEY'S ADDITION, MILFORD, GOS-
WEL'S ADVENTURE, TIMBER NECK, HAPPY CHOICE
and VACANT LAND, pursuant to the directions of an
act of assembly lately made and provided.

ZACHARIAH JACOB,
DORSEY JACOB,
RICHARD BOONE,
FRANCIS CROMWELL.
January 5, 1791.

Bank of Maryland.

THE number of shares subscribed by the charter
of the BANK of MARYLAND, as necessary to
proceed to the election of directors, being complete—
NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the stock-
holders will be held on the first Monday in March
next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at Mr. Grant's
tavern, for the purpose of choosing the directors.

ROBERT GILMORE,
JAMES CAREY,
JEREMIAH YELLOTT,
THORNTON SMITH,
SAMUEL SMITH,
CHARLES GARTS,
NICHOLAS SLUBEX,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
THOMAS HOLLINGSWORTH,
JAMES EDWARDS.

Baltimore, December 15, 1790.

On the premises, (as per decree of the chancellor) on
bond with approved security, on Wednesday the 16th
of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day,
the following tracts of LAND, in Dorchester coun-
ty, viz.

NEW-MARKET, containing
22 acres of land, with dwelling and out-
houses; BENNETT'S PASTURE, six acres, adjoining;
GREEN TIMBER YARD, sixty-five acres;
all on Hunger river. HOG-QUARTER, 250 acres,
on Black-Water.

CHARLES STEUART, Administrator
of JOHN BENNETT.

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

CHARLES ALEXANDER, Annapolis; Zacha-
riah Allen (2), St. Mary's county.
John Adam Boyer, John Bowers, David Bings, cap-
tain Francis Burges (2), care of Charles Carroll, An-
napolis; William D. Beall, Prince-George's county.
John Hamilton Chew, Annapolis; captain Joseph
Clark, Lyon's creek.

Joseph Dowson, Benjamin Dulany, Robert Dorsey,
Annapolis; Henry H. Dorsey, Indian Landing.
Alexander Frazer, Annapolis.

Elizabeth Galloway, Eliza Jane Galloway, Anna-
polis; John Galloway, near Annapolis; Joseph Green
(2), Charles county.

James Hunt, jun. or James Hunter, Annapolis;
Henry Hall, near Annapolis; Richard Harwood,
Anne-Arundel county; Daniel Hughes, jun. Mount
Pleasant; Benjamin Hutchens, St. Mary's county.

Anthony Jones, Annapolis.
John Kilty, captain Kemp (2), Annapolis; Mr.
Knight, West Nottingham.

William Landale, Annapolis.
William Vans Murray, Annapolis.

James Nicols, Pemberton Nicols, Annapolis.
John B. O'Kelly, Upper Marlborough.

William Paca, Annapolis; William Peacock, Charles
county.

John Randall (2), Henry Ridgely, Randall and
Delozier (3), Richard Ridgely, Anne Rutland, care of
George Mann, Annapolis; John Ryburn, Patuxent.

Capt. John Steuart, Samuel Schumacher, Henry
Steele, care of George Mann, Gustavus Scott (2), care
of Richard Sprigg, William Smith, John Stewart, care
of Charles Steuart, Annapolis; James Somervell,
Prince-George's county; capt. Stephen Stranack, at
Robert Young's, Nottingham.

Richard Tilghman, Annapolis; Thomas Tucker,
West river; Brian Taylor, St. Leonard's creek; Wil-
liam Gladson Taylor, Port-Tobacco.

John Welsh (2), Annapolis; John H. Williams,
Upper Marlborough; rev. Dr. Charles H. Wharton,
John Weems, Weems's Forest; captain Antonio Wal-
lace (3), Lower Marlborough.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.
No letters will be delivered without the money.
January 5, 1791.

January 7, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to pe-
tition the justices of Cecil and Kent county
courts, at their next sessions, for a commission to prove
and mark the bounds of the following tracts of land,
viz. HOLT, HEATH'S OUTLET, WORSELL MANOR,
HEATH'S RANGE, the first part, and SEDGEFIELD,
lying in Cecil, and HEATH'S RANGE, the second
part, lying in Kent county, agreeably to an act of
assembly in that case made and provided.

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

An ACT respecting the creditors and debtors of
this State.

WHEREAS the provision for the debts of the
respective States by the congress of the United
States renders it essential to the interest of this State,
that its creditors should subscribe to the loan proposed
by congress, upon receiving a full compensation from
the State for any injury which they might sustain
thereby.

Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland,
That it be proposed to the creditors of this State, to
subscribe to the loan proposed by the congress of the
United States, by an act of the said congress, entitled,
An act making provision for the debt of the United
States, and the faith of this State is hereby pledged to
receive from the creditors, who shall subscribe to the
said loan, all certificates bearing an interest of three
per cent. and all certificates bearing an interest of six
per cent. after the year eighteen hundred, which the
said creditors shall become entitled to by such sub-
scriptions; and in exchange therefor, there shall be
paid by the trustee appointed by this act, to the said
respective creditors, a compensation in stock, created
under the act of congress aforesaid, bearing an im-
mediate interest of six per cent. to the full amount of the
principal sums mentioned in the said certificates.

And, in order to establish a fund for making the said
payment to the subscribing creditors, Be it enacted,
That Benjamin Harwood, of the city of Annapolis,
be and he is hereby appointed trustee for the pur-
pose of subscribing to the loan proposed by congress
the continental paper now in the treasury of this State,
and for other purposes herein after mentioned.

And he is enacted, That the treasurer of the western
shore be and he is hereby directed to deliver to the said
trustee all the continental paper now in the treasury,
which may be subscribed to the said loan under the
act of congress aforesaid, taking his written declara-
tion acknowledging the receipt of the said paper as
trustee of the State; and that the said trustee shall sub-
scribe the same in his own name, and shall deliver the
certificates, which he shall receive therefor, from the
continental commissioner, to the treasurer of the western
shore.

And he is enacted, That when any creditor or cre-
ditors of this State, who shall subscribe to the said loan,
shall produce to the said trustee, any certificate granted
by the said commissioner, bearing an interest of three
per cent. or any certificate granted by such commis-
sioner, bearing an interest of six per cent. after the
year eighteen hundred, and shall assign and transfer
the said certificates to the said trustee in due form of
law, it shall be lawful for the said trustee, and he is
hereby required to transfer to the said creditor or cre-

ditors, in exchange therefor, so much of the stock
herein before mentioned, bearing an immediate in-
terest of six per cent. as shall amount to the principal
sums mentioned in such certificates; and the said trust-
ee shall deliver all certificates, transferred to him by
any creditor or creditors as aforesaid, to the treasurer
of the western shore for the use of this State: Provided
always, that the said trustee shall first be satisfied, that
the certificates so produced by any creditor shall have
been received from the said commissioner on loans,
subscribed in certificates issued by this State.

And he is enacted, That it shall be the duty of the
trustee, appointed or to be appointed in virtue of this
act, to receive the interest which shall become due on
the stock which he shall hold in trust for the State, and
to pay the same to the treasurer of the western shore.

And he is enacted, That in case the said trustee, or
any other trustee to be appointed in virtue of this act,
shall refuse to act, or die, or refuse or neglect to give
security as herein after required, the governor and
council shall appoint another person in his stead.

And he is enacted, That every trustee appointed, or to
be appointed, in virtue of this act, shall, within thirty
days after notice of his appointment, and before he pro-
ceeds to act, give bond to the State, with good security to
be approved of by the governor and council, in the sum
of five thousand pounds current money, for the faithful
performance of the trust reposed in him by this act,
and the said bond shall be recorded by the clerk of the
general court for the western shore, and a copy thereof,
certified by the said clerk, under his hand and seal of
office, shall be received as evidence in any court of
law or equity of this State.

And, Whereas the taking out of circulation the cer-
tificates issued by this State, will be injurious to the
debtors of the State, who were permitted to make pay-
ment in the said certificates by the act, entitled, An
act respecting the debtors and creditors of this State,
under the act to establish funds to secure the payment
of the State debt within six years, and for the punctual
payment of the annual interest thereon; Be it enacted,
That all debtors who installed, or might have in-
stalled, under the act aforesaid, shall be allowed to
make payment of their debt as follows: that is to
say, all arrears of interest to the first day of De-
cember, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety,
and two thirds of the principal, in specie, or in de-
preciation or other liquidated State certificates, or in
stock created under the act of congress herein before
mentioned, bearing an immediate interest of six per
cent. one third of the principal in specie, or in stock
created under the said act of congress, and bearing an
interest of six per cent. after the year eighteen hun-
dred; and all interest accruing after the said first day
of December, in the year seventeen hundred and nine-
ty, in specie only.

And he is enacted, That the stock paid by the said
debtors shall be transferred by them to the trustee ap-
pointed by, or to be appointed in virtue of, this act.

And he is enacted, That no execution shall issue
against any debtor who installed, or might have installed
under the said act, before the first day of August next;
and if executions have already issued, the attorney-
general shall suspend them, the defendants first paying
all legal costs.

And he is enacted, That the first payment due on
the bonds of the debtors who have installed, shall be
postponed until the first day of August next.

And he is enacted, That it shall and may be lawful
for all debtors, who had permission to install by the
act aforesaid, to install at any time before the first day
of August next, upon the same terms and principles
as are preferred and established by the act aforesaid,
except that the time of the first payment shall be on
the said first day of August next, and that the manner
of making payment shall be as is herein before men-
tioned: and if any of the said debtors who have not
installed, and who shall install before the first day of
August next, have paid any part of the principal of their
debt since the first day of August last, the governor
and council shall have regard to the said payments, and
in taking their bonds shall regulate the times of pay-
ment, so as to put them on the same footing as if they
had installed before the first day of August last.

And he is enacted, That where the security of any
debtor has obtained an assignment of the bond of his
principal, under the act aforesaid, nothing in this act
contained shall prevent the said security, his executors,
administrators, or assigns, from proceeding and re-
covering on the said assigned bond, in the same man-
ner as if this act had not been made; and if any se-
curity shall not be able to prevail on his principal to
install before the first day of August next, the said se-
curity, or his heirs, executors, or administrators, may
install on the same terms that the principal might have
done, and shall thereupon be entitled to an assignment
of the original bond from the treasurer of the western
shore, who is hereby directed to make the same, and
shall have the same proceedings thereon in his or her
own name, for his or her own use, as the State might
have had.

And he is enacted, That all powers vested in the go-
vernor and council by the act aforesaid, shall be and are
hereby continued until the end of the session of assem-
bly which shall be first held after the next general
election of delegates for this State.

And he is enacted, That the trustee appointed, or to
be appointed, in virtue of this act, shall have, as a
compensation for his services for the present year, two
hundred and fifty pounds current money, and for
every subsequent year, if his service shall be required,
the sum of seventy-five pounds current money.

And he is enacted, That the governor and council be
requested to cause this act to be published, for the space
of six weeks, in the several newspapers of this State,
and to send one hundred printed copies thereof to each
respective county, for the information of the people.

FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

FORM OF A POWER of ATTORNEY, To transfer STOCK.

KNOW all men by these presents, that _____ do make, constitute and appoint, _____ true and lawful attorney, for — and in — names, to sell, assign and transfer, — the — stock, standing in — name, in the books of —, with power also, an attorney or attorneys under — for that purpose to make and substitute; and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that — said attorney, or — substitute or substitutes, shall do therein by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof — have hereunto set — hand and seal the — day of — in the year of our Lord one thousand — hundred and —.

(L. S.)
(L. S.)

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of

On the back of the above the following ACKNOWLEDGMENT must be made.

BE IT KNOWN, That on the — day of — one thousand — hundred and —, before me —, came —, and acknowledged the within letter of attorney to be — act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and — affixed — the day and year last aforesaid.

Directions.

IF the power is to extend to the whole of the stock, the word "all" is to be inserted after the word "transfer"; if only to part, the particular sum is to be inserted, with the addition of the words "being part of"; if power is to extend only to a certain species of stock, it may be expressed in the different cases by inserting in the blank between the words "the" and "stock," the words "funded six per cent." (which will designate the stock bearing a present interest,) or the words "funded three per cent." (which will designate the three per cent. stock,) or the word "deferred," which will designate the stock bearing interest at the end of ten years, or the word "unfunded," (which will designate the unsubscribed part of the debt.)

If no power of substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it to be omitted. The place of abode and quality of each witness to be written against his name.

The acknowledgment may be taken before any judge of a court of the United States; or of a superior court of law or equity, in any state, or of a county court; or before the mayor or other chief magistrate of any place; or before a notary public.

In the acknowledgment, if the seal of a court or corporation is to be affixed, the words "cause to be" may precede the word "affixed." The blank immediately following to be filled up with a designation of the seal, as that it is the seal of a certain court, naming it; or the seal of a certain corporation, naming it; or the seal of office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one, or if he has none, with the words "my seal."

If there be no public or official seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the power must be made by oath or affirmation of one of the witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorized at the place where the transfer is to be made.

FORM OF A POWER of ATTORNEY, To receive INTEREST.

KNOW all men by these presents, that _____ do make, constitute and appoint, _____ true and lawful attorney, for — and in — name, to receive the interest —, the stock standing in — name, in the books of —, with power also, an attorney or attorneys under — for that purpose to make and substitute; and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that — said attorney, or — substitute or substitutes, shall do therein by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof — have hereunto set — hand and seal the — day of — in the year of our Lord one thousand — hundred and —.

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of

BE IT KNOWN, That on the — day of — one thousand — hundred and —, before me —, came —, and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be — act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand — the day and year last aforesaid.

Directions.

IF the power is to be general, the words "now due or which shall hereafter grow due upon," are to be inserted after the word "interest;" if not general, the time for, or to which the interest is to be received, to be specially expressed after the word "interest."

If no power of substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it to be omitted; the place of abode, and quality of each witness, to be written against his name.

The acknowledgment may be taken before any judge of a court of the United States, or of a superior court of law or equity, in any state; or of a county court; or before the mayor or other chief magistrate of any place; or before a notary public.

In the acknowledgment, if the seal of a court or corporation is to be affixed, the words "cause to be" may precede the word "affixed," the blank immediately following to be filled with a designation of the seal, as that it is the seal of a certain court, naming it; or the seal of a certain corporation, naming it; or the seal of office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one, or if he has none with the words "my seal."

If there be no public or official seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the power must be made by oath or affirmation of one of the witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorized, at the place where the transfer is to be made.

FORM of a TRANSFER,

When made in person.

I —, the within named, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over —, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to —. Witness my hand, at the office of —, this — day of —.

FORM of a TRANSFER,

By POWER of ATTORNEY.

I —, by virtue of a power of attorney from —, the within mentioned —, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over —, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to —. Witness my hand at the office of —, this — day of —.

FORM of a TRANSFER,

By LETTER of ATTORNEY, under a power of SUBSTITUTION.

I —, by virtue of a power from —, duly authorized by letter of attorney, with power of substitution, from the within mentioned —, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over —, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to —. Witness my hand, at the office of —, this — day of —.

St. John's College.

At a meeting of the VISITORS and GOVERNORS of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, on the 14th day of November, 1790, the following RESOLUTIONS were entered into—

1st RESOLVED, That at the next quarterly meeting on the second Tuesday of February next, this board will proceed to elect a vice-principal, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 350l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

The duty of the vice-principal being to teach, in conjunction with the principal, the higher classics in the Latin and Greek languages, the mathematics, as that science is usually taught in colleges, together with natural and moral philosophy and logic, it is expected that none will apply but those who are well skilled in the above branches of learning. And as the good character and morals of the applicant are esteemed of essential consequence by the board, sufficient testimonials of these must be produced, otherwise the application will not be attended to.

2^d RESOLVED, That on the said second Tuesday of February the board will proceed to elect an usher to the grammar-school of St. John's college, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 150l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

3^d RESOLVED, That on the said second Tuesday of February the board will likewise proceed to elect a master of the French language, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 150l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

In these, as in the former instance, those who apply must be furnished with evidences of a fair character, which, with ability to discharge the duties of their departments, will determine the board in their choice.

12 NICH. CARROLL, Pres. pro. tem.

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

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

LOTTERY:

THE proprietor of which has for his object the disposal of a very valuable PLANTATION, containing 550 acres, or thereabouts, of choice land, beautifully and conveniently situated on the river Severn, within five miles of Annapolis, and eighteen of Baltimore-town, valued for the fertility of its soil, being adapted to every species of country produce.

There is about one hundred acres of said land cleared, and under good fence, on which is a good dwelling-house, with some useful out offices, a good orchard in full bearing, and a fine stream of water running through the same. The remainder of said land abounds with heavy hickory, black oak and walnut.

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

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

RICHARD BURLAND.

S C H E M E.

	Dollars.
1 Prize of the said plantation, valued at	2700
2 Ditto of 100 Dollars each, are	200
3 Ditto 50 Ditto,	150
4 Ditto 40 Ditto,	100
6 Ditto 30 Ditto,	180
8 Ditto 20 Ditto,	160
12 Ditto 10 Ditto,	120
466 Ditto 5 Ditto,	2330

502 Prizes.
998 Blanks.

1500 Tickets, at four dollars each, are 6000

MANAGERS.

In BALTIMORE.

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

ANAPOLIS.

Mr. James Williams, Mr. Frederick Gramma,
Baltimore, September 6, 1790. 19X

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 blue and trousers, an old collar 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

if RICHARD WELLS.

Annapolis, June 30, 1790. 24

To be SOLD,

On the premises, on TUESDAY, the 13th of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, THE HOUSES and LOT belonging to the late JAMES DICK, in Annapolis, where James Dick and Stewart formerly kept store.

The day following will be EXPOSED IN SALE, at Newington rope-walk, within one mile of Annapolis, about sixty-two acres of LAND, with the improvements and utensils belonging to the rope-walk. The whole of the land to be sold together, or in lots if more suitable to the purchaser or purchasers.

Likewise, a LOT of four acres of ground, with the improvements, upon lease for twenty-one years, renewable, on payment of one year's rent, six pounds sterling, at the end of every twenty-one years.

MARY McCULLOCH, Ex^{rs}.
C. STEUART,
J. McCULLOCH, } Executors
of JAMES DICK.

To be SOLD,

A new BRICK HOUSE,

In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church Street and Cross Street, next door to Mr. Charles Stewart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 14, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and water-house, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to MESSRS WALLACE and MUIR.

Dec. 9. 1780. 47 JOSEPH DOWSON.

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.

(XLV)

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Letter from the
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Mr. PAR

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1791.

PARIS, November 30.

Letter from the marquis de Choiseul, one of the St. Domingo deputies, to the president of the national assembly.

Mr. President,

THE island of St. Domingo did not send deputies to the national assembly, with a view to co-operate in forming the French constitution, but for the purpose of having its rights and privileges discussed and protected.

"They therefore expected that, at the moment that the assembly was deciding on the fate of the colonies, they would at least have been allowed a hearing."

"But most unfortunately, all the decrees which have been passed relative to the colonies, and to St. Domingo in particular, have not been preceded by the least discussion, nor has it even been allowed."

"The sitting of yesterday (October 13) is a proof of this assertion."

"After a report made by M. Barnave, the delivery of which took up five hours, and which, according to the constant usage of the assembly, ought to have been printed, and to have been adjourned for further consideration: no one has been permitted to make the least remark on the proposed decree of M. Barnave, which he pronounced irrevocably."

"Not the smallest alteration of even one word, not the least amendment was permitted. M. Barnave declared that it must pass as he was pleased to dictate, with a view to support the agents of the nation in their full authority."

"The agents of the nation! Are they not then the agents of the king—of a beloved and unhappy king? To him, in spite of the efforts of their enemies, the colony of St. Domingo shall ever remain faithfully attached."

"My official capacity of deputy, being therefore nugatory, as facts abundantly prove, my attendance on the national assembly being expensive to the nation, and prejudicial to my constituents, it becomes my duty, in obedience to their wishes, that I should withdraw myself from the assembly. I therefore beg leave to acquaint you that I resign my seat among you."

I am, &c."

LONDON, November 20.

The aristocratic party in France, having now lost all hopes of a counter revolution, by the accommodation that has taken place between England and Spain. It was owing to them that France became violent against Great-Britain; they built much on a war; and they wished their country to be plunged into it, not so much to serve Spain as to favour a civil war, which they were preparing, and which would have declared itself the very instant hostilities commenced.

By a recent declaration of the Spanish court, it is determined by that nation to keep up an armament of 30,000 men of the line. They do not pretend to lay any restrictions on the British court; but to this determination they are absolutely resolved steadily to adhere.

Such is the spirit of commerce in this country, that a number of ships are already ordered to be got in readiness for the South Sea fisheries, in consequence of the recent convention with the court of Spain.

The following is the answer to be made by the states of all the United Provinces, to the manifesto of the emperor Leopold. [From a printed paper handed about at Namur, by order of the congress.]

"SIRE,

"We felicitate your majesty upon your arrival to the imperial crown. We attribute to the imperious dispositions of your majesty's ministers, the declared signed, as it appears to us, by your majesty, which we have received. Our country never belonged to any of your majesty's predecessors; although by our own free will, several amongst them have governed it; still less are we your subjects, since we were not those of your predecessors from whom we lawfully withdrew the power which we conditionally intreated; in short, if your majesty has any propositions to make, or any negotiation to begin, you will please to address yourself to the sovereign united Belgic congress; we have given this august body, by our united act, the political power which was returned to us by the deposition of your majesty's late brother; so that we cannot, without breaking our oath, treat or negotiate separately, under any pretext whatever."

Given at our general assembly."

His majesty George 3d, lately signified his desire to Mr. Mac Donald, the old Highlander, who was a the walking wagger, a week or two since, of ten miles in two hours and an half. He was accordingly presented to the king at Windsor, when his majesty expressed his surprise at such an exertion in a man upwards of 100 years old, and with his wonted goodness and condescension gave him the contents of the purse in his pocket.

A country paper lately contained the following advertisement: "A young man of excellent education, would be glad to barter the undermentioned acquirements, viz. The Latin language for arithmetic; the Greek for surveying; profoudy for guaging; and metaphysics for navigation: His whole stock of logic, including syllogisms, &c. of all sorts, for a knowledge of merchant accounts: And his diploma, which, besides applications, cost him a considerable sum of hard money, for the capacity of writing a good hand. Inquire for Johannes Eruditus Ignoramus."

The French are upon the point of opening a free trade to the East-Indies and China. The merchants at present interested in that trade have long been making great interest to oppose the measure; but the whole system of government being completely deranged, the Indian monopoly will be eventually laid open to French traders and merchants of every description.

A mason employed in erecting a bridge near Ulverston lately, was so intent on his labour as not to observe that the tide which had been some time flood, had surrounded the spot on which he was; there was no boat near, and the rest of the men employed were all gone without ever missing him. In this alarming situation, he very deliberately began to erect a wall, or rather pedestal, which he continued to rear until the water overflowed it; he then stood upon his edifice, and with a large iron crow supported himself against the rapidity of the current; in that situation he remained (at one time up to his chin in water) until the tide retired. This expedient saved his life, and the directors of the work have determined that this temporary bulwark shall be secured and remain a monument of extraordinary presence of mind, and astonishing intrepidity.

The following decision recently took place in the London court of chancery.

On the 18th of June, 1761, the honourable Mr. Boyle left by will the sum of £4000. to be laid out in lands in Yorkshire, out of the rents of which the sum of £100. was to be paid annually to the college of William and Mary, in New-England, to be applied for the purpose of propagating the Christian religion among the Indians in the back settlements in North-America; and likewise a further sum of £51. to be paid to the same college, for the support of two missionaries to preach the gospel. The city of London were left trustees, and the management under the trust was, by the will, committed to the care of the bishop of London, and the earl of Burlington, for the time being. The latter being extinct, the whole management fell into the hands of the former.

The present bishop instituted this suit, in which the city, and a great number of other persons were parties, for the single and indeed novel purpose of knowing, whether (as the testator had originally devised the several sums for the use of British subjects, and the Americans, having ceased to be in that situation, since their independence,) the annuity ought not to revert to this kingdom, or to some other of his majesty's colonies, to be applied to similar purposes. This being the first determination of that nature since the revolution, his lordship decided it with that superior dignity of sentiment that always attends his decrees. Two phrases are sufficient—"All charitable devices are to be held sacred—we cannot rake up the ashes of the dead in search of latent intentions. The annuities and arrears must be paid, and (upon two or three minutes further consideration) Messrs. Anderson and Gippi, the agents for the college in New-England, and likewise the city of London must be paid the costs."—A determination so liberal and so just, particularly being the first, cannot fail of being distinguished.

New 30. It has frequently been said, that all the powers of Europe ought to combine to destroy the Algerines, Taneiers and others of the piratical states on the coast of Barbary. Such a combination, however, on the part of England, would be the most extreme impolicy. It is rare indeed, if ever they depredate upon us; on the contrary, they have rendered us much service: Gibraltar was benefitted by them, and will, in all probability, be benefitted by them again: our policy is to keep upon good terms with them; and an ample supply of ammunition of every kind could not be better employed, than in presenting it to those powers.

The Americans fought for liberty, liberty they have gained, and are now independent. Had the contest between us and Spain, seriously taken place, and the same flame animated them they would not have remained neutral, but have taken a decided part against the latter, by an endeavour to give freedom to the whole of that continent of which they make no inconsiderable part. North-America is free, South-America will not long be enslaved.

A decent couple came the other day to be married, at a church in Old Fish-street. The parson and clerk attended, and the ceremony was conducted with all due solemnity; but unfortunately when the fees were expected, the bridegroom had no money, the parson looked queer—and the clerk looked queer—but what

was done could not be undone. Paying the fees is not required by law, as constituting part of the holy bands of matrimony—and the happy couple were allowed to depart, with the consoling reflection, that if their union should prove uncomfortable—it had cost them nothing!

The Spanish American colonies, as they stood in the last century, are guaranteed by two maritime powers, in the treaty of Utrecht: the trade of Nootka Sound, and still more a settlement there, are admitted to be trifling objects: it does not appear that our right to the southern whale fishery was ever questioned—or that it exceeds £40,000. a year; if a commercial Spanish treaty is in contemplation, it cannot be shewn that such measures were ever carried by war: the revolt of the Spanish colonies is a distant obscure speculation, doubtful and problematical at best, with a reference to the particular interests of Great-Britain.—It is said, that the population of Spanish America is nearly equal to that of Old Spain, or about ten millions of inhabitants; they have more power than the Anglo Americans, to effect a separation in the proportion of ten to three, as the latter was said to amount only to three millions; but of their intentions there is no overt act; climate operates upon government—and that liberty which is so highly prized in northern, may not have the same energy in southern latitudes.

Reasons for our not going to war with Spain.

Perhaps of all the abuse thrown out against Mr. Pitt, there is none so unfounded as that for not rushing to blows instantly with Spain, as his father (they say) would have done. But how stands the comparison? in his father's day, the nation was in full force and the Spaniards unarmed, even to the power of protecting their homeward bound Manila ships, and when, therefore, they could have been ruined at once. Upon the commencement of the late dispute, Spain had a fleet of thirty-six sail, absolutely ready for action, besides a force dispatched by piece-meal to the West-Indies; while we, as was natural, were upon our peace establishment. By petulantly getting into a passion in a moment, therefore, we might have lost what would have taken some campaigns to recover.

Dec 3. On Tuesday evening the duke of Leeds received the following very important communication from colonel Gardner at Brussels, which confirms the news of the surrender of Namur to the imperialists, and relates the consequences which it has produced in every part of the Netherlands.

In our account of yesterday, we stated that general Schoenfeld, the commander in chief of the Belgic troops, had saved himself by flight from the hands of the imperialists, and had arrived at Brussels. The latter part of this information we find to be premature, for the duke of Leeds's dispatches positively mention that the whole Belgic army in garrison at Namur had been made prisoner, and among the rest general Schoenfeld. This account is certainly correct, though the particulars of the capture are not yet known.

But the most important news is, that the congress of Brussels, on hearing this intelligence, and that the imperial army, amounting to 40,000 men, under the command of general Bender, was in hasty march towards Brussels, immediately dispersed and took to flight. Some of the members got away unmolested, but the populace have seized on Vander Noot, and Van Eupen, the lawyer and the priest, who were endeavouring to escape in disguise, both of whom they held in confinement, and their fate will soon prove an example of punishment to others who dare rebel against their lawful sovereign, and usurp a government by the means of the most barefaced and wicked imposture.

The imperial troops were expected in Brussels on Saturday last, and the inhabitants are extremely well disposed to receive them. They will find no resistance in re-taking possession of the government of the Netherlands.

The congress of ambassadors at the Hague, for settling the disputes in Brabant, is dissolved rather abruptly. The count de Merck d'Argenteau, the imperial minister, had been entreated by the other members of the congress to delay the entry of the imperial troops into Brabant for eight days, which he refused to do for as many hours. The ministers of the three allied powers openly protested against this rash conduct of M. de Merck, and the congress broke up. It is however, generally understood that lord Auckland tacitly acquiesced in the proceedings of this minister.

On the very moment that the term given by the emperor expired, the states of Brabant offered to submit on condition of receiving the emperor's third son as the sovereign, but all offers short of unconditional submission were refused.

PORTLAND, January 13.

Information for the public.

Last Monday evening the light-house on Portland-head, at the entrance of this harbour, was lighted. This building is built with stone and lime, is seventy-

two feet high, exclusive of the lantern. The following

Directions are given for coming into this harbour.

Bring the light to bear N. N. W. then run for it, allowing a small distance on the larboard hand; and when abreast of the same, then run N. by W. This course will give good anchorage from half a mile to one and a half.

A particular survey will soon be taken, the public will then have notice of the bearings of the light from the different rocks and shoals, together with directions how far vessels may stand, either east or west when beating in.

N. B. No variation for the compass is allowed.

BOSTON, January 10.

Friday night last, the town of Charlestown, providentially escaped a second conflagration, only by omitting to lay a stick of wood flat on the hearth, instead of letting it stand in the chimney corner.—The stick standing (though thought to be out) burning in two, the top part rolled on the floor, and burnt it through, as also the beam of the cellar floor, before the house was discovered to be on fire, which was about three o'clock on Saturday morning—the inhabitants being alarmed, they with their usual dexterity got it under. We hope this may serve as a caution to persons letting sticks stand in their corners when going to bed, especially at this severe season of the year.

NEW-YORK, January 31.

The following letters passed on the 27th and 28th ult. between the president of the New-York marine society, and captain Duroutois, on his being admitted an honorary member of that body.

New-York, 27th January, 1791.
Captain Julian Term, Duroutois, commanding his most Christian majesty's packet, Le Franklin.

SIR,

YOUR great humanity and benevolence, the more distinguished and heightened by distresses under which yourself laboured, in rescuing from almost inevitable destruction, the remaining crew of the late unfortunate captain George Bryant, justly entitle you to the highest esteem and applause, while every feeling heart must be impressed with a high sense of this meritorious action. The marine society of this city, cannot withhold from you their testimonial of praise and respect: They have therefore elected you one of their honorary members, and it is with the greatest pleasure that I enclose your certificate of admittance, and a copy of their charter and bye-laws.

I have the honour to be,

With great regard, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

JAMES FARQUHAR, President.

New-York, 28th January, 1791.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, accompanying a certificate of my admittance as an honorary member into the marine society of this city, with their charter and bye-laws.

I cannot enough express my gratitude towards the generous Americans in general, and the marine society in particular, for their remembrance of an action which was dictated only by common humanity, and which, by them is far over-rated by the honour conferred on me; for which I beg you, and the society, to accept my sincerest thanks.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your very humble servant,

DUROUTOIS.

CARLISLE, January 19.

On Tuesday the 11th instant, about nine o'clock in the morning the house of Alexander McDonald, a tenant on Mr. David Hoge's farm, in East-Pennsborough, was burned, and his wife and two of his children and a girl the only child of his brother-in-law, unhappily perished in the flames. This dreadful accident was occasioned by putting a quantity of flax to dry upon the stove. The flax taking fire McDonald took it up in his arms to throw it out of the door, but as he carried it, the blaze caught the loft floor, which was loosely laid with dry boards and husks over the beams. McDonald's brother-in-law was in the house with him and his wife, and her mother, an old infirm woman. They all ran out immediately except McDonald's wife who came to the door and then turned back into the house to bring out the children as was supposed, but the flames which raged most violently at the door prevented her return—she was heard for some time in the back part of the house, but the two men stupified, and like persons bereaved of their senses with the fright, could do nothing for her assistance. She finding all hope of relief in vain, threw herself over her children to screen them as long as possible, and continued in this situation until the fire reduced them to a coal.

PHILADELPHIA, January 28.

The following extract of a letter from captain Zeigler, dated Fort-Harmer, January 8, to the secretary at war, contains the substance of the intelligence brought by the express.

"I am extremely sorry to inform you, that the settlements called Big-Bottom, twenty miles up the Muskegon, from this post, was cut off by the savages on the 2d instant. Eleven men and two children were killed: two men who were quartered in a cabin a small distance from the block-house escaped; three men it is supposed, are taken prisoners as their bodies are not found."

The honourable Aaron Burr, of New-York, is elected a senator of the United States, to take the place of the honourable Philip Schuyler, in March next.

GEORGE-TOWN, January 25.

Extract of a letter from a correspondent at Louisville, Kentucky, dated 10th December, 1790.

"You will, before this reaches you, hear of the dreadful slaughter made by the Indians. I have lost fifteen men out of my company, all of which were heads of families, five have left eight or ten children behind. The loss fell heavy on the militia of Kentucky; the disharmony which existed between the federal troops and the militia, contributed much to this unfortunate campaign."

ANNAPOLIS, February 10.

Thomas Jennings, Esquire, is appointed a justice of the orphans court for Anne-Arundel county, in the room of Henry Ridgely, Esquire, who declined accepting his appointment.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Ware's tavern, at Allen's Fresh, in Charles county, Maryland, on Monday the 14th day of March next,

UPWARDS of twenty likely NEGROES, and a variety of household furniture, table and bed linen, &c. &c. Twelve months credit will be allowed upon the purchasers giving bond on interest from the date with approved security. Should the day appointed for the sale prove a wet day, the sale will be put off to the next fair day, and continue till all are sold.

PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

Alexandria, January 25, 1791. *W. Campbell*

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the commissioners of the fund tax for Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the city of Annapolis on Monday the 7th day of March next, and continue to sit for twenty days, exclusive of Sundays, to hear the appeals of all persons who may think themselves interested.

NICHOLAS HARWOOD, Clerk for the commissioners of the tax for Anne-Arundel county.

February 7, 1791.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of **JOSEPH WILLIAMS**, late of the city of Annapolis, are requested to bring them in legally proved immediately, and all those indebted to said estate, for dealings with the said Joseph Williams alone, or with Williams and Neth, are requested to make immediate payment. It is expected this NOTICE will be attended to, which will prevent further trouble, and enable the executor to comply with the testators will in paying off a considerable sum in legacies.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

ALL persons indebted to **THOMAS C. WILLIAMS and Co.** to **JAMES WILLIAMS**, or to the estate of **JAMES TOOTELL**, or **JOSEPH EASTMAN**, late of the city of Annapolis, are once more requested to make IMMEDIATE payment to the subscriber, as longer indulgence cannot be given. Any kind of continental or state certificates, or old continental paper money, at their highest passing value, will be taken in payment; and cash given for any kind or sum of the above certificates.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

February 7, 1791.

Wanted to Hire,

A NEGRO man and his wife, that can be well recommended for sobriety and honesty, to live in a small family. For particulars inquire of Mr. **WILLIAM FOX-CROFT.**

Annapolis, February 9, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I do intend to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court for a commission to establish the bounds of two tracts of land called **HUNTING QUARTER** and **HOWARD'S LUCK**, lying in the said county, after this advertisement has been published as long as the law requires, and agreeable to the act of assembly for marking and bounding of lands in this state.

NICHOLAS DORSEY.

February 2, 1791.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from hunting within his enclosures, at Primrose-hill, near Annapolis, with either dog or gun, or passing through them without his permission.

HOWARD DUVALL, jun.

February 8, 1791.

HEREBY forewarn all persons from harbouring or entertaining my negro boy **LUKE**, or paying him money.

ANNE GAITHER.

February 7, 1791.

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

February 4, 1791.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to petition Prince-George's county court, at their next term, for a commission to mark and bound my part of a tract of land called **PITCHCRAFT**, lying in the aforesaid county, agreeable to a late act of assembly in this case provided.

PRISCILLA CHEW.

Calvert county, January 31, 1791.

THEATRE. BY PERMISSION, By the New American Company, On Saturday Evening will be presented A COMEDY called **The MISER.**

To which will be added a FARCE, called
The VIRGIN UNMASK'D,
OR,
The Comical Courtship.

Thirty Shillings Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Lower-Marlborough, on the 15th of January, a likely mulatto lad, named **PHIL**, about 17 or 18 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and has a very curly look; had on when he went away, a whitish coloured cloth coat, scarlet waistcoat, corduroy breeches, a pair of pale blue yarn stockings, and a tolerable good pair of shoes, tied with strings, and an old white hat. Any person securing said lad in any goal, so as his master shall get him again, shall receive the above REWARD, and if brought home, all reasonable expences, paid by

JOSEPH DAVID.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, in the latter end of September last, a negro man who calls himself **JOE**, about five feet eight or nine inches high, and says he is the property of **WALTER MAGRUDER**, of Montgomery county; in a few days after his commitment he broke gaol, and was taken up in Virginia, from whence I have lately brought him to the gaol of this county. His master is desired to apply, take him away, and pay charges, or he will be sold for his prison fees, &c. according to law.

PHILIP FORD, Sheriff,
St. Mary's county, January 15, 1791.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late **DANIEL** of **St. THOMAS JENIFER**, Esquire, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, and it is hoped those indebted will make payment without delay, to enable the executors to pay off the debts and legacies of the deceased. Consider at audience will be given at Annapolis, from the 15th to the 30th of May next, by

DANIEL JENIFER, sen. } Executors.

DANIEL JENIFER, jun. }
Port-Tobacco, January 21, 1791.

ALL persons indebted to **ELIJAH GAITHER**, either in his own right, or as executor of **EDWARD GAITHER**, deceased, are requested to make payment without delay to the subscriber, who is legally constituted his attorney in fact, and who has an assignment of all debts due to him aforesaid. If proper notice should not be taken of this request, compulsory measures will be adopted.

G. DUVALL.

Annapolis, January 26, 1791.

THE subscriber having suffered considerably from sundry persons hunting within his enclosures, hereby publicly forewarns all persons from hunting with either dog or gun in future, without his permission, assuring all such who flight this admonition, that the law will be put in force against them.

CHARLES STUARD, of CHARLES.

January 26, 1791.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a negro man named **NED**, appears to be about forty years of age, and says he belongs to **RICHARD DENT**, of Prince-George's county. His master is hereby desired to pay his fees, and take him away.

BEN. HOWARD, Sheriff of

Anne-Arundel county.

On Monday the 28th of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county,

UPWARDS of twenty valuable NEGROES, consisting of likely young fellows, breeding women, boys and girls. The terms of sale, one third of the purchase money paid down, one third at the end of one year, and the other third at the end of two years from the day of sale. Bond with approved security will be required (with interest from the day of sale) for the two thirds of the purchase money not paid on the day of sale.

HENRY BARNES.

Port-Tobacco, January 25, 1791.

By virtue of a writ of *fiat facias*, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, on the premises, between the hours of eleven and two o'clock, on Tuesday the 15th of February next, for ready cash,

A TRACT of LAND, called **HARNISHAM**, being in Calvert county, near Lyon's creek, late the property of **Richard Lane**, and in the possession of **William Hutton** and **Margaret Leach**, widow of **James Leach**, tenants of the said **Richard Lane**, taken and sold to satisfy a debt due **John Clapham** and **William Eddis**, for the use of **William Gover**.

JOHN BROOKE, Sheriff of

Jan. 20, 1791. Calvert county.

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January 14, 1791.

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BROOKE, Sheriff of
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NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber in-
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ty, at the ensuing March court, to issue a commission
for establishing the bounds and lines of his part of a
tract of land, situated in the county aforesaid, called
BAMFORD MANOR, agreeable to an act of assembly,
entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.
GEORGE CARPENTER.
St. Mary's county, January 18, 1791. 2

NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of
Dr. JOHN SPRIGG, late of Prince-George's
county, are once more requested to bring them in le-
gally proved immediately, to
RICHARD SPRIGG, Administrator.
4w 2

NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of
Mrs. ELIZABETH SPRIGG, late of Anne-
Arundel county, are requested to bring them in
proved, to
RICHARD SPRIGG, Executor.
4w 2

THE subscriber hereby requests all persons indebt-
ed to the estate of THOMAS RUTLAND,
jun. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, on bond,
note, or open account, to make immediate payment,
and all those having claims against the said deceased,
are requested to bring them in legally authenticated,
to
ANNE RUTLAND, Executrix.
3w
January 27, 1791. 2

RAN away from Bladensburg, on Sunday the 30th
of January, an Irish servant lad, named ED-
WARD PENDERGAST, about 18 years of age, 5
feet 3 or 4 inches high, has black hair, dark eyes, a
down look, and is somewhat round shouldered, he has
lost one of his upper teeth in the front of his mouth;
had on and took with him a very ragged shirt, no
buttons on the collar, two holes worked with thread,
a pair of blue cloth trousers, twilled and half worn, a
pair of blue stockings, one pair of country made
shoes, one pair of plated buckles, middling large, a
Dutch cap, which he strove to change, and a new
jacket, made round, with buttons on the sleeves, of a
dark gray cloth. Whoever will deliver the above
named servant lad to the subscriber, in Bladensburg,
shall have a REWARD OF FOUR DOLLARS, paid
by
N. B. The same lad ran away in October, 1788;
s'l masters of vessels are forbid carrying him off.

A Stray Horse,
TAKEN up by the subscriber, a
bay, fourteen hands and an half
high, his two hind legs white as high
as the fetlocks, about eight years old,
and blind. The owner is desired to
prove property, pay charges, and take
him away.
JOHN MITCHELL.
w3
Calvert county, January 6, 1791. 2

By virtue of a writ of *venditio exponas* to me directed,
will be SOLD, at the house of William Urquhart,
lately occupied by Lydia Bryan, on Monday the
fourteenth day of February next, if fair, if not the
next fair day, for ready cash,
THREE HUNDRED acres of LAND, called
THE STONE, one negro man, a chest of
drawers, one cart, one desk and book-case, late the
property of Samuel Godman, taken and sold to satisfy
a debt due Thomas Bicknell, but for the use of David
Steuart.
BENJAMIN HOWARD, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.
January 25, 1791. 2X

Agreeable to an act of assembly for that purpose, will
be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Fri-
day the 25th of February next, if fair, otherwise
the next fair day, at the Eastern Branch ferry,
A NUMBER of healthy country born NE-
GROES, of different ages and sexes; also
STOCK of different kinds, and HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE. Bond with approved security must
be given, and, upon the punctual payment of the in-
terest annually, three years credit will be allowed the
purchasers for all sums above five pounds; but for all
sums under five pounds ready money will be expected,
by
ANTHONY ADDISON,
O. CARR,
Trustees for HENRY A.
CALLIS, a minor.
N. B. At the same time and place, a few young
likely negroes will be sold for ready money only.
Prince-George's county, January 10, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested,
that I intend to apply to Anne Arundel county
court, at their sitting in March next, for a commis-
sion to mark and bound the following tracts of land,
or part of tracts or parcels of land, contiguous and ad-
joining each other, in the county aforesaid, to wit:
Part of ARNOLD GRAY, part of ROBER RANGE,
part of BRIGHT SEAT, part of SNOWDEN'S REPUTA-
TION SUPPORTED, part of LINTHICUM'S WALKS
and COPE'S HILLS, all adjoining each other, and pur-
suant to the direction of the act, entitled, An act for
marking and bounding lands.
RICHARD HOPKINS, of GEORARD.
January 8, 1791. 5

Bank of Maryland.

THE number of shares prescribed by the charter
of the BANK of MARYLAND, as necessary to
proceed to the election of directors, being complete—
NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the stock-
holders will be held on the first Monday in March
next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at Mr. Grant's
lavern, for the purpose of choosing the directors.

ROBERT GILMOR,
JAMES CAREY,
JEREMIAH YELETT,
THOROWGOOD SMITH,
SAMUEL SMITH,
CHARLES GARTS,
NICHOLAS SLUSEY,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
THOMAS HOLLINGSWORTH,
JAMES EDWARDS.

Baltimore, December 14, 1790.
TO BE SOLD,
On the premises, (as per decree of the chancellor) on
bond with approved security, on Wednesday the 16th
of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day,
the following tracts of LAND, in Dorchester coun-
ty, viz.

NEW-MARKET, containing
22 acres of land, with dwelling and out-
houses; BENNETT'S PASTURE, six acres, adjoining;
GREEN TIMBER YARD, sixty-five acres;
all on Hunger river. HOG-QUARTER, 250 acres,
on Black-Water.

CHARLES STEUART, Administrator
of JOHN BENNETT.
January 7, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to pe-
tition the justices of Cecil and Kent county
courts, at their next sessions, for a commission to prove
and mark the bounds of the following tracts of land,
viz. HOLT, HEATH'S OUTLET, WORRELL MANOR,
HEATH'S RANGE, the first part, and SEBORFIELD,
lying in Cecil, and HEATH'S RANGE, the second
part, lying in Kent county, agreeable to an act of
assembly in that case made and provided. 6w
DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE
STALKER, late of Anne-Arundel county, de-
ceased, for property purchased at his sale, or other-
wise, on bond, note, or open account, are desired to
make immediate payment, as longer indulgence can-
not be given, and all those having claims against said
estate are requested to bring them in legally authenti-
cated, to
BASIL PHELPS, Administrator.
w3
N. B. If all those indebted do not come in and pay
by the middle of March next, they may rely on suits
being brought to April court, without respect to per-
sons. X 4 B. P.

An ACT respecting the creditors and debtors of
this State.
WHEREAS the provision for the debts of the
respective states by the congress of the United
States renders it essential to the interest of this state,
that its creditors should subscribe to the loan proposed
by congress, upon receiving a full compensation from
the state for any injury which they might sustain
thereby,

Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland,
That it be proposed to the creditors of this state, to
subscribe to the loan proposed by the congress of the
United States, by an act of the said congress, entitled,
An act making provision for the debt of the United
States, and the faith of this state is hereby pledged to
receive from the creditors, who shall subscribe to the
said loan, all certificates bearing an interest of three
per cent. and all certificates bearing an interest of six
per cent. after the year eighteen hundred, which the
said creditors shall become entitled to by such sub-
scription; and in exchange therefor, there shall be
paid by the trustee appointed by this act, to the said
respective creditors, a compensation in stock, created
under the act of congress aforesaid, bearing an im-
mediate interest of six per cent. to the full amount of the
principal sums mentioned in the said certificates.
And, in order to establish a fund for making the said
payment to the subscribing creditors, Be it enacted,
That Benjamin Harwood, of the city of Annapolis,
be and he is hereby appointed a trustee for the pur-
pose of subscribing to the loan proposed by congress
the continental paper now in the treasury of this state,
and for other purposes herein after mentioned.

And be it enacted, That the treasurer of the western
shore be and he is hereby directed to deliver to the said
trustee all the continental paper now in the treasury,
which may be subscribed to the said loan under the
act of congress aforesaid, taking his written declara-
tion acknowledging the receipt of the said paper as
trustee of the state, and that the said trustee shall sub-
scribe the same in his own name, and shall deliver the
certificates, which he shall receive therefor from the
continental commissioner, to the treasurer of the western
shore.

And be it enacted, That when any creditor or cre-
ditors of this state, who shall subscribe to the said loan,
shall produce to the said trustee, any certificate granted
by the said commissioner, bearing an interest of three
per cent. or any certificate granted by such commis-
sioner, bearing an interest of six per cent. after the
year eighteen hundred, and shall assign and transfer
the said certificates to the said trustee in due form of
law, it shall be lawful for the said trustee, and he is
hereby required to transfer to the said creditor or cre-

ditors, in exchange therefor, so much of the stock
herein before mentioned, bearing an immediate in-
terest of six per cent. as shall amount to the principal
sums mentioned in such certificates; and the said trust-
ee shall deliver all certificates, transferred to him by
any creditor or creditors as aforesaid, to the treasurer
of the western shore for the use of this state: Provided
always, that the said trustee shall first be satisfied, that
the certificates so produced by any creditor shall have
been received from the said commissioner on loans,
subscribed in certificates issued by this state.

And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the
trustee, appointed or to be appointed in virtue of this
act, to receive the interest which shall become due on
the stock which he shall hold in trust for the state, and
to pay the same to the treasurer of the western shore.

And be it enacted, That in case the said trustee, or
any other trustee to be appointed in virtue of this act,
shall refuse to act, or die, or refuse or neglect to give
security as herein after required, the governor and
council shall appoint another person in his stead.

And be it enacted, That every trustee appointed, or to
be appointed, in virtue of this act, shall, within thirty
days after notice of his appointment, and before he pro-
ceeds to act, give bond to the state, with good security to
be approved of by the governor and council, in the sum
of five thousand pounds current money, for the faithful
performance of the trust reposed in him by this act,
and the said bond shall be recorded by the clerk of the
general court for the western shore, and a copy thereof,
certified by the said clerk, under his hand and seal of
office, shall be received as evidence in any court of
law or equity of this state.

And, Whereas the taking out of circulation the cer-
tificates issued by this state, will be injurious to the
debtors of the state, who were permitted to make pay-
ment in the said certificates by the act, entitled, An
act respecting the debtors and creditors of this state,
under the act to establish funds to secure the payment
of the state debt within six years, and for the punctual
payment of the annual interest thereon; Be it enacted,
That all debtors who installed, or might have in-
stalled, under the act aforesaid, shall be allowed to
make payment of their debt as follows: that is to
say, all arrears of interest to the first day of De-
cember, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety,
and two thirds of the principal, in specie, or in de-
preciation or other liquidated state certificates, or in
stock created under the act of congress herein before
mentioned, bearing an immediate interest of six per
cent. one third of the principal in specie, or in stock
created under the said act of congress, and bearing an
interest of six per cent. after the year eighteen hun-
dred; and all interest accruing after the said first day
of December, in the year seventeen hundred and nine-
ty, in specie only.

And be it enacted, That the stock paid by the said
debtors shall be transferred by them to the trustee ap-
pointed by, or to be appointed in virtue of, this act.

And be it enacted, That no execution shall issue
against any debtor who installed, or might have installed
under the said act, before the first day of August next;
and if executions have already issued, the attorney-
general shall suspend them, the defendants first paying
all legal costs.

And be it enacted, That the first payment due on
the bonds of the debtors who have installed, shall be
postponed until the first day of August next.

And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful
for all debtors, who had permission to install by the
act aforesaid, to install at any time before the first day
of August next, upon the same terms and principles
as are prescribed and established by the act aforesaid,
except that the time of the first payment shall be on
the said first day of August next, and that the manner
of making payment shall be as is herein before men-
tioned: and if any of the said debtors who have not
installed, and who shall install before the first day of
August next, have paid any part of the principal of their
debt since the first day of August last, the governor
and council shall have regard to the said payments, and
in taking their bonds shall regulate the times of pay-
ment, so as to put them on the same footing as if they
had installed before the first day of August last.

And be it enacted, That where the security of any
debtor has obtained an assignment of the bond of his
principal, under the act aforesaid, nothing in this act
contained shall prevent the said security, his executors,
administrators, or assigns, from proceeding and re-
covering on the said assigned bond, in the same man-
ner as if this act had not been made; and if any se-
curity shall not be able to prevail on his principal to
install before the first day of August next, the said se-
curity, or his heirs, executors, or administrators, may
install on the same terms that the principal might have
done, and shall thereupon be entitled to an assignment
of the original bond from the treasurer of the western
shore, who is hereby directed to make the same, and
shall have the same proceedings thereon in his or her
own name, for his or her own use, as the state might
have had.

And be it enacted, That all powers vested in the go-
vernor and council by the act aforesaid, shall be and are
hereby continued until the end of the session of assem-
bly which shall be first held after the next general
election of delegates for this state.

And be it enacted, That the trustee appointed, or to
be appointed, in virtue of this act, shall have, as a
compensation for his services for the present year, two
hundred and fifty pounds current money, and for
every subsequent year, if his service shall be required,
the sum of seventy-five pounds current money.

And be it enacted, That the governor and council be
requested to cause this act to be published, for the space
of six weeks, in the several news-papers of this state,
and to send one hundred printed copies thereof to each
respective county, for the information of the people. X
7

FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

FORM OF A POWER of ATTORNEY, To transfer STOCK.

KNOW all men by these presents, that _____ do make, constitute and appoint, _____ true and lawful attorney, for _____ and in _____ names, to sell, assign and transfer, _____ the _____ stock, standing in _____ name, in the books of _____, with power also, an attorney or attorneys under _____ for that purpose to make and substitute; and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that _____ said attorney, or _____ substitute or substitutes, shall do therein by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof _____ have hereunto set _____ hand and seal the _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand _____ hundred and _____.

(L. S.)
(L. S.)

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of _____

On the back of the above the following ACKNOWLEDGMENT must be made.

BE IT KNOWN, That on the _____ day of _____ one thousand _____ hundred and _____, before me _____, came _____, and acknowledged the within letter of attorney to be _____ act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and _____ affixed _____ the day and year last aforesaid.

Directions.

IF the power is to extend to the whole of the stock, the word "all" is to be inserted after the word "transfer;" if only to part, the particular sum is to be inserted, with the addition of the words "being part of;" if power is to extend only to a certain species of stock, it may be expressed in the different cases by inserting in the blank between the words "the" and "stock," the words "funded six per cent." (which will designate the stock bearing a present interest,) or the words "funded three per cent." (which will designate the three per cent. stock,) or the word "deferred," which will designate the stock bearing interest at the end of ten years,) or the word "unfunded," (which will designate the unsubscribed part of the debt.)

If no power of substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it to be omitted. The place of abode and quality of each witness to be written against his name.

The acknowledgment may be taken before any judge of a court of the United States; or of a superior court of law or equity, in any state, or of a county court; or before the mayor, or other chief magistrate of any place; or before a notary public.

In the acknowledgment, if the seal of a court or corporation is to be affixed, the words "caused to be" may precede the word "affixed." The blank immediately following to be filled up with a designation of the seal, as that it is the seal of a certain court, naming it; or the seal of a certain corporation, naming it; or the seal of office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one, or if he has none, with the words "my seal."

If there be no public or official seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the power must be made by oath or affirmation of one of the witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorized at the place where the transfer is to be made.

FORM OF A POWER of ATTORNEY, To receive INTEREST.

KNOW all men by these presents, that _____ do make, constitute and appoint, _____ true and lawful attorney, for _____ and in _____ name, to receive the interest _____ the stock standing in _____ name, in the books of _____, with power also, an attorney or attorneys under _____ for that purpose to make and substitute; and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that _____ said attorney, or _____ substitute or substitutes, shall do therein by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof _____ have hereunto set _____ hand and seal the _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand _____ hundred and _____.

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of _____

BE IT KNOWN, That on the _____ day of _____ one thousand _____ hundred and _____, before me _____, came _____, and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be _____ act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand _____ the day and year last aforesaid.

Directions.

IF the power is to be general, the words "now due or which shall hereafter grow due upon," are to be inserted after the word "interest;" if not general, the time for, or to which the interest is to be received, to be specially expressed after the word "interest."

If no power of substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it to be omitted; the place of abode, and quality of each witness, to be written against his name.

The acknowledgment may be taken before any judge of a court of the United States, or of a superior court of law or equity, in any state; or of a county court; or before the mayor or other chief magistrate of any place; or before a notary public.

In the acknowledgment, if the seal of a court or corporation is to be affixed, the words "caused to be" may precede the word "affixed," the blank immediately following to be filled with a designation of the seal, as that it is the seal of a certain court, naming it; or the seal of a certain corporation, naming it; or the seal of office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one, or if he has none with the words "my seal."

If there be no public or official seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the power must be made by oath or affirmation of one of the witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorized, at the place where the transfer is to be made.

FORM of a TRANSFER, When made in person.

I _____, the within named, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over _____, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to _____.

Witness my hand, at the office of _____, this _____ day of _____.

FORM of a TRANSFER, By POWER of ATTORNEY.

I _____, by virtue of a power of attorney from _____, the within mentioned, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over _____, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to _____.

Witness my hand at the office of _____, this _____ day of _____.

FORM of a TRANSFER, By LETTER of ATTORNEY, under a power of SUBSTITUTION.

I _____, by virtue of a power from _____, duly authorized by letter of attorney, with power of substitution, from the within mentioned, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over _____, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to _____.

Witness my hand, at the office of _____, this _____ day of _____.

St. John's College.

At a meeting of the VISITORS and GOVERNORS of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, on the 14th day of November, 1790, the following RESOLUTIONS were entered into—

1st. **RESOLVED**, That at the next quarterly meeting on the second Tuesday of February next, this board will proceed to elect a vice-principal, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 350l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

The duty of the vice-principal being to teach, in conjunction with the principal, the higher classics in the Latin and Greek languages, the mathematics, as that science is usually taught in colleges, together with natural and moral philosophy and logic; it is expected that none will apply but those who are well skilled in the above branches of learning. And as the good character and morals of the applicant are esteemed of essential consequence by the board, sufficient testimonials of these must be produced, otherwise the application will not be attended to.

2d. **RESOLVED**, That on the said second Tuesday of February the board will proceed to elect an usher to the grammar-school of St. John's college, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 150l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

3d. **RESOLVED**, That on the said second Tuesday of February the board will likewise proceed to elect a master of the French language, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 150l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

In these, as in the former instance, those who apply must be furnished with evidences of a fair character, which, with ability to discharge the duties of their departments, will determine the board in their choice.

NICH. CARROLL, Pres. pro. tem.

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

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

WILLIAM FOXCROFT,

At the Sign of the Golden Bee-Hive,
Most respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has commenced business at the store lately occupied by John Petty, and Co. at the upper end of Corn-Hill street, facing the Stage-house, where he is now opening.

A Neat and General ASSORTMENT of DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Fashionable, Superfine & Second Clothes,	Black Silk & Love Handkerchiefs,
Three quarters and seven-eighths stripe Clothes,	Table Cloths,
Callimers,	Bed-Ticks,
Superfine, stripe & plain Coatings,	Bed-Bunks,
Cardinals,	Cheeks, 3 and yard wide,
Halfstiches,	Cotton Stripes,
Knaps Cottons,	7-8 and yard wide Irish Linens,
Flannels,	Ink-Powder,
Baizes,	Snuff,
Welsh Plains,	Ladies fashionable Beaver, and Gentlemen's Fine Hats,
Duffel Blankets,	Coarse ditto,
Durans,	Fashionable Coat & Vest Buttons,
Callimancoes,	Imperial ditto,
John Spinning,	Tapes,
Mercers,	Bindings,
Wildboars,	Trowsers,
Crapes,	Edging and Bobbing,
Mulliner,	Ladies and Gentlemen's Cotton, Silk & Worsted Hosiery,
Mullins of all sorts,	Silk and Cotton Pateo ditto,
Plain, stripe and spotted Gauzes,	Ladies Gloves,
Royal Ribbons,	Gentlemen's Beaver ditto,
Thickets,	Best Philadelphia & common n Staffs, &c.
Satinets,	Ironmongery,
Jeans,	Queen's Ware, &c. &c.
Fustians,	
Cartrags,	
Black Princess Stuff,	
Cottons and Calicoes,	
Cotton & Chintz Shawls,	
Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs,	

Which, from their reduced prices, goodness of quality, and his unremitting endeavours to please, will, he hopes, merit the attention of a generous public.

A L S O a few

Barrels of Apples.

To be SOLD cheap.

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 flow, and rather a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, oisnabrig shirt and trousers, an old castor hat, carried with him some working cloaths. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him, to that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

RICHARD WELLS.

Annapolis, June 30, 1790. 25

To be SOLD,

On the premises, on TUESDAY, the 15th of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, THE HOUSES and LOT belonging to the late JAMES DICK, in Annapolis, where James Dick and Stewart formerly kept store.

The day following will be EXPOSED TO SALE, a Newington rope-walk, within one mile of Annapolis, about sixty-two acres of LAND, with the improvements and utensils belonging to the rope-walk. The whole of the land to be sold together, or in lots if more suitable to the purchaser or purchasers.

Likewise, a LOT of four acres of ground, with the improvements, upon lease for twenty-one years, renewable, on payment of one year's rent, six pounds sterling, at the end of every twenty-one years.

MARY McCULLOCH, Exr.
C. STEUART, J. McCULLOCH, Executors
of JAMES DICK.

To be SOLD,

A new BRICK HOUSE,

In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church Street and Cross Street, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 14, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

Dec. 9, 1789.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.

CROFT,
his friends
at
Co. at
the Stadi-
of
ODS,
Silk & Love Hand-
richels,
Clothes,
Ticks,
Buntz,
and yard wide,
on Stripes,
and yard wide
inens,
Powder,
fashionable Beaver,
Gentlemen's Fine
Lace,
ditto,
Gentleman's Coat & Vests,
ditto,
Lings,
and Babbings,
Gentlemen's
Suits, Silk & Wool,
Cotton Pattern,
Gloves,
Bever ditto,
Philadelphia & com-
Suff. Socks,
mongery,
Ware, &c. &c.
goodness of quality,
to please, will be
generous public.
few
Apples.
cheap.

S Reward.

er, living in this city,
nt, a negro man named
ty-five years of age,
n, full faced well look-
er a down look; had
a jacket, of nabrig shirt
carried with him some
orchards the said tel.
I can get him again,
paid by
RD WELLS.

OLD,

Y, the 15th of Febru-
the next fair day,
belonging to the late
lis, where James Dick

EXPOSED TO SALE, a
one mile of Annapolis,
D, with the improve-
to the rope-walk. The
ther, or in lots if more
halers.

rea of ground, with the
enty-one years, renew-
ent, six pounds sterling,
years.
ULLOCH, Esq. &
RT, Executors
LOCH, &
Mrs Dick.

LD,

HOUSE,

Annapolis,
fronting on Church-
at door to Mr. Charles
Joseph Clark's; there is
ilding, 30 feet by 14,
a kitchen, and ware-
nd sufficient to make a
use is well calculated
ion of a family. For
ACE and MUSE.

SEPH DOWSON.

ed by Freder-
el Green.

(XLVith YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2301.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1791.

M A D R I D, October 21.

The EARTHQUAKE AT ORAN.

THE lieutenant-governor of this Spanish port on the coast of Africa, has transmitted the most melancholly description of the effect of the earthquake which we mentioned to have happened at that place on the 8th, 9th, and 10th of last month, the town being entirely overturned, and the houses demolished; that officer demands, among other succours, tents for the inhabitants to encamp in the fields for want of houses. In consequence the government of Carthage has sent 1700 tents, in which the inhabitants may at least be secured from the inclemencies of the outward air, though it may not be so easy to guard them from the attacks of the Moors. The garrison is much diminished from the death of those who have been buried in the ruins, amounting to the number of 200 officers and priests.

V I E N N A, November 15.

Prince Gallitzin, the Russian ambassador, received a courier the day before yesterday from prince Potemkin, with the news of a complete victory being gained on the 10th of October by the troops of the empress of Russia, over the Seraskier Batel Bey, pacha of three tails, who commanded an army of 40,000 Turks, with which he was ordered to penetrate into the southern provinces of Russia.

Prince Potemkin being informed that the enemy's army had already moved from Anapa, gave orders to the different corps in the Cuban and the neighbourhood of Mount Caucasus, to march forward and give battle. One of the corps, commanded by general Herman, met with the enemy at a small distance from the river of Cuban, which Catal Bey had just passed; he attacked the Turkish army, notwithstanding its great superiority, with such impetuosity as totally to defeat it.

The whole of the enemy's camp, with all the artillery, consisting of more than thirty pieces, all the ammunition and provision, tents and baggage, fell into the hands of the victors, and the Turkish general himself, and all his suite, were made prisoners of war.

The Russian general had chosen a most advantageous position, and at one point more than five thousand were killed on the spot, and the rest of the Ottoman army forced to a precipitate flight, in which a great many were lost in the Cuban.

The king of the two Sicilies arrived here on the 8th, and his queen the day following.

The prince of Cobourg has also arrived in this capital.

The eighty-four battalions of German troops, which were in Wallachia are returned into Transylvania.

B E R L I N, November 25.

To give additional strength and harmony in whatever relates to the military establishment and arrangement of the army, his majesty has thought proper to make several alterations in these particulars, particularly in enlarging the powers of his grand council of war.

Since the return of our messenger from Franckfort, every uneasiness respecting the ratification of the convention of Reichenbach, is at an end. Our three first regiments are already put upon the peace establishment footing, and the six months men are disbanded; and the officers of the artillery have sent off their servants and baggage. The auction of the horses is almost finished, and all other warlike preparations seem to be discontinued. The fourth and fifth regiments are all that remain on the war establishment, for the protection of the frontiers of Prussia, and a small corps under lieutenant-general de Schlieffen, in Westphalia, on account of the disturbances at Liege, and in the Low Countries;—general Mollendorff, who in case of war with Russia, was to have commanded the two first united corps, is returned to Berlin.

L E Y D E N, November 28.

The most recent advices from Brussels, leave us nothing else to preface, but the most obstinate resistance on the part of the Brabanters, in order to support their system of independence. The session of their congress or States general, is very far from being complete, one third of the principal members being actually absent. Their last resolution (signed H. C. N. Vander Noot Loco Van Eapen) fixed the augmentation of their army to 20,000 men—8000 from Flanders, 6000 from Brabant, 2000 West-Flanders, 2100 Hamault, Namur 700, Tournay 500, Tournens 500, Guelderland 500, Malines 200. Many encouragements are mentioned to induce people to arm for four years, such as a pension of 20 florins for life, a medal of the value of 30 fous, with their name thereon, and title of defender of their country, &c. The zeal of the public, however, seems a good deal cooled, and few can be persuaded to risk their lives in such a hopeless contest, except those who have no money.

We are sorry to add that want of room prevents us from giving a particular account of the re-establishment of peace and good order in Switzerland, the mild and prudent, although at the same time, firm and decisive measures taken by the regency of Berne, having had their full effect. At Geneva, every thing is in the like manner arranged to the wish of the citizens; and that liberty established, which, till now, they have been looking for in vain, ever since the year 1768.

L O N D O N, November 29.

A considerable number of the Belgic priests have been taken by detachments of the Austrian army, all of whom have been treated, in one shape or another, very severely. Several have been tied to the tails of horses, and led about the streets in derision.

The value of the possessions of the clergy in France is estimated at one hundred and four score millions of pounds sterling. When these enormous sums are paid into the treasury, and when many savings in the expenditure of the public treasure shall have been made, France will rise in the scale of Europe, as almost a new country, without debts, and without heavy and oppressive taxes.

When M. de Brienne was prime minister of France in 1788, in his account given in, he did not blush to make the following statement, which is now come to light, and which must give every friend to humanity a shock.

For food for his majesty's dogs	at 8 fous 6 deniers each, per day	40,000
For purchasing young dogs	through the year	10,000
		50,000

upwards of two thousand pounds sterling! M. de Brienne must have been himself a sad dog—a poor soldier at that time had only six fous a day, and certainly was not half so well used as the royal curs!

The present year seems to have been peculiarly favourable with respect to the products of the field in most parts of the world!

The harvest of France, Spain, Italy and the south of Europe, has been abundant; and the fertile lands of our American friends teem with Egyptian plenty. To what quarter of the globe shall the usual exporters send the produce of our own good harvest, as the northern kingdoms of Russia, Denmark, Sweden, and the countries bordering on the Baltic, have also got in an abundance of wheat, oats, rye, and barley, though the weather was as uncertain in the months of June, July, and August, as with ourselves. Even the Orkneys and Shetland have shared the general bounty which Providence has been pleased to bestow on so many nations this present year.

The Prussian government has lately published a circumstantial relation of the success which has attended the use of Earth-Baths in restoring persons apparently killed by lightning. The process is as follows: The person struck must be immediately undressed, laid at length in a bed of soft earth, covered with a layer of three or four inches of earth, and from time to time gently sprinkled with water. Experience has proved that this process is infallible, and that three hours is a sufficient time to restore animation to those unfortunate persons to whom the lightning had solely caused a suspension of the pulse.

A few days ago died at Dublin, Mansergh St. George, Esquire, of a wound which he received in his majesty's service in America, and of which the particulars are worthy of remark. At the battle of Germantown he received a musket ball in the back of his head; and though every effort of medical skill was tried, it could not be extracted. On opening the deceased's body, it appeared the ball had attached itself to a single membrane, which breaking, the ball immediately fell upon the brain, and occasioned the death of Mr. St. George, who is deservedly and universally lamented in that part of the country where he resided, his amiable qualities having justly endeared him to all who enjoyed the happiness of his acquaintance.

One of the Versailles fishwomen, who was supposed to have dipped her knife in the blood of several innocent people during the Parisian riots, lately challenged a grenadier of the king's guard to single combat, *a la Mendoza*, and in the battle having received two black eyes, a *bulletin* of her health is every day published at Paris in the most pompous manner, one of which was as follows—"Madame Cue's right eye opened yesterday—the congealed blood wears a more livid appearance, and her right thumb is better."

PARTICULARS OF THE CHEROKEE embassy.

The Indian chiefs have been absent from their own country eighteen months. They arrived at Halifax, Nova-Scotia, in May last, after a most tedious journey, of only seven days short of twelve months.

Their country is situated somewhere about the source of the Mississippi; but instead of adopting the course of that river for their general guide to the North Ame-

can shore, by which they might have penetrated through Vermont, and reached Virginia in three months, they took too westerly a direction and thereby unnecessarily traversed a tract of some thousand miles, which at last brought them to the sea at Halifax.

The governor of that settlement was unwilling to take upon himself the conduct of their voyage to England; and therefore sent them to Quebec, to lord Dorchester, who provided them with a passage on board a vessel, bound for London.

The avowed purpose of their mission to this country, was to solicit a supply of arms and ammunition for the present purpose of effectually repelling the inroads of some troublesome neighbours; in return for his assistance, they were willing to enter into engagements to turn their whole force against any power in that quarter of the globe whose views were inimical to the interests of Great-Britain.

The appearance of the political hemisphere, certainly renders it impolitic to enter into any engagement of this nature at the present period; but may we not infer that these offers would be a most propitious circumstance for this country, had public affairs taken a different turn, as they have at this time between 40 and 50,000 men ready to take the field.

M. de Calonne's book, which is just come from the press, entitled, "De l'etat de la France present et a venir," (the present and future state of France) contains a series of truths, dreadfully alarming to the kingdom of France in general, but to the democrats (if they be not resolved on the ruin of their country) they come armed with irresistible terrors.

They will act wisely if they will endeavour to divest themselves of prejudice, lay aside all party rancour, and renounce ambitious views as soon as possible. Thus prepared, let them calmly, attentively, and dispassionately read M. de Calonne's book, and if it be yet possible to retreat from the edge of the precipice into which blind enthusiasm is going to plunge them and the whole nation, the writer will have the sincere and cordial thanks of the present and future generations of Frenchmen.

By far the most important point gained by the aristocratic party in France since the revolution—is the having been able to throw out the motion for the removal of the cabinet ministry. One step gained is the foundation for taking another.

Every access of strength is an invitation to the weak, the wavering, and the oppressed—to join that party which is increasing in power.

But, as the democrats have lately been losing very fast the public confidence—the aristocrats have been gaining it in an inverse proportion.

D U B L I N, November 26.

Perhaps the people of no metropolis in the known world ought to be in a more constant state of preparation for a sudden departure for this transitory life than the people of Dublin. The dangers attending a magazine of powder kept so near the centre of the metropolis, are of a most alarming nature. At the one end in the Park there are upwards of four thousand barrels of powder, and should any accident happen the consequence would be, that all Dublin and its inhabitants would be blown up in the explosion.

The value of the Shetland islands is only beginning to be known: there are now at work in Shetland a number of miners sent over by the Anglesea company, to work in a copper and iron mine lately discovered; the copper in the estate of Sumsugh, and the iron in the estate of Quenidale, both the most productive of their kind ever discovered in Britain. A vessel of 200 tons is now loading from the copper mine.

The following is an effectual cure, even in the most desperate cases, for cattle that have overfed themselves among wet clover. Take an egg, empty the shell, fill it with tar, and throw it unbroken, down the throat of the creature; though ready to burst, within less than five minutes the swelling will be abated and the danger entirely over.

L I T C H F I E L D, January 17.

According to the late census, the county of Litchfield is found to contain 38,803 inhabitants—19,348 males, 10,040 of 16 years and upwards, 9308 under 16, and 18,909 females; 313 free blacks, and 233 slaves. The males of 16 years and upwards, exceed those under, 732; and the males exceed the females 439.

Friday evening last two barns, the property of Adonijah Strong, Esq; of Salisbury, were entirely consumed, together with about 60 bushels of wheat, 160 ditto oats, and 6 tons of hay;—the whole loss estimated at 100l. The accident was occasioned by a lighted candle being carried into the barn, by his children, for the purpose of discovering a hen's nest, by which, through inadvertence, the fire was communicated to the hay. The children very narrowly escaped, and the horses and cattle were preserved.

A L B A N Y, *January 31, 1791.*
The following was communicated by a worthy correspondent, in the Indian country.

"Many of the Indians, in the late engagement with general Harmar, or rather the brave, but unfortunate, major Wyllys, fought on horseback, and with a dexterity that would not have disgraced well disciplined dragoons. Their horses were equipped with a bunch of bells hanging down the left cheek, and two narrow stripes of cloth, red and white; and the Indians were painted red and black, and in such a manner as to represent the infernal spirits, perhaps, much more than the human species. This most hideous and terrific appearance, added to the noise of the bells and the flapping of the pendant stripes of cloth, rendered them truly formidable to the militia horse, which shrunk back at the very sight, and it was with the greatest difficulty any could be brought to the charge."

N E W - Y O R K, *January 31.*

Extract of a letter from Joseph Fenwick, Esq; consul of the United States, at the port of Bourdeaux, dated November 8, 1790, addressed to his friend in Providence, (R. I.)

"There is a usage at this port, which allows on all bills of lading, filled with prime and average accustomed, ten per cent. on the freight—say five to the captain for prime, and five to the ship for average. As this occasions frequent and disagreeable disputes here between the captains and consignees, and often subjects the freighter to a charge he is not aware of, I beg leave to suggest, that it would be well to stipulate on the bill of lading, what is to be allowed, to either the captain or ship, over and above freight. As this is not generally known in America, and the information may interest your merchants in general, I beg that it may be inserted in the different newspapers throughout the United States."

Feb. 1. A Dublin newspaper has the following paragraph: "Last week a gentleman of this city, who came passenger in the brig Triton, arrived off Passage, from Philadelphia in 34 days, relates, that the congress had determined to send an envoy to the great mogul, for the purpose of negotiating an establishment in some of the northern provinces of the Indian empire, for the benefit of a more extensive trade. That Rupert de Vilme, a capital merchant of New-York, and late vice-president of congress, had been appointed to that office, and was to embark in the first vessel bound to the river Ganges, about the middle of September. The great and good Washington has perfectly recovered from his late illness; for which, fireworks were displayed, cannon fired, and every demonstration of joy and respect in the power of a sensible and animated people to bestow."

Feb. 2. Yesterday his excellency the governor communicated to the legislature a letter from governor Chittenden, of Vermont, dated January 22d, enclosing a certified copy of an act of that state, for paying 30,000 dollars to this state, and fixing the boundary of Vermont. Also informing, that they had appointed the honourable Nathaniel Chapman, and Lewis R. Morris, Esquires, commissioners to negotiate the admission of that state into the union."

An Albany paper of the 20th ultimo, mentions, "counterfeit notes of New-York bank money, circulated in and about that place. On the 19th, a 41. counterfeit bank note was detected; it differs from the true bill by having the water mark deeper, and the paper thicker and darker: it had been considerably worn and soiled, apparently to prevent discovery."

Extract of a letter from Bourdeaux, October 25.

"The principal merchants of this place met last week to deliberate on the means of obtaining redress concerning the tonnage duty laid by congress on French vessels, notwithstanding the treaty of commerce which subsists between the two nations."

"They resolved unanimously to write to the chambers of commerce at Nantes, of Rouen, and of other sea port towns to request their concurrence to an address which is to be presented to the national assembly. They desire that the Americans, who hitherto have paid no tonnage in France, be placed on the same footing as the French are in America. I do not know what will be the result of this step, but I shall take care to inform you of it by the first opportunity."

"Great complaints are made here that your government has appointed two consuls to reside at Hispaniola and Martinico. We do not even allow the Spaniards to have consuls in our colonies. These officers are only admitted in countries where commerce is free; the trade of our islands is not free; it cannot, it will not be free. Our policy in this respect does not differ from that of other nations; attempt to send consuls to Jamaica or to the Havannah, and you will see how they will be received."

"The assignats rise considerably since the beginning of the sales of church land; it is believed they will soon be at a par."

"From this moment we may consider the revolution as complete. If the aristocrats dare to make new attempts, they will be ruined for ever."

ELIZABETH-TOWN *February 2.*

A letter from an officer, in the western army, to a gentleman in Bolton, contains the following particulars relating to the late expedition:—

"Captain Armstrong, who commanded the party, made his escape, by plunging himself into a pond or swamp up to his neck; within two hundred yards of the field of action, where he remained the whole night a spectator to the horrid scene of the war dance performed over the dead and wounded bodies of the poor soldiers that had fallen the preceding day; where the shrieks mixed with the horrid yells of the savages, rendering his situation shocking. Nothing can exceed the

intrepidity of the Indians on this occasion: the militia they appeared to despise, and with all the undauntedness conceivable, threw down their guns, and rushed upon the bayonets of the regular soldiers; a great number of them fell; but being so far superior in numbers soon overpowered them, for while the poor soldier had his bayonet in one Indian, two more would sink their tomahawks in his head."

PHILADELPHIA, *February 5.*

Mr. Blanchard, the celebrated aeronaut, in a private letter to a gentleman in London, gives a particular account of his last aerial excursion in the neighbourhood of Prague, and the extreme danger he escaped in being overtaken with a hurricane of wind, when at an immense height in the atmosphere.

"More than once (says he) did my companion and myself expect to share the fate of Pilatre Rozier, whose tragical end is well known: Heaven, however, ordered otherwise, and it is with great self-gratulation I can tell you, that we descended without the least injury to ourselves, but the balloon was torn and shattered in a terrible manner." There are some other particulars mentioned that are somewhat curious. When at the height of 3 or 4000 fathoms from the earth, he observed the body of the sun to assume the white luminous brightness of a star, which plainly proves that the yellow colour he exhibits to those on the surface of the earth, is wholly owing to the interposition of the gross particles of the atmosphere. The earth at the same height assumed the appearance of a plain immensely extended, and variegated with light and shade according as it happened to be more or less covered with woods, lakes, rivers, &c. &c. But (says he) to see our planet exhibiting a globular appearance, the spectator must be removed to the distance of several of its diameters from the surface, which is an elevation that art finds it impracticable to attain, owing to the great rarefaction of the atmosphere, only at the height of 30 or 40 miles, where it is as unable to sustain the lightest feather, as the surface of the ocean is to float a mass of solid iron."

Extract of a letter from Brunswick (N. J.) January 24.

"I have just returned from seeing a great curiosity, at least to most of us in this part of the country: On Sunday the 16th instant, there was drove on shore three miles E. S. E. of South-Amboy, a young calf-whale, about 36 feet long, 16 feet in circumference, jaw 7 feet in length, and tail 7 feet 4 inches broad. Various are the opinions of people on this occasion: Some say it is the sign of a hard winter: others, that it forbodes a change in congress. We shall be better able to determine after election is over. Our exhibition comes on to-morrow. There will be a sad shaking: You see we have 41 candidates, and all of them have their friends."

We hear that the census of the inhabitants of the state of Massachusetts, including the district of Maine, amounts to four hundred and seventy thousand persons.

S A V A N N A H, *January 6.*

Last Thursday afternoon, the brig Eliza, from Barbadoes, belonging to Shelburne, in company with the Cleopatra, captain Hopkins, from Cape François, came off this bar. No pilots being out, the master of the Eliza asked captain Hopkins if he knew the way in? He informed him that his mate had formerly been a pilot here, and said he might follow him. That night they came to anchor in two and a half fathoms at high water. Captain Hopkins lost his anchor on Friday morning, and in the snow storm got within a cable's length of the Eliza.

About one o'clock the Eliza's main-mast was cut away, and half after two her fore-mast. On Saturday, about one o'clock in the morning, the Eliza's people called out for help, she being in the fourth breakers—but, captain Hopkins finding it then impossible to get out his boat, could not give them any assistance. After repeated trials however he got on board her at seven, and found five dead men lashed to different parts of the wreck.

A Dublin paper mentions, that a gentleman has engaged to spin a finer piece of muslin than ever came from the E. Indies—A pound of cotton can be so spun, as to be worth 30 guineas.

N O R F O L K, *January 29.*

Extract of a letter from Kentucky, dated November 22.
"Another expedition is meditating against the savages, which is expected to take place about the first of next month. I intend to turn out as a volunteer, for we had such bad success in the first, that I am determined to go again, in hopes of getting satisfaction; we lost 100 men belonging to this settlement, and 75 regulars. A great deal of blame is laid upon our officers, who went out only 150 men in the first party which fell in with the enemy, and but 290 in the second, although our whole force was about 1700 strong."

A N N A P O L I S, *February 17.*

To the CITIZENS of ANNAPOLIS.
THE NEW AMERICAN COMPANY (deeply impressed with gratitude for their kind, liberal and respectable auditors) takes this public method of expressing the grateful sense they entertain for such unbounded patronage, and humbly assures them that during the short stay they shall have the pleasure, honour and happiness of performing before them, it will be the NEW AMERICAN COMPANY's study (as before) at endeavouring to augment rather than decrease their evenings entertainments.

We are your servants, the servants of a generous, polite, humane and judicious auditory, and under such generous patrons, what one is there amongst us that will not strain every nerve, every sinew, and every

fibre in endeavouring to please where it is not only our duty, but our glory and greatest happiness?

"Your hearts to win is now our aim alone,
"There if we grow the harvest is your own."
Wednesday, February 16.

A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act to regulate the inspection of tobacco, passed November session, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine.

WHEREAS several parts of the act, entitled, An act to regulate the inspection of tobacco, want explanation, amendments and alterations, the more easily and effectually to carry into execution the intention of the said act: And whereas doubts have arisen respecting the construction of the second section of the afore-said act to regulate the inspection of tobacco, and many of the good people of this state have thought themselves aggrieved by the restrictions therein contained, Be it enacted, That the said second section of the afore-said act be and is hereby repealed.

And be it enacted, That after the first Monday of February next, no person shall carry out of the counties where it was made, either by land or water, any tobacco, either in casks or parcels of any kind, until it has been inspected at some public warehouse in the said county, unless he shall choose to carry it to some one public warehouse at the next adjacent county.

And, whereas by the afore-said act to regulate the inspection of tobacco, no provision is made for the annual appointment of inspectors, which provision appears to have been the intention of the legislature, Be it enacted, That the justices of the peace, or any three or more of them, for the several counties, as directed under the said act, be authorized and required annually, between the fifteenth and twenty-fifth day of January, to meet at the place where their respective county courts are held, and to nominate inspectors agreeably to the directions of the act to regulate the inspection of tobacco; and where the same person or persons are nominated who had the preceding year officiated as inspector or inspectors, under commission from the governor, he or they may continue to act as inspector or inspectors without a new commission from the governor, upon giving bond as required by the said act, but whenever a person or persons shall be nominated by the said justices who has not officiated the preceding year under a commission, a recommendation shall be made to the governor and council, and a commission obtained agreeable to the directions of the said act.

And, whereas by the thirty-first section of the said act to regulate the inspection of tobacco, no provision is expressly made for the burning of trash tobacco which may be offered for inspection in parcels, it is therefore hereby declared, And be it enacted, That the inspector or inspectors are authorized and required to burn all unmerchantable and trash tobacco which may be brought and offered for inspection in parcels of any kind, and that no person be allowed to carry away the said tobacco after having offered it for inspection, under the penalty of five pounds, to be recovered on information on oath before a single magistrate, for the use of the informer.

And, whereas the price allowed, by the act to regulate the inspection of tobacco, to the inspectors for finding hogheads, packing and pricing of transfer tobacco, is thought by this assembly inadequate to their services, Be it enacted, That the several inspectors shall hereafter receive the sum of twenty shillings current money for every hoghead of transfer tobacco so by them packed, prized and coopered, as a full compensation for each hoghead packing, pricing and coopering, any thing in the above act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Whereas several warehouses within this state have been rebuilt or repaired at the expence of the counties, Be it enacted, That the justices of the several counties are hereby directed, on application of any proprietor of a warehouse, or his agent, to make out a full account of all monies advanced for the rebuilding or repairing of any warehouse, and the rent received for all tobacco exported from the same; and on the proprietor, or his agent, paying to the justices, for the use of the county, the money that may be justly due for all advances as afore-said, the proprietor shall be vested with the right to such warehouse in the same manner as if the county had not taken possession thereof.

Be it enacted, That the justices of Baltimore and Montgomery counties are authorized to make such allowance to the inspectors in their county, for their services, as they shall think sufficient, (and not exceeding one hundred pounds to the inspectors of Montgomery county, and the inspectors at Baltimore-town warehouse shall constantly attend to inspect tobacco, or deliver the same for exportation, except on Sundays, Christmas, Easter, Whitfuntide, and the fourth of July, and except such time as may be necessary to settle their accounts with the justices of the respective counties.

And be it enacted, That the collectors at the respective ports be allowed the sum of one penny for every hoghead of tobacco shipped from his district, to be paid by the shipper at the time of shipping; and that so much of the sixty-eighth section of the act to regulate the inspection of tobacco, as directs the governor and council to draw on the justices of the respective counties for one penny per hoghead, be repealed.

And be it enacted, That nothing in this act is meant or intended to prevent any person or persons in the counties of Frederick, Washington and Allegany, from carrying their tobacco to any public warehouse for inspection, fixed upon navigable water, within this state.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from harbouring or entertaining my negro boy LUKE, or paying him money.

February 7, 1791. **ANNE GAITHER.**

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ANNE GAITHER.

In virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued at the
instance of the state of Maryland, and to me di-
rected, will be EXPOSED to SALE, at BELLE-
AIR, in Harford county, on the fourth Tuesday
in March next,

A TRACT of LAND the property of SAMUEL
GROOME OSBORN, situate on the road be-
tween Belle-Air and Havre-de-Grace in said county,
whereon DANIEL BAYLIS now lives, containing 101½
acres.

On the same day, and at the same place, will also
be exposed to sale, in virtue of a writ of *venditioni
exponas* to me directed, to satisfy a debt due to the
state of Maryland from Benjamin Bradford Norris,
Esquire, deceased, a tract of land called NORRIS
CHANCE, containing 362 acres, and part of one
other tract called BURR, containing for the said part
224 acres, lying within two miles of BELLE-AIR,
and well improved.

The aforesaid sales to begin at eleven o'clock the
same day, and to be sold for CASH only.

WILLIAM OSBORN, Sheriff of
Harford county.

February 8, 1791.

THEATRE.

BY PERMISSION,

By the New American Company,

On Monday Evening, February 21, will be presented
A COMEDY in three acts, called The

Provok'd Husband.

Between the play and entertainment will be presented
an INTERLUDE (taken from Foote's Devil upon
two Sticks), called

Doctor LAST's EXAMINATION

Before the

COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS.

The Devil, (as President) Mr. KENNA,
Doctor Camphire, Mr. VAUGHAN,
And Doctor Emanuel Last, Mr. J. KENNA.

End of the second act of the play A MASONIC SONG—
"Come let us prepare we brothers that are," to be
sung in conjunction by Mr. J. KENNA and Mr.
KENNA.

With a FARCE, as will be expressed in the bills of
the day. /X

ALL persons having claims against the estate of
VACHEL JOHNSON, late of Anne-Arundel
county, deceased, are requested to bring them in le-
gally proved, and those indebted are desired to make
immediate payment, as I want to close the estate.
w 3 10th /6 JACOB LUSBY, Executor.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

Price Ten Shillings,

THE

L A W S

O F

MARYLAND,

Passed at

NOVEMBER SESSION,

Seventeen Hundred and Ninety.

A L S O,

Price Nine Dollars,

The late Edition of the LAWS

of MARYLAND, bound in sheep—And also a few
sets of the LAWS since that publication, price two
Guineas, in sheets. All kinds of PRINTING
WORK performed in a neat, expeditious, and correct
manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reason-
able terms.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Ware's
tavern, at Allen's Fresh, in Charles county, Mary-
land, on Monday the 14th day of March next,

UPWARDS of twenty likely NEGROES, and a
variety of household furniture, table and bed
linen, &c. &c. Twelve months credit will be al-
lowed upon the purchasers giving bond on interest
from the date with approved security. Should the day
appointed for the sale prove a wet day, the sale will
be put off to the next fair day, and continue till all
are sold.

PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.
Alexandria, January 25, 1791.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to petition
Prince-George's county court, at their next
term, for a commission to mark and bound my part of
a tract of land called PIRVOCAFT, lying in the
aforesaid county, agreeable to a late act of assembly in
this case provided.

PRISCILLA CHEW.

Calvert county, January 31, 1791.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the commissioners of the fund
tax for Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the
city of Annapolis on Monday the 7th day of March
next, and continue to sit for twenty days, exclusive
of Sundays, to hear the appeals of all persons who may
think themselves interested.

NICHOLAS HARWOOD, Clerk for the
commissioners of the tax for Anne-
Arundel county.

February 7, 1791.

NOTICE.

ALL person having claims against the estate of
A JOSEPH WILLIAMS, late of the city of An-
napolis, are requested to bring them in legally proved
immediately, and all those indebted to said estate, for
dealings with the said Joseph Williams alone, or with
Williams and Neth, are requested to make immediate
payment. It is expected this NOTICE will be at-
tended to, which will prevent further trouble, and
enable the executor to comply with the testators will
in paying off a considerable sum in legacies.

8 w 2 JAMES WILLIAMS.

ALL persons indebted to THOMAS C. WIL-
LIAMS and Co. to JAMES WILLIAMS, or
to the estate of JAMES TOOTELL, or JOSEPH
EASTMAN, late of the city of Annapolis, are once
more requested to make IMMEDIATE payment to the
subscriber, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
Any kind of continental or state certificates, or old
continental paper money, at their highest passing val-
ue, will be taken in payment, and cash given for any
kind or sum of the above certificates.

8 w 2 JAMES WILLIAMS.

February 7, 1791.

Wanted to Hire,

A NEGRO man and his wife, that can be well
recommended for sobriety and honesty, to live
in a small family. For particulars inquire of Mr.
WILLIAM FOXCROFT.

Annapolis, February 9, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I do intend to
apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county
court for a commission to establish the bounds of two
tracts of land called HUNTING QUARTER and How-
ARD'S LUCK, lying in the said county, after this ad-
vertisement has been published as long as the law re-
quires, and agreeable to the act of assembly for mark-
ing and bounding of lands in this state.

February 2, 1791.

NICHOLAS DORSEY.

Thirty Shillings Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Lower-
Marlborough, on the 15th of January, a likely
mulatto lad, named PHIL, about 17 or 18 years of
age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and has a very curly
look; had on when he went away, a whitish coloured
cloth coat, scarlet waistcoat, corduroy breeches, a
pair of pale blue yarn stockings, and a tolerable good
pair of shoes, tied with strings, and an old white hat.
Any person securing said lad in any gaol, so as his
master shall get him again, shall receive the above
REWARD, and if brought home, all reasonable ex-
pences, paid by

JOSEPH DAVID.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, in
the latter end of September last, a negro man
who calls himself JOE, about five feet eight or ten
inches high, and says he is the property of WALTER
MAGRUDER, of Montgomery county; in a few days
after his commitment he broke gaol, and was taken
up in Virginia, from whence I have lately brought
him to the gaol of this county. His master is desired
to apply, take him away, and pay charges, or he will
be sold for his prison fees, &c. according to law.

3 w 2

PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.

St. Mary's county, January 15, 1791.

Agreeable to an act of assembly for that purpose, will
be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Fri-
day the 25th of February next, if fair, otherwise
the next fair day, at the Eastern Branch ferry,

A NUMBER of healthy country born NE-
GROES, of different ages and sexes; also
STOCK of different kinds, and HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE. Bond with approved security must
be given, and, upon the punctual payment of the in-
terest annually, three years credit will be allowed the
purchasers for all sums above five pounds, but for all
sums under five pounds ready money will be expected,

6 X

ANTHONY ADDISON,

O. CARR,

Trustees for Henry A.

CALLIS, a minor.

N. B. At the same time and place, a few young
likely negroes will be sold for ready money only.
Prince-George's county, January 10, 1791.

ALL persons indebted to ELIJAH GAITHER,
either in his own right, or as executor of ED-
WARD GAITHER, deceased, are requested to make
payment without delay to the subscriber, who is le-
gally constituted his attorney in fact, and who has an
assignment of all debts due to him as aforesaid. If
proper notice should not be taken of this request, com-
pulsory measures will be adopted.

G. DUVALL.

Annapolis, January 26, 1791.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from
hunting within his enclosures, at Primrose-
hill, near Annapolis, with either dog or gun, or
passing through them without his permission.

3 w HOWARD DUVALL, jun.

February 8, 1791.

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

February 4, 1791.

THE subscriber having suffered considerably from
sundry persons hunting within his enclosures,
hereby publicly forewarns all persons from hunting
with either dog or gun in future, without his permis-
sion, assuring all such who slight this admonition, that
the law will be put in force against them.

CHARLES STUARD, of CHARLES.

January 26, 1791.

Annapolis, January 14, 1791.
COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a
negro man named NED, appears to be about
forty years of age, and says he belongs to RICHARD
DENT, of Prince-George's county. His master is
hereby desired to pay his fees and take him away.

BEN. HOWARD, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

On Monday the 28th of February next, if fair, if not
the next fair day, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC
SALE, at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county,

UPWARDS of twenty valuable NEGROES, con-
sisting of likely young fellows, breeding women,
boys and girls. The terms of sale, one third of the
purchase money paid down, one third at the end of
one year, and the other third at the end of two years
from the day of sale. Bond with approved security
will be required (with interest from the day of sale)
for the two thirds of the purchase money not paid on
the day of sale.

HENRY BARNES.

Port-Tobacco, January 25, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber in-
tends to petition the justices of St. Mary's coun-
ty, at the ensuing March court, to issue a commission
for establishing the bounds and lines of his part of a
tract of land, situated in the county aforesaid, called
BASHFORD MAWON, agreeable to an act of assembly,
entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

GEORGE CARPENTER.

St. Mary's county, January 18, 1791.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of
Dr. JOHN SPRIGG, late of Prince-George's
county, are once more requested to bring them in le-
gally proved immediately, to

RICHARD SPRIGG, Administrator.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of
Mrs. ELIZABETH SPRIGG, late of Anne-
Arundel county, are requested to bring them in
proved, to

RICHARD SPRIGG, Executor.

THE subscriber hereby requests all persons indebt-
ed to the estate of THOMAS RUTLAND,
jun. late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, on bond,
note, or open account, to make immediate payment,
and all those having claims against the said deceased,
are requested to bring them in legally authenticated,

ANNE RUTLAND, Executrix.

January 27, 1791.

RAN away from Bladensburg, on Sunday the 30th
of January, an Irish servant lad, named ED-
WARD PENDERGAST, about 18 years of age, 5
feet 3 or 4 inches high, has black hair, dark eyes, a
down look, and is somewhat round shouldered, he has
lost one of his upper teeth in the front of his mouth;
had on and took with him a very ragged shirt, no
buttons on the collar, two holes worked with thread,
a pair of blue cloth trousers, twilled and half worn, a
pair of blue stockings, one pair of country made
shoes, one pair of plated buckles, middling large, a
Dutch cap, which he strove to change, and a new
jacket, made round, with buttons on the sleeves, of a
dark gray cloth. Whoever will deliver the above
named servant lad to the subscriber, in Bladensburg,
shall have a REWARD of FOUR DOLLARS, paid
by

3 X

RICHARD JONES.

N. B. The same lad ran away in October, 1788;
all masters of vessels are forbid carrying him off.

A Stray Horse,

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a
bay, fourteen hands and an half
high, his two hind legs white as high
as the fetlock, about eight years old,
and blind. The owner is desired to
prove property, pay charges, and take
him away.

3 X

JOHN MITCHELL.

Calvert county, January 6, 1791.

FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

FORM OF A POWER of ATTORNEY, To transfer STOCK.

KNOW all men by these presents, that _____ true and lawful attorney, for _____ and in _____ names, to sell, assign and transfer, _____ the _____ stock, standing in _____ name, in the books of _____, with power also, an attorney or attorneys under _____ for that purpose to make and substitute; and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that _____ said attorney, or _____ substitute or substitutes, shall do therein by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof _____ have hereunto set _____ hand and seal the _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand _____ hundred and _____.

Scaled and delivered
in the presence of _____

On the back of the above the following ACKNOWLEDGMENT must be made.

BE IT KNOWN, That on the _____ day of _____ one thousand _____ hundred and _____, before me _____, came _____, and acknowledged the within letter of attorney to be _____ act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and _____ affixed _____ the day and year last aforesaid.

Directions.

IF the power is to extend to the whole of the stock, the word "all" is to be inserted after the word "transfer;" if only to part, the particular sum is to be inserted, with the addition of the words "being part of;" if power is to extend only to a certain species of stock, it may be expressed in the different cases by inserting in the blank between the words "the" and "stock," the words "funded six per cent." (which will designate the stock bearing a present interest,) or the words "funded three per cent." (which will designate the three per cent. stock,) or the word "deferred," (which will designate the stock bearing interest at the end of ten years,) or the word "unfunded," (which will designate the unsubscribed part of the debt.)

If no power of substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it to be omitted. The place of abode and quality of each witness to be written against his name.

The acknowledgment may be taken before any judge of a court of the United States; or of a superior court of law or equity, in any state, or of a county court; or before the mayor, or other chief magistrate of any place; or before a notary public.

In the acknowledgment, if the seal of a court or corporation is to be affixed, the words "caused to be" may precede the word "affixed." The blank immediately following to be filled up with a designation of the seal, as that it is the seal of a certain court, naming it; or the seal of a certain corporation, naming it; or the seal of office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one, or if he has none, with the words "my seal."

If there be no public or official seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the power must be made by oath or affirmation of one of the witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorized at the place where the transfer is to be made.

FORM OF A POWER of ATTORNEY, To receive INTEREST.

KNOW all men by these presents, that _____ true and lawful attorney, for _____ and in _____ name, to receive the interest _____, the stock standing in _____ name, in the books of _____, with power also, an attorney or attorneys under _____ for that purpose to make and substitute; and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that _____ said attorney, or _____ substitute or substitutes, shall do therein by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof _____ have hereunto set _____ hand and seal the _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand _____ hundred and _____.

Scaled and delivered
in the presence of _____

BE IT KNOWN, That on the _____ day of _____ one thousand _____ hundred and _____, before me _____, came _____, and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be _____ act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof I have hereunto set _____ my hand _____ the day and year last aforesaid.

Directions.

IF the power is to be general, the words "now due or which shall hereafter grow due upon," are to be inserted after the word "interest;" if not general, the time for, or to which the interest is to be received, to be specially expressed after the word "interest."

If no power of substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it to be omitted; the place of abode, and quality of each witness, to be written against his name.

The acknowledgment may be taken before any judge of a court of the United States, or of a superior court of law or equity, in any state; or of a county court; or before the mayor, or other chief magistrate of any place; or before a notary public.

In the acknowledgment, if the seal of a court or corporation is to be affixed, the words "caused to be" may precede the word "affixed," the blank immediately following to be filled with a designation of the seal, as that it is the seal of a certain court, naming it; or the seal of a certain corporation, naming it; or the seal of office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one, or if he has none with the words "my seal."

If there be no public or official seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the power must be made by oath or affirmation of one of the witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorized, at the place where the transfer is to be made.

FORM of a TRANSFER,

When made in person.

I _____, the within named, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over _____, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to _____, Witness my hand, at the office of _____, this _____ day of _____.

FORM of a TRANSFER,

By POWER of ATTORNEY.

I _____, by virtue of a power of attorney from _____, the within mentioned, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over _____, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to _____, Witness my hand at the office of _____, this _____ day of _____.

FORM of a TRANSFER,

By LETTER of ATTORNEY, under a power of SUBSTITUTION.

I _____, by virtue of a power from _____, duly authorized by letter of attorney, with power of substitution, from the within mentioned _____, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over _____, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to _____, Witness my hand, at the office of _____, this _____ day of _____.

Bank of Maryland.

THE number of shares prescribed by the charter of the BANK of MARYLAND, as necessary to proceed to the election of directors, being complete. NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the stockholders will be held on the first Monday in March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at Mr. Grant's tavern, for the purpose of choosing the directors.

ROBERT GILMOR,
JAMES CAREY,
JEREMIAH YELLOTT,
THOROWOOD SMITH,
SAMUEL SMITH,
CHARLES GARTS,
NICHOLAS SLUBEY,
WILLIAM POTTERTON,
THOMAS HOLLINGSWORTH,
JAMES EDWARDS.

Baltimore, December 15, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

On the premises, (as per decree of the chancellor) on bond with approved security, on Wednesday the 16th of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, the following tracts of LAND, in Dorchester county, viz.

NEW-MARKET, containing 22 acres of land, with dwelling and out-houses; BENNETT'S PASTURE, six acres, adjoining; GREEN TIMBER YARD, sixty-five acres; all on Hunger river. HOG-QUARTER, 250 acres, on Black-Water.

CHARLES STEUART, Administrator
of JOHN BENNETT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that I intend to apply to Anne Arundel county court, at their sitting in March next, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts of land, or part of tracts or parcels of land, contiguous and adjoining each other, in the county aforesaid, to wit: Part of ARNOLD GRAY, part of ROPER RANGE, part of BRIGHT SEAT, part of SNOWDEN'S REPUTATION SUPPORTED, part of LINTHICUM'S WALKS and COPE'S HILLS, all adjoining each other, and pursuant to the direction of the act, entitled, "An act for marking and bounding lands."

RICHARD HOPKINS, of GERARD.
January 6, 1791.

WILLIAM FOXCROFT,

At the Sign of the Golden Bee-Hive,
Most respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has commenced business at the store lately occupied by John Petty, and Co., at the upper end of Corn-Hill street, facing the Stadt-haus, where he is now opening,

A Neat and General ASSORTMENT of DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Fashionable, Superfine & Second Clothes, Three quarters and seven-eighths stripe Clothes, Cassimers, Superfine, stripe & plain Coatings, Cardinals, Halfstiches, Knapt Cottons, Flannels, Baizes, Welsh Plains, Duffel Blankets, Durants, Calimancoes, Jones Spinning, M-reens, Wildboars, Crapes, Mullins of all sorts, Plain, stripe and spotted Gauzes, Royal Ribbs, Thicket, Satinets, Jeans, Fustians, Corduroys, Black Princess Stuff, Cottons and Calicoes, Cotton & Chintz Shawls, Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs,	Black Silk & Love Handkerchiefs, Table Clothes, Bed-Ticks, Bed-Buntings, Checks, 1/2 and yard wide, Cotton Stripes, 7-8 and yard wide Laid Linens, Ink-Powder, Snuff, Ladies fashionable Beaver, and Gentlemen's Fine Hats, Coarse ditto, Fashionable Coat & Vest Buttons, Imperial ditto, Tapes, Bindings, Thread, Edging and Bobbing, Ladies and Gentlemen's Cotton, Silk & Worsted Hose, Silk and Cotton Patent ditto, Ladies Gloves, Gentlemen's Beaver ditto, Best Philadelphia & common Stuff Shoes, Ironmongery, Queen's Ware, &c. &c.
--	--

Which, from their reduced prices, goodness of quality, and his unremitting endeavours to please, will, he hopes, merit the attention of a generous public.

A L S O, a few

Barrels of Apples.

To be SOLD cheap.

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, olivabrig 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.

January 7, 1791.
NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the justices of Cecil and Kent county courts, at their next sessions, for a commission to prove and mark the bounds of the following tracts of land, viz. HOLT, HEATH'S OUTLET, WORSELL MARSH, HEATH'S RANGE, the first part, and SEDGEFIELD, lying in Cecil, and HEATH'S RANGE, the second part, lying in Kent county, agreeably to an act of assembly in that case made and provided.
DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late DANIEL of St. THOMAS JENIFER, Esquire, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, and it is hoped those indebted will make payment without delay, to enable the executors to pay off the debts and legacies of the deceased. Constant attendance will be given at Annapolis, from the 15th to the 30th of May next, by
DANIEL JENIFER, sen. } Executors.
DANIEL JENIFER, jun. }
Port-Tobacco, January 21, 1791.

To be SOLD,

A new BRICK HOUSE,

In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.
Dec. 9, 1789. JOSEPH DOWSON.

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.

(XLV)

M

L O
B R A B A

The affairs of the crisis—The have arrived serve attention on the 21st last night.

O

Baillet, and Hague, to all the three allies.

On the 19th Abbe Van Le of the Pension Prussian minister time at the Brussels.

At these meetings or respite from by the emperor Netherlands, to in the attempt flexibly refusing they said appealed to the d of his imperial.

Previous to Brussels, a schism parties had run orders of the had passed reform an agreement w

On the 13th whether a negotiator's minister in his manifesto Vandermoot, furnished never to c any terms which should be, recom

They endeavored to their opinion bers for the p Tournaisis, and werp, declared from their respect commodation v him upon the lawful sovereignty

To remove that in held at Brussels by the emperor never be acknowledged but that to prevent human blood, his be elected to the

This proposition ten o'clock at the congress, the the sovereignty, and due de Bel determined on, states, to govern agreeable to the preserve to all rights, immunity to be hereditary branch of the ho ty of any other c Whether the will be known ground of recon self than was first

Presented to the at Paris.

My Lords, THE Jews migration and re of justice which are emboldened would not escape should finally see and they take the midst of this au of their gratitude patriotic devoted: Abased until n telled on all side with which they society, and thar

CROFT,

en Bee-Hive,
into his friends
commenced business at
in Petty, and Co. at
ret, facing the State
St.

ORTMENT OF

ODS,

G OF

ck Silk & Love Hand.

erchiefs,

le Cloths,

-Ticks,

-Bunts,

cks, 1/2 and yard wide,

on Stripes,

and yard wide 1/4

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and Gentlemen's Fine

Hats,

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honable Coat & V&B

Buttons,

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Cotton, Silk & Wor-

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ditto,

ies Gloves,

ntlemen's Beaver dit-

o.

Philadelphia & com-

mon Stuff Shoes,

mongery,

een's Ware, &c. &c.

es, goodness of quality,

urs to please, will, be

generous public.

ew

Apples.

cheap.

S Reward.

er, living in this city,

de, a negro man named

ty-five years of age,

h, full faced well look-

er a down look; had

h jacket, olivabrig skirt

carried with him some

prehends the said tel-

I can get him again,

paid by

RD WELLS.

26

January 7, 1791.

that I intend to pe-

acil and Kent county

r a commission to prove

following tracts of land,

T. WORSSELL MANOR,

rt, and SEDGEFIELD,

's RANGE, the second

agreeably to an act of

provided. 6w

CHARLES HEATH.

C E.

against the estate of the

THOMAS JENIFER,

them in property 22-

ose indebted will mak-

ble the executors to pay

the deceased. Constant

napolis, from the 15th

6w

ER, sen. } Executors.

ER, jun. }

1791. 3

OLD,

K HOUSE,

Annapolis,

er, fronting on Church

ext door to Mr. Charles

Joseph Clark's; there is

ilding, 30 feet by 18,

a kitchen, and were

sufficient to make a

ouse is well calculated

tion of a family. For

PLACES and MURK.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

red by Freder-

uel Green.

(XLVith YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2302.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, FEBRUARY 24, 1791.

L O N D O N, November 30.

BRABANT AND FLANDERS.

The affairs of the Provinces have now drawn to a crisis—The following are the latest particulars that have arrived, and as an article of importance, deserve attention.—The proceedings in the congress on the 21st inst. were communicated to Mr. Pitt last night.

On the 18th instant, an express arrived at the Hague with dispatches for Abbe Van Leempoel, envoy for the Belgic congress to the States general, informing him that four members of congress, M. Petijean, the chevalier de Bouffies, count Baillet, and M. de Graaf, were on their way to the Hague, to assist him in treating with the ministers of the three allied powers.

On the 19th these four gentlemen, accompanied by Abbe Van Leempoel, had a conference at the house of the Pensionary Van Spiegel, with the English and Prussian ministers. On the 20th they met a second time at the same place, and set out the same day for Brussels.

At these meetings they laboured to procure a delay or respite from the 21st of November, the period fixed by the emperor's manifesto for the submission of the Netherlands, to the 6th of December. But they failed in the attempt, the ministers of the allied courts inflexibly refusing to bend themselves to a request which they said appeared to them unreasonable, and little suited to the dignity of their respective sovereigns, or of his imperial majesty.

Previous to the departure of the four members from Brussels, a schism had taken place in the congress, and parties had run exceedingly high, and the two first orders of the States of Brabant, the clergy and nobles, had passed resolutions which were to form the basis of an agreement with the emperor.

On the 13th, when it was debated in congress, whether a negotiation should be opened with the emperor's ministers on the ground of the terms offered in his manifesto, it is said, that Mess. Van Eupen and Vandermoot, successively rose, and each took a solemn oath never to consent to treat with the emperor, upon any terms which should imply that he was, or ever should be, recognized sovereign of the Netherlands.

They endeavoured to gain over the other members to their opinion, but without success; for the members for the provinces of Hainault, Flanders, and Tournais, and for the cities of Tournay and Antwerp, declared that they had received instructions from their respective constituents, to consent to an accommodation with the emperor, and to treat with him upon the ground of his being recognized their lawful sovereign.

To remove these differences of opinion, it was proposed, that in a meeting of the congress, which was held at Brussels, on the 21st instant, the day limited by the emperor's manifesto, that the emperor should never be acknowledged, as the sovereign of these States, but that to prevent, if possible, the further effusion of human blood, his third son the arch-duke Charles, should be elected to the sovereignty.

This proposal was debated for some time, and at ten o'clock at night it was unanimously resolved in the congress, that the arch-duke Charles be elected to the sovereignty, under the titles of marquis, count, and duc de Belgic, under such regulations as may be determined on, bound to reside in the country of the States, to govern them by their ancient laws, and agreeable to the articles of their constitution; and to preserve to all and each of the States, their respective rights, immunities, and privileges. The succession to be hereditary in his family, never to revert to any branch of the house of Austria, possessing the sovereignty of any other country.

Whether the emperor will agree to the proposal, will be known in a few days.—At any rate, a fairer ground of reconciliation seems to have presented itself than was first expected.

A D D R E S S

Presented to the national assembly by the Jews residing at Paris. [Translated from the French.]

My Lords,

THE Jews residing at Paris, penetrated with admiration and respect at beholding the multiplied acts of justice which proceed from the national assembly, are emboldened to flatter themselves that their fate would not escape your foresight, and that they also should finally feel the happy effects of your wisdom; and they take the liberty to come and deposite in the midst of this august assembly, the anticipated homage of their gratitude, and the solemn testimony of their patriotic devotedness.

Abased until now in the opinion of the world, distressed on all sides, persecuted on account of our name, with which they seemed to reproach us; outcasts from society, and sharing none of its advantages, although

the common taxes have been levied on us; such has been our destiny in this empire, and such is that of all our brethren in almost all the countries in the universe, over which they are dispersed. That terrible and incessant persecution to which we have been given up, has never made us forget that submission was the chief of our duties. We have borne all without a murmur, we have groaned without complaining, and the kingdom has never been disturbed by our cries for redress; and this long resignation on our part, is, perhaps, my lords, the most authentic proof that we are at length deserving of a better fate.

Without doubt, and we delight in the thought, your justice did not require to be solicited, nor anticipated by our wishes. In restoring to man his primitive dignity, in re-establishing him in the enjoyment of his rights, you did not mean to make any distinction between one man and another; this title belongs to us as well as to the other members of society, and the rights which are derived from thence, should belong to us equally.

This is the consequence, my lords, so cheering to us, which results from the fundamental principles which you have just established. Thus are we certain from henceforward to have a new existence, and different from that to which we have until now been doomed. In this empire, which is in our native country, the title of man secures us that of citizen, and the title of citizen will give us all the rights of the city, and all the civil faculties which we are enjoyed round about us, by the members of that society of which we form a part.

But in order to prevent any equivocal construction being put on it, and that the long oppression to which we have been victims may serve as a pretext, (in the eyes of some individuals) to oppress us still, and that the people, (the course of whose ideas it is often difficult to change) may, by the confidence they have in your decrees, relinquish at once the habit which they had contracted, of regarding us, as we may say, like strangers to the French nation, and unworthy to have any other existence, we are come, my lords, to intreat you to make a particular mention of the Jewish nation in your decrees, and also to render sacred our title and our right as citizens.

That submission to the laws, of which we have given so invariable an example, our ardent love for the monarch, the pacific character of our nation, the solemn oath which we have taken to sacrifice always our lives and fortunes for the public good, all assure us that our prayers will not be in vain, and that our desires will be heard with attention.

We have a religion different from that established in France—we are attached to that religion—but that same attachment speaks in our favour. It is our bond this day; it is a security that we shall be faithful to our oath; for an attachment to a worship, whatever it be, has far more salutary effects than indifference. Our religion shall be our guide in all the actions of our life, it will be as a curb in the midst of passions which might lead us astray—and if in our hands religion is not the cause of discord and dissention to society, it will still be more profitable for that society to leave us in possession of our religion, than to see us indifferent in observing its ceremonies.

But the past ought to be an earnest of the future—we never have, nor do we disturb society in the least by the peaceable exercise of our religion. We shall be from henceforward, what we have always been, and what we still are.

One sole object rules and animates all our souls, the good of our country, and a desire of dedicating to it all our strength. In that respect, we will not yield to any inhabitant of France; we will dispute the palm with all the citizens for zeal, courage and patriotism. We so much desire to render ourselves worthy of that title, with which we are to be invested, and we are so well convinced of the necessity which all the inhabitants of a great empire are under of submitting themselves to a uniform system of police and jurisprudence; that we ask to submit ourselves in common with other Frenchmen to the same jurisprudence, the same police, and the same tribunals, that we, therefore, in consideration of the public good, and our own advantage, always subservient to the general interest, do, in consequence, renounce the privilege which had been granted us of having particular rulers chosen from among us, and approved of by the government.

Deign, my lords, to accept this formal renunciation, which we resign unto your hands.

Deign to remember the oath which we have taken to sacrifice, in every instance, our lives and fortunes for the glory of the nation and of the king.

Deign, lastly, to interest yourselves in our fate, and explain solemnly what it ought to be, and refuse us, for ever, from the persecution to which we have been too long condemned.

Such, my lords, are the objects we have to set before the eyes of the national assembly. Perhaps they required to be treated of more fully, but we thought that a plain statement was sufficient. Your zeal and huma-

nity assure us, that you will weigh our demands and rights with an attention worthy of those duties which you have imposed on yourselves.

To raise us to the rank of citizens, and to give us an état civil, is only an act of justice; nevertheless we wish to consider it as a favour. We will publish it every where with gratitude; our brethren dispersed in the various countries of the universe, shall partake of that gratitude with us. Soon, like us, they will be called to another fate; for it is granted to your wisdom, my lords, to have an influence, not only over this empire, but over the surrounding nations, who contemplate and admire you at this instant. What blessings are reserved for those just and humane men, who through all the whole world, shall have preserved the Jews from persecution, and made them citizens!

(Signed, &c.)

BENNINGTON, (Vermont) January 24.

The weather, in the month of December last, was uncommonly severe in the northern parts of America.

It appears, that the mean heat of the month was but 10, 8 degrees. The mean heat of the month of December, at Quebec, is generally about 20 degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer; at Petersburg, Russia, it is generally about 23 degrees. These are esteemed very severe climates. The cold with us in December last, exceeded the general temperature of the climate in either of those places, 9 degrees. The greatest degree of cold was on the evening of December 19, when the quicksilver fell to 27 degrees below the point marked 0. It is presumed that this was the greatest degree of cold that has been observed for several years past, in any part of the United States.

NEW-YORK, February 5.

On Thursday evening arrived here the ship Maria, captain Robert Sheffield, in twelve days from Charleston, S. C. the Maria, we are informed, met with very severe weather on the coast.

Never (says a correspondent) was any species of atrocious villainy more prevalent in any country than that which is at present practised in the United States of altering and counterfeiting state certificates and other public securities of different denominations. A gang of villains, generally well dressed, are employed in travelling through the country, imposing upon unguarded people; and in many instances to the great detriment, if not total ruin of the honest farmer, or other unsuspecting persons. A mode of counterfeiting is said to be now practised by those infamous wretches, so completely answering their purpose as almost to baffle a possibility of detection. Their secret, however, is, fortunately, discovered, which, it is hoped, will be one great step towards disappointing these pests of society in future. The following may (among numerous other instances) be depended on for a fact:

A farmer in Morris county, (N. J.) had a state certificate of 600 dollars, which two or three persons, unknown to him, made overtures of purchasing. Having, by the farmer's consent, examined the certificate, and made their observations thereon, they took their leave, promising to call again in a few days and talk with the owner further about purchasing it.—They accordingly returned bringing with them a false certificate of the same date, value, &c. and so nicely executed, that in passing it back and forward among them they took an opportunity of making an exchange, and thus imposing upon the unfortunate proprietor a counterfeit security for the true one.

Feb. 11. Reports from Georgia say, that great confusion prevails on the frontiers of that state, owing to discontents arising from the treaty with the Creeks. General Wayne and — Matthews, Esquire, it is said, are elected representatives to the next congress, in the room of general Jackson and Mr. Baldwin.

London papers mention, that Mr. Burke for his Philippick on the French national assembly is denominated at Paris, Guy Faux, and on the 5th of November, was burnt in effigy, in the same manner as the effigy of the Pope is served in England.

We also learn from the same papers, that the British parliament had determined again to take up the abolition of the African slave trade; notwithstanding all the clamours from the south-western parts of England, particularly of the Liverpool merchants, whose shameful interest it is, that this infernal trade should be continued to the disgrace of the present century, and the country that permits it.

Accounts from Paris say, that on the 4th of November last, there were sold in that city, of the assignats or funded paper money, 125,000,000 livres, at 54 per cent. above par.

Extract of a letter from London, November 30.

It is with pleasure I inform you, that the credit and character of the American states is rapidly appreciating in this country; one considerable proof of which is, the speedy appointment of an ambassador to reside in Philadelphia, whose arrival, it is said, will be succeeded by a commercial treaty with Great-Britain; and which, if constituted upon the liberal basis of reciprocal advantage, cannot be otherwise than high-

ly beneficial to both countries. Many of your works of literature are in growing estimation on this side of the Atlantic; and, as refinement advances, we have no small apprehensions of rivals in the fine arts, rising in the western woods. An American production (by P. Freneau) entitled "A law case between Solomon Dull and Frederick Flute," has been lately delivered with great eclat, in the British theatre, owing to that fund of satirical humour with which it abounds, and yet is of such a nature as to please without offending."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, November 25.

"The son of an eminent banker in this city (a Quaker, and who is remarkable for his accumulated fortune, acquired by his integrity and industry, and for those amiable qualities which characterize that description of people to which he belongs as peaceable citizens and useful members of the community) is now an apprentice to a weaver, to learn the mystery of the linen trade, in order to be enabled, by following it, to increase the ample fortune which he will possess, and thereby add to the opulence of the state.—This is an example worthy the imitation of all opulent traders and merchants in this kingdom.

"Here it is but too generally the practice for every man possessed of good property, to make his son a lawyer, a physician, or to have him educated for the church. But what is the consequence? Many young men, who, in trading or manufacturing lines, might have cultivated their own interests, and at the same time essentially advanced the general interest of the nation, being thus forced upon a profession or faculty for which nature never designed them, are doomed to poverty and distress during their lives,—and even oftentimes those who may be favoured by nature with abilities for the professional line, into which they have been so thrown,—yet, wanting the interest of respectable connexions, must languish out a miserable existence, more intolerable than that of the poorest working mechanic, because the latter are more accustomed to hardship, and can live much more moderately, both as to apparel and every article, than the former, who must keep up a genteel appearance, though they suffer the most pinching distress in other respects.

"What gives rise to the great body of opulent traders, manufacturers and mechanics, in the sister kingdom, but this method of bringing up their children to business, and thereby increasing a capital acquired by trade and industry? In England 10,000l. is frequently put in as a capital to begin the business of a merchant, a brewer, a hatter, a grocer, a corn-dealer, &c. In Ireland a trader, on finding himself possessed of this sum, would retire from business, and think his fortune made. To this mistaken policy may, in a great measure, be attributed the slow progress in this kingdom towards improvement in our various trades and manufactures."

CHAMBERSBURG, (Penn.) February 3.

A gentleman just arrived from Kentucky, has favoured us with a Lexington newspaper of the 1st of January, from which we have extracted the following article:

"It was currently reported in town on Friday evening, that the English had taken New-Orleans from the Spaniards; the account is said to have come by a gentleman who has arrived from that place by land, and who says he was present when the English took possession, which account seems to be confirmed by another gentleman who has just arrived from the same place by the way of Philadelphia, who says, on his way down the Mississippi from Orleans, he passed an English 74, 64, and one transport, on their way up the river, and that before he left the mouth of the river he heard a heavy cannonade supposed to be at Orleans."

The gentleman also informs, that on the way through the wilderness, one of their company was killed by the accidental falling of a dead tree—his name was John Hill, and he formerly resided near Catfish, in Washington county.

It was reported in Kentucky, that an expedition against the Indian towns would take place about the first of March next, and preparations were accordingly making—but by what authority, or under whose command, was not certainly known.

PHILADELPHIA, February 8.

We hear that the amount of the value of the exports of the United States, for thirteen months, agreeable to an estimate made at the office of the secretary of the treasury, is twenty millions and two hundred thousand dollars.

Some recent accounts from France, via Boston state, that the assignats of France, which had been down to eight per cent. discount have risen to par.

Honourable Nicholas Gilman, and Jeremiah Smith, Esquires, are elected members of the second house of representatives of the United States, by the state of New-Hampshire.

Extract of a letter from Indian Whetling, dated January 2, 1791.

"I expect before this comes to hand, the news of last fall's expedition against the Maume Indians, will be in your papers.—Our troops, about 2,000 men, under the command of general Harmar, set off about the beginning of September, and went to the Maume town, which (before burnt) consisted of about 400 houses; the Indians burnt the town before the troops arrived; they dug caves under the houses, and there deposited their corn, having it safely covered over with earth; then, burnt down all the houses. But our troops found it, and effectually destroyed all the corn. An old Frenchman informed our troops, that in the space of 40 years which he lived there, he knew upwards of 3,000 white men burnt in that town.

"By some misconduct, on the retreat of our army, the Indians gained almost a total victory. We lost 87

men in all, and the Indians burnt our wounded, wherever they found them. What loss was of them is not known, but in the river St. Joseph's, they got a severe stroke. Our contractors are buying wheat and flour, preparing for a spring campaign, which I hope may prove more favourable than the former. About the beginning of December, a hunter about 50 miles west of me, was killed by an Indian, so near their camp, that the rest saw the flash of the gun.

"If a campaign does not begin early, our situation here will be very precarious."

Mr. Herichell had, some time since, discovered a shining spot in Saturn's ring, which he considered as an 8th satellite. Upon farther examination, he was satisfied of its being a part of the ring itself; and that not only this spot, but the whole ring, had a rotary motion, of ten hours and some minutes duration.

The following donations have lately been made to Mr. PEAL'S American Museum.

1st. A live Bear, from Georgia. The visage and limbs of this animal is much longer than the Bears of the more northern parts of America—presented by general Gift.

2d. Spar, taken from the roof of Pope's grotto, at Twickenham; a piece of the oak in which Charles the 1st. is said to have hidden himself when pursued. The old oak is now a stump, about nine feet high and four feet thick; it stands among aged oaks at the Inns called the Oaks, in Essex, on the borders of Hertfordshire, about fourteen or fifteen miles from London: and sundry Minerals.—By the honourable Vans Murray, Esquire, delegate to congress for Maryland.

3d. A Chicken with four legs and four wings to one body and one head—By colonel Edward Lloyd, Maryland.

4th. Sundry Minerals and Fossils, found in Scotland—By Dr. Davis, Dorchester county, Maryland.

5th. A Star-fish, large and handsome—By Mr. Kalbrinner, Talbot county, Maryland.

6th. A Tartar Bow, made of Buffalo horns—By captain Thomas Tingey.

7th. A Feather Cloak, worn by men of distinction in the island Owhyhee, in the South Seas.

A war cap of the Otaheitan.

A Calabash harness and a Lance, from the same place.

An Instrument with which the Chinese make their arithmetical calculations.

A poisoned arrow, from Africa—By Mr. George Meminger, Philadelphia.

8th. A petrified Shell fish, found on a mountain in the county of Down, Ireland, called Slieu Donard, which is supposed to be 1056 yards perpendicular height—By Henry Gedder.

9th. Native Sulphur, thrown up from a Volcano on the island Keyo (Cape de Verd) very beautiful—By Mr. Thomas Baker.

10th. A case of Insects of Great-Britain—By Mr. James Cox, drawing master and naturalist, Philadelphia.

11th. A large Porcupine fish, in fine preservation—By Mr. Peter Bright.

HARRISBURG, January 25.

By letters received from Munkingum the 17th instant, we are enabled to present the following intelligence to our readers.—

About six weeks ago, a small party of the most enterprising of the Munkingum people, commenced a settlement at a place called the Big-Bottom, about 24 miles from Marietta by land, and about 40 miles up the Munkingum. They had built a block house, and had begun to make improvements—when on the 2d instant in the dusk of the evening, not having barred the door, the house was surprised by a party of about 40 Indians, consisting chiefly, if not wholly, of the Tawwa, Shawanec and Kekkappoo nations. The onset was so impetuous, that the unhappy victims had not time to find a gun, but fell an easy sacrifice to the vindictive and cruel enemy, whose horrid policy would not admit the last of the unfortunate party who were in the house, to the claim of mercy, notwithstanding it was fled for in the most moving manner. One person only of the whole escaped, by being out, who lay concealed about 40 rods from the place, and was witness to the awful scene. The number who perished on this occasion, were in all 14; among whom were one woman and two children. Three prisoners were taken from a small cabin one mile from this place the same evening, whose fate is doubted to be still more unfortunate.

CHARLESTON, (S.C.) January 15.

Captain Bass of the brig Fanny, in 39 days from Cadiz, informs us that previous to his departure from that place, a treaty of peace had been concluded between the emperor of Morocco and the king of Spain.

On the 24th of September last, in lat. 26, 30, N. long. 59, W. captain Baas spoke with the ship Polly, John Hunt, master, 19 days from Boston, bound to St. Vincent; who, on the 9th of the same month had lost 28 horses and sundry live stock off his deck in a gale of wind, and his vessel lay some time on her beam ends, which obliged him to cut away her mizen-mast and lost one anchor. There were two ladies passengers on board, inhabitants of St. Vincent.

BALTIMORE, February 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to another in Boston, dated December 1, 1790.

"Mr. Elliot, late resident at the court of Sweden from this country, is named ambassador to the United States of America. He is a gentleman of the first family in this country, and is much attached to yours. In this appointment ministry have adopted a principle of regard for the promotion of the intercourse and a liberal trade between the two nations. The American credit is rapidly appreciating in this country—and the

respect for the stars and stripes is increasing throughout all Europe."

Feb. 22. It is said that the court of Great-Britain have refused to deliver up the western posts, or make any compensation for the negroes taken from this country, unless the United States engage to make good all the debts due to their merchants.

ANNAPOLIS, February 24.

The honourable colonel J. Alhe, and the honourable Hugh Williamson Esquires, are re-elected representatives to congress for Albemarle division, in North Carolina.

The following is a copy of the petition of the masters of American vessels in the port of Charleston, South-Carolina, which was lately presented to the honourable house of representatives of the United States, and, on the 11th instant, referred to the select committee of thirteen, on the trade and navigation of the said United States:

To the honourable the REPRESENTATIVES of the United States of America, in congress assembled,

The petition of the subscribers, masters of American vessels in the port of Charleston, South-Carolina, intended for the carrying trade to Europe, humbly sheweth,

THAT, allured by the encouragement offered by congress in a former session, to the shipping of the United States of America, the owners of the vessels commanded by your petitioners, were induced to engage their capitals in the carrying trade, from the southern states to Europe. In pursuance of this plan, they have greatly multiplied their shipping, by building new vessels, and others have been taken from the West-India and other branches of trade, in which for some years past they have been engaged with very different success; the aggregate constitutes a prodigious navigation, of which we are constrained to add, that the port of Charleston, at the present moment, affords a melancholy proof.

During the last season a very considerable number of American vessels were loaded at this port, but their freights were in general the least acceptable, and at lower rates than were at the same time attained by foreign vessels. This preference could not be attributed to any inferiority of American shipping; but to some circumstances that are incomprehensible to your petitioners, but which they trust the wisdom of congress will ascertain.

In the present instance, your petitioners find themselves in this port, with shipping nearly adequate to the transportation of the whole crop of this country; and they beg leave to observe, that the season not yet being far advanced, many more vessels may reasonably be expected—and more than thirty are actually known to be coming. Thus situated, the majority of your petitioners find themselves destitute of employment; the influx of foreigners having been as great, or greater than ever—and the usual partiality in their favour still existing; many of us foresee the necessity of returning to our respective parts of equipment, or employment, almost as unpromising as remaining in port. But previous to dispersing, we conceive it a duty we owe to our country, as well as to ourselves, to represent our situation to the supreme legislature of the union.

In the fullest confidence that our petition will be favourably received, and its object be thought to merit the consideration of congress; we have subscribed our names, our respective vessels, and their tonnage—and as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

Signed by the masters of
24 Ships,
16 Brigs, } Tonnage, 8118.
1 Schooner,

Congress of the United States.

At the third session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An act declaring the consent of congress, that a new state be formed within the jurisdiction of the commonwealth of Virginia, and admitted into this union, by the name of the STATE of KENTUCKY.

WHEREAS the legislature of the commonwealth of Virginia, by an act, entitled, "An act concerning the erection of the district of Kentucky into an independent state," passed the eighteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, have consented, that the district of Kentucky, within the jurisdiction of the said commonwealth, and according to its actual boundaries at the time of passing the act aforesaid, should be formed into a new state: And whereas a convention of delegates, chosen by the people of the said district of Kentucky, have petitioned congress to consent, that, on the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, the said district should be formed into a new state, and received into the union, by the name of "the State of Kentucky;

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, and it is hereby enacted and declared, That the congress doth consent, that the said district of Kentucky, within the jurisdiction of the commonwealth of Virginia, and according to its actual boundaries on the eighteenth day of December, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, shall, upon the first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, be formed into a new state, separate from, and independent of, the said commonwealth of Virginia.

And be it further enacted and declared, That upon the aforesaid first day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, the said new state, by the name and style of the State of Kentucky, shall be received and

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JOHN ADAMS
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Approved, Feb.
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FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United
States, and President of the Senate.
Approved, February 4th, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the
United States.

An act declaring the consent of congress to a certain
act of the state of Maryland.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives
of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
That the consent of congress be and is hereby granted
and declared to the operation of an act of the general
assembly of Maryland, made and passed at a session
begun and held at the city of Annapolis, on the first
Monday in November last, "entitled, An act to em-
power the wardens of the port of Baltimore to levy and
collect the duty therein mentioned," until the tenth
day of January next, and from thence to the end of
the then next session of congress, and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United
States, and President of the Senate.
Approved February 9th, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the
United States.

(True Copy.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

THE gentlemen who have papers for the purpose
of receiving subscriptions to the BANK of
MARYLAND, are requested to return the same to
the subscribers, on or before the 2d day of March, to
enable them to publish the names of the stockholders
previous to the 7th day of March, when the election
of directors will be held at Mr. GRANT's tavern,
agreeably to a former publication.

SAMUEL SMITH,
ROBERT GILMORE,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
THORNGOOD SMITH,
JEREMIAH YELLOTT,
CHARLES GARTS,
NICHOLAS SLUBEY,
THOMAS HOLLINGSWORTH,
ENGLEHARD YEISER,
OTHO H. WILLIAMS,
JAMES EDWARDS,
JAMES CAREY.

To BE SOLD,

The seventh day of March next, at Dumfries, in Vir-
ginia,

The noted thorough-bred HORSE
ROCKINGHAM,

WHO was bred by the late general Nelson.
Twelve months credit will be given on bond
with good security: his age, pedigree and performances
will then be made appear to the purchaser. If he is
not sold at the time above mentioned, I will at that
time farm him out. *Amos Taliaferro*
LAW TALIAFERRO.

Orange county, January 28, 1791.

NOTICE.

THE commissioners of the fund tax for Charles
county, will meet at Port-Tobacco, on Mon-
day the seventh day of March next, and continue to
sit twenty days, exclusive of Sundays, to hear the ap-
peals of all persons interested.

JOHN B. TURNER, Clerk
to the commissioners.
February 15, 1791.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from
hunting within his enclosures, with either dog
or gun, or passing through his lands in any manner
without his permission. Any one offending after this
notice will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of
the law. *John Brooke, jun.*
w6
10/23/91 JOHN BROOKE, jun.

Calvert county, February 21, 1791.

In virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued at the
instance of the state of Maryland, and to me di-
rected, will be EXPOSED to SALE, at BELLE-
AIR, in Harford county, on the fourth Tuesday
in March next,

A TRACT of LAND the property of SAMUEL
GROOME OSBORN, situate on the road be-
tween Belle-Air and Havre-de-Grace in said county,
whereon DANIEL BAYLIS now lives, containing 101½
acres.

On the same day, and at the same place, will also
be exposed to sale, in virtue of a writ of *venditioni
exponas* to me directed, to satisfy a debt due to the
state of Maryland from Benjamin Bradford Norris,
deceased, a tract of land called NORRIS
CHANCE, containing 36½ acres, and part of one
other tract called BURR, containing for the said part
2¼ acres, lying within two miles of BELLE-AIR,
and well improved.

The aforesaid sales to begin at eleven o'clock the
same day, and to be sold for CASH only.

WILLIAM OSBORN, Sheriff of
Harford county.
February 8, 1791.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the commissioners of the fund
tax for Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the
city of Annapolis on Monday the 7th day of March
next, and continue to sit for twenty days, exclusive
of Sundays, to hear the appeals of all persons who may
think themselves interested.

NICHOLAS HARWOOD, Clerk for the
commissioners of the tax for Anne-
Arundel county.
February 7, 1791.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of
JOSEPH WILLIAMS, late of the city of An-
napolis, are requested to bring them in legally proved
immediately, and all those indebted to said estate, for
dealings with the said Joseph Williams alone, or with
Williams and Neth, are requested to make immediate
payment. It is expected this NOTICE will be at-
tended to, which will prevent further trouble, and
enable the executor to comply with the testators will
in paying off a considerable sum in legacies.

8 w 3 JAMES WILLIAMS.

ALL persons indebted to THOMAS C. WIL-
LIAMS and Co. to JAMES WILLIAMS, or
to the estate of JAMES TOOTELL, or JOSEPH
EASTMAN, late of the city of Annapolis, are once
more requested to make IMMEDIATE payment to
the subscriber, as longer indulgence cannot be given.
Any kind of continental or state certificates, or old
continental paper money, at their highest passing val-
ue, will be taken in payment; and cash given for any
kind or sum of the above certificates.

8 w 3 JAMES WILLIAMS.

February 7, 1791.

Wanted to Hire,

A NEGRO man and his wife, that can be well
recommended for sobriety and honesty, to live
in a small family. For particulars inquire of Mr.
WILLIAM FOXCROFT.
Annapolis, February 9, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I do intend to
apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county
court for a commission to establish the bounds of two
tracts of land called HUNTING QUARTER and How-
ARD'S LUCK, lying in the said county, after this ad-
vertisement has been published as long as the law re-
quires, and agreeable to the act of assembly for mark-
ing and bounding of lands in this state.

NICHOLAS DORSEY.

February 2, 1791.

Thirty Shillings Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Lower-
Marlborough, on the 15th of January, a likely
mulatto lad, named PHIL, about 17 or 18 years of
age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and has a very curly
look; had on when he went away, a whitish coloured
cloth coat, scarlet waistcoat, corduroy breeches, a
pair of pale blue yarn stockings, and a tolerable good
pair of shoes, tied with strings, and an old white hat.
Any person securing said lad in any gaol, so as his
master shall get him again, shall receive the above
REWARD, and if brought home, all reasonable ex-
pences, paid by

JOSEPH DAVID.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

Price Ten Shillings,

THE

L A W S

O F

MARYLAND,

Passed at

NOVEMBER SESSION,

Seventeen Hundred and Ninety.

A L S O,

Price Nine Dollars,

The late Edition of the LAWS

of MARYLAND, bound in sheep—And also a few
sets of the LAWS since that publication, price two
Guineas, in sheets.—All kinds of PRINTING
WORK performed in a neat, expeditious, and correct
manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reason-
able terms.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to petition
Prince-George's county court, at their next
term, for a commission to mark and bound my part of
a tract of land called PITCHCRAFT, lying in the
aforesaid county, agreeable to a late act of assembly in
this case provided.

PRISCILLA CHEW.

Calvert county, January 31, 1791.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, in
the latter end of September last, a negro man
who calls himself JOE, about five feet eight or ten
inches high, and says he is the property of WALTER
MACGURRAN, of Montgomery county; in a few days
after his commitment he broke gaol, and was taken
up in Virginia, from whence I have lately brought
him to the gaol of this county. His master is desired
to apply, take him away, and pay charges, or he will
be sold for his prison fees, &c. according to law.

3 w 3X PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.
St. Mary's county, January 15, 1791.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Ware's
tavern, at Allen's Fresh, in Charles county, Mary-
land, on Monday the 14th day of March next,
UPWARDS of twenty likely NEGROES, and a
variety of household furniture, table and bed
linen, &c. &c. Twelve months credit will be al-
lowed upon the purchasers giving bond on interest
from the date with approved security. Should the day
appointed for the sale prove a wet day, the sale will
be put off to the next fair day, and continue till all
are sold.

PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

Alexandria, January 25, 1791.

On Monday the 28th of February next, if fair, if not
the next fair day, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC
SALE, at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county,
UPWARDS of twenty valuable NEGROES, con-
sisting of likely young fellows, breeding women,
boys and girls. The terms of sale, one third of the
purchase money paid down, one third at the end of
one year, and the other third at the end of two years
from the day of sale. Bond with approved security
will be required (with interest from the day of sale)
for the two thirds of the purchase money not paid on
the day of sale.

4X HENRY BARNES.

Port-Tobacco, January 25, 1791.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from
hunting within his enclosures, at Primrose-
hill, near Annapolis, with either dog or gun, or
passing through them without his permission.

3 w HOWARD DUVALL, jun.

February 8, 1791.

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

February 4, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of
VACHEL JOHNSON, late of Anne-Arundel
county, deceased, are requested to bring them in le-
gally proved, and those indebted are desired to make
immediate payment, as I want to close the estate.

3 2X JACOB LUSBY, Executor.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of
Dr. JOHN SPRIGG, late of Prince-George's
county, are once more requested to bring them in le-
gally proved immediately, to

4X RICHARD SPRIGG, Administrator.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of
Mrs. ELIZABETH SPRIGG, late of Anne-
Arundel county, are requested to bring them in
proved, to

4X RICHARD SPRIGG, Executor.

HEREBY forewarn all persons from harbouring
or entertaining my negro boy LUKE, or paying
him money.

3 ANNE GAITHER.

February 7, 1791.

RAN away from Bladensburg, on Sunday the 30th
of January, an Irish servant lad, named ED-
WARD PENDERGAST, about 18 years of age, 5
feet 3 or 4 inches high, has black hair, dark eyes,
a down look, and is somewhat round shouldered, he has
lost one of his upper teeth in the front of his mouth;
had on and took with him a very ragged shirt, no
buttons on the collar, two holes worked with thread,
a pair of blue cloth trousers, twilled and half worn, a
pair of blue stockings, one pair of country made
shoes, one pair of plated buckles, middling large, a
Dutch cap, which he strove to change, and a new
jacket, made round, with buttons on the sleeves, of a
dark gray cloth. Whoever will deliver the above
named servant lad to the subscriber, in Bladensburg,
shall have a REWARD of FOUR DOLLARS, paid
by

RICHARD JONES.

N.B. The same lad ran away in October, 1788, &
all masters of vessels are forbid carrying him off.

ALL persons indebted to ELIJAH GAITHER,
either in his own right, or as executor of Ed-
ward GAITHER, deceased, are requested to make
payment without delay to the subscriber, who is le-
gally constituted his attorney in fact, and who has an
assignment of all debts due to him as aforesaid. If
proper notice should not be taken of this request, com-
pulsory measures will be adopted.

G. DUVALL.

Annapolis, January 26, 1791.

FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES. FORM OF A POWER of ATTORNEY, To transfer STOCK.

KNOW all men by these presents, that I do make, constitute and appoint, true and lawful attorney, for and in name, to sell, assign and transfer, the stock, standing in name, in the books of, with power also, an attorney or attorneys under for that purpose to make and substitute; and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorney, or substitute or substitutes, shall do therein by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof have hereunto set my hand and seal the day of in the year of our Lord one thousand hundred and

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

On the back of the above the following ACKNOWLEDGMENT must be made.

BE IT KNOWN, That on the day of one thousand hundred and, before me, came, and acknowledged the within letter of attorney to be set and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed the day and year last aforesaid.

Directions.

IF the power is to extend to the whole of the stock, the word "all" is to be inserted after the word "transfer;" if only to part, the particular sum is to be inserted, with the addition of the words "being part of;" if power is to extend only to a certain species of stock, it may be expressed in the different cases by inserting in the blank between the words "the" and "stock," the words "funded six per cent." (which will designate the stock bearing a present interest,) or the words "funded three per cent." (which will designate the three per cent. stock,) or the word "unfunded," (which will designate the unsubscribed part of the debt.)

If no power of substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it to be omitted. The place of abode and quality of each witness to be written against his name.

The acknowledgment may be taken before any judge of a court of the United States; or of a superior court of law or equity, in any state, or of a county court; or before the mayor, or other chief magistrate of any place; or before a notary public.

In the acknowledgment, if the seal of a court or corporation is to be affixed, the words "cause to be" may precede the word "affixed;" the blank immediately following to be filled up with a designation of the seal, as that it is the seal of a certain court, naming it; or the seal of a certain corporation, naming it; or the seal of office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one, or if he has none, with the words "my seal."

If there be no public or official seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the power must be made by oath or affirmation of one of the witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorized at the place where the transfer is to be made.

FORM OF A POWER of ATTORNEY, To receive INTEREST.

KNOW all men by these presents, that I do make, constitute and appoint, true and lawful attorney, for and in name, to receive the interest, the stock standing in name, in the books of, with power also, an attorney or attorneys under for that purpose to make and substitute; and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that said attorney, or substitute or substitutes, shall do therein by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof have hereunto set my hand and seal the day of in the year of our Lord one thousand hundred and

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

BE IT KNOWN, That on the day of one thousand hundred and, before me came, and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be set and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand the day and year last aforesaid.

Directions.
IF the power is to be general, the words "now due or which shall hereafter grow due upon," are to be inserted after the word "interest;" if not general, the time for, or to which the interest is to be received, to be specially expressed after the word "interest."

If no power of substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it to be omitted; the place of abode, and quality of each witness, to be written against his name.

The acknowledgment may be taken before any judge of a court of the United States, or of a superior court of law or equity, in any state; or of a county court; or before the mayor or other chief magistrate of any place; or before a notary public.

In the acknowledgment, if the seal of a court or corporation is to be affixed, the words "cause to be" may precede the word "affixed;" the blank immediately following to be filled with a designation of the seal, as that it is the seal of a certain court, naming it; or the seal of a certain corporation, naming it; or the seal of office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one, or if he has none with the words "my seal."

If there be no public or official seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the power must be made by oath or affirmation of one of the witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorized, at the place where the transfer is to be made.

FORM of a TRANSFER, When made in person.

I, the within named, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to Witness my hand, at the office of, this day of

FORM of a TRANSFER, By POWER of ATTORNEY.

I, by virtue of a power of attorney from the within mentioned, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to Witness my hand at the office of, this day of

FORM of a TRANSFER, By LETTER of ATTORNEY, under a power of SUBSTITUTION.

I, by virtue of a power from the within mentioned, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to Witness my hand, at the office of, this day of

Bank of Maryland.

THE number of shares prescribed by the charter of the BANK of MARYLAND, as necessary to proceed to the election of directors, being complete—NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the stockholders will be held on the first Monday in March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at Mr. Grant's tavern, for the purpose of choosing the directors.

ROBERT GILMOR,
JAMES CAREY,
JEREMIAH YELLOTT,
THOROWGOOD SMITH,
SAMUEL SMITH,
CHARLES GARTS,
NICHOLAS SLURRY,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
THOMAS HOLLINGSWORTH,
JAMES EDWARDS.

Baltimore, December 15, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

On the premises, (as per decree of the chancellor) on bond with approved security, on Wednesday the 16th of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, the following tracts of LAND, in Dorchester county, viz.

NEW-MARKET, containing 22 acres of land, with dwelling and out-houses; BENNETT'S PASTURE, six acres, adjoining; GREEN TIMBER YARD, sixty-five acres; all on Hunger river. HOG-QUARTER, 250 acres, on Black-Water.

CHARLES STEUART, Administrator of JOHN BENNETT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that I intend to apply to Anne Arundel county court, at their sitting in March next, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts of land, or part of tracts or parcels of land, contiguous and adjoining each other, in the county aforesaid, to wit: Part of ARNOLD GRAY, part of ROPER RANGE, part of BRIGHT SEAT, part of SNOWDEN'S REPUTATION SUPPORTED, part of LINTHICUM'S WALKS and CORE'S HILLS, all adjoining each other, and pursuant to the direction of the act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

RICHARD HOPKINS, J. GERARD.

January 8, 1791.

WILLIAM FOXCROFT, At the Sign of the Golden Bee-Hive, Most respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has commenced business at the store lately occupied by John Petty, and Co. at the upper end of Corn-Hill Street, facing the Stage house, where he is now opening. A Neat and General ASSORTMENT of DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Fashionable, Superfine & Second Clothes, Three quarters and seven-eighths stripe Clothes, Cassimers, Superfine, stripe & plain Coating, Cardinals, Halfsticks, Knapt Cottons, Flannels, Baizes, Welsh Plains, Duffel Blankets, Durants, Calimancoes, Jones Spinning, Morrens, Wildboars, Crapes, Mullinets, Mullins of all sorts, Plain, stripe and spotted Gauzes, Royal Ribbs, Thickets, Satinets, Jeans, Fustians, Corduroys, Black Prince's Stuff, Cottons and Calicoes, Cotton & Chintz Shawls, Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs,	Black Silk & Love Handkerchiefs, Table Cloths, Bed-Ticks, Bed-Bunts, Checks, 2 and yard wide, Cotton Stripes, 7-8 and yard wide Irish Linens, Ink-Powder, Snuff, Ladies fashionable Beaver, and Gentlemen's Pine Hats, Coarse ditto, Fashionable Coat & Vest Buttons, Imperial ditto, Tapes, Bindings, Thread, Edging and Bobbing, Ladies and Gentlemen's Cotton, Silk & Worsted Hosiery, Silk and Cotton Pattern ditto, Ladies Gloves, Gentlemen's Beaver ditto, Best Philadelphia & common Stuff Shoes, Ironmongery, Queen's Ware, &c. &c.
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Which, from their reduced prices, goodness of quality, and his unremitting endeavours to please, will, he hopes, merit the attention of a generous public.

A L S O,—a few

9 Barrels of Apples.

To be SOLD cheap.

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 sailor hat, carried with him some working cloths. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him, so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

RICHARD WELLS.

Annapolis, June 30, 1790.

January 7, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the justices of Cecil and Kent county courts, at their next sessions, for a commission to view and mark the bounds of the following tracts of land, viz. HOLT, HEATH'S OUTLET, WORSELL MAYOR, HEATH'S RANGE, the first part, and SEDGWICK, lying in Cecil, and HEATH'S RANGE, the second part, lying in Kent county, agreeably to an act of assembly in that case made and provided.

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late DANIEL of St. THOMAS JENIFER, Esquire, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, and it is hoped those indebted will make payment without delay, to enable the executors to pay off the debts and legacies of the deceased. Constant attendance will be given at Annapolis, from the 15th to the 30th of May next, by

DANIEL JENIFER, sen. } Executors.
DANIEL JENIFER, jun. }

Port-Tobacco, January 21, 1791.

To be SOLD, A new BRICK HOUSE,

In the City of Annapolis,

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

Dec. 9, 1789. JOSEPH DOWSON.

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.