

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, 1789.

By the SENATE, December 22, 1788.

RESOLVED, That the bill, entitled, An act to incorporate certain persons in every Christian church, society or congregation, throughout this state, be published two weeks in the Annapolis Gazette and Baltimore news-papers, for the consideration of the people of this state, and the same be printed with the votes and proceedings of both houses of the general assembly.

By order,

J. DORSEY, clk.

By the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, December 22, 1788: Read and assented to.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

A bill, entitled, An ACT to incorporate certain persons in every Christian church or congregation throughout this state.



HEREAS it is reasonable and proper, that all denominations of Christians within this state, whose members conduct themselves in a peaceable and orderly manner, should receive and enjoy equal rights and privileges, without partiality, preference or distinction, in all things concerning the temporalities and government of their respective churches, congregations and societies; and whereas also it is necessary to their welfare, that they should be empowered to hold and acquire certain portions of property in a corporate or congregational capacity, and enter into various engagements of a civil or temporal nature, which can only be done by the assistance of the general assembly, which assistance may nevertheless be rightfully granted without disturbing private opinions, or affecting the rights of judgment, in matters of religion, or imposing an involuntary burden on any person whatsoever; and whereas it is most convenient to make provision for their respective situations, by a general law, which shall reach their several exigencies in affairs of a temporal or civil nature, as far as a difference of circumstances will admit; the general assembly, having therefore taken the premises into serious consideration, and conceiving themselves indispensably bound to secure and preserve the same equality of rights, privileges and advantages, to all quiet and inoffensive Christian societies in this state, without any exception, whereby religion may be encouraged and diffused, and peace, order and universal tranquillity, prevail, have agreed to enact,

And be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in every Christian church, society or congregation, of whatsoever sect, order or denomination, now known, or which shall at any time hereafter be known and acknowledged in this state, and protected in the free and full exercise of their religion, by the constitution and laws of the same, there shall be and remain sufficient power and authority in all the male persons above twenty-one years of age belonging to any such church, society or congregation, to elect, at their discretion, certain sober and discreet persons, not less than five nor more than thirteen, which persons so elected shall be and are hereby constituted a body politic or corporate, upon being registered as herein after directed, to act as trustees in the name and behalf of the particular church, society or congregation, for which they are respectively chosen, and to manage the estate, property, interest and inheritance, of the same, in the most upright and careful manner, and shall moreover have perpetual succession in law, fact and name, as herein after prescribed, and shall, by their name of incorporation, have full power and lawful authority to sue and to be sued, to implead and to be impleaded, to answer and to be answered unto, in any court or courts of law or equity within this state, before any judge or judges, justice or justices, in all manner of suits and pleas whatever, and of what nature or kind soever such suits, pleas or actions, may be, in as full and effectual manner, as any other person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, may or can do.

And be it enacted, That every such body politic or corporate shall be chosen, and the succession kept up, at such times and places as are ordinarily used for public meetings of the said church, society or congregation, and by such persons as are allowed to have a voice in the management and direction of congregational or temporal concerns, according to the known custom and usage of their respective denominations, or the said body politic or corporate shall be chosen, and the succession kept up, according to the rules, regulations and practice, that may have been heretofore adopted and used, or that shall be at the first time of electing adopted and agreed upon by any particular church, society or congregation, for ordering, directing or managing, their congregational or temporal concerns; provided always, that every trustee or member of any corporation aforesaid, shall be of the same religious sect or denomination with the church, society or congregation, by which he is chosen to this trust; and provided also, that the minister, or senior minister where there are more than one settled in any church, society or con-

gregation, shall always, in virtue of his ministry, be a member of the body politic or corporate belonging to the same, exclusive of the number heretofore prescribed.

And be it enacted, That in case any debate shall arise in any church, society or congregation, about the right of voting, or whether the election aforesaid hath been fairly conducted, agreeably to the true intent and meaning of this act, the parties contending shall each of them choose one discreet and reputable person from among the members or trustees of some neighbouring church, society or congregation, of the same religious persuasion, if any such there be, and if none such, then of any other Christian society, which two persons shall choose a third qualified in like manner, and the said three persons shall meet at the place where the difference has arisen, and hear and determine upon the matter, and their judgment or award, or the judgment or award of a majority of them, certified under their hands and seals to the contending parties, shall be final.

And be it enacted, That at the first election or appointment of every body politic or corporate aforesaid, every church, society or congregation, assembled as already directed, shall determine and fix on their plan, agreement or regulation, mentioning and specifying distinctly the time and manner of electing trustees, and the manner in which the succession shall be perpetuated, and containing an exact description of the qualifications of the persons severally electing and elected, and to elect and to be elected thereafter, and also the name, style or title, of the corporation, by which it shall be thereafter called, distinguished and known, and the name of the church, society or congregation, choosing the same, which said plan, agreement or regulation, shall be entered in the book hereinafter directed to be kept by every the said body politic or corporate, and the same shall be acknowledged by the said trustees, or a majority of them, before, and certified by, any two justices of the peace for the county in which the said church, society or congregation, or the greatest number of them, shall reside, or the same shall be acknowledged before, and certified by, one of the judges of the general court, after being well assured by the said trustees, or a majority of them, that the proceedings have been legally and duly conducted; and the said plan or agreement, so acknowledged and certified, shall be filed by the said trustees with the clerk of the county court where the said church, society or congregation, or the greater part of them, shall reside, within six months after such acknowledgment shall be made, and the same shall be recorded in a book to be provided for these special purposes at the expense of the several corporations in that county whose proceedings shall be so recorded, and a copy of the said proceedings, from the records thereof, under the hand of the clerk, and the public seal of his office, shall be of the same force and effect in every court of law and equity within this state, as the original proceedings would be if the same were produced in court, and the said clerk shall be entitled to such fees for his services as are allowed by law for services of the like nature in matters belonging to his office.

And be it enacted, That every corporation, or body politic aforesaid, respectively, and their successors, or the majority of them, by their name of incorporation aforesaid, shall have full power and authority to hold and use one common seal, to appoint the times and places of their meetings, and the number necessary to constitute a quorum, and shall moreover provide and keep a good and sufficient record book, and cause to be therein registered a fair account of all their proceedings, subject, at all times, to the inspection of the several members of the church, society or congregation, in whose behalf the same are respectively entered, and the same shall be laid before a public meeting, when thereunto required by any five or more of the same; and the said trustees, or a majority of them, shall have full power and authority to frame such rules and ordinances for conducting their concerns, as may be necessary and convenient for accomplishing the end of their institution; provided always, that nothing therein contained shall be repugnant to, but perfectly consistent with, the constitution and laws of this state.

And be it enacted, That all and every of the said corporations or trustees, and their successors, by their respective names or titles, shall be vested with an estate, in fee-simple, in all glebe-lands, and other lands and tenements, and also in every parsonage church, chapel, meeting-house, or other house of worship and burying-ground, belonging to, and in the use of, the particular church, society or congregation, for which they are respectively chosen as a body politic or corporate, and shall also, by their respective names or titles, have absolute property in all books, plate or other ornaments, and all goods and chattels, belonging to the said church, society or congregation, whether the said lands and tenements, parsonage church, chapel, meeting-house, or other house of wor-

ship, and also whether the said books, plate and other ornaments, and the said goods and chattels, have been given, granted or devised, directly to the said church, society or congregation, or to any person or persons in trust, to and for their use.

Provided nevertheless, That if there be any person or persons whatsoever, who may have a legal right to, and be in the actual possession of, any such lands and tenements, it shall and may be lawful for any such person or persons to declare, by an instrument in writing, transmitted to the trustees or corporation of the particular church, society or congregation, of which he, she or they, may be respectively members, the use or trust for which he, she or they, will possess or enjoy the same; and if any such person or persons will declare that he, she or they, have held and enjoyed the same lands and tenements for the use of, or in trust for, the particular church, society or congregation, of which he, she or they, may be respectively members, and shall be willing that the same be applied to, and for the use and benefit of, such particular church, society or congregation, then, and in such case, the person or persons, so holding and enjoying the same lands and tenements, shall, by a deed of indenture proper for such purpose, convey and make over to the trustees or body politic or corporate of such particular church, society or congregation, the said lands and tenements to, and for the use and benefit of, such church, society or congregation; but if any person or persons shall refuse to make the declaration aforesaid, or be unwilling to make any such conveyance of the said lands and tenements, then and in such case he, she or they, shall not be affected by the operation of this act; and the said corporations or trustees shall also, by their said respective names or titles, receive all debts due, or that shall become due, to the said church or congregation, and sue for and recover the same in any court of law or equity in this state, in the name, and for the use, of the said church, society or congregation, to which they respectively belong, as trustees or a body politic or corporate.

And, whereas the declaration of rights prohibits every religious sect, order or denomination of Christians, as such, from receiving any sale, gift or devise of lands, goods or chattels, except not more than two acres of land for a church, meeting-house or other house of worship, and for a burying-ground, without the leave of the legislature; Be it enacted, That every body politic or corporate aforesaid, and their successors, or the major part of them, by their respective names or titles, shall be able and capable in law to purchase, hold, possess and enjoy, in fee simple, or for any other less estate or estates, any lands, tenements, rents, annuities, or other hereditaments, within this state, by the gift, grant, bargain, sale, alienation, encroachment, or confirmation of any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, capable in law to make the same, provided the same be made by indenture duly acknowledged and recorded according to law, and such lands, tenements, rents, annuities, or other hereditaments, or any less estates, rights or interests, of or in the same, to grant, alien, sell or transfer, and also that every the said corporation, or body politic, and their successors, or the major part of them, severally by their said respective names or titles, may take and receive any sum or sums of money, any kind, manner or portion of goods and chattels, that shall be sold, given or bequeathed to them as aforesaid, by any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, capable in law to make a gift, sale or bequest thereof, and employ the same for the benefit and use of the particular church, society or congregation, whereunto they respectively belong as a body politic or corporate; provided always, that the said bequests be not made in the last sickness of the testator, and provided also, that the clear yearly value of the messuages, houses, lands, tenements, rents, annuities and other hereditaments, interests, property and estate, real and personal, of what nature or kind soever, of any particular corporation whatever, or their successors, shall not exceed the sum of one thousand pounds current money, and all gifts, grants and bequests, made to any body politic or corporate aforesaid, or their successors, after the clear yearly value of their estates, real and personal, of what nature or kind soever, shall amount to the said sum of one thousand pounds current money, and all bargains and purchases to be made by any trustees or corporation aforesaid, or their successors, which may increase the yearly value of the said estate above or beyond the standard aforesaid, shall be absolutely void and of none effect; and provided also, that no corporation or body politic aforesaid, or their successors, shall grant, alien, sell or transfer, such lands, tenements, annuities or other hereditaments, or any less estates, rights or interests in the same, or dispose of any kind, manner or portion, of goods or chattels, or any sum or sums of money above twenty pounds current money, or sell, alien or transfer, any church, chapel, meeting-house, or other house of worship, or burying-ground, or apply to the legislature for leave

to sell, alien, or transfer the same, unless thereunto authorized by a majority of the votes of the church, society or congregation, whereunto they respectively belong as a body politic or corporate; and in case any body politic or corporate, or their successors, or any of them, shall act contrary to the provisions herein expressed, then, and in every such case, such sales, gifts or grants, shall be null and void, and each and every member who shall have concurred in offending as aforesaid, shall be for ever thereafter incapable of executing the trusts created by this act; and the said church, society or congregation, to which the said trustees or body politic to offending did belong, shall and may proceed at their discretion to appoint and choose, as herein before directed, a sufficient number of persons qualified as aforesaid to act as trustees, or a body politic or corporate, for and on behalf of the said church, society or congregation.

And, whereas it has been represented to this general assembly, that certain property, real, personal and mixed, or the rents and profits thereof, have been heretofore applied to the use, support and maintenance, of the ministers of the Roman catholic religion, although the said property hath been held and possessed by certain individuals as the legal proprietors thereof, but under a confidential or implied trust, that the said property, and the rents and profits thereof, should be faithfully applied to the use, support or maintenance, of the ministers of the Roman catholic religion: And whereas, by the declaration of rights all gifts, sales or devices, for the support, use or benefit, of any minister or preacher of the gospel as such, or of any religious sect or denomination, without the leave of the legislature, are declared to be void: And, whereas it is highly reasonable and just to grant unto the ministers of the Roman catholic religion, who are citizens of this state, that legislative aid without which they will be destitute of that protection and security to their property to which they are entitled equally with every other sect or denomination of christians: *Be it enacted*, That every legal proprietor or possessor of any property, real, personal or mixed, held and possessed by him, on or before the fourteenth day of August, seventeen hundred and seventy-six, under a confidential trust, that the same, or the rents or profits thereof, should be applied to the use, support or maintenance, of the ministers of the Roman catholic religion, and every legal proprietor or possessor of any property, real, personal or mixed, acquired since the said fourteenth day of August, seventeen hundred and seventy-six, by exchange for property held under a confidential trust as aforesaid, before the said fourteenth day of August, seventeen hundred and seventy-six, or purchased with money or other valuable consideration held by such proprietor or possessor in confidential trust as aforesaid, or arising from the rents, issues and profits, of such property, acquired before the period aforesaid, may have full power and authority, at any time hereafter, to execute an instrument of writing, declaring the purposes for which the said property hath been or is held by him, or he may by deed or otherwise convey the same in trust to any one or more of the ministers of the Roman catholic religion, being citizens of this state, and exercising their ministerial functions agreeably to the established rules and discipline of their church, and to the regulations to be agreed upon at the first meeting for choosing trustees pursuant to the directions of this act, and for such pious purposes as the same hath been confidentially held by him, which said declaration or deed so to be made, shall be signed by the party making the same in presence of two witnesses, acknowledged as aforesaid, and on the said declaration or deed shall be endorsed the affidavit of the party, that the property comprehended in such declaration or deed was really and bona fide held by him for pious purposes, or acquired as aforesaid in manner and for the purposes aforesaid, and the said affidavit shall be recorded with the said declaration or deed within six months after the execution thereof.

And be it enacted, That the said person or persons, and their successors, in whose favour the said declaration or deed shall be made, shall be vested with such estate in fee or lesser estate, according to the true intent and meaning of the said declaration or deed, and true intent of the party or parties making the same.

And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the ministers of the Roman catholic religion within this state, citizens thereof, and exercising their ministerial functions agreeably to their established rules and discipline, to choose at their discretion certain persons of their order, citizens of the state, not less than five, nor more than seven, to constitute a body politic or corporate; which said body politic or corporate may acquire and hold by deed or otherwise from any one of their own body, any property held in confidential trust before the fourteenth day of August, seventeen hundred and seventy-six, or acquired since that period by exchange or purchase from funds arising from such property held in confidential trust before the said fourteenth day of August, seventeen hundred and seventy-six, and which property shall be under their sole control and management, and the said ministers may do every thing by this act appointed for or required of any particular church, society or congregation, in electing, instituting and perpetuating, its respective corporation.

And, whereas by the declaration of rights it was among other things provided, that the churches, chapels, glebes, and all other property belonging to the church of England, now denominated the protestant episcopal church in this state, ought to remain to the said church for ever: And whereas certain laws or acts have been passed for the establishment of bodies politic, by the name of Select Vestries, for the preservation of the said property, and ap-

plying the same towards the support of ministers and readers, clerks and registers, of the said church; *Be it therefore enacted*, That the minister and vestry of every protestant episcopal church or congregation in this state, within their respective bounds or districts, heretofore called parishes, shall, as a body politic, upon the footing of equal liberty, without being obliged to any change of name, or any diminution of their former rights under the said vestry acts, be entitled unto, and have all and singular such other and farther rights, franchises, immunities and enlargement, or extension of their property and estates, as the minister, trustees and body politic, of any other church or congregation are entitled to, or can of right have, claim or enjoy, under this act.

And be it further enacted, That if heretofore there has been, or hereafter shall be, any failure or neglect to choose vestrymen according to law, on any Eastern Monday, or otherwise, to the injury of the vestry of any protestant episcopal church or congregation, it shall and may be lawful for the minister of such church or congregation, and in the absence or want of a minister, for any two of the former vestrymen, by advertisements put up at such church, to notify and call a meeting of the persons entitled to vote for vestrymen, on the first Monday of any month succeeding that on which Easter falls, in order to hold a new election for reviving and continuing such vestry according to law, and in the manner in which such election ought to have been held by law on the Eastern Monday preceding.

And, whereas the particular churches, societies or congregations, for whose use and benefit the said trustees or bodies politic are intended to be incorporated by this act, may consist of male persons, considerably different in numbers; and it is reasonable and proper that the funds and revenues belonging to such churches, societies and congregations, should be established upon a scale as proportionate to their respective numbers as the circumstances of their situation will admit; *Be it enacted*, That where the male persons above twenty-one years of age belonging to any such church, society or congregation, shall amount to any number not exceeding twenty, it shall be lawful for the trustees, or bodies politic or corporate, of such particular church, society or congregation, to hold and enjoy any portion of property, real, personal or mixed, for the use and advantage of their said church, society or congregation, whose clear yearly value or income shall amount to the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds current money, but not more; and where the male persons above twenty-one years of age belonging to any such church, society or congregation, shall amount to any number more than twenty, and not exceeding forty, it shall be lawful for the said trustees, or body politic or corporate, of such particular church, society or congregation, to hold and enjoy any portion of property, real, personal or mixed, for the uses and advantages aforesaid, whose clear yearly value or income shall amount to the sum of six hundred pounds like money, but not more; and where the male persons above twenty-one years of age belonging to any such church, society or congregation, shall exceed the number of fifty, then it shall be lawful for the said trustees, or body politic or corporate, of such particular church, society or congregation, to hold and enjoy any portion of property, real, personal or mixed, for the uses and advantages aforesaid, whose clear yearly value or income shall amount to the sum of one thousand pounds current money, as herein before limited and appointed.

And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid several corporations, bodies politic, or trustees of the same, shall, on or before the first day of June, seventeen hundred and ninety, return a list and schedule, on oath or affirmation, of all property, real, personal and mixed, of every kind, by them respectively held, and the rents, issues, and profits thereof, to the clerk of the county court where the same shall lie, to be entered on record, in the book directed to be provided as aforesaid, and the amount of the same shall be deemed and considered as part of the fund allowed by this act for such society or corporation to acquire; and the said corporations, bodies politic or trustees, shall, at the end of every five years for ever thereafter, make return of such list or schedule, containing the clear yearly value or income of their property respectively, to be entered on record as aforesaid. Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that what is herein before enjoined and directed, shall not be extended to diminish or affect any fund where the same is held in common for the use of more than one minister of such society or congregation, unless the clear yearly value thereof, when divided among the said ministers, shall exceed the said sum of one thousand pounds current money for each respective minister.

And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed, adjudged or taken, to abridge or affect the rights of conscience or private judgment, or in the least to alter or change the religious constitution or government of any church, congregation or society, so far as respects, or in anywise concerns doctrine, discipline or worship.

L O N D O N, October 12.

SHOULD the state of Sweden negotiate with the Empress, and acknowledge, as it is said they are

ready to do, the impolicy of the war the king entered into, this will amount to such a revolution as will reverse all that was done in 1773, when they limited their republican form, and made the king almost absolute—referring, indeed, only the power which they now seem disposed to employ.

Oct. 15. A Turkish man and boy were loading a waggon with hay, when they were surprised by a ranging party of Austrians.—The boy, though only 12 years of age, defended himself by two pistols on the top of the waggon with great bravery. When his powder and ball were expended, he made a noble resistance with a scythe, and wounded two hussars very dangerously; but the horses in the waggon taking fright, it was overthrown, and the man and boy much bruised. Both of them had bones broken, which, when examined by the surgeon, made the man cry with pain; but the boy bore all with the patience of an ancient Roman, and reproved his companion for his betraying his uncasiness before the Christian dogs.

Abstract of an article in the last "Philosophical Transactions," viz. Abstract of an account of a mass of native iron, found in South-America. By Don Michael Rubin de Celis.

On the south side of the river Vermejo, and west of the great river Parana, is an immense plain, where there are no mountains, nor even the smallest stone, within a circumference of one hundred leagues, inhabited only by a few roving Indians, whose only employment is to gather the honey and wax with which the woods abound. In the middle of this plain was discovered the mass of iron in question, and Don Michael was sent by the viceroy of the river Plata to examine it. The latitude of the spot was found to be 27 deg. 28 sec. south. The mass was almost buried in pure clay and ashes, its exterior appearance was that of perfectly compact iron; but on cutting off pieces of it with chisels, the internal part was found full of cavities, as if the whole had been formerly in a fluid state; on clearing away the earth from it, its length was found to be three yards, the breadth two yards and a half, and the thickness one third of a yard. The author ascribes its production, with great probability, to a volcano; and he adds, that "it is an undoubted fact, that in these immense forests there exists a mass of pure iron, in the shape of a tree with its branches," to which he assigns the same origin.

P I T T S B U R G H, December 6.

A letter from Fort Harmer, at the Mouth of Muskingum, received a few days ago, says, "Mr. Wilson has been here, but is now gone up to the falls to bring down captain Brant and a number of Indians that are there. They are expected in here in a few days, when no doubt the business of the treaty will go on."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, December 18.

It appears, on the close of the election, that the honourable Frederick Augustus Muhlenberg, of Montgomery; Henry Wynkoop, of Bucks; Thomas Hartley, of York; George Clymer and Thomas Fitzsimons, of Philadelphia; Peter Muhlenberg, of Montgomery; Daniel Heister, of Berks; and Thomas Scott, of Washington, Esquires, are duly elected representatives of the people of Pennsylvania, in the congress of the United States. Two of these gentlemen were members of the federal convention, six of them were adopting members of the state convention, all of them have been elected before to public employments by the voice of the people, and all are friends of the new constitution.

R I C H M O N D, December 18.

Extract of a letter, dated Montgomery, November 24, 1788.

"A curious rencounter lately happened near the head of Sandy river. Three hunters of the name of Harrison, the father and two sons, were attacked by seven Indians, all of whom, except one, was only armed with bows and arrows. Two Indians were shot down at the first fire, and one of the white men was soon after wounded with an arrow: The Indians then advanced with their tomahawks, another was wounded to appearance mortally, with a rifle ball, and a fourth stabbed frequently with a scalping knife, when in close quarters with young Harrison. The remaining three immediately retreated, leaving our two young heroes masters of the field, and to take care of their wounded father, which they faithfully did, by bringing him safe into the settlement.

Annapolis, January 1.

T O T H E P E O P L E O F M A R Y L A N D.

YOU are at length called upon to perform the last thing on your part, for giving life, motion and vigour, to the new system of government. It has hitherto triumphed over all opposition—its enemies are now "in the last ditch." But despair will perhaps redouble their efforts, and the strength of the whole will be directed to a point. Let their conduct in this one particular be imitated. Unite, and the work is complete.—

For the sake of yourselves and posterity, for the honour of human nature, and the general good of mankind, let not your behaviour on this critical occasion defeat all you have done. Dash not those elevated hopes, from the beginning, conceived by almost every good and wise man, that the fairest experiment, the world ever saw, would ultimately be crowned with success.

It has been asserted, and with a confidence which generally marks the assertors, that a majority of the people of Maryland are disposed for amendments. The position is so far true, that the people with ardently for the best possible form of government. They suppose the new constitution, as it is the work of man, must somewhere be defective. But it is not true, that

they perceive the necessity, or expedience, of any one amendment, or alteration, which hath yet been proposed.

That you are attached to the trial by jury; that you value, as you ought, the freedom of the press; that you are averse from those fetters, with which superstition and bigotry would enslave the mind,—all this I steadfastly believe.—That the most inestimable mode of trial is done away; and that the privilege of declaring and publishing your opinions, and the right of worshipping God in your own way, depend on a speedy revision of the system, is what no true federalist, that I know of, has ever yet admitted.

The particulars alluded to, constitute, as I am told, the "capital" objections of men, who would embrace the system with only its less material faults. They must permit me to make some few remarks on a subject which, although trite and hackneyed, appears not yet fully understood.

If congress can claim no authority, independent of the constitution, and yet enjoys absolute unlimited power; for what purpose, in the name of common sense, and common sense were particular powers enumerated and defined?

The constitution, I conceive, is a compact, according to which a number of states have consented to be governed, for the purpose of common defence and general welfare.

If the true construction of this compact allow congress the right of legislating in all cases whatever, he that would now restrain that absolute power no further, than by preventing it from abolishing the trial by jury, shackling the press, and establishing a national church, would allow them far greater authority, than any sound federal expounder, I have yet heard, or perceived.

Allow not declamation and sophistry to bewilder your minds. Read carefully the constitution, and rely upon this,—that it requires no depth of science to discover the meaning of a contract.—A form of government, being no more than a general agreement, entered into by each member of society, must be construed, like other agreements, according to the plain common acceptance of the words.

Suppose then an agreement between two men for the sale of property from one to the other.—The vendor would be thought ridiculous in the last degree, should he suppose it necessary to except and reserve in the deed that part of his property, about which there was no bargain at all.—Suppose him to be seized of four tracts of land, and intending to convey only the first.—It would be a strange mode of effecting his intent, should the deed convey generally the whole of his real estate, except the three tracts therein described: The deed ought certainly to pursue the common mode of conveyancing, that is, it should do no more than convey the first tract by express words, describing it, according to course and distance, or metes and bounds. I demand whether such a deed would give the slightest pretext for the vendee to claim the other three tracts?

In like manner, my fellow-citizens, the constitution, or agreement of the whole people of America, is the only thing, which creates the powers of congress; when it enumerates and defines those powers; when it contains no general clause, which, by the most strained construction, can confer unlimited authority; is it possible, a man of common sense will believe, that congress may rightfully exercise power, not mentioned, or even alluded to, by the enumeration?

I say rightfully; because if you will suppose congress wicked enough to contravene the plain meaning of the compact, and to usurp authority, under an arbitrary construction, you ought not to suffer congress, or any other body of men, to legislate for America. But, if you will have a legislative body for these United States, it can make only one difference, whether you say to them in effect—"Thus far may you legislate." Or whether you say thus—"Do as you shall think best, provided you deprive us not of the trial by jury, abridge the freedom of religion, restrain the press, let more than a reasonable proportion on the poll, &c. &c. &c.—The convention adopted the former mode of conferring the powers of government; and they did right. When men are conferring particular definite powers, they consider cautiously every thing, which may be done under those powers; but when men confer general power, limited only by express reservations and exceptions, they may probably omit such exceptions, as may afterwards be found material.

I have spoken thus far with respect to the necessity of amendments.

To men of extreme caution, who say, that amendments are expedient to quiet apprehension, (and such indeed is the language of more than one state convention,) I propose these simple questions.

May not the first congress remove every plausible or rational objection; and cure every uneasy scruple of the most timid mind, by a solemn declaration, to be entered on its journal, and deposited in all the archives of America?

Is it not probable, that a wise federal congress will immediately adopt this method of at once blasting opposition?

Would a declaration like this be held less sacred than a bill of rights, ingrafted on the constitution?

I mean not, that the declaration, in any manner, should be repugnant to the constitution.—I mean only, that it should explain, according to the ideas of the best and wisest federal men, those parts (if any) which are dubious, or "broad" enough to afford pretext for arbitrary power.

Will it not be early enough to appoint a general convention, and thereby set all things afloat on a wild tempestuous sea, when the first congress shall have failed of performing that, which every rational federalist expects and requires?

I shall not waste time, in urging a consideration, which hath often been suggested, and never once been answered.

The best body of men, America ever produced, an assembly of its heroes, patriots and sages, devoted many months, to the most laborious and painful investigation of truth; seeking light from the precious remains of antiquity; adverting to the experience of more modern times; contemplating our own hasty institutions, and the evils resulting from their defects; above all attending to documents of the various interests of the states, with the manners, customs, habits and opinions, of a people, spread over this great and extended continent. Is it then conceivable, that an illiterate demagogue, or even the most sagacious theorist, shall be able to point out with certainty, and correct, the errors of their system? And if that body of men be capable of betraying their country, is it likely, that another general convention, chosen under the most unfavourable auspices, will be more zealous to preserve your rights, and promote your welfare?—Away then with the baneful project of a revival! Or wait, till time and experience shall demonstrate the defects and mistakes!

If with a proper frame of mind, you will attend to the foregoing considerations, I am persuaded you will have no difficulty in concluding aright. You will perceive that the men, who are steadfast for a fair essay of the government, and the sticklers for an immediate revision, compose two distinct separate classes, as distant from each other in their wishes, as "Heaven is from earth."—The leaders of the latter appear well apprised of the efficacy of names. They abhor a well known appellation. They once even contended for the name of "federalists," and wished much to distinguish the friends of government by that of "confederates." They attempt now to introduce new epithets, and assume to themselves, with humility, the distinction of "democratic," giving at the same time a more odious epithet to a vast majority of their fellow-citizens. For my part, I shall persist, for some time to come, in the use of well known appellations.—The vices indeed of a democracy, too frequent assemblies of the people, inflammatory harangues, popular rumours, violent proceedings, hasty decisions, are all favourable to their views. In what manner they are truly "democratic," or how far their opposition manifests their attachment to the first great principle of a democracy, they ought themselves to explain. This business, however, I presume, they will not, in a body, undertake. For, although nothing can be more strict than their union, their ideas of a federal constitution, or one government to pervade thirteen subsisting states, are no less discordant than their tempers and dispositions.

To denominate a vast majority of the people "aristocratic" is indecent and absurd. Can they point out in the constitution any one feature of an aristocracy?—It establishes no permanent hereditary rank, no discrimination amongst citizens.—No dignity, office, emolument or right, is confined to the "wealthy, or well-born," nor can they shew a possible interest, which any one man has in supporting the constitution, which is not common to men of all ranks, orders and denominations, to whom any regular efficient government is at all suitable. They speak of the hopes of office; and individuals will undoubtedly look forward to office under governments of every kind. But to pretend, that the government has been adopted from this general expectation, is truly contemptible. No! my fellow-citizens, the restoration of national honour; security against foreign foes; an exemption from civil war; the regular administration of justice; a remedy against all the danger and horrors of anarchy and confusion; these are the blessings expected generally from the new constitution.

In the state of Pennsylvania the contest is happily over. The FEDERALISTS there saw the necessity of union to counteract union. At a general meeting they therefore agreed on a ticket, or a list of characters, to be supported with all their powers, at the ensuing election. It is not conceivable, that the same eight men should be preferred to all others by twice as many thousands. But the thousands contemplated the common object.—They had prudence to perceive, that it was attainable only by concord and harmony; and that the union of thousands could not exist without mutual sacrifices of opinion. They have reaped the fruit of their wisdom, and their ticket has most honourably prevailed.

The choice of representatives to congress and electors of the presidents should be as diligently attended to by the citizens of each state, as if each state solely possessed the appointment. It is not wholly improbable, that the elections in this state may be decisive. Whether the most refined mode of electing representatives has been adopted, I shall not presume to say. With surprise and with sorrow I perceived, during the last session of assembly, nearly an equal division on all momentous questions, relative to the new government. To recapitulate, or comment on, the proceedings in the house, is neither my wish nor intent. I respect the character of delegate. I know what is due to the whole body; and shall never presume to censure publicly, but on the greatest occasions, and on the most thorough conviction. At this time I only remark, that, at meetings, out of the house, each division agreed on a ticket.—I will not say that the federal ticket for representatives has met my entire approbation. It was not on the whole agreeable to a single man concerned in its formation. The thing was impossible. And yet, though I neither attended their meetings, nor agreed to their ticket, I shall most certainly support it, so far as my suffrage and small influence shall extend.

It is ridiculous for any single man to imagine, that his ideas can be fully carried into effect. As however

all things may depend on a proper representation from this state, and as I am satisfied that each man named in the ticket is straight in his principles, and respectable for his character; I consider it my duty, as a good citizen, to acquiesce; notwithstanding my predilection for others who are less known to the public than to me.

I conjure you again, my fellow-citizens, by all the ties which bind you to your country, to consider dispassionately the subjects of this address. You will be told, that it is an insult for any set of men to prescribe; that the formation of a ticket is an attempt to encroach on the freedom of election; that you should make a determined point of treating it with contempt. You will be told, that a man's own sterling merits, "unconnected with tickets" should be the most powerful advocate; that you should compare the several candidates, and prefer those whom in your conscience you shall think the best qualified.

You will be told this, and a great deal more by men who will pursue a far different line of conduct; by men, who at this moment may be meditating the disappointment of Europe, as well as America in the choice of a president.—Their reasoning is fallacious, and they mean, either that you shall throw away your votes, or do still better for their purpose, by voting, as they shall openly, or indirectly recommend.

A man, disaffected to the government, in the administration of which he wishes to share, should be obnoxious, in proportion to his abilities. The man likewise, whose sentiments are locked up in the repository of his own breast, deserves not the confidence of either side.—A large share of common sense, experience, tried integrity, strong motives of attachment to his country; these are the right qualifications of men to conduct the government. It requires not genius, for first rate parts, or attainments, to discern the true interests of America.—I have lived long enough to see this subject in the proper point of view. Men of plain common sense and experience see nothing through a false medium. They adapt all their schemes to the nature of things, such as they are; and are seldom disposed to give up substance for shadow. Ambition, that never failing attendant on splendid talents, makes them much seldomer a blessing than a curse to their country. If in a statesman they be joined to a good heart, how often do they suggest brilliant projects, the success of which gives rather the show than the reality of public good. If they be united with a depravity of soul, the perpetual succession of schemes, in which every thing must yield to private views, produces, at the best, a dreadful disorder in the state, and wretchedness to individuals.—Is there not at least an inconsistency in speaking at one time of the danger that awaits us from congress degenerating into an aristocracy, and, at another time, recommending to your confidence the very men, who on all accounts may be most likely to sacrifice the rights of citizens, and the dearest interests of their country, on the unallowed altars of ambition, avarice and revenge.

You have been lately warned of a design, which one might almost imagine to have been formed in a cloister of demons. To prefer a leader of faction to the favour of his country! To a comparison between the men what patriot would even condescend. To delineate the character of one would be a rash and needless attempt. It is engraven on your hearts; and the bare sound of his name calls forth ideas more lively, than all other words can convey.

There is a ticket for electors, which I conceive altogether unexceptionable. If their duty required superior talents, the list might possibly be bettered. If it demanded only dignity of character, the ticket could not, on that account, be rejected. But when their business is to choose presidents; when their essential qualifications are, knowledge of men, integrity and attachment to the federal cause; all which the candidates are known to possess; when they avow their determination of supporting, so far as their powers shall extend, the man against whom his marked enemies dare not utter a wish; how are we to account for the setting up of another ticket? It contains indeed honourable names; but by whom and for what was it framed? Is it intended merely to strengthen their interest? or is it seriously determined to stab the vitals of the government?—A wretch, capable of so damnable a plot, would be the most vehement in disclaiming it. There is indeed no man of my acquaintance, whom I can even strongly suspect. But it is the part of wise men to run no needless hazards; and for giving preference to the last mentioned ticket there can be no possible motive connected with public good.

ARISTIDES.

Annapolis, December 27, 1788.

Subjoined are the federal tickets mentioned in the foregoing address.

FEDERAL ELECTORS.

William Tilghman,	} E. S.
William Richardson, Colonel,	
William Matthews, Doctor,	} W. S.
George Plater, Colonel,	
John Rogers, Chancellor,	
Alexander Contee Hanson,	
Philip Thomas, Doctor,	
Robert Smith, Attorney.	

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVES.

Michael Stone,	} E. and
Joshua Seney,	
Benjamin Contee,	
William Smith, Merchant,	
George Gale,	} W. S.
Daniel Carroll.	

Anne-Arundel county, December 24, 1788.
To be SOLD, on Thursday the 15th of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the plantation of THOMAS DEALE, deceased, near Herring Creek church.

SUNDRY NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children; some household FURNITURE and STOCK. Credit will be given on giving bond with security. The terms will be further explained on the day of sale.

JOSEPH DEALE, Executor.

Annapolis, December 31, 1788.

WHEREAS some evil and ill disposed person or persons, have attempted (within these few nights) to destroy the play house, by setting to the back door and fill thereof;—and whereas if their wicked scheme had succeeded, the greater part of the houses in that quarter of the city must inevitably have been destroyed, and public justice requiring that the author or authors of this wicked and hellish act, should be discovered and brought to condign punishment, a reward of five pounds will therefore be given to any person that will make a discovery of the author or authors of this diabolical attempt, so that he, she or they, may be convicted thereof.

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, at his plantation, near South river church, a dark bay COLT, about fourteen hands one inch high, neither docked or branded, appears to be rising three years old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

WILLIAM STEUART.

Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a decree of the high court of chancery of this state, will be EXPOSED at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 20th day of January next, on the premises, to the highest bidder,

ALL that tract or parcel of LAND, lying on South-river, near to Mr. Brice T. B. Worthington's, called COVELL'S COVE, containing 300 acres, more or less, and sundry CATTLE and HORSES. Also, on the day following, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at London-town, the large brick dwelling HOUSE, where the ferry is now kept, and the LOTS thereto adjoining, with their improvements; two LOTS of GROUND opposite to the garden of Mrs. Mary McCulloch, whereon are two small dwellings; sundry NEGROES, some articles of household FURNITURE, to satisfy a debt due by mortgage from William Brown, of Anne-Arundel county, to the executors of James Dick. One third part of the purchase money, with interest, to be paid within twelve months from such sale; one other third part thereof, with interest, in two years from such sale, and the residue thereof, with interest, in three years from such sale. Possession will be delivered immediately, on giving good security for the payments in manner aforesaid, and a deed for the said property will be given on payment of the purchase money and interest thereon.

MARY McCULLOCH, } Executors of
CHARLES STEUART, } James Dick.
JAMES McCULLOCH, }
WILLIAM STEUART, Trustee.

N. B. Should either of the days of sale prove wet or blustering, the sale will be held the days following.

THE PUBLIC are respectfully informed, that I offer myself at the ensuing election as an elector, to choose the PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT of CONGRESS.

J. A. THOMAS.

St. Mary's, December 20, 1788.

Worcester county, in the state of Maryland, October 29, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JAMES WILSON, of the county aforesaid, intends to petition the general assembly of the state of Maryland, praying an act to make good his title to a small tract of land, purchased by the above JAMES WILSON of JOHN SMOCK, being part of YORKSHIRE and CONVENIENCY, containing seventy-one acres, bought at fifty shillings per acre; for the conveyance of which the above JOHN SMOCK gave a bond to the above J. WILSON, dated November 19th, 1784, with a penalty of four hundred pounds, and gave possession of the land, but the above JOHN SMOCK moving into North-Carolina, has never returned to execute a deed of conveyance, agreeable to his contract.

Twenty Dollars Reward.



RAN away from the subscriber's quarter in Loudon county, early in last month, a negro man named GEORGE, he is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, his nostrils are remarkably wide, he sometimes complains of a wart on the bottom of one of his feet, which makes him a little lame; he is a likely sensible fellow: He had on a green jacket and overalls, of snabrig thirt, an old hat, shoes and stockings, and took with him a Dutch blanket, a blue broad cloth coat and breeches, a blue jacket without sleeves, and sundry other cloaths.—He has been seen near this town since he ran away. Whoever will apprehend the aforesaid negro, and deliver him to the subscriber, or secure him in any gaol, so that he may be got again, shall receive the above reward, and if taken out of this state and brought home, all charges paid.

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1788.

LOST,

BETWEEN Annapolis and South river church, wrapped up in a piece of news-paper, about the sum of twenty-eight pounds in gold. Whoever has or may find the said money, and will deliver it to the printer of this paper, shall receive a generous reward.

Anne-Arundel county, December 12, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD PATTISON, deceased, late of Dorchester county, James's Island, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near the line of Calvert, and all those that have any just claims against said estate are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, that they may be settled.

JAMES PATTISON, son of Wm. executor.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring or dealing with my negroes, and I also forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my plantation, as I am determined to put the law in force against such offenders, without respect to persons.

6 w. JAMES PATTISON.

Port-Tobacco, September 19, 1788.



RAN away from the subscriber, a Man Slave named GEORGE, a dark mulatto, about six feet high, slender made, with large and long arms, he has lost one of his fore teeth, and has several remarkable scars on his face and neck, occasioned by being severely wounded with a knife by a fellow who attempted to murder him some time ago, one of these scars is below his under lip, another from the upper part of his right cheek across his neck, and two others across the back part of his neck, which have left marks resembling those frequently seen on Africans; he had on and took with him an snabrig coat and overalls, London brown superfine broad cloth coat, a white linen jacket, two striped jackets, a pair of yellow lasting breeches, white and brown thread stockings, white and brown linen shirts, new shoes and metal buckles. Whoever apprehends and delivers the said slave to me at this place, shall receive TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD, including therein all charges whatever.

J. H. STONE.

Annapolis, December 4, 1788.

The subscriber hath IMPORTED, in the NANTES, captain SKINNER, from LONDON, GENERAL and valuable assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable to the season, which he will sell on reasonable terms.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are earnestly solicited to make immediate payment, in order to enable him to make good his remittances, and PREVENT TROUBLE.

JOSEPH CLARK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an election will be held on the first Wednesday in January next, in Anne-Arundel county, at the city of Annapolis, for eight ELECTORS for the purpose of choosing the PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, and for six REPRESENTATIVES to serve this STATE in the CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES, agreeable to the act directing the time, places and manner, of holding elections for representatives of this state, in the congress of the United States, and for appointing electors on the part of this state for choosing a president and vice-president of the United States, and for the regulation of the said elections.

BENJAMIN HOWARD, Sheriff.

November 25, 1788.

For SALE,

EIGHT hundred and fifteen acres of LAND, being one third part of that valuable tract whereon general Lee formerly lived, including the dwelling plantation, with valuable meadows and comfortable improvements thereon; it is situated in Berkely county, Virginia, about six miles from Shephard's-town, and eight from Shanandore Falls, on Patowmack. As one half the purchase money must be paid in hand, and the balance within twelve months, the purchaser who can make the necessary payments, may expect a great bargain. For terms apply to Mr. RICHARD WILLIS, living near the premises, or to the subscriber, in George-town.

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

Annapolis, April 19, 1788.

THE subscribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements; in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. JOHN WATKINS, to call upon those who have accounts with them, for the same, whose receipt shall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; those who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a person at their late store on the Dock, or at the treasury-office, ready to receive.

THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

Nottingham, November 20, 1788.

For PRIVATE SALE,

SOME valuable LAND, lying in the Fork of Patuxent river, they are two tracts, called DUVALL'S RANGE and OVEN-WOOD THICKSETT, adjoining, containing about six hundred acres, more or less; part of the land is cleared, with dwelling houses, tobacco house and other houses, a good apple orchard, several acres of fine meadow land cleared and sowed, and much more that may be reclaimed; there is great plenty of wood and timber, a never failing stream, and a good mill seat. It will be sold at one, two and three years credit, and in parcels to suit the purchasers. Bond and approved security must be given, and the interest paid annually. Any person who inclines to purchase may view the premises and apply to

THOMAS CONTEE.

Annapolis, October 1, 1788.

OBSERVING a number of debtors to the state, as well as other individuals, are often in want of some kind of certificates, and at a loss where to get them on proper terms for their money, and the holders of certificates when in want of cash for them, are likewise at a loss for a market, for want of some particular place to apply, where they could be on a certainty of getting an exchange on reasonable terms.

The subscriber being well acquainted with the different kind of certificates and their passing value, has induced him to offer his service to provide, and inform those that do or may want, that by lodging the needful he will supply them with certificates, or cash, at a short notice, on reasonable terms, on paying a moderate commission. There being a number, who have payments to make in certificates to the treasury, that live at a considerable distance, many of whom wish to make payments as they provide money for that purpose, are prevented for want of the certificates, and not being convenient to ride 50 or 100 miles to get them and make a small payment; those who are thus situated that wish to be provided with certificates, and have them placed to their credit, by forwarding the money at any time may depend on being furnished with certificates, and payment made to their orders, on as good terms as if they were present, by their

Humble servant,
JAMES WILLIAMS.

Twenty Guineas Reward.

Upper Marlborough, October 28, 1788.



WENT away from the subscriber, on Friday last, a mulatto man named SIMON, a good blacksmith, twenty-eight years of age, five feet ten inches high, one of his ankles is larger than the other, carries himself pretty erect and of soft insinuating manners; his mother and brothers live with Henry May, blacksmith, near South river church, where, it is probable, he may be secreted at times; his wife lives in Baltimore with Samuel Chase, Esquire, so that he will, perhaps, divide his time between those places. Ten guineas will be given to any person securing the above fellow, so that I get him again, or the above reward, if brought home.

D. MAGRUDER.

All masters of vessels are hereby cautioned against taking him on board.

Strawberry-hill, December 8, 1788.

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of very rich LAND, lying near West-river, formerly the property of colonel JOSEPH RICHARDSON, deceased. Any person desirous of purchasing will view the land, and may know the terms of sale, by applying to

RICHARD SPRIGG.

N. B. A long credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money.

December 15, 1788.

THE creditors of JOHN BROWN, deceased, are requested to produce, on the third Monday in February next, to the subscriber, in the town of Vienna, in Dorchester county, their respective claims against the estate of the said John Brown, properly authenticated.

JOHN HENRY, Administrator.

Kent county, November 13, 1788.

WAS FOUND,

ON Wednesday, the 12th day of November, on the eastern shore, opposite to the lower end of Pools-Island, a YAWL, about sixteen feet long, with two oars in her, she has a black bottom, is old, and a good deal out of repair. The owner will apply to the subscriber, and may have her again on paying the charge of this advertisement.

JAMES LLOYD.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to release him from Montgomery county gaol, for debts which he is unable to pay.

HENRY WATSON.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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October 28, 1788.

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December 8, 1788.

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December 15, 1788.

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HENRY WATSON.

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(XLIVth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2191.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1789.

By the SENATE, December 22, 1788.

RESOLVED, That the bill, entitled, An act to incorporate certain persons in every Christian church, society or congregation, throughout this state, be published two weeks in the Annapolis Gazette and Baltimore news-papers, for the consideration of the people of this state, and the same be printed with the votes and proceedings of both houses of the general assembly.

By order,

J. DORSEY, clk.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 22, 1788: Read and assented to.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

A bill, entitled, An ACT to incorporate certain persons in every Christian church or congregation throughout this state.



HEREAS it is reasonable and proper, that all denominations of Christians within this state, whose members conduct themselves in a peaceable and orderly manner, should receive and enjoy equal rights and privileges, without partiality, preference or distinction, in all things concerning the temporalities and government of their respective churches, congregations and societies; and whereas also it is necessary to their welfare, that they should be empowered to hold and acquire certain portions of property in a corporate or congregational capacity, and enter into various engagements of a civil or temporal nature, which can only be done by the assistance of the general assembly, which assistance may nevertheless be rightfully granted without disturbing private opinions, or affecting the rights of judgment, in matters of religion, or imposing an involuntary burden on any person whatsoever; and whereas it is most convenient to make provision for their respective situations, by a general law, which shall reach their several exigencies in affairs of a temporal or civil nature, as far as a difference of circumstances will admit; the general assembly, having therefore taken the premises into serious consideration, and conceiving themselves indispensably bound to secure and preserve the same equality of rights, privileges and advantages, to all quiet and inoffensive Christian societies in this state, without any exception, whereby religion may be encouraged and diffused, and peace, order and universal tranquillity, prevail, have agreed to enact,

And be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That in every Christian church, society or congregation, of whatsoever sect, order or denomination, now known, or which shall at any time hereafter be known, and acknowledged in this state, and protected in the free and full exercise of their religion, by the constitution and laws of the same, there shall be and remain sufficient power and authority in all the male persons above twenty-one years of age belonging to any such church, society or congregation, to elect, at their discretion, certain sober and discreet persons, not less than five nor more than thirteen, which persons so elected shall be and are hereby constituted a body politic or corporate, upon being registered as herein after directed, to act as trustees in the name and behalf of the particular church, society or congregation, for which they are respectively chosen, and to manage the estate, property, interest and inheritance, of the same, in the most upright and careful manner, and shall moreover have perpetual succession in law, fact and name, as herein after prescribed; and shall, by their name of incorporation, have full power and lawful authority to sue and to be sued, to implead and to be impleaded, to answer and to be answered unto, in any court or courts of law or equity within this state, before any judge or judges, justice or justices, in all manner of suits and pleas whatever, and of what nature or kind soever such suits, pleas or actions, may be, in as full and effectual manner, as any other person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, may or can do.

And be it enacted, That every such body politic or corporate shall be chosen, and the succession kept up, at such times and places as are ordinarily used for public meetings of the said church, society or congregation, and by such persons as are allowed to have a voice in the management and direction of congregational or temporal concerns, according to the known custom and usage of their respective denominations, or the said body politic or corporate shall be chosen, and the succession kept up, according to the rules, regulations and practice, that may have been heretofore adopted and used, or that shall be at the first time of electing adopted and agreed upon by any particular church, society or congregation, for ordering, directing or managing, their congregational or temporal concerns; provided always, that every trustee or member of any corporation aforesaid, shall be of the same religious sect or denomination with the church, society or congregation, by which he is chosen to this trust; and provided also, that the minister, or senior minister where there are more than one settled in any church, society or con-

gregation, shall always, in virtue of his ministry, be a member of the body politic or corporate belonging to the same, exclusive of the number heretofore prescribed.

And be it enacted, That in case any debate shall arise in any church, society or congregation, about the right of voting, or whether the election aforesaid hath been fairly conducted, agreeably to the true intent and meaning of this act, the parties contending shall each of them choose one discreet and reputable person from among the members or trustees of some neighbouring church, society or congregation, of the same religious persuasion, if any such there be, and if none such, then of any other Christian society, which two persons shall choose a third qualified in like manner, and the said three persons shall meet at the place where the difference has arisen, and hear and determine upon the matter, and their judgment or award, or the judgment or award of a majority of them, certified under their hands and seals to the contending parties, shall be final.

And be it enacted, That at the first election or appointment of every body politic or corporate aforesaid, every church, society or congregation, assembled as already directed, shall determine and fix on their plan, agreement or regulation, mentioning and specifying distinctly the time and manner of electing trustees, and the manner in which the succession shall be perpetuated, and containing an exact description of the qualifications of the persons severally electing and elected, and to elect and to be elected thereafter, and also the name, style or title, of the corporation, by which it shall be thereafter called, distinguished and known, and the name of the church, society or congregation, choosing the same, which said plan, agreement or regulation, shall be entered in the book hereinafter directed to be kept by every the said body politic or corporate, and the same shall be acknowledged by the said trustees, or a majority of them, before, and certified by, any two justices of the peace for the county in which the said church, society or congregation, or the greatest number of them, shall reside, or the same shall be acknowledged before, and certified by, one of the judges of the general court, after being well assured by the said trustees, or a majority of them, that the proceedings have been legally and duly conducted; and the said plan or agreement, so acknowledged and certified, shall be filed by the said trustees with the clerk of the county court where the said church, society or congregation, or the greater part of them, shall reside, within six months after such acknowledgment shall be made, and the same shall be recorded in a book to be provided for these special purposes at the expence of the several corporations in that county whose proceedings shall be so recorded, and a copy of the said proceedings, from the records thereof, under the hand of the clerk, and the public seal of his office, shall be of the same force and effect in every court of law and equity within this state, as the original proceedings would be if the same were produced in court, and the said clerk shall be entitled to such fees for his services as are allowed by law for services of the like nature in matters belonging to his office.

And be it enacted, That every corporation, or body politic aforesaid, respectively, and their successors, or the majority of them, by their name of incorporation aforesaid, shall have full power and authority to hold and use one common seal, to appoint the times and places of their meetings, and the number necessary to constitute a quorum, and shall moreover provide and keep a good and sufficient record book, and cause to be therein registered a fair account of all their proceedings, subject, at all times, to the inspection of the several members of the church, society or congregation, in whose behalf the same are respectively entered, and the same shall be laid before a public meeting, when thereunto required by any five or more of the same; and the said trustees, or a majority of them, shall have full power and authority to frame such rules and ordinances for conducting their concerns, as may be necessary and convenient for accomplishing the end of their institution; provided always, that nothing therein contained shall be repugnant to, but perfectly consistent with, the constitution and laws of this state.

And be it enacted, That all and every of the said corporations or trustees, and their successors, by their respective names or titles, shall be vested with an estate, in fee simple, in all glebe lands, and other lands and tenements, and also in every parsonage church, chapel, meeting-house, or other house of worship and burying-ground, belonging to, and in the use of, the particular church, society or congregation, for which they are respectively chosen as a body politic or corporate, and shall also, by their respective names or titles, have absolute property in all books, plate or other ornaments, and all goods and chattels, belonging to the said church, society or congregation, whether the said lands and tenements, parsonage church, chapel, meeting-house, or other house of wor-

ship, and also whether the said books, plate and other ornaments, and the said goods and chattels, have been given, granted or devised, directly to the said church, society or congregation, or to any person or persons in trust, to and for their use.

Provided nevertheless, That if there be any person or persons whatsoever, who may have a legal right to, and be in the actual possession of, any such lands and tenements, it shall and may be lawful for any such person or persons to declare, by an instrument in writing, transmitted to the trustees or corporation of the particular church, society or congregation, of which he, she or they, may be respectively members, the use or trust for which he, she or they, will possess or enjoy the same; and if any such person or persons will declare that he, she or they, have held and enjoyed the same lands and tenements for the use of, or in trust for, the particular church, society or congregation, of which he, she or they, may be respectively members, and shall be willing that the same be applied to, and for the use and benefit of, such particular church, society or congregation, then, and in such case, the person or persons, so holding and enjoying the same lands and tenements, shall, by a deed of indenture proper for such purpose, convey and make over to the trustees or body politic or corporate of such particular church, society or congregation, the said lands and tenements to, and for the use and benefit of, such church, society or congregation; but if any person or persons shall refuse to make the declaration aforesaid, or be unwilling to make any such conveyance of the said lands and tenements, then and in such case he, she or they, shall not be affected by the operation of this act; and the said corporations or trustees shall also, by their said respective names or titles, receive all debts due, or that shall become due, to the said church or congregation, and sue for and recover the same in any court of law or equity in this state, in the name, and for the use, of the said church, society or congregation, to which they respectively belong, as trustees or a body politic or corporate.

And, whereas the declaration of rights prohibits every religious sect, order or denomination of Christians, as such, from receiving any sale, gift or devise of lands, goods or chattels, except not more than two acres of land for a church, meeting-house or other house of worship, and for a burying-ground, without the leave of the legislature; Be it enacted, That every body politic or corporate aforesaid, and their successors, or the major part of them, by their respective names or titles, shall be able and capable in law to purchase, hold, possess and enjoy, in fee simple, or for any other less estate or estates, any land, tenements, rents, annuities, or other hereditaments, within this state, by the gift, grant, bargain, sale, alienation, encroachment, or confirmation of any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, capable in law to make the same, provided the same be made by indenture duly acknowledged and recorded according to law, and such lands, tenements, rents, annuities, or other hereditaments, or any less estates, rights or interests, of or in the same, to grant, alien, sell or transfer, and also that every the said corporation, or body politic, and their successors, or the major part of them, severally by their said respective names or titles, may take and receive any sum or sums of money, any kind, manner or portion of goods and chattels, that shall be sold, given or bequeathed to them as aforesaid, by any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, capable in law to make a gift, sale or bequest thereof, and employ the same for the benefit and use of the particular church, society or congregation, whereunto they respectively belong as a body politic or corporate; provided always, that the said bequests be not made in the last sickness of the testator, and provided also, that the clear yearly value of the messuages, houses, lands, tenements, rents, annuities and other hereditaments, interests, property and estate, real and personal, of what nature or kind soever, of any particular corporation whatever, or their successors, shall not exceed the sum of one thousand pounds current money, and all gifts, grants and bequests made to any body politic or corporate aforesaid, or their successors, after the clear yearly value of their estates, real and personal, of what nature or kind soever, shall amount to the said sum of one thousand pounds current money, and all bargains and purchases to be made by any trustees or corporation aforesaid, or their successors, which may increase the yearly value of the said estate above or beyond the standard aforesaid, shall be absolutely void and of none effect; and provided also, that no corporation or body politic aforesaid, or their successors, shall grant, alien, sell or transfer, such lands, tenements, annuities or transfer such lands, tenements, annuities or other hereditaments, or any less estates, rights or interests in the same, or dispose of any kind, manner or portion, of goods or chattels, or any sum or sums of money above twenty pounds current money, or sell, alien or transfer, any church, chapel, meeting-house, or other house of worship, or burying-ground, or apply to the legislature for leave

to sell, alien, or transfer the same, unless thereunto authorized by a majority of the votes of the church, society or congregation, whereunto they respectively belong as a body politic or corporate; and in case any body politic or corporate, or their successors, or any of them, shall act contrary to the provisions herein expressed, then, and in every such case, such sales, gifts or grants, shall be null and void, and each and every member who shall have concurred in offending as aforesaid, shall be for ever thereafter incapable of executing the trusts created by this act; and the said church, society or congregation, to which the said trustees or body politic so offending did belong, shall and may proceed at their discretion to appoint and choose, as herein before directed, a sufficient number of persons qualified as aforesaid to act as trustees, or a body politic or corporate, for and on behalf of the said church, society or congregation.

And, whereas it has been represented to this general assembly, that certain property, real, personal and mixed, or the rents and profits thereof, have been heretofore applied to the use, support and maintenance, of the ministers of the Roman catholic religion, although the said property hath been held and possessed by certain individuals as the legal proprietors thereof, but under a confidential or implied trust, that the said property, and the rents and profits thereof, should be faithfully applied to the use, support or maintenance, of the ministers of the Roman catholic religion: And whereas, by the declaration of rights all gifts, sales or devices, for the support, use or benefit, of any minister or preacher of the gospel as such, or of any religious sect or denomination, without the leave of the legislature, are declared to be void: And, whereas it is highly reasonable and just to grant unto the ministers of the Roman catholic religion, who are citizens of this state, that legislative aid without which they will be destitute of that protection and security to their property to which they are entitled equally with every other sect or denomination of christians; *Be it enacted*, That every legal proprietor or possessor of any property, real, personal or mixed, held and possessed by him, on or before the fourteenth day of August, seventeen hundred and seventy-six, under a confidential trust, that the same, or the rents or profits thereof, should be applied to the use, support or maintenance, of the ministers of the Roman catholic religion, and every legal proprietor or possessor of any property, real, personal or mixed, acquired since the said fourteenth day of August, seventeen hundred and seventy-six, by exchange for property held under a confidential trust as aforesaid, before the said fourteenth day of August, seventeen hundred and seventy-six, or purchased with money or other valuable consideration held by such proprietor or possessor in confidential trust as aforesaid, or arising from the rents, issues and profits, of such property, acquired before the period aforesaid, may have full power and authority, at any time hereafter, to execute an instrument of writing, declaring the purposes for which the said property hath been or is held by him, or he may by deed or otherwise convey the same in trust to any one or more of the ministers of the Roman catholic religion, being citizens of this state, and exercising their ministerial functions agreeably to the established rules and discipline of their church, and to the regulations to be agreed upon at the first meeting for choosing trustees pursuant to the directions of this act, and for such pious purposes as the same hath been confidentially held by him, which said declaration or deed to be made, shall be signed by the party making the same in presence of two witnesses, acknowledged as aforesaid, and on the said declaration or deed shall be endorsed the affidavit of the party, that the property comprehended in such declaration or deed was really and bona fide held by him for pious purposes, or acquired as aforesaid in manner and for the purposes aforesaid, and the said affidavit shall be recorded with the said declaration or deed within six months after the execution thereof.

And be it enacted, That the said person or persons, and their successors, in whose favour the said declaration or deed shall be made, shall be vested with such estate in fee or lesser estate, according to the true intent and meaning of the said declaration or deed, and true intent of the party or parties making the same.

And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the ministers of the Roman catholic religion within this state, citizens thereof, and exercising their ministerial functions agreeably to their established rules and discipline, to choose at their discretion certain persons of their order, citizens of the state, not less than five, nor more than seven, to constitute a body politic or corporate; which said body politic or corporate may acquire and hold by deed or otherwise from any one of their own body, any property held in confidential trust before the fourteenth day of August, seventeen hundred and seventy-six, or acquired since that period by exchange or purchase from funds arising from such property held in confidential trust before the said fourteenth day of August, seventeen hundred and seventy-six, and which property shall be under their sole control and management; and the said ministers may do every thing by this act appointed for or required of any particular church, society or congregation, in electing, instituting and perpetuating, its respective corporation.

And, whereas by the declaration of rights it was among other things provided, that the churches, chapels, glebes, and all other property belonging to the church of England, now denominated the protestant episcopal church in this state, ought to remain to the said church for ever: And whereas certain laws or acts have been passed for the establishment of bodies politic, by the name of Select Vestries, for the preservation of the said property, and ap-

plying the same towards the support of ministers and readers, clerks and regents, of the said church; *Be it therefore enacted*, That the minister and vestry of every protestant episcopal church or congregation in this state, within their respective bounds or districts, heretofore called parishes, shall, as a body politic, upon the footing of equal liberty, without being obliged to any change of name, or any diminution of their former rights under the said vestry acts, be entitled unto, and have all and singular such other and farther rights, franchises, immunities and enlargement, or extension of their property and estates, as the minister, trustees and body politic, of any other church or congregation are entitled to, or can of right have, claim or enjoy, under this act.

And be it further enacted, That if heretofore there has been, or hereafter shall be, any failure or neglect to choose vestrymen according to law, on any Eastern Monday, or otherwise, to the injury of the vestry of any protestant episcopal church or congregation, it shall and may be lawful for the minister of such church or congregation, and in the absence or want of a minister, for any two of the former vestrymen, by advertisements put up at such church, to notify and call a meeting of the persons entitled to vote for vestrymen, on the first Monday of any month succeeding that on which Easter falls, in order to hold a new election for reviving and continuing such vestry according to law, and in the manner in which such election ought to have been held by law on the Easter Monday preceding.

And, whereas the particular churches, societies or congregations, for whose use and benefit the said trustees or bodies politic are intended to be incorporated by this act, may consist of male persons, considerably different in numbers; and it is reasonable and proper that the funds and revenues belonging to such churches, societies and congregations, should be established upon a scale as proportionate to their respective numbers as the circumstances of their situation will admit; *Be it enacted*, That where the male persons above twenty-one years of age belonging to any such church, society or congregation; shall amount to any number not exceeding twenty, it shall be lawful for the trustees, or bodies politic or corporate, of such particular church, society or congregation, to hold and enjoy any portion of property, real, personal or mixed, for the use and advantage of their said church, society or congregation, whose clear yearly value or income shall amount to the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds current money, but not more; and where the male persons above twenty-one years of age belonging to any such church, society or congregation, shall amount to any number more than twenty, and not exceeding forty, it shall be lawful for the said trustees, or body politic or corporate, of such particular church, society or congregation, to hold and enjoy any portion of property, real, personal or mixed, for the uses and advantages aforesaid, whose clear yearly value or income shall amount to the sum of six hundred pounds like money, but not more; and where the male persons above twenty-one years of age belonging to any such church, society or congregation, shall exceed the number of fifty, then it shall be lawful for the said trustees, or body politic or corporate, of such particular church, society or congregation, to hold and enjoy any portion of property, real, personal or mixed, for the uses and advantages aforesaid, whose clear yearly value or income shall amount to the sum of one thousand pounds current money, as herein before limited and appointed.

And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid several corporations, bodies politic, or trustees of the same, shall, on or before the first day of June, seventeen hundred and ninety, return a list and schedule, on oath or affirmation, of all property, real, personal and mixed, of every kind, by them respectively held, and the rents, issues, and profits thereof, to the clerk of the county court where the same shall lie, to be entered on record, in the book directed to be provided as aforesaid, and the amount of the same shall be deemed and considered as part of the fund allowed by this act for such society or corporation to acquire; and the said corporations, bodies politic or trustees, shall, at the end of every five years for ever thereafter, make return of such list or schedule, containing the clear yearly value or income of their property respectively, to be entered on record as aforesaid. Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that what is herein before enjoined and directed, shall not be extended to diminish or affect any fund where the same is held in common for the use of more than one minister of such society or congregation, unless the clear yearly value thereof, when divided among the said ministers, shall exceed the said sum of one thousand pounds current money for each respective minister.

And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall be construed, adjudged or taken, to abridge or affect the rights of conscience or private judgment; or in the least to alter or change the religious constitution or government of any church, congregation or society, so far as respects, or in anywise concerns doctrine, discipline or worship.

LONDON, October 13.

ADVICES are received in the city from the Straits, that the emperor of Morocco's cruisers have

taken every opportunity of having intercourse with English bottoms, to manifest his disposition for peace, and in these interviews, they generally presented the captains of our merchant ships with fruits and vegetables.

S A L E M, December 16.

On the day of our late annual thanksgiving, a man in Middleton, took from a neighbour a fine fat sheep, and dressed it; that he might be enabled to join in the great religious festival. He was suspected, and challenged by the owner with the commission of the deed—which he confessed; and the injured party, considering it rather an unwarrantable liberty, proposed that the matter should be submitted to three reputable neighbours, who should judge the delinquent's punishment; this was agreed to—and it was determined, that he should stand at Mr. Easty's sign post, from sunrise till three o'clock in the afternoon, with a leg of mutton in his hand, and inform every passenger of his crime—return the fleece to the owner, and cut fourteen cords of wood for him. But thinking the first part of the sentence too severe, it was commuted for his sitting one hour upon the sign post, which is nearly twenty feet high, with the leg of mutton as before; which was duly performed last Saturday week, and the performance of the labour will be strictly required. The sentence of this court of neighbours was highly applauded, and had a more salutary effect, perhaps, than whipping and imprisonment.

BOSTON, December 15.

Yesterday arrived here the brig Agnes, captain Dennis, in 19 days from Martinique.—Captain Dennis informs, that two days before he left Martinique, the prohibition upon American flour was taken off for 3 months.

SPRINGFIELD, (Massachusetts) Dec. 17.

The public are hereby cautioned against taking in future, a certain kind of COB COLE, which is now in circulation, but which has been refused by the banks of New-York and Boston, in consequence of its having been proved by the hydrostatic balance to be one third alloy. This valuable metal in its present impure state, is said to have been palmed on the public by a resident in Boston. These pieces, each of which weighs 17 pennyweights, may be easily distinguished from the true ones by their roughness, which is caused by the sand in which they are cast.

PROVIDENCE, December 13.

At a town meeting of the freemen of the town of Providence, legally assembled at the state house in said town, on the sixth day of December, 1788.

RESOLVED, That the deputies appointed to represent this town in the honourable general assembly of this state, be and they are hereby instructed to use their influence in the said general assembly, to be holden on the last Monday in December inst. that a state convention be held in this state as soon as may be, agreeably to the recommendation of the convention of the United States, passed on the 17th day of September, A. D. 1787, transmitted to the legislature of this state by a resolution of congress of the 28th day of the same September, for the purpose of considering and adopting the new constitution, and also of proposing such amendments as they may think necessary.

ORDERED, That the clerk furnish the said deputies with a copy of this resolution, as their instructions.

A true copy,

Witness, DANIEL COOKE, T. clerk.

Similar instructions, we hear, have been given by some other towns—but a large majority are for appointing delegates to attend the convention of revision, whenever and wherever it shall meet.

NEW-YORK, December 26.

A curious production has been submitted to the academy of sciences at Göttingen, entitled—*Decouverte interessante, Bureau Chirographique*, in which is the following description of the Bureau. It is about 15 inches in length, 12 in breadth and 4 in height. It is perfectly secret in all its parts, and no person can open it, who has not been first instructed in the means.

This mechanical invention has six different effects. I. A person may write his thoughts without the spectator being able to read the characters; the same thing may be done by blind men. Those who see may use it in the night time, with or without candles, and have no fear of committing an error in the writing. They may, at will, leave off where they began, and at the same time abandon it to the public curiosity without entertaining any apprehension that what they have written will be known. II. We may write the wrong way, so as to read what we have written by reflection. III. All characters may be imitated, the hand-writing formed after the best models, and plans and designs copied with the greatest exactness. IV. Music may be copied with perfect correctness and celerity. V. We may throw on paper our thoughts by night as well as by day; we may efface and change them at pleasure, and write with the greatest quickness a discourse rapidly pronounced. VI. This machine has still another effect, which the artist reserves for the knowledge of foreigners and ministers, whenever the secret shall be necessary.

On Tuesday arrived the ship St. James, captain Collins, in 44 days from Cadix; on her passage the spoke a vessel, who a few days before fell in with a Scotch brig from Gottenburgh, in Sweden, who informed him that the Danes had joined the Russians, and laid siege to Gottenburgh, with an army of 18,000 men; we also learn by the above vessel, that the Algerines had declared war against France, and seized all the French vessels in their ports. They also spoke three English men of war off Madeira, who were waiting to protect some Neapolitan ships from being made prize

of by the cruisers of arrival from Europe, intercepting and deciding

PHILADELPHIA

Some gentlemen Schuylkill on Friday found a beaver hat it was an hole in a body of a man; an edge of the hole, have been unfortunate. Should this that, however pl are fond of that stance as a caution, specially alone.—T son who wore pow

It is a circumstance that in the Liverpool the overseers of the for apprehending had abandoned the left as a charge on painter, a miller, forger, ring turner buckle maker, lace maker, cordw candlestick maker panner, boot-maker maker, brick-maker remarkable, that it not mentioned to ed in any new col to do the business also conveyed, which this country, that with such a number afford the superab as they are chiefly encouraged where

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By the HOUSE

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Mr.

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December 15.

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(Jackyatts) Dec. 17.

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December, 1788.

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COOKE, T. clerk.

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December 26.

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of by the cruizers of the regency of Tunis. The next
arrival from Europe will no doubt bring something in-
teresting and decisive relative to the above important af-
fairs.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30.

Some gentlemen of this city, skating on the river
Schuylkill on Friday last, nearly opposite Spruce-street,
found a beaver hat, half worn and cocked. Very near
it was an hole in the ice, large enough to admit the
body of a man; and as a glove was found frozen to the
edge of the hole, it is feared, that some person must
have been unfortunately lost by the breaking of the
ice. Should this happily not prove the case, we hope,
that, however pleasing the exercise of skating, such as
are fond of that amusement will take the above circum-
stance as a caution, how they venture on the ice, es-
pecially alone.—The hat must have belonged to a per-
son who wore powder in his hair.

It is a circumstance of a very extraordinary nature,
that in the Liverpool General Advertiser of June 26,
the overseers of the town of Birmingham offer rewards
for apprehending twenty-eight runaway husbands, who
had abandoned their wives and families, which were
left as a charge on the poor's rates. They consist of a
painter, a miller, a tailor, a steel-worker, a knife-blade
forger, ring turner, wheelwright, file cutter, jeweller,
buckle maker, lapidary, button maker, silvermith,
cane maker, cordwainer, shoe-heel maker, spar maker,
candlestick maker, gunsmith, money-box maker, jap-
anner, boot-maker, brass-founder, hinge-maker, stay-
maker, brick-maker and woman's shoe-maker. It is
remarkable, that in the above list two of a trade are
not mentioned to have eloped; and were they collect-
ed in any new colony, they would almost be sufficient
to do the business of the whole. This serious truth it
also conveys, which ought to make an impression in
this country, that Birmingham has overstocked itself
with such a number of manufacturers, that it cannot
afford the superabundant part of them business; and,
as they are chiefly in the metallic line, they should be
encouraged where they are more wanted.

An effectual cure for frost-bitten feet or hands.
Rub the part affected with the fat of a dunghill fowl
before a fire, morning and evening—then grease a piece
of flannel with the same fat, with which cover the
part.—This will certainly cure in the course of two
days.

Annapolis, January 8.

By the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, DECEMBER 23,
1788.

ORDERED, That the proceedings of the commit-
tee of the whole house be published in the Annapolis
Gazette and Baltimore news-papers.

By order, W. HARWOOD, clk.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1788.

In pursuance of the resolution of the 22d inst. the
house resolved itself into a committee of the whole.

In COMMITTEE of the WHOLE.

Mr. DENT in the CHAIR.

The report of the committee, appointed to prepare
and bring in a bill directing the time, place and man-
ner, of holding elections for representatives of this
state in the congress of the United States, and for ap-
pointing electors on the part of this state for choosing
a president and vice-president of the United States,
was read as follows:—

By the committee appointed to prepare and bring in
a bill directing the time, place and manner, of hold-
ing elections for representatives of this state in the con-
gress of the United States, and for appointing electors
on the part of this state for choosing a president and
vice-president of the United States.

In obedience to the order of the honourable house,
of the 22d instant, the committee beg leave to report,
That immediately after their appointment, they pro-
ceeded to consider the subject referred to them, and to
adjust the principles upon which they should prepare
the bill.—That great diversity of sentiment prevailing
among the members, on the proper manner of electing
representatives to congress, the investigation of that
point alone has hitherto engaged the whole time and
attention of the committee, in consequence whereof,
they have only to submit to the honourable house the
following resolution:—

Resolved, That the people of the western shore, by
an election in each county thereof, elect four repre-
sentatives, and the people of the eastern shore, by an elec-
tion in each county thereof, elect two representatives.

By order, A. GOLDER, clk.

The question was then put, That this committee do
assent to the said report? The yeas and nays being cal-
led for appeared as follow:—

AFFIRMATIVE—Messieurs Chilton, W. Tilghman,
R. Miller, Chapman, Sherwood, Chamberlaine, Stew-
art, Polk, Waggaman, Murray, Steele, Matthews,
Digges, F. Bowie, Duvall, J. Tilghman, Sewell, Potts,
Dorsey, J. M'Pherson, Gwinn, Edmondson, Emory,
Coulter, Sprigg, Shryock, Taylor, Lynn, Cramphin.

NEGATIVE—Messieurs Forrest, Abell, Thomas,
Reed, Harwood, Mercer, Chase, N. Worthington,
Gantt, Fraizer, Fitzhugh, Blake, Dent, W. M'Pher-
son, Ridgely, Ridgely of Wm. Deye, Cockey, Shaw,
Lecompte, Bond, Bravard, W. Bowie, Quynn, Seney,
J. S. Purnell, Dennis, W. Purnell, Houston, Faw,
Norris, Pinkney, Scott, Mason, Crabb, Oneale.

So it was determined in the negative.
On motion, The question was put, That it is the
opinion of this committee, that for the purpose of
choosing representatives the state be equally divided
into six districts? The yeas and nays being called for
appeared as follow:—

AFFIRMATIVE—Messieurs Forrest, Abell, Chilton,
Thomas, W. Tilghman, Reed, Harwood, Mercer,

Chase, Worthington, Gantt, Fraizer, Blake, Dent,
Farnham, W. M'Pherson, Ridgely, Ridgely of Wm.
Shaw, Lecompte, Bond, Bravard, W. Bowie, Quynn,
Seney, J. Tilghman, Sewell, J. S. Purnell, Dennis,
W. Purnell, Houston, Faw, Norris, Pinkney, Scott,
Edmondson, Mason, Crabb, Oneale.

NEGATIVE—Messieurs R. Miller, Fitzhugh, Deye,
Cockey, Sherwood, Chamberlaine, Stewart, Polk, Wag-
gaman, Murray, Steele, Matthews, Crauford, Digges,
F. Bowie, Duvall, Potts, J. M'Pherson, Gwinn, Emory,
Coulter, Sprigg, Shryock, Taylor, Lynn, Cramphin,
Dorsey.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On motion, The question was put, That each dis-
trict elect one representative? The yeas and nays being
called for appeared as follow:—

AFFIRMATIVE—Messieurs Forrest, Abell, Thomas,
Reed, Harwood, Mercer, Chase, Worthington, Gantt,
Fraizer, Blake, Dent, W. M'Pherson, Ridgely, Ridgely
of Wm. Shaw, Lecompte, W. Bowie, Quynn, J.
S. Purnell, Dennis, W. Purnell, Houston, Norris,
Pinkney, Scott, Mason, Crabb, Oneale, Bond, Bra-
vard.

NEGATIVE—Messieurs Chilton, W. Tilghman, R.
Miller, Fitzhugh, Chapman, Deye, Cockey, Sherwood,
Chamberlaine, Stewart, Polk, Waggaman, Murray,
Steele, Crauford, Digges, F. Bowie, Duvall, Seney,
J. Tilghman, Sewell, Potts, Faw, J. M'Pherson,
Gwinn, Edmondson, Emory, Coulter, Sprigg, Shryock,
Taylor, Lynn, Cramphin, Dorsey, Matthews.

So it was determined in the negative.

On progression in the business of the committee, the
following resolution was moved, to wit:—

Resolved, That the people in each county, entitled
to vote for members of the house of delegates of this
state, shall, by an election to be held in each county
in this state, vote for six representatives, one whereof
to be a resident of each of the said districts; and that
the person in a district having the greatest number of
votes of all the candidates residing in that district, shall
be the representative of that district.

And, on motion, the question was put, That the
committee assent to the first part of said resolution?
Which follows in those words, to wit: Resolved, That
the people in each county, entitled to vote for mem-
bers of the house of delegates of this state, shall, by
an election to be held in each county in this state, vote
for six representatives. Resolved in the affirmative.

The question was then put on the last part of said
resolution? The yeas and nays being called for appear-
ed as follow:—

AFFIRMATIVE—Messieurs Chilton, W. Tilghman,
R. Miller, Gantt, Fitzhugh, Blake, Chapman, Deye,
Cockey, Sherwood, Chamberlaine, Stewart, Polk,
Waggaman, Murray, Shaw, Lecompte, Steele, Bond,
Matthews, Bravard, Crauford, Digges, F. Bowie, Se-
ney, J. Tilghman, Sewell, J. S. Purnell, W. Purnell,
Houston, Potts, Faw, J. M'Pherson, Gwinn, Edmond-
son, Emory, Coulter, Sprigg, Shryock, Taylor, Lynn,
Cramphin, Dorsey.

NEGATIVE—Messieurs Forrest, Abell, Thomas,
Reed, Harwood, Mercer, Chase, Worthington, Fraizer,
Dent, W. M'Pherson, Ridgely, Ridgely of Wm. W.
Bowie, Quynn, Duvall, Dennis, Norris, Pinkney,
Scott, Mason, Crabb, Oneale.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On motion, the question was put, That the said
elections be free, and made *viva voce*? Resolved in
the affirmative.

On motion, the question was put, That the com-
mittee assent to the following resolution, viz. "That
the people of the state of Maryland, entitled to vote
for delegates to the house of delegates, elect *viva voce*,
on the first Wednesday in January next, eight electors
of the president and vice-president, five of whom shall
be residents of the western shore, and three of the east-
ern shore; which said electors shall meet at the city
of Annapolis on the first Wednesday in February next,
and vote for a president and vice-president, in the
manner directed by the new federal government.
Resolved in the affirmative.

Office of Foreign Affairs, December 24, 1788.

By the UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS assem-
bled, February 12, 1788.

RESOLVED, That the secretary for foreign affairs
for the time being, be, and he is hereby authorized and
directed, upon application made to him for that pur-
pose, to grant in the usual form, sea-letters for any
vessel or vessels, owned entirely and navigated chiefly
by citizens of the United States, and bound on long
and distant voyages, at his discretion; provided al-
ways, that it be made appear to him by oath or affir-
mation, or by such other evidence as shall by him be
deemed satisfactory, by the person or persons applying
therefor, that the vessel or vessels, for which such sea-
letters shall be required, shall, together with all and
every part of her cargo, be owned entirely and com-
manded by officers, citizens of the United States, and
shall be navigated for the most part by the same. That
for this purpose, the secretary for foreign affairs be,
and he is here instructed to procure a sufficient num-
ber of blank sea-letters, draughted in the usual form,
and signed by the president of congress, for the purpose
aforesaid; and that the same, when filled up, be seal-
ed with the seal of the United States, and certified by
the secretary of congress.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

From inattention to the tenor of this act, applica-
on for sea-letters have been frequently made, without
being accompanied with evidence sufficient to establish
the facts required in it. It is expedient, therefore, to
apprise those whom it may concern, that previous to
granting a sea-letter, the following facts should be pro-
ved, viz.

That the vessel and all her cargo are owned en-
tirely by citizens of the United States.

That the officers commanding her are likewise citi-
zens of the said states.

That she shall be navigated for the most part by citi-
zens of the same.

Every application for a sea-letter under this act
should be accompanied by an affidavit or affirmation of
one of the owners, expressly declaring that he is one
of the owners, and that the vessel, cargo, officers and
mariners, are such as the act requires. It will also be
proper, for greater certainty, that the affidavit or affir-
mation should specify the kind of vessel, the name of
the captain, the place from whence and where bound,
her runnage, name and number of hands. The affi-
davit or affirmation should be made before one of the
principal magistrates of the place, at which the depen-
ent or affirmant may reside.

N. B. The Printers throughout the United States
are requested to re-publish the above act of congress.

To be LET for a term of years, on
good security,

A MOST valuable and beautiful FARM, situate
on the north side of Severn river, about six miles
from Annapolis, with a parcel of choice SLAVES,
STOCK and plantation UTENSILS.

Also a large commodious HOUSE and GARDEN,
pleasantly situated, with a quantity of LAND within
two miles of Annapolis.

Any person inclinable to lease either of the above
farms may be informed of the terms by applying to
Dr. WILLIAM MURRAY, in Annapolis; or Mr. PHILIP
ROGERS, in Baltimore.

Board of Treasury, December 23, 1788.

PROPOSALS.

Will be received at this office to the 1st day of Febru-
ary next, to furnish by contract the following articles
of

CLOATHING,

On or before the 1st September, 1789—Viz.

940 Coats,
940 Vests,
1880 Woollen Overalls,
1880 Linen ditto,
3760 Pairs of Shoes,
3760 Shirts,
940 Stocks,
940 Stock-Clasps,
940 Hats,
940 Pairs of Shoe-Buckles,
3760 Pairs Socks,
940 Blankets.

The clothing must be delivered at the city of New-
York, and agreeably to such samples as shall be direct-
ed by the Secretary at War, at whose office a pattern
suit will be exhibited.

The proposals must specify the lowest terms of pay-
ment and longest period of credit.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, } Commis-
WALTER LIVINGSTON, } sioners.

NOTICE is hereby given to all jurymen, wit-
nesses and others, that have any business at the
Anne-Arundel adjourned November court, that the
said court will meet on the third Monday of this pre-
sent month of January, and then proceed to complete
the business of the said court.

NICHOLAS HARWOOD, CLK.

Maryland, Frederick county, Dec. 19, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JAMES YOUNG,
CHARLES ROBINSON, SAMUEL CLELAND, JA-
COB HOCKERSMITH, ROBERT BROWN, WILLIAM
BROWN, senior, WILLIAM BROWN, junior, intend to
petition the next court held for the county aforesaid,
for a commission to establish and mark the lines of a
tract of LAND, called CARROLLSBURG, accord-
ing to laws in such cases made and provided.

Anne-Arundel county, State of Maryland, Decem-
ber 31, 1788.

WHEREAS my wife RACHEL CLARE has
eloped from me, and refused to live with me,
I hereby give public notice, that I forewarn all per-
sons crediting her on my account, as I will not pay
any debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

BENJAMIN CLARK.

January 7, 1789.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STOLEN away from the subscri-
ber, living near Herring-Creek
church, at the time of Annapolis races,
a bay MARE, about 13 hands 3 in-
ches high, paces, trots and gallops;
she has a large star and snip, twitch
tail, both hind feet white, and much pigeon toed be-
hind, and had a lump on her back, occasioned by the
hind part of the saddle; was shod all round when taken
away. Whoever takes up said mare, or give informa-
tion, so that I get her again, shall receive the above re-
ward, by

PHILIP PINDELL.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next gene-
ral assembly of Maryland, to release him from
Montgomery county gaol, for debts which he is unable
to pay.

HENRY WATSON.

Annapolis, December 31, 1788.
WHEREAS some evil and ill disposed person or persons, have attempted (within these few nights) to destroy the play house, by setting fire to the back door and fill thereof;—and whereas if their wicked scheme had succeeded, the greater part of the houses in that quarter of the city must inevitably have been destroyed, and public justice requiring that the author or authors of this wicked and hellish act, should be discovered and brought to condign punishment, a reward of five pounds will therefore be given to any person that will make a discovery of the author or authors of this diabolical attempt, so that he, she or they, may be convicted thereof. 2

Anne-Arundel county, December 24, 1788.
 To be SOLD, on Thursday the 15th of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the plantation of **THOMAS DEALE**, deceased, near Herring Creek church,

SUNDRY NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children; some household **FURNITURE** and **STOCK**. Credit will be given on giving bond with security. The terms will be further explained on the day of sale. 2 X

JOSEPH DEALE, Executor.

Anne-Arundel county, December 12, 1788.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of **RICHARD PATTISON**, deceased, late of Dorchester county, James's Island, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near the line of Calvert, and all those that have any just claims against said estate are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, that they may be settled.

JAMES PATTISON, son of Wm. executor.
 N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring or dealing with any negroes, and I also forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my plantation, as I am determined to put the law in force against such offenders, without respect to persons. 6 W 3

JAMES PATTISON.

Port-Tobacco, September 19, 1788.



RAN away from the subscriber, a Man Slave named **GEORGE**, a dark mulatto, about six feet high, slender made, with large and long arms, he has lost one of his fore teeth, and has several remarkable scars on his face and neck, occasioned by being severely wounded with a knife by a fellow who attempted to murder him some time ago, one of these scars is below his under lip, another from the upper part of his right cheek across his neck, and two others across the back part of his neck, which have left marks resembling those frequently seen on Africans; he had on and took with him an ofnabrig coat and overalls, London brown superfine broad cloth coat, a white linen jacket, two striped jackets, a pair of yellow lacing breeches, white and brown thread stockings, white and brown linen shirts, new shoes and metal buckles. Whoever apprehends and delivers the said slave to me at this place, shall receive **TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD**, including therein all charges whatever. 14

J. H. STONE.

Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a decree of the high court of chancery of this state, will be **EXPOSED at PUBLIC VENDUE**, on the 20th day of January next, on the premises, to the highest bidder,

ALL that tract or parcel of **LAND**, lying on South-river, near to Mr. Brice T. B. Worthington's, called **COVELL'S COVE**, containing 300 acres, more or less, and sundry **CATTLE** and **HORSES**. Also, on the day following, will be **EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE**, at London-town, the large brick dwelling **HOUSE**, where the ferry is now kept, and the **LOTS** thereto adjoining, with their improvements; two **LOTS** of **GROUND** opposite to the garden of Mrs. Mary McCulloch, whereon are two small dwellings; sundry **NEGROES**; some articles of household **FURNITURE**, to satisfy a debt due by mortgage from William Brown, of Anne-Arundel county, to the executors of James Dick. One third part of the purchase money, with interest, to be paid within twelve months from such sale; one other third part thereof, with interest, in two years from such sale, and the residue thereof, with interest, in three years from such sale. Possession will be delivered immediately, on giving good security for the payments in manner aforesaid, and a deed for the said property will be given on payment of the purchase money and interest thereon. 6 W

MARY McCULLOCH, } Executors of
CHARLES STEUART, } James Dick.
JAMES McCULLOCH, }
WILLIAM STEUART, Trustees.

N. B. Should either of the days of sale prove wet or blustering, the sale will be held the days following.

Annapolis, September 26, 1788.

JUST IMPORTED

In the ship **WILLING TOM**, captain **GEORGE JARREY**, from **LONDON**, and for sale, on the most reasonable terms, for

CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, by

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

A general assortment of merchandize suitable for the present and approaching season, 14

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber, of Prince-George's county, in the month of October, 1787, had a tobacco-house, full of tobacco, consumed by fire in the night; and on the night of the 28th of August last, he had seven stacks of wheat and rye destroyed in the same manner, and an attempt at the same time was made to burn a new and valuable tobacco-house with three hogstheads of packed tobacco, a quantity of plantation utensils, and a variety of other valuable property, therein. On the night preceding the evening when the aforesaid tobacco-house was burnt, Notley Young, Esquire, for whom the subscriber is manager, lost a tobacco house by fire. The subscriber is fully convinced that these misfortunes were not occasioned by accident, but that some depraved and hardened wretch has secretly and wilfully attempted his ruin by the commission of those enormities. The above reward of **TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS** is hereby offered to any person who will apprehend and secure the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crimes above mentioned, so that they be brought to condign punishment. 10 W

October 20, 1788. // **NATHAN SOPER**.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER, and Co.
 At their New Grocery Store,
 Cornhill-Street,

HAVE lately received a general and complete assortment of **WINE, SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS, GROCERIES**, &c. viz.

Genuine Madeira,	Fine Hyson,	Teas of late importation.
Cape ditto,	Congo,	
Red Port,	Green,	
Muscato,	Bohea,	
Teneriffe,	Coffee,	
Fayal,	Chocolate,	
Old Jamaica Spirits,	Loaf Sugar,	
French Brandy,	Lump ditto,	
West-India Rum,	Muscovado ditto,	
New-England ditto,	Mace,	
Holland Gin in Cases,	Nutmegs,	
White Wine Vinegar,	Cloves,	
Molasses,	Cinnamon,	
Sweet Oil,	Pepper,	
Spirits of Turpentine,	Ginger, race and ground,	
Jesuits Bark,	Durham Mustard,	
Raisins in Jars and casks,	Flour by the Barrel,	
Currants,	Soal Leather,	
Soft Shelled Almonds,	Butter in Firkins,	
Gloucester Cheese,	Apples in Barrels,	
Country ditto,	Rice,	
Mould Candles in small Boxes,	Saltpetre,	
Dipped ditto,	Allum,	
Castile and Shaving Soap,	Copperas,	
Poland Starch,	Segars—Spanish,	
Indigo and Fig Blue,	Cods Sounds and Tongues,	
Hair-powder and pomatum,	Cranberries,	
Red Clover Seed,	Oranges,	
Pipes and Smoking Tobacco,	Pork and Bacon,	
	An assortment of Glass Ware, &c.	

Said Alexander and Co. intend to be constantly furnished with the above articles, which, from their connexions and particular correspondence in Baltimore, &c. they are enabled to supply the citizens of Annapolis, and all others who favour them with their commands, on the lowest and most advantageous terms, for ready money only.

Societies and families who require frequent supplies of the above articles will experience a particular advantage in dealing at said store. 3 X

Bladensburg, December 15, 1788.

TAKEN up as a stray, on the farm of the subscriber, a small bay **HORSE**, between eleven and twelve hands high, has a long bushy tail and large full eyes, trots and paces. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away. 3 X

ARCHIBALD ROSS.

Strawberry-hill, December 8, 1788.

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of very rich **LAND**, lying near West-river, formerly the property of Colonel **JOSEPH RICHARDSON**, deceased. Any person desirous of purchasing will view the land, and may know the terms of sale, by applying to

RICHARD SPRIGG.

N. B. A long credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. 5

Nottingham, November 20, 1788.

For PRIVATE SALE,

SOME valuable **LAND**, lying in the Fork of Patuxent river, they are two tracts, called **DUVAL'S RANGE** and **OVEN-WOOD THICK-SETT**, adjoining, containing about six hundred acres, more or less; part of the land is cleared, with dwelling houses, tobacco house and other houses, a good apple orchard, several acres of fine meadow land cleared and sowed, and much more that may be reclaimed; there is great plenty of wood and timber, a never failing stream, and a good mill-seat. It will be sold at one, two and three years credit, and in parcels to suit the purchasers. Bond and approved security must be given, and the interest paid annually. Any person who inclines to purchase may view the premises and apply to

THOMAS CONTEE.

Annapolis, October 1, 1788.
OBSERVING a number of debtors to the state, as well as other individuals, are often in want of some kind of certificates, and at a loss where to get them on proper terms for their money, and the holders of certificates when in want of cash for them, are likewise at a loss for a market, for want of some particular place to apply, where they could be on a certainty of getting an exchange on reasonable terms.

The subscriber being well acquainted with the different kind of certificates and their passing value, has induced him to offer his service to provide, and inform those that do or may want, that by lodging the needful he will supply them with certificates, or call, at a short notice, on reasonable terms, on paying a moderate commission. There being a number, who have payments to make in certificates to the treasury, that live at a considerable distance, many of whom wish to make payments as they provide money for that purpose, are prevented for want of the certificates, and not being convenient to ride 50 or 100 miles to get them and make a small payment; those who are thus situated that wish to be provided with certificates, and have them placed to their credit, by forwarding the money at any time may depend on being furnished with certificates, and payment made to their order, on as good terms as if they were present, by their

Humble servant,
JAMES WILLIAMS.

LOST,

BETWEEN Annapolis and South river church, wrapped up in a piece of news-paper, about the sum of twenty-eight pounds in gold. Whoever has or may find the said money, and will deliver it to the printer of this paper, shall receive a generous reward. 3

November 25, 1788.

For SALE,

EIGHT hundred and fifteen acres of **LAND**, being one third part of that valuable tract whereon general Lee formerly lived, including the dwelling plantation, with valuable meadows and comfortable improvements thereon; it is situated in Berkeley county, Virginia, about six miles from Shephard's town, and eight from Shandore Falls, on Patowmack. As one half the purchase money must be paid in hand, and the balance within twelve months, the purchaser who can make the necessary payments, may expect a great bargain. For terms apply to Mr. **RICHARD WILLIS**, living near the premises, or to the subscriber, in George-town. 6 W

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

Annapolis, April 19, 1788.

THE subscribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements; in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. **JOHN WATKINS**, to call upon those who have accounts with them, for the same, whose receipt shall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; those who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a person at their late store on the Dock, or at the treasury-office, ready to receive.

THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

Worcester county, in the state of Maryland, October 19, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that **JAMES WILSON**, of the county aforesaid, intends to petition the general assembly of the state of Maryland, praying an act to make good his title to a small tract of land, purchased by the above **JAMES WILSON** of **JOHN SMOCK**, being part of **YORKSHIRE** and **CONVENIENCY**, containing seventy-one acres, bought at fifty shillings per acre; for the conveyance of which the above **JOHN SMOCK** gave a bond to the above **J. WILSON**, dated November 19th, 1784, with a penalty of four hundred pounds, and gave possession of the land, but the above **JOHN SMOCK** moving into North-Carolina, has never returned to execute a deed of conveyance, agreeable to his contract. 3

December 15, 1788.

THE creditors of **JOHN BROWN**, deceased, are requested to produce, on the third Monday in February next, to the subscriber, in the town of Vienna, in Dorchester county, their respective claims against the estate of the said John Brown, properly authenticated. 6

JOHN HENRY, Administrator.

TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, at his plantation, near South river church, a dark bay **COLT**, about fourteen hands one inch high, neither docked or branded, appears to be rising three years old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away. 2

WILLIAM STEUART.

ANNAPOLIS:
 PRINTED by **FREDERICK** and
SAMUEL GREEN.

(XLIVth)

M

S 4 0 0

W

in war. We are Denmark has re-nate the difference

Sept. 19. His from his tour to the instant it appears ing the sale of the ried into Helingsh fold by public au

This looks rather odd that Baron N Peterburgh, thug our pacific negotia yesterday.

Our late advice and then our arm banks of the river ver, as well as the frontiers. The d his head quarters inspected all the g

W A

It is reported t siege of Oczakow liberty to make a emperor.

V I E

Letters from S arrival of a body the banks of the tents opposite the tacked, prepared detachment from the islands near troops. On the tined on both si the advantage.

The last acco instant, at whic making intrench respective camp rier came in p troops had chofer had received no Turkish officer h

They write fr the 1st of Septi sitions there for a considerable q purpose.

Sept. 22. We intended to qu the winter; and the buildings at and other places treat, to be put

The 8th inst neighbourhood Careniebes, tho been able to fo nearly posted, h and those of th municate with a

then at Crajova, and from when patched to con ammunition and amounts to 70, and it is now

terminated to ri giving a battle

Sept. 24. Th 16th instant, a imperial and T that 7000 of th soners of war, consequence o

which state, had passed of preffion upon e

On that day of where his maj perished health.

Advices are valley of Bor neuve, have sisting of 400 the sword.

F R A

The politic a secret whic

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1789.

STOCKHOLM, September 12.

WHEN the Danish minister at our court informed count Duben that his court meant to assist the empress of Russia with six ships of the line and 12,000 troops, as stipulated by the treaty, he added that this must not be looked upon as a declaration of war. We are likewise assured that the court of Denmark has really accepted the mediation to terminate the differences subsisting between us and Russia.

Sept. 19. His majesty is every day expected back from his tour to the northern provinces. The 14th instant it appears a royal order was issued for suspending the sale of the Russian prizes which had been carried into Helsingfors, and which were to have been sold by public auction the 26th.

This looks rather like peace; but still we think it odd that Baron Nolken, our ambassador at the court of Petersburg, should return so precipitately, amidst all our pacific negotiations. His excellency arrived here yesterday.

Our late advices from Finland, are of the 8th inst. and then our army was still posted on each side of the banks of the river Kymene. The main body, however, as well as the train of artillery, still occupied the frontiers. The duke of Sudermania had returned to his head quarters at Louisa, after having visited and inspected all the grand posts.

WARSAWA, September 10.

It is reported that prince Potemkin has changed the siege of Ochakow into a blockade, that he may be at liberty to make a powerful diversion in favour of the emperor.

VIENNA, September 17.

Letters from Semlin, of the 10th inst. mention the arrival of a body of Spahis, of about 5000 men, on the banks of the Save, where they had pitched their tents opposite the Austrians, who, expecting to be attacked, prepared to receive them. The same day a detachment from Belgrade made a descent on one of the islands near Semlin, and began to fire on our troops. On the departure of the courier the fire continued on both sides, so that we know not which had the advantage.

The last accounts from the Bannat are of the 8th instant, at which period both armies were busy in making intrenchments and redoubts to secure their respective camps. They pretend that the grand vizier came in person to reconnoitre the situation his troops had chosen; but this is very uncertain, as they had received no advice at the head quarters of that Turkish officer having passed the Danube. They write from the camp before Choczim, dated the 1st of September, that they were making dispositions there for a general attack, and were preparing a considerable quantity of combustible matter for that purpose.

Sept. 22. We learn, that the grand vizier absolutely intended to quarter his troops in our Bannat during the winter; and for that purpose had actually ordered the buildings at Mehadia, Old Orfowa, Schupaneck, and other places abandoned by our troops in their retreat, to be put into repair.

The 8th instant, our grand army was still in the neighbourhood of Slatina, on the side of Illova and Careniebes, though count Wartensleben had not yet been able to form a junction with it. He was so nearly posted, however, that the patrols of his corps and those of the main army could occasionally communicate with each other. The grand vizier was then at Crajova, where he had fixed his head quarters, and from whence his light troops were constantly dispatched to conduct to him in safety his supplies of ammunition and provision. The Austrian army now amounts to 70,000 men, the Turkish to 100,000; and it is now pretty evident, that the emperor is determined to risk nothing till an opportunity offers of giving a battle that is likely to be decisive.

Sept. 24. The news confidently reported, that on the 16th instant, a general action happened between the imperial and Turkish forces, in which it was affirmed, that 7000 of the latter were slain, and 6000 made prisoners of war, is this day positively contradicted, in consequence of advices received from the Bannat, which state, that so late as the 16th, nothing had passed of moment enough to make much impression upon either the imperial or Ottoman army. On that day our head quarters were still at Careniebes, where his majesty and the arch-duke Francis were in perfect health.

Advices are this very moment received, that in the valley of Boroska, the Turks, by a very artful manoeuvre, have surprised a body of our volunteers, consisting of 400 men, and put them without exception to the sword.

FRANKFORT, September 13.

The politicians of Vienna pretend to have discovered a secret which may have important consequences;

they say a plan is in agitation to attempt at the enforcing diet in Poland, by means of a general confederation of the principal Polish nobility, to declare prince Anthony of Saxony, brother to the elector, and consort to the eldest archduchess of Tuscany, eventual successor to the present king of Poland, and to render that crown hereditary. Time will shew whether there is any truth in this political discovery.

Sept. 23. By advices received this day from Cherson we learn, that a Seraskier, at the head of 30,000 men, had penetrated into the very camp of prince Potemkin, when a battle, bloody and obstinate on both sides, was fought, but that at length the Turks were obliged to retire, leaving behind them upwards of 6000 killed.

HAGUE, October 5.

The king of Sweden having expressed his willingness to accommodate matters to his ally the king of Prussia, and the same having been notified to the king of Great-Britain, these two powers have proposed to the states general of these provinces to use their good offices towards the re-establishment of peace in the north between the empress of Russia and their majesties the kings of Sweden and Denmark. Their high mightinesses having, in consequence of this requisition, resolved to become mediators in the above salutary business, they have accordingly determined to give notice of the same to all the powers concerned.

LONDON, October 7.

The emperor, though not fifty, is said to be declining in his health; this, perhaps, does not arise so much from the great uneasiness of his present situation, as from constitutional causes, most of the Austrian family, though very handsome when young, looking old before their time.

The king of Prussia, in his late tour through his German dominions, and through Hanover, advanced with such rapidity, that he did not travel fewer than one hundred and forty-three English miles a day. This may be thought uncommonly expeditious in Germany, but more particularly in the electorate of Hanover, where the roads in general are remarkably sandy and deep.

Oct. 11. General Kepiro with about 14,000 Austrians, routed a body of upwards of 16,000 Turks, who it seems were marching straight for Wallachia, and has thereby, independent of several other good consequences, rendered the situation of the grand army less critical than heretofore.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, September 23.

"It is likely that the political system of Europe will undergo a material alteration, especially if a peace should take place this winter, of which there are some hopes at present."

"The king of Sweden is inclinable to settle the difference with Russia by a negotiation, in preference to the sword, provided Denmark remains neuter; the prince of Denmark, however, has a strong inclination for trying his abilities in the field, and no doubt this inclination would have broken out into an effectual rupture against Sweden, had not the courts of Prussia and London very pathetically advised Denmark to the contrary. Should Prussia draw a cordon on its territories near Poland, it will not have any other object in view—but the interior tranquillity of Poland itself."

"This moment, a rumour is spread that a Prussian army is to enter Poland under the command of general Mollendorff."

"A great quantity of cannon has been sent from Berlin to Graudentz and Wessell."

A party of imperialists who were guarding a strong defile at Rothenturn, were attacked on the 13th of September by the Turks, whose strenuous efforts to force the passage, were incredibly obstinate; but on the 15th they were obliged to retire hastily, with no small loss.

On the first account received of Yaffi being retaken, the hospodar Mauroyini immediately ordered redoubts to be raised, and cannon planted before Bakarest, where he had a small army stationed, which he pays by the severe contributions which he levies on the unfortunate Wallachians.

The condition of the Bannat is deemed still worse than ever. The Turks having been reinforced at Lubkova, proceeded to Moldavia and the places adjacent, where there are rich copper mines belonging in part to the crown, and in part to individuals. Those they pillaged most unmercifully, carrying part of the plunder into Servia, and throwing the remainder into the Danube.

This danger was represented to the emperor in the month of July last, by some of the principal inhabitants, who were anxious for protection. At this time, a general officer present having taken up a map, and examining with circumspection the geography of the place, ridiculed the absurd apprehensions of the inhabitants, who were he said in the most perfect security. The emperer yielded to the ignorant assurances of his officer, and by rejecting their reasonable applica-

on, produced calamity to an extent almost inconceivable.

By advices from Vienna we are informed, that general field marshal Laudohn took Novi on the 18th and Gradiska on the 25th of September. This has given animation to the army in Croatia, who are now forming designs against Banjaluka.

The surrender of Choczim remains no longer a doubt.

These events will make the prince of Saxe-Cobourg master of Moldavia.

It is reported in the city, that in the late battle between the Austrians and the Turks in the Bannat, the former lost 15,000 men, and the latter 10,000; and the Turks remained masters of the field.

A report prevails, that on the night of the 21st of September, the emperor retreated, which being observed by the Turks on the 22d, the Spahis immediately mounted, pursued the Austrians, and overtaking the rear-guard defeated it with great slaughter.

Since the action between the Swedes and Russians, which has prevented the latter from visiting the Mediterranean this year, and invading the Morea, the works in the arsenal, at Constantinople, are no longer carried on with the same vigour, there being now no necessity for the divan to keep a fleet in the Archipelago.

Oct. 12. The following extraordinary circumstance may be depended on as a fact:—A sow, belonging to Wm. Sutton, of Sandy, Bedfordshire, at four litters, between the 1st of April, 1787, and 1st of September, 1788, farrowed ninety-six pigs, viz, 1st litter, 21—2d ditto, 23—3d ditto, 23—4th ditto, 29—seventy-two of which she brought up to maturity.

So profitable a business was bookfelling sixty years since, that on the death of Mr. Thomas Guy, in December, 1724, (who was a bookfeller) he left, besides other considerable legacies, two hundred thousand pounds for maintaining his hospital in the borough of Southwark.

Oct. 15. The defensive treaty which at present subsists between the courts of Berlin and Stockholm will now oblige the king of Prussia to come forward with his stipulated succours, which he has hitherto withheld, on the pretext of the war, in its commencement with Russia, being offensive on the part of Sweden, but which objection is now completely done away by the recent attack of the Danish forces.

Extract of a letter from Paris, October 11.

"A list of the marine forces of this kingdom is now handing about, which makes the following total amount: nine first rates of 110 guns, five second ditto from 80 to 94, fifty-two of 74, eleven of 64, twelve of 50 to 40 guns, eighty-seven frigates, and sixty-five sloops, all in the best condition, without including old ships. From this list it appears our navy is much superior in number and condition to the year 1776."

Extract of a letter from Elfsaer, September 25.

"His excellency Hugh Elliot, Esq, envoy extraordinary from the court of Great-Britain to that of Denmark, passed through this town the 18th; his journey is to meet in person the king of Sweden. This seems big with matter, and if that visit is not the basis of general peace, we have every reason to expect a general flame of war. The empress of Russia speaks in the most malignant language of the Swedish interference, and seems determined on revenge. The prince of Hesse is made marshal of Russia, and we believe, is gone to Norway to head the 12,000 troops supplied by this court to Russia, with intention of entering Sweden at that quarter. On the other hand, we find the king of Prussia, with rich coffers, in determined silence, equipping an extensive and well disciplined army; time will shew why."

"The Swedish fleet remains yet blocked up in Helsingfors by admiral Greig, shewing not the least disposition for coming out, and having plenty of provision."

Oct. 18. By private advices received yesterday we are assured, that a battle has taken place between the corps under the command of prince Charles of Hesse and the Swedes, that the Danes were defeated, and lost upwards of 600 men.

It is affirmed that the grand vizier has not undertaken any step, without the advice and approbation of a christian general, who was formerly adjutant to a certain northern king, who is, through interest, a well-wisher to the Ottoman Porte, but has not yet taken an open part in favour of the Turks.

Among the greatest miseries of the Bannat, are the cruel ravages of the Wallachians, who spare no sex, nor age, nor place, but kill, burn, and destroy every thing before them. Compared with these, even the Turks are a most merciful enemy.

Admiral Greig, with a fleet of 17 sail of the line and some Russian frigates, is cruising in squadrons between Norgin Island and Helsingfors, where the Swedish fleet lay very safe and composed.

Lord Drogheda, on his late visit to Baxton, introduced a new game called *humbag*—a kind of two handed whist: his lordship took some pains in teaching it to

a certain elderly lady of quality, who in the course of a week grew so perfect an adept, as to bumble the noble lord out of no less a sum than 1400 guineas at his own game!

HARTFORD, December 29.

Last Monday morning the paper mill in East-Hartford, belong to Dr. Butler and the Editors of the Connecticut Courant, took fire, and with all its apparatus, 150 reams writing paper, about 100 reams of printing, and a large quantity of stock, were reduced to ashes.—The loss is estimated at upwards of 700l.

NEW-YORK, January 5.

Extract of a letter from London, October 16.

"Dr. James Graham, the celebrated oculist and aurist, who performed with such applause and admiration in Maryland, Pennsylvania and New-York, was lately sent off from Whitehaven to Edinburgh, in the custody of two constables. This unfortunate gentleman had, for some days past, discovered such marks of insanity as made it advisable to secure him."

Yesterday failed for Bombay, the America, Indianman, Jacob Sarly, Esq; commander.—A trade which has evidently for its object the prosperity of these states, is entitled to the good wishes of our fellow-citizens, and the spirited adventurers to our particular applause. May the laudable enterprise be crowned with success! —Not only our interest as a commercial people in some degree depends on this voyage, but even our reputation with respect to ship building. The America, one of the most complete vessels ever constructed in our docks, the skill of her officers and the hardy spirit of her honest tars, will convince the Chinese and other eastern nations, that the youngest quarter of the world is already capable of emulating the other three; and as success may be rationally inferred from such happy beginnings, will most probably surpass them.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.

A letter from Eberdorf, in Germany, dated August 28, concludes thus:—"Provisions are so scarce, that the emperor has ordered all his deer and wild boar to be shot and sold. All the places of public amusement of note are shut up, and every thing wears a melancholy aspect."

The Swedes were formerly as good soldiers as any in Europe, and their generals brave and experienced. Gustavus Adolphus fought against the emperor of Germany many years, and, like Marlborough, never lost a battle, though he always had to contend against much superior armies. Charles XII. made and deposed the kings of Poland at pleasure, and proved too powerful for the Austrian forces; he turned his arms against the Russians, and with an army of about 14,000 men defeated Peter, who had 100,000. That emperor remarked, however, prophetically, that the boy would soon teach them to beat him in turn. Upon the death of Charles, peace was made with the Danes, and since that period the Swedes have not engaged in any wars with their neighbours, till the present time. The Dilectarians, who work at the copper and silver mines, are as hardy and courageous a people as any in the world, and generally consist of about 50,000; and from those people the kings of Sweden form a large body of troops, which prove of the utmost service in the field. They are all disciplined, and fit for action on any emergency.

From a late English news-paper.

The Paris Magazine of the month of May, contains a letter from the count de Cherilly, a patriotic nobleman, who resides much in the country, and is esteemed, after Mr. Duhamel, one of the first experimental farmers in France, concerning the successful cultivation of the new discovered vegetable, called by way of contrariety the Root of Famine, from its prodigious increase. As the qualities and use of this extraordinary vegetable are but lately known to this kingdom, we shall give our readers the substance of the count's letter, which may prompt some among our country gentlemen to encourage its growth. "I sowed," says the count, "about seven bushels of the seed in a piece of land, containing 11000 cubic feet, being two French acres, in the beginning of November. In March the growth was advanced, and I believe that as the product was abundant, I might increase my stock by planting a number of slips, which could well be spared. I accordingly had them cut off, and set in a light sandy loam, at the distance of about 18 or 20 inches asunder. In the following month they increased to such a degree that I computed every single slip to have propagated fourteen fold. In June the crops were perfectly ripe and full grown; and I ordered a certain quantity mixed with mowed grass to be given to my cows, which they exceedingly relished, and produced from twenty to thirty pints of our measure each, every milking. The milk and the butter were both excellent, and entirely free from any rank or disagreeable taste.—My labouring horses and mules became so sleek and well coated from this diet, mixed with their ordinary food, that they scarce could be distinguished from the best of my coach and riding cattle. About one pound of this root is sufficient to mix with beans, oats, barley or hay, at each feed, which may be given morning and evening." It does not yet appear that any sheep have been fed with this root, but there can be no doubt that a cultivation of it would be attended with the best consequences.

Annapolis, January 15.

Extract of a letter dated London, November 13.

"The king has been for some time greatly indisposed; his physicians say the disorder is an anasarca. It has totally deprived him of his senses, and he is confined in a freight waistcoat. There is some talk of appointing a regency, but it puzzles all the politicians and lawyers to determine by whom the ap-

pointment is to be made, as the king's imbecility renders him incapable of assenting to any act of parliament, and without such assent no statute can be enacted."

We are informed that the following is a state of the polls for the city of Annapolis, Anne-Arundel, Baltimore and Montgomery counties, viz.

	City of Annapolis.	Anne-Arundel county.	Baltimore county.	Montgomery county.
1st Michael J. Stone	93	107	141	278
George Dent	115	357	603	84
2d William Paca	1	—	—	—
Johua Seney	206	403	755	363
Nathaniel Ramfay	—	—	—	6
3d Benjamin Contee	96	117	141	316
John F. Mercer	164	363	620	42
4th William Smith	105	118	141	310
Samuel Sterett	139	323	673	51
5th George Gale	119	118	146	316
John Done	72	333	600	—
William V. Murray	17	11	—	42
6th Abraham Faw	120	344	596	2
Daniel Carroll	112	120	158	373

ELECTORS.

George Plater	201	463	725	322
John Rogers	214	464	745	320
Alexander C. Hansen	123	116	146	319
Dr. Philip Thomas	83	112	148	317
Robert Smith	93	112	152	310
Jeremiah T. Chase	179	372	613	5
John A. Thomas	2	—	—	—
Charles Ridgely of Wm.	85	345	663	41
Thomas Johnson	101	336	—	—
Moses Rawlings	16	1	—	6
William Thomas, jun.	8	—	—	40
Lawrence Oneale	13	10	590	59
William Richardson	99	117	142	314
William Tilghman	133	113	142	321
Dr. William Matthews	94	116	132	310
John Seney	108	346	602	44
James Shaw	92	345	607	38
Henry Waggaman	65	339	594	—
John Done	1	—	—	—

A correct return from all the counties will be inserted in our next.

On Tuesday arrived here the ship Sally, capt. Kennedy, from Havre-de-Grace, and the brig General Williams, capt. —, from Cape Francois. The ship Maryland, capt. Rose, is arrived in Patowmack, from London, by whom we have received prints to the 14th of November.

LONDON, November 11.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, Sept. 9.

"The report of the reinforcements sent by the Porte to the captain pacha having already entered the Black Sea is a mistake. The wind being favourable the ships of war and transports had weighed anchor and sailed, but the northerly winds, which have blown ever since, obliged them to retire. This delay makes the court uneasy, lest they should not arrive time enough for the grand admiral, who is continually representing the want he is in of them, as well as of provisions. However, these reinforcements, as to their force, are a mere nothing, the largest ship carrying only 50 guns, and so old that the crew are obliged to pump night and day, and another vessel of 18 guns is in the same condition. In general the Porte seems no ways satisfied with the captain pacha's conduct and operations, and his reiterated demands for reinforcements amaze them. Knowing with what a strong force he sailed, they cannot comprehend how he can be so weak, particularly if it is true, that he has only lost two large ships and some small ones and sloops. On the other hand, the succours he is constantly soliciting for the garrison of Oczakow, shew that place must have experienced some loss during the siege. Three thousand troops destined to reinforce the garrison, are cantoned in the environs of Bujukdere, and as they know neither order nor discipline, they greatly disturb that neighbourhood, in which are the country houses of some foreign ministers, who endeavour all they can to protect their houses and servants from the insults and rapine of this rabble.

"The Asiatic troops who come from the army begin to file off here in numerous platoons. The retreat of these troops seems premature, and contrary to their usual custom. They complain bitterly of their commanders, both on account of their ill treatment, the scantiness of their provisions, and the inactivity in which they passed most of the campaign between Nissa and Widin. The Porte, to remove the inconvenience which their desertion must produce in the army, has sent orders to all the governors of the European provinces to raise 100,000 men immediately, and to arm and send them to the banks of the Danube as soon as possible. This shews that the Porte not only means to pursue the war with ardour, but even designs to make a winter campaign against the house of Austria, having nothing to fear from the Russians. The sentiments of our ministers on this subject were and still are divided; some think a winter campaign will infallibly hinder the Ottoman troops from pursuing the summer one with vigour; others maintain it is necessary, as it will greatly harass the Austrian army, whom the Turks want to crush; but we foresee that the project of levying these recruits hastily will meet many difficulties; and we learn already that all the men able to bear arms fly on all sides, to hide themselves in the woods, &c."

THE GENIUS OF AMERICA.

Inscribed to his excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Esq; on his return to Mount-Vernon, December, 1783.

THINE all the fame, that war bestows;
All that peace can give, be thine;
Far expell'd thy country's foes,
Olives with thy laurels twine!
Now the work of death is o'er,
Pale-ey'd danger quits our shore;
Sheathe the sword, unbrace the drum;
See the great deliverer come;
Wake, my bards, your choral lay.
Hallow this auspicious day,
And hail, as FREEDOM's joyful ardours burn,
In glory and in peace, my WASHINGTON's return!

Thus from yonder fleety cloud,
Streak'd with many a bright'ning ray,
Lifts her graceful voice aloud,
The GENIUS OF AMERICA.
Smiles adorn her native bloom,
Graceful plays her snow-white plume;
Waving gently o'er her head,
See the starry banner spread;
A golden sickle decks her side,
Her hand, a volume open'd wide,
While at her feet, her uleis quivers hung,
Her arrows all unbarb'd, her mighty bow unstrung.

Exalt, she cries, the plaintive strain,
To all my heroes, great and free;
And chief of the illustrious train,
Immortal WASHINGTON! to thee.
You heard the trumpets hostile sound;
You saw the meditated wound;
And as became the wife and brave,
Arose your country's rights to save;
Your bosoms throbb'd with new alarms;
Instant you sprang to glorious arms,
By danger undismay'd, unaw'd by death,
On FREEDOM's sacred fane, to hang the laurel wreath.

Fair FREEDOM smiles—the work is done—
The laurel wreath adorns her fane—
By me, she greets my WASHINGTON,
And pays this consecrated strain;
Nor thou refuse the hallow'd lay,
Thy COUNTRY'S GENIUS still shall pay;
For not alone th' ensanguin'd field,
Rich harvests of renown shall yield,
But pleas'd, beside thy calm retreat,
The CIVIC VIRTUES fix their seat,
While thro' thy groves, and o'er thy crystal springs
CONTENTMENT still shall smile, and HONOUR wave
her wings.

There frequent shall the great and good,
Who made, like thee, mankind their care,
Who tyranny, like thee withstood,
Their happy spirits bid repair;
There sages, heroes, patriots old,
Shall frequent sacred converse hold,
Of arts, to grace the rescued land;
Of arms, and thy unconquer'd band;
There oit thy ravish'd eye shall see
The (a) victim of THERMOPYLÆ;
And there the (b) chiefs of MARATHON's fam'd field,
Where FREEDOM's dauntless sons, bade SLAVERY'S
millions yield.

There too, the (c) Decii awful forms
Shall glow, with former ardours fir'd,
For whom e'en death itself had charms,
When their lov'd ROMA their lives requir'd;
There the great (d) FABIUS pleas'd shall see,
His glories bloom again in thee;
There (e) CINCINNATUS joy to lead,
Thy step along the tranquil mead,
And all thy arduous labours paid,
Bid thee, rural pleasures taste;
Bid thy dread sword, a pruning hook appear,
And to a peaceful share, transform thy lightning spear.

Methinks e'en now I view his smiles,
(f) To see thy brave companions claim
The chief reward of all their toils,
Distinction, from his honour'd name,
And laid their warlike weapons by,
Again to rustic arts apply.
In contrast strong, there the stern shade
Of BRUTUS, lifts the reeking blade:
The name of friend no more avails;
With unrelenting soul he hails
The bold assertors of his country's cause,
Lo! CÆSAR prostrate lies, who trampled on the laws.

(a) Leonidas, who fell defending the narrow pass of Thermopylae, against the entrance of the Persians into Greece.

(b) Miltiades and the other commanders of the 10,000 Athenians who defeated the Persian army of 100,000 foot and 10,000 horse, near Marathon, a small town in Attica.

(c) Three of this noble Roman family are said to have devoted themselves to death for the safety of their country.

(d) The American General has been particularly compared to these two illustrious Romans—to the first, for his conduct of the war—to the second, for his retirement in peace to the calmness of a country life.

(e) Alluding to the institution of the order of Cincinnati.

From where Hell
Mn (a) Trolls, th
For Red from Jolt
Fair freedom fix'd h
From Bala
The (b) N
For thee with f
A victor's wreath
Like thee, the
Like thee, thei
Like thee affecte
Threw off a tyrant
chain.

Even from ALBIO
A virtuous few, sh
There venerable
And HAMPTON
There SIDNEY
And RUSSELL
Immortal spirit
(i) Of sycoph
Vain all their
Tho' it has blo
Vain their bafe art
Their Despot's rig
one.

But who are thos
Along the bright
With honest wou
They are my sons i
More than hun
Redoubled ard
(i) MERCER
Where first rol
His laurels bra
Blooming amic
And leading on to
Exult, exult, they

What transports
What glorious prof
In these far regio
While they behold
See INDUSTRY
And cloath w
See COMMERCE
On every tide
See SCIENCE
And lead on i
See JUSTICE rear
And VALOUR stil
won.

Hail PATRIOT
Of all the worthie
Whose plaudits
With more than m
Yet not such
As thou my o
While thou b
Deriving ble
The joy sup
Thy confici
While realms whi
Shall add to FA
love.

By the HOUSE
WHEREAS i
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have been exhibit
have been confic
of which do not
remain with the
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RESOLVED, T
herby directed a
first day of Augu
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concerned.

By the SENATE
assented to.
True copy.


(g) William
Carter, the anc
(h) The prin
who led the oppo
Spain.
(i) Alluding to
ing the character
revolution, and
what British ge
(j) General
Bliss.
(k) General
when the first
army.
(l) General
he.

ber 31, 1794.
WHEREAS my wife RACHEL CLARK
 eloped from me, and refuseth to live with
 me, I hereby give public notice, that I forewarn
 all persons crediting her on my account, as I will
 not be answerable for any debts of her contracting from the date hereof.
 BENJAMIN CLARK

Annapolis, December 31, 1788.
WHEREAS some evil and ill disposed person or persons, have attempted (within these few days) to destroy the play house, by setting fire to the back door and fill thereof;—and whereas if their wicked scheme has succeeded, the greater part of the houses in that quarter of the city must inevitably have been destroyed, and public justice requiring that the author or authors of this wicked and hellish act, should be discovered and brought to condign punishment, a reward of five pounds will therefore be given to any person that will make a discovery of the author or authors of this diabolical attempt, so that he, she or they, may be convicted thereof.

Strawberry-hill, December 8, 1788.
To be SOLD,
A VALUABLE tract of very rich LAND, lying near West-river, formerly the property of Colonel JOSEPH RICHARDSON, deceased. Any person desirous of purchasing will view the land, and may know the terms of sale, by applying to
RICHARD SPRIGG.
N. B. A long credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money.

Anne-Arundel county, December 12, 1788.
A LL persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD PATTISON, deceased, late of Dorchester county, James's Island, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near the line of Calvert, and all those that have any just claims against said estate are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, that they may be settled.
JAMES PATTISON, son of Wm. executor.
N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring or dealing with my negroes, and I also forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my plantation, as I am determined to put the law in force against such offenders, without respect to persons.

Port-Tobacco, September 19, 1788.

RAN away from the subscriber, a Man Slave named GEORGE, a dark mulatto, about six feet high, slender made, with large and long arms, he has lost one of his fore teeth, and has several remarkable scars on his face and neck, occasioned by being severely wounded with a knife by a fellow who attempted to murder him some time ago, one of these scars is below his under lip, another from the upper part of his right cheek across his neck, and two others across the back part of his neck, which have left marks resembling those frequently seen on Africans; he had on and took with him an of nabrig coat and overalls, London brown superfine broad cloth coat, a white linen jacket, two striped jackets, a pair of yellow lacing breeches, white and brown thread stockings, white and brown linen shirts, new shoes and metal buckles. Whoever apprehends and delivers the said slave to me at this place, shall receive TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD, including therein all charges whatever.

Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a decree of the high court of chancery of this state, will be EXPOSED at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 20th day of January next, on the premises, to the highest bidder,

A LL that tract or parcel of LAND, lying on South-river, near to Mr. Brice T. B. Worthington's, called COVELL COVE, containing 300 acres, more or less, and sundry CATTLE and HORSES. Also, on the day following, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at London-town, the large brick dwelling HOUSE, where the ferry is now kept, and the LOTS thereto adjoining, with their improvements; two LOTS of GROUND opposite to the garden of Mrs. Mary McCulloch, whereon are two small dwellings; sundry NEGROES, some articles of household FURNITURE, to satisfy a debt due by mortgage from William Brown, of Anne-Arundel county, to the executors of James Dick. One third part of the purchase money, with interest, to be paid within twelve months from such sale; one other third part thereof, with interest, in two years from such sale, and the residue thereof, with interest, in three years from such sale. Possession will be delivered immediately, on giving good security for the payments in manner aforesaid, and a deed for the said property will be given on payment of the purchase money and interest thereon.

MARY McCULLOCH, CHARLES STEUART, JAMES McCULLOCH, WILLIAM STEUART, Trustees.
N. B. Should either of the days of sale prove wet or blustering, the sale will be held the days following.


Annapolis, September 26, 1788.
JUST IMPORTED
In the ship WILLING TOM, Captain GEORGE JEFFERY, from London, and for sale, on the most reasonable terms, for
CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE, by JOHN PETTY, and Co.
A general assortment of merchandize suitable for the present and approaching season.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.
THE subscriber, of Prince-George's county, in the month of October, 1787, had a tobacco-house, full of tobacco, consumed by fire in the night; and on the night of the 28th of August last, he had seven barrels of wheat and rye destroyed in the same manner, and at the same time was made to burn a new and valuable tobacco-house with three hogheads of packed tobacco, a quantity of plantation utensils, and a variety of other valuable property, thereon. On the night preceding the evening when the aforesaid tobacco-house was burnt, Noddy Young, Esquire, for whom the subscriber is manager, lost a tobacco-house by fire. The subscriber is fully convinced that these misfortunes were not occasioned by accident, but that some depraved and hardened wretch has secretly and wilfully attempted his ruin by the commission of those enormities. The above reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS is hereby offered to any person who will apprehend and secure the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crimes above mentioned, so that they be brought to condign punishment.

October 20, 1788. **NATHAN SOPER.**
PROPOSALS,
For Printing by Subscription,
BY
ISAAC COLLINS,
IN TRENTON,
THE
HOLY BIBLE,
CONTAINING
The OLD and NEW TESTAMENT,
WITH THE
Apocrypha and Marginal Notes.
CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, Quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted page for page with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An index will be added; and also the Scripture measures, weights and coins.
II. The price to subscribers, for the volume, well bound, four Spanish dollars; one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing; the remainder on delivery of the book.
III. The work to be put to press as soon as three thousand copies shall be subscribed for, and to be finished without delay.
The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of respectable characters, to offer the above proposals to the public, under a conviction that a handsome American edition of the Bible, in Quarto, will, at this time, be both seasonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.
This consideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to subscribe, and of course promote the more frequent reading of this most invaluable book in private families. He therefore wishes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample satisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatness.
Subscriptions will be received by Hugh Gain and Edmund Prior, New-York; by Joseph Cruikshank and William Young, Philadelphia; by Townsend and Patton, Baltimore; and by the editor in Trenton.
It is requested, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of Christians in the United States, who may feel disposed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their assistance in procuring subscriptions;—and that the several printers of newspapers in the union will be pleased to insert the above proposals in their papers.

To all whom it may concern.
Mr. Isaac Collins has, for many years last past, been, and still is, printer to the state of New-Jersey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to see his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctness of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to business.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's quarter in Loudon county, early in last month, a negro man named GEORGE, he is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, his nostrils are remarkably wide, he sometimes complains of a wart on the bottom of one of his feet, which makes him a little lame; he is a likely sensible fellow: He had on a green jacket and overalls, of nabrig shirt, an old hat, shoes and stockings, and took with him a Dutch blanket, a blue broad cloth coat and breeches, a blue jacket without sleeves, and sundry other cloaths. He has been seen near this town since he ran away. Whoever will apprehend the aforesaid negro, and deliver him to the subscriber, or secure him in any goal, so that he may be got again, shall receive the above reward, and if taken out of this state and brought home, all charges paid.

Annapolis, October 1, 1788.
OBSEVING a number of debtors to the state, as well as other individuals, are often in want of some kind of certificates, and at a loss where to get them on proper terms for their money, and the holders of certificates, when in want of cash for them, are likewise at a loss for a market, for want of some particular place to apply, where they could be on a certainty of getting an exchange on reasonable terms.
The subscriber being well acquainted with the different kind of certificates and their passing value, has induced him to offer his service to provide, and furnish those that do or may want, that by lodging the necessary he will supply them with certificates, or cash, at a short notice, on reasonable terms, on paying a moderate commission. There being a number, who have payments to make in certificates to the treasury, the live at a considerable distance, many of whom will make payments as they provide money for that purpose, are prevented for want of the certificates, and not being convenient to ride 50 or 100 miles to get them and make a small payment; those who are situated that wish to be provided with certificates, and have them placed to their credit, by forwarding the money at any time may depend on being furnished with certificates, and payment made to their order, on as good terms as if they were present, by their
Humble servant,
JAMES WILLIAMS.

LOST,
BETWEEN Annapolis and South River church, wrapped up in a piece of news-paper, about the sum of twenty-eight pounds in gold. Whoever has or may find the said money, and will deliver it to the printer of this paper, shall receive a generous reward.

November 25, 1788.
For SALE,
EIGHT hundred and fifteen acres of LAND, being one third part of that valuable tract whereon general Lee formerly lived, including the dwelling plantation, with valuable meadows and comfortable improvements thereon; it is situated in Berkeley county, Virginia, about six miles from Shepherd's-town, and eight from Shanandore Falls, on Patowmack. As one half the purchase money must be paid in hand, and the balance within twelve months, the purchaser who can make the necessary payments, may expect a great bargain. For terms apply to Mr. RICHARD WILLIS, living near the premises, or to the subscriber, in George-town.

Annapolis, April 19, 1788.
THE subscribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements; in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. JOHN WATKINS, to call upon those who have accounts with them, for the same, whose receipt shall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; those who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a person at their late store on the Dock, or at the treasury-office, ready to receive.

THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.
Worcester county, in the state of Maryland, October 29, 1788.
NOTICE is hereby given, that JAMES WILSON, of the county aforesaid, intends to petition the general assembly of the state of Maryland, praying an act to make good his title to a small tract of land, purchased by the above JAMES WILSON of JOHN SMOCK, being part of YORKSHIRE and CONVENIENCY, containing seventy-one acres, bought at fifty shillings per acre; for the conveyance of which the above JOHN SMOCK gave a bond to the above J. WILSON, dated November 19th, 1784, with a penalty of four hundred pounds, and gave possession of the land, but the above JOHN SMOCK moving into North-Carolina, has never returned to execute a deed of conveyance, agreeable to his contract.

December 15, 1788.
THE creditors of JOHN BROWN, deceased, are requested to produce, on the third Monday in February next, to the subscriber, in the town of Vienna, in Dorchester county, their respective claims against the estate of the said John Brown, properly authenticated.

JOHN HENRY, Administrator.
TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, at his plantation, near South river church, a dark bay COLT, about fourteen hands one inch high, neither clocked or branded, appears to be rising three years old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.
WILLIAM STEUART.
ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

October 1, 1788.

debtors to the State, are often in want of a loss where their money, and the want of cash for them, for want of some they could be on a reasonable terms. I am, on paying a number, who have to the treasury, that any of whom will be money for that purpose the certificate, and or 100 miles to get those who are that with certificates, and it, by forwarding the on being furnished made to their order, present, by their servant,

MRS WILLIAMS.

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November 25, 1788.

L E,

acres of LAND, be- valuable tract where- ding the dwelling place comfortable improve- Berkely county, Vir- hard's-town, and eight w-mack. As one half said in hand, and the the purchaser who can may expect a great bar-

RICHARD WILLIS,

to the subscriber, in

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M DEAKINS, jun.

is, April 19, 1788.

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MIN HARWOOD.

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December 15, 1788.

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RY, Administrator.

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LIAM STEUART.

O L I S:

DERICK and

GREEN.

(XLIVth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2193.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1789.

H A G U E, October 13.

THEIR high mightiness, pursuant to their resolution of the 7th of October, 1788, determined that Mynheer Leitevenon Van Berkenrode, their ambassador at the court of France, must have seen that by their resolution of the 15th of September last, in consequence of the disobedience of their high mightiness commissary de Vinck, at Dunkirk, to their several repeated commands, have discharged him from his oath and service to their country, and ordered that he should return the commission granted him; that instead of complying therewith, he has thought proper to write to their high mightiness Groffier, that if their high mightiness permit in their idea, he should find himself under the necessity to make known what has passed to his most christian majesty, whose born subject he was, to the intent of claiming his protection; he would nevertheless continue, as to what relates to the marine of the Netherlands, to act and officiate in quality of their high mightiness commissary. That their high mightiness are well assured that this strange and unheard-of proceeding cannot find encouragement by any person in the world, but must rather meet with the highest indignation against the person who opposes himself against those who put him in office. That therefore Mynheer Leitevenon Van Berkenrode, with what respects and belongs thereto, do give notice and requests, that orders be sent to the admiralty or magistrates of Dunkirk, that the said de Vinck be ordered and compelled to return the commission which their high mightiness granted him as their commissary; and that the powers thereby granted him be called in, and never more to be acknowledged as their officer.

That an extract of this resolution be sent to the respective colleges of the admiralty for their information; and that they give notice to the merchants and captains trading and sailing to Dunkirk, warning them never more to apply and address themselves to the said de Vinck, or avail themselves of his services.

L O N D O N, October 20.

Advices are received from Petersburg, by a member of the corps diplomatique, which mention the following intelligence. On the 29th ult. a courier, who was of no less distinction than a colonel of horse, arrived in that city express, in only nine days from his leaving the imperial camp. His appearance was at eleven o'clock at night, when the inhabitants of that city are usually at rest, at which time the night guard, exclusive of the ordinary watch, are on duty, and the gates are shut. Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour, he drove to the imperial palace of the caarina, where, on notifying his business, which was of the first importance, he was immediately admitted to an audience with the empress. Councils have been held every day since, till the 2d of October instant, when the same courier left the city at night, with a message back to the emperor. Some have gone so far as to suspect, that this officer was no other than the emperor himself, and that something of the greatest importance is now in agitation concerning the adjustment of affairs between the belligerent powers of Turkey, Russia and Germany.

Oct. 21. On Saturday night arrived the mail from Holland, which brought an account that the Danish forces had taken possession of Udevalla on the 2d inst. and that it was generally believed at Elfsinur, they were possessed of Gottenburg also. The prince royal of Denmark, and two princes of Hesse are at the head of the troops which have entered Sweden; they pay ready money for every thing they have; and we are assured, that not a single musket had been fired by either party, when the accounts came away, owing to the Swedish officers having not received any orders on the subject, and the Danes not attempting any hostile attack.

Every account we receive from Holland confirms more and more the opinion we gave when the troubles were said to have been finally suppressed, viz. "That they were only smothered," and there is every appearance to expect that if a war happens, they will break out with increased violence.

By the retreat of the emperor, the Turks become the undisturbed masters of the Danube, and can replace themselves to Belgrade at their ease. A great part of the flat country from Lugos all the way to Vipavanka is open to them; while in the mean time, the emperor has withdrawn himself from the river and from Semlin. Even the fortress of Temeswar is subject to be attacked, and the Turks are even meditating a siege.

Oct. 22. Chocsim at length has surrendered to the allies; on the 29th September, the garrison, consisting of about 6000 men, marched out with all the honours of war. The terms of the capitulation were as liberal on one side as they were honourable on the other; and the Rotes and provisions taken were very considerable.

Extract of a letter from Copenhagen.

"We can inform you for certain of his Swedish majesty having declared to our court, that notwithstanding the Danish troops assembled in Norway have penetrated into Sweden, it would not be the means of breaking the peace that subsists between the two countries, provided the king of Denmark did not extend his hostile views any further.

"His Swedish majesty does not conceive the justice of our principles in considering our troops that are already in his kingdom as auxiliary troops to the Russians, yet without discarding the principles, he will spare the effusion of blood, as the mediation of the other respectable powers will soon re-establish peace in the north. The minister has already made its appearance; we, however, previously communicate this information, in order that you may quiet the fears of our navigators, and use your efforts to dissipate the alarm that has begun to be prejudicial to our mercantile flag.

"This declaration of his Swedish majesty ought to reassure us to much the more, as at the time of its being written our troops had passed the defiles of Norway—forced the passages, and have penetrated according to our last accounts, as far as Udevalla, in Sweden, without, however, committing any hostilities against the inhabitants whom they found unarmed."

Oct. 25. The following authentic account of an attempt made by the Turks to break into Transylvania, will shew with what a terrible enemy the imperial troops have to contend.

Transylvania is protected on all sides from sudden invasion by lofty mountains and rocks; there are only seven entrances into it; and these are through so many defiles, strongly fortified and well guarded.

On the 1st of September, the Turks appeared before Oltos, one of these seven defiles, with a determined resolution to force their way through it. The pass was defended by a regiment of native Transylvanians, called from one of the nations that inhabit that country, the Circulian regiment.

When the Turks, to the number of 6000, with a train of artillery, appeared before Oltos, they found it abandoned; for the Austrian commander having had previous notice of the advance of the enemy, had retreated to the still stronger pass of Minister; and that he should invariably act as Guelcor, and there made every preparation for a most vigorous resistance.

The Turks advanced with the most determined bravery; they dispatched two considerable bodies of infantry to clamber over the mountains, and fall upon the flanks of the imperialists, while the main body, consisting both of horse and foot, advanced in front. Notwithstanding the prodigious height of the rocks that rise on both sides of the defile, and the abbatis, &c. with which the pass was shut up, the Turks, despising every danger, and without being in the smallest degree discouraged by the number they lost, broke in on both sides.

In the mean time other bodies of the Turkish army kept advancing until they had crossed the summit of the mountains; at last turned the two flanks of the abbatis, &c. and attacked the Austrians in the rear.

Though thus beset on all sides, yet the Austrians some time made the most vigorous defence with their bayonets and small arms, for their artillery was now no longer of use to them. But notwithstanding all their bravery, they found it impossible to maintain their post against an enemy so greatly superior in number: they retreated therefore from the mountains, leaving 3 pieces of cannon, one of which, however, they first spiked up.

S A L E M, December 30.

Captain Murphy arrived here last week from Mar- seilles, which he left the 6th of October. Before he failed, accounts were received there, and credited, of an attack made by the Turks in the night on the Austrian army, when the latter were routed with the slaughter of thousands. This account was published in the Marseilles papers, which Captain Murphy forgot to take with him, and of which he does not recollect particulars.—It was said at Marseilles, that the eldest son of the late unfortunate comte de Grasse, after having fought several successful duels in defence of his father's character, had shot himself, finding as he said, that he should be obliged to contend with the whole nation.

P R O V I D E N C E, December 18.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

With pleasure we inform the public, on the authority of a gentleman from Bridgewater, and from our own observation, that the manufacturing of iron plate shovels is carried on at that place to great advantage—that the shovels made there (of which 30 or 40 dozen have been lately sold to the merchants in this town) are of superior workmanship to any imported from Britain or elsewhere—and they are sold at a less price than they can be imported for. Thus do the industry and ingenuity of our countrymen take off our foreign shackles one by one.

N E W P O R T, January 1.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on his way to Mafekingum, to his friend in this town, dated General's ferry, December 4, 1788.

"I arrived here this morning after a very fatiguing journey, the roads being almost impassable. There are a number of persons here who are going down the river in a few days. I expect to go down to-morrow. There is a gentleman here directly from the Mufkingum, who says that nothing will be done at the Proprietor's meeting, except to meet and adjourn, until we arrive there. The treaty has not commenced. The Indians are assembled at the Falls of Mufkingum, and have sent Brant's son to the governor to request that the treaty might be held there, which the governor refused, so they remain manoeuvring, but no trouble is expected from them. The people say they are more pleased with the country (if possible) than at first. A great number of people are gone to the Mufkingum lately, and a number more going in a few weeks. One acre of land on the margin of the Mufkingum, near the Point, has lately been rented at vendue, for 10 years, at 30 dollars per year, for the benefit of the company."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, January 10.

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, October 25.

"Our northern neighbours, the Gots and Vandal kings, seem inclined to try their warlike powers against each other. Silly enough! For God knows, their poor exhausted finances are in a sad plight, and would require a Neckar to bring them into any tolerable order. His majesty of Sweden was precipitate in attempting to revenge a real or supposed injury offered by Russia; and the royal heir of Denmark, fond of military parade, has done more than his engagements with Russia required of him—unmindful of the consequences to his country. The king of Prussia and the court of Great-Britain have remonstrated against his conduct; and the intimation of 15,000 Prussians being ready to enter Holstein, carries such force or argument with it, that the Danes who had advanced as far as Gottenburg, are said to be preparing for a retreat across their rugged mountains into Norway.

"I am of opinion a general peace will be patched up in the north this winter, or if that can not be accomplished, the flames of war will doubtless spread farther next spring. Indeed I make no doubt, if the finances of France would have admitted of it, they would have had a brush with Old England before now, if it were only to get rid of the commercial treaty."

Extract of another letter from Hamburg, Oct. 29.

"A cessation of arms for four weeks is agreed on by the Danish auxiliary troops, who are advanced as far as two miles from Gottenburg, in Sweden, under the command of the king of Denmark, brother-in-law to the duke of Schleswig, in favour of Russia. The English and Prussian ambassadors in the Danish court, are both at the head quarters of the Danish troops. It is expected that peace will soon take place between the northern powers. The late news of the emperor of Germany is very melancholy. The Turks do a great deal of mischief in the emperor's dominions—burning every house and killing every person they meet with: their army is grown so strong in the Bannat, that the emperor has been forced to retreat to the hills with his troops; and as very rainy weather (common at this season) has set in, no news of a battle is expected. General Laudohn gained some advantages over the Turks, but of very little consequence. The king of Prussia ordered his field marshal, the duke of Brunswick, to Berlin, in order to command an army of 18,000 men, who are ready to march in a moment, but their destination is not known. It is suspected, however, they will march against or towards Poland, in order to prevent the intended treaty proposed by Russia, from being concluded. Two other armies are ready to march, supposed for Swedish Pomerania and Holstein."

A U G U S T A, November 8.

We are informed that the Creek Indians have taken a fort, 12 prisoners, and killed 108 persons on the frontiers of the State of Franklin—This account is very alarming to the frontiers of Georgia, and without immediate assistance a great part will seek refuge in the different States.

Nov. 15. We hear from Franklin county, that, on Friday the 13th ultimo, as some men were hunting they were fired at by a small party of Indians, who immediately ran off; the white people pursued the savages and killed one of them.

S A V A N N A, November 27.

It is the interest of Chatham county to strain every sinew to support that of Liberty. Notwithstanding the seceding of McGillivray to a longer truce, the people of that county have little faith in its taking place, unless, like the former, it will consist of horrid depredation and murder. It is probable, as he is a man of

cunning, those cruelties may be thrown off on the refugee towns, the Seminoles, Buzzard Roofs, &c. Ought not an investigation to take place between our government and this titular sovereign of the Creeks, whether those barbarities are sanctioned by that nation, in violation (not of state) but continental agreements? The inhabitants of Liberty, unless that support is given, will assuredly break. Chatham, of course, becomes the frontier, and, from the long and barren run of Ogechee, is much more defensible. Captain Whitehead's troop of horse is now complete; that they deserve the confidence of the country, the following account of the late pursuit of the party at Walthour's, in an extract of a letter from captain Whitehead to colonel Maxwell, will fully evince.

"Dear Sir, "Newport, 15th Nov. 1788.
"On the 14th instant, at four o'clock in the morning, I received information that the Indians had attacked Mr. Walthour's plantation, killed three, and carried off eight negroes. Being at a loss for a pilot, we proceeded to Mr. Taylor's, within half a mile of the place where the mischief was done. Knowing Mr. Walthour to be a good woodman, and acquainted with the different crossing places on the Alamaha, I sent two expresses to him to join me at the above plantation, but received no answer. I then proceeded to search out the trail, and after going about four miles found it, which made for Beard's Bluff. We pursued with the utmost expedition; about a mile and an half from the Bluff they had fixed a sentinel, who gave a signal at our appearance by firing a gun. We proceeded as fast as possible to the Bluff; on our arrival there, the Indians fled into the swamp, a thick cane brake; we pursued them half a mile in, cutting roads with our swords. Not being able to come up with them I returned to the Bluff, where we retook a small negro and a number of articles. I then ordered eight men with the best guns to dismount, and laid an ambuscade, requesting lieutenant Maxwell to proceed with the remainder back on the route we came, to continue firing of guns and hallooing for a mile or two, to decoy the enemy into the belief that we had retreated, which had the desired effect, for in a short time after, I heard them collecting together in the swamp, and one appeared on the other side of the river in order to reconnoitre; on seeing no person on this side, he beckoned to those on this side below us to go up; in a few minutes after, three of them appeared, and walked up within forty-five yards of the ambuscade and stopped; and finding they would come no nearer, but turned to run off. I with two others fired on them, and pursued them into the thickets, where we found a rifle and two shot pouches, each well furnished with ammunition.

"We then returned to the Bluff, where we were fired on from the other side of the river. We withdrew from the Bluff and lay in ambuscade all night, but heard nothing of them. Lieutenant Maxwell returned to me in the morning with the troops; we dismounted, and leaving a guard with the horses, the remainder I divided into two parties, commanding one myself, and ordering lieutenant Maxwell with the other to go down the edge of the river, whilst I kept further out. Lieutenant Maxwell proceeded about two miles down the river, and at a sand beach found they had crossed. Two or three of the men were at the river drinking, when the enemy fired twelve or fourteen guns at them, and retreated into the swamp; I made all the haste I could to get to lieutenant Maxwell, in hopes he had fallen in with the enemy on this side, but found they had crossed. I returned to the Bluff, and would have crossed the river immediately, but having reason to think the enemy were much intimidated, and would not quit the swamp in less than two or three days, and being badly armed and scarce of provision, I thought it best to return to the settlement.

"I remain, dear Sir, yours sincerely,
"J. WHITEHEAD, Capt."

Articles taken from the Indians.

One rifle gun, 2 shot pouches, 19 balls in one and 12 in the other, 2 scaling knives, 2 camp kettles, 6 blankets, 7 mocasons, .5 breech cloths, 1 otter skin, 1 bear skin, 3000 nails, 1 looking-glass, 2 razors and stone, 4 halters, 1 pint tin cup, 1 bag of parched corn flour, 2 broad hatchets, and some dried venison.

CHARLESTON, December 24.

According to the following relation from a person just returned from the Labrador coast, the imitative faculty in monkeys seems to exceed every thing short of human.—A sailor having a number of red woollen caps, &c. to dispose of among the natives, went on shore for that purpose; his way to a settlement lying through a wood very copiously inhabited by the species above mentioned, and it being mid-day, put a cap on his head, and laying the others by his side, he determined upon a little repose under the shade of a plantane tree. To his utter astonishment, when he awoke, from the specimen he had given his imitative observers of the use of his caps, he beheld a number of them upon the heads of the monkeys in the trees, round about him, while the wearers were chattering in an unusual manner. Finding every attempt to regain them fruitless, he at length, in a fit of rage and disappointment, and under the supposition the one he retained was not worth taking away, &c. pulled the same from his head, and throwing it upon the ground, exclaimed, "here d—n you, take it amongst ye," which he had no sooner done than, to his great surprise, the observant monkeys did the same, by which means he regained the greatest part of his property.

NINE TY-SIX, August 28.

To Alexander McGillivray, Esq; and others the chief men and warriors of the Creek nation.

Our last to you, dated at Fort Charlotte, July 16, 1788, appointing the 15th next month for holding the

treaty; every effort on our part has been exerted to effect it by that time; but from very cogent reasons we find it impossible; two powerful ones are—the necessary dispatches from the present congress not arriving in time, without which the supplies for putting the treaty into execution, upon a liberal footing, would be entirely insufficient—next the change of government taking place since; and the probability of our receiving instructions very shortly under the auspices of the new congress, whose fiat in this, as well as in every other case, will be more permanent than that of the expiring one. Other circumstances might be urged, but these, we think, will have their due weight with you for prolonging the time of treaty, which we wish to make agreeable to both parties. We have no objection to put it off to the spring of next year, which we hope will meet your approbation.

In the interim we wait your answer, and can assure, hostilities will cease on the part of Georgia against your nation; the same, we expect, will be mutually observed on your part, as it appears to be the wish of your people, as well as ours, to come to a peace.

We subscribe ourselves,

Your humble servants,
RICHARD WINN,
ANDREW PICKENS,
GEORGE MATHEWS.

N. B. We inclose you a Georgia paper—in it you will see the governor's proclamation respecting the treaty.

"Little Tallahassee, Sept. 15.

"Gentlemen,

"I have received your letter of the 28th of August, wherein you desired that the proposed treaty between us may be deferred until the spring of the next year. The reasons you give us for that measure are good, and to which we give our assent, hoping that a new congress, acting on the principles of the new constitution of America, will set every thing to rights between us on the most equitable footing, so that we may become real friends to each other, settling on the same land, and having but one interest.

"We expected that on Mr. Whitefield's return, a truce of arms would have been immediately proclaimed in Georgia, and cannot account for the delay of that measure—in fact there has been no observance of it, from that time till now; they have been driving our hunting camps and plundering them of horses, skins, &c. and it is but lately that a Cowetan Indian brought me a paper, which he found stuck upon a tree near Flint river, and which, upon a close examination, I found to be a threatening letter addressed to me; it was wrote with gun-powder on the back of an advertisement, and a great part of it has been effaced whilst drying and by carrying it. In it is expressed somewhat concerning "war" and "your savage subjects;" it proceeds thus—"An establishment of peace you must not expect until all our damages are made good at the treaty; and satisfaction we will have for our grievances;"—from all which I foresee great difficulty in attempting to preserve a strict suspension of hostilities, and can only assure you, that we shall regulate ourselves by the conduct of the Georgians, and act according to circumstances.

The writing which I mention is signed Sam. Alexander, 5th August, 1788. The Cherokees are daily coming into me, complaining of acts of hostility committed in the most barbarous manner by the Americans: numbers of them are taking refuge within our territory, and are permitted to settle and build villages under our protection.—Such acts of violence committed, whilst congress through you, is holding out to all nations and tribes profession of the most friendly nature, make it appear to all, that such professions are only deceitful snares to lull them into a security where-by the Americans may the more easily destroy them. Be not offended, gentlemen, at the remark, it is a truth that is universal among the Indians.

I am, with great respect,

Gentlemen,

Your most humble servant,
ALEX. M'GILLIVRAY.

To the honourable general R. Winn, A. Pickens, and G. Mathews, commissioners for treating with the southern nations of Indians.

Anne-Arundel county, January 22, 1789.

To be SOLD, on Tuesday, the 10th of February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the plantation of THOMAS DEALE, deceased, near Herring Creek church.

SUNDRY NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children; some household FURNITURE and STOCK. Credit will be given on giving bond with security. The terms will be further explained on the day of sale.

JOSEPH DEALE, Executor.

Annapolis, January 22, 1789.

FINDING that no attention hath been paid to a circular letter, wrote by the subscriber to those indebted to the late co-partnership of Stewart and Geddes, he finds himself under the disagreeable necessity to call upon all those indebted to said co-partnership, in this public manner, to make immediate payment to the subscriber, who is in possession of the books, to enable him to discharge the debts due from said co-partnership. Those who will not pay attention to this notice, may rest assured that suits will be commenced against them to next March court, without respect to persons.

DAVID GEDDES.

N. B. I want to purchase a quantity of BEES WAX.

D. G.

By his excellency
JOHN EAGER HOWARD, Esquire,
GOVERNOR of the STATE of MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the general assembly did, by an act passed at their late session, entitled, An act directing the time, places and manner, of holding elections for representatives of this state in the congress of the United States, and for appointing electors on the part of this state for choosing a president and vice-president of the United States, and for the regulation of the said elections, direct, that the governor and council, after having received the returns, papers and instruments, containing the number of votes for each candidate for representatives of this state in the congress of the United States, and for electors on the part of this state for choosing a president and vice-president of the United States, should enumerate and ascertain the numbers of votes for each and every candidate and person chosen as representatives or electors respectively, and, by proclamation dispersed through the state, declare the names of the six persons duly elected as representatives, and the names of the eight persons duly elected as electors. We, in pursuance of the directions of the said act, do, by this our proclamation, declare, that, by the returns made to us, it appears, that the honourable John Seney, Daniel Carroll, Benjamin Contee, George Gale, William Smith and Michael Jenifer Stone, Esquires, are duly elected representatives of this state in the congress of the United States; and, that the honourable John Rogers, George Plater, William Tilghman, Alexander Contee Hanlon, Doctor Philip Thomas, Robert Smith, William Richardson and William Mathews, Esquires, are duly elected electors on the part of this state for choosing a president and vice-president of the United States.

Given in council, at the city of Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this twenty-first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine.

JOHN E. HOWARD,

By his excellency's command,

T. JOHNSON, jun. Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

COVELL'S COVE, the property of WILLIAM BROWN, which was advertised to be sold the 20th inst. will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the 10th February next, when there will be sundry articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and a negro WOMAN, offered for SALE.

MARY M'CUCCLOCH,

CHARLES STEUART,

JAMES M'CUCCLOCH,

WILLIAM STEUART, Trustees.

WILLIAM CATON,

Ladies and Gentlemen's Hair-dresser,

ANNA POLIS,

BEGS leave to inform his customers, that he still carries on the business of HAIR-DRESSING, and CUSHION and WIG-MAKING, in the newest fashions, and neatest manner.

As he is supplied with an assortment of the best perfumes, pomatums, powder and hair, and is determined to carry on his business with the greatest punctuality and dispatch, he hopes to merit the custom of those who please to honour him with their commands.

He returns his sincere and grateful thanks to his friends and customers, for the great encouragement he has received in the line of his profession, since his commencement, and hopes, by an unremitting attention to his business, to merit a continuance of their favours.

Orders from any part of the state will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.

The highest prices given for hair of all colours.

N. B. High wages will be given for good journeymen to the above business.

January 15, 1789.

THE subscriber being appointed by the orphans court of Prince-George's county, administrator de bonis non, to the two estates of ISAAC JACOBS and GEORGE JACOBS, of said county, deceased, requests all persons indebted to either of them to make immediate payment to him, and those who have claims to send them in properly proved, that he may know how to proceed in settlement thereof.

MARSH M. DUVAL.

December 31, 1788.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, from Charles county court, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, for ready cash, on Friday the 30th day of January next,

PART of a tract of LAND lying in said county, on Mattawoman, about ten miles from Port-Tobacco, the property of Charles Smith, deceased, taken in execution and sold to satisfy a debt due John Hancock Beanes, administrator of John Dyer.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff.



THERE is at the plantation of JACOB DUVAL, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a small foal MARE, about four years old, thirteen hands high, with a bar in her forehead, and without any perceivable brand, has a long switch tail, and appears never to have had any shoes. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

The follow

Representatives

Michael J. Stone
George Dent
John Seney
William Fica
Benjamin Contee
John F. Mercer
William Smith
Samuel Sterrett
George Gale
John Done
William V. Murray
Daniel Carroll
Abraham Faw
Nathaniel Ramsay
James M'Henry
Thomas Johnson
Samuel Chase
John Scott

John Rogers
George Plater
Alexander C. Han
Dr. Philip Thomas
Robert Smith
Jeremiah T. Chaf
John A. Thomas
Charles Ringely
Thomas Johnson
Moses Rawlings
William Thomas
Lawrence Oneale
William Richards
William Tilghman
Dr. William Mat
John Seney
James Shaw
Henry W. gaman
John Done
Nathaniel Ramsay
William Pata
George Dent

A LIST of LET
Annapolis, whi
day of April
Post-Office at d
DWARL
E ty.

John Bullen, A
Briscoe, Dr. Jam
ty; Joseph Noble
Nicholas Carro
Clark, near An
Contee, James C
caud, near Nott
Thomas Claggett
mael Cox, near P
Co. Andrew Cr
care of William
roll (2), care of
Mary's county.
Thomas A. Dy
Fresh; Richard
Thomas Duckett
Richard Darnall
near Upper-Mar
Edward Edele
Robert Fergul
Benedict; Thom
near Benedict.
Captain Archib
Nottingham; W
dale Godfrey, P
of John Forbes
Upper-Marlboro
Hon. Robert
S. Hughes, Benj
jamin Hill, Zeb
zin Hammond,
George Hadon,
ty.

Phillip Jackson
napolis; Cathari
Phillip Key (2)
Levin Luckett
of Alexander H
away Capt. Jo
Upper-Marlboro
Anne.
Adam Miller
Merrivether, A
ot, Head of Se
county; Thomas
Furston, near
Malcolm M'Ben
Newport; Mur
rife, care of L
Reverend L
Nale (2), Cler
Benjamin O
William Pur
and Potts, F
Prince-George

The following is a correct account of the number of votes taken in each county of this state, at the late election for representatives and electors.

Representatives	St. Mary's county.	Charles county.	Calvert county.	Queen Anne's county.	Talbot county.	Kent county.	Cecil county.	City of Annapolis.	Anne Arundel county.	Prince George's county.	Baltimore town.	Baltimore county.	Harford county.	Dorchester county.	Somerset county.	Wicomico county.	Caroline county.	Fredrick county.	Washington county.	Montgomery county.	Total amount.
Michael J. Stone	93	70	161	30	250	166	519	93	107	231	465	141	203	10	213	66	127	770	1164	278	5154
George Dent	35	258	98	24	4	46	1	115	357	288	181	603	241	101	211	89	2	4	1164	353	7616
Johna Seney	111	170	180	68	245	223	516	206	403	493	841	746	444	112	211	152	128	790	1164	353	7616
William Peca	97	177	150	37	254	166	520	96	117	248	475	145	205	108	212	25	128	784	1164	318	5476
Benjamin Contee	33	17	166	14	—	48	—	164	563	272	360	610	439	—	—	78	1	2	—	42	2339
John F. Mercer	96	139	166	33	254	164	519	105	118	241	455	141	204	108	212	71	129	786	1164	310	5415
William Smith	25	21	87	9	—	55	1	139	323	268	448	673	240	—	—	78	—	6	—	51	2444
Samuel Sterrett	94	143	169	48	203	171	520	119	118	253	490	146	205	16	211	151	149	790	1164	316	5450
George Gale	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	333	221	367	600	238	—	—	—	—	—	—	1832
John Done	36	24	83	4	51	47	—	17	11	9	—	—	—	168	—	3	—	—	—	42	425
William V. Murray	119	192	170	40	253	166	519	112	120	362	497	158	206	106	212	150	128	782	1164	302	5819
Daniel Carroll	3	1	82	13	—	42	1	120	342	146	364	596	236	5	—	3	1	7	—	2	1964
Abraham Faw	12	—	—	1	9	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	30
Nathaniel Ramfay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
James M. Henry	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Thomas Johnson	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Samuel Chafe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
John Scott	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ELECTORS.																					
John Rogers	116	190	254	55	254	178	519	214	464	510	843	745	444	111	212	153	129	790	1164	320	7665
George Plater	114	173	258	48	253	169	519	201	463	494	830	725	441	112	212	153	129	787	1164	322	7573
Alexander C. Hanfom	96	152	157	35	254	167	519	123	116	273	478	146	205	114	212	151	128	787	1164	319	5596
Dr. Philip Thomas	92	131	165	32	254	178	519	83	112	270	479	148	205	109	211	69	128	790	1164	317	5456
Robert Smith	96	118	168	32	254	167	519	93	112	270	491	152	209	107	212	69	128	786	1164	308	5458
Jeremiah T. Chafe	12	3	99	20	—	41	—	179	372	228	379	613	239	—	—	85	—	3	—	5	2278
John A. Thomas	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	85	345	221	377	663	239	—	—	78	1	2	—	41	2199
Charles Ridgely of Wm.	11	2	84	13	—	37	—	101	336	243	29	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	718	—
Thomas Johnson	9	—	82	3	—	32	—	16	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	157
Moses Rawlings	39	—	—	7	—	30	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	125
William Thomas, jun.	6	2	—	15	—	35	—	13	10	12	321	590	238	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1241
Lawrence Oneale	90	119	168	46	254	182	519	99	117	269	479	142	204	113	208	—	128	787	1164	314	5402
William Richardson	84	114	168	51	253	209	519	135	113	269	477	132	439	98	210	76	128	788	1164	321	5746
William Tilghman	100	121	168	27	247	174	519	94	116	267	474	142	203	39	211	1	127	787	1164	310	5291
Dr. William Matthews	15	13	83	49	—	53	—	108	346	220	353	602	241	—	—	78	1	3	—	44	2209
John Seney	13	4	85	7	—	39	—	92	345	219	352	617	240	68	—	9	—	2	—	38	2130
James Shaw	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	65	339	213	350	594	4	23	2	74	1	—	—	—	1606
Henry Wagaman	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	154	1	—	—	165
John Done	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70
Nathaniel Ramfay	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	83
William Peca	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
George Dent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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.

EDWARD ABELL, Saint-Mary's county.

John Bullen, Annapolis; Richard Barnes, Hanfom; Briscoe, Dr. James Gloster Brehan, St. Mary's county; Joseph Noble Baynes, Piscataway.

Nicholas Carroll, William Clark, Annapolis; James Cleark, near Annapolis; Thomas Contee, Benjamin Contee, James Clerk, Nottingham; capt. David Carcaud, near Nottingham; Thomas Clagett, and Co. Thomas Clagett, Piscataway; Leonard Clements, Samuel Cox, near Port-Tobacco; Andrew Crawford, and Co. Andrew Crawford, Newport; Dennis Connell, care of William Shaw, Charles county; Thomas Carroll (2), care of Joseph Fenwick, Robert Chesley, St. Mary's county.

Thomas A. Dyson, Dyson, Bruce, and Co. Allen's Fresh; Richard Duckett, Prince-George's county; Thomas Duckett, Queen-Anne; Bennett Darnall (2), Richard Darnall (2), Pig-Point; Robert Darnall (2), near Upper-Marlborough.

Edward Edelen (2), Piscataway. Robert Ferguson, Port-Tobacco; John Forbes (2), Benedict; Thomas Freeman, care of H. G. Sothoron, near Benedict.

Captain Archibald Greig, care of Thomas Contee, Nottingham; William Graham, Marlborough; Landale Godfrey, Port-Tobacco; Redmond Grace, care of John Forbes, Benedict; Thomas Glifton (3), near Upper-Marlborough.

Hon. Robert Hanfom Harrison, Thomas-Harwood, S. Hughes, Benjamin Harrison, Aquila Hall (2), Benjamin Hill, Zebulon Hollingsworth, Annapolis; Rezin Hammond, Head of Severn; Vernon Hebbes, George Hadon, Ignatius-Haden, Saint-Mary's county.

Philip Jackson, care of Dr. Henry Stevenson, Annapolis; Catharine Jerminham, Charles county.

Philip Key (2), Chaptico. Levin Luchett, Annapolis; George R. Leiper, care of Alexander Hamilton, Logan and McEldery, Piscataway; Capt. Joseph Leonard, care of Frank Leeke, Upper-Marlborough; Thomas Landale (2), Queen-Anne.

Adam Miller, Samuel Miller, Annapolis; Renben Meriwether, Anne-Arundel county; Richard Morrison, Head of Severn; Luke Marbury, Prince-George's county; Thomas Mundell, Piscataway; Samuel McFettrion, near Port-Tobacco; Richard Mason (2), Malton McBean, Charles county; William McBryde, Newport; Murray and Kelly, Patuxent; William Morison, care of David Crauford, Upper-Marlborough.

Reverend Leonard Neale, Port-Tobacco; Jeremiah Neale (2), Clement's Bay.

Benjamin Oden, Upper-Marlborough. William Purnell, William Pinkney, Annapolis; Richard Potts, Frederick-town; Dr. Robert Pottinger, Prince-George's county; Archibald Patton, care of

Mr. Contee, Nottingham; Nicholas and Valentine Peers, Port-Tobacco.

James Ringgold, Randall and Delozier, Abfalom Ridgely, Richard Ridgely, Annapolis; George Rotch, care of Thomas Poor, Upper-Marlborough; Chandler Robbins, Charles county.

Governor Smallwood, William Squire, care of Wallace and Co. Benjamin Sturgis (2), Annapolis; The Sheriff of Prince-George's county; Robert Sewall (2), Poplar-Hill; Edward Smith, on board the Caesar, Nottingham; Miss Strange (2), Alexander Symmer (2), George Sibbald, Upper-Marlborough; John Sothoron, St. Mary's county; William Sinclair, Lower-Marlborough; John Smith, care of Samuel King, minister of the Gospel.

James Taylor, Annapolis; Robert B. Tyler, Prince-George's county; Peter Thompson, St. Mary's county.

Edward Vidler, Annapolis. John White (2), James White, Richard Watts, Annapolis; Dr. Benjamin Waller Marlborough.

Notley Young, Robert Young, Prince-George's county.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

All persons sending to the Post-Office for letters are requested to send the money, as none will be delivered without.

Port-Tobacco, September 19, 1788.

RAN away from the subscriber, a Man Slave named GEORGE, a dark mulatto, about six feet high, slender made, with large and long arms, he has lost one of his fore teeth, and has several remarkable scars on his face and neck, occasioned by being severely wounded with a knife by a fellow who attempted to murder him some time ago, one of these scars is below his under lip, another from the upper part of his right cheek across his neck, and two others across the back part of his neck, which have left marks resembling those frequently seen on Africans; he had on and took with him an osnabrig coat and overalls, London brown superfine broad cloth coat, a white linen jacket, two striped jackets, a pair of yellow lating breeches, white and brown thread stockings, white and brown linen shirts, new shoes and metal buckles. Whoever apprehends and delivers the said slave to me at this place, shall receive TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD, including therein all charges whatsoever.

J. H. STONE.

January 21, 1789.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOSHUA CLARKE, jun. late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims are desired to bring them in, legally proved, to Mr. HENDERSON MACAUBER, who is empowered to settle the same, by

ANNE CLARKE, Administratrix.

Board of Treasury, December 23, 1788.

PROPOSALS

Will be received at this office to the 1st day of February next, to furnish by contract the following articles of

CLOATHING,

On or before the 1st September, 1789—Viz.

- 940 Coats,
- 940 Vests,
- 1880 Woollen Overalls,
- 1880 Linen ditto,
- 3760 Pairs of Shoes,
- 3760 Shirts,
- 940 Stocks,
- 940 Stock-Clasps,
- 940 Hats,
- 940 Pair of Shoe-Buckles,
- 3760 Pair Socks,
- 940 Blankets.

The clothing must be delivered at the city of New-York, and agreeably to such samples as shall be directed by the Secretary at War, at whose office a pattern suit will be exhibited.

The proposals must specify the lowest terms of payment and longest period of credit.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, } Commis-
WALTER LIVINGSTON, } sioners.

Annapolis, April 19, 1788.

THE subscribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements; in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. JOHN WATKINS, to call upon those who have accounts with them, for the same, whose receipt shall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any farther indulgence; those who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a person at their late store on the Dock, or at the treasury-office, ready to receive.

THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

Annapolis, September 26, 1788.

JUST IMPORTED

In the ship WILLING TOW, captain GEORGE JEFFERY, from LONDON, and for sale, on the most reasonable terms, for

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE, by

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

A general assortment of merchandise suitable for the present and approaching season.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 10, 1788.

WHEREAS it has been represented to this general assembly by the auditor-general, that many claims have been exhibited against the estates of those that have been convicted and attainted of treason, several of which do not appear to be well founded, and still remain with the auditor for further investigation, by which he is prevented from closing the same:

Resolved, That the auditor-general be and he is hereby directed and required to pass finally before the first day of August next, on all accounts, debts, claims and demands, against persons convicted and attainted of treason, or whose property has been confiscated and seized, that have been duly laid before him, and have not already been decided on, or may be exhibited to him before the first day of June next.

Ordered, That the above resolution be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and Baltimore Advertiser, for the information of those who may be concerned.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, Clk.

By the SENATE, December 15, 1788: Read and assented to.

By order,

J. DORSEY, Clk.

True copy, W. HARWOOD, Clk. Ho. Del.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 23, 1788.

WHEREAS the governor and council have drawn many orders on the treasurer of the western shore, payable to the citizens of this state, which are not satisfied: And whereas the general assembly have solemnly and repeatedly plighted the faith of this state, in case the interest received from its debtors should be inadequate to the payment and discharge of the interest arisen and to arise on specie certificates issued by the state, that then the yearly supplies for defraying the expenses of government should be appropriated to make up the deficiency: And whereas the interest received from the debtors of the state is greatly insufficient to pay the interest due on said certificates, and the justice and dignity of the state require that provision should be made without further delay for the payment of the said interest,

Resolved, That so much of the funds appropriated to the payment of the journal of accounts, the civil list, the allowance to the delegates to congress, and the payment of fifteen hundred pounds to Samuel Sterrett, attorney for Messieurs Vanistaphorst, which shall remain after answering the said purposes, be applied to the discharge of the said orders and payment of one year's interest on certificates, giving preference to the holders of such certificates on which no interest has been drawn, in case application is made to the treasurer on or before the first day of August next.

Ordered, That the above resolution be published in the Annapolis and Baltimore news-papers six weeks.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, Clk.

By the SENATE, December 23, 1788: Read and assented to.

By order,

J. DORSEY, Clk.

True copy, W. HARWOOD, Clk. Ho. Del.

To be LET for a term of years, on good security,

A MOST valuable and beautiful FARM, situate on the north side of Severn river, about six miles from Annapolis, with a parcel of choice SLAVES, STOCK and plantation UTENSILS.

Also a large commodious HOUSE and GARDEN, pleasantly situated, with a quantity of LAND within two miles of Annapolis.

Any person inclinable to lease either of the above farms may be informed of the terms by applying to Dr. WILLIAM MURRAY, in Annapolis, or Mr. PHILIP ROGERS, in Baltimore.

Strawberry-hill, December 8, 1788.

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of very rich LAND, lying near West-river, formerly the property of colonel JOSEPH RICHARDSON, deceased. Any person desirous of purchasing will view the land, and may know the terms of sale, by applying to

RICHARD SPRIGG.

N. B. A long credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money.

Annapolis, December 9, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to Dr. JOHN SHUTTLEWORTH are requested to make immediate payment to WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, who has the books, and is fully authorized to receive the same; those who do not comply with this notice may expect that suits will be commenced against them.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, BERTIAH MAYBURY,

Trustees appointed by Anne-Arundel county court.

December 15, 1788.

THE creditors of JOHN BROWN, deceased, are requested to produce, on the third Monday in February next, to the subscriber, in the town of Vienna, in Dorchester county, their respective claims against the estate of the said John Brown, properly authenticated.

JOHN HENRY, Administrator.

Nottingham, November 20, 1788.

For PRIVATE SALE,

SOME valuable LAND, lying in the Fork of Patuxent river, they are two tracts, called DUVALL'S RANGE and OVEN-WOOD THICKSETT, adjoining, containing about six hundred acres, more or less; part of the land is cleared, with dwelling houses, tobacco house and other houses, a good apple orchard, several acres of fine meadow land cleared and sowed, and much more that may be reclaimed; there is great plenty of wood and timber, a never failing stream, and a good mill seat. It will be sold at one, two and three years credit, and in parcels to suit the purchasers. Bond and approved security must be given, and the interest paid annually. Any person who inclines to purchase may view the premises and apply to

THOMAS CONTEE.

Maryland, Frederick county, Dec. 19, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JAMES YOUNG, CHARLES ROBINSON, SAMUEL CLELAND, JACOB HOCKERSMITH, ROBERT BROWN, WILLIAM BROWN, senior, WILLIAM BROWN, junior, intend to petition the next court held for the county aforesaid, for a commission to establish and mark the lines of a tract of LAND, called CARROLLSBURG, according to law, in such cases made and provided.

January 7, 1789.

Eight Dollars Reward.



STOLEN away from the subscriber, living near Herring-Creek church, at the time of Annapolis races, a bay MARE, about 13 hands 3 inches high, paces, trots and gallops; she has a large star and snip, switch tail, both hind feet white, and much pigeon toed behind, and had a lump on her back, occasioned by the hind part of the saddle; was shod all round when taken away. Whoever takes up said mare, or give information, so that I get her again, shall receive the above reward, by

2

PHILIP PINDELL.

Annapolis, October 1, 1788.

OBSERVING a number of debtors to the state, as well as other individuals, are often in want of some kind of certificates, and at a loss where to get them on proper terms for their money, and the holders of certificates when in want of cash for them, are likewise at a loss for a market, for want of some particular place to apply, where they could be on a certainty of getting an exchange on reasonable terms.

The subscriber being well acquainted with the different kind of certificates and their passing value, has induced him to offer his service to provide, and inform those that do or may want, that by lodging the needful he will supply them with certificates, or cash, at a short notice, on reasonable terms, on paying a moderate commission. There being a number, who have payments to make in certificates to the treasury, that live at a considerable distance, many of whom wish to make payments as they provide money for that purpose, are prevented for want of the certificates, and not being convenient to ride 50 or 100 miles to get them and make a small payment; those who are thus situated that wish to be provided with certificates, and have them placed to their credit, by forwarding the money at any time may depend on being furnished with certificates, and payment made to their orders, on as good terms as if they were present, by their

Humble servant,

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Anne-Arundel county, December 12, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD PATTISON, deceased, late of Dorchester county, James's Island, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near the line of Calvert, and all those that have any just claims against said estate are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, that they may be settled.

JAMES PATTISON, son of Wm. executor. N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring or dealing with my negroes, and I also forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my plantation, as I am determined to put the law in force against such offenders, without respect to persons.

6 w

JAMES PATTISON.

Twenty Dollars Reward.



RAN away from the subscriber's quarter in Loudon county, early in last month, a negro man named GEORGE, he is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, his nostrils are remarkably wide, he sometimes complains of a wart on the bottom of one of his feet, which makes him a little lame; he is a likely sensible fellow: He had on a green jacket and overalls, of snabrig shirt, an old hat, shoes and stockings, and took with him a Dutch blanket, a blue broad cloth coat and breeches, a blue jacket without sleeves, and sundry other cloaths. He has been seen near this town since he ran away. Whoever will apprehend the aforesaid negro, and deliver him to the subscriber, or secure him in any goal, so that he may be got again, shall receive the above reward, and if taken out of this state and brought home, all charges paid.

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1788.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber, of Prince George's county, in the month of October, 1787, had a tobacco-house, full of tobacco, consumed by fire in the night; and on the night of the 28th of August last, he had seven stacks of wheat and rye destroyed in the same manner, and an attempt at the same time was made to burn a new and valuable tobacco-house with three hogheads of packed tobacco, a quantity of plantation utensils, and a variety of other valuable property, therein. On the night preceding the evening when the aforesaid tobacco-house was burnt, Noddy Young, Esquire, for whom the subscriber is manager, lost a tobacco-house by fire. The subscriber is fully convinced that these misfortunes were not occasioned by accident, but that some depraved and hardened wretch has secretly and wilfully attempted his ruin by the commission of those enormities. The above reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS is hereby offered to any person who will apprehend and secure the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crimes above mentioned, so that they be brought to condign punishment.

October 20, 1788. NATHAN SOPER.

Worcester county, in the state of Maryland, October 29, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JAMES WILSON, of the county aforesaid, intends to petition the general assembly of the state of Maryland, praying an act to make good his title to a small tract of land, purchased by the above JAMES WILSON of JOHN SMOCK, being part of YORKSHIRE and CONVENIENCY, containing seventy-one acres, bought at fifty shillings per acre; for the conveyance of which the above JOHN SMOCK gave a bond to the above J. WILSON, dated November 19th, 1784, with a penalty of four hundred pounds, and gave possession of the land, but the above JOHN SMOCK moving into North-Carolina, has never returned to execute a deed of conveyance, agreeable to his contract.

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by Subscription,

BY

ISAAC COLLINS,

IN TRENTON,

THE

HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING

The Old and New Testament;

WITH THE

Apocrypha and Marginal Notes.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, Quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted page for page with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An index will be added; and also the Scripture measures, weights and coins.

II. The price to subscribers, for the volume, well bound, four Spanish dollars; one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to press as soon as three thousand copies shall be subscribed for, and to be finished without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of respectable characters, to offer the above proposals to the public, under a conviction that a handsome American edition of the Bible, in Quarto, will, at this time, be both reasonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This consideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to subscribe, and of course promote the more frequent reading of this most invaluable book in private families. He therefore wishes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample satisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatness.

Subscriptions will be received by Hugh Gaine and Edmund Prior, New-York; by Joseph Cruikshank and William Young, Philadelphia; by Townsend and Putnam, Baltimore; and by the editor in Trenton.

It is requested, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of Christians in the United States, who may feel disposed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their assistance in procuring subscriptions; and that the several printers of news-papers in the union will be pleased to insert the above proposals in their papers.

To all whom it may concern.

Mr. Isaac Collins has, for many years last past, been, and still is, printer to the state of New-Jersey. Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to see his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctness of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to business.

WILL. LIVINGSTON.

Trenton, 11th September, 1788.

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED by FREDERICK and
SAMUEL GREEN.

(XLIVth

MA

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king of Prussia is

king of Sweden.

An unlucky accident has befallen the palace royal, in which was full of company walking with a friend of a man of war of him with "how low use of a name you ed to your family. had a right to do contrary" (the suit shall decide it now scoundrel, you don't gave him several f he had in his stick him, had not his fered. Such self have been less frequently arise by ult. They must set out for Austria this unlucky affair man, and to hand nation of the fav nobility about five one of her majesty marquisse of Til

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Oct. 29. A with the cabi now hung eq on the condu On Sund arrived from

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JANUARY 29, 1789.

P A R I S, October 20.

It is said, that several thousand Prussians are gone into Stralsund and other garrisons of Pomerania, to relieve the Swedish troops, which are going over to Sweden, now invaded by the Danes, as by all letters received with the last Dutch mail, the king of Prussia is resolved to support his kinsman, the king of Sweden.

An unlucky accident happened on Thursday last at the palace royal, in the afternoon, when the garden was full of company. As the chevalier de Tilly was walking with a friend under the arcades, the captain of a man of war of the same name, roughly addressed him with "how long, Sir, will you continue to make use of a name you are unworthy of, and never belong to your family." The chevalier replied, "that he had a right to do it till the law should decide to the contrary" (the suit was pending in parliament). "I shall decide it now (exclaimed the captain) you are a scoundrel, you don't deserve so good a name, &c." and gave him several strokes. The chevalier drew a sword he had in his stick, and would have certainly stabbed him, had not his friend and some other persons interfered. Such self defence would, in a certain measure, have been less fatal than the mischief that must consequently arise by the laws of honour, from such an insult. They must fight till one of them dies. They set out for Austrian Flanders, on Saturday, to decide this unlucky affair. The chevalier is a very young man, and so handsome that he goes under the denomination of the favourite of the ladies. He proved his nobility about five years ago, when he was admitted one of her majesty's pages. The title in dispute is the marquise of Tilly.

L O N D O N, October 21.

The advisers of the prince of Orange have been much to blame in their conduct; instead of healing all the heart-burnings, they have taken the most proper steps to increase them; their nonsense about obliging all persons to wear a bit of orange riband, will ever be a badge to remind the people of the arbitrary measures taken; and the putting a stop to the Hague Gazette being printed (for there is no Hague Gazette now) is a glaring proof they know nothing of liberty but the name.

Oct. 23. Should we be involved in a naval war next year, the natives of Britain and Holland would bear down all opposition on the ocean. But France is so involved in domestic disputes, that she will with the greatest reluctance join the emperor. If she cannot raise the supplies for the peace establishment, without almost raising a rebellion, how is she to raise a war revenue, especially as neither the emperors nor emperor are popular in France, while they look on the Turks as their old and friendly ally?

The public prints have given an account of the alarm that was spread through the Austrian army in its retreat from Illova to Caransebes; but what occasioned that alarm, which had like to have been the total ruin of the army, has not yet been laid before the public. The following are said to be the particulars:

The alarm was intentionally spread, and was the result of a deliberate plan formed by a body of the Wallachians. The revolt of those people under Horia and Klosska is recent in the memory of every one. The execution of these two chiefs, and some of their adherents, put an end to the rebellion, but did not extinguish in the hearts of the natives of Wallachia, the hatred they entertained against the Germans. The spirit of revenge rankled in the hearts of great numbers of them; and this spirit received additional strength from a love of plunder and rapine.

Several numerous gangs of these people having spread themselves over that part of the Bannat of Temeswar and Transylvania, which is at present the theatre of war, and have committed more depredations upon the unfortunate inhabitants there, than even the Turks themselves. A great number of these banditti got in among the baggage of the Austrian army, as it was retreating in the night towards Caransebes; and began on a sudden to cry, "the Turks, the Turks." The drivers of the waggons, scared out of their wits, betook themselves to flight; and thus the banditti, who, to give a greater appearance of probability to the opinion that the Turks were ready to break in among the baggage waggons, had caused fire to be set to some houses in Caransebes, by some of their adherents, were left in full possession of the baggage. Having plundered it, and acquired a great booty, they retired in safety, after occasioning the death of great numbers of people, and bringing the imperial army almost to the verge of destruction.

Oct. 29. A messenger has been dispatched to Berlin, with the cabinet decision of this week. Peace or war now hang equal in the political scale. All depends on the conduct of the king of Prussia.

On Sunday evening Basilico, the British messenger, arrived from Berlin, with dispatches for our court:

the important information has since transpired, that the king of Prussia had marched 12,000 troops into the duchy of Holstein; and that these are shortly to be joined by 10,000 Hanoverians.

This morning two houses of rendezvous were opened in White Chapel, for the entering sailors into his majesty's service.

Yesterday a frigate arrived off the Tower from Woolwich, where she is anchored in order to receive sailors on board who enter into his majesty's service.

Yesterday by order of the lords of the admiralty, a large man of war came from Chatham to the Tower, where she is moored, in order to receive sailors on board that may enter into his majesty's service.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, September 7.

"An officer is just arrived with dispatches from the grand vizier, containing advices of sundry engagements that have lately happened between the imperialists and a powerful detachment of the Ottoman army, in each of which the latter was victorious. This detachment is commanded by Las Memich Pacha, who has already taken 12 pieces of cannon, 15 caissons, and surrounded 400 cuirassiers, whom, to a man he has made prisoners of war."

Nov. 4. The emperor of Morocco's eldest son is half an Irishman, his mother, who is alive, being from that country. The young prince is remarkably fond of the British nation. He speaks English tolerably, and has been taught the military discipline, and even the small sword, at which he is very expert, by masters from Gibraltar. The father and son hate each other mortally. They seek each other's death with great avidity. The son is beloved by the whole empire, unless, indeed, the negro slaves, who are as faithful to the emperor, as the Swiss guards to Louis. They are supposed to be 50,000 strong. When the son comes to the throne he means to abolish all slavery of the English, and invite them, by particular exemptions, to settle in his dominions.

The Hibernian empress of Morocco, who, poor woman, is closely confined, expressed some time ago a wish to see her mother, who, it seems, lived near Dublin. The emperor accordingly gave in her name and place of residence to several English who touched there, in the empress's hand-writing, with promises of great presents to his mother-in-law, if she would come over. About a year since she arrived, and was guarded to Mequinez, in a most royal style, where she now resides with her daughter. Although this singular article be totally new to the public at large, yet its authenticity is well known by many at Gibraltar, and by the people on board our ships of war on the Mediterranean station.

Extract of a letter from Cadix, October 15.

"The last accounts from Barbary mention, that two of the emperor of Morocco's sons, with a numerous army, had lately advanced near the frontiers of Algiers, with an intent to penetrate into that kingdom; but the dey being informed of their march, dispatched the bey of Mascara, at the head of 60,000 of his best troops, who fell upon the Moors with such irresistible fury, that in less than three hours he dispersed and entirely defeated them with horrid slaughter. It is said that a greater massacre never was heard of, as the Algerines made no prisoners, but put every man to the sword that fell into their hands. It is further added, that upwards of 800 heads, chiefly officers, were sent to the dey's palace, and there exposed at the gates for three days."

By letters lately arrived from India we are informed, that lord Cornwallis is much beloved there, particularly by the natives, who can now have redress for injuries as impartially as an honest man can administer. Instead of flying from the English as rapacious and cruel, they now think themselves blessed in their protection. Peace has spread plenty and happiness throughout the East, and nothing would be more unwelcome than a war, which, at present, there is not the most distant appearance of. Disaffection, however, rankles in the breasts of those who have left their native country to obtain wealth by plunder and deceit. They cannot now find corruption in the chief magistrates to connive at, and partake of their peculations; they cannot find lucrative appointments, in which they may rob with impunity; numbers of those outcasts are starving, despised in the Indies, and unable to return home for want of money.

Nov. 12. The Irish have not been behind hand with the British metropolis in celebrating the centenary of the glorious revolution. Balls, bells, and bonfires; dinners, deserts, and delicious wines, have in the city of Dublin commemorated that celebrated era in the annals of our country.

Extract of a letter from Frankfurt, October 30.

"Although we have heard from Vienna, that Ozakow was ready to fall into the hands of the Russians, we have every reason to believe the taking of this fortress will be very difficult, if not impossible this year; as by authentic letters received here from the

Russian head quarters, they have little hopes of it themselves."

"The presence of the captain pacha, who is only a league from Oczakow, near the city of Berezan, gives great courage to the numerous garrison, whilst the Russians have a number of sick, besides having lost a considerable body of troops by death, and in the different fallies."

"These letters give an account of the fall made by the Turks at the end of August, in which the Russians lost many thousand men, although their friends conceal it. The truth is, that general Suwarrow, who commanded the left wing of the army, was the occasion of that bloody affair, by constantly defying the enemy, who at last sallied out on his troops with such fury, that they cut down all in their way, before prince Repnin had time to come to their assistance. The whole of the left wing were massacred in the general confusion, and the general was dangerously wounded, the lieutenant-general and 30 officers were killed, besides 40 more officers wounded."

"This event obliged prince Potemkin to change the position of his camp, and to alter the distribution of his troops. To this unfortunate event may be added, the blowing up of the grand magazine in the fortress of Kinburn, by which 800 men were buried in the ruins."

"The excessive heats have been another obstacle against the siege; nevertheless, the partisans of Russia still assert it will be carried before the end of the campaign, but in truth if so, it must be by some happy revolution in favour of the besiegers, for it will not be by force of arms."

Nov. 13. Some recent accounts received from lord Dorchester at Quebec mention, that his lordship was in good health, as well as the whole garrison; and that he had conciliated the good opinion of the Indians so much, that great quantities of peltry were brought down to all the shipping at the various stations in the river St. Lawrence; and the Huron Indians had brought an unusual quantity of ginseng to market so low as 2/6 the pound. The vessels were all setting sail before the ice set in.

Extract of a letter from Dunbarton, November 6.

"During the storm of wind on Monday night last, the sloop Maria, of Dunbarton, captain Rankin, and the brigantine Jenny, in ballast, belonging to America, drove from their anchors in Greenock roads, and went ashore near the hill of Ardmore, but are expected to be got off next spring tide. Same night there was a great many trees blown down near this place."

NEW-HAVEN, January 7.

Southbury, December 30.

Thursday, last week, a transient person of the name of John Wayley, was brought from Newtown to this place by virtue of a warrant signed by one of the magistrates of the town of Reading, in order to be transported from this to the next neighbouring town. He happened to have been sick for some time before, and was so much decayed that he expired within a few minutes after he was brought, without being able to give any account of himself, or where he belonged. The helpless condition of this stranger, (who unfortunately falling sick without money, in a place where the fear of expence was greater than the feelings of humanity, was not allowed to rest even in his last moments) excited the compassion of every person here who saw him, and the next day a respectable number of the inhabitants attended his funeral. He was of a tall robust make, rather of a dark complexion, and appeared to be about sixty years of age, had no writings or other thing about him whereby any discovery could be made where he was going—but as it is likely he had friends in some part of the country who will be anxious to hear what is become of him, the foregoing account is published for their information.

PITTSBURGH, December 27.

Extract of a letter, dated Fort Harmer, December 15.

"The business of the treaty is at last begun. The number of Indians here amount to about 200; on their arrival they delivered a speech to the governor, informing him thereof, and requesting to speak with him at the council fire; he answered that he was glad to see them, and hoped they would be expeditious in finishing the business, as he had waited a great while for them. Captain Brant, with several tribes, have returned home from the Falls, not well satisfied that the treaty is held here, it is expected they will stop the Shawanese nation, who were to be here in a few days. Whether this treaty will answer the great end expected, time will determine."

PHILADELPHIA, January 16.

Extract of a letter from a French gentleman in Basle; to his friend in Martinique.

"The Americans bid fair to become an example to the rest of mankind, not only in matters of a political but also of a religious nature; their sentiments, in regard to religion, are such as do honour to the age, and will be lasting monuments of their wisdom, when the

present generation shall be no more, and lie down to sleep with their fathers.

"In their darling constitution (the progress of which is still the general topic here, and to the administration of which the industrious and honourable mechanic, the enterprising and persevering merchant, the upwright and judicious lawyer, and every class of citizens which the nation contains, look forward with rapture) no religious test is required as a qualification for any office whatever, but the truly good man, whether a Protestant, a Papist, a Mahometan or a Jew, is equally alike eligible to any post in government. On reflecting on such unexampled liberality, displayed by these godlike offsprings of FREEDOM, the heart of every one, "who looks through nature up to nature's God," must expand with rapture inexpressible.—"Happy, happy country, may thy happiness be perpetual!"

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, to a gentleman in this city, dated September 23.

"On the 11th inst. death robbed us of the prince of Brazil, heir to the crown of Portugal, and a young man of great abilities. This melancholy event has thrown a damp over the whole kingdom, and through all ranks of people. The present state of the royal family makes it a loss that may be remembered for centuries to come; and perhaps the kingdom is upon the eve of being again involved with Spain, as we have now only one male heir to the crown, and if he should chance to die without succession, Spain will infallibly make good her pretensions."

Extract of a letter from the Western Country, dated Fort Harmer, November 20, 1788.

"Since I wrote you last, the two messengers have come in from the Onie river; along with them came young Brant, captain David, and a number of warriors of the Six Nations. They have returned to the Falls of the Muskingum, where captain Brant is to be with upwards of 600 warriors of different tribes. We expect an express will arrive in the course of to-day from them, which will inform us definitively whether they mean to attend the treaty at this place or not: I have as yet my doubts on that subject."

"A party of soldiers will in about 20 days take possession of the old fort near the Mouth of the Great Miami, in order to protect Judge Symmes's intended settlement, and those of Kentucky. I hope it will be the means of breaking up that cursed nest of villains who are lurking about that place."

"Since writing the above, the governor has received dispatches from the Falls of the Muskingum; what they contain, I am as yet in the dark; however, we have heard that captain Brant had arrived there, with about 200 warriors of the Six Nations, and that he was waiting the arrival of the chiefs and warriors of the other nations."

"Annexed is a list of souls, &c. which have passed this garrison from October, 1786, to the 24th of November, 1788, viz. 18,370 souls—7986 horses—2372 cows—1110 sheep—967 boats—646 waggon."

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Specimens of BROADCLOTH, made at the manufactory in Hartford, have been lately lodged at the printing-office in Providence, for public inspection.

The town of Taunton a few years ago was the desert of Massachusetts, her staple was little more than a herring, and her land would scarcely produce a thistle—yet she is now a growing and lucrative manufactory: last year one hundred tons of NAILS, besides a great many articles in a smaller way, were wrought in that town.

The manufacture of IRON PLATE SHOVELS is carried on at Bridgewater, to great advantage: they are of superior workmanship to any imported from Britain, and sold at a lower price than they can be imported for.

A GLASS and a DUCK manufactory are establishing in Boston.

There is a promising COTTON manufactory in Beverly.

According to the valuation last taken there were 138 POT and PEARL ASH manufactories in Massachusetts; there are now, it is said, nearly 250.

A NEW PAPER MILL, we hear, is about being erected in Milton, another in Water-town, and a third in Hampshire county.

Thus do the industry and ingenuity of our countrymen take off our foreign shackles, one by one.

RICHMOND, January 14. INDIAN NEWS.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Green county, December 1, 1788, to the Printer hereof.

"The war continues with the Indians on the frontiers of North-Carolina. Sevier is liberated, and at the head of the militia in arms; who now only acts on the defensive, waiting the decision of North-Carolina on the subject of their dispute with the Indians."

"On the 21st of last month, a large body of the enemy, not less than 200, attacked Sharrell's station late in the evening. Sevier that day, with 40 horse-men, was out ranging, and came on the Indians trail, making towards the inhabitants; he immediately advanced after them, and opportunely arrived before the fort, when the Indians were carrying on a furious attack. On coming in view of the place, he drew up his troop in close order, made known his intention, in a short speech, that he would relieve the garrison or fall in the attempt, and asked who was willing to follow him. All gave an unanimous consent, and at a given signal, made a charge on the enemy, as they were busily employed in setting fire to a barn, and other out-buildings; the Indians gave way, and immediately retired from the place, and the gallant little band of heroes reached the fort, to the great joy of the besieged. This exploit was performed under cover of the night; and conformably to the governor of Frankland's usual

good fortune, not a man of his party was hurt. Some of the Indians were wounded, as blood was seen next day plentifully.

"The Indians have lately killed two men on this side of French Broad, and one on the north side of Holstein, so that it appears the Cherokees do not mean to stop at the line fixed by treaty, but to carry on the war against the whole state."

"We hear that the North-Carolina assembly, have voted an army of 1500 men to be raised, to chastise the Indians, and bring about a peace."

Extract of a letter from Fayetteville, December 6, 1788, to the Printer hereof.

"Our session is drawing near a close; and we have taken care to pay some attention to our western frontier. Martin is reprimanded for his injudicious management in your district last summer. Sevier is indemnified, and probably will soon be placed at the head of the militia, as brigadier-general, if he will accept of the offered terms. Drumgole is appointed a commissioner to treat with the Cherokees, and give assurances that hostilities will shortly cease. His particular connexion with one of John Watt's sisters, will place him in an advantageous situation for negotiation. Colonel Steele, of Salisbury, is appointed to purchase of the Indians, their claim to the lands in dispute; and offer pre-emptions to other lands, within our charter limits, to such Indian families as will choose to join the state as citizens. This is judged to be a more wise plan than sending an army to cut their throats. Measures will be taken to prevent vagabonds and fugitives from justice, from taking sanctuary among the Indians."

"It will give joy to many, when they hear of the safe passage of so great a number of emigrants, through the wilderness, both on the Kentucky and Cumberland paths; and whether under Providence it has been brought about by the active exertions of Sevier and his armed volunteers, or the timeous negotiation from Virginia, it is immaterial; in either case, much gratitude will be due from those who have received so singular a boon. And not a little will be the self satisfaction of those benevolent minds, who in any degree contributed to the happy event."

Copy of a letter from young Kirk, the noted Indian killer, to John Watts, now chief war captain of the Cherokee nation.

"S I R,

"I have heard of your letter lately sent to Chudkey John—You are mistaken in blaming him for the death of your uncle. Listen now to my story. For days and months, Cherokee Indians, little and big, women and children, have been fed and treated kindly by my mother. When all was peace with the Tenahee towns, Slim Tom, with a party of Satigo and other Cherokee Indians, murdered my mother, brothers and sisters, in cold blood, when the children just before was playful about them as friends, and the very instant some of them received the bloody tomakaw, they were finishing in their faces.—This begun the war, and since I have taken ample satisfaction, and can now make peace, except with Slim Tom. Our beloved men, the congress, tells us to be at peace—I will listen to their advice, if no more blood is shed by the Cherokees; and the head men of your nation take care to prevent such beginnings of bloodshed in all times to come. But if they do not, your people may feel something more, to keep up the remembrance of

JOHN KIRK, jun.
Captain of the Bloody Rangers."

To Captain JOHN WATTS,
October 17, 1788.

* Chudkey John—The Indian name for John Sevier.

Annapolis, January 29.

By the SENATE, December 20, 1788.

RESOLVED, That no application whatever, from any county or counties, relating to their particular policy or government, or from one or more individuals, although the state be concerned, shall be taken in consideration during any future session, unless the same be preferred within ten days after the first meeting of the general assembly; provided always, that this resolution shall not extend to any case where the subject matter, or any material circumstance thereof, shall arise or happen during the session in which the application is made, and after the time limited as aforesaid.

RESOLVED, That no bill or resolution grounded on any application included within the above resolution shall be taken into consideration by either the senate or house of delegates, unless the same shall be transmitted from the house in which it originates within fourteen days after the expiration of the ten days given for making applications as aforesaid.

RESOLVED, That the above resolutions be immediately published for six weeks in the two Baltimore news-papers, and the Annapolis Gazette, and for the same number of weeks in every year next immediately preceding the day on which the general assembly shall meet.

By order,

J. DORSEY, clk.

By the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, December 21, 1788: Read and assented to.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

Extracts from London news-papers received by the ship Maryland, Captain Rose, arrived in Patowmack.

B U D A, October 12.

They write from the camp near Old Gradiska, that for some time it has rained incessantly, and that the Save was already beginning to overflow. If the inundation

should take place, as it is expected, it will be necessary for the troops to break up their encampment, and to terminate their operations for the present season.

FRANCFORT, October 24.

According to the letters from the Banat, the corps under the command of Brechainville and Lillian, destroyed, in their retreat, forty villages, great and small, and all the crops which they were unable to carry along with them.

L O N D O N, October 25.

There are private letters in town from Spain, which say, that Madrid is at present in the greatest consternation from a scheme of count D'Aranda, which has been discovered—to dethrone the reigning monarch, and place the prince of Asturias upon the throne. The count they add is secured, his party disgraced, and that the utmost efforts are employed for the detection of his immediate instruments.

The last advices from the Mediterranean relate that in one of the English ships of war on that station, a fracas had arisen, which terminated with very disagreeable consequences.—The surgeon of the ship attacked the commander, and in consequence he has been brought to a court-martial, and condemned to suffer death. The origin of the quarrel is said to have taken place at a card-table.

Anecdote. The mayor of a certain ancient and respectable burgh (not an hundred miles from Norwich) not half a century ago, called an assembly of the corporation; and on its being met, he arose and said,—"It had been long a matter of surprise to him, considering the length of time since the death of queen Anne, that the compliment should still be paid her memory of mentioning her name in all public deeds, &c. and he wondered at it the more, as every gentleman must agree with him, that we never had a more gracious monarch than his present majesty king George the third: he had therefore called the assembly to make a proposition, which, from the known loyalty of his worthy brethren, he doubted not, would be unanimously approved of, namely, that in all deeds, charters and public papers, belonging to, and issued from, the burgh of —, instead of the usual words *Ann Domini*, for the future should be substituted the words *Georges Domini*."

Nov. 11. The baron d'Alvensleben, who lately resided at the Hague as envoy extraordinary from Prussia, left that place on Tuesday last, and came to England, where he succeeds comte de Lusi, as ambassador at our court.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, October 28.

"His majesty's declaration to the Polish diet has had much effect, and in all probability will prevent new wars. The answer of the states of Poland, which arrived here yesterday, is quite satisfactory. The emperor has renounced her scheme; notwithstanding these promising appearances, some battalions of infantry from Western Prussia, together with some companies of hussars, have marched to the frontiers of Poland. It is not known yet if any more troops are to march to the same place, but the common idea is, that this will entirely depend on the dispatches expected from St. Petersburg."

Translation of an official letter to Henry Zuck, Esq; the Danish majesty's consul at Liverpool, from Copenhagen.

"We can now inform you with certainty, that a truce and cessation of hostilities from the 16th instant, October, to the 13th of November next, has been concluded on at Bahus, under the sanction of the ministers from the courts of London and Berlin, between his Swedish majesty and the auxiliary forces of Denmark, under the command of the prince of Hesse; and that this truce has been signed by the said prince of Hesse, to shew the well known peaceable sentiments of her majesty the empress of Russia, and this convention has been accepted of in sure hopes that during this time conducive measures will be adopted to a succeeding peace."

"We give you this information, Sir, that you may endeavour to dissipate any alarming fears which might have influenced any of our merchant ships."

The Swedes had seized upon ten transports from Norway, for our army in Sweden, but after our claim was made, both ships and cargoes were given up immediately.

Royal Chamber of Commerce,

Copenhagen, Oct. 25, 1788.

E. G. Schimmelmann.

C. R. Schultzeit.

C. O. Lavetz.

Extract of a letter from the Hamburg, Oct. 29.

"The storm which seemed to threaten the peace of this part of Europe, is happily likely to blow over; and a complete re-establishment of peace will probably soon take place. We have the best assurances for ascertaining, that the outlines of a general treaty of peace are marked out; and that the Danish forces are retreating from Sweden. We expect to hear daily of prince Frederick's return to Copenhagen."

A letter from Galway says, that on account of the dearth of provisions, there have been great riots and disturbances amongst the lower classes of people, who impute the scarcity to the large quantities that are yearly exported out of that kingdom; but on some gentlemen opening a subscription for their relief, and promising to use their endeavours to get the exportation stopped, peace and good order was restored.

Nov. 14. The account we gave in yesterday's paper of the state of the king's health on Wednesday was not so favourable as every loyal subject must wish—the information received yesterday, is more satisfactory, and we have great gratification in announcing—that his majesty slept a great deal during the day, and when he awoke he felt himself considerably refreshed, much composed, and more free from pain.

Since his majesty's recovery, it has been him with redoubled were the more deranged to say, was not king awaking from very collectively; and cians, who was above of questions, with and was the whole than he has been lady.

The king's appetite is more regular the circumstances augur desirable to the uni-

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At the Council

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The Lords of

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in Berlin, October 28.

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Lavatz.

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himself considerably refreshed,
be freed from pain.

Since his majesty's illness, whenever he has taken
any rest, it has been usual for the disorder to attack
him with redoubled force, and his mental faculties
were the more deranged; this, however, we are hap-
py to say, was not the consequence yesterday, for the
king awaking from a sleep of some time, conversed
king collectively; and remembering one of the physi-
cians, who was about his person, asked him a number
of questions, with great correctness and recollection;
and was the whole day more in possession of himself
than he has been since the commencement of his ma-
lady.

The king's appetite is extremely good, and his pulse
is more regular than hitherto it has been; these cir-
cumstances augur much in favour of a restoration, far
desirable to the united wishes of the kingdom at large.

A council was held yesterday in the council-office,
composed of all the great officers of state, at which the
archbishop of Canterbury attended, when the follow-
ing orders were made:

At the COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, Novem-
ber 13, 1788.

PRESENT,

The LORDS of his MAJESTY'S most hon. PRIVY-
COUNCIL.

IT is this day ordered by their lordships, that his
grace the lord archbishop of Canterbury do prepare
the form of a prayer to Almighty God, for the re-
covery of his majesty from the severe illness with
which it has pleased the Divine Providence to afflict
him.

And it is hereby further ordered, That his majesty's
printer do forthwith print a competent number of
copies of the said form of prayer, that the same may
be forthwith sent round and read in the several
churches of England and Wales, and the town of Ber-
wick upon Tweed.

STEPHEN COTTRELL.

At the COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL, Novem-
ber 13, 1788.

PRESENT,

The LORDS of his MAJESTY'S most hon. PRIVY-
COUNCIL.

IT is this day ordered by their lordships, that every
minister and preacher, as well of the established church
in that part of Great-Britain called Scotland, as those
of the episcopal communion, protected and allowed
by an act passed in the tenth year of her late majesty
queen Anne, cap. 7, entitled, "An act to prevent the
disturbing those of the episcopal communion in that
part of Great-Britain called Scotland, in the exer-
cise of their religious worship, and in the use of
the liturgy of the church of England; and for re-
pealing the act passed in the parliament of Scotland,
entitled, An act against irregular baptisms and mar-
riages," do at some time, during the exercise of the
divine service in such respective church, congregation
or assembly, put up their prayers to Almighty God for
the recovery of his majesty, from the severe illness
with which it hath pleased the Divine Providence to
afflict him.

STEPHEN COTTRELL.

It was then also determined that the parliament
should assemble on the day already appointed (the 20th
instant) and proceed to the dispatch of business. It is
therefore probable that

NO REGENCY

will at present be appointed; and, if it should be ne-
cessary, it will not take place until after the assembling
of the parliament, and at that time there is a reasona-
ble hope that our gracious sovereign will then be able
to wield the sceptre.

Notice of the meeting of parliament will this day be
sent to all the members of both houses—couched some-
what in the following terms:

"That the melancholy continuation of the king's indis-
position renders it dubious whether there will be a
possibility of his majesty's further prosecuting the
parliament—if there should not, it must necessarily
assemble on the 20th instant, your attendance is there-
fore required, &c. &c."

By this wise conduct, the open and unequivocal
sense of the whole nation will be taken, in the pursuit
of those measures that may hereafter be thought neces-
sary.

Count Romanzow, after having been injured with
his army during the whole summer, the only favoura-
ble time for military operations, is now, we hear, on
full march towards the Danube. The two imperial
courts have at least the merit of consistency; for they
have been uniformly absurd and erroneous in their pro-
ceedings.

January 23, 1789.

NOTICE.

THE sale of the property of the late Dr. EPHRAIM
HOWARD, published to be sold on Thursday
the 29th instant, January, is postponed until Tuesday
the 3d day of March next, if fair; if not the sale to
commence on the next fair day. The subscriber was
under the necessity of delaying the sale on account of
the creditors neglecting to meet as requested on the
2d, previous to the sale, for the purpose of exhibit-
ing their claims against the deceased, the does once
more request it as a favour of the creditors to meet at
the late dwelling house of the deceased, near Elk-
Ridge church, on Thursday the 26th of February
next. The articles advertised for sale on the 29th of
January, will certainly be sold the day above men-
tioned.

ACHSAH HOWARD, Executor.

Nottingham, January 17, 1789.
THE subscriber having received full powers from
WILLIAM MOLLESON, Esq; of London,
to settle the affairs of WILLIAM MOLLESON, and
WILLIAM and ROBERT MOLLESON, in Ame-
rica, requests all persons indebted to them on bond,
note or open account, to settle, and pay off the same
without delay. Constant attendance will be given at
Nottingham for that purpose.

He flatters himself that due attention will be paid to
this notice, otherwise suits will be commenced with-
out respect to persons.

ROBERT YOUNG.

LOST in the CITY,

A CLOUDED CANE, with a gold head; the
workmanship of the head of gold of different
colours—with a coat of arms engraved on the top, and
the motto, NON ROBIT SOLUM—the letters I A, the
initials of the maker's name, stamped on the side.
Whoever delivers it to Mr. Sprigg, of Strawberry-hill,
shall receive TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

JOHN F. MERCER.

January 24, 1789.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of NICHOLAS
DORSEY, son of HENRY, late of Elk-
Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are re-
quested to make immediate payment, and those having
claims against said estate are desired to bring them in
legally attested.

LUCY DORSEY, Administratrix.

January 28, 1789.

ALL persons indebted to us for dealings in our
stores at Annapolis, Upper-Marlbrough and
Bladensburg, are once more requested to make pay-
ment; a long indulgence has been given, which can-
not be extended further; and we hope due attention
will be paid to this notice, otherwise suits will, most
certainly, be brought for the recovery of those debts,
to the ensuing March court against all delinquents.

CRACROFT and HODGKIN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to peti-
tion the justices of Prince-George's county, at the
next April court, for my freedom.

MARY BENTLY.

Anne-Arundel county, January 22, 1789.

To be SOLD, on Tuesday, the 10th of February
next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the plan-
tation of THOMAS DEALE, deceased, near Herring
Creek church,

SUNDRY NEGROES, consisting of men, women
and children; some household FURNITURE
and STOCK. Credit will be given on giving bond
with security. The terms will be further explained
on the day of sale.

JOSEPH DEALE, Executor.

Annapolis, January 22, 1789.

FINDING that no attention hath been paid to a
circular letter, wrote by the subscriber to those
indebted to the late co-partnership of Steuart and Geddes,
he finds himself under the disagreeable necessity
to call upon all those indebted to said co-partnership,
in this public manner, to make immediate payment to
the subscriber, who is in possession of the books, to en-
able him to discharge the debts due from said co-part-
nership. Those who will not pay attention to this
notice, may rest assured that suits will be commenced
against them to next March court, without respect to
persons.

DAVID GEDDES.

N. B. I want to purchase a quantity of BEES
WAX.

Board of Treasury, December 23, 1788.

PROPOSALS

Will be received at this office to the 1st day of Febru-
ary next, to furnish by contract the following articles
of

CLOATHING,

On or before the 1st September, 1789—Viz.

- 940 Coats,
- 940 Vests,
- 1880 Woollen Overalls,
- 1880 Linen ditto,
- 3760 Pairs of Shoes,
- 3760 Shirts,
- 940 Stocks,
- 940 Stock-Clasps,
- 940 Hats,
- 940 Pairs of Shoe-Buckles,
- 3760 Pairs Socks,
- 940 Blankets.

The cloathing must be delivered at the city of New-
York, and agreeably to such samples as shall be direct-
ed by the Secretary at War; at whose office a pattern
suit will be exhibited.

The proposals must specify the lowest terms of pay-
ment and longest period of credit.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, } Commis-
WALTER LIVINGSTON, } sioners.

January 11, 1789.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOSHUA
A CLARKE, junr late of Prince-George's county,
deceased, are requested to make immediate payment,
and those who have claims are desired to bring them in,
legally proved, to Mr. HENDERSON MACGRUDER,
who is empowered to settle the same, by

ANNE CLARKE, Administratrix.

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.

EDWARD ABELL, Saint Mary's coun-
ty.

John Bullen, Annapolis; Richard Barnes; Hanfow
Briscoe, Dr. James Gloster Brehan, St. Mary's coun-
ty; Joseph Noble Baynes, Piscataway.

Nicholas Carroll, William Clark, Annapolis; James
Clark, near Annapolis; Thomas Contee, Benjamin
Contee, James Clerk, Nottingham; capt. David Car-
caud, near Nottingham; Thomas Claggett, and Co.
Thomas Claggett, Piscataway; Leonard Clements, Sa-
muel Cox, near Port-Tobacco; Andrew Crawford, and
Co. Andrew Crawford, Newport; Dennis Connell,
care of William Shaw, Charles county; Thomas Car-
roll (2), care of Joseph Fenwick, Robert Chesley, St.
Mary's county.

Thomas A. Dyson, Dyson, Bruce, and Co. Allen's
Fresh; Richard Duckett, Prince-George's county;
Thomas Duckett, Queen-Anne; Bennett Darnall (2);
Richard Darnall (2), Pig-Point; Robert Darnall (2),
near Upper-Marlbrough.

Edward Edelen (3), Piscataway.
Robert Ferguson, Port-Tobacco; John Forbes (2),
Benedict; Thomas Freeman, care of H. G. Sothoron,
near Benedict.

Captain Archibald Greig, care of Thomas Contee;
Nottingham; William Graham, Marlborough; Lanf-
dale Godfrey, Port-Tobacco; Redmund Grace, care
of John Forbes, Benedict; Thomas Gliffon (3), near
Upper-Marlbrough.

Hon. Robert Hanfow Harrison; Thomas Harwood,
S. Hughes, Benjamin Harrison, Aquila Hall (2); Ben-
jamin Hill, Zebulon Hollingsworth, Annapolis; Re-
zin Hammond, Head of Severn; Vernon Hebbes;
George Hadon; Ignatius Haden, Saint-Mary's coun-
ty.

Philip Jackson, care of Dr. Henry Stevenson; An-
napolis; Catharine Jerminham, Charles county.

Philip Key (2), Chaptico.
Levin Luckett, Annapolis; George R. Leiper, care
of Alexander Hamilton, Logan and M'Eldery, Pisci-
ataway; capt. Joseph Leonard, care of Frank Leeke,
Upper-Marlbrough; Thomas Landale (2), Queen-
Anne.

Adam Miller, Samuel Miller, Annapolis; Reuben
Merriwether, Anne-Arundel county; Richard Marri-
ott, Head of Severn; Luke Marbury, Prince-George's
county; Thomas Mundell, Piscataway; Samuel M-
Pheron, near Port-Tobacco; Richard Maion (2);
Malcolm M'Bean, Charles county; William M'Bryde,
Newport; Murray and Kelly, Patuxent; William Mor-
rison, care of David Crauford, Upper-Marlbo-
rough.

Reverend Leonard Neale, Port-Tobacco; Jeremiah
Neale (2), Clement's Bay.

Benjamin Oden, Upper-Marlbrough.
William Purnell, William Piskney, Annapolis; Ri-
chard Potts, Frederick-town; Dr. Robert Pottinger,
Prince-George's county; Archibald Patton, care of
Mr. Contee, Nottingham; Nicholas and Valentine
Peers, Port-Tobacco.

James Ringgold, Randall and Delozier, Abalom
Ridgely, Richard Ridgely, Annapolis; George Rotch,
care of Thomas Poor, Upper-Marlbrough; Chandler
Robbins, Charles county.

Governor Smallwood, William Squire, care of Wal-
lace and Co. Benjamin Sturgis (2), Annapolis; The
Sheriff of Prince-George's county; Robert Sewall (2);
Poplar-Hill; Edward Smith, on board the Caesar,
Nottingham; Miss Strange (2), Alexander Symmer
(2), George Sibbald, Upper-Marlbrough; John So-
thoron, St. Mary's county; William Sinclair, Lower-
Marlbrough; John Smith, care of Samuel King, mi-
nister of the Gospel.

James Taylor, Annapolis; Robert B. Tyler, Prince-
George's county; Peter Thompson, St. Mary's coun-
ty.

Edward Vidler, Annapolis.
John White (2), James White, Richard Watts, An-
napolis; Dr. Benjamin Wailes Marlborough.

Notley Young, Robert Young, Prince-George's
county.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

All persons sending to the Post-Office for let-
ters are requested to send the money, as none will be
delivered without.

December 31, 1788.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias* to me directed, from
Charles county court, will be exposed to sale, on
the premises, for ready cash, on Friday the 30th
day of January next,

PART of a tract of LAND lying in said county, on
Mattawoman, about ten miles from Port-To-
bacco, the property of Charles Smith, deceased, taken
in execution and sold to satisfy a debt due John Han-
cock Beanes, administrator of John Dyer.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff.

Annapolis, April 19, 1788.

THE subscribers being very anxious for an im-
mediate payment of what is due them be made,
that they may be enabled to comply with their en-
gagements; in order to facilitate the collection, have
appointed Mr. JOHN WATKINS, to call upon those
who have accounts with them, for the same, whose re-
ceipt shall be good; they beg that this notice be par-
ticularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give
any further indulgence; those who incline to call and
pay at Annapolis, will always find a person at their
late store on the Dock, or at the treasury-office, ready
to receive.

THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 10, 1788.

WHEREAS it has been represented to this general assembly by the auditor-general, that many claims have been exhibited against the estates of those that have been confiscated and attainted of treason, several of which do not appear to be well founded, and still remain with the auditor for further investigation, by which he is prevented from closing the same:

RESOLVED, That the auditor-general be and he is hereby directed and required to pass finally before the first day of August next, on all accounts, debts, claims and demands, against persons convicted and attainted of treason, or whose property has been confiscated and seized, that have been duly laid before him, and have not already been decided on, or may be exhibited to him before the first day of June next.

ORDERED, That the above resolution be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and Baltimore Advertiser, for the information of those who may be concerned.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, Clk.

By the SENATE, December 15, 1788: Read and assented to.

By order,

J. DORSEY, Clk.

True copy, W. HARWOOD, Clk. Ho. Del.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 23, 1788.

WHEREAS the governor and council have drawn many orders on the treasurer of the western shore, payable to the citizens of this state, which are not satisfied: And whereas the general assembly have solemnly and repeatedly pledged the faith of this state, in case the interest received from its debtors should be inadequate to the payment and discharge of the interest arisen and to arise on specie certificates issued by the state, that then the yearly supplies for defraying the expenses of government should be appropriated to make up the deficiency: And whereas the interest received from the debtors of the state is greatly insufficient to pay the interest due on said certificates, and the justice and dignity of the state require that provision should be made without further delay for the payment of the said interest,

RESOLVED, That so much of the funds appropriated to the payment of the journal of accounts, the civil list, the allowance to the delegates to congress, and the payment of fifteen hundred pounds to Samuel Sterett, attorney for Messieurs Vanstaphorst, which shall remain after answering the said purposes, be applied to the discharge of the said orders and payment of one year's interest on certificates, giving preference to the holders of such certificates on which no interest has been drawn, in case application is made to the treasurer on or before the first day of August next.

ORDERED, That the above resolution be published in the Annapolis and Baltimore news-papers six weeks.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, Clk.

By the SENATE, December 23, 1788: Read and assented to.

By order,

J. DORSEY, Clk.

True copy, W. HARWOOD, Clk. Ho. Del.

To be LET for a term of years, on good security,

A MOST valuable and beautiful FARM, situate on the north side of Severn river, about six miles from Annapolis, with a parcel of choice SLAVES, STOCK and plantation UTENSILS.

Also a large commodious HOUSE and GARDEN, pleasantly situated, with a quantity of LAND within two miles of Annapolis.

Any person inclinable to lease either of the above farms may be informed of the terms by applying to Dr. WILLIAM MURRAY, in Annapolis, or Mr. PHILIP ROGERS, in Baltimore.

Strawberry-hill, December 8, 1788.

To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of very rich LAND, lying near West-river, formerly the property of colonel JOSEPH RICHARDSON, deceased. Any person desirous of purchasing will view the land, and may know the terms of sale, by applying to

RICHARD SPRIGG.

N. B. A long credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money.

Annapolis, December 9, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to Dr. JOHN SHUTTLEWORTH are requested to make immediate payment to WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, who has the books, and is fully authorized to receive the same; those who do not comply with this notice may expect that suits will be commenced against them.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, BERTIAH MAYBURY,

Trustees appointed by Anne-Arundel county court.

Anne-Arundel county, State of Maryland, December 31, 1788.

WHEREAS my wife RACHEL CLARK has eloped from me, and refuseth to live with me, I hereby give public notice, that I forewarn all persons crediting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof.

BENJAMIN CLARK.

Nottingham, November 20, 1788.

For PRIVATE SALE,

SOME valuable LAND, lying in the Fork of Patuxent river, they are two tracts, called DUVALL'S RANGE and OVEN-WOOD THICKSETT, adjoining, containing about six hundred acres, more or less; part of the land is cleared, with dwelling houses, tobacco house and other houses, a good apple orchard, several acres of fine meadow land cleared and sowed, and much more that may be reclaimed; there is great plenty of wood and timber, a never failing stream, and a good mill seat. It will be sold at one, two and three years credit, and in parcels to suit the purchasers. Bond and approved security must be given, and the interest paid annually. Any person who inclines to purchase may view the premises and apply to

THOMAS CONTEE.

Maryland, Frederick county, Dec. 19, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JAMES YOUNG, CHARLES ROBINSON, SAMUEL CLELAND, JACOB HOCKERSMITH, ROBERT BROWN, WILLIAM BROWN, senior, WILLIAM BROWN, junior, intend to petition the next court held for the county aforesaid, for a commission to establish and mark the lines of a tract of LAND, called CARROLLSBURG, according to law, in such cases made and provided.

January 7, 1789.

Eight Dollars Reward.



STOLEN away from the subscriber, living near Herring-Creek church, at the time of Annapolis races, a bay MARE, about 13 hands 3 inches high, paces, trots and gallops; she has a large star and snip, switch tail, both hind feet white, and much pigeon toed behind, and had a lump on her back, occasioned by the hind part of the saddle; was shod all round when taken away. Whoever takes up said mare, or give information, so that I get her again, shall receive the above reward, by

PHILIP PINDELL.

Annapolis, October 1, 1788.

OBSERVING a number of debtors to the state, as well as other individuals, are often in want of some kind of certificates, and at a loss where to get them on proper terms for their money, and the holders of certificates when in want of cash for them, are likewise at a loss for a market, for want of some particular place to apply, where they could be on a certainty of getting an exchange on reasonable terms.

The subscriber being well acquainted with the different kind of certificates and their passing value, has induced him to offer his service to provide, and inform those that do or may want, that by lodging the needful he will supply them with certificates, or cash, at a short notice, on reasonable terms, on paying a moderate commission. There being a number, who have payments to make in certificates to the treasury, that live at a considerable distance, many of whom wish to make payments as they provide money for that purpose, are prevented for want of the certificates, and not being convenient to ride 50 or 100 miles to get them and make a small payment; those who are thus situated that wish to be provided with certificates, and have them placed to their credit, by forwarding the money at any time may depend on being furnished with certificates, and payment made to their orders, on as good terms as if they were present, by their

Humble servant,

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Anne-Arundel county, December 12, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of RICHARD PATTISON, deceased, late of Dorchester county, James's Island, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near the line of Calvert, and all those that have any just claims against said estate are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, that they may be settled.

JAMES PATTISON, son of Wm. executor.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring or dealing with my negroes, and I also forewarn all persons from hunting with dog or gun on my plantation, as I am determined to put the law in force against such offenders, without respect to persons.

JAMES PATTISON.

Twenty Dollars Reward.



RAN away from the subscriber's quarter in Loudon county, early in last month, a negro man named GEORGE, he is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, his nostrils are remarkably wide, he sometimes complains of a wart on the bottom of one of his feet, which makes him a little lame; he is a likely sensible fellow: He had on a green jacket and overalls, of nabrig shirt, an old hat, shoes and stockings, and took with him a Dutch blanket, a blue broad cloth coat and breeches, a blue jacket without sleeves, and sundry other cloaths. He has been seen near this town since he ran away. Whoever will apprehend the aforesaid negro, and deliver him to the subscriber, or secure him in any goal, so that he may be got again, shall receive the above reward, and if taken out of this state and brought home, all charges paid.

PHILIP R. FENDALL

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1788.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber, of Prince-George's county, in the month of October, 1787, had a tobacco-house, full of tobacco, consumed by fire in the night; and on the night of the 28th of August last, he had seven stacks of wheat and rye destroyed in the same manner, and an attempt at the same time was made to burn a new and valuable tobacco-house with three hogheads of packed tobacco, a quantity of plantation utensils, and a variety of other valuable property, therein. On the night preceding the evening when the aforesaid tobacco-house was burnt, Nodley Young, Esquire, for whom the subscriber is manager, lost a tobacco-house by fire. The subscriber is fully convinced that these misfortunes were not occasioned by accident, but that some depraved and hardened wretch has secretly and wilfully attempted his ruin by the commission of those enormities. The above reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS is hereby offered to any person who will apprehend and secure the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crimes above mentioned, so that they be brought to condign punishment.

October 20, 1788. NATHAN SOPER.

Worcester county, in the state of Maryland, October 29, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JAMES WILSON, of the county aforesaid, intends to petition the general assembly of the state of Maryland, praying an act to make good his title to a small tract of land, purchased by the above JAMES WILSON of JOHN SMOCK, being part of YORKSHIRE and CONVENIENCY, containing seventy-one acres, bought at fifty shillings per acre; for the conveyance of which the above JOHN SMOCK gave a bond to the above J. WILSON, dated November 19th, 1784, with a penalty of four hundred pounds, and gave possession of the land, but the above JOHN SMOCK moving into North-Carolina, has never returned to execute a deed of conveyance, agreeable to his contract.

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by Subscription,

BY

ISAAC COLLINS,

IN TRENTON,

THE

HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING

The OLD and NEW TESTAMENT;

WITH THE

Apocrypha and Marginal Notes.

CONDITIONS:

I. This work, to be contained in one large volume, Quarto, of nine hundred and eighty-four pages, will be reprinted page for page with the Oxford edition, on a beautiful new type, and good paper. An index will be added; and also the Scripture measures, weights and coins.

II. The price to subscribers, for the volume, well bound, four Spanish dollars; one dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder on delivery of the book.

III. The work to be put to press as soon as three thousand copies shall be subscribed for, and to be finished without delay.

The Editor has been encouraged, by a number of respectable characters, to offer the above proposals to the public, under a conviction that a handsome American edition of the Bible, in Quarto, will, at this time, be both seasonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

This consideration, it is hoped, will be an inducement to subscribe, and of course promote the more frequent reading of this most invaluable book in private families. He therefore wishes to attract the attention, and obtain the countenance of people of all denominations; not doubting but that, in the execution of the work, he will be able to give ample satisfaction, both as to its accuracy and neatness.

Subscriptions will be received by Hugh Gaige and Edmund Prior, New-York; by Joseph Cruikshank and William Young, Philadelphia; by Townsend and Patton, Baltimore; and by the editor in Trenton.

It is requested, that the leading characters of all the different denominations of Christians in the United States, who may feel disposed to promote this undertaking, will, as early as may be, grant their assistance in procuring subscriptions; and that the several printers of news-papers in the union will be pleased to insert the above proposals in their papers.

To all whom it may concern.

Mr. Isaac Collins has, for many years last past, been, and still is, printer to the state of New-Jersey: Having by this means had the more frequent opportunities to see his work, I have had abundant proof of the accuracy and correctness of his publications, as well as of his remarkable attention to business.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Trenton, 11th September, 1788.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.