

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 4, 1788.

From the INDIA GAZETTE of the 25th of February 1788.

**B**Y advice just received from Seringapatam, Tippoo Saib, who has never even in idea had thought of hostilities since the late treaty, is now at Bangalore, and gives up his whole time to amusements. He fees the absurdity of endeavouring to push his conquests beyond their present limits, and is determined to enjoy the pleasures to be derived from a life of ease and retirement. He has made the best terms he could with the Maharrattas in the final adjustment of their claims, and those troublesome and unsettled neighbours have left the frontiers of his dominions.

An epidemical disorder has raged for some time in the southern parts of the Mofore country, not unlike in appearance, but very different in its symptoms, to the small-pox; it has committed great ravages, and it is said that upwards of 30,000 inhabitants have been swept away by it.

**STOCKHOLM, August 1.**

We are still in a state of suspense respecting the fate of Nyfot. This castle is admirably situated to resist a siege, being built upon a stupendous rock.—We are certain, however, that it is on all sides completely blockaded, and that in all probability it must surrender soon.

**M A L T A, July 11.**

A considerable time is elapsed since we have received any intelligence of importance from Constantinople; but this we know, in the mean time, that the whole of the Levant is covered, as it were, with corsairs under black flags. Within these few days, ten frigates have sailed from hence, seven belonging to France, two to Spain, and one to Holland.

**P E T E R S B U R G H, July 27.**

We learn from Nyfot, that the Swedes, to the number of 5000 men, have made two fruitless attempts upon the castle, the garrison of which consists only of 200 chasseurs. In consequence of these two repulses the enemy have found it expedient to retire to a considerable distance from the fortress.

**S T. O M E R S, September 4.**

A grand encampment is forming here, under the command of the prince of Condé. A general review is to take place on the 12th. Another encampment was to have been formed near Arras, and another on the coast of Normandy; but the change in the ministry has given a very different turn in the affairs. Moni. Necker has more beneficial plans in view. He is bent on applying the revenues to other objects than warlike preparations. He knows that peace alone can give prosperity to nations.

At Toulon they have lately launched the largest ship that has yet been constructed for the French navy. It is called Le Commerce de Marseilles, and carries 118 guns.

**Sept. 22.** The imperial towns in Flanders are to be garrisoned by French troops. Thirteen regiments, (13,000 men) of the troops encamped near St. Omers have received their final orders, and their respective routes are given them; and it is assured, that nine regiments, (9000 men) are now upon their march from the encampment in Alsace under the same orders. It is likewise added, upon the best authority, that these troops are ordered to reach the places of their respective destinations by the 12th of October.

Dillon's regiment of Irish brigade is to garrison Ostend.

The camp here is breaking up, and some of the regiments began their march on Thursday.

The march of these forces into the Austrian Netherlands to garrison the towns on the departure of the imperial troops, must convince every man of discernment, that though the emperor's late losses have furnished plausible and reasonable reasons for the measure, yet the whole was certainly a preconcerted plan. The situation chosen for the encampment in Artois was of all others the most favourable to such a design; its proximity to the Netherlands could not but recommend it to the French ministry; and though it was artfully given out that the site of the encampment was left wholly to the prince of Condé, yet I could produce some irrefragable proofs that the Height of St. Omers were fixed upon for the camp previous to the council held by the prince of the abbey of St. Bertin, when it was formally announced to the commissaries and officers in the several departments.

**H U L L, September 9.**

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Shuttleworth and Belfour, at Elsinore.

"On the 13th instant (August) 21 ships of the line and 7 frigates, Russians, were at anchor off Helsingfors, where the Swedish fleet were entirely blockaded, being too weak to come out, and prevented from joining with the ten sail of the line now in Carlscroon; about the same time they chased on shore and burnt a

Swedish 64 gun ship, that had been out on observation. We are making great preparations in Copenhagen, but to what intention we do not know, further than they mean to supply the Russians with the stipulated quantity of ships and men, as per treaty."

Another letter from Elsinore, dated August 26, says—"The Russian squadron that have lately blockaded the Swedish fleet in Helsingfors, have sailed from thence, and nine of them are in Revel Bay; the rest, with some frigates, are cruising off Atkinsholm."

**L O N D O N, September 2.**

On Sunday died, at the Bald Buck, in Litchfield, Andrew Shuffelbottom, chaise-driver, he was buried on Wednesday, and (by his own request) as near to the turn-pike road leading to Burton as possible, that he might (as he expressed himself) enjoy the satisfaction of hearing his brother whips pals and repairs. He particularly desired to have his corpse carried to the grave by six chaise-drivers (his late companions) in their scarlet jackets, the pall to be supported by the like number of hoflers from different inns, and the mourners to consist of six publicans with their wives. The procession, in their way to the grave, were desired to stop at the Old Crown inn, and to refresh themselves with each a glass of right Holland's gin, his favourite liquor.

Extract of a letter from Elsinore, August 5.

"This morning a Russian brig cutter returned here from a cruise, and brought in two Swedish vessels loaded with tar and herrings."

The Porte has long been negotiating with the republic of Venice, through the medium of the Venetian minister at Constantinople: the object of the negotiations was, that Venice should take an active part against Austria and Russia. It now seems as if the senate did not shew itself inflexibly opposed to such a measure; the Austrian and Russian ministers at Venice having in two very spirited remonstrances charged the senate with having entertained a proposition for an offensive alliance with the enemies of the Christian faith; nay, they have gone so far as to assert that the Venetian minister at Constantinople actually promised that the republic should immediately join its naval forces to those of the Turks, and also invade the emperor's dominions in Italy, on condition that the Porte should pay the republic an annual subsidy during the war, and cede to it for ever the island of Candia. The answers to these two memorials have not been satisfactory; as they did not disavow the negotiations, but barely stated that the two imperial ministers could not have any good grounds for their surmises. Possibly it may be the prospect of this alliance between the Venetians and the Turks, and the apprehensions of a war in Italy as the consequence of it, that has occasioned the warlike preparations now carrying on in the dominions of his Sicilian majesty.

**OS. 1.** The senate of Venice has made the emperor's mind easy with respect to his two sea ports on the Adriatic, Trieste and Fiumo; two senators, deputed for that purpose, having waited upon his majesty with assurances from the senate, that every precaution should be taken to prevent the Turkish squadron now in the Gulph, from approaching too near the Austrian coast, or throwing any obstacle in the way of the trade of those two ports. These assurances, so pleasing to the emperor, have given great offence to the divan, who have signified to the Venetian resident at the Porte, that they considered such a line of conduct, on the part of the senate, as destructive of that neutrality which they had professed to have adopted. This circumstance might possibly kindle a war between Venice and the Porte, if the latter was not persuaded that the Venetian and Russian squadrons united would not suffer an Ottoman ship to appear at sea.

The conditions on which M. Necker offered to join the French administration were four in number.

I. That the states general should meet in November.

II. That the different provincial parliaments should be recalled from banishment, and reinstated in the exercise of their functions.

III. That the practice of issuing lettres de cachet should be declared to be illegal, and be for ever abolished. And

IV. That he should transact all the business of his department with his majesty only, and not with any of his ministers.

To the second and fourth the king acceded without the least hesitation; with respect to the first, he said, he was certainly determined to assemble the states general, but he would leave the time of their meeting to be determined by his council, in which M. Necker would have an opportunity of urging his reasons for calling them together so early as November.

As to the third, his majesty said, he wished not to retain the power of issuing lettres de cachet for arbitrary or oppressive purposes, but he was convinced that it might be retained and exercised so as to be a benefit to families without endangering their liberty.

At the same time he said he would readily concur in any regulation of the practice which might be thought necessary for making it a benefit, and benefit only, to his people.

Respecting the fourth, his majesty made use of the following expression to M. Necker: *Nous avons lon tem travaille ensemble, ainsi je recommencerai avec plaisir.*

To the qualifications of his conditions M. Necker consented, and immediately took possession of his office.

The settling of the civil list of France to a particular sum is a great object of M. Necker's. Hitherto it has been indefinite, and the sums of money which have been classed under this arrangement, have considerably added to the national debt. The article of expence in the queen's wardrobe is immense, it being her majesty's custom, however valuable her cloaths, never to wear a suit a second time.

Tippoo Saib's ambassadors depart in the course of next month. The number of men going out at the same time is augmenting in all the modes that are devisable, a large detachment ostensibly to complete the regiments 400 artisans, as they are called, a complement to Tippoo Saib, and 400 from the Entants Troues.

The declaration of war by the emperor of Morocco has, we are well advised, originated in French politics. The temptation held out to him was the homeward bound China ships, which pass by his very doors, and may be estimated on an average, from 80 to 100,000l. sterling each.

Averie as our ministry have shewn themselves to embroil this country in the continental disputes, they will deserve a just blame, if they do not embrace the present opportunity to chastise the insolence of that piratical wretch the emperor of Morocco. This can be done at a very trifling expence, and with no risk whatever. Continually to crouch to such reptiles, is disgraceful to any European nation.

At the surrender of Dubitz, major Lottermann, killed two Turks with his own sword, but a few minutes after, he was shot dead by one of the other Turks with a pistol.

The Turks, in their late engagement in the Bannat, rushed on the enemy with an ardor and regularity unexampled in their former wars, and cut an entire division of the Austrian army into pieces. Not a man survived the carnage. This dreadful conflict happened on the 10th of last month, and spread a general alarm, which extended itself to Vienna.

The behaviour of the Turks at Choczim may be rated as a prodigy in military history. The garrison thereof, being only 6000 men, have baffled all the efforts of the Russians ever since the first beginning of the war, and we are informed by good authority, that when the last letters came out of the place, which was on the first instant, the Turkish commandant declared, "That bad as their provisions were, they had enough for forty-five days longer, and would then, if not relieved by their countrymen, measure swords once more with the joint army of their assailants."

**OS. 3.** The following intelligence lately arrived from Ostend, and communicated to government, is well worthy the public attention. The Flemings are now fitting out at Ostend, in the most warlike manner, three very large vessels, one of which is of no less burthen than 940 tons, a new ship, and every way calculated for offensive and defensive operations; nominally only 22 guns, but there are ports at present blocked up, which can be easily beat out, and make a double battery of 48 guns: the other two ships are of 320 tons, and nearly equal to the first in respect of goodness, strength, &c. These ships are all professedly intended for the East-Indies, and it is the public talk in Flanders that they will convey troops to some of the Oriental settlements, under the Austrian flag. A moment's inquiry is sufficient to see through the speciousness of this pretext, considering how closely allied, and on what terms the emperor and the court of France are together. It is well known the emperor has no settlement whatever in India, and therefore troops are absolutely unnecessary for him to send abroad. By the above ships, the French would have at their command three men of war, but little inferior to line of battle ships, without infringing on the articles of the convention in November last; while England has in India one frigate of 28 guns only, the Vestal, commanded by Sir R. Strachan, which went out last year, and is the only English ship of war on the Oriental coast.

General field marshal Laudohn has represented the cruelties exercised by the Turks on the Austrians who have fallen into their hands, in such strong and true colours to the emperor, that orders have been issued to give no quarter to such of the grand seignior's troops as may be taken in the Bannat.

The Turks lately evinced a wonderful spirit of cruel vengeance. They shut up a number of Austrian prisoners in a house which was kept as a quarantine residence for passengers between Turkey and Austria, and pretending that those unfortunate people were infected with the plague, the Turkish officers gave or



cers to set fire to the building, by which above fifty brave Christians perished in the flames.

*Extract of a letter from France, September 29.*

"It should seem that the courts of London, Berlin and the Hague, have remonstrated with the court of Versailles, on the design of sending a large body of French troops into the Austrian Netherlands, as the orders given for the respective regiments to march have been countermanded, or at least suspended; but whether the plan is or is not wholly laid aside, cannot yet be determined. The troops, however, instead of marching from the encampments into Imperial Flanders, are gone to their respective garrisons."

Oct. 4. There are generally five millions of fine woolled sheep in Spain; the wool and flesh of a flock produce annually about 24 rials a head, about the value of five shillings; and the whole yearly profit of these five millions of sheep amount to a very considerable sum. Hence the Spanish monarch styles these flocks the—"precious jewels of his crown."

The secrecy with which the marquis del Campo, the Spanish ambassador, set off for the continent, gives reason to believe that something more is on the tapis in the cabinet of Bourbon than meets the public ear at present.

General Sir William Faucit, who has not been heard of at St. James's for some weeks past, is said to be making some fresh connexions among the German powers, as subsidaries to Great-Britain, as well as to explain some parts of the late treaty with the court of Hesse not sufficiently clear.

Two store-ships sailed yesterday from Woolwich, deeply laden with building materials, stores and provisions, for Quebec, for the use of his majesty's garrison. If from any unforeseen event the river St. Lawrence should be shut up before they get to America, they are to winter in Nova-Scotia.

A small squadron for the East-Indies is now certain. This will be done, however, without any extension of our naval peace establishment, or putting one single ship more of the line into commission.

The admiralty has sent down orders for a ship of 110 guns to be built, and she is to be named the *Ville de Paris*, after the large first rate taken in the action of the 12th of April.—This famous ship in her way to England was cast away in a hurricane.

Oct. 6. The several paragraphs inserted in some of the papers, pretending to have authentic accounts of part of the French troops being ordered to different garrisons in Austrian Flanders, are totally void of foundation, and fabricated to answer stock-jobbing purposes.

A daily paper says, by letters from Presburg we are informed, that in the end of August, a body of troops, consisting of 4000 Wallachians, 1000 Janissaries, and about 5000 Moldavians and Georgians, had marched from Tergovise to Argis, on their way to Hermanstadt; which place they mean to attack whenever their artillery arrives.

Their chief engineer is a Frenchman, and is conducting the artillery from Silistria.

The Transylvanians are making every preparation they think necessary. Several thousand troops have arrived at Hermanstadt from Wismenburg, Bilitz and Clausenburg. They seem confident of obtaining victory, and eagerly with the approach of the enemy.

The Turkish army is commanded by the Aga of the Janissaries, who is intoxicated with the thoughts of conquering the whole province of Transylvania, and is continually railing at the French engineer, for not yet having joined him, without whose assistance he is afraid to proceed.

The Aga has placed such hopes of success and reputation on the event of this enterprise, that the conflict will be bloody and desperate.

It is imagined, that in the new arrangement in France, his excellency count O'Kelly will be appointed to a situation in the cabinet; he was lately minister plenipotentiary from the king of France to the court of Dresden, and has now the same character at the court of the elector of Mentz. In consequence of a special order from the king, he returned to France last month for a few days; and was introduced to an audience of his majesty by the count de Montmorin, minister for foreign affairs. This audience has occasioned much speculation at court: the reception of count O'Kelly by his majesty was singularly gracious; and the behaviour of the count de Montmorin to him was remarkably respectful.

About ten days ago a messenger arrived at Berlin from Peterburgh, with dispatches which occasioned the sitting of a council; the council sat several hours, and at its rising, expresses were instantly dispatched to the generals commanding at Stettin, Konigsberg, and in Prussian Guelderland. From this circumstance it was conjectured that Prussia might soon be involved in a war; allied as she is with Holland, it is from the side of France alone that she can have any thing to fear for her possessions in Guelderland—for in the Austrian Netherlands there is scarcely a sufficient number of troops to protect the country, certainly not to invade that of a neighbour.

*Extract of a letter from the Hague, September 25.*

"The English ambassador, now lord Malmesbury, has since his last arrival from London, had several interviews with the stadtholder and the president, and others, officers of the states general. It is certainly intended to consolidate and strengthen the alliance between this country, England and Prussia, as far as is practicable, which is the more necessary, considering the present situation of affairs. A stand here may give laws to Europe."

The remonstrances of our ministry to the cabinet of Versailles have had the desired effect: the French camp in Flanders is now breaking up, and the men going into winter quarters; and to contradict every opinion of their being quickly assembled again, the regiments are ordered to different parts of the kingdom.

A few weeks now must put an end to the operations of the belligerent powers, and the campaign is likely to terminate without a battle, or without giving to the combined empires a single trophy. This is real triumph for the Ottoman arms, and this alone is necessary to give them success. It would be superfluous in them to beat the enemy.

The following is an exact and just account of the proceedings of the present belligerent powers, as can be collected from their gazettes and other information:

Russia—engaged in a war with the Turk, with a view to extirpate them from Europe and the Crimea entire to her dominions, and display, if possible, the black eagle on the turrets of Constantinople.

Germany—engaged in the same cause, but without the same original pretences for making war.

Sweden—taking advantage of the war in which Russia is involved, aspiring to recover the whole of Finland, but wanting the means, and deserted by her officers.

The Ottoman power, supported secretly by every other power in Europe, except the declared enemies, Russia and Germany, contending with these two upon the Turkish territories, and provided with every advantage which a knowledge of the country, and resources of men and arms, unknown to any other nation, can give.

As to the progress of this war—the Turks have not lost an inch of ground; the imperial armies have expended an immense treasure, have lost many thousands of their troops by disease, and have gained—a little reputation.

*Extract of a letter from Hamburg, September 10.*

"By various advices from Stockholm, and other parts of Sweden, we learn that the affairs of that kingdom, or rather the affairs of the king himself, are in a very critical situation. In addition to the discontents of a powerful aristocracy at home, which were the real cause of his precipitate return to Stockholm, he has now to combat, and, if possible, suppress, a daring spirit of mutiny in the troops he left behind him, who complain loudly of a total want of foresight, as well as conduct, in all his past military operations. Among other things it is affirmed, and by many positively believed, that two regiments have laid down their arms, and unanimously declared, they would not take them up again against the Russians. It is even said, that without waiting for the approbation or consent of his majesty, they have both commissioned deputies to wait on the grand duke of Russia at Wybourg, in order to sue for peace in the name of the Swedish nation."

BASSETTERE, (St. Christopher) Oct. 15.

By the honourable JOHN NUGENT, commander in chief in and over all his majesty's (L. S.) leeward Carribee Islands in America, chancellor, ordinary and vice-admiral of the same. &c. &c. &c.

By virtue of certain powers and authorities to me granted by his majesty, and by and with the advice of his majesty's council of the island of St. Christopher, I do hereby make known unto all whom it may concern, that the prohibitions and restrictions mentioned in a certain act, entitled, "An act to continue the laws now in force for regulating the trade between the subjects of his majesty and the inhabitants of the territories belonging to the United States of America, and to render the provisions thereof more effectual," are hereby suspended in the said island of St. Christopher, for the importation of LUMBER only, for the space of two months from the date hereof, when the regulations and prohibitions in the said act will be strictly carried into execution.

Given under my hand and seal, at Antigua, this 8th day of October, 1788, and in the 28th year of his majesty's reign.

JOHN NUGENT.

By his honour's command,  
THOMAS LEDWICK,  
Secretary.

B O S T O N, November 3.

Captain Chafe, who arrived here yesterday from l'Orient, confirms the account brought by capt. Blunt, of the termination of the commotions in France. He further adds, that the populace in Paris, among other demonstrations of joy, occasioned by the change of the ministry, burnt the effigy of the former minister. The military were ordered out to prevent the tumultuous proceedings of the populace, but such was their enthusiasm, that notwithstanding the guards fired on and killed numbers of them, they did not disperse until they had fully testified their abhorrence of the former ministry, and their warm approbation of the choice of their favourite, Mr. Neckar.

Nov. 13. Captain Bennison, in the sloop Ranger, bound from St. John's to New-York, having on board 55 souls, amongst whom were 30 women and children, met with a severe gale of wind on the 11th of October, in which she overboard and lay on her beam ends for half an hour, when they cut away her mast, in order to right her, but as the ballast was shifted, she did not right for a considerable time. During their situation the lost one man, and stove in her companion doors, which let in so much water, that it destroyed all the bread and provisions, and the rolling of the vessel drove the water casks, so that they were in the greatest distress for the want of that article, besides being destitute of a lodging, as all their goods and cloaths were torn and jammed to pieces under the ballast; the women and children were frequently under the water, of which the vessel had taken in so much, that they remained in this situation until morning, when the gale abated. Having lost all their rigging, sails and spars, they ripped open their bed-ticks, and sewed them together; these with some sheets made something like a sail, which they hoisted on an oar with some bed-

cords. They continued in this situation till the 14th, when two schooners and a brig spoke with them, but could not give them any assistance. On the 16th, captain George Sands, of the snow Salter, spoke with them, and gave them a studding sail, two small guns, two gallons of rum and twenty gallons of water. On the 20th, captain William Worth, in the schooner Friendship, from New-York, bound to Narraguagus, fell in with them, and took on board all that suited to leave the wreck, which were 32 souls, and supplied those who remained with provisions, water, and every thing else in his power; the vessels parted from each other about sunset, 15 leagues N. E. from Cape Ann. About eight o'clock the same evening, a severe gale of wind overtook captain Worth, and blew with such violence, that his vessel could not carry any sail, and he accordingly hove to, and made so great a drift, that his vessel would undoubtedly have gone ashore, had not both masts been cut away, and both anchorstays gone. The next day the gale abated, when they rigged jarr-masts, and hoisted what sail they had saved, and providentially arrived in Narraguagus in 48 hours, when they remained till the sixth of November, when Mr. Ebenezer Smith procured them a passage to this port. They arrived here last Saturday. We are informed captain Bennison escaped being lost by getting under the lee of some islands, and lashing 15 grind-stones together, which served as an anchor.

We cannot omit (say the passengers who came with captain Worth) acknowledging our gratitude to the captain, for we are sure, under Providence, he was the instrument which saved us, and sincerely wish he may be rewarded for his feeling and humanity.

NEW-YORK, November 15.

*Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated September 11.*

"By yesterday's post we had advices from Sweden, that the Swedes were masters of the Russians every way; that they had made above 5000 men prisoners. By the same post we had also a confirmation of the defeat of the Russian fleet;—that the Swedes had captured one ship of the line and two frigates—one ship of the line sunk.

"This day died of the small-pox, aged 27 years, the prince of Brazil. Had he lived, he would have been the next heir to the crown. A most amiable young man, and his death is a great loss to this kingdom. He is much lamented, not only by the Portuguese, but by all foreigners here."

Nov. 19. Human nature must shudder, in reflecting on the dreadful carnage that will ensue, in consequence of the present war between the three great empires in the world, China alone excepted. Not only those slain in battle, but the many Turkish generals, whose heads will be taken off, for not commanding success, must draw the sigh from the philanthropist, who looks on all the sons and daughters of human nature as his brethren and sisters. This is one of the most inhuman and barbarous customs among the Ottomans, which the heathens of antiquity never practised. During the reign of the Turkish emperor Solymán, a letter was written in the sovereign's own hand, to one of his bashaws, in which he called him his best beloved cousin, but informed at the same time, that it was necessary for the common welfare of the empire, that he should be either strangled by the mutes who carried the letter, or take a bowl of poison; the latter of which he immediately complied with.

The general court of the commonwealth of Massachusetts is now in session, and have upon the tapis the subject of organizing the new government. Several committees are appointed, one to consider the mode for appointing electors, president and vice-president, which committee has already reported in favour of dividing the state into eight districts; a committee to consider the communications made to that commonwealth by the states of Virginia and New-York, respecting amendments to the new constitution; and a committee to consider the late requisitions of congress.

PHILADELPHIA, November 22.

A correspondent who has read the American system of magnetism, together with the author's model remarks on what Dr. Euler had in the year 1757 published at Berlin on the same subject, (which is to be found in the Encyclopedia Britannica) is of opinion that Dr. Euler can have but a small pretence, as was supposed by some, of claiming any part of the discovery, as the substance of what he has written amounts to nothing more than to shew that the magnetic needle had two poles: but Dr. Euler is entirely silent about applying the variation to the discovery of the longitude.—On the other hand our American author appears to have a number of concurring circumstances in his favour;—1st. The American Philosophical Society have recorded it as a new theory;—2d. We are informed the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris have made an entry on their journals to secure his claim to the original idea;—3d. If it had not been new, it is conjectured that the celebrated Dr. Franklin would not have written as he did to Europe on the subject, as appears by a letter published by him;—4th. There appears but few in comparison who doubt of the variation of the magnetic needle being easily known, on which alone seems now to depend the success.

A friend to all the union wishes to know why the planters of the southern states may not raise hops in their rich lands. It is an article of growing demand, and is now worth double its value in 1775. The cheapness of hops would be greatly in favour of the consumption of beer, for it is the most wholesome part of that salubrious liquor.

No European nation possessing colonies that produce mahogany, now permits that article to be exported to the United States, or indeed to any foreign country; but Providence has given us excellent and abundant substitutes in the curled maple, wild cherry tree, black walnut, &c. Every state in the union has paid this foreign tax of purchasing mahogany, while our own

lands were growing do the European teach us the use of

A singular friend, and a New ty being the first that he would feel any distance. The par under a large and the gentleman ward for three him to go back under the stone. The men rode for their expectation whole day.

It appeared where the shilling too large for his ing at the place by his seeming one of them aling the shilling. The dog could lowed their hori in the room wher maid into th of the beds. breeches upon were both sleep the window be breeches in his and quagmire, o'clock, when pockets were for the owner being marked shilling tised, were retu

Post-Office Notice is her that an express the southern m o'clock, was r Head of Elk a The merchants sure in their po the villains.

R I C Letters from there in August weighing 12 gl scarce the enli Letters from liament with commercial co much augment new restriction The following val preparation giers says, tha to attack the d is to be secon The latter was the Mediterranean war, two on gates.

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lands were growing with those valuable trees. How do the European nations study, by their restrictions to teach us the use of those things we possess!

*A singular instance of sagacity in a Dog.*

A gentleman of Suffolk being on a journey with his friend, and a Newfoundland dog who was of the party being the subject of their conversation, asserted, that he would fetch any thing he was ordered from any distance. To prove this, a marked shilling was put under a large square stone on the side of the road, and the gentleman, accompanied by the dog, rode forward for three miles, when the dog's master ordered him to go back and fetch the shilling he had seen put under the stone. The dog turned back, and the gentlemen rode forward and got home; but, contrary to their expectations, the quadruped did not return for the whole day.

It appeared afterwards that he had gone to the place where the shilling was deposited, but the stone being too large for his strength to remove, he had staid howling at the place till two horsemen riding by, attracted by his seeming distress, stopped to look at him, and one of them alighted and moved the stone, when finding the shilling, he put it into his pocket, not conceiving the dog could be seeking for that. The dog followed their horses for upwards of twenty miles, staid in the room where they supped, following the chamber maid into the bed room and hid himself under one of the beds. The possessor of the shilling hung his breeches upon a nail by the bed side, but when they were both asleep, the dog got them off the nail, and the window being open, leaped out of it with the breeches in his mouth, and dragged them through bog and quagmire, over ditch and through hedge, until 4 o'clock, when he arrived at his master's house. In the pockets were found several guineas and four watches, the owner being a dealer in those articles, and the marked shilling. The watches, &c. being advertised, were returned, and the thief not indicted.

*Post-Office, Philadelphia, 23d November, 1788.*

Notice is hereby given to the merchants and others, that an express arrived this evening, informing, that the southern-mail, due on Saturday afternoon, at four o'clock, was robbed by three negroes, between the Head of Elk and Kinkade's tavern, near Iron hill.

The merchants are requested to pursue every measure in their power to secure themselves, and discover the villains.

**RICHMOND, November 22.**

Letters from Bourdeaux mention, that wheat sold there in August last from 15 to 16 livres the bushel, weighing 12 lbs. and that it would probably be very scarce the ensuing winter.

Letters from London say, Mr. Pitt will meet parliament with the best distinctions of a minister, in a commercial country like England—with a revenue much augmented—and yet further augmenting, by new restrictions of contraband trade!

The following is assigned as the real object of the naval preparations of Spain. A private letter from Algiers says, that the emperor of Morocco is preparing to attack the dey with all his land forces, and that he is to be seconded by a Spanish and a French Squadron. The latter was met by some merchantmen, sailing up the Mediterranean, to the number of fifteen ships of war, two or three being of the line, and the rest frigates.

The Spaniards, who have been long goaded by the Algerines, and have several times attempted to exterminate them, have probably judged the present a favourable occasion, the grand seignior not being in a condition to succour his vassals.

His Moorish majesty's army is said to be within a few days march of Algiers, and is conducted by that son, who was reported to have rebelled against him. The Spanish Squadron is at sea, and is supposed to have joined the French.

The Grand Duke, captain Pollock, is arrived in James River, in six weeks from the Downs, by her there is advice of the arrival of the Providence, captain Coffins, and the Friends Adventure, captain Roberts, the former from James River, and the latter from York River.

By the late arrivals from London we are informed, a letter was filed at Lloyd's coffee-house, from the secretary of state, to the merchants in the city, conveying to them the agreeable information, that the emperor of Morocco has declared the most pacific intentions not only towards this country in particular, but Europe in general.

*Instance of attachment in a Robin.*

At the commencement of the winter 1786, a robin for several mornings perched on a mulberry tree, adjoining the Printing-office of Messrs. Haydens, Printers, Plymouth, in England, and sung in a most delightful style. The men of the office opened a window, and the robin flew in, where it stayed, singing every morning and evening in a very elegant manner, till the spring of 1787, when it flew out again, and continued out till December in the same year, then appeared on the tree, and hovered round the office for a day or two; and on the people opening a window, flew in, and continued till March 1788. The men of the office caught it in a trap cage, and marked it under the throat with a black stroke, and let it go. Three weeks since the same robin perched on the mulberry tree again, and appeared rejoiced at being let into the office, where it now remains singing most delightfully, accompanied by two or three other robins. It is so familiar, that on being called, it will pitch on the cafes where the men are at work, and sing for a quarter of an hour together.

**Annapolis, December 4.**

The honourable Joshua Seney, Benjamin Contee and David Ross, Esquires, are appointed by the general assembly to represent this state in congress until the commencement of the new federal government.

Nicholas Hammond, Esquire, of Dorchester county, is chosen a senator in the room of Edward Lloyd, Esquire, who resigned his seat.

**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. At 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.**

**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.**

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 16th of December, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the plantation of Knighton Simmons, deceased, near Herring creek church, in Anne-Arundel county.

**SUNDRY** NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children; HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP, some HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CORN and TOBACCO, and the plantation UTENSILS. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

**JOHN SIMMONS, administrator.**

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of the above deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have claims are requested to bring them in legally attested, that they may be settled.

**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.**

**Patowmack, November 29, 1788.**

HAVING sustained considerable damage from people hunting, and under frivolous pretences going on my land, I hereby give this public notice, to forewarn all persons from such trespasses in future, as I am determined to prosecute all such offenders.

I have to rent, the ferry opposite to Alexandria, lately occupied by Mr. Lowe, with the house and ground annexed to it.

**SUSANNAH T. HAWKINS.**

**Annapolis, December 2, 1788.**

ALL persons indebted to the estate of HENRY BREWER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have any just claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally attested, to

**JOSEPH BREWER, administrator.**

N. B. All the property of the said deceased to be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 8th day of December, 1788.

**J. B.**

**Frederick county, November 22, 1788.**

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice, that he intends to apply to Frederick county court, at March term next, for a commission to mark and bound two tracts of land, lying in the county aforesaid, called YORK and REED'S FOLLY, agreeable to act of assembly.

**NICHOLAS LYNN.**

**There is at the plantation of HENRY W. DORSEY, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a sorrel GELDING, about fourteen hands high, five or six years old, has a blaze down his forehead, four white feet, no perceivable brand, is shod before, and trots and gallops. The owner may have him again, proving property and paying charges,**

**November 27, 1788.**

WHEREAS I have been appointed trustee in behalf of the creditors of RICHARD SCOTT, of Anne-Arundel county, an insolvent debtor, I hereby give notice to the creditors of the said Richard Scott, that I shall meet at the house of captain Edward Spurrier, at Elk-Ridge Landing, on the 20th of next month, at which time and place the said creditors are requested to attend, as I have some things of consequence to lay before them; and it is also requested that they on the same day bring in their respective claims legally attested, and render them to

**MICHAEL SCOTT.**

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 20th of December, on the premises,

**UPWARDS** of 300 acres of good level LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, on Patuxent river, about half way between Queen-Anne and the Governor's Bridge. The sale to be at 12 o'clock, and the terms made known, by

**THOMAS HARWOOD.**

**NEW RED CLOVER SEED,**

Sold by

Messieurs THOMAS and SAMUEL HOLLINGSWORTH, at BALTIMORE.

At ANNAPOLIS, by Mr. JACOB HUSE.

At TALEBOT, by Mr. JOHN ESKINE.

At NEW-TOWN CHESTER, by Mr. JAMES PIPER.

**JAMES MACKUBIN,**

At the head of the Dock,

Has just IMPORTED, in the ship NANTES, from LONDON, and now opening,

**GRAY** FEARNOUGHT, white and Devonshire kersey, Welch plains, haliticks, cottons, bearskins, German setges, frizes, coatings, forest clothes, fine and superfine broad clothes, double milled drabs, cassimers, flannels, baize, rose and duftil blankets, rugs, shalloons, figured stuffs, durants, callimancoes, moreens, crapes, bombasin, camblets, corduroys, thickets, satinets, velvets, fashionable waistcoat patterns, cardinals, yarn, worsted and silk, hosiery, cotton and thread ditto, fearnought jackets and great coats, blue duftil ditto, sailors blue and green jackets and trousers, hats well assorted, German and British shawls, hempen rolls, Russia drabs and sheetings, 7-8 and yard wide Irish linens, housewife ditto, pewter plates and dishes, hair brooms, scrubbing, comb, shoe and cloth brushes, queen's china assorted, white grain, coloured, black beaver and wash wetted gloves, powder and shot, hob nails, 8d, 10d, 20d and 30d flat point nails, brown stone butter pots, jugs, mugs, Dutch chamber pots, fashionable gilt buttons, all which, together with a variety of other articles on hand, form a large and very general assortment, which he will sell on reasonable terms for cash, good bills on London, or in advance to those who will engage to ship tobacco to Wallace, Johnston and Muir, and give him an order for amount of sales.

N. B. He has likewise for sale, old spirits, West-India and New-England rum, brandy, wine, sugars, coffee, chocolate, and most articles in the grocery line.

THE right of administration on the estate of Miss RACHEL BROOKE, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, being in the subscriber, he conceives it necessary for the claimants to said estate, to meet in order to agree on the distribution thereof, and has appointed Monday the 15th day of December next to meet in Upper Marlborough for that purpose. The subscriber also gives notice to whom it may concern, that he intends to petition the next general assembly for the state of Maryland, to confer the right of a tract of land called THE VINEYARD, whereon the said Rachel Brooke did lately live, to him, for reasons that will be shewn by said petition.

Mr. Richard Brandt, living near Piscataway, in the county aforesaid, is appointed by the subscriber to receive all just accounts against the said estate, being first proved according to law.

**Nov. 13, 1788. THOMAS BROOKE.**

**November 19, 1788.**

**FOR SALE,**

SEVERAL hundred young APPLE TREES, of the best kind of fruit for cider or keeping in the winter.

**MORDECAI STEWART.**

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of claims will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

**ARCHIBALD GOLDBER, clk.**

**November 24, 1788.**

I HEREBY give notice, that I will prosecute all such as I may find hunting, with either dog or gun, on the plantation of the late ROBERT DAVIDG, deceased.

**JOSHUA YATES.**

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, Maryland, a white MARE, about fourteen hands high, seventeen or eighteen years old, paces and trots, has no perceivable brand, her off eye is out. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

**Oct. 27, 1788. NATHAN MILES.**



Charles county, October 15, 1788.  
**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the subscriber, late inspector at Chickamuxon warehouse, intends to apply, by petition, to the next general assembly of Maryland, praying relief from the damages he has sustained by the loss of tobacco from the said warehouse, and other places near the said warehouse, at which, tobacco during the war, and while he was inspector, was directed to be lodged, which tobacco was stolen or destroyed by means that the subscriber could not prevent.

7 SAMUEL LUCKETT.

### Twenty Guineas Reward.

Upper Marlborough, October 28, 1788.



**W**ENT 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 Chafe, 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.

Annapolis, October 1, 1788.

**O**BSEVING 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,  
9 JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, April 19, 1788.

**T**HE 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.

### Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

**T**HE 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.

NATHAN SOPER.

October 20, 1788.

St. Mary's county, October 13, 1788.

### To be SOLD, or RENTED,

**A** HOUSE and LOT in Hamburg, on Witcomico river; it is an elegant stand for a store, as the inspection is held there—there is a good landing. Any person or persons inclining to purchase or rent may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, at said house.

WILLIAM McKEEVER.

October 30, 1788.

To be RENTED, and possession given the first day of December next,

**T**HE house or tenement at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Rutland, junior, on the head of South-river. For terms apply to the subscriber. JOSEPH HOWARD, jun.

**T**HE subscriber being appointed, by the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, as trustee for the creditors of William Loveday, notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 15th day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, that valuable FARM whereon the said Loveday now dwells, consisting of about three hundred and fifty acres; the soil of the above land is exceeding good, and produces good corn, wheat and tobacco, and is situated on the main road that leads from Kings-town to Tuckahoe bridge, and within three quarters of a mile of a very valuable fishery; the land is very level, and has a sufficiency of timber to support it; there are on said farm a tolerable good dwelling house, kitchen, barn and other out houses, with a clover lot, and a young apple orchard of thriving trees, also a large garden, all enclosed in; the title of the above land is indisputable. All the creditors of said Loveday are requested to attend the sale aforesaid, with their accounts properly authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, as it will not be in the subscriber's power to give them any indulgence. The said land will be sold on a credit of four years, the purchaser giving bond, on interest, with such security as the said trustee approves of, paying one fourth part of the purchase money, with the interest thereon, annually until the whole be paid off. The purchaser to be put in peaceable possession of the said lands on the first day of January next.

Oct. 29, 1788. JOHN ROBERTS, jun.

### Twenty Dollars Reward.



**R**AN 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 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.

Port-Tobacco, September 19, 1788.



**R**AN 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 feverishly 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 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.

J. H. STONE.

November 19, 1788.

**I** HEREBY give notice, that I will prosecute all such as I may find hunting with either dog or gun on the plantation I now occupy, commonly called GREENBURY'S POINT. I do likewise forewarn all watermen and others to land on said plantation, or any part thereof, under any pretence whatever. Such as do not pay regard to this notice may be assured I will deal with them as rigorously as the law will admit.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

N. B. It has been with extreme reluctance that the above notice has been given, but I have lately detected so many stealing my rails under pretence of being in search of drift-wood, and have had such cause to suspect hunters of injuring my stock, as well as committing the same offence, that my interest has been too much at stake to forbear it any longer.

W. C.

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.

## 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 Gaine and Edmund Prior, New-York; by Joseph Cruikshank and William Young, Philadelphia; by Townsend and Paton, Baltimore; and by the editor in Trenton.

It is requested, that the leading characters of all the different denomination 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.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning, until three in the afternoon.

By order  
JOHN KNAPP, Clk.

**T**HE 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.

Charles county, Novem

**A** DAKK mulatto man, about thirty-five years old, was committed to my custody the 27th ult. he is a fat well looking fellow, appears to be sensible, and is about five feet ten inches high; has on a blue country cotton jacket, crocus trousers, felt hat, and osnabrig shirt; he says his name is EDWARD PROCTOR, that he made his escape four or five weeks ago, and that he is the property of Mr. Bernard O'Neil, of George-town. The owner of the above described mulatto is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff.

November 19, 1788.

**T**HE subscribers, being appointed by the honourable the chancellor of the state of Maryland, trustees on behalf of the creditors of WILLIAM SPURRIER, of Anne-Arundel county, an insolvent debtor, requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, and those to whom he is indebted are requested to exhibit their claims properly attested, on or before the 27th day of December next, on which day the creditors are desired to meet at said William Spurrier's tavern, at twelve o'clock.

HENRY GRIFFITH, jun.  
THOMAS COALE.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.



ined in one large volume,  
and eighty-four pages, with  
the Oxford edition, and  
good paper. An index  
scripture measures, weight  
of the volume, and  
one dollar to be paid  
remainder on delivery

to press as soon as the  
scribed for, and to be

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November 19, 1788.

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in Spurrer's tavern, at twelve

HENRY GRIFFITH, ju-  
THOMAS COALE.

APOLIS:

FREDERICK and

EL GREEN.

(XLIVth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2187.)

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, DECEMBER 11, 1788.

V I E N N A, September 17.

THE two grand armies still remain  
near each other, in the manner we  
described in our last. They are en-  
trenching themselves chin deep; and  
the Turks are so advantageously situ-  
ated, the Austrians could not attack  
them, but to very great disadvantage.

The former are 100,000 in number, and every day  
receiving additional reinforcements. The emperor vi-  
sits twice a day the works round the camp, in which  
the army are incessantly employed. Every disposition  
is made to secure our posts on the Bannat, as well as  
in Transylvania; and the Turkish prisoners are re-  
moved for the greater security to Arad, where maga-  
zines are raising for the supply of the army. From  
Arad, the prisoners are to be removed still farther from  
the theatre of war, to Grozwardin.

The famous Cavern of Veterani surrendered by ca-  
pitulation; and the grand vizier immediately proceed-  
ed to examine the works, by which major Steine and  
captain Mohatz so long defended themselves. The  
Turks, on this occasion, behaved with a gallantry un-  
usual in persons of his country, and in such a situation.  
He commended highly the bravery and talents of  
these officers; and, after requesting them to partake of  
some refreshments, he dismissed them under a safe con-  
voy to the camp of the emperor. It was one of the  
conditions that they should not serve again during the  
present war. On reminding them of this stipulation,  
the grand vizier very generously added,—"To subdue  
adversaries of so much valour once, is an achievement  
sufficiently honourable, without being again exposed to  
so difficult a service."

When the grand vizier politely took his leave, one  
of the general officers who attended him is reported to  
have said to major Steine—"When you arrive at the  
camp pray tell your master, that it is with regret the  
Ottomans find themselves obliged to wage war against  
him, after having by a religious observance of their  
treaties, given him the fullest proofs of their being hon-  
est and peaceful neighbours."

Report says in Vienna, that marshal Romanzow is  
in full march to join the emperor. Of this we wait  
the confirmation—and probably may wait a long  
time.

Letters from Constantinople of the 8th of August,  
talk of reinforcements sent to the captain pacha; of a  
victory gained over the Russians by the pacha of Ac-  
kiska; and of various successes of the grand vizier, but  
the particulars we must defer till our next.

H A M B U R G H, September 7.

Letters from Copenhagen mention for certain, that  
an enterprise is resolved upon against Gottenburgh, and  
that that place is threatened with an attack from the  
combined forces of Russia and Denmark; for which  
reason the trade is taking the necessary measures to pre-  
vent the disagreeable consequences which might other-  
wise result from it, and among the rest it is imagined  
that the Asiatic company will put off their public sale,  
which was to have taken place this month, till next  
spring, in hopes that tranquillity may be restored in  
the north during the winter.

C O P E N H A G E N, September 3.

Admiral Greig with his squadron is still cruising, or  
at least was last week, off Helsingfors; and this day  
we have received advices that the Swedish fleet has at  
length burst from its confinement in the port of Swea-  
bourg. We are impatient to know the issue, as it is  
hardly possible but a battle must ensue.

P A R I S, September 26.

This day the king's declaration, Versailles, 23d inst.  
was published here, ordering the assembly of the states  
general, in the month of January, 1789; and that in  
consequence, all the officers of the several courts resume  
immediately their different functions.

The preamble to this declaration contains nearly the  
same expressions of the king's good intentions towards  
his people, in proposing the new regulations on the 8th  
of May last, so much opposed since, as the former one  
convoking the states.

D U B L I N, October 3.

Mr. Thomas Barclay, the American consul-general  
in France, after concluding a treaty with the emperor  
of Morocco, visited others of the Barbary states, and  
has lately concluded a treaty of peace and commerce  
for fifty years with the dey of Algiers.

The late heavy westerly storms have driven over ves-  
sels from America with remarkable quick voyages. A  
sloop from New-York made her passage in 21 days;  
and yesterday the ship Eagle, captain Denny, was  
spoke with off the bay of Dublin, which left Hamp-  
ton-Road, in Virginia, the 7th of August.

L O N D O N, September 15.

Mr. Neckar, when he took possession of the trefoire  
royale, found it only about 18,000l. sterling, but  
about 100,000,000 of livres of ructions, which un-  
der the late ministry were of no virtue, but which may

now pass again as usual, as credit is pretty well restored  
among the monied men.

When the archbishop of Sens took leave of the king,  
he made use of these remarkable words: Sir, never re-  
cal your parliaments, except under certain conditions;  
for otherwise your authority will be annihilated, the  
monarchy destroyed.

All our advices from Germany, both public and pri-  
vate, agree in this, that the Turks never discovered so  
much activity and courage as in the course of the pre-  
sent war. Their exertions are in fact hardly credita-  
ble, as they consider their all to be at stake, and are  
accordingly perfectly unanimous among themselves.

Of the extraordinary expence of the imperial army  
now in the field, some idea may be formed from this  
circumstance, that the baggage-waggons are in number  
about 7000; that of these 5000 are drawn by 4 horses  
each, and the other 2000 by 6 oxen each; so that  
daily provisions must be found for 20,000 draught-  
horses, exclusive of the cavalry, artillery and officers,  
and for 12,000 draught-oxen.

The contractors have lately delivered into the empe-  
ror's stores 40,000 bushels of wheat, and 400,000lb. of  
rice, for the imperial army: what is very remarkable,  
the greatest part of the wheat has actually been brought  
from Turkey, and landed at Trieste.

Sept. 16. The following cure for the disorder called  
the foot-halt in sheep, was accidentally discovered by  
a farmer near Luton, a short time since. A cart go-  
ing down a lane on its way from St. Alban's with  
spirits of vitriol, &c. for a gentleman then making  
some aerostatic experiments; the vessel containing the  
vitriol had leaked entirely out upon the ground, which,  
immediately after, some of the diseased sheep occupy-  
ing, and being obliged by an accident to remain all  
night, the farmer, to his great surprise in the morning,  
though before they could scarce stand, found so far re-  
covered as to walk with very little impediment. This  
the farmer happily conjectured to arise from the vitriol,  
was resolved to try an experiment of their cure by  
washing the feet of near two hundred the next day  
with water very strongly impregnated with the oil, or  
spirit of vitriol, which succeeded so far beyond his ex-  
pectation, as, without any repetition, to cure them  
all. This disorder, like the rot, is supposed to be in-  
fectious, and it is observed, that if too much vitriol  
should be accidentally applied, the sheep being turned  
into a pasture, the dew will prevent any bad effects in  
consequence; and this mode will be found far less ex-  
pensive than laying quicklime for the same purpose in  
pastes where the sheep must often go through.

The Gazette account of the engagement between  
the Turks and imperialists near Mehadia, proves what  
has been asserted respecting the skill of the Turks in  
war; they are by no means equal to a fair engage-  
ment; whereas in fortified places their skill in defence  
is equal to any force that can be brought against them;  
of this we have a proof in the case of Choczim, the  
garrison of which hitherto have refused to surrender,  
although labouring under every possible disadvantage.

It is worthy of observation, that the Austrians and  
Russians seem to act with more vigour and success  
against the Turks when they act separately, than when  
their arms are united; the events of the present and  
the three preceding wars against the infidels will suffi-  
ciently justify this remark.

The magistracy of the town of Utrecht, in Holland,  
has just published the form of an oath that all officers  
are to take in future before they can do duty in that  
garrison. The oath to be administered is in the follow-  
ing terms:

"I promise and swear, that with the troops under  
my command, I will always be faithful to the town  
and magistracy of it; that I will shew them every re-  
spect and obedience, and will serve them faithfully in  
whatever they shall direct me; toward the safety and  
tranquillity of the town, as well as against every sedi-  
tion and mutiny, in conformity to the oath now taken  
to the magistrates and his serene highness the prince  
stadtholder."

Some little appearance of sedition having manifested  
itself in the large and beautiful town of Leidschendam,  
not far from the Hague, the stadtholder thought pro-  
per to detach two regiments of infantry there, to quell  
any disturbance which might happen.

At the same time one of the patriotic party, as they  
style themselves, was taken up at the Hague, for hav-  
ing dared to stamp his foot indignantly on an Orange  
cockade.

There is not the least doubt, notwithstanding the  
victories obtained over the captain pacha, but that he  
got the succours intended for Oczakow into that for-  
tress; and by the latest accounts from thence, we are  
assured the Russians have not only suffered severely in  
their attempts to assault that place, but have had two  
of their generals slain, one of them was the governor  
of Elizabethgorod, who was killed when reconnoitre-  
ing, the other was general Sumarow.

The following sketch of the life of a boy, not yet  
12 years of age, from his ungovernable disposition for  
rambling, is truly singular. His parents now residing

near Smithfield, affirm, that from five years of age it  
cost them more for seeking him when strayed, than for  
his maintenance all the other parts of his life; as from  
that period he has never remained with them a month.  
After numerous excursions in and about the metropolis,  
with drovers, &c. till seven years of age, he strayed  
to Birmingham, and from thence to Wrexham, in  
Wales, where his parents originally came from; from  
whence he was by some relatives sent back in a wag-  
gon to his parents in London; his next journey was to  
Liverpool, from thence to Ireland, back to Bristol in a  
merchant ship as a cabin-boy; from thence to France,  
where leaving his ship, and being disappointed in a  
country excursion, he prevailed upon some gentlemen  
at the English hotel there to pay his passage in the  
packet, mentioning his long absence from his parents,  
&c. He left the gentlemen at Dover the same even-  
ing they came over; and as they heard he had engaged  
with a hop-planter there, they took the pains on their  
arrival in town to acquaint his parents of his situation.  
His father immediately went down, but arrived just  
time enough to learn that this restless subject had but  
an hour before gone off to Holland in a smuggling ves-  
sel.

Sept. 24. A letter was yesterday filed at Lloyd's,  
from the secretary of state to the merchants in the city,  
conveying to them the agreeable information, that the  
emperor of Morocco has declared the most pacific inten-  
tions not only towards this country in particular, but  
Europe in general.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, September 15.

"The declaration of war made by his Moorish ma-  
jesty against England, is peculiarly distressing to the  
trade we are at this time carrying on to Cadiz, Malaga,  
Alicant, Leghorn and Naples, to which ports we are  
actually shipping great quantities of butter, and manu-  
factured goods to some amount. The insurance offices  
on Saturday morning would do nothing, and a stagna-  
tion in trade must consequently take place, until official  
information is announced from the secretary of state's  
office in London."

Sept. 30. The king of Prussia is forming all through  
his western border. In Pomerania his army is the best  
appointed. They are manœuvres, however, there is  
every reason to hope, defensive and precautionary mere-  
ly.

The Neapolitans, like all around them, are brushing  
up their arms, and getting what little strength they  
have ready for action. Their new artillery, 300 guns  
of different bore, they buy of Sweden.

Comparing England and Sweden in this part of  
trade, the heavy iron castings, as cannons, cylinders,  
&c. are about 7 per cent. cheaper in Sweden than in  
England, the difference in quality is above 25 per cent.  
in favour of England.

The French, like all other foreign countries, have  
found this; therefore, what iron works they cannot  
get done at their own manufactories in Bourgogne, &c.  
they buy of our artificers—the Brasely, Wilkinson, the  
Chapron Company, &c.

The Barbary corsairs are very numerous, and very  
busy, particularly off the Genoese coast, and between  
Corsica and the continent.

Oct. 3. The papers of yesterday, and last night,  
have stated, that an admiral had been put into commis-  
sion, and that he was to hoist his pendant on board the  
Crown flag-ship, which, with two or three frigates,  
were destined to the East-Indies. This may be true,  
but we cannot consider it in any other light than as the  
stock-jobbing report of the day.

Oct. 4. Letters from all parts of the kingdom, con-  
tain melancholy accounts of unceasing rains, and pesti-  
lential fevers, as the natural consequence of so damp a  
season.

The cotton trade is still carrying on at Manchester  
and its environs, with great spirit, notwithstanding the  
late alarming failures: the manufactory wages however  
are reduced, at least two-pence in the shilling, which,  
considering the former high prices, may probably turn  
out no improper reformation.

It is said, and we hope it is not the tale of unfound-  
ed rumour, that the bishop of London has the laudable  
purpose at heart of projecting a plan by which some  
sort of livelihood will be afforded to the female world,  
and thereby of course the number of unfortunate wo-  
men lessened.—At present men usurp their places be-  
hind the counters of a variety of retail trades;—and a  
heavy tax on such innovations would assist the good bi-  
shop's design.

Oct. 6. It is certain, though so many powers are  
actually at war, and so many more are making prepa-  
rations for hostility, negotiations are at this moment  
carrying on under the mediation of his Britannic ma-  
jesty and the states general, for a general peace. Should  
these negotiations prove ineffectual, it is more than  
probable that all the great powers in Europe will take  
an active part in the war.

A letter from Vienna, dated the 7th of September  
mentions, that a dreadful battle was fought between  
the Austrians and the Turks, in which the latter left  
30,300 men dead on the field. The letter adds, that



the capture of Mehadia having rendered the Turks supine, they were surprised by general Wartenleben on one side, and by the emperor on the other, and paid dearly for their inattention and temerity. But this account as yet wants confirmation; it is also defective in time and place.

Another private letter from the emperor's army, dated August 28, says expressly, that the Turks were beaten, and lost between 13 and 14,000 men.

*Extract of a letter from St. Omer, September 25.*

"I can now from good authority inform you, that the designs and machinations are such as to render it necessary to watch them with the closest attention. M. Neckar finding that the spirit of the people is become superior to the will of the crown, looks forward to the support of the country gentlemen to keep him in office. For this end a general assembly of the states will certainly take place in January, when the public revenues and expenditures will be candidly laid before them. He has, on the credit of this measure, already borrowed five millions sterling for the present exigencies; and this sum was subscribed at Paris in a few hours without difficulty. The commercial treaty with England will certainly fall to the ground, and with it, I fear, the tranquillity of Europe; and in that case the troops now on their march to the Austrian Netherlands, will be ready to pour into Holland, and prevent their affording Great-Britain any material assistance.

"It is a fact that Mr. Neckar has proposed to the king of France to come forward in that assembly, and voluntarily limit his expenses to the bounds of a civil list, to save the states the trouble of doing it themselves. The king readily assented—the queen opposed it—in vain—it must be done. The sums of money known to be transmitted to the emperor, are mentioned to her as arguments to her being passive. The last golden heap sent to his imperial majesty amounts to 500,000 louis d'ors. It was stopped on the confines of Alsace by the watchful Vergennes.—This was to him a fatal measure—he died soon after!"

The new settlement of Prince of Wales's Island, near the coast of Malacca, in India, is become a very valuable acquisition to the East-India Company. It is the market for the sale of the Company's opium to the eastern nations, and is resorted to by their shipping. It has a very good harbour, and has now a regular establishment of military from our possessions in Bengal.

*Extract of a letter from Vienna, dated Sept. 17, the latest in England.*

"The manner in which the Turks have acted since their irruption into the Bannat, proves they have not proceeded without first forming a plan, and that they are thoroughly acquainted with military tactics, but the Austrian troops, and their chief, will thereby acquire more glory if they triumph.

"However, the fatal hour, contrary to all expectation, is still deferred, and it is very difficult to say for what reason, as we see the Turks advancing further into our provinces every day, and successively making themselves masters of the different posts they attack. It is pretended the Austrians mean to draw them as far in as possible, in order the better to cut off their retreat, as well as to deter a general action, until their troops in Croatia, and the reserve at Semlin, have joined to cut off their communication with the Danube. The position of the Turks will then be critical, and will decide the whole war; but this has not happened.

"The emperor has changed the design he had of fixing his head-quarters at Caransebes, and has established them at Nugas, this latter place being further in his own country, and nearer Temeswar. He has taken this position professedly to secure a retreat for the army in case of unforeseen accidents, and preparations have already been made in the fortress for that purpose. It is perceived thereby he does not place a false confidence, but calculates equally on defeat and victory. The precautions are carried to the point of providing for the defence of the fortress d'Arad, which garrison is augmented with two divisions.

"We learn, by our private letters, that the army in Croatia has undertaken the siege of Novi; and the troops in Esclavonia, that of Turkish Gradiska, both which it is the general hope here, will not require so much pain and loss as Dubicza; after these enterprises the troops are to unite in undertaking the more important conquest of Banjaluka.

"Notwithstanding the long chain of mountains (many of whose tops are hid by the clouds) the large forests and steep rocks which naturally defend Transylvania, the Turks surmount all those obstacles—these Turks who are reported to be without strength, energy or courage, and incapable of fatigue!

"Even our court has been obliged to publish this bad news, and to confirm their forcing the defiles of d'Oitov, which inevitably renders a decisive action necessary in the Bannat.

"Our advices of the 12th mention, the armies still remained near each other; but they express a doubt of the grand vizier passing the Danube with the rest of his army, which step we consider very impolitic on his part.

"As to the conquest of Jassy, it is of little importance, being open on all sides, and without any defence whatever, besides having no inhabitants.

"However, if Choczim surrenders in consequence, it is expected, the good will follow of having part of our armies, either Russian or Austrian, at liberty to succour Transylvania."

**BASSATERRE, October 29.**

*Extract of a letter from St. Eustatius, to a gentleman here, October 22.*

"By authentic accounts from Martinique, we are informed, that count Damas demanded a free gift of the council, of 2,000,000 livres, for the use of government: that body being composed of planters, laid it

entirely on the commercial people, whom they selected in different classes; the first, consisting of four, to pay 25 Joes each; the second (of which there was a large number) 20 Joes each; and the most inconsiderable shopkeepers, at 15 Joes each. Every store was shut up; but 300 men with fixed bayonets brought them to reason, and the free gift was paid at the point of the bayonet.—This is law, mais pas justice!"

**SHELBURNE, (N. S.) November 6.**

The accounts brought by the Tankerville packet, are chiefly of the storm in the north, which appears to thicken very fast, and in all probability will shortly involve not only all the northern powers, but will oblige the southern powers of Europe to take part in it. The disturbances in France seem for the present to subside, the king having given way by a change in his ministry, and by receiving and answering satisfactorily, the last remonstrance from Bretagne, in consequence of which there had been great public rejoicings at Paris.—However, experience proves, that the flame of faction once kindled and sanctified by a gratification of its demands, is not scarcely ever totally extinguished; and history proves, particularly of Charles I. that however a king by giving way for quietness sake, to those he has pronounced seditious, may lull the storm for a while, yet that he never does it, but to his own ruin in the end.

**NEW-YORK, November 25.**

*A letter from a gentleman at Newton, dated October 27, 1788, to the Printer of the American Mercury.*

"On Friday evening the 17th instant, a meteor or terrestrial comet was observed here, with great rapidity, to pass over a large tract of the hemisphere, in a direction (as is commonly said) from north-east to south-west, of which, however, I was not myself a spectator, but plainly heard the report, which seemed like the rumbling of distant thunder, or the crashing noise of a number of cannon discharged at a distance; which crashing continued about the space (as I judged) of 5 seconds. But the most accurate account of this phenomenon I receive from New-Milford, which is about 16 miles north from this town, from an observer of good intelligence, who, during the whole time it was in his view, was under good advantages for making observations, and was very careful to do it; from whose mouth I received the whole, and on which I rely as being the truth. His account is, as to substance, as follows:—That, half after six by his watch, he saw the meteor in a direction about 16 degrees north of east, and about 30 above the horizon; whence it formed its trajectory path so as to cross the meridian about 7 degrees south of the zenith, from which it apparently descended to within about 30 degrees of the western horizon, and disappeared. From this account it must have passed over an arch of the hemisphere of 115 degrees: All which he judged was performed in the space of 5 seconds of time. The report, by a watch strictly observed, was not heard till 4 1/2 minutes after the visible eruption of fire ceased: It drew after it a tail of considerable length; and from its body were constantly exhibited large emissions or eruptions of fire, like the appearance of sky-rockets in the air—and he judged that the angle subtended at the eye, by the body or nucleus, was somewhat larger than that subtended by the body of the sun. Thus far as to matters of fact, as known by actual observation.

*Remarks.* Admitting the above related facts to be true, the following deductions upon mathematical and philosophical principles are clear and obvious, viz.—That the meteor, while under observation, was distant from the observer at New-Milford, 58 miles and 128 rods—that its perpendicular distance from the earth's surface, was 57 miles and 9 tenths—that the real diameter of its body, supposing it to be appearance equal to that of the sun (which, however, may perhaps be somewhat doubtful) was half a mile and eleven rods—that the space passed over while under observation, viz. in 5 seconds, was 144 miles and 4 tenths; which is at the rate of 28 miles and 9 tenths in one second, or 1733 miles, very nearly in one minute. Which velocity is at least 134 times so great as that of sound.

At this rate, had this terrestrial comet continued to preserve the same velocity, distance from the earth, and line of direction, over its surface, as when within our view, it would have gone round the whole globe of our earth in the space of every 14 minutes and 21 seconds; and thus it would become to us a fresh visitant four times at least in every hour.

But as 'tis probable that the orbit of this fugitive body is very elliptical, and in its course greatly eccentric, 'tis likely, that, when it comes within observation, it is at or very near its perigee, or that point in its orbit nearest the earth, where its velocity is, by far, the greatest of all. So that since that time, it has been, most probably, making its way out from the earth, and will continue to recede further and further from it, but with a motion constantly retarded, and in a parabolic curve but a little variant from a tangent to the earth's surface, till it wholly stops in that direction, having then arrived at its apogee, or most distant part of its orbit. After which it will again, in a smaller curve, begin to make its way slowly towards the earth, but with an accelerated velocity, till it comes again within the regions of our atmosphere, passing through it with rapid velocity as of late it has done.—But at what distance of time, or to what part of the globe it will next appear, whether in this or the other opposite hemisphere; and at what lengths it may then have travelled out into the remote and empty regions of boundless space, must as yet remain among the unexplored arcana of Him, by whose power and wisdom the whole machinery of the universe is upholden, directed and governed: though it may perhaps, be thought not probable, that, even in its greatest evagation from the earth will ever be carried so remote as to

fall within the limits of the orbit of the planet Venus or even to half that distance."

**PHILADELPHIA, December 4.**

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bermuda, to his friend in this city, dated 3d November, 1788.*

"We have a change of governors, our former one is called home on business so important, that he has taken his passage at this season of the year. Our late one has orders to garrison the island, in the strongest manner possible, not one place is omitted a fortification that is any ways necessary—but for what reason I cannot tell. We have a great quantity of military stores lately arrived, and a greater supply expected, with a number of troops, and three guard-ships of forty guns each."

*Sensors for the United States already chosen:*

New-Hampshire—John Langdon, Dr. Bartlett.  
Massachusetts—James Bowdoin, Caleb Strong.  
Connecticut—W. S. Johnson, O. Ellsworth.  
New-Jersey—William Patterson, J. Elmer.  
Pennsylvania—Robert Morris, William Maclay.  
Delaware—George Read, Richard Basset.  
Virginia—William Greyson, Richard Henry Lee.

**CHARLESTON, November 12.**

The following improved culture of cabbages, according to the Kentish method, described in the bridgemen of Young's Six Months' Tour, may prove acceptable to our readers: If the cabbages run too fast, they should be pricked out once before the transplantation, three feet asunder in the rows, and three feet from plant to plant in the rows. If dry weather comes they require watering. In three weeks after planting they should be horse-hoed, and afterwards hand-hoed around the plants; those operations are repeated as the weeds arise, generally from three to five horse-hoings. In England the cabbages reared by this mode of cultivation are the largest of the cabbage kind.

**PETERSBURG, November 20.**

*Extract of a letter from North-Carolina, dated November 15.*

"I thank you for the papers which you were pleased to favour me with, and am happy to find the legislature of your state so disposed to call a national convention for the purpose of considering on the proposed amendments to the new government. The positive and determined resolution which still seems to prevail here, of declining to accept it as it now stands, I fear will not prove so favourable to the political character of this state, as I could wish—but however some characters may view our conduct, I am well assured that no man in our convention, had the most distant idea of breaking off from the union—and I trust we shall never be found wanting in raising our supplies, or affording the necessary assistance to promote the interest of the Thirteen United States. I have heard, with concern, the many illiberal reports that have gone forth to our prejudice—but such measures are by no means calculated to preserve peace and harmony among us. If the friends to the new government wish to establish the union upon a firm basis, they will readily join in bringing about another convention to reconsider the subject, in order to render it mutually satisfactory—and if it should then be found defective, I am sure they would prove enemies, instead of friends, to the union, if they did not join heart and hand, in removing such parts as may appear exceptionable."

**ANNAPOLIS, December 11.**

The election of senators to represent this state in the congress of the United States, has for some time engaged the attention of the public. The senate proposed, and the house of delegates agreed, that the two senators to represent this state should be elected by a joint ballot of both houses, and that no person should be elected a senator for this state, unless by a majority of the attending members of both houses. The senate consists of fifteen members and the house of delegates of seventy-six. Tuesday was appointed for the election, and on that day there attended 13 members in the senate, and seventy in the house of delegates. By a resolution of the general assembly it was declared, that one senator should be a resident of the western, and the other of the eastern shore. The honourable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and Uriah Forrest, Esquires, were put in nomination for the western shore, and the honourable John Henry and George Gale, Esquires, for the eastern shore. On striking the ballots the numbers stood thus—

The Honourable JOHN HENRY	41
Honourable GEORGE GALE	41
Honourable URIAH FORREST	41
Honourable CHARLES CARROLL	40

There being 83 ballots, and neither of the candidates having a majority of the two houses, a second ballot was taken, and thereupon the numbers were—

Honourable JOHN HENRY	42
Honourable GEORGE GALE	40
Honourable CHARLES CARROLL	41
Honourable URIAH FORREST	41

And thereupon the honourable John Henry, Esquire, was declared duly elected one of the senators to represent this state in the congress of the United States.

The two houses adjourned until Wednesday, and a ballot was again taken, and the numbers stood thus—

The Honourable CHARLES CARROLL	42
Honourable URIAH FORREST	39

And thereupon the honourable Charles Carroll, Esquire, was declared duly elected.

*Extract of a letter from George-town, dated December 2, 1788.*

"On the 29th November, 1788, came through the Shanandore Falls, a boat sixty feet keel, with ninety-six barrels of flour; the boat belongs to a captain Brady, who came down to Mr. Crawford's or Mrs. Hawkins's landing, above the Great Falls, and this

day the flour is taken to the Great Falls to the Great distance supplied by captain Brady's days.—The boat

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November 12.  
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mths' Tour, may prove  
cabbages run too fast,  
before the transplanta-  
rows, and three feet  
If dry weather comes  
weeks after planting  
afterwards hand-hoeed  
ions are repeated as the  
ee to five horse-hoings.  
by this mode of culti-  
bage kind.

G, November 20.  
Carolina, dated Novem-

which you were pleased  
appy to find the legisla-  
call a national conven-  
ing on the proposed a-  
ment. The positive and  
ill seems to prevail here,  
now stands, I fear will  
political character of this  
however some characters  
well assured that no man  
st distant idea of break-  
trust we shall never be  
supplies, or affording the  
the interest of the Thir-  
heard, with concern, the  
ve gone forth to our pre-  
by no means calculated  
mony among us. If the  
ment with to establish the  
they will readily join in  
fution to reconsider the fu-  
tually satisfactory—and if  
ive, I am sure they would  
nds, to the union, if they  
in removing such parts as

December 11.

represent this state in the  
has for some time en-  
public. The senate pro-  
gates agreed, that the two  
te should be elected by a  
nd that no person should be  
...unless by a majority of the  
es. The senate consists of  
se of delegates of seventy-  
d for the election, and on  
members in the senate, and  
ates. By a resolution of  
declared, that one senator  
western, and the other of  
ourable Charles Carroll, of  
est, Esquires, were put in  
shore, and the honourable  
ale, Esquires, for the eastern  
ballots the numbers stood

HENRY 41,  
GE GALE 41,  
FORREST 41,  
ES CARROLL 40,  
and neither of the candidates  
wo houses, a second ballot  
the numbers were—  
HENRY 42,  
GE GALE 40,  
ES CARROLL 41,  
H FORREST 41,  
ourable John Henry, Esquire,  
one of the senators to repre-  
is of the United States.  
ed until Wednesday, and a  
d the numbers stood thus—  
ES CARROLL 42,  
H FORREST 39,  
ourable Charles Carroll, Es-  
lected.

George-town, dated December  
1788.

er, 1788, came through the  
xty feet keel, with ninety-  
hat belongs to a captain  
to Mr. Crawford's or Mrs.  
the Great Falls, and this

day the flour is brought to this town. The said cap-  
tain Brady informs me he came down from Shanandore  
falls to the Great Falls in about eight hours and a half,  
the distance supposed to be seventy miles—and he, the  
said captain Brady, thinks he can make two trips in ten  
days.—The boat was commanded by seven men."

To the MEDICAL FACULTY of the STATE of  
MARYLAND.

GENTLEMEN,  
IN consequence of a petition being handed about  
by the citizens of this town and state, to be presented  
to the general assembly, praying a better regulation  
of the practice of physic.—The faculty of this town,  
have formed themselves into a society for the purpose  
of digesting, jointly, the most eligible plan that may  
facilitate the carrying into execution this laudable de-  
sign, and upon so important an occasion the voice of  
many will tend to elucidate and bring it to perfection  
—they have therefore thought proper to give this pub-  
lic notice, and appoint a meeting on the 15th instant,  
at 12 o'clock, at Mr. John Stark's tavern, in Balti-  
more, where it is particularly requested that those phy-  
sicians of this state, who can make it convenient, will  
convene—and that those who find it inconvenient to  
attend, will be pleased to send their ideas upon the  
subject, in writing, addressed to Dr. Charles F. Wie-  
senthal: And also that every gentleman who has a de-  
sire for the establishment of a regulation, so important  
and indispensably necessary for the happiness and safe-  
ty of society as this, will advise his representatives in  
the assembly on the subject.

It is needless to expatiate on the utility of such a re-  
gulation, the lives and health of every citizen is therein  
interested, and no one can but with the prevention of  
empiricism.—In every country empirics are justly  
deemed the scourgers of human nature, and in this—they  
are most particularly prevalent. It behooves, therefore,  
every physician to interest himself in the per-  
fection of this great design, and help to establish a last-  
ing monument to his fame, to be consecrated with the  
tears of gratitude of all mankind.

Signed, by  
CHARLES FREDERICK WIESENTHAL,  
In behalf of the FACULTY of BALTIMORE.  
Baltimore-town, December 4, 1788.

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, wherein are two small dwellings,  
sundry NEGROES, some articles of household FUR-  
NITURE, to satisfy a debt due by mortgage from  
William Brown, of Anne-Arundel county, to the ex-  
ecutors of James Dick. One third part of the pur-  
chase 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 re-  
sidue thereof, with interest, in three years from such  
sale. Possession will be delivered immediately, on  
giving good security for the payments in manner afore-  
said, and a deed for the said property will be given  
on payment of the purchase money and interest there-  
on.

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 follow-  
ing.

December 3, 1788.  
By virtue of a deed from JEREMIAH WATKINS, of  
Montgomery county, to colonel JOHN ANDERSON,  
of Prince-George's county, will be EXPOSED to  
SALE, the first day of January next, at 11 o'clock,  
on the premises, the following property, viz.  
ONE negro WOMAN, a negro GIRL, the house-  
hold FURNITURE, plantation UTENSILS,  
HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, CORN,  
WHEAT, RYE and TOBACCO. Twelve months  
credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with  
approved security.

GASSAWAY WATKINS, Trustee.  
N. B. The creditors of Jeremiah Watkins are re-  
quested to meet at 9 o'clock, in the forenoon, on the  
premises, the day of sale, with their claims.

Strawberry-hill, December 8, 1788.  
To be SOLD,

A VALUABLE tract of very rich LAND, lying  
near West-river, formerly the property of colo-  
nel JOSEPH RICHARDSON, deceased. Any person de-  
siring 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.

I HEREBY give notice, that I will prosecute all  
such as I may find hunting, with either dog or  
gun, on the plantation of the late ROBERT DA-  
VIDG, deceased. 3X JOSHUA YATES.

To be SOLD, at Upper Marlborough, on Monday  
the 29th day of December next, if fair, if not the  
next fair day, at PUBLIC SALE,  
SUNDRY NEGROES, consisting of men, women  
and children. The terms will be made known  
on the day of sale. All persons having claims against  
the estate of colonel JOHN HAWKINS LOWE, deceased,  
are desired to bring them in to John Read Magruder,  
legally proved, and those indebted to make immediate  
payment.  
John Read Magruder  
BARBARA LOWE, administratrix.

Annapolis, December 11, 1788.  
To be SOLD, on Friday the 9th of January next, on  
the premises,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 325 acres, it  
will be sold entire, or in three divisions, as  
may best suit the purchasers. Possession to given im-  
mediately. Also eighteen valuable NEGROES, con-  
sisting of men, women, boys, girls and children, some  
STOCK and household FURNITURE, conveyed by  
GILBERT HAMILTON SMITH to the subscribers, for  
the use of his creditors. A liberal credit will be al-  
lowed, on the purchasers giving bond with approved  
security. The terms of which will be more particu-  
larly explained on the day of sale. The creditors are  
requested to attend or send in their claims to the trus-  
tees on that day.

SAMUEL CHEW,  
WILLIAM KILTY.

Annapolis, December 9, 1788.  
ALL persons indebted to Dr. JOHN SHUTTLE-  
WORTH 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,  
BERIAH MAYBURY,  
JAMES SMITH,  
Trustees appointed by Anne-  
Arundel county court.

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.

100 9/4 JAMES LLOYD.  
November 25, 1788.

For SALE,  
EIGHT hundred and fifteen acres of LAND, be-  
ing one third part of that valuable tract whereon  
general Lee formerly lived, including the dwelling plan-  
tation, with valuable meadows and comfortable improve-  
ments thereon; it is situated in Berkely county, Vir-  
ginia, 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 bar-  
gain. For terms apply to Mr. RICHARD WILLIS,  
living near the premises, or to the subscriber, in  
George-town.

2 WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.  
Nottingham, November 20, 1788.

For PRIVATE SALE,  
SOME valuable LAND, lying in the Fork of Pa-  
tuxent river, they are two tracts, called DU-  
VALL'S RANGE and OVEN-WOOD THICK-  
SETT, adjoining, containing about six hundred acres,  
more or less; part of the land is cleared, with dwell-  
ing 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 re-  
claimed; 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 par-  
cels to suit the purchasers. Bond and approved se-  
curity must be given, and the interest paid annually.  
Any person who inclines to purchase may view the  
premises and apply to

2 THOMAS CONTEE.  
Annapolis, December 4, 1788.

The subscriber hath IMPORTED, in the NANTES,  
captain SKINNER, from LONDON,  
A 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 en-  
able him to make good his remittances, and PREVENT  
TROUBLE.

2 JOSEPH CLARK.  
Patowmack, November 29, 1788.

HAVING sustained considerable damage from  
people hunting, and under frivolous pretenses  
going on my land, I hereby give this public notice, to  
forewarn all persons from such trespasses in future, as  
I am determined to prosecute all such offenders.

I have to rent, the ferry opposite to Alexandria,  
lately occupied by Mr. Lowe, with the house and  
ground annexed to it.  
2 SUSANNAH HAWKINS.

Annapolis, December 2, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of HENRY  
BREWER, late of Anne-Arundel county, de-  
ceased, are hereby requested to make immediate pay-  
ment, and all those who have any just claims against  
said estate are desired to bring them in legally attested,  
to

JOSEPH BREWER, administrator.  
N. B. All the property of the said deceased to be  
SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 8th day  
of December, 1788. 2 J. B.

Frederick county, November 22, 1788.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice, that  
he intends to apply to Frederick county court,  
at March term next, for a commission to mark and  
bound two tracts of land, lying in the county aforesaid,  
called YORK and REED'S FOLLY, agreeable to  
act of assembly.

w 4 2 NICHOLAS LYNN.

November 27, 1788.

WHEREAS I have been appointed trustee in be-  
half of the creditors of RICHARD SCOTT,  
of Anne-Arundel county, an insolvent debtor, I here-  
by give notice to the creditors of the said Richard  
Scott, that I shall meet at the house of captain Ed-  
ward Spurrier, at Elk-Ridge Landing, on the 20th of  
next month, at which time and place the said creditors  
are requested to attend, as I have some things of con-  
sequence to lay before them; and it is also requested  
that they on the same day bring in their respective  
claims legally attested, and render them to

2 MICHAEL SCOTT.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, at PUBLIC SALE,  
on Saturday the 20th of December, on the pre-  
mises,

UPWARDS of 300 acres of good level LAND,  
lying in Anne-Arundel county, on Patuxent  
river, about half way between Queen-Anne and the  
Governor's Bridge. The sale to be at 12 o'clock, and  
the terms made known, by

3 THOMAS HARWOOD.

December 2, 1788.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the  
16th of December, if fair, if not the next fair day,  
at the plantation of Knighton Simmons, deceased,  
near Herring creek church, in Anne-Arundel coun-  
ty,

SUNDRY NEGROES, consisting of men, women  
and children; HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS and  
SHEEP, some HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,  
CORN and TOBACCO, and the plantation UTEN-  
SILS. The terms will be made known on the day  
of sale, by

2X JOHN SIMMONS, administrator.

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of the above  
deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and  
those who have claims are requested to bring them in  
legally attested, that they may be settled. J. S.

JAMES MACKUBIN,  
At the head of the Dock,

Has just IMPORTED, in the ship NAN'TIES, from  
LONDON, and now opening,

GRAY FEARNOUGHT, white and Devonshire  
kersey, Welch plains, halfthicks, cottons, bear-  
skins, German serges, frizes, coatings, forest clothes,  
fine and superfine broad clothes, double milled drabs,  
cassimers, flannels, baize, rose and duflil blankets, rugs,  
shalloons, figured stuffs, durants, callimancoes, mo-  
reens, crapes, bombasin, camblets, corduroys, thickets,  
fatinets, velverets, fashionable waistcoat patterns, car-  
dinals, yarn, worsted and silk hose, cotton and thread  
ditto, fearnought jackets and great coats, blue duflil  
ditto, sailors blue and green jackets and trousers, hats  
well assorted, German and British ofsnabrigs, hempen  
rolls, Russia drabs and sheetings, 7-8 and yard wide  
Irish linens, housewife ditto, pewter plates and dishes,  
hair brooms, scrubbing, comb, shoe and cloth brushes,  
queen's china assorted, white grain, coloured, black  
beaver and wash wetted gloves, powder and shot, hob  
nails, 8d, 10d, 20d and 30d flat point nails, brown  
stone butter pots, jugs, mugs, Dutch chamber pots,  
fashionable gilt buttons, all which, together with a  
variety of other articles on hand, form a large and very  
general assortment, which he will sell on reasonable  
terms for cash, good bills on London, or in advance  
to those who will engage to ship tobacco to Wallace,  
Johnson and Muir, and give him an order for amount  
of sales.

N. B. He has likewise for sale, old spirits, West-  
India and New-England rum, brandy, wine, sugars,  
coffee, chocolate, and most articles in the grocery line.

NEW RED CLOVER SEED,

Sold by 3

Messieurs THOMAS and SAMUEL HOLLINGS-  
WORTH, at BALTIMORE.

At ANNAPOLIS, by Mr. JACOB HUSK.

At TALBOT, by Mr. JOHN ESKINE.

At NEW-TOWN CHESTER, by Mr. JAMES PIPER.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the committee of  
claims will sit every day during the present  
session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three  
in the afternoon.

3 By order,  
ARCHIBALD GOLDR, clk.



October 30, 1788.  
To be RENTED, and possession given the first day of December next,  
**T**HE house or tenement at present occupied by Mr. Thomas Rutland, junior, on the head of S. ana-river. For terms apply to the subscriber.  
**JOSEPH HOWARD, Jun.**

**T**HE subscriber being appointed, by the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, as trustee for the creditors of William Loveday, notice is hereby given, that on Monday the 15th day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, that valuable FARM whereon the said Loveday now dwells, consisting of about three hundred and fifty acres; the soil of the above land is exceeding good, and produces good corn, wheat and tobacco, and is situated on the main road that leads from Kings-town to Tuckahoe bridge, and within three quarters of a mile of a very valuable fishery; the land is very level, and has a sufficiency of timber to support it; there are on said farm a tolerable good dwelling house, kitchen, barn and other out houses, with a clover lot, and a young apple orchard of thriving trees, also a large garden lately pailed in; the title of the above land is indisputable. All the creditors of said Loveday are requested to attend the sale aforesaid, with their accounts properly authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, as it will not be in the subscriber's power to give them any indulgence. The said land will be sold on a credit of four years, the purchaser giving bond, on interest, with such security as the said trustee approves of, paying one fourth part of the purchase money, with the interest thereon, annually until the whole be paid off. The purchaser to be put in peaceable possession of the said lands on the first day of January next.  
Oct. 29, 1788. **JOHN ROBERTS, Jun.**

#### Twenty Dollars Reward.

**R**AN 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, a striped 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.

Port-Tobacco, September 19, 1788.

**R**AN 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 offshirg 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 whatever.  
**J. H. STONE.**

November 19, 1788.

**I** HEREBY give notice, that I will prosecute all such as I may find hunting with either dog or gun on the plantation I now occupy, commonly called GREENBURY'S POINT. I do likewise forewarn all watermen and others to land on said plantation, or any part thereof, under any pretence whatever. Such as do not pay regard to this notice may be assured I will deal with them as rigorously as the law will admit.  
**WILLIAM CAMPBELL.**

N. B. It has been with extreme reluctance that the above notice has been given, but I have lately detected so many stealing my rails under pretence of being in search of drift-wood, and have had such cause to suspect hunters of injuring my stock, as well as committing the same offence, that my interest has been too much at stake to forbear it any longer.  
**W. C.**

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.

Charles county, October 15, 1788.  
**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, late inspector at Chickamaxon warehouse, intends to apply, by petition, to the next general assembly of Maryland, praying relief from the damages he has sustained by the loss of tobacco from the said warehouse, and other places near the said warehouse, at which, tobacco during the war, and while he was inspector, was directed to be lodged, which tobacco was stolen or destroyed by means that the subscriber could not prevent.  
**SAMUEL LUCKETT.**

#### Twenty Guineas Reward.

Upper Marlborough, October 28, 1788.



**W**ENT 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.

Annapolis, October 1, 1788.

**O**BSEVING 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.**

Annapolis, April 19, 1788.

**T**HE 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.**

#### Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

**T**HE 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, 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.  
**NATHAN SOPER.**

October 20, 1788.



**T**HERE is at the plantation of HENRY W. DORSEY, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a sorrel GELDING, about fourteen hands high, five or six years old, has a blaze down his forehead, four white feet, no perceivable brand, is shod before, and trots and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.  
**W 3**

## 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 Old and New Testament, 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 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 Gaillard and Edmund Prior, New-York; by Joseph Cruikshank and William Young, Philadelphia; by Townsend and Paton, 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.  
**WIL. LIVINGSTON.**

Trenton, 11th September, 1788.

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the committee of grievances and courts of justice will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning, until three in the afternoon.

By order  
**JOHN KNAPP, Clk.**

**T**HE 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.**

Charles county, November 22, 1788.

**A** DAKK mulatto man, about thirty-five years old, was committed to my custody the 27th ult. he is a fat well looking fellow, appears to be sensible, and is about five feet ten inches high; has on a blue country cotton jacket, crocus trousers, felt hat, and offshirg shirt; he says his name is EDWARD PROCTOR, that he made his escape four or five weeks ago, and that he is the property of Mr. Bernard O'Neil, of George-town. The owner of the above described mulatto is desired to prove property, pay charges and take him away.  
**THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff.**

November 19, 1788.

**T**HE subscribers, being appointed by the honorable the chancellor of the state of Maryland, trustees on behalf of the creditors of WILLIAM SPURRIER, of Anne-Arundel county, an insolvent debtor, requests all persons indebted to him to make immediate payment, and those to whom he is indebted are requested to exhibit their claims properly attested, on or before the 27th day of December next, on which day the creditors are desired to meet at said William Spurrier's tavern, at twelve o'clock.

**HENRY GRIFFITH, Jun.**  
**THOMAS COALE.**

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



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 18, 1788.

An ACT directing the time, places 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, and for the regulation of  
the said elections.



WHEREAS it is declared by the con-  
stitution of the United States, that  
the house of representatives in the  
congress of the United States shall be  
composed of members chosen every  
second year by the people of the se-  
veral states: that the electors in each  
state shall have the requisite qualifications of electors of  
the most numerous branch of the state legislature: that  
until the enumeration therein pointed out of the citi-  
zens of the United States shall be made, the number  
of representatives of this state shall be six: and that  
the times, places and manner, of holding elections for  
senators and representatives, shall be prescribed in each  
state by the legislature thereof: And whereas it is fur-  
ther declared, that for the purpose of choosing a presi-  
dent and vice-president of the United States, each state  
shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof  
may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole  
number of senators and representatives to which the  
state may be entitled in the congress of the United  
States: And whereas the convention which framed the  
said constitution resolved, that as soon as the conven-  
tions of nine states should have ratified the said constitu-  
tion; the United States in Congress assembled should  
fix a day on which electors should be appointed by the  
states which should have ratified the same, and a day  
on which the electors should assemble to vote for the  
president, and the time and place for commencing pro-  
ceedings under the said constitution, and that after  
such publication the electors shall be appointed, and  
the senators and representatives elected: And whereas  
the United States in Congress assembled, by their act  
of the thirteenth day of September, in the present  
year, reciting that the said constitution had been rat-  
ified in the manner therein declared to be sufficient for  
the establishment of the same, did resolve, that the first  
Wednesday in January next be the day for appointing  
electors in the several states ratifying the said constitu-  
tion before the said day, and that the first Wednesday  
in February next be the day for the electors to assem-  
ble in their respective states and vote for a president  
and vice-president: And whereas a convention duly  
appointed by the people of this state did, by their act  
of the twenty-eighth day of April, in the year of our  
Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, in  
the name and on the behalf of the said people, assent to  
and ratify the said constitution: In order therefore to  
carry the said constitution into effect;

II. *Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland,*  
That for the purpose of choosing representatives in the  
congress of the United States, this state be divided in-  
to six districts, which shall be numbered from one to  
six: that Saint Mary's, Charles, and Calvert counties;  
compose the first district; Kent, Talbot, Cecil and  
Queen-Anne's, the second; Anne-Arundel, including  
the city of Annapolis, and Prince-George's, the third;  
Baltimore, including the town of Baltimore, and Har-  
ford, the fourth; Somerset, Dorchester, Worcester  
and Caroline, the fifth; and Frederick, Washington  
and Montgomery, the sixth district.

III. *And be it enacted,* That the election of the re-  
presentatives for this state, to serve in the congress of  
the United States, shall be made by the citizens of this  
state qualified to vote for members of the house of de-  
legates, on the first Wednesday of January next, at the  
places in the city of Annapolis and Baltimore-town,  
and in the several counties of this state, prescribed by  
the constitution and laws of this state for the election  
of delegates to the house of delegates, of which elec-  
tions notice shall be given by the sheriffs of the respec-  
tive counties, and the judges of the election for the  
city of Annapolis and Baltimore-town, in like manner  
as for the election of delegates to the house of de-  
legates; and all and every officer and person, whose du-  
ty it is or may be to attend, conduct and regulate, ac-  
cording to the constitution of this state, the general  
election to be held on the first Monday of October  
yearly, for delegates to the general assembly, are here-  
by authorized, enjoined and required, to attend, con-  
duct and regulate, the elections herein directed to be  
held for the purposes aforesaid, in like manner, and  
within the same space of time, as is by the constitu-  
tion of this state directed for holding the said general  
election of delegates, and the several powers and au-  
thorities to them given by the said constitution, relat-  
ing to the election of delegates to the general assembly,  
are hereby vested in the said officers respectively, for  
the purpose of holding and conducting the said elec-  
tions to be held in pursuance of the constitution of the  
United States, and this act.

IV. *And be it enacted,* That every judge of an elec-  
tion to be held in pursuance of this act, before he pro-  
ceeds to take or receive any vote, shall take the follow-

ing oath, or affirmation, to wit: "I, A. B. do swear,  
or affirm, that I will permit all persons to vote who  
shall offer to poll at the election now to be held in —  
county, the city of Annapolis or Baltimore-town, who,  
in my judgment, shall, according to the directions  
contained in the constitution of the United States of  
America, ratified in convention of the delegates of  
Maryland, on the twenty-eighth day of April, one  
thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, be entitled  
to poll at the same election, and that I will not admit  
any person to poll at the same election if such person  
shall not, in my judgment, be qualified to vote as  
aforesaid, and that I will, in all things, execute the  
office of judge of the said election, according to the  
best of my knowledge, without favour or partiality. So  
help me God."

V. *And be it enacted,* That every clerk, before he  
enter any vote on the polls, shall take the following  
oath, or affirmation, to wit: "I, A. B. do swear, or  
affirm, that I will well and faithfully, without favour,  
affection or partiality, execute the office of clerk of the  
election to be held in — county, the city of Anna-  
polis or Baltimore-town, according to the best of my  
knowledge. So help me God."

VI. *And be it enacted,* That every person coming to  
vote for electors of president and vice-president, agree-  
ably to the directions of this act, shall have a right to  
vote for eight persons, five of whom shall be residents  
of the western shore, and three of the eastern shore,  
and the five persons residents of the western shore, hav-  
ing the greatest number of votes of all the candidates  
on that shore, and the three persons residents of the  
eastern shore, having the greatest number of votes of all  
the candidates on that shore, shall be declared to be  
duly elected.

VII. *And be it enacted,* That every person coming to  
vote for representatives for this state in the congress of  
the United States, shall have a right to vote for six per-  
sons, one whereof shall be a resident of each of the said  
districts, and the candidate in each district having the  
greatest number of votes of all the candidates residing  
in that district, shall be declared to be duly elected for  
that district.

VIII. *And be it enacted,* That after the polls in the  
several counties, and the city of Annapolis and Balti-  
more-town, shall be closed, and the votes cast up by  
the judges in the presence of the justices attending for  
the preservation of the peace, the names of the several  
persons voted for in the several counties, and city of  
Annapolis and Baltimore-town, shall be written on  
parchment, or paper, and the number of votes for each  
candidate in the several counties, the city of Annapolis  
and Baltimore-town, enumerated and set down, which  
number shall be written in words at length, and not in  
figures, and the polls and other papers relating to the  
elections shall be sealed up and deposited with the clerks  
of the several county courts, and on such names and  
numbers being so set down and written, the judges of  
the several elections in the city of Annapolis, Balti-  
more-town, and each and every county of this state,  
when assembled at the usual place for holding elections,  
shall respectively, within the space of three days after  
the said elections, sign and seal the papers or instru-  
ments on which the same are so written, and shall make  
out, sign, seal and execute, duplicate returns thereof,  
one whereof shall be delivered to the clerk of the coun-  
ty to be kept safely, and the other copy thereof shall  
be sealed up and delivered, or safely transmitted, by  
the sheriff of the proper county within ten days after  
each respective election, under the penalty of fifty  
pounds current money, to the governor and council, for  
their inspection and examination; and the governor  
and council, after having received the returns, papers,  
and instruments aforesaid, shall enumerate and ascer-  
tain the numbers of votes for each and every candi-  
date, and person so as aforesaid chosen as representa-  
tives or electors respectively, and shall thereupon de-  
clare by proclamation, signed by the governor, and  
without delay dispersed through the state, the names of  
the six persons duly elected as representatives, and the  
names of the eight persons duly elected as electors; and  
the governor and council shall, as soon as conveniently  
may be after such examination and declaration, trans-  
mit a certificate of the election of the representatives,  
under the seal of the state, to the secretary of the  
United States in Congress assembled, to be by him de-  
livered to the house of representatives in the congress  
of the United States, when they shall be assembled at  
the time and place by the present congress of the United  
States directed and fixed on.

IX. *And be it enacted,* That the said elections shall  
be free, and made *à la voce*.

X. *And be it enacted,* That the electors so as afore-  
said to be chosen, shall assemble on the first Wednesday  
in February next, at the city of Annapolis, and shall  
perform the duties enjoined upon them by the said con-  
stitution for the United States, agreeably to the direc-  
tions thereof.

XI. *And be it enacted,* That the said electors shall re-  
ceive the same *per diem* allowance, and itinerant charges,  
as are allowed to members of the general assembly.

XII. *And, whereas it may happen, that in the elec-  
tion of representatives two or more persons, residing in  
the same district, may have an equal number of votes,  
and that in the election of electors residents of the  
western shore, six or more persons residing on that shore  
may have an equal number of votes, and that in the  
election of electors residing on the eastern shore, four  
or more persons residing on that shore may have an  
equal number of votes, Be it enacted,* That in each of  
the said cases the governor and council shall determine  
by lot, from the candidates residing in the same dis-  
trict, the representative for that district, and in the same  
manner from the candidates for electors residing on the  
western and eastern shores respectively, having an equal  
number of votes as aforesaid, the electors for the said  
shore.

XIII. *And be it enacted,* That if a vacancy or vacan-  
cies shall happen in the representation of this state in  
the house of representatives in the congress of the  
United States, by death, resignation, disqualification,  
or otherwise, the governor and council shall issue writs  
of election to the several counties in this state, the city  
of Annapolis and Baltimore-town, to fill such vacancy  
or vacancies by an election of a representative or repre-  
sentatives residing in the district or districts where such  
vacancy or vacancies shall happen, in the manner here-  
in before prescribed.

XIV. *And be it enacted,* That after the elections here-  
in before mentioned shall have been made, the election  
of representatives to congress shall be held in manner  
aforesaid on the first Monday of October, in the year  
one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and on the  
same day in every second year for ever thereafter, and  
returns thereof shall be made as aforesaid; and the go-  
vernor and council for the time being shall, as soon as  
conveniently may be, transmit a certificate of the elec-  
tion of the said representatives, under the seal of the  
state, to the president of the United States.

## L O N D O N, September 23.

THE Indian ambassadors were to be at Versailles  
on Saturday last, to receive their answer, and  
to fix on the time of their departure. Their request  
is, that the French court shall furnish Tipoo Saib  
with twenty thousand men, and to form a strong treaty  
of alliance with that nation, to counteract the interest  
of Great-Britain in the East-Indies.

The late advices from Holland are full of the hostile  
preparations carrying forward in the frontier provinces,  
which makes the certainty of an approaching war ge-  
nerally apprehended; and that the news of war may  
not be wanting, the advices add, that a tax of four  
per cent. was forthwith to be levied upon all per-  
sonal property within the Seven Provinces; an interest,  
however, of two per cent. to be allowed the proprie-  
tors; so that this tax, in this boasted free state, may be  
considered as a compulsory loan.

## Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, August 20.

"You think in England that tranquillity and good  
order are restored in this city; but, I can assure you,  
you are greatly mistaken. The disputes between the  
Orange party and the patriots, as they call themselves,  
are frequent and tumultuous: they are animated with  
an implacable resentment against each other, which  
shews itself in daily disturbances in the streets and  
public houses. Government has suspended the liberty  
of the press, and almost all letters are opened at the  
post-office; this is my reason for sending this by an  
English sailor, who puts to sea this evening."

The Turks have hitherto been superior to the Aus-  
trians in every action in the field; the imperialists have  
never stood their ground but when entrenched or  
covered with their artillery.

Lunardi has obtained permission to try his experi-  
ment once again at Rome. The permission contains  
these remarkable words: "Since the fool (*il matto*)  
has a mind to break his neck, let him mount; go-  
vernment will interfere no farther in the business than  
by endeavouring, on the day of experiment, to pre-  
serve good order amongst the populace."

Many of the Turkish line of battle ships are new,  
and built by the directions of an ingenious French-  
man; and they have in every respect a great superiority  
over the Russians.

The following receipt to prevent sea-sickness is said  
to be almost infallible:—As soon as ever you get out  
to sea, take two ounces of sea water, and mix them  
with two ounces of brandy; this drink at one draught.

Sept. 25. The captain picha has had several skirm-  
ishes with a small squadron of Russian ships, which  
he has not only disabled, but compelled to retire into  
the harbour of Sebastopole, where he keeps them  
blocked up. The victories so much boasted of at Pe-  
tersburgh and Vienna turn out to be but of little ac-  
count to those who gained them, since the vanquished  
remain in a state to oppose the designs of their enemies,  
and keep a part of their force inactive.

The Turkish artillery was never better served than  
during the present war. For this they are indebted  
to Jones an Englishman.



Prussia, as well as Britain and Holland, with the powers of Russia and Austria somewhat humbled.—None of them will, therefore, be serious in their mediation with the Turks, who are increasing in confidence and military knowledge every day by the skill of the European officers in their service, many of whom are Frenchmen; and it is very singular that his most christian majesty has not yet seriously attempted to recal them.

A gentleman has opened an academy near Ludgate-hill, not to teach the classics, but the comb; and, instead of stuffing the inside of his pupil's head with the *Belles lettres*, the flowers of Parnassus and other useless lumber—they are taught the more important science of puffing up the out side of the head, by the help of braids, tresses, curls, cushions, and a little bumble flour from the mill!—In short this head preceptor has opened a "hair-dressing academy," where grown graduates receive lessons in the above liberal science, at the trifling rate of one guinea and a half per month.

After this may we not expect an advertisement from one of the *sable gentlemen of the brush*, announcing that "he has opened a *sweeping seminary*, by which pupils will be taught an infallible mode of raising themselves in the world?"

Sept. 27. The emperor is recovered, from an illness as honourable as voluntary hardships and hazards could make it. Like lord Heathfield at Gibraltar, his exercises and refreshments did not differ from the rest of the army.

The last letters from Holland bring accounts of some renewal of disturbances there. Many of the discontented families are going out of the country; and a conspiracy has been discovered among the old patriotic party, to bring in an armed force, and disturb the present arrangements; and it is said, that between 20 and 30 persons of some consequence are now imprisoned on that account.

Mr. Wilkinson, the iron-founder, has received an order to cast pipes 40 miles in length, for supplying the whole city of Paris with water, upon a plan something similar to that of our New River Company.

Oct. 2. Yesterday morning advices were received from Hamburg, that the regency of that city had received public notice from the court of Denmark to provide, with all possible expedition, its quota of 2000 seamen to man the Danish ships of war now fitting out at Copenhagen, and just ready for sea. It is now, according to these accounts, pail all denial, that Denmark will finally join all her forces to aid the Russians, and that an important rupture with Sweden is at no great distance. The regency of Hamburg is preparing to comply with the demand of the Danish government, which will be very soon fulfilled.

Oct. 4. Some months ago, so sanguine were the Vienna politicians of success against the Turks, that they had even settled how Constantinople was to be watched and lighted, which they agreed should be in the manner of London and Paris—and these reveries were even published in some of the German gazettes. But Constantinople is still likely to remain in the dark.

#### GREATNESS OF MIND IN HIS MAJESTY.

His majesty, who with a magnanimity that does him the greatest honour, hesitated not a moment to receive his excellency Mr. Adams, as minister plenipotentiary from the United States, treating him at all times, whenever he presented himself at court, with becoming attention. His speech on the occasion, shewing as it does the political greatness of his mind, is worthy of public notice:

"I wish you, Sir," (the king said to Mr. Adams at his first audience) "to believe, and that it may be understood in America, that I have done nothing in the late contest but what I thought myself indispensably bound to do by the duty which I owed to my people. I will be very frank with you, Sir; I was the last to consent to the separation; but the separation being made, and having been inevitable, I have always said, as I now say, that I will be the last to disturb the independence of the United States, or in any way infringe their rights."

For a king thus to receive and address one, who had been his subject, in a diplomatic character, commissioned by those who had been in his allegiance, and now acting as sovereigns independent of him, is no common event. The low-minded prince, and what is equally ridiculous, the high-minded subject, like the women of Corfica, would have boggled at it. They would have thought the reception of a minister in these circumstances beneath the royal dignity, and considered every audience he afterwards might demand, nay, his very presence at court, as an insult. His majesty, however, was better instructed in the principles of sound policy, and, therefore, conducting himself with manliness, on that trying occasion, gave his subjects an useful lesson. He taught them to submit to inevitable necessity, not only without repining, but with grace.

The following is the empress of Russia's letter written by herself and conveyed by a special courier to admiral Greig, (the brave Caledonian) after the action with the Swedish Squadron in July last:—

"To the worthy and brave, &c. &c.

"We should be wanting in that gratitude and politeness, which should ever distinguish sovereigns, did not we with the utmost speed convey to you (and our other brave and gallant officers and seamen of our fleet, who have proved themselves worthy of their country) our approbation of your exemplary conduct, and the obligations which we owe you for your intrepid conduct in your engagement with our enemy the fleet of the Swedish king. To the constant exertion of your abilities, and your zeal for the glory of the common cause of ourselves, and the whole Russian empire, may,

under God, be attributed the very signal victory you have gained; and we have not the smallest doubt, but that every part of our dominions where this event shall be transmitted, will behold it in its proper point of view. It is with grief we read the record of those poltroons, who, unable to catch fire from the spirited exertions of their fellow-warriors, have so signalised themselves in the annals of treasonable cowards; and to whose cowardice the Swedes have to boast that any ship of their fleet escaped when so encountered; and the more particularly that their high admiral escaped, when twice so nearly within their power to have captured.

"As we take upon ourselves the sole power to reward the meritorious, we shall take signal care for the very exemplary punishment of the guilty.

"We beg therefore, that you would yourself accept our heartiest acknowledgments; and we trouble you to communicate the same to our other worthy and animated officers and seamen. It is our pleasure that the delinquents mentioned in your official letters, be immediately brought to Cronstadt, to wait our further displeasure.

"We sincerely wish you and all with you health, and the most signal assistance of the Almighty God, whose aid we have invoked, and of whose assistance we cannot doubt in a cause so just.

"Your services will perpetually live in our remembrance; and the annals of our country must convey your names to posterity with reverence and with love.

"So saying we recommend you to God's keeping ever.

"Done at Petersburg the 23d of July, in the year of Grace, 1788.

"(Signed) CATHARINE."

Oct. 6. The reports of a decisive engagement between the emperor's army and the Turks, as yet are so destitute of any thing like proof, that no credit can be given them. Our best authenticated accounts by the last mails, have not induced us to alter our opinion respecting the progress of the war. The season is almost over, and unless the next or the following mails bring some accounts of a decisive engagement, or an important post gained, we cannot but be of opinion, that after an immense expence of men and money, the imperialists have not made any progress on the Ottoman territories. The important fortresses still remain impregnable—and the grand vizier gives daily proofs of his skill, bravery and generalship, which were not expected from him by his enemies.

The imperial Joseph gained little honour by the conquest of Dubicza:—about 1400 Turks laid down their arms and surrendered prisoners of war to 25,000 of the imperialists, who are said to be the best disciplined troops in Europe.

The first damper which may be expected to cool the courage of the imperial belligerents, is the expence at tending their present designs on the Turkish empire—an expence beyond all belief—and which it will be impossible long to defray.

#### DUBLIN, October 1.

A letter from Mr. O'Hara, now on his way to Ireland from a four months commercial tour to Italy and France, dated at Havre-de-Grace the 23d of September, mentions the universal joy with which the news was received, that the king had acceded to the wishes of his people, in restoring their parliaments. Tour-nellias, and presiding courts to their ancient functions, throughout every province in the realm. At Rouen, the capital of Normandy, the hotel de ville, or Guild-hall, was superbly illuminated with lights of various colours in the form of a rainbow, over the centre of whose arch were the crowns of France and Navarre, with fleur de lis of the brightest phosphorus, and underneath, the words *tandem restituit votis*. At length the Gallic constitution is restored.

At nine in the evening, all the members of the late parliament, and subordinate jurisdictions of the province, then in the country, assembled at the town-house, where an elegant ball and supper were given by the corporation to above 700 persons, citizens and country gentlemen, who flocked from the remotest corners of the province. At 10 the company were agreeably surprised at the entrance of the governor, king's lieutenant, and other state officers, who joined in congratulating the brave and loyal Normans on the happy change of their affairs. The whole entertainment was magnificent and judicious, and the company so elevated, that no one thought of withdrawing till break of day. The hotels of several noblemen were illuminated with emblematical lights, and in the centre the words *auspice Necker*—a just and grateful compliment to the present minister, who has always been an able counsellor to his prince, and a zealous friend to the people.

#### ALBANY, November 28.

A few days ago, a curious and uncommon bird was killed at Saratoga, and sent as a rarity to this city. The distance from the tip of one wing to the other, when both were extended, was 9 feet and two inches; the mouth was large enough to contain with ease the head of a boy of ten years of age, and the throat so capacious as to admit the foot and leg of a man, boot and all. Doubts were entertained at first what it was, but it is now decided to be the large pelican of the sea coasts; as, upon examination, we are told (by Dr. Mitchell) that it agrees to the character of the Pelicanus Aquillus of Linnaeus, and the Onocratalus of Brisson.

Lately was killed, by Mr. Robert Hafwell, of the Norman's Kill (6 miles west of this city) a *mad wolf*. It had twice entered the barn-yard of Mr. Hafwell, and bit a valuable mare of his, which is since dead, and committed much other mischief in that settlement and its vicinity.

#### NEW-YORK, November 15.

The following melancholy paragraph is extracted from the Savannah-la-Mar Gazette, received on Tuesday night by captain Gibson.

The sloop Deborah, Ingham, which arrived from New-London on Saturday last, furnishes the most painful intelligence that has for a long time been communicated to our readers: A short time previous to her arrival at Turks-Island, where she had occasion to touch, she fell in with and accompanied for three days the sloop Sally, Parish, from Martinico. Mr. Parish informed that on the 12th of last month a dreadful hurricane had been felt at Martinico, Grenada and Saint Lucia.—At the first named island scarce a vessel which remained in harbour escaped destruction, and those that put to sea have not since been heard of; Grenada has sustained very considerable damage:—But St. Lucia exhibits a spectacle the most terrifying imaginable. During the height of the hurricane a dreadful earthquake happened which convulsed the whole island, and finally swallowed upwards of 900 of the inhabitants!—On such an occasion our feelings cannot be more powerfully excited by a sense of the sufferings of our fellow creatures than what is due to Providence for our own preservation—let it be remembered, that however the philosopher may account for these effects, by natural causes, there is a supreme who wields the thunder and directs the storm, and whose displeasure it is our duty to deprecate by deeds of humility and virtue.

Dec. 5. On the 21st ult. the state of New-Jersey, in general assembly met, passed an act for carrying into effect the constitution on their part. Every inhabitant who is qualified to vote for members of the state legislature, by this act, is authorized to nominate for that state's members of the house of representatives in the general government.

Monday next, agreeable to proclamation of his excellency the governor, the legislature of this state are to convene at the city hall of the city of Albany.

Extract of a letter from Wilmington, North-Carolina, November 13.

"The latter end of the summer and fall has been the most fatal season ever known in this place; upwards of one hundred persons have died.—We have no other news except that it is expected our assembly will call a new convention."

#### PHILADELPHIA, December 6.

From the DUBLIN EVENING HERALD.

"A correspondent, who feels himself warm in the national spirit of his countrymen, wishes to give them one piece of information, as a sort of clue to martial songs. They are proud of calling themselves the sons of *Grannie Weul*, but they are totally ignorant of the meaning of the epithet; it is shortly this: In the year 1593, *Grannie O'Malley*, or, as Leland translates it, *Grace O'Malley*, was the petty sovereign of a large tract of country in the county of Mayo, called the *Oulds*. Being mostly a sea coast, this extraordinary woman formed a marine of twelve ships of force, and struck terror, by the prowess of her arms, through many parts of Ireland. On the imaginary offence of the then lord Howth, having his doors shut during dinner time, when by some of her captains she sent him an embassy, she besieged his residence, and it is to this day well known by his descendants, that one of the conditions of the capitulation was, that the English peer should follow the Irish custom of never offending against the laws of hospitality, by shutting his doors at dinner time. Her character was so marked with bravery (being the admiral of her own fleet) that the Irish called her *Cal-lagha a Tadder*, or the formidable bag. She conceived a desire to visit queen Elizabeth, and Camden mentions, that her retinue consisted of four wolf dogs, and nine Irish head vassals of her foil.—She appeared at the British court richly dressed, but it was remarked by Roger Boyle (afterwards lord Orrery) that the queen looked with astonishment at a woman about four feet six inches high, who had struck to much terror into the minds of many of her Irish subjects. The haughty Irish amazon having occasion to blow her nose, discharged the contents on the chopped hay, which, instead of carpet, was distributed over all the floor of the palace. The queen thinking the act indecorous, sent *Grace O'Malley* a handkerchief, with an explanation of its use, when next inclined to blow her nose. Grace followed the direction of her interpreter, but threw away the handkerchief on making use of it. It was taken up by the queen's orders, and returned by the interpreter, when the intrepid heroine arose, and with indignation and indignation asked, if her majesty intended to affront her, in desiring her to pocket the discharge of her head? The queen admiring a spirit so congenial to her own, apologized, and closed the audience by loading her with presents. The Irish heroine lived to the age of 89, the glory of her country; but little of her property remains in the family. The unfortunate man whose wife was tried some years ago in the court of king's bench, along with a counsellor, on the charge of having occasioned his death by administering opium, was the great-grand-son of this celebrated woman, whose very name to this day strikes courage into the native Irish, and whom the very English celebrate by calling themselves the sons of *Grannie Weul*."

On the 23d of August compte Bernstoff, minister of state to the king of Denmark, delivered to the Swedish ambassador, baron de Sprangporten, the following note, which discovers the intention of Denmark, so far as regards the treaties with Russia:

"As her majesty, the empress of the Russians has been attacked on land and sea by the armies and fleets of his Swedish majesty, she demands the succours stipulated by treaties of alliance and defence, concluded in the years 1756 and 1769, renewed and confirmed by the definitive treaty of 1773, first having exhibited to his Danish majesty the facts and proofs demon-

strating the reasons intended to establish his Swedish majesty's own duty, his principles, which commencement of justice to due fidelity to a good faith, that it is the course which has determined as he has neglected it, and has no friendship and His Danish majesty declares, that in the stipulations the free disposal, a part of will begin to ration a solemn design or desire durable peace, to on his part; simplified in this that has been has been inter-

The above

dated at Copenhagen

Though Denmark, it would remain neutral, however, said joining Sweden, press, are four be understood Stockholm.

#### WIN

A traveller, day last, in Ohio, in which for the remotest tacked by a party we have been give, relative wife were killed

Annapp THE requested vern to-five o'clock

WILLIAM At

HAVE QUORS, Genuine Cape ditto, Red Port, Mulcat, Teneriffe, Fajal, Old Jamaica, French Brand, West-India, New-England, Holland Gin, White Wine, Molasses, Sweet Oil, Spirits of Turpentine, Jesuits Bark, Raisins in Currants, Soft Shelled Gloucester Country di Mould Ca Boxes, Dipped di Castile and Poland Sta Indigo and Hair-powder, Red Clove Pipes and bacco, Said A furnished connexion more, &c. Annappolis commands for ready. Societies of the advantage

By the NOT cl session, in the aff



November 13,  
is extracted from the  
received on Tuesday night

which arrived from  
travellers the most pain-  
ing time been commu-  
time previous to her  
she had occasion to  
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Martinico. Mr. Parth  
month a dreadful hur-  
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terrifying imaginable  
cane a dreadful carib-  
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100 of the inhabitants  
elings cannot be men-  
of the sufferings of our  
to Providence for our  
remembered, that how-  
these effects, by nau-  
who wields the thunder  
ose displeasure it is our  
humility and virtue.

the state of New-Jersey, in  
an act for carrying into  
part. Every inhabitant  
members of the state leg-  
ed to nominate for that  
of representatives in the

proclamation of his ex-  
cellency of this state was  
city of Albany.

Albany, North-Carolina

13.

summer and fall has been  
in this place; upwards  
died.—We have no other  
our assembly will call

H I A, December 6.

VENING HERALD.

is himself warm in de-  
a, wishes to give them one  
of clue to martial fam-  
himself the fons of Gran-  
rant of the meaning of the  
the year 1593, Granville O-  
es it, Grace O'Malley, was  
tract of country in the coun-  
Being mostly a sea coast,  
formed a marine of twelve  
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ford Howth, having his  
time, when by some of her  
babies, she besieged his re-  
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should follow the Irish  
against the laws of hospita-  
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at the Irish called her Cal-  
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ents on the chopped hay,  
was distributed over all the  
queen thinking the act in-  
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her property remains in the  
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charge of having occasi-  
g opium, was the great-great-  
woman, whose very name  
age into the native Irish, and  
celebrate by calling themselves

the facts and proofs demon-

strating the reason of such demand, and which are in-  
tended to establish the aggression. Those his majesty  
has weighed with that scrupulous attention he owes to  
his Swedish majesty, that respect demanded by his  
own duty, his love of peace, and, in fine, all those  
principles which he has manifested from the com-  
mencement of his reign. He has perceived the evi-  
dent justice of the charges, and as he must attend with  
due fidelity to ancient and inviolable engagements and  
good faith, the sacred law of all kings, he declares  
that it is the conduct of his majesty the king of Sweden  
which has determined him. He regrets this the more,  
as he has neglected no means in his power to prevent  
it, and has not ceased to endeavour to preserve the  
friendship and be in perfect harmony with his majesty.  
His Danish majesty, however, at the same time de-  
clares, that in consequence of defensive treaties, and  
the stipulations thereof, he yields for the present to  
the free disposition of the empress of Russia, his august  
ally, a part of his ships of war and troops, which he  
will begin to equip. His majesty adds to this decla-  
ration a solemn assurance, that he entertains no other  
design or desire than the re-establishment of a solid and  
durable peace, and that this step may contribute there-  
to on his part; the moment he sees his wishes accom-  
plished in this respect, will be as precious to him as  
that has been disagreeable and painful in which peace  
has been interrupted."

The above is signed by the Danish minister, and  
dated at Copenhagen the 19th ult.

Though Denmark has acceded to the demands of  
Russia, it would seem the wishes to be considered and  
remain neutral in the dispute. If the declarations,  
however, said to be made by the king of Prussia, of  
joining Sweden in case Denmark should assist the em-  
press, are founded, the logic of Denmark will hardly  
be understood at Berlin, and still less admitted at  
Stockholm.

WINCHESTER, November 26.

A traveller, who passed through this town on Satur-  
day last, informs of a boat lately going down the  
Ohio, in which were a number of settlers, destined  
for the remote regions of Kentucky, having been at-  
tacked by a party of Indians.—The only particulars  
we have been able to collect, or that he was able to  
give, relative to this disaster are, that a man and his  
wife were killed by the savages.

Annapolis, December 17, 1788.

**T**HE SUBSCRIBERS to the  
DANCING ASSEMBLIES are  
requested to meet at Mr. Mann's ta-  
vern to-morrow evening at half after  
five o'clock.

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

**H**AVE lately received a general and complete as-  
sortment of WINES, SPIRITUOUS LI-  
QUORS, GROCERIES, &c. viz.

Genuine Madeira,	Fine Hyson,	Teas of late importa- tion.
Cape ditto,	Congo,	
Red Port,	Green,	
Muscet,	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,	Salt Leather,	
Soft Shelled Almonds,	Butter in Firkins,	
Gloucester Cheese,	Apples in Barrels,	
Country ditto,	Rice,	
Mould Candles in small Boxes,	Saltpetre,	
Dipped ditto,	Allum,	
Cattle and Shaving Soap,	Coppets,	
Poland Starch,	Segars—Spanish,	
Indigo and Fig Blue,	Cods Sounds and Tongues,	
Hair-powder and poma- tum,	Cranberries,	
Red Clover Seed,	Oranges,	
Pipes and Smoking To- bacco,	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  
connections and particular correspondence in Balti-  
more, &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 ad-  
vanage in dealing at said store.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the committee of  
claims will sit every day during the present  
session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three  
in the afternoon.

By order,  
ARCHIBALD GOLDBER, clk.

**N**OTICE 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 PRE-  
SIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT of the UNITED  
STATES, and for six REPRESENTATIVES to serve this  
STATE in the CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES;  
agreeably 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.

December 15, 1788.

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

JOHN HENRY, Administrator.

Bladensburg, December 15, 1788.

**T**AKEN 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 desirous to prove prop-  
erty, pay charges and take him away.

ARCHIBALD ROSS.

**T**HE right of administration on the estate of Miss  
RACHEL BROOKE, late of Prince-George's  
county, deceased, being in the subscriber, he con-  
ceives it necessary for the claimants to said estate, to  
meet in order to agree on the distribution thereof, and  
has appointed Monday the 15th day of December  
next to meet in Upper Marlborough for that purpose.  
The subscriber also gives notice to whom it may con-  
cern, that he intends to petition the next general as-  
sembly for the state of Maryland, to confer the right  
of a tract of land called THE VINEYARD, wherein  
the said Rachel Brooke did lately live, to him, for  
reasons that will be shewn by said petition.

Mr. Richard Brandt, living near Piscataway, in the  
county aforesaid, is appointed by the subscriber to re-  
ceive all just accounts against the said estate, being first  
proved according to law.

Nov. 13, 1788. 3X THOMAS BROOKE.

To be SOLD, at Upper Marlborough, on Monday  
the 29th day of December next, if fair, if not the  
next fair day, at PUBLIC SALE,

**S**UNDY NEGROES, consisting of men, women  
and children. The terms will be made known  
on the day of sale. All persons having claims against  
the estate of colonel JOHN HAWKINS LOWE, deceased,  
are desired to bring them in to John Read Magruder,  
legally proved, and those indebted to make immediate  
payment.

2 BARBARA LOWE, administratrix.

Annapolis, December 6, 1788.

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

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH,  
BERIAH MAYBURY,  
JAMES SMITH,  
Trustees appointed by Anne-  
Arundel county court.

Annapolis, December 2, 1788.

**A**LL persons indebted to the estate of HENRY  
BREWER, late of Anne-Arundel county, de-  
ceased, are hereby requested to make immediate pay-  
ment, and all those who have any just claims against  
said estate are desired to bring them in legally attested,  
to

JOSEPH BREWER, administrator.  
N. B. All the property of the said deceased to be  
SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 8th day  
of December, 1788. 3X J. B.

November 27, 1788.

**W**HEREAS I have been appointed trustee in be-  
half of the creditors of RICHARD SCOTT,  
of Anne-Arundel county, an insolvent debtor, I here-  
by give notice to the creditors of the said Richard  
Scott, that I shall meet at the house of captain Ed-  
ward Spurrier, at Elk-Ridge Landing, on the 20th of  
next month, at which time and place the said creditors  
are requested to attend, as I have some things of con-  
sequence to lay before them; and it is also requested  
that they on the same day bring in their respective  
claims legally attested, and render them to

3X MICHAEL SCOTT.

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 en-  
able him to make good his remittances, and PREVENT  
TROUBLE.

JOSEPH CLARK.

Frederick county, November 22, 1788.

**T**HE subscriber hereby gives public notice, that  
he intends to apply to Frederick county court,  
at March term next, for a commission to mark and  
bound two tracts of land, lying in the county aforesaid,  
called YORK and REED'S FOLLY, agreeable to  
act of assembly.

W 4 3 NICHOLAS LYNN.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, at PUBLIC SALE,  
on Saturday the 30th of December, on the pre-  
mises,

**U**PWARDS of 300 acres of good level LAND,  
lying in Anne-Arundel county, on Patuxent  
river, about half way between Queen-Anne and the  
Governor's Bridge. The sale to be at 12 o'clock, and  
the terms made known, by

4X THOMAS HARWOOD.

Patowmack, November 29, 1788.

**H**AVING sustained considerable damage from  
people hunting, and under frivolous pretences  
going on my land, I hereby give this public notice, to  
forewarn all persons from such trespasses in future, as  
I am determined to prosecute all such offenders.

I have to rent, the ferry opposite to Alexandria,  
lately occupied by Mr. Lowe, with the house and  
ground annexed to it.

3X SUSANNAH T. HAWKINS.

Port-Tobacco, September 19, 1788.

**R**AN 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 these fre-  
quently seen on Africans; he had on and took with  
him an osnabrig coat and overalls, London brown su-  
perfine 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 appre-  
hends and delivers the said slave to me at this place,  
shall receive TWELVE DOLLARS REWARD, in-  
cluding therein all charges whatever.

12 J. H. STONE.

**T**HERE is at the plantation of  
HENRY W. DORSEY, living  
on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel coun-  
ty, taken up as a stray, a sorrel GELD-  
ING, about fourteen hands high, five  
or six years old, has a blaze down his  
forehead, four white feet, no perceivable brand, is  
shod before, and trots and gallops. The owner may  
have him again on proving property and paying  
charges. 3X W 3

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of  
JUSTICE.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the committee of  
grievances and courts of justice will sit every  
day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the  
morning, until three in the afternoon.

6X By order  
JOHN KNAPP, CLK.

Charles county, November 22, 1788.

**A**DAKK mulatto man, about thirty-five years  
old, was committed to my custody the 27th  
ult. he is a fat well looking fellow, appears to be ten-  
sible, and is about five feet ten inches high; has on a  
blue country cotten jacket, crocus trousers, felt hat,  
and osnabrig shirt; he says his name is EDWARD  
PROCTOR; that he made his escape four or five  
weeks ago, and that he is the property of Mr. Bernard  
O'Neil, of George-town. The owner of the above  
described mulatto is desired to prove property, pay  
charges and take him away.

X THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff.

November 19, 1788.

**I**HEREBY give notice, that I will prosecute all such  
as I may find hunting with either dog or gun  
on the plantation I now occupy, commonly called  
GREENBURY'S POINT. I do likewise forewarn  
all watermen and others to land on said plantation, or  
any part thereof, under any pretence whatever. Such  
as do not pay regard to this notice may be assured I  
will deal with them as rigorously as the law will admit.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

N. B. It has been with extreme reluctance that the  
above notice has been given, but I have lately detected  
so many stealing my rails under pretence of being in  
search of drift-wood, and have had such cause to sus-  
pect hunters of injuring my stock, as well as commit-  
ting the same offence, that my interest has been too  
much at stake to forbear it any longer. X W. C.

October 30, 1788.

To be RENTED, and possession given the 1st day of  
December next,

**T**HE house or tenement at present occupied by  
Mr. Thomas Rutland, junior, on the head of  
South-river. For terms apply to the subscriber.

X JOSEPH HOWARD, Jun.

**I**HEREBY give notice, that I will prosecute all  
such as I may find hunting, with either dog or  
gun, on the plantation of the late ROBERT DA-  
VIDG, deceased. X JOSHUA YATES.



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.

December 3, 1788.

By virtue of a deed from JEREMIAH WATKINS, of Montgomery county, to colonel JOHN ANDERSON, of Prince-George's county, will be EXPOSED to SALE, the first day of January next, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, the following property, viz.

ONE negro WOMAN, a negro GIRL, the household FURNITURE, plantation UTENSILS, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, CORN, WHEAT, RYE and TOBACCO. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

GASSAWAY WATKINS, trustee.  
N. B. The creditors of Jeremiah Watkins are requested to meet at 9 o'clock, in the forenoon, on the premises, the day of sale, with their claims.

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 11, 1788.  
To be SOLD, on Friday the 9th of January next, on the premises,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 325 acres, it will be sold entire, or in three divisions, as may best suit the purchasers. Possession to given immediately. Also eighteen valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys, girls and children, some STOCK and household FURNITURE, conveyed by GILBERT HAMILTON SMITH to the subscribers, for the use of his creditors. A liberal credit will be allowed, on the purchasers giving bond with approved security. The terms of which will be more particularly explained on the day of sale. The creditors are requested to attend or send in their claims to the trustees on that day.

SAMUEL CHEW,  
WILLIAM KILTY.

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.

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.

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 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 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 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.

### 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.

### NEW RED CLOVER SEED,

Sold by

Messieurs THOMAS and SAMUEL HOLLINGS.

WORTH, at BATIMORE.

At ANNAPOLIS, by Mr. JACOB HUSK.

At TALBOT, by Mr. JOHN ESKINE.

At NEW-TOWN CHURCH, by Mr. JAMES PIPER.

### PROPOSALS,

For Printing, by Subscription.

B. Y.

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 Gaine and Edmund Prior, New-York; by Joseph Crathank and William Young, Philadelphia; by Townsend and Paton, 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.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Trenton, 11th September, 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.

NATHAN SOPER.

October 20, 1788.

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 merchandise suitable for the present and approaching season.

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



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1788.

V I E N N A, September 27.

**D**VICES have been received from the combined army encamped near Choczim, dated the 19th inst. that the garrison having proposed to surrender that fortress by capitulation, the prince de Cobourg, in concert with Doust de Soltikoff, had agreed to receive seven of the principal inhabitants as hostages, for the surrender of the place on the 29th, when the garrison were to march out with their arms, having 3 days before delivered up all the effects and warlike stores belonging to the Porte.

B E R L I N, October 4.

Positive advices were received here this day of prince Potemkin having been repulsed, with considerable loss, in an attempt to storm the first battery of the out-works of Oczakow, on the first of September last; and that the Austrian and Russian generals Spleny and Elmpf have likewise been repulsed in the neighbourhood of Jassy.

C O P E N H A G E N, October 4.

Intelligence was received here on the first inst. that the Norwegian army, under the command of the prince of Hesse, has passed the Swedish frontier; that the Swedish officer at the first post having retired, the Danes took possession of Stromstad on the 26th of September; that the Swedes having afterwards received a reinforcement, were determined to make a stand against the Danes, who had advanced about fifteen miles into the country; and as these corps were very near each other, the news of an action is daily expected. We also learn that another column of Danish troops has penetrated near to Udevalla, a handsome town, about forty English miles from Gottenburgh.

Yesterday the combined fleet, consisting of 3 Russian first rates, 4 Russian and 3 Danish ships of the line, 2 frigates and 2 store-ships, sailed from this port to the Baltic, having about 2000 marines on board.

L O N D O N, October 7.

The savage barbarities committed by the Turks in the neighbourhood of Temeswar and Belgrade, have filled the emperor's army with the most ferocious desire of revenge, and we may now expect to hear of brutalities and murders that would disgrace the cannibals in North-America.

From the Vienna Gazette extraordinary, September 24.

Reports from the grand camp at Illovia, dated September 15, give an account that general Wartenleben, commander of the corps de reserve, was attacked the day before by a body of Turks, who ascended the mountain near where his corps were intrenched, and erected a battery in the night, in order to attack his right wing. The general perceiving this, ordered his troops to begin firing, and they soon dismounted the guns in the battery. The Turks, in the mean time, played two howitzers without effect. The fire was brisk on both sides, during which the Turkish cavalry took the advantage to pass through the defile by Armetech, and marching up to Reit, carried off some waggons and cattle from the village; after which they took post near Reit, in order to surround and attack our left wing. The Turkish infantry, during this, attacked with the greatest fury one of our batteries near the corps de reserve, where there were only a few of the free corps, which the Turks made themselves masters of. This gave them an opportunity of firing off behind a mountain, which gave them the command of our right wing, and to fire from both sides with musketry into our camp, by which major general count Pallavicini had the misfortune to receive a musket ball in his head, and major general Bacot Van Hutton was shot through the hand; it was visible they intended to surround our wings, and fire our magazines behind, thinking in the confusion to attack us in the rear.

The enemy on both sides then advanced towards the Temesch, near the Stensten mountain, about a cannon shot distant from our right flank, and attacked our picquets with such fury, that they were obliged to retire with the loss of their cannon. But the Turks did not keep them long in their possession, for, in a moment, a troop of Graven's Hussars rode up to support the picquet, and retook the cannon and post; when the division which was Brentanno's and Nadasti's regiments found themselves supported, they began to fight with uncommon ardour, and afterwards took such steps as secured our magazines.

We lost in all this affair 24 men and 8 horses killed, and one lieutenant-colonel and 40 men wounded.

Reports from Semlin, dated the 14th instant, mention, that on the 9th they found 197 Turks slain after the accounts came away, which they buried.

Oct. 8. An impetuous ferocity, rather than discipline, enabled the Turks originally to establish themselves on the ruins of the eastern empire. That quality, we see, has not forsaken them. Though inferior to the united strength of the two imperial courts, they

have, notwithstanding, since the commencement of hostilities, shewed the spirit of their ancestors, and proved, that driving them out of Europe is not so easily to be done as they imagined.—*The last bits of a dying wild beast are said to be the most dangerous.*

Joseph the Little is now convinced, that a contest with the Turks is no puerile object. He may console himself in exhibiting more military magnificence in times of peace; but when the rough sounds of the trumpet arouse to war, his glory is totally eclipsed, and the brilliancy and acuteness of his mind are lost in the vain parade and mock achievements of a puppet-show. We hear of his marches and countermarches; but when his troops come to the real scene of action, they are stripped by their uncivilised opponents of the laurels with which they had the presumption to adorn their brows, and to appear wonderfully formidable to the enemy. The ancient Germans were famed in the field of Mars; but their timid descendants dishonour the actions of their ancestors. This melancholy alteration cannot arise from a degeneracy of the species, the finews of the present race being as well invigorated as those of former periods. To what are we then to attribute it? To that want of vigour and decision apparent in the sovereign. Happy for us, say the enemy, is this gentle and lukewarm disposition of JOSEPH!—The Turks would sooner fight an army of lions commanded by a goat, THAN an army of goats commanded by a lion.

The annual offering which the kings of Naples have always made to the pope, and which they have this year refused him; is 7000 crowns in gold, amounting to near 3000l. sterling.

A Spanish paper, of August 8, has the following account, which seems to want confirmation:—At 11 o'clock last night a decent looking woman came to the house of a midwife in this city, imploring her assistance, alleging, "That though she was only gone with child five months, she felt, notwithstanding, the pains of an approaching labour." In consequence every care and attention were taken to afford her that help her situation evidently required; and in the space of an hour and a quarter she was delivered of five children, all perfect in their forms, and in size three inches and an half: They were all baptized, and expired immediately after.—The mother was so well recovered, that at 2 o'clock next morning she was able to retire to her own habitation, whilst the infants were left exposed the succeeding day to gratify the curiosity of the populace, whose number was so great to behold this prodigy of nature, that it was thought prudent to order troops, in order to prevent tumultuous proceedings.

[\* Malaga.]

Extract of a letter from Barcelona, September 19.

"The navigation upon this coast is again interrupted by the number of Barbary corsairs which cruise upon our sea-coasts, and have even ventured up the Gulf of Lyons in pursuit of their prey.—The French at Toulon are fitting some ships to send against these daring marauders, whom no treaties can bind. Our court will again equip a small squadron for the same purpose."

General Laudohn reports, under date of the 13th of September, off Novi, that he had surrounded that place in such a manner, as to prevent the enemy getting any reinforcement whatever.—That on the ninth, at night, until the 11th, he threw up entrenchments without losing a man; and the night following, until the 13th, he erected a second parallel and a breach battery completely, and in case the garrison should be obstinate and hold out, he will not delay to storm the place."

Oct. 10. Affairs in the north are taking a new turn, and the consequences may be lamentably serious to all Europe. What Holland was last year, Sweden is at present—a state of confusion and rebellion, engendered and supported by the intrigues of the French court, and the prevalence of Russian politics. The burghers at Stockholm are arming themselves, under the pretence of internal safety in the absence of the troops, but more certainly for the purpose of attempting a revolution. The officers of the army in Finland, independent of their sovereign, sent a deputation to the emperor of Russia, making proposals for a truce in that quarter, until they shall have concerted measures for subjugating their king, or for reducing him to the necessity of abandoning the war, which they allege was rashly and unjustly commenced on his part. They declare, that the king, by his late measures, has broken the compact between sovereign and subject, and therefore they hold it their duty to concert measures for the safety of the state. When the king of Sweden heard of the disaffection of his troops in Finland, and the propositions of his officers to the emperor for a cessation of hostilities, his majesty fainted away, and was with difficulty aroused to a sense of his alarming situation. Thus circumstanced there is no doubt of the emperor's acquiescence, nor of her endeavours to fan the flame of discord. She has already communicated her terms of pacification with Sweden, the tenor of which is, to grant a general amnesty for what is past; only on con-

dition, however, that the Swedish government shall accede to the general confederacy which has so long been forming between France, Spain, Germany, Russia and Denmark.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, September 23.

"The siege of Oczakow is raised.—The captain pacha has received such reinforcements that he is again master of the Black Sea.—The emperor is but in an indifferent situation at present; it is true he has taken an advantageous situation with his army, yet it is not in his power to prevent the Turks from making very serious incursions into his country, and laying it waste wherever they come; besides there is an uncommon daily decrease of his army, and should the Turks keep on the winning side until winter sets in, and operations cease, they cannot be off making a glorious peace. The Emperor has been forced to leave large magazines behind him at Mehadia. General Laudohn is to march with 30,000 men for the Bannat, and it will soon be determined who is to attack; the Turks it is supposed will not, they will be content with making frequent incursions into the imperial territories, and by these means weaken the emperor's army."

Orders are sent to Portsmouth to fit out two of the largest and best conditioned copper bottomed frigates with all possible dispatch, for a long stationed voyage, supposed for the East-Indies.

Recruits are now sending up to town from the several parties employed on account of the East-India company in the different parts of the kingdom, in order for their passing an examination, and to be completely clothed and furnished with necessaries, previous to their embarking for India, which is intended by the very earliest ships that sail next month from Gravesend. According to a present plan ordered by the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, the East-India company's officer is to examine each at Gravesend, and they are to be mustered and passed under a second examination at Portsmouth, by an officer appointed by the board.

On the 27th of September, at three o'clock, Blanchard ascended at Berlin, attached to his balloon, in the presence of his majesty, the royal family, and many of the foreign princes. A building was erected, which encompassed the balloon; but when it was ready to ascend, half of it was pulled down, to give the spectators a better view. Blanchard saluted his majesty, just as he quitted the earth, with a white flag, on which was displayed the royal black eagle. He went over the river Spree, and very quickly disappeared.

M. de Calonne is very partial to the English, and has determined to take up his residence a month at us.—He has not only purchased an elegant town-house and country house, and cultivated the acquaintance of our nobility, but has entrusted his son's education to the care of a learned and respectable clergyman of the church of England.

The Russian squadron in Copenhagen is now very strong; but no men of war of the confederate nations had entered the Bothnian Gulf on the 16th of last month; and before that could happen, they were in hopes of seeing the grand squadron from Finland arrive in port.

Oct. 11. The king of Prussia has, through the medium of his ambassador at Warsaw, signified to the king and permanent council of Poland, that if the present augmentation of their forces is intended to be employed against the Turks, he shall immediately find himself compelled to oppose such a proceeding.

It is confidently reported that the courts of London and Berlin, have made overtures to those of Stockholm and Petersburg for an accommodation, intimating to them at the same time, that if the terms proposed by the two former are rejected, a powerful British squadron will appear next spring in the Baltic, to give a weight to the mediation, and bring the Swedes and Russians to listen to reason.

A letter from Berlin assures, that one of the objects of the late treaty of alliance between Great-Britain and Prussia, is to prevent Denmark from taking part in the war against Sweden—and that it was confidently expected by the Prussian ministry, that so formidable an alliance supported by Holland, would cool the ardour of Denmark for battle, however great it might be.

The arrival of the Dutch and Flanders mails, which came on Tuesday last, it was expected would have brought an account of some decisive action between Russia and the Porte, but no such thing has happened;—A few skirmishes, ending in nothing on the part of the two belligerent powers, and a tendency to peace between Sweden and Russia, form the whole of our last foreign intelligence.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth.

"This morning orders came down here for a house to be opened for the entering of sailors for manning the ships of war which are getting ready at this place and Portsmouth. The shipwrights and artificers here work double tides."

A singular character.—Among the few survivors lately returned from the unsuccessful attempt to make a

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WIL. LIVINGSTON.  
er, 1788. 9

Dollars Reward.

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NATHAN SOPER.

ports, September 26, 1788.  
MORTED  
Tom, captain GEORGE Jir-  
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NTY PRODUCE, by  
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merchandise suitable for the  
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HENRY WATSON.

APOLIS:  
REDERICK and  
EL GREEN



settlement at Sierra Leona, is an aged black man, whose life has been a continued scene of adventures, hair-breadth 'scapes, &c. He was originally brought from Cape Coast by a Liverpool trader, and sold to the West-Indies, from whence he got on board one of his majesty's ships, and served a number of years. He was so remarkable for his activity, that he jumped into the sea, and with a long knife dispatched a large shark, that was so formidable in a harbour of the West-Indies, that few of the seamen could bathe without imminent danger, and for which, as it prevented a number of defections, he got a merited flogging. He afterwards belonged to a Jamaica merchantman, where he was the means of saving the lives of the crew, consisting of 30 persons, as, through being becalmed near a mouth at sea, the stock of provisions was expended; the ship abounding with rats, he was the only person on board who took the hazardous method of catching them, by anointing his hands with oil; he then lay on his back with his eyes shut, and his arms extended in the hold, where impelled by hunger, these vermin would lick his hands, when he was lured by a method peculiar to himself to grapple with them. These the exigency of the situation compelled the crew to eat till they got a better wind. He has been several times shipwrecked, and once escaped when all the crew, except the captain and himself, perished. He succeeded unhurt another time in fixing a flag at the main-top, during an engagement in one of his majesty's ships, where three other men had been killed in the attempt. He was afterwards a drummer in a regiment of horse in Germany, and had his drum shot through in an action without receiving any personal damage. He was a slave in Pennsylvania, and afterwards an overseer of them. This servile situation (though he had been in England several years a bricklayer's labourer, &c. previous to his late embarkation for Sierra Leona) from the kind treatment of his owner, a Quaker near Philadelphia, he declares to have been the happiest part of his life. His means of obtaining a livelihood at present, are as singular as the rest of his adventures, viz. by selling fish that he procures by grouping with his hands, procuring worms, paste, &c. for angling, catching moles, and picking up wool in the fields.

OS. 12. We learn by authentic letters from Petersburg, dated the 8th, that the Russian court is not only induced through the medium of the king of Prussia, to agree to a suspension of arms with Sweden, but also, out of respect to the said mediation, to forget all that has passed, on condition that Sweden does not accept of the mediation between Russia and the Porte; that she disarms her fleet; and that the king of Prussia takes upon him to guarantee the execution of these conditions. Both the Russian and Prussian ministers here do not scruple to say that peace will soon be re-established in the north under these conditions.

France is negotiating with Sweden, at a time when she appears as if she would take no part in the present contest between that power and Russia. Prince Charles de Rohan Rochfort has a private commission to treat personally with his Swedish majesty, upon business which is of too delicate a nature to be communicated even to the French ambassador in ordinary. The prince is assisted in this business by the baron de Ferre.

In Germany there is not the least prospect of peace; on the contrary, the emperor is actually negotiating with the different princes of the empire for hiring large bodies of their troops.

OS. 14. Advice is this instant received of a general and bloody engagement between the imperialists and the grand vizier's army; the conflict was dreadful—the palm of victory was very obstinately contended for, and the event was long doubtful. It terminated, however, in the defeat of the Ottoman army. The emperor was the whole time in the hottest part of the battle, had two horses shot under him, and received a wound in the shoulder, but it is not thought to be dangerous. It is probable this decisive engagement will put a period to the campaign.

The carnage was uncommonly great on both sides; the number of Turks killed and wounded is prodigious.

Letters were yesterday received in the city from Mr. Fenwick, his majesty's consul at Elsinore, which state, that 6000 Danish auxiliary troops, on their march to Udevalla from Fredericks-hall, had fallen in with 600 Swedes, who, disputing their passage, a skirmish ensued, when ten Swedes were killed, and the remainder taken prisoners.

The emperor has strengthened the house of Austria by another alliance, which will secure the tranquillity of his Italian dominions, and of the great dukedom of Tuscany, belonging to his brother. A treaty of marriage has been concluded between his royal highness the duke d'Aoste, second son to the king of Sardinia, and her royal highness the arch-duchess Teresa, eldest daughter to his royal highness arch-duke Ferdinand, of Austria. This prince, who is governor of Austrian Lombardy, for his brother the emperor of Germany, is the same who was on a visit to this country the summer before last; and because he was governor of Milan and the Milanese, was generally, though improperly, called duke of Milan.

OS. 15. By a gentleman who arrived on Friday from Copenhagen, we are informed that the court of Denmark has hitherto been stopped in joining vigorously with Russia against Sweden, by the sole mediation of his Britannic majesty, who is much respected by his nephew the prince royal. The empress, however, has been pretty liberal in her presents to the leading men of that kingdom, besides promising an addition of territory to the Dane, should he step boldly forward. "What is singular," adds this gentleman, "is, that the king, though accounted pusillanimous, is eager for the war, while the prince, although brave, active and wise, is only for keeping strictly to the treaty between that nation and Russia, although he is at the same time

zealous in recruiting the army, and enlarging the navy."

B O S T O N, December 6.

Extract of a letter to the consul of France, in this town, dated Croisic (France) September 18, 1788.

"This sea-port is situated at the northern part of the mouth of the Loire, in the province of Brittany: It is famous for its salt manufactories.—Salt is sold here now at 26 livres tournois, by the muid (equal in weight to 12 hogheads) free of all charges. The quality of this salt is, in the opinion of American fishermen, far superior to any other. England, Norway and the Baltic, also give preference to Croisic salt.—Our wharf is very easy of access. Ships of any construction may enter it, provided they do not draw more than 14 or 15 feet; for then they must be loaded in the road, or in the river Vilaine; the expence would then be from 4 to 8 livres a hoghead, more than if they were loaded in the harbour, which is of little consideration, when compared to the delays the ships must undergo, which for want of information go to l'Orient, there to receive Croisic salt, at 20 livres per muid freight, more than what it may be had here for, by applying to Messrs Francis de la Marque, and Co. who will be happy to sell their salt of the best quality, at this reasonable rate, to such *federal*-Americans who will honour them with their commands."

P R O V I D E N C E, November 20.

It must give pleasure to every friend to the arts and manufactures of our country to be informed, that the SLITTING-MILL erected in the neighbourhood of this town, upon an improved plan, will be completed in a few weeks.—That the CARDING and SPINNING MACHINES used in Great-Britain, &c. are introduced into this town by some public-spirited gentlemen—and the domestic manufacturing increases daily, as there are few families in town but that are making cloth of different kinds—all the weaving-loom in town (of which there are a great number) are of consequence fully employed. While we with great satisfaction take notice of these matters, we cannot help mentioning the spirit of enterprise which appears to actuate our merchants, who (under the very great disadvantage of not being able to command their property which they have credited out) are now, (in addition to the ship General Washington, which sailed from here in December last for Canton) fitting out two large ships for the Indian ocean, and a number of other vessels to different parts of the world.

N E W - Y O R K, December 9.

On the 27th of October, about 11 o'clock at night, the brig Phoenix, captain Wallace, being out from Vannes, in France, 44 days, struck on the Hardings, a ledge of rocks situated near the entrance of Boston harbour; between one and two o'clock the next morning she got off, and came to anchor about one mile from the place where she struck, and at six o'clock, every exertion of the crew to keep her free of water proving abortive, she sunk in about 14 fathom water. This unfortunate accident, it is supposed, was occasioned by the compass's not traversing freely, or being otherwise out of order.

Dec. 12. The exportation of rum and spirits from the British West-India islands to the United States of North-America is prohibited by a late order of the British government; a vessel that was loaded with rum about the latter end of September last, bound to this port, was obliged to reland it.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, December 13.

So imperfect was geographical knowledge in the 14th century, that it was only conjectured that such a place as Muscovy, now Russia, was on the map of the globe; nor was it perfectly known until Archangel had been discovered by some English vessels, which were sent out to make discoveries in the northern ocean. That empire is now the largest in the world, though the greater part is nothing but wilds and uncultivated regions. Future periods will, no doubt, afford them the advantage of forming settlements on the western side of North-America, and perhaps of finding (that if at all practicable) the north-east or north-west passage to China and the Indian Ocean, as no other country is so well adapted for making attempts of that nature, from its vast and extended situation, from the Baltic to the Ocean, and separates the eastern from the western hemisphere.

A gentleman arrived at New-York from the Mississippi says, that Oliver Pollock, Esq; was safe arrived, in the month of October, in the river; and that marks of distinction were shewn him from the Spanish governor of New-Orleans, by an order lodged with the commander of the Balize (the mouth of the river) to supply him with the king's barge, men, &c. to take him to town.

While the justly-acquired laurels, the disinterested patriotism and unselfish character of our late illustrious commander in chief, have for ever endeared his name to Americans, and have disarmed even envy itself; while even Britons, struck with astonishment and admiration, pay a just tribute of respect to the name of Washington, in whom the character of an heroic soldier and useful citizen, no less wise in council than brave in the field, are happily united; and while the grateful voice of his country cries aloud, "our beloved General shall be the first president of our rising empire"—while all these facts, says a correspondent, conspire to prove him highly worthy of the most exalted honours his fellow-citizens can bestow, how must every generous bosom glow with indignation, how must the tried patriots of America, who know his worth, be struck with the ingratitude, the baseness, and the dark machinations of a party, who would sacrifice, at the accursed shrine of faction and political intrigue, the merits of this great and good man! For this purpose, continues our correspondent, the anti-federal party in

the States of Pennsylvania, New-York, Virginia, &c. have secretly combined to oppose the election of general Washington, to the president's chair, and to fill it with a man better calculated to serve their purpose. Every whig in America will execrate the men, who would pluck the laurels of our illustrious Fabius from his brow, to adorn that of a man, whose violent opposition to the federal constitution is his only recommendation. The person pitched upon is—PATRICK HENRY! Oh ye Gods, what a worthy competitor with a Washington!! The same party have also agreed to run governor Clinton, of New-York, for vice-president, instead of a Hancock or an Adams, who have been nominated by the friends of the constitution. Our correspondent assures us, that he has undoubted authority for these assertions, and then continues to remark, that it is highly necessary that the friends of the constitution, in every state, should be active in choosing federal electors only, who will undoubtedly elect the *Man of the People*. The day appointed by congress, for the choice of electors of a president of the United States, is the first Wednesday in January, throughout the union; no time, therefore, is to be lost, in counteracting measures, at once so dishonourable to their authors, and inimical to the glory, happiness, and safety of our country. Those printers of news-papers, who are anxious for the welfare of the union, are requested, by our correspondent, to republish this paragraph, that the people at large may be apprised of this last shift of the opposers of the constitution, to destroy it in embryo, or, at least, ere it has been suffered to have a fair and impartial trial; and that they may be enabled to baffle a plot, as base as it has been darkly conducted.

Extract of a letter from Washington county, dated November 6, 1788.

"The Indians have been very troublesome in those parts all the summer and fall.—They at one time killed 16 men out of a company of 34 rangers that were out on duty,—and at another time, very lately, a body of 4 or 500 attacked a fort on the frontiers, and took it, in which there were between 40 and 50 persons. The Indians destroyed the fort, and agreeable to their usual inhuman disposition, they either burned or barbarously butchered all, without any respect to age or sex.—These, with a number of other murders, have rendered our frontiers a scene of horror for some time past."

Extract of a letter from a member of the North-Carolina general assembly to his friend in this city, dated Fayetteville, November 10, 1788.

"Our general assembly is now sitting at this place. A great many of the counties have petitioned for writs of elections for a new convention, to reconsider and ratify the constitution on the part of this state. The anti-federalists are still numerous, and very many of them callous to reason. To-morrow we expect to bring forward the petitions to introduce the matter: the opposition will run high; but I am in hopes we will carry—though I believe it will be by a small majority.—If we cannot have a new convention, anarchy will most probably be the consequence."

E D E N T O N, (N. C.) Dec. 4.

Extract of a letter from col. Martin, to a gentleman in this town, dated Tugaloo, October 22, 1788.

"Since writing his excellency last, I have had a small attack with the Creeks and Cherokees, within three hundred yards of the house I lived at. My overseer is dangerously wounded, and myself plundered of my horses. We killed one Indian, who appears to be a Creek. I am confined here, waiting an answer from the Cherokees, which I expect by the 2d of next month, and then I think all hostilities will cease on their part. As soon as our talks are over, I shall hurry down to the assembly, if I can get a horse able to carry me, they being very scarce in this country, as the Indians have been pillaging ever since spring."

R I C H M O N D, December 11.

On Monday night 24th ult. a most daring piracy was committed by two villains on the schooner Nancy, Solomon Ashby, master, on her voyage to Baltimore. These men boarded said vessel late in the evening, armed with muskets, which they presented to the master and the hands on board (consisting of two young lads only) with menaces of instant death if any resistance was made. The master very fortunately made his escape in the boat which conveyed these fellows to the schooner. It being extremely dark, no particular description of the men can be given; and, as the vessel has not since been seen or heard of, the master conjectures that on their discovering he had made his escape, they proceeded instantly to sea.—The above schooner is American built; her frame and 11 timbers all of red cedar, and her burthen about one hundred and twenty barrels; her cargo consisted of turpentine, tar, rosin, flaxseed, bees wax, bear skins, otter skins, fish and shingles. Her bottom is painted with a Spanish brown, her sides yellow, and her quarters and stern green; her cabin is of a lead colour, and has three good births; the names of the two lads belonging to her were Stephen Fletcher and John Corington.—This little vessel was the sole property of captain Ashby, with which he got a living, to support himself and a numerous family, and being a case of humanity, it is hoped the different printers will insert the above, which may be a means of bringing these daring pirates to condign punishment.

B A L T I M O R E, December 19.

We have authentic advice from North-Carolina, that on the 18th of last month, it was unanimously agreed in the senate, and by a large majority of the commons house of assembly of that state, to choose five members from each county, and one from each borough-town, to meet on the third Monday in November next, at such place as shall be appointed for the meeting of the next general assembly, then and there to deliberate and de-

termine on the said matters, if any, and if not, to ratify the same. Carolina, and make the general assembly. The legislature of ed, that five persons this state in a federal commended by congress the amendments proposed place in the constitution the United States.

A N N A

On Tuesday last adjourned, the House of Representatives, September, and the November next, laws:

1. An act to continue court to continue court to adjourn the court.
2. An act for the court.
3. An act to provide for the court.
4. An act to encourage the court.
5. An act for the more county.
6. An act for the guishing prisoner in.
7. A supplement relief of disabled rines and seamen.
8. An act for the fier in the continent.
9. A supplement enable the judges of county courts therein.
10. An act direct of holding elections the congress of the ing electors on the fidant and vice-pr the regulation of the Stewart.
11. An act for Kent county.
12. An act for courts in Anne-Ar.
13. An act for county.
14. An act for county.
15. An act for Anne's county.
16. An act to act to open the co and to fix the hold shore at Talbot.
17. An act for Rooney and An confined in the ga.
18. A supplement grant to Gabriel to keep stage car river Susquehanna.
19. An act for county.
20. A supplement pointing wardens Baltimore county.
21. An act for Sarah his wife.
22. An act for more-town.
23. An act to Harford county, said county, and
24. An act to confirming his ti ed.
25. An act to Prince-George's
26. An act to timore county, the river, at a n
27. An act to ad for the better
28. An act to plement to the exportation of u
29. A suppl house and gaol purposes.
30. An act to alter the place f general assembly.
31. An act to officers fees by
32. An act to gulline parish.
33. An addi late public ferri
34. An act to continue certai
35. A suppl enable the hig causes therein
36. An add titled, An act of Doucheffer
37. An act and John M lands, to obta poses therein
38. A Supp certain power



Virginia, &c. of general and to fill it with purpose. Every man, who would abate from his violent opposition, who would recommend a WASHINGTON, who have been substituted. Our undoubted authority to remark, ends of the constitution in choosing the electors, throughout the loss, in countenance to their happiness, and of news-papers, the union, are republish this paragraph of this constitution, to destroy the fact that they may have been darkly

nty, dated Novem-

oublefome in those at one time killed gers that were out y lately, a body of tics, and took it, 50 persons. The able to their usual ed or barbarously to age or sex— eders, have render- some time past."

the North-Carolina, city, dated Fayette

itting at this place. petitioned for writs to reconsider and of this state. The and very many of we expect to bring the matter: the op- hopes we will car- a small majority.— anarchy will moit

C.) Dec. 4.

a gentleman in this 22, 1788.

last, I have had a Cherokee, within lived at. My over- myself plundered of who appears to be awaiting an answer by the 2d of next ities will cease on over, I shall hurry a horse able to car- this country, as the ce spring.

December 11.

most daring piracy the schooner Nancy, voyage to Baltimore. ate in the evening, y presented to the misting of two young ant death if any re- very fortunately made eyed these fellows to dark, no particu- n; and, as the vessel of, the master co- he had made his el- sea.—The above frame and t-p tim- then about one hun- argo consisted of tur- wax, bear skins, other otom is painted with ow, and her quarters lead colour, and has the two lads belong- er and John Coving- sole property of cap- t a living to support and being a wife of ferent printers will a means of bringing nishment.

December 19.

North-Carolina, that unanimously agreed in of the commons house of five members from ch borough-town, to vember next, at such meeting of the next to deliberate and de-

termine on the said constitution, and on the amend- ments, if any, and if approved by them, to confirm and ratify the same on behalf of the state of North- Carolina, and make report thereof to congress and to the general assembly of the said state.

The legislature of North-Carolina have also resolv- ed, that five persons be chosen, by ballot, to represent this state in a federal convention, should one be re- commended by congress, to take under consideration the amendments proposed by the several states, to take place in the constitution proposed for the government of the United States.

ANNAPOLIS, December 25.

On Tuesday last the General Assembly of this state adjourned, the House of Delegates to the last day of September, and the Senate to the first Monday in November next, after having passed the following laws:

1. AN ACT to enable the judges of the general court to continue certain causes therein mentioned, and to adjourn the county courts therein mentioned.
2. An act for the adjournment of Harford county court.
3. An act to prevent the going at large of swine, goats and geese, in Elkton, in Cecil county.
4. An act to encourage the destroying of wolves.
5. An act for the relief of George Wolf, of Balti- more county.
6. An act for the relief of James Hawkins, a lan- guishing prisoner in Baltimore county gaol.
7. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the relief of disabled and maimed officers, soldiers, ma- rines and seamen.
8. An act for the benefit of Jehu Bowen, a late of- ficer in the continental army.
9. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to enable the judges of the general court to continue cer- tain causes therein mentioned, and to adjourn the county courts therein mentioned.
10. 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 appoint- ing electors on the part of this state for choosing a pre- sident and vice-president of the United States, and for the regulation of the said elections.
11. An act for the relief of the creditors of Anthony Stewart.
12. An act for the relief of Patrick Edwards, of Kent county.
13. An act for altering the time of holding the courts in Anne-Arundel county.
14. An act for the relief of the poor of Caroline county.
15. An act for the relief of the poor of Queen- Anne's county.
16. An act to repeal part of an act, entitled, An act to open the courts of justice, and for other purposes, and to fix the holding of the general court for the eastern shore at Talbot.
17. An act for the relief of Robert Long, James Rooney and Andrew Stigar, of Baltimore county, confined in the gaol of the said county.
18. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to grant to Gabriel Peterson Vanhorn an exclusive right to keep stage carriages on the public road from the river Susquehanna to the river Patowmack.
19. An act for the benefit of Thomas Ruston.
20. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act ap- pointing wardens for the port of Baltimore-town, in Baltimore county.
21. An act for the relief of William Paddison and Sarah his wife.
22. An act for the benefit of Mary Cox, of Balti- more-town.
23. An act to lay a further tax on the people of Harford county, to complete the public buildings of said county, and for other purposes.
24. An act for the relief of John Booth, and for confirming his title in certain lands therein mention- ed.
25. An act to revive and aid the proceedings of Prince-George's county court.
26. An act to enable William Hammond, of Balti- more county, to erect a floating bridge across Patap- sco river, at a place called Hammond's Ferry.
27. An act to repeal part of an act, entitled, An act for the better administration of justice, &c.
28. An act to repeal part of an act, entitled, A sup- plement to the act, entitled, An act to prevent the exportation of unmerchantable tobacco.
29. A supplement to an act for building a new court- house and gaol in Queen-Anne's county, and for other purposes.
30. An act to repeal an act, entitled, An act to alter the place for holding elections for delegates to the general assembly in Baltimore county.
31. An act for enlarging the time for collection of officers fees by execution.
32. An act to make valid the proceedings of Au- gustine parish, in Cecil county.
33. An additional supplement to the act to regu- late public ferries.
34. An act to enable the high court of appeals to continue certain causes therein mentioned.
35. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to enable the high court of appeals to continue certain causes therein mentioned.
36. An additional supplementary act to the act, en- titled, An act for the relief of the poor in the counties of Dorchester and Somerset.
37. An act to enable James Gittings, John Gorfuch and John Merryman, the purchasers of confiscated lands, to obtain patents for the same, and other pur- poses therein mentioned.
38. A Supplement to an act, entitled, An act to vest certain powers in the governor and council.

39. An act to provide for the collection of taxes due in Anne-Arundel county, and for other purposes.
40. An act for the relief of certain purchasers of confiscated property.
41. An act to settle and pay the civil list, and other expences of civil government.
42. An act to alter such part of the constitution and form of government as prevents a citizen from taking a seat in the legislature, or being an elector of the senate, without taking an oath to the support of this government.
43. An act to enable the inhabitants of Saint Paul's parish, in Queen-Anne's county, to elect vestrymen and churchwardens for said parish.
44. An act to dispose of the reserved lands west- ward of Fort Cumberland, in Washington county, and to fulfil the engagements made by this state to the of- ficers and soldiers of the Maryland line in the service of the United States.
45. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act au- thorising the appointment of trustees to sell and convey a tract of land called Hall's Lot, lying and being in Charles county, for the purposes therein mentioned.
46. An act to cede to congress a district of ten miles square for the seat of the government of the United States.
47. An act to continue the acts of assembly therein mentioned, and for other purposes.
48. An act for the payment of the journal of ac- counts.
49. An act to empower the governor and council to compound with the discoverers of British property, and for other purposes.

\* \* This Gazette, No. 2189, terminates the year with all our customers.

## LOST,

**BETWEEN** Annapolis and South River church, wrapped up in a piece of news-paper, about the sum of twenty-eight pounds in gold. Who- ever has or may find the said money, and will deliver it to the printer of this paper, shall receive a generous re- ward. / Dan: 2<sup>d</sup> Feb. The Janifer

## To the PUBLIC.

**ENCOURAGED** by the partiality of my friends, and flattered by their promised patronage, I have presumed to offer myself as a REPRESENTATIVE to the CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES for the lower eastern shore district. It is with this inten- tion that I take the liberty of soliciting the honour of your support on the first Wednesday in January. Un- actuated by party motives, and connected with no tick- et, I offer myself to the confidence of my country, un- der the firm persuasion, that the freemen of Maryland will be governed in their choice by no combination, unsupported by those circumstances which personally recommend a candidate to the good opinion of the pub- lic. Conscious that ought, unconnected with the true interests of my country, can entitle me to your suf- frage, I must here assume to myself a zeal in her ser- vice, and an intimate connexion with her interests, that will for ever inspire me with the warmest soli- citude to merit your confidence.

W. V. MURRAY.

Cambridge, Dorchester, Dec. 24, 1788. / X

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

J. A. THOMAS.

St. Mary's, December 20, 1788. / X

Worcester county, in the state of Maryland, Octo- ber 29, 1788.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that JAMES WIL- SON, of the county aforesaid, intends to pe- tition 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 CONVENJENCY, 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. 10<sup>th</sup> 1788

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 imme- diate payment to the subscriber, living in Anne-Arun- del 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 per- sons from hunting with dog or gun on my plan- tation, as I am determined to put the law in force against such offenders, without respect to persons.

6w

JAMES PATTISON.

**WILLIAM ALEXANDER, and Co.**

At their New Grocery Store,  
Cornhill-Street,

**HAVE** lately received a general and complete as- sortment of WINES, SPIRITUOUS LI- QUORS, GROCERIES, &c. viz.

Genuine Madeira,	Fine Hyfon,	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, rice 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,	
Cattle and Shaving Soap,	Coppers,	
Poland Starch,	Segars—Spanish,	
Indigo and Fig Blue,	Cods Scunds and Tongues,	
Hair-powder and poma- tum,	Cranberries,	
Red Clover Seed,	Oranges,	
Pipes and Smoking To- bacco,	Pork and Bacon,	
	An assortment of Glas Ware, &c.	

Said Alexander and Co. intend to be constantly furnished with the above articles, which, from their connexions and particular correspondence in Balti- more, &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 ad- vantage in dealing at said store. 2

**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 PRE- sident and VICE-PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, and for six REPRESENTATIVES to serve this STATE in the CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES, agreeably 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.

2 BENJAMIN HOWARD, Sheriff.

To be SOLD, at Upper Marlborough, on Monday the 29th day of December next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at PUBLIC SALE,

**3X SUNDRY NEGROES**, consisting of men, women and children. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. All persons having claims against the estate of colonel JOHN HAWKINS LOWE, deceased, are desired to bring them in to John Read Magruder, legally proved, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

3X BARBARA LOWE, administratrix.

Annapolis, December 9, 1788.

**ALL** persons indebted to Dr. JOHN SHUTTLE- WORTH 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,  
BERIAH MAYBURY,  
JAMES SMITH,  
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 Vi- enna, in Dorchester county, their respective claims against the estate of the said John Brown, properly authenticated.

2 JOHN HENRY, Administrator.

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 prop- erty, pay charges and take him away.

2 ARCHIBALD ROSS.

Frederick county, November 22, 1788.

**THE** subscriber hereby gives public notice, that he intends to apply to Frederick county court, at March term next, for a commission to mark and bound two tracts of land, lying in the county aforesaid, called YORK and REED'S FOLLY, agreeable to act of assembly.

2 NICHOLAS LYNN.



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'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.

December 3, 1788.

By virtue of a deed from JEREMIAH WATKINS, of Montgomery county, to colonel JOHN ANDERSON, of Prince-George's county, will be EXPOSED to SALE, the first day of January next, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, the following property, viz.

**O**NE negro WOMAN, a negro GIRL, the household FURNITURE, plantation UTENSILS, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, HOGS, CORN, WHEAT, RYE, and TOBACCO. Twelve months credit will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

GASSAWAY WATKINS, trustee.

N. B. The creditors of Jeremiah Watkins are requested to meet at 9 o'clock, in the forenoon, on the premises, the day of sale, with their claims.

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 11, 1788.

To be SOLD, on Friday the 9th of January next, on the premises,

**A** TRACT of LAND, containing 325 acres, it will be sold entire, or in three divisions, as may best suit the purchasers. Possession to given immediately. Also eighteen valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys, girls and children, some STOCK and household FURNITURE, conveyed by GILBERT HAMILTON SMITH to the subscribers, for the use of his creditors. A liberal credit will be allowed, on the purchasers giving bond with approved security. The terms of which will be more particularly explained on the day of sale. The creditors are requested to attend or send in their claims to the trustees on that day.

SAMUEL CHEW,  
WILLIAM KILTY.

November 25, 1788.

### For SALE,

**E**IGHT 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 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.

**T**HE 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.

Kent county, November 13, 1788

### WAS FOUND,

**O**N 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.

Nottingham, November 20, 1788.

### For PRIVATE SALE,

**S**OME 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.

**O**BSEVING 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 Dollars Reward.



**R**AN 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 cloths—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.

### Twenty Guineas Reward.

Upper Marlborough, October 28, 1788.



**W**ENT 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.

### NEW RED CLOVER SEED,

Sold by

Messrs THOMAS and SAMUEL MOLLINGS.

WORTH, at BALTIMORE.

At ANNAPOLIS, by Mr. JACOB HUSE.

At TALEBOT, by Mr. JOHN ESKINE.

At NEW-TOWN CREEPER, by Mr. JAMES PIPER.

### PROPOSALS,

For Printing by Subscription,

BY

ISAAC COLLINS,

IN TRENTON,

T H R

### 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 Gaine and Edmund-Prior, New-York; by Joseph Craxmank 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.

### Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

**T**HE 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, 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.

NATHAN SOPER.

October 20, 1788.

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.

**T**HE 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.

(XLIVth)

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