

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JANUARY 3, 1788.

P O L A N D, September 5.

THE Ottoman land forces on the frontiers of that empire consist of 300,000 men, and its naval power is composed of 80 sail of shipping, most of which are proceeding in the Black sea. The army near Oczakow contains 60,000 men.

V I E N N A, September 11.

An answer has been dispatched from the emperor to the blunt demand made by the Ottoman ministry, respecting the part he would take in the war; it is as follows: "That the Turks being the aggressors, his majesty could not but fulfil the engagements he had entered into with the empress of Russia." In consequence of this we expect to hear immediately a second declaration of war, on the part of the grand signor, against the house of Austria. We presume that the Porte has already prevented the answer to the emperor, by the arrest of our internuncio. In effect, a report has been some days here, that this minister in returning from a conference with the Reis Effendi on the 19th of August, was obliged to take refuge in the house of the French ambassador; others say, that it was only his wife and children, who went thither to be out of danger. But as the ministry have published nothing on the subject; those who have had advices so late as the 25th of August, hope it is without foundation. Our advices mention, that the Reis Effendi in the last conference he had with the internuncio, had insisted upon his revealing what had passed at the interview at Chermon. The minister, it is said, however, held firm, and declared resolutely to the Reis Effendi, "That if he did know the intentions of his master, he would keep them secret, and not reveal them to the Ottoman ministers without the express order of his master."

Sept. 15. Letters from Hermanstadt, say, that the second division of the Turkish fleet having failed towards Oczakow, had intercepted four large Russian ships of war, which had been launched in the presence of the empress of Russia, and had sailed down the Nieper, in order for completing their armaments at Sebastopolis. The Turkish fleet afterwards sailed towards the coasts of Taurida.

L O N D O N, September 29.

Yesterday the marquis of Carmarthen received some private confidential letters from Paris, which spoke well of Mr. Grenville's negotiation, and on which it is concluded that there will be no war between Great Britain and France. Mr. Grenville is to leave Paris on Thursday or Friday at farthest.

Lord Hood, who now commands at Plymouth, has orders to prepare all his ships for sea with the greatest expedition, and is expected to be ordered into the channel in the course of the week. No person is more ample in his testimony of approbation of the present measures, than Mr. Fox. His correspondent says, that Mr. Fox speaks of them in terms of warm panegyric. This fact shews, very clearly, that it is measures and not men, which attract the attention of those who are distinguished by the name, though it is not just, of the opposition.

*Extrait of a letter from Vienna.*

"Since the declaration of war made by the Porte against Russia, the Aulic council of war have been constantly employed; and all appearances announce that our court will support that of Petersburgh by an auxiliary corps, or at least, we shall form a numerous cordon on the frontiers. Orders have been given to levy nine new regiments, and all officers of valids, or who are pensioned and in a state fit for service, are invited to enter. The ancient corps are still on the war establishment; and the Croats, who were marching to the Pait Bas, and the artillery, who had advanced to Lintz, have received orders to turn directly. Many other circumstances lead us to fear, that the flames of war will become general all Europe."

Yesterday a meeting of American merchants, &c. was held at the London Tavern, which was very thinly attended; a very few persons, except the committee and their friends, being present. The report of the committee was read and confirmed, upon the question of abolishing custom-house, and levying a duty of one per cent. in New York, it seemed to be the general sense of the company, that it was better to let the business stand upon its present footing.

It is confidently reported, that government have it in contemplation to pass a law for the better security of all persons who place large sums in the hands of bankers, and that the principal object of regulation

was, to oblige all who open a banking shop, either in town or country, to have at least 20,000l. vested in the government funds, as a collateral security to their creditors in case of a failure.

It is intended to bring forward an act to restrain drivers of sheep and horned cattle, and drivers of horses, from inflicting cruelties, the laws existing having been found ineffectual. There is a benignity in this measure which must adorn the national character. Mercy to beasts is a duty. They have sense, they have feeling, and those who are of a domestic nature are generally endowed with humanity and properties to make the most beneficial returns to their masters. We owe justice to each other, but grace and good nature to brutes.

Wednesday was landed at the tower, from the coast of Barbary, a most beautiful young lion, which was brought up from five weeks old, by sucking goats instead of its dam. It is so exceeding tame, that it seems to be unhappy but when it has company. The keeper who came over with it has frequently gone into the den, and played with it? So much the nature of even furious animals may be changed by custom and gentle usage.

During the late riots in Paris, none distinguished themselves so much, or were more numerous than the lawyer's clerks. In the first riot they were said to amount to 3000; and not satisfied with burning the king's arrest before the queen and compie d'Artois, they abused both to their faces in the most scandalous and indecent manner.

According to letters from Malta, dated July 6, the two galleys under the commander de Bourdonnay are returned from Sicily, and the four commanded by general Rulpoli are going to sail. Captain Gaetan Gavazzo, accompanied by another corsair, was attacked by a xebec of Tripoli, command by a Renegade. He fought with such courage, that the Tripolitan, after losing a number of men, blew up; they could only save three men, half burnt, who were sold immediately to a Moorish merchant, but died the next day.

Oct. 1. A late Hague Gazette says:—We are au-

tored to assure the public, by a letter from the baron de Rhee, ambassador of the states at the court of Berlin, that the minister of France has declared to the king of Prussia, that his royal master by no means disapproves of the mode adopted to procure satisfaction for the injury offered to the illustrious sister of the Prussian monarch; that consequently the rapid movement of his troops, the subjugation of the places inimical to the stadholder without the effusion of blood, are objects of a laudable nature. His most Christian majesty also declares, through the medium of his representative, that he considers the outrage offered in too serious a light to be passed over in silence by the illustrious brother of the stadholder; but at the same time mentions, that as soon as the intentions of his Prussian majesty are fully accomplished, his most Christian majesty expects, that he will immediately order the Prussian army to be withdrawn from the Dutch territories; and that the former, relying on the amicable sentiments of the latter, will then, as a demonstration of mutual friendship, countermand the orders issued for the assembling of a considerable number of troops at Givet.

A letter from Edinburgh, dated September 25, says, "Last night and this morning we had a very hot press indeed; report says, six hundred men were pressed at Leith, and three hundred in town. This duty was conducted, however, very irregularly, no officer heading the gangs, and no sanction having been obtained from the civil magistrate; and some of the citizens were wantonly wounded. In consequence of which our magistrates have issued warrants and lodged all the press-gangs they can find in the city guard. It is said they have also granted warrants to apprehend the commanding officers on board their respective ships. The Gazette has diffused universal joy; and all ranks are happy at the success of the duke of Brunswick. It is to be hoped that so capital and decisive a stroke will be the means of preventing a war. Such a conduct recalls to our minds the brilliant actions of the hereditary prince."

*Extrait of a letter from Vienna, September 5.*

The courier extraordinary which arrived here the 2d instant, with dispatches from baron Herbert, likewise brought others for divers foreign ministers residing here, and containing an account of what passed the 26th at Constantinople. The report on this occasion at first was, that the Venetian ambassador had experienced the same lot as the Russian minister, but it was without foundation. Another report is since spread, much more probable, that the Porte in an express manner requires the imperial internuncio to declare within a certain time if his sovereign de-

firms to support the Russian interests or not. The Turks, they say, have demanded this in so strong a manner, as gives room for the supposition that they have some idea of attacking the two empires at once. Whether there is any reality in this supposition or not, our court is seriously taking the most effectual methods to oppose any hostile projects of the Turks. The most express orders have been sent to Hungary and Galicia to advance the troops immediately towards the frontiers, so that we do not expect the Turks to commence hostilities by an irruption in our provinces; besides, we know they have sent their regiments destined for the winter campaign to be named every instant, which may open by the siege of Belgrade and Choczin, these two fortresses being the keys of Moldavia and Servia.

"We are assured since the arrival of the letters of the 20th, that the Porte has stopped all the Russian ships found on the 16th in the Canal, and that the fleet is to sail immediately to engage the Russian fleet near the Crimea, where the Turks hope to surprise them; but Mr. Bulgakov, who expected the declaration of war from the beginning of August, will no doubt have contrived to put the Russian commander on his guard."

Oct. 4. By private advices from Paris we learn, the reports circulating there are, that no hostilities will interrupt the harmony subsisting between the English and French courts with respect to the affairs of Holland; but, that it is extremely problematical in another point of view, whether peace will be of long duration, from the interference of the English ambassador at Constantinople; who if report says true, much to the credit of his embassy, and the benefit of his country, has over-reached the French in their machiavellian policy, and secured to England the Levant trade, to the exclusion of France from those advantages she has long possessed. The terms are said to be, that on occasion of the Porte ceding to England the island of Candia, she will assist them with whatever shall be requisite by sea; and in France, to this they attribute our hostile preparations.

The following is a concise description of the place alluded to:

Candia island, the ancient Crete, is situated between 22 and 27 degrees of E. long and between 35 and 36 degrees of N. lat. in the Mediterranean sea, having the Archipelago on the N. Asia minor, or Natolia on the N.E. the Morea on the N.W. and Africa on the S. generally reckoned to lie in Asia. There is no considerable river in the island, but many little rivulets, of which Lethe is one of the largest; and here is the celebrated mount Ida, which takes up great part of the middle of the island; and notwithstanding the fine descriptions we meet with of it in the ancient poets, it is only a large barren rock, destitute of trees and herbage, though the valleys beneath are well replenished with all manner of excellent fruits, and the villages numerous.

Substance of the manifesto of the Ottoman court against the court of Russia, communicated on the 24th of August to all the foreign ministers.

After the desire of tranquillity and public repose had induced the sublime Porte and the court of Russia to put an end to hostilities in the year 1774. this last took every occasion to make further propositions, incongruous with a sincere reconciliation, and contrary even to their own solemn conventions. She unexpectedly invaded the Crimea, the independence of which was the basis of the peace of Kynardgy; and whilst to attain perfect security on both sides, and to annihilate all further causes for contentions between the two states, it was agreed in a reciprocal piece of communication, and expressly declared in a capitulation, that neither openly, nor in secret, any acts of hostility were to be committed; the court of Russia excited the Kan of Teflis, (who, moreover, by virtue of an imperial diploma, is subject to us) to rebel against the sublime Porte; the afterwards introduced Russian troops into the place of Teflis; and gained over that Kan, by which means the raised disturbances in Georgia and its frontiers, and when called upon to desist, he returned a negative answer. In the articles of the peace, clear stipulations had been made for the exportation of salt in favour of the inhabitants of Oczakow, which had been assigned to them for a great length of time; yet the Russians, by various vexations, have prevented the people of the frontiers from exporting the salt, and when required to fulfil their conditions have declined it.

Their consul has seduced the Hospodar of Moldavia, who in our state holds the rank of prince; and when, after his escape directed the consul, it was demanded, that he should be given up to the

sublime Porte, in conformity to the conventions, is highly probable that a Russian army will pass the winter in Moldavia.  
the Russian minister violated and invalidated those  
by the decisive answer, "That his court would not  
give him up;" and in constraining many other articles  
in whatever sense was most agreeable to him,  
he made manifest the bad intentions of his court.

In establishing consuls in Wallachia, Bessarabia, and in the isles and places where they could have no other business but to molest the Mussulmans, the court of Russia has seduced all the subjects of the sublime Porte, and has enticed many of them into her own provinces, employing some in the navy, and others in different services.

The court of Russia has made an improper interference in our internal affairs, in demanding the deposition and chastisement of several pachas, judges, and commandants; in our dominions, in particular the pacha of Cilnu, and the princes of Moldavia and Wallachia.

Besides which, every one knows the facility with which the sublime Porte gave permission to the Russian merchants to enjoy the free exercise of their commerce, in allowing them to go about whatever they thought proper; every one also knows the stipulation that was made—that the merchants, who were subjects of the sublime Porte, should be treated with the same indulgence in a due reciprocity—but the court of Russia, in order to engross all the trade to herself, has obliged the subjects of the sublime Porte to pay larger duties than those she imposes on the subjects of other powers; and does not suffer our merchants to pass through the provinces, when their object is to recover their just debts, by which oppression many of them have been ruined, and others obliged to fly the country.

When the merchant-ships of the sublime Porte have from stress of weather, or any other cause, wanted to take shelter in any of the Russian ports, they have not permitted them, but have fired with ball on the crews of those vessels.

In the last place, the minister from the court of Russia has challenged us to war, in insinuating officially, that if we did not accede to the explanation made by his court, respecting the Kan of Teflis, general Potemkin would have orders with an army of 60 or 70 thousand men, to approach our frontiers, and compel us to the execution of those articles. And further, that the empress of Russia would herself come in person. The notification of such an order to general Potemkin, to come upon our frontiers with so large an army, is exactly the counterpart of the conduct which the court of Russia held on the invasion of the Crimea.

That notification, in addition to the steps before taken, has destroyed all confidence, and made her dangerous intentions clear and certain. And as the principal cause of that insecurity was the Crimea remaining in the power of Russia, the sublime Porte manifested its inclination to renew and consolidate the friendship between the two courts, provided the Crimea was by a new treaty put into its former condition, to which the Russian minister gave a positive refusal, adding, that he should not even make the proposition to his court, and that if he did, no advantage could result from it, his court being determined neither to abandon the Crimea, nor to accede to those articles, which he had already declined. War is become for the Mussulmans indispensably necessary, as well for these reasons, as others without number, both private and public.

On which account it was thought proper to remit this manifesto to our respectable, esteemed, old, and sincere friend, the king of ——, in order to notify and declare to our friend the resolution which the sublime Porte has taken to make war upon the court of Russia; a resolution which is submitted to his mature consideration with an eye of discretion and equity.

Given at Constantinople the 24th of August, 1787.

D U B L I N, October 13.

It was on Wednesday last reported at the royal exchange coffee-house, on the strength of a letter by that day's packet from London, that two interviews had lately taken place between the right honourable Charles Fox and Mr. Pitt, the consequence of which was expected would be a coalition and what is more extraordinary, that Mr. Fox will be sent to Ireland, and not Mr. Wilberforce, as successor to Mr. Secretary Orde. On this last piece of intelligence we shall not comment further, than mentioning the old observation that miracles will never cease.

OCT. 14 We have received undoubted intelligence, that the French army has been under orders to hold themselves in readiness to march on the shortest notice.

The duke of Brunswick is a good general, and a brave man—but he is an instance in proof to the contrary of the maxim, that mercy always accompanies true valour—for during the late war in Germany, when as hereditary prince, he commanded the flying army, and captured sixty officers of the Irish brigade, he was for hanging them all up as traitors, and was prevented only by the interposition of the humane marquis of Granby, who said he was ready to swear them all to be French men!!

It is conjectured, that hostilities will commence by an attack upon the important fortress Oczacow; for which purpose, a very heavy train of artillery has been long since in readiness at Cherson, and it

this remedy for a minute, the vigour of the pulse was sensibly abated; and on returning to it again, the effects were as before, together with a small discharge of indigested matter from the stomach; in about 25 minutes from the child's being taken out of the water, the pulse began to beat with some degree of regularity, and the breathing to be performed with less labour and interruption, though he was still to appearance in considerable distress: At this period he was placed in a hot bed, with a person who was directed to continue the friction; hot bricks were applied to the feet, and a warming pan of coals directed to be repeatedly moved over the bed cloths. In three or four hours he appeared to be perfectly recovered, and is now a healthy and promising child.

The society have the further satisfaction to communicate to the public, the instance of a child of Mr. Hollis, preserved from drowning, by the spirited exertions of Mr. Joseph Gleason, of this town, in the month of September last: This child had fallen over board at the time of high water, from a wharf at the south part of the town, and had once or twice sunk—Mr. Gleason instantly plunged in with his cloaths on, and at the risk of his own life restored him in safety to the arms of his parents. At a meeting of the trustees, he was declared entitled to the sum of £20, as a premium for his services.

At the following directions appear better adapted

to common use, than those before published by the society, they are now inserted by their orders:

Method of treatment to be used with persons app-

tenily dead from drowning.

Convey the person to the nearest convenient bog, with his head raised; strip and dry him as quick as possible; clean the mouth and nostrils from froth or mud; if a child, let him be placed between two persons naked, in a hot bed; if an adult, lay him on a hot blanket or bed, and in cold weather, set a fire, in warm weather, the air should be freely admitted into the room. The body is next to be gently rubbed with warm woollen clothes sprinkled with spirits, if at hand, otherwise dry. A heated warming pan may be now lightly moved over the back, properly covered with a blanket; and the body, if a child, is to be gently shook every few minutes. Whilst these means are using, one or two afflatus are to be employed in blowing up tobacco smoke into the fundament, with the instrument provided for the purpose, or a tobacco-pipe, if that can be had; the bowl filled with tobacco, and properly lighted, being covered with a handkerchief, or piece of linen, so as to defend the mouth of the afflatus blowing. Bathe the breast with hot rum, and persist in the use of these means for several hours. If no signs of life should then appear, let the body be kept warm several hours longer, with hot bricks, or vessels of hot water applied to the palms of the hands, and soles of the feet, and this for a longer or shorter time, as the circumstances of the case may dictate.

LITCHFIELD, December 3.

A few days since, in this town, upwards of one hundred and forty snakes, of every species excepting the rattle, were found sheltered under a mossy bog; where, it is supposed, they had taken up winter quarters.

NEW-HAVEN, December 4.

A correspondent observes, by every opportunity from America to Europe, there manufactured in combs, buttons, &c. and those again sent back to America, the European merchant and manufacturer clear, at a moderate calculation, 1000 per cent. which would be saved in America were those manufactured here. Now, suppose there are 2000 neat cattle killed annually in the United States, whose net proceeds of the horns, if exported, will exceed 10,000 dollars, the profits on this sum at 100 per cent. is 100,000 dollars. Too much to look so inconsiderable an article!

HARTFORD, December 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to a friend in this city, dated September 25.

"Every thing here has an appearance of approaching and speedy war; the King of Prussia's rapid movements of his general the duke of Brunswick, has taken possession of all Holland for the stadholder, except Amsterdam, which, it is imagined cannot long hold out. Whether France will assist the Hollanders, remains to be ascertained; but the administration have promoted 16 admirals, putting ships of the line in commission, and are preparing the sailors in the river and the outer ports, ordered near 20,000 men to be added to the land forces, engaged 10,000 tons of shipping for the transport service; the answer of the court of France will determine the great question of peace or war—France is so internally distracted that I do not see how she can venture to engage in a war, yet if she deserts the Dutch, she loses her character and consequence with them, and they are riveted in the interest of England."

"I have heard nothing of your doings in America—Will your convention be able to invigorate your government? or will my prediction be true alas! I fear so. All Europe have an opinion you are sinking into anarchy and ruin; but when I reflect on the astonishing exertions during the war, which you were roused by your extreme danger, I have some hopes—Think on Poland."

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nearest convenient house, and dry him as quickly as possible from both nostrils from both sides; if an adult, lay him in cold weather, new air should be freely admitted; the body is next to be dressed clothes sprinkled with hot rum, and made dry. A heated water bottle moved over the back, blanket; and the body, it will take every few minutes, one or two puffs, driving up tobacco smoke into the instrument provided in pipe, if that cannot be done, a handkerchief, or pass the mouth of the affected part with hot rum, and repeat for several hours. If it appears, let the body be kept warm, with hot bricks, or warm to the palms of the hands, this for a longer or shorter time the case may dictate.

PHILADELPHIA, December 15. Yesterday the convention of this state passed the following resolution:

N E W - Y O R K, December 10.  
Extract of a letter from Londonderry, October 9.

"Several private letters of a late date say, "it is now the general opinion, that an immediate war is almost inevitable."—The game played by France, on this occasion, exceeds anything ever before exhibited by the Gaulish policy; they have led the Dutch into the most disgraceful and humiliating situation at home, whilst they have been contriving plans to seize some of their most important settlements abroad. If it is true, that the French are now actually in possession of the Cape of Good-Hope, they will have a perpetual check and control over every port in Europe who trades to the East Indies.—It has been long the opinion, that France, having dismembered Britain from her possessions in North America, would next endeavour to deprive her of those in the East Indies, but no man conceived that they would so soon enter on so bold an undertaking. It is yet not five years since the sword was sheathed by the rival powers of France and Britain."

Dec. 12.—We hear that a person lately arrived in this city from Canada, reports, that Lord Dorchester has strongly fortified an island at the mouth of the river St. Lawrence, and planted the island all round with three tier of cannon, from 18 to 42 pounds, his lordship being apprehensive of a visit from the Baillie de Suffren, accompanied by the Toulon squadron, which consists of 17 ships of the line, besides frigates, bomb-ketches and fire-ships, together with a large number of transports and stores-ships loaded with a numerous train of battering cannon of enormous size.

Report also says, that the French ministry have applied to the American ambassador at Versailles, requesting him to solicit congress in the name of his most Christian majesty, for permission to march a body of 15,000 French troops through the state of New York to Canada; it is likewise said they have asked the loan of 7000 American troops to act in conjunction with the French army, for the purpose of reducing the province of Canada to the obedience of its former and rightful sovereign.

Extract of a letter from Southampton, (Long-Island) December 16.

"There is now in our bay a small sloop, said to be from Virginia or Philadelphia; she hath been for several days endeavouring to dispose of her cargo consisting of 4 or 500 bushels salt, two hogheads spirits, one or two hogheads sugar, several barrels Philadelphia flour, and sundry pieces of different kinds of merchandize. The low prices the above articles have been offered at, with the different reports of the mariners, induces many to believe that she hath been fraudulently run away with."

PHILADELPHIA, December 15. Yesterday the convention of this state passed the following resolution:

RESOLVED,

THAT when the constitution proposed by the general convention shall have been organized, its commonwealth will cede to the congress, the jurisdiction over any place in Pennsylvania, not exceeding ten miles square, which, with the consent of the inhabitants, the congress may choose for the seat of the government of the United States.

The above resolution was referred to Messrs. Wilson, Macpherson, Gray, Wynkoop, Coleman, Wayne, Grier, Morris and Pickering.

By a letter just received from a gentleman of accurate observation and account at Pittsburg, dated the 4th of November last, it appears, that no less than 200 people passed that place down the Ohio since the first of that month, and that several boats were still preparing to follow them with more settlers; at not a word of any disturbance among the Indians.

Dec. 17. A gentleman being asked why only twelve states were discharged on announcing the ratification of the proposed constitution, gave the following reason:—because twelve states were represented in the federal convention, and their system was adopted by this state, on the twelfth day of the twelfth month, in the twelfth year of the independence of America.

Dec. 19. Though we have no certain accounts from Europe of a declaration of war (as has been reported) between France and England, yet it is looked upon as an event not far distant. In this expectation, the commander of his most Christian majesty's packet boat, now at New York, is, we hear, taking on board, and equipping his vessel, as if hostilities had already commenced.

ANNAPOLIS, January 3.  
Supplement to the act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

WHEREAS by the said act, the jurisdiction and power therein given to the county courts respectively, to issue commissions for marking and bounding lands, is not extended to lands held by bodies politic and corporate, and it appearing proper that the authority given by the same act to the county courts aforesaid, should be extended to land held as well by any body politic and corporate as otherwise;

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the respective county courts within this state shall have jurisdiction, authority, and power, under the limitations and directions in the aforesaid act prescribed, upon application as therein mentioned, to issue commissions to mark and bound lands, held as well by bodies politic and corporate as others,

any thing in the aforesaid act to the contrary notwithstanding.

Annapolis, January 1, 1788.  
JAMES WILLIAMS

Has just imported, in the KITTY, captain Moore, from BOURDEAUX,

A QUANTITY of Coniac brandy, a few cases and fine cambric, to be sold at his store on the Dock.

He has likewise for sale British mold candles, and fine East-India coffee.

5 W

January 1, 1788.

### Notice to Pilots.

THE board appointed by act of assembly to examine and license pilots, within this state, do hereby give notice, that the board will sit at Mr. Thomas De Witt's coffee house, in Baltimore-town, from the first to the last day of February next, to examine any person who shall apply for a license as a pilot.

By order of the board,  
WILLIAM JEFFERIS, register.

The following abstracts from the law, are published for the information of such persons as intend to apply for examination and license as pilots.

1st. "Every person who desires to be examined, must produce, from the court of the county where he resides, a certificate of his honesty and good behaviour, and he must pay thirty-five shillings, current money.

2d. "If upon public examination, the person applying appears to the board of sufficient ability, skill and experience, the board is to grant him one of three kinds of licences for one year, either to pilot vessels of any draught of water, or vessels of not exceeding twelve feet draught, or of vessels of not exceeding nine feet draught.—No person to be licensed as a first rate pilot, unless he hath employed himself for at least three years in the business of piloting vessels of any draught, or unless he hath served at least four years as an apprentice to the business of piloting.

3d. "No person shall act as a pilot, although licensed, unless he, or the company to which he belongs, shall keep one sufficient boat of twenty-six feet keel freight rabber, at the least, decked and well found; and not more than three pilots can be in company.

4th. "Every pilot, on being licensed, is to give bond, with good security, in penalty of two hundred pounds current money, for the faithful discharge of his duty, agreeably to act of assembly.

5th. "Every merchant vessel of nine feet, or upwards, coming from sea, shall take the first pilot who offers below the Horse Shoe, or pay him half pilotage to the first port; and every merchant vessel of the same draught of water, going to sea, shall receive the first pilot who arrives, or pay him half pilotage to the Capes; and every vessel, having no pilot, who shall follow a vessel that has a pilot, shall pay him half pilotage.

6th. "Rates of pilotage as follows, to wit: From the Capes to Baltimore town, eight shillings and nine pence current money, and from Baltimore town to the Capes, eleven shillings and six pence for every half foot of water the vessel shall draw: From the mouth of Patowmack to George town, and from Georgetown to the mouth of Patowmack, there is to be an addition of one fifth to the above rates; for less distance in the same proportion. No allowance for any supernumerary inches under six."

By order of the board,  
WILLIAM JEFFERIS, register.

To those whom it may concern.  
THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to him to discharge their respective balances without delay, those who have it not in their power to pay are requested to give bond or note with security, if required; as this is a reasonable request, those who do not comply with the above terms by the first day of February next, suits will be commenced against without respect to persons.

CORNELIUS MILL.

December 20, 1787.

THE subscriber hereby requests all persons having just claims against the estate of Joseph Brahear, late of Prince George's county, deceased, to bring them in properly authenticated, and those indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment to

ALEXANDER DUVALL, administrator  
de bonis non.

16/2/6

December 21, 1787.

ON the petition of James Barnes, of Prince George's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said James Barnes, that the 15th day of February next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

TA. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
10/13/1 Reg. Cur. Can.

Chester-town, December 4, 1787.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, intends to make an application to the justices of Kent county, at the next March court, to grant a commission for marking and bounding a tract of land, lying and being in Kent county, called Kimbolton, and his part of the said tract of land, agreeably to "An act for marking and bounding lands."

JOHN CLARK.

December 14, 1787.  
FOR SALE, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on colonel Lloyd's plantation, Severn river, the first Monday in March next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

A NUMBER OF VALUABLE

ASLAVES.

3 ARTHUR BRYAN.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premises, on Friday the 18th day of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, (on three years credit,) and possession immediately given,

PART of that valuable and well known tract of land, called White-Hall, containing 246 acres, the soil is well adapted to Indian corn, and fine tobacco, situated within 11 miles of Annapolis, 25 of Baltimore, and 9 of Queen-Anne; any person inclined to purchase, may view the premises on or before the day of sale, by applying to John Watkins, living on the premises; also all the personal estate of said Watkins, consisting of sundry negroes, men, women and children; horses, hogs, cattle, and sheep; a variety of household furniture and plantation utensils; costs must be paid for all sums under five pounds, bond with approved security will be required for all above. All persons having claims against John Watkins, on his own account, (also as executor of his father) are requested to bring them in; those indebted are once more desired to make payment, to

HENRY HALL, trustee for  
John Watkins

Strawberry Hill, December 10, 1787.  
THE SALE of the effects of the late Dr. JOHN SPRIGG, which was put off the 16th day of November last, will certainly be on the first day of January next, at his late dwelling plantation.

RICHARD SPRIGG.

November 24, 1787.  
ON the petition of George Dent, of Washington county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the ninth day of January next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland and Journal and Baltimore Advertiser.

Tell. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Keg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Alpheus Beal and Josiah Beal, mean to petition the general assembly at their next session, for a law to make good their title to a tract of land, purchased by them of Silas Siakin, by the name of Good-will.

Talbot, November 24, 1787.  
WILLIAM WINSHIP, of the county of Talbot, and state of Maryland, do intend to petition the honourable the general assembly of the said state, praying an act may pass to annul the marriage with my wife Maria; all persons concerned, who have any objection, are desired to take proper notice of the same.

December 8, 1787.  
ALL persons in any manner interested, are requested to take notice, that a suit is commenced in the court of chancery by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, affiant of Edward Stevenon, to obtain a conveyance of the legal title to the said Charles Carroll of and in two hundred and ninety-one acres of land, more or less, part of a tract or parcel of land called Fell's Retirement, lying and being in Frederick county, according to a contract for the sale thereof to the said Stevenon, made on the tenth day of March, 1774, by a certain Henry Thompson, as attorney and on behalf of Allen Pearson of Liverpool, in the kingdom of Great-Britain, merchant, the said Charles Carroll being ready to pay the purchase money now due on the said contract to the state of Maryland, or to such person or persons entitled by law to receive the same.

Charles county, December 7, 1787.  
ALL persons indebted to the estate of the honourable Richard Lee, Esq; deceased, late of the county aforesaid, are desired to make speedy settlement of their accounts, either by payment or giving bonds with security, and by renewment of bonds already given, with security; and those who have claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated; if due regard is not paid to the above notice, suits will be commenced, by

GRACE LEE, } admxs. of  
ALICE LEE, } Richard Lee.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.  
Nanjemoy, Charles county, December 1, 1787.  
A N away from the subscriber, the 15th of October last, an Irish servant man named THOMAS WALSH, five feet three or four inches high, rather stout made, freckled, dark hair, very little or none on the top of his head, generally keeps a handkerchief tied thereto; has a down look when spoken to, about twenty two years of age, a whitesmith by trade, took with him sundry cloaths, likewise a neat polished steel mounted pistol, the barrel about nine inches long, engraved on the barrel Philadelphia, on the lock Perkin and County. Whoever secures the said servant so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable expenses for bringing him home.

JOHN THOMAS.

TAKEN up as a stray by William Gardner, living on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, a brown HORSE, about 13 hands high, branded on the left buttock something like V, has a longwitch tail, his left hind foot white, and appears to be about eight years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

Port-Tobacco, November 1, 1787.  
**TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.**  
 RAN away a few weeks ago, a negro man named ROB, about six feet high, a dark mulatto, by trade a blacksmith, and is also a rough carpenter; his cloaths are unknown, as he took with him a variety; when he speaks it is in a loud voice and very earnest; he has a scar in the palm of his right hand. He had in his possession a written permission, signed by Walter Pye, his former master, to hire himself wherever he chose, and with this and a forged pass it is likely he will endeavour to make his escape; he was seen at Annapolis during the last races, and went towards Baltimore. Whoever will secure the said negro Rob, so that we get him again, shall receive the above reward, on application to major John Swan of Baltimore, Robert Couden, Esq; of Annapolis, or the subscribers.

J. H. STONE, and CO.

N. B. All masters of vessels are warned not to take him on board their vessels.

Annapolis, October 17, 1787.  
**JUST IMPORTE D,** in the ship WILLING TOM, captain JEFFERY, from London, and to be sold wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce, by

**JOHN PETTY and CO.**  
 At their stores in Annapolis, Port-Tobacco, Queen Anne on Fauxent,

A LARGE and general assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present season; also a quantity of porter, old port, sherry and caravane wine in bottles.

N. B. A general assortment of British cordage and sail duck.

12

August 21, 1787.

## LANDS for SALE.

**T**HIS subscriber has for sale, all that Tract of land, called Bell's Plantation, and Bateman's Field, (being part of Sneed's Reputation Supported) containing from a late survey 676½ acres, situated on the head of South river in Anne Arundel county, about 3 miles from navigable water, 12 from the city of Annapolis, 28 from Baltimore-town, 24 from George-town, and about 7 from the inspection houses of Indian Landing, and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco.

This plantation has not been tenanted for 3 years, is a most pleasing and desirable situation, and capable of great improvement at a very small expence; there are 359 acres of timber land, a greater part of the timber is very valuable.—The subscriber would prefer disposing of the whole in one lot, but has no objection to making several of it, the timber land is conveniently situated for making such divisions in equal proportions, and there are many pleasant situations for erecting different buildings; it is also well watered—a very good mill stream runs through it, and there is some meadow ground, and much more may be very readily made. The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling house with three rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, corn-house, stables, tobacco-houe, and two very fine apple orchards, one of which contains 200 trees, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

A plan of this estate may be seen at Mr. Vachel Stevens, surveyor, Annapolis, who will shew the premises; also at Messrs. William Pateron, and Brothers, Baltimore, and further information had—for price, terms, &c. apply to

JOHN WADDINGTON,  
 in Philadelphia.

15

## PICKLED HERRINGS.

A FEW BARRELS, of the first quality, to be sold by

14 JOHN RANDALL.

**Forty Silver Dollars, or Five Half Joes Reward,**

**F**OR apprehending one of the most unprincipled fellows in the state of Maryland, a dark mulatto slave named DICK, who absconded yesterday evening; he is about five feet eight inches high, well made and active, is about 28 years of age, has a scar by the right eye, which is very obvious upon examination; had with him an old turn'd cloth coat, jacket and breeches, yarn stockings, osnabrig shirt and trousers, a felt hat, a pair of shoes and steel buckles, with a few other cloathes, but if possible by any stroke of villainy to acquire more, I make no doubt he will effect it.—If caught great care ought to be taken to secure him properly, as he is master of such ad reas that there is few people on whom he would not impose; he ran away about three months ago, and was brought from Red Stone, but I conjecture that he will now make to the eastern shore, or to the Delaware state, or Pennsylvania, or endeavour to get on board some vessel. I will give the above reward to any person who will put him in Baltimore gaol, so that I get him again, or in addition thereto all reasonable travelling charges when delivered to me in the upper part of Anne Arundel county and state of Maryland.

CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

**N**O TICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, intends to petition the justices of the said county at their next sitting, to be liberated from his creditors, under the act of assembly.

5 JAMES DURGIN.

**ANNAPOLIS:** Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Francis-Street.

Worcester county in the state of Maryland, Nov. 1787.

**W**HEREAS, a certain John Smock, who moved into North-Carolina about three years past, obtained a bond of James Wilson, for the payment of one hundred and thirty-seven pounds ten shillings current money, of the state of Maryland, bearing date the 20th of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four. This is therefore to forewarn any person or persons from taking any assignment on the said bond, as the whole money due on the said bond has been paid up, partly to himself and by his order, partly to his creditors, and the remainder for the maintenance of the above John Smock's children, which he left under the care of the subscriber, on his movement into North-Carolina.

2 JAMES WILSON.

ON the 5th day of October, was committed to my custody as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself JOHN, lays he is the property of the heirs of Mr. Anthony Smith, near Hampton, Virginia; should it be the case, the said heirs are desired to pay charges and take him away; if an application is not made for him on or before the 16th of January next, he will on that day be sold at the court house of Prince George's county, for ready money, to discharge his prison fees.

2 N. BLACKLOCK, sheriff.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

**E**VERY person attached to the interest of America, will admit that the establishing manufactures therein, will greatly promote its welfare; and as the subscriber is desirous of contributing his mite, for so laudable a purpose, he hereby informs the public, that he has for a number of years and means to continue to carry on the brush mixing business in all its branches, and to enable him to accomplish his endeavours, he requests those who have it in their power, to give all the hogs bristles they can, and he has appointed persons in different towns and counties, viz. John Welsh, flaxenaker in Annapolis; Levering and Barge, (Cheapside), Marcus McCulland, John Yates, and Nicholas Ichthy, Baltimore; Philip Heady, Alexandria, Mr. Murry, at Leesburgh, (Virginia); John Hoffman, Frederick town, Andrew Wilson, Charlestown, Cecil county, (Maryland); to receive such bristles as shall be brought to them, and to give fifteen-pence a pound for the same; although the article may not appear of consequence to some, yet he can assure the public, that many hundred pounds are exported in specie annually, to Great Britain, in payment for said article. He therefore hopes, that every true lover of his country, will use his endeavours to enable him, to carry on said business.

JOHN FISHER.

Lancaster, October 3, 1787. 3X

Prince George's county, November 5, 1787.  
 By virtue of a deed of trust to me, from William Sprigg bowie, will be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Upper-Marlborough, on the 15th of December next,

**S**EVERAL valuable negro fellows, and a negro woman, all of whom have been accustomed to making and curing fine tobacco. And on the same day will be sold, a quantity of Indian corn; and on the 15th of January next, will be offered at public sale, at the town of Upper Marlborough, a tract of land, adjoining said town, called and known by the name of BELL'S PASTURE, and the HORSE RACE, containing about three hundred and eighty acres, on which are two tobacco houses, corn house, negro quarters, and a very good apple orchard; the plantation is in good order, and under a good fence; the land is nearly equal to any in the county for wheat, corn and fine tobacco.—The terms of purchase will be made known on the days of sale. The title papers may be seen at any time before the sale, on application to

RINALDO JOHNSON.

9

Annapolis, November 24, 1787.  
**N**OTICE is hereby given, that there is at the plantation of the subscriber, on Severn river, and has been for upwards of two years, a stray dark brindled BULL, without any marks, except that his horns are broke at the points, he appears to be about five years old. The owner is desired to come and take him away and pay charges.

Having suffered a good deal in my stock, by their being made wild and untractable, and some destroyed by people's gunning and shooting on my said plantation, I hereby forbid it in future.

6X WILLIAM PACA.

Just Published, and to be SOLD, at the Printing-Office, Price 7/6,

**THE LAWS**  
 Of April Session, 1787.

ALSO 19  
 The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS  
 Of BOTH HOUSES.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, being unable to discharge his debts, intends to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county adjourned court, to be held in January next, to liberate him agreeable to the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed the last session of assembly.

4 HENRY SCOTT.

TAKE up as a stray, by JAMES EDGLES,

a brown Mare, about fourteen hands and an half

high, eight or nine years old, has a small star in her

forehead, and is a natural pacer. The owner may

have her again on proving property and paying charges.

3X

## PROPOSALS

For printing by subscription,

*A Geographical and Topographical*

**HISTORY**

OF

**AMERICA,**

Containing, exclusive of the History of South-America:

**A DESCRIPTIVE** account of the thirteen United States of America, generally and individually.

In justification of the attempt, to undertake so unusual, so necessary, and expensive a publication, the Author can only assure a generous and soothed public, whose indulgence he has already experienced, that he is totally detached from every occupation which could impede his progress in compiling this great work with care and precision.

Independent of that assistance necessarily derived from a profusion of materials on this subject, it is his intention, as well as duty, to collect information from ministers of learning and men of letters, wherever dispersed in the respective states.

## CONTENTS.

The history of South-America.

The history of North-America.

The history of every state in the union, from personal observation, and such documents, journals, and records as may appear conducive to complete an historical treatise of such importance.

This part of the history will necessarily assume a geographical form; as the life, death and misfortunes of illustrious characters concerned in the memorable contention for American independence will be delineated—without prejudice, from authorities whom *pride* itself, at his hour of calmness and candour, would not easily suspect of partiality or misrepresentation.

## CONDITIONS.

1. That this history shall consist of four volumes, each containing 300 pages, printed on fine paper, Octavo, and a new letter—Price 5 dollars.

2. That three volumes shall be delivered to the subscribers in the year 1788, and the first as soon as possible, for which they are to pay 4 dollars, principally on the delivery of the work.

3. These volumes will contain, exclusive of maps, a variety of elegant engravings, taken from the Abbe Saviero Clavigero's new history of Mexico.

4. The fourth volume will then go to press, and be delivered on the payment of one dollar. This is to contain a map of the western territory.

5. As the actions and events of wars within the United States in this century; but—particularly the great scenes of the late revolution, may amplify materials to exceed the limits above described, gentlemen disposed to continue subscribers in supporting the continuance of this history, are to pay considerably less than the price stipulated for the first four volumes.

These volumes are to be printed by Messrs. Pritchard and Hall, in Philadelphia.

The whole of this history will be collected, digested and compiled by JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq; a barrister at law in the kingdom of Ireland, and now a traveller in America.

5

November 27, 1787.  
**N**OTICE is hereby given to all the subscribers, that being unable to discharge his debts, he means to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, at March term next, for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

6X J. REMIAH CROZIER.

Anne-Arundel county, November 26, 1787.  
**T**HE subscriber, being unable to discharge his debts, gives this public notice to all her creditors, that she intends to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, to be held by adjournment on the third Monday in January next, for the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

6X MARY RANKIN.

December 8, 1787.  
**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, being unable to discharge his debts, means to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

4 GEORGE MACCALLUM.

**A QUANTITY** of **LOCUST POSTS**, from eight and an half to nine feet long, to be sold, by

**5X JAMES RINGGOLD.**

**T**AKE up as a stray, by JAMES EDGLES, a brown Mare, about fourteen hands and an half high, eight or nine years old, has a small star in her forehead, and is a natural pacer. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

3X

**M**ELANCHOLY fortunes presented eminence, who were dying him.

When the Turkian, the ambassador, retires, but he is Politeness and civility.

S A L S  
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T I O N S.

I consist of four volumes,  
printed on fine paper,  
price 5 dollars.

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November 27, 1785.  
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J. KEMIAH CROSL

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MARY RANKEN.

December 8, 1785.  
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GEORGE MACCALLUM.

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CE, Francis-Street.

(XLIIId YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2139.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JANUARY 10, 1788.

A L G I E R S, August 18.

INCE the end of June the plague has ceased its ravage here; no person has been attacked since that time, and those who have died of it were ill before they discovered the remedy for it, or the disorder had got too much a head.

The plague has been severely felt at Mascara, the bay of which is absent; it has also reached Tremecen, and we fear it will spread to the states of Morocco.

The Algerines, looking upon the plague as stopt, are returned from their country houses, and visit one another without any precautions.

Since the 27th of July no one has died in our hospital.

From the first of January to the 18th of August, 1788 persons have died here, 516 of whom were Christians, 1,809 Jews, and 14,213 Moors.

L O N D O N, September 29.

In consequence of the news in the London Gazette of Saturday night last, stocks got up on the first of the market yesterday two per cent, but on account of the hot press that was continued in the river, they fell nearly to the level from which they rose. The press, it is said, with some confidence, will continue till twenty-five sail of the line are ready for sea.

Extract of a letter from Munich, August 29.

"On the 27th instant at near one in the morning, we felt a very violent shock of an earthquake; numbers of people were waked by it, and furniture in many houses tottered, and was thrown down by the force of it. The sentinel posted at the main guard heard a distant noise, which resembled that of a house falling down; another on duty in the quarter called the Anger, was shook in the entry-box, and quitted it with fear; the sentinels on the ramparts without the city heard a violent subterraneous noise, which surprised and affrighted them. This shock lasted for three seconds.

"At Tczz, at Walfrathshausen, and at Benedict Bayern, in Upper Bavaria, this earthquake was likewise felt for a minute and a half; and at Landshut, in Lower Bavaria, at within six minutes of one o'clock. At Tczz four shocks were felt in a quarter of an hour; the fourth was slight, but the three first so violent, that they threw the pictures off the walls, displaced the moveable, and shook the houses in such a manner that the inhabitants abandoned them, and fled for safety into the streets and fields.

"At Landshut four shocks were felt in the space of two seconds, which shook the windows and the people in their beds. In the collegiate church the pipes of the organ were displaced, and the great tower, the spire of which is reckoned one of the highest in Germany, received a violent shock, which frightened the night guards that slept there so much, that they could not call the hour of the night as usual. The inhabitants of the neighbouring mountains likewise heard such a subterraneous noise that they thought the city of Landshut was entirely swallowed up.

"At Augsburg, and in the environs of that imperial city, this earthquake happened exactly at midnight. The fright and eagerness among the people to save themselves from the danger that threatened was the same as at Tczz. The inquietude remained for half a minute, which was as long as the shock lasted. They have happily experienced no damage from it in those different places. Its direction was from the south-west, and drove with great violence to the north-east. Since that time it has rained in those countries, and the cold there is excessive; a great deal of snow has fallen at Walfrathshausen, and Benedict Bayern, and the mountains of Tyrol are covered with it."

It is a fact but little known, that when the news of the destruction of the Spanish batteries and the raising of the siege of Gibraltar reached Rome, there was a general illumination. The Spanish and French ambassadors were displeased; and when they complained to the Pope, he answered, that he could not help it—they should consider it as a flash of the Roman spirit.

A melancholy instance of the mutability of alloy fortunes presented itself very lately. A broker of eminence, who was worth 50,000\$, since the last peace, dying without money enough to bury him.

When the Turkish army goes out to fight the Russians, the ambassador of the latter makes part of the retinue, but he is generally treated with the utmost politeness and civility: The only tyrant that the

ambassador has to dread, is the plague, which frequently breaks out in the army.

For some time back the light-horse that attended the royal family, rode with their swords only—which lord Heathfield observing, sent for the officer commanding the party, and inquired what was become of their carbines? Observing, that a light horseman without his carbine, looked like a blacksmith's shop without an anvil. The men now ride with their arms complete.

There is now a curious spectacle on board the Pitt East Indiaman lying at Deptford; it is a shark 14 feet in length, that was caught at sea, and found, upon opening the body, to contain a six gallon jar in his stomach; the shark and jar are both shewn in the ship as a curiosity.

O. 4. Letters from the French and English colonies, speak of the alarm which our lately erected free ports have given to the foreign trade, which languishes as the British grows more vigorous and extensive.

Every effort is used by the French at Martinico and Guadalupe, to prevent the island of Dominica from receiving much benefit from a free port; but still the island becomes more prosperous from the foreign bottoms which are admitted into the port of Roseau. The French find Tobago not a little reduced in her rising expectations from a free port, as that of St. George's at Grenada has proved a rival, and ably supported the rich merchants, who look up with great hopes of support to the new board of trade, at the head of which lord Hawkesbury presides with the utmost attention to the colonies interest, which wanted such a board and so able a conductor of it. By this means little is left to lord Sydney's office, but just to read the letters of governors, who are still directed to write to the secretaries office; which is, however, regulated by the board of trade in all commercial business.

The vigour and decision of ministry in the present critical situation of affairs, cannot be too much applauded. They wish to prevent the horrors of war, but when the honour and interest of their country are concerned, they shew the world that they are fully prepared to make the most spirited exertions. Our young Atlas,

—The states whole thunder born to wield,

Can shide alike the tenate and the field.

The great leaders of opposition also liberally acknowledge, that less spirited measures on the present occasion would be highly criminal.

Extract of a letter from Paris, September 10.

"Letters from Vienna advise, that the French are very ill looked upon by the divan, as well as by the Mahometan nation. First, because the treaty of commerce made by the late count de Vergennes with Russia, engages France in a system of neutrality, even in the case of a declaration of war between the courts of Peterburgh and Constantinople. And secondly, because Sir Robert Ainslie, the English ambassador, has demonstrated to the vizier, that the count de Choiseul-Goussier has, in his picturesque voyage of Greece, indicated the means of restoring to the modern Athenians, their ancient liberty."

Extract of a letter from Venice, August 20.

"Notwithstanding the powerful fleets of men of war and armed ships, which are fitted out by several maritime powers of Europe, and cruising in the Mediterranean for the protection of commerce against the depredations of the Algerines, those daring freebooters, in open defiance of those armaments, still continue to capture and plunder ships of almost every nation that fall in their way, indiscriminately, except the British, which pass free and without molestation.

A gentleman just arrived from Algiers says, the Algerines are fitting out several stout vessels from 18 to 30 guns, which will be ready in three weeks, by that time a fleet of corsairs which have been cruising along the coast of Portugal, is expected in. He further adds, that he was there 19 days, in which time no less than seven prizes were brought in belonging to different nations, condemned and sold, and the crews thrown into slavery; and that the day before he left the harbour, a captain of a large xebec had his head taken off, because he came in without a prize, although his vessel was almost shattered to pieces, and three parts of the crew killed, in an engagement with a Spaniard of double his force, which he beat off after a severe conflict of 13 glasses."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, August 28.

"A strong fleet from Russia is expected to arrive here daily, in their way to the Mediterranean, on purpose to cruise against the Algerines, who have lately taken some of their ships, and sent the crews to slavery. These pirates are become more and more troublesome, and increase very fast; they have broke the peace with Spain, and taken several rich ships

belonging to the Spanish merchants; in consequence of which, a fleet of men of war, and a number of frigates, are getting ready, and will soon join the rest of the powers in scouring the seas of those fanatical and vindictive plunderers.

"P. S. We have just received intelligence of a bloody engagement between three Portuguese cruisers and some Algerine frigates, off Cape Spartel, in which it is said the latter came of victorious; we further hear, the pirates lost a vast number of men killed, and bought the victory at a dear rate—among the slain was their chief d' escadre, a very resolute enterprising fellow."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, September 17.

"The following, however incredible it may appear, is, we are assured an undoubted fact:—Two gentlemen returning to Dublin from Irish-town, took notice of a sailor pursuing a rat on the low ground, near the rear of the marine school, and asking him why he did so? he replied, that the rat had a shilling in its mouth. Through curiosity they all pursued it into one of the fields, when discovering the hole it went into; the sailor dug it up, and to the surprise of the gentlemen, he found half a guinea and seventeen shillings pretty deep in the ground."

O. 5. A gentleman who arrived in town from Paris on Tuesday, says, that the general opinion there is, that war is inevitable, and that the different war departments are preparing accordingly.

The French cabinet, according to every report from the Continent, is in the utmost perplexity; their resolutions daily wavering. In the course of last week no less than six expresses were dispatched to Brest, and at the same time others to Toulon and Havre-de-Grace.

It is certain that at Brest and Toulon every exertion is on making for the equipment of ships of war, and the same regulations as in time of war.

It is somewhat extraordinary, but literally true, that the mode of pressing men has been adopted in France. By a correspondent just arrived from that country, we are informed, that a very severe press had taken place at St. Malo, and many towns on the French coast, for some days past.

It is difficult to determine at present, what state holds the balance of power. The emperor may, at first view, seem to do it; but there are three obstacles to interfere materially with the free exercise of this power. In the first place, admitting he could do it in the southern states of Europe, his attention is also called to the northern, by the war between the Turks and Russians, and he certainly has not force enough to give the law on both sides. There is some doubt, whether he can do it on one: For, secondly, his troops are so ill appointed, so badly disciplined, and so disaffected, that there is no confidence to be placed in them. Thirdly, the present temper of his subjects may render it difficult for him to preserve his power at home.

If England acts with policy, coolness and vigour, there is little doubt but she may possess herself, jointly with Spain, but in a superior degree, of this important station. It is a strong circumstance in our favour, that the longer we keep back, the more powerful we shall be, and the more able to act with effect at last. On the contrary, the belligerent powers will, of course, be growing weaker.

If unsuccessful in the present war, the grand vizier loses his head—unless he has the good fortune of being killed in action—if his arms are crowned with success—why then, he keeps his place for some few years long—and, provided he does not grow rich, may die a natural death in obscurity.

The Russians in the late war, taught the Turks at length to bear them—just as they had themselves been taught, under the Czar Peter, to beat Charles the XIIth's army. If the Janissaries have profited by the lessons they then got—and from what they might have got from the French officers—much may be expected from the native bravery and enthusiasm of the Turks.

The first action that we may expect to hear of, between the Muscovites and the Turks, will most probably be a naval one on the Black Sea—where the Turks are superior, and therefore may expect to have the advantage.

We are not to omis of the approaching war between the Porte and Russia, from the events of the last. In the concluding campaign, the Turks gained several advantages over count Romanow—in consequence of having adopted the European discipline—and that discipline they have since practiced. In the artillery and engineer department, they are most deficient.

An embargo is hourly expected to be laid on the merchant ships in the different ports, in order to prevent their sailing without a convoy.

### KINGSTON, (Jamaica) October 6.

Monday morning, between 10 and eleven o'clock, a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in this town and Spanish-town; it was preceded by a rumbling sound, which appeared to come from N. E. and was about two seconds in duration.

OCT. 24. On Sunday last, about 20 minutes before three in the afternoon, a very severe shock of an earthquake was felt in this town, Port Royal and many parts of Liguanea; the motion was undulatory, and continued for full half a minute; many inhabitants were alarmed and hastily quitted their houses; to our great satisfaction we have not yet heard of any damage. The church clock and many private ones were stopped by the concussion.

### BOSTON, December 14.

A correspondent of Marblehead observes, that as the several catastrophes which beset that distressed town, have had a place in the public prints, to excite the sympathy and engage the prayers of the charitable and pious; it is a dictate of gratitude that a public mention should be made of the remarkable preservation they have lately experienced.

Of 800 persons, and upwards, who have been employed in the business of fishing, the year past, not a single one has died, by sickness, through the whole term;—not a single one has been taken off by any of those innumerable casualties, which are continually threatening their safety. And what renders the mercy still more distinguishing, they all arrived previous to the anniversary festival—An event, with the circumstances of it, not to be paralleled by another instance within the memory of the most aged among them. This rendered the joy of the day complete; and not only demands from them their united acknowledgments, in the highest strains which humanity will admit, but this public rehearsal in honour to the divine protection, and to draw forth the praise of every christian reader in concert with them.

### SPRINGFIELD, December 10.

Yesterday morning passed through this town from the county of Essex, about 30 persons on their way to the Ohio, furnished with wagons of provisions, and all the necessary implements of husbandry and tools for mechanics. This party, it is said, are to join a number of others, and prepare huts and houses for the numerous emigrants, expected to settle in that country the ensuing spring.

### PROVIDENCE, December 8.

A gentleman from Uxbridge informs, that on Wednesday night last the house of Mr. David Draper, sen. of that town, was consumed by fire, when four persons perished in the flames, viz. Mr. Draper, aged about 80 years, his wife, aged about 82, and two grand children.—Mr. David Draper, jun. with his family, lived in the same house. His wife, who slept in a lower room, on discovering the fire, ran up stairs, to attempt rescuing the aged couple (who were cripples) and her children; the flames, however, had got to so great a height, that in order to save herself she was obliged to leap out of a window, and broke one of her ankles. Notwithstanding this accident, she afterwards entered a lower window, and took out an infant that had lain with her. The remainder of the family escaped. This sad catastrophe is said to have been occasioned by leaving some pine knots in a chimney.

### BENNINGTON, December 3.

By a gentleman of veracity from Canada we have obtained the following particulars of a late inhuman murder perpetrated in those parts, viz. One James Gale, a native of Goshen, state of New-York, who commanded a plundering party on Long-Island in the late war, had lately resided in Canada, and had sustained the character of idle, facetious gambler. Reduced by extravagance he was lately taking a tour to the western country in search of plunder, where he unfortunately fell in with a Mr. Street, of Farmington in Connecticut, who had delivered, by contract, a number of cattle to a gentleman at Niagara, and received about six hundred pounds York currency in cash. During Mr. Street's stay at that place, from his benevolence and Gale's address, and necessitous circumstances, he had become so intimate with him as occasioned Mr. Street not only to make known his business to Gale, but repeatedly to pay his expenses. The morning Mr. Street left the falls at Niagara he had rode but a small way before he overtook Gale, with a bridle in his hand and a comrade with him. Mr. Street bid Gale good bye, who asked him if he was going home, and being answered in the affirmative, I am looking for my horse, said he, and I'll go on to the great spring with you, for it is as probable he is gone that way as any other. Mr. Street accepted it kindly, and rode on sociably conversing to the spring. Gale then said well, I can go no further, Mr. Street replied I am sorry, but we will not part with dry lips. He immediately dismounted, took from his portmanteau a bottle of spirits, and cup from his pocket, handed his horse to Gale's comrade, and stooped to dip up some water from the spring. At that instant Gale drew his tomahawk and struck him dead by repeating his blow. He then robbed him of his money, plundered his portmanteau, and tied up his clothes in his handkerchief, which was marked with J. G. the initials of his name, and hid them under a log. Put Mr. Street's body a small distance into the bush and covered him with brush; the horse he took into the bush and killed.

Some time after the murder, a number of Indians stopped at the spring and were alarmed at the unusual scent. After searching a little while they found the body of Mr. Street, and his clothes. The circumstance of the handkerchief being marked with the initials of Gale's name, who was still at Niagara, as was likewise his comrade, with some other circumstances, occasioned them to be apprehended and committed to prison. Our informant further says, that Gale's comrade has made a full confession of the whole transaction, and that they were both confined in irons, in the gaol at Quebec, when he left Canada.

### N E W - Y O R K, December 18.

On Tuesday, last week, the public were informed that a small sloop, said to be from Virginia or Philadelphia, loaded with salt, spirits, sugar, flour, &c. was laying in Hempstead-Bay on Long-Island; and that, from many circumstances respecting her, it was conjectured she was fraudulently run away with. Of this vessel we are now further informed, that on Wednesday she was seized by an officer of the customs, for having landed and sold her spirits, sugar, &c. When this seizure took place, our informant adds, that there remained but one man on board who came in the vessel; the others having sold the cargo, excepting the salt, and put two men on board, left orders with the one remaining to conduct her to Blue Point, where they said they were going. The suspicions of robbery now increasing, the sheriff of Queen's county, assisted by the persons who purchased the goods, exerted himself to take the supposed villains, whom they pursued with the utmost expedition, but found, that instead of going to Blue-Point, they had crossed over the island to a place called the Old Man, which ferries over to Connecticut, where they were about crossing, when the sheriff apprehended them, informing them of the seizure of the goods, and demanding the money for which they had been sold. On their refusal to comply with this requisition, they were conducted to the gaol of Queen's county, where they now are, and where they will doubtless remain, until some further investigation of facts. As there is no doubt but that this vessel has been stolen from some port or other, for the information of the right owners, wherever they may be, the following description is given, viz.—The sloop will carry about 25 tons, is rather curiously rigged, her mast being constructed so as to raise or lower at pleasure, stepped upon her deck; she is almost new, has a white bottom, with a small anchor of about 60 or 70 pounds weight.—The man who remained on board, calls himself Gill, and says he owns one half of the vessel; he is about twenty-two years old. He says the captain's name is Sweeten, and the name of the other Fog.

Dec. 29. We have accounts from Demarara, which inform, that the inhabitants of that place, owing to the unjust proceedings of the governor and council, have not only opposed themselves to the administration of government, but have suspended them from acting in their respective capacities—so that affairs there are in great confusion, and are likely to remain so, until the grievances they complain of, are removed.

### PHILADELPHIA, January 3.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Savanna, to his friend in this city, dated Dec. 3, 1787.

" Since your departure from this country we have been engaged and are now in a war with the Creek Indians; small parties have penetrated as low down as the Canooches, killed our citizens, and done other damage—it is my firm belief that it might have been stopped in the first stage had the executive of this country brought to trial a colonel Alexander, who had murdered 8 or 9 Indians on their hunting grounds—the legislature have ordered four regiments to be raised of 750 men each, and at the expiration of the war they are to receive a certain tract of country within the Indian limits for their services.

" Should the commissioners of North and South-Carolina and Georgia, with the continental, meet speedily—I have hopes that they will adjust the dispute, whereby the unfortunate families who have been drove from their houses, may return in peace, and enjoy the fruits of their labour."

### A valuable Remedy for the Gout.

Copy of a letter from J. S. Esq; M. P. for H. to Sir W. C. dated Kent, Church-court, September, 1785.

A BOUT ten years ago, at the age of 46, I was attacked with a slight fit of the gout. The next year, in December, I had it more severely in both hands and feet, and was laid up ten weeks. From that time, and at that season, the gout returned with increasing violence; so that the last fit, which began in December, 1783, lasted me five months. For much the greatest part of that time I had no use of my hands, feet and knees. During this fit a gentleman, who, I thought had fallen a martyr to the gout, called upon me, and, to my great astonishment, appeared quite hearty and strong, and informed me he had been so for three years, and that he came purposely to give me an account of his remedy,

—*The Brimstone Water.*  
I had the pleasure of seeing the gentleman again last week, and he continues to enjoy perfect health. He told me, he knew a gentleman who was so great a cripple, as to be confined to his house for some years, and was covered with chalk stones, who by a regular and constant use of the water, was now able

to walk freely, and that the chalk stones had in a great manner subsided.

In the month of May, 1784, I began the brimstone water (after having consulted many physicians, who all agreed it was impossible the brimstone water could do any harm) and continued it, without missing a single day, for twelve months, during which time, and in cold weather, I had some mementos of the gout, which never confined me, or prevented my using exercise, which I did very freely.

On the approach of warm weather, at the beginning of June, I ventured to leave off the water for a few months; and have begun it again about four days, and will continue it till next summer.

When I first began the water, I was sensible it promoted urine, perspiration, and a lax habit. After I had used it three or four months, a very copious discharge came from under my arms, so as frequently to make it necessary to change my linen twice a day. This continued full three months, during which time I was in perfect health and good spirits, and have the happiness to continue so.

I never made any alteration in my manner of living; being now, as I flatter myself, relieved from so horrid a disorder, my constitution is as perfect as ever it was.

I hope your friend will try so simple and innocent a remedy, with the same success as I have experienced.

I am, &c.

J. S.

*The Recipe.*—To one pound of stone brimstone, finely powdered, and put into a stone or earthen jar, add one gallon of boiling water, let it stand four or five days, stirring it well two or three times a day. At the end of the fourth day, draw it off fine for use. Drink half a pint every morning, at least half an hour before breakfast. Let the jar be kept stopp'd close when you are not stirring the brimstone.

By the last vessels from Savanna and Charleston we learn, that there is no doubt of the federal government being unanimously adopted by the states of Georgia and South-Carolina.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Charlotte, South-Carolina, to his friend in this city, dated December 3, 1787.

" The federal system, as it has been just presented to us, meets with general approbation, though ten pieces have appeared in the news-papers against it. I shall, in common with the most worthy and respected part of the citizens of this state, most sincerely rejoice at the adoption of a form of government, calculated to preserve the states from ruin."

Extract of another letter from the same place, dated December 4, 1787.

" I am glad to hear that you are disposed to adopt the new government in your and the adjacent states. I am not much of a politician, but my anxiety for the prosperity and happiness of my country leads me to wish sincerely that the system, in its original form, may be adopted in *toto* by all the states. South-Carolina, I trust, will not hesitate. Very little is said against it here, but by such as we regard as the rotten part of our community, and God knows we have many of that worthless unprincipled tribe among us, who no doubt are secretly devising mischief in their dark and hidden places. They have not, however, as yet, had either the candour or effrontery to avow themselves before men who live and move in open day-light."

Extract of a letter from Lancaster, dated Dec. 15.

" It is with pleasure I inform you, that the people here continue to be warmly federal. The new constitution has the advantage of all great truths. The more it is examined, the more it is admired.

" The inhabitants of our town, on the morning of the day their deputies in convention were to return, fired a morning gun, and at twelve o'clock thirteen rounds were fired out of a piece of artillery belonging to the state. From that time, until night all the bells in town were ringing. I never have been a witness of so much respect being paid by the people to their delegates, or of more general joy upon any occasion."

WILMINGTON, (Del. St.) Dec. 19.

Extract of a letter from a member of the British parliament, to his friend in this borough, dated London, October 4, 1787.

" To-morrow it is supposed affairs will come to a decision between our court and that of Verbiest—probably without a positive answer from France. We are peremptory in declaring war against them, the Cape of Good-Hope and Trincomalee are restored to the Dutch, which France has completely in possession, by three regiments of their troops 400 Dutch. The nation in general enter heartily into a war—the opposition in parliament join in by saying they entirely approve of it—and I am happy to say that more sailors have offered to enter government than want.—We could not have begun a war at a better time, our different fleets at home—and Lord Howe has brought our navy in a better state than ever was.—Our only fear is that France may have superior force for us in the West-Indies; a fleet with troops will be ready in the course of a week to sail for that quarter, equal at least, if not superior to any they have to oppose us—the mischief may, however, have happened before they arrive, as well as in the East, notwithstanding which we have every hope of success, and in the greatest spirits.—We flatter ourselves matters will not be made up be-

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so simple and innocent a success as I have experienced.

J. S. bound of stone brimstone, into a stone or earthen jar, water, let it stand four or two or three times a day, draw it off fine for six morning, at least half an hour, and then proceed to Antigua, and then proceeded to Jamaica.

About ten days ago a boy named Kirkland, was

killed and scalped by the Indians, at Nevill's creek,

on the south side of Great Ogechee, Eppingham county.

ween Russia and the Porte.—France will be obliged to assist the latter—Holland will probably be on our side—Spain against us."

S A V A N N A, November 22.

By captain M'Lean, who arrived here on Saturday last from the Windward Islands, we have advice that a hurricane happened there on the 24th of last month; he was then off St. Eustatia, and afterwards went into the Danish island of St. John, where he learnt that all the shipping at St. Croix were driven ashore, except one brig that foundered at her anchors; that a great many houses and other buildings were thrown down, and numbers of lives lost; and that the sugar canes had suffered much. He also heard that the hurricane had done considerable damage at Tortola, and thinks it must have been severely felt at St. Christopher.

On Tuesday last captain Tucker arrived here in 8 days from Turks Island. Two days before he sailed a brig came in from Antigua, which brought accounts published in that island, that the Lark sloop of war, had arrived from England, after 28 days passage; that a body of French or Prussians had entered the territories of the seven United Provinces of Holland; that great warlike preparations were making in England; that a fleet of 18 sail of British men of war was cruising in the English channel; that there had been a very hot press for seamen in England; that a promotion of admirals had taken place; that on the arrival of the Lark all the ships of war in English harbour were immediately fitted for sea; and that the Lark remained only a day or two at Antigua, and then proceeded to Jamaica.

About ten days ago a boy named Kirkland, was killed and scalped by the Indians, at Nevill's creek,

on the south side of Great Ogechee, Eppingham county.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) December 5.

The reason given by Spain for refusing to open the Mississippi is, that West Florida was a conquered country, by that nation, and therefore the court of Great Britain had no right to insert in the treaty of peace with the United States the following clause: Article VIII. The navigation of the river Mississippi, from its source to the ocean, shall for ever remain free and open to the subjects of Great Britain, and the citizens of the United States.

When Mr. Jay was at Madrid, he had a commission from congress to offer an exclusive navigation of the river Mississippi for fifty years, provided Spain would vigorously assist America; that court took so much time to consider this proposition that in the interim lord Cornwallis surrendered; a victory so happily fortunate to America, gave a new turn to her politics, and congress therefore immediately dispatched a messenger to their ambassador, signifying their pleasure that the matter should be suspended.

NEWBERN, October 17.

Monday last one of the sheriff's deputies having reviled an execution on a sloop, at Bay river, was prevailed upon by the owner to suffer her to be brought up to town, so that she might fetch a better price: he accordingly put a couple of men on board, armed with firelocks. As the sloop was coming up, the crew begged the two musketeers to help them in hoisting the sails, they unsuspectedly laid down their arms, which the owner seized immediately, and proceeded down to the sound where he put the two men into their canoe, and took leave of them.

RICHMOND, December 26.

Extract of a letter from Harrison county, to a gentleman now in this city, dated the 4th instant.

"Yesterday evening, a little after sun-set, a party of Indians came to the house of Mr. West in this county, and killed the old man and Edmund West's wife; they scalped and tomahawked Thomas West in such an inhuman manner, that it is expected he will not live till to-morrow. They scalped a little girl of John Hafker's, and speared her in her left side, but it is thought she will recover, and took Jesse Hughe's eldest daughter prisoner—All this I can affirm, as I saw the unhappy victims immediately after the massacre."

ANNAPOULIS, January 10.

By the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, December 12, 1787.

WHEREAS an appeal is now depending in the court of appeals, on the question, whether the purchasers of confiscated property since the consolidating act, can pay their annual interest in specie certificates, made receivable for the principal due for the said purchases. And whereas a resolution has passed the legislature, to stop all actions and executions against the debtors of said property, purchased since the consolidating act, till the court of appeals shall determine thereon. And whereas from the distant situation of many debtors from the seat of government, who are interested in said question, may not bear the determination of said question, and may be subject to immediate execution, before they have an opportunity of paying said interest:

RESOLVED, That the treasurer of the western shore be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to suspend and stop all actions and executions against said debtors, till six weeks after the court of appeals shall determine thereon, on the appeal now depending before them for that purpose.—And that this resolution be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and Baltimore Advertiser.

PROVIDED ALWAYS, That the said appeal shall not, on any pretence, be continued longer than to the end of two years after the meeting of said court, in the month of October last past.

By order,  
W. HARWOOD, clk.

By the SENATE, December 12, 1787.  
Read and assented to.

By order,  
J. DORSEY, clk.

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

ANDREW BRYSON, Thomas Bowie, Annapolis; Chandler Bent, Goose creek; Richard Bolton, St. Mary's county; George Briscoe, Patuxent; Rachel Brooke, care of Benjamin Harrison, Annapolis.

Jeremiah T. Chase (4), Benjamin Chew, Annapolis; David Carcaud (5), Patuxent; Peter Chaille, Worcester county; Alexander Corbett, Kent county; Samuel Chamberlain, Talbot county.

Gabriel Duvall, Annapolis; Dylon, Bruce and Co. Allen's Fresh; George Day, Nottingham.

Samuel Flowers, Annapolis; William Fitzhugh, jun. Patuxent; John Forbes (3), Benedict.

Thomas Galloway, — Giblen, Annapolis; Joseph Galloway, West river; James Graham, Port Tobacco; Joseph Spiers Gabbott, Nottingham; James Gordon, Dorchester county; Richard Graves, Kent county.

Benjamin Harrison, Dr. Walter Harrison, Annapolis; Sarah Harrison, Edward Hall, West river; Richard B. Hall (2), Collington Meadows.

Thomas Johnston (1), Thomas Jenings, Annapolis; William Johnson, care of Solomon Sparrow, near South river church.

Philip Key, St. Mary's county; J. Kenna, jun. Port-Tobacco.

John Lloyd, care of Joseph Clark, Annapolis.

Timothy McCarty, Michael Murphy, Annapolis; James McKeever, St. Mary's county; rev. Joseph Meffenger, St. John's parish, Maryland; capt. Mich. Marchall, Benedict; Jonathan Morgan, Calvert county; James Murray, Cambridge; Henry Miles, Somerset county.

Seneca Nelson, Leonard-town.

John Plummer, West river; James Pattison, Lower Marlborough; Mrs. Parkinson, near Chester mill, Queen Anne's county.

John Rogers (4), David Ross (2), Thomas Rutland, Thomas Ridout, James Kingold, Elizabeth Robison, Annapolis; Mrs. Rankin, Port-Tobacco; Thomas Rynolds, Maryland.

Thomas Stone, Annapolis; Richard Smith, near Queen-Anne; Joseph Sims, near Port-Tobacco; John Stewart, Somerset county; capt. Hugh Sherwood, Oxford.

John Thompson, care of Wallace and Muir, John Chew Thomas, Annapolis; John Thomas, Upper Marlborough; Peter Thomson (2), Stephen Tarlton, St. Mary's county.

Jehu Underwood (2), Annapolis.

John Walsh, Annapolis; Betty Williams, Somerset county; Theodore Wederstrand, Queen-Anne's county.

Notley Young (3), Newport, Maryland.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.  
\* \* All persons sending to the Post-Office for letters are requested to send the money, as none will be delivered without.

In the Press, and soon will be Published, and Sold at the Printing-Office,

A Pamphlet, entitled,  
REMARKS  
ON THE  
PROPOSED PLAN  
OF A  
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT,  
BY ARISTIDES.

January 4, 1788.  
By virtue of a mortgage from Richard Scott, of Anne-Arundel county, will be sold, to the highest bidder, in George-town, on Friday the 15th day of February next,

TWO very valuable young negro men, and on the 1st day of the same month will be sold, at Elk-Ridge Landing, one negro woman and two likely negro boys, to satisfy a debt due from said Scott to us.

W<sup>4</sup>  
BERNARD O'NEILL,  
WILLIAM DEAKIN, jun.

Upper Marlborough, January 3, 1788.  
To be SOLD, on Monday the twenty-first of this month,

A VALUABLE negro fellow, aged about twenty-two years. Credit will be given for eighteen months, on giving bond with approved security.

1 walter Coudon MELIA WELMS.

January 3, 1788.  
FISH.

A FEW barrels of well cured Patowmack shad of the best quality, to be sold cheap. Inquire at Mr. Coudon's.

January 1, 1788.

On Wednesday the 16th instant, will be SOLD, at the late dwelling house of Thomas Stone, Esq; in the city of Annapolis,

HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Thomas Stone, Esq; are requested to make payment or settlement, and all those who have claims upon the said estate are requested to state them, to

M. J. STONE,  
G. R. BROWN, executors.

St. Mary's county, January 1, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Townshend Eden, Esq; of St. Mary's county, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having just claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in without delay, regularly authenticated, that they may be settled as soon as possible. All applications for payment or settlement to be made to Walter Stone, at Port-Tobacco.

BETTY ANNE EDEN, administratrix.

WALTER STONE, administrator.

TO BE SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE,

ELLICOTT'S  
ALMANACKS,  
For the year of Lord 1788.

Annapolis, January 1, 1788.

JAMES WILLIAMS  
Has just imported, in the KITTY, captain Moore from BOURDEAUX.

A QUANTITY of old Coniac brandy, a few cases claret (vintage 1785), handsome dark chintzes, and fine cambric, to be sold at his store on the Dock.

He has likewise for sale British mold candles, and fine East-India coffee.

2 CORNELIUS MILLS.

To those whom it may concern.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to him to discharge their respective balances without delay, those who have it not in their power to pay are requested to give bond or note with security, if required; as this is a reasonable request, those who do not comply with the above terms by the first day of February next, suits will be commenced against without respect to persons.

2 CORNELIUS MILLS.

December 20, 1787.

THE subscriber hereby requests all persons having just claims against the estate of Joseph Brashear, late of Prince George's county, deceased, to bring them in properly authenticated, and those indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment to

ALEXANDER DUVALL, administrator

de bonis non.

2 CORNELIUS MILLS.

December 21, 1787.

ON the petition of James Burns, of Prince George's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said James Burns, that the 15th day of February next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

November 21, 1787.

ON the petition of George Dent, of Washington county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the ninth day of January next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

2 CORNELIUS MILLS.

December 21, 1787.

TAKEN up as a stray, by JAMES EDELEN, a brown Mare, about fourteen hands and an half high, eight or nine years old, has a small star in her forehead, and is a natural pacer. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

A QUANTITY of LOCUST POSTS, from eight and an half to nine feet long, to be sold, by

6 X JAMES RINGGOLD.

Anne-Arundel county, November 26, 1787.

THE subscriber being unable to discharge her debts, gives this public notice to all her creditors, that she intends to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, to be held by adjournment on the third Monday in January next, for the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

MARY RANKEN.

Port-Tobacco, November 1, 1787.  
**TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.**  
 RAN away a few weeks ago, a negro man named BOB, about six feet high, a dark mulatto, by trade a blacksmith, and is also a rough carpenter; his cloaths are unknown, as he took with him a variety; he has a scar in the palm of his right hand. He had in his possession a written permission, signed by Walter Pye, his former master, to hire himself wherever he chose, and with this and a forged pass it is likely he will endeavor to make his escape; he was seen at Annapolis during the last races, and went towards Baltimore. Whoever will secure the said negro Bob, so that we get him again, shall receive the above reward, on application to major John Brown of Baltimore, Robert Couden, Esq; of Annapolis, or the subscribers.

J. H. STONE, and Co.  
 N. B. All masters of vessels are warned not to take him on board their vessels.

Annapolis, October 17, 1787.  
**J. S. T. IMPOR FED.** in the ship WILLING TOM, captain JEFFERY, from London, and to be sold who estate and retail, on the most reasonable terms, for cash or country produce, by

**JOHN P. B. F. T. Y. and CO.**  
 At their stores in Annapolis, Port-Tobacco, Queen-Anne on Pauxent,

A large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the present season; also a quantity of porter, old port, sherry and Madeira wine in bottles.

N. B. A general assortment of British cordage and sail duck.

13 August 21, 1787.

### LANDS for SALE.

**T**HE subscriber has for sale, all that tract of land, called Beall's Plantation, and Bateman's Field, (being part of Seward's Reputation Supported) containing from a late survey 676½ acres, situated on the head of South river in Anne-Arundel county, about 3 miles from navigable water, 12 from the city of Annapolis, 28 from Baltimore town, 24 from Georgetown, and about 7 from the inspection houses of Indian Landing, and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco.

This plantation has not been tenanted for 3 years, as a most pleasing and desirable situation, and capable of great improvement at a very small expence; there are 259 acres of timber land, a greater part of the timber is very valuable.—The subscriber would prefer dividing of the whole in one lot, but has no objection to making several of it, the timber land is conveniently situated for making such divisions in equal proportions, and there are many pleasant situations for erecting different buildings; it is also well watered—a very good mill stream runs through it, and there is some meadow ground, and much more may be very readily made. The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling house with three rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, corn-house, stable, tobacco house, and two very fine apple orchards, one of which contains 220 trees, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

A plan of this estate may be seen at Mrs. Vachel Stevens, attorney, no poise, who will shew the premises; also at Messrs. William Paterson, and Brothers, Baltimore, and further information had—on price, terms, &c. apply to

16 JOHN WADDINGTON,  
 in Philadelphia.

### PICKLED HERRINGS.

**A FEW BARRELS**, of the first quality, to be sold by  
 15 JOHN RANDALL.

**Forty Silver Dollars, or Five Half Joes Reward.**

**F**OR apprehending one of the most unprincipled fellows in the state of Maryland, a dark mulatto slave named DICK, who absconded yesterday evening; he is about five feet eight inches high, well made and active, is about 18 years of age, has a scar by the right eye, which is very obvious upon examination; had with him an old turn'd cloth coat, jacket and breeches, yarn stockings, osnabrig flax and trowsers, a felt hat, a pair of slacks and steel buckles, with a few other cloathes, but if possible by any stroke of villainy to acquire more, I make no doubt he will effect it.—If caught great care ought to be taken to secure him properly, as he is master of such arts that there is few people on whom he would not impose; he ran away about three months ago, and was brought from Red stone, but I conjecture that he will now make to the east end of the Delaware state, or Pennsylvania, or endeavour to get on board some vessel. I will give the above reward to any person who will put him in Baltimore gaol, so that I get him again, or in addition hereto all reasonable travelling charges when delivered to me in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, and state of Maryland.

John Alexander WARFIELD.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

**N**O TICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, living in Dorchester county, intends to petition the justices of the said county at their next sitting, to be liberated from his creditors, under the act of assembly.

JAMES DURGIN.

### PROPOSALS

For printing by subscription,

*A Geographical and Topographical*

### HISTORY

OF

### AMERICA,

Containing, exclusive of the History of South-America:

**A DESCRIPTIVE account of the thirteen United States of America, generally and individually.**

In justification of the attempt, to undertake so arduous, so necessary, and expensive a publication, the Author can only assure a generous and spirited public, whose indulgence he has already experienced, that he is totally detached from every occupation on which could impede his progress in completing this great work with care and precision.

Independent of that assistance necessarily derived from a profusion of materials on this subject, it is his intention, as well as duty, to collect information from members of learning and men of letters, wherever dispersed in the respective states.

### CONTENTS.

The history of South-America.

The history of North-America.

The history of every state in the union, from personal observation, a full documents, journals, and records as may appear conducive to complete an historical treatise of such importance.

This part of the history will necessarily assume a biographical form; as the life, death, and misfortunes of illustrious characters concerned in the memorable contention for American independence will be delineated—without prejudice, from authorities whom *prejudice itself*, at his hour of calmness and candour, would not easily suspect of partiality or misrepresentation.

### CONDITIONS.

1. That this history shall consist of four volumes, each containing 400 pages, printed on fine paper, Octavo, and a new letter—Price 5 dollars.

2. That three volumes shall be delivered to the subscribers in the year 1788, and the first as soon as possible, for which they are to pay 4 dollars, principally on the delivery of the work.

3. The remaining volume will contain, exclusive of maps, a variety of elegant engravings, taken from the Abe Siviero Clavigero's new history of Mexico.

4. The fourth volume will go to print, and be delivered on the payment of one dollar. This is to contain a map of the western territory.

5. All the actions and events of wars within the United States in this century; but—particularly the great scenes of the late revolution, may amplify materials to exceed the limits above described, gentlemen, disposed to continue subscribers in supporting the continuation of this history, are to pay considerably less than the price stipulated for the first four volumes.

These volumes are to be printed by Messrs. Pritchard and Hall, in Philadelphia.

The whole of this history will be collected, digested and compiled by JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq; a barrister at law in the kingdom of Ireland, and now a traveller in America.

Worcester county in the state of Maryland Nov. 1787.

**W**HEREAS, a certain John Smock, who moved into North-Carolina about three years past, obtained a bond of James Wilson, for the payment of one hundred and thirty-seven pounds ten shillings current money, of the state of Maryland, bearing date the 20th of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four. This is therefore to warn any persons or persons from taking any judgment on the said bond, as the whole money due on the said bond has been paid up, partly to himself and by his order, partly to his creditors, and the remainder for the maintenance of the above John Smock's children, which he left under the care of the subscriber, on his movement into North-Carolina.

3 X JAMES WILSON.

**Q**ON the 5th day of October, was committed to my custody as a runaway, a negro man, who calls himself JOHN, says he is the property of the heirs of Mr. Anthony Smith, near Hampton, Virginia; should he be the case, the said heirs are desired to pay charges and take him away; if an application is not made for him on or before the 16th of January next, he will on that day be sold at the court house of Prince George's county, for ready money, to discharge his prison fees.

3 X N. BLACKLOCK, subscriber.

Charles county, December 7, 1787.

**A**LL persons indebted to the estate of the honourable Richard Lee, Esq; deceased, late of the county aforesaid, are desired to make speedy settlement of their accounts, either by payment or giving bonds with security, and by renewal of bonds already given, with security; and those who have claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated; if due regard is not paid to the above notice, suits will be commenced, by

GRAOR LEE, adms. of ALICE LEE, Richard Lee.

Prince George's county, November 5, 1787.  
 By virtue of a deed of trust to me, from William Sprig Bowie, will be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Upper-Marlborough, on the 12th of December next,

**S**EVERAL valuable negro fellows, and a negro woman, all of whom have been accustomed to making and curing fine tobacco. And on the same day will be sold, a quantity of Indian corn; and on the 15th of January next, will be offered at public sale, at the town of Upper Marlborough, a tract of land, adjoining said town, called and known by the name of BELL'S PASTURE, and the HORSE RACE, containing about three hundred and eighty acres, on which are two tobacco houses, corn house, negro quarters, and a very good apple orchard; the plantation is in good order, and under a good fence; the land is nearly equal to any in the county for wheat, corn and fine tobacco.—The terms of purchase will be made known on the day of sale. The title papers may be seen any time before the sale, on application to

10 X RINALDO JOHNSON.

Just Published, and to be SOLD, at the Printing-Office, Price 7d,

### THE LAWS

Of April Session, 1787.

ALSO 20

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS  
 Of Both Houses.

**N**O TICE is hereby given, that the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, being unable to discharge his debts, intends to apply to the justices of Anne Arundel county adjourned court, to be held in January next, to liberate him agreeable to the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, passed the last session of assembly.

HENRY SCOTT.

December 14, 1787.  
 FOR SALE, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on colonel Ling's plantation, Severn river, the first Monday in March next, if fair, or the next fair day,

### THE NUMBER OF VALUABLE SLAVES.

ARTHUR BRYAN.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premises, on Friday the 18th day of January next, if fair, or the next fair day, (on three years credit,) and possession immediately given.

**P**ART of that valuable and well known tract of land, called White-Hall, containing 246½ acres, the soil is well adapted to Indian corn, and fine tobacco, situated within 12 miles of Anna, on 15 of Baltimore, and 9 of Queen-Anne; any person inclined to purchase, may view the premises on or before the day of sale, by applying to John Watkins, living on the premises; also all the personal estate of said Watkins, consisting of sundry negroes, men, women and children; horses, hogs, cattle and sheep; a variety of household furniture and plantation utensils; all must be paid for all sums under five pounds, and with a good security will be required for all above, all persons having claims against John Watkins, on his own account (also as executor of his estate) as requested to bring them in; those indebted are more desirous to make payment, to

HENRY HALL, trustee for John Watkins

4 December 8, 1787.

**A**LL persons in any manner interested, are required to take notice, that a suit is commenced at the court of chancery by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, assignee of Edward Stevenson, to obtain a conveyance of the legal title to the said Charles Carroll of Carrollton, and a part of a tract or parcel of land called Fell's Retirement, lying and being in Frederick county, according to contract for the sale thereof to the said Stevenson, made on the tenth day of March, 1774, by a certain Henry Thompson, as attorney and on behalf of Alice Pearson of Liverpool, in the kingdom of Great Britain, merchant, the said Charles Carroll being ready to pay the purchase money now due on the said tract to the state of Maryland, or to such persons as are entitled by law to receive the same.

4 December 8, 1787.

**I**WINN WINSHIP, of the county of Talbot, and state of Maryland, do intend to petition the honourable the general assembly of the said state, praying an act may pass to annul the marriage with my wife Maria; all persons concerned, who have any objection, are desired to take proper notice of the same:

4 December 8, 1787.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, being unable to discharge his debts, means to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

GEORGE MACCALLUM.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that Alpheus Bell and Josiah Beal, mean to petition the general assembly at their next session, for a law to make good their title to a tract of land, purchased by them of Silas Simkin, by the name of Good-will.

4 December 8, 1787.

**L**ORD CORNWALLIS and superintendence least as to integrity part of what he noble earl was the farror of the Marton, and vine trade, and Mr. His charges are

**ANNAPOLIS:** Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the Post-OFFICE, Francis-Street.

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December 8, 1787.  
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GEORGE MACCALLEY.

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Francis-Strut.

(XLIIIrd YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2140.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J A N U A R Y 17, 1788.

H A G U E, October 7.

We learn from Zierickzee in Zeeland, that the populace having met in several parts, have committed the greatest excesses. We have a list of 170 houses which they have pillaged; more than 50 have been pulled down to the ground; five persons have had their throats cut. Two hundred families who have escaped these mutineers, have retired to Antwerp, where the Austrian government have granted them an asylum and protection.

A M S T E R D A M, October 11.

A complete revolution has taken place in the political and civil government of this city. The magistrates, who had been removed from their offices by the party in opposition to the stadtholder, were restored to their seats in the senate and city council. On the 9th instant the grand officers and burgomasters, who had been secluded by the faction, resumed the exercise of their several stations; and on the following day the secluded counsellors were reinstated in their offices; the persons who had been appointed by the faction to supersede them, made a virtue of necessity, they resigned without any struggle, and gave up employments which they could no longer hold.

On Tuesday last, the burgomasters received the following letter, from his highness the Duke of Brunswick, dated Amsterdam the ninth instant.

"In order to secure the requisition of his Prussian majesty, and the honour of his arms, of being assured of the disarming the auxiliaries and free corps that shall be found in Amsterdam, I demand of the burgomasters and council of the city, for my entire satisfaction of the legal mode of their being disarmed, that the Leyden port or gate, be delivered to his majesty's troops, that shall appear there to-morrow at noon; and I pledge myself no one shall come into the city; that the strictest discipline shall be observed, and that the troops shall stay no longer after the resolution of the state, with respect to their being disarmed, shall have been put in execution. You see, gentlemen, I ask no more than what the states require, and what other cities, such as Dordrecht and Rotterdam desired of me.

C. G. F. D. of BRUNSWICK."

In consequence of the above, on Wednesday morning, a deputation of two burgomasters, and two of his council, waited on his highness, who was near the Leyden port, or gate, in order to settle every thing relative to the present circumstances; and in the afternoon 150 of the Prussian troops came into the city, took possession of that port, and the following capitulation was agreed upon.

1st. That the Prussian troops shall take possession of the Leyden gate, with one hundred and fifty men and two pieces of cannon.

2d. That two squadrons of light horse should be quartered at Overtoom.

3d. That none of the king's troops come into the city without permission of the magistrates.

4th. That the burgomasters and council of the city shall take the necessary steps for the securing of the sluices, at Haarlem and Muiden ports.

5th. That the burgomasters and council shall give the duke of Brunswick, a daily account how the resolutions of the city are brought forward.

6th. That Mons. de Haaren, as commissioner on behalf of the duke of Brunswick, shall be instructed what extent they have proceeded in disarming the people.

On the day of the surrender, a skirmish took place in the city between the citizens of the two parties; was occasioned by the faction placing wheel-barrows, covered with earth, in those streets through which the stadtholder's friends were advancing on the back. This with some other insults, caused a battle to ensue, in which some Jews were killed and others wounded. Soon after, however, peace was entirely restored; and on the eleventh, the Prussians took entire possession of Amsterdam.

L O N D O N, September 29.

Extract of a letter from Calcutta, dated January 28, 1787.

"Lord Cornwallis is unremitting in his inquiries and superintendence of every department, and seems as least as to integrity and diligence, to be the counterpart of what lord Macartney was at Madras. The noble earl was scarcely entered on his new authority the first of the year, when he suspended Mr. Barton, and nine other members of the board of trade, and Mr. Hinchman, the paymaster-general. The charges are not yet known but to the parties,

and it is said, that they had no suspicion of any matter being against them, until the order of suspension passed the board. The secretaries, and every person in such public departments, have been obliged to relinquish all their private concerns in trade, &c. The Nabob of Bengal has been to visit the governor-general, and was much surprised at his lordship's refusal of a Nuzzer (present) of eight thousand rupees; as, on the other hand, was lord Cornwallis, at the Nabob's requesting he might be permitted to spend his pension of sixteen lacs of rupees a year as he chose, which his lordship immediately ordered. Mr. Colebrook was imprudent enough to let his Moonshea (Persian clerk) take a present from the Nabob of ten thousand rupees, for which he lost his appointment of Persian translator to the council. All this is such a strange reverse in Bengal, that Nabob's, Rajah's, &c. are making daily application for leave to come to Calcutta, to visit the phenomenon. The minister (Hyder Beg) is come down from Lucknow; his object is supposed to be

the Dutch, after having deposed their stadholders, have always been obliged to elect another, with certain powers to act decisively. The pretended abuse of this power, in the case of the Dutch navy during the last war, was the first cause of the unpopularity of the stadholder; and to this source all subsequent events to the present time are to be traced. Whether that affair was ever cleared up, future historians will find some difficulty to determine.

The coolness and hesitation of the Russian court has been for some time apparent, in their not renewing the treaty of commerce with us, which expired in 1784, and continues now only *ad libitum*. The empress, being now involved in a war, which will require her to be perfectly disengaged from misundertakings with any other court, must operate in our favour. This so obvious, that it is currently reported at Paris and Constantinople, that Sir Robert Ainslie is at the bottom of the late decisive step taken by the Porte. For this however, we have only report.

The deputation from the city of Amsterdam to the prince of Orange, was of the most humiliating nature, and cannot fail to render their high mighinesses contemptible in the eyes of all the world. They absolutely express "A hope, that the wisdom, and christian piety of that prince, will lead her royal highness not to inflict upon a punishment being inflicted on the persons who were unhappily the instruments of impeding her intended journey to the Hague."

Yesterday the lord mayor went to the admiralty, and saw lord Howe, the lord chancellor, and Mr. Pitt, &c. The business with his lordship was, to desire the lord mayor to back the press warrants for the city. The lord mayor doubted their legality, and hinted his opinion, whether in the present early stage of war, there could be a necessity for them. Upon which the lord chancellor said, that his lordship might be a very good tradesman, but he was not a politician: that he (as lord chancellor) was to judge of the necessity, and as to the warrants, he pronounced them to be legal.

The lord mayor acknowledged the great weight of the opinion, but before he gave an answer to the request which had been made to him, desired to have time allowed him. The lord chancellor observed, that his lordship might take the opinion of the recorder upon the subject.

The lord mayor replied, that the recorder was out of town at present. Lord Howe said, that many seamen had taken refuge in the city. The lord mayor answered, that if his lordship would inform him in what part of the city those seamen were, they should be immediately apprehended, and brought before him, and such as were found fit and able to serve his majesty, should be immediately sent for that purpose.

Mr. Pitt said, that press warrants were legal.—The lord mayor however still doubted, and withdrew.

The lord mayor has very judiciously ordered, that all idle, disorderly people, be immediately apprehended by the peace officers, and brought before him, or some other of the city magistrates, to be dealt with according to law.

This is acting with great prudence and caution.—The measure tends to clear the city of all improper people; of all such as are the true objects of the law, for apprehension and correction.

Monday night fresh instructions were sent from lord Sydney's office to the chairman of the sessions for the county of Middlesex, requiring the justices to cause all seamen to be taken up, and sent to proper places for his majesty's service, and at the same time to be particularly vigilant and active in picking up all such persons as may appear proper objects for manning the royal navy.

The minister, however, is probably so much in the possession of the disposition of the French court, as to enable him to determine respecting their future conduct; and he will undoubtedly place Great-Britain in that state which she ought to be in on every important crisis.

OCT. 12. Notwithstanding the lenity which has been purposely, and indeed by command, shewn to the deluded populace in Holland by the duke of Brunswick, ample justice is to be done on some of the ringleaders of the conspiracies against the stadholder; to prevent which, many of them, knowing how well they merit such an acknowledgment of services, have wisely taken their leave and repaired to Flanders.

By intelligence received by this day's post, it appears, that there is now more certainty of a war than ever.

Van Berkel, who has been particularly inimical to the cause of the stadholder, is at last in a fair

war of meeting the reward due to his activity and zeal. This flaming patriot figured for some time among the corps diplomatique in America; and England and Holland have severally felt the effects of his labours in the cause of republicanism.

Yesterday afternoon a messenger arrived at the marquis de Caumont's office, Whitehall, from Paris. The dispatches were sent to the king at Windsor. It is not mentioned that any thing like a satisfactory answer has been obtained by the duke of Dorset from the French cabinet; on the contrary, they complain loudly of being forced into expensive preparations for war in a manner hitherto unprecedented in the annals of the two countries. A foreign courier came over from Calais in the same packet, who arrived yesterday at Mons. de Bartenevsky's house near Hyde Park Corner.

The best advices from France, say, that they have thirty ships of the line ready for sea. By land they are not so well prepared. They have eight battalions of infantry, but they are in great disorder. The attention paid to the navy in the late war, and since the peace, has considerably affected their army. It was broken to pieces—many of the nobility retired in disgust, and its discipline was ruined. They are now, however, taking the most effectual means for securing its strength, and certainly, as it is, it is more than a match for ours.

There has been a general embargo on all shipping in the ports of France, and they have swept their own sailors in every harbour.

According to letters from the continent, a triple alliance between Russia, the Emperor, and France, is certainly on the basis, and in great forwardness. France in this case gives up the Turks, for which she is to have a great share of the Levant trade guaranteed to her by the other contracting powers, when the Turk is driven out of Europe. The chief matter in question is, who shall possess the imperial city of Constantinople.

The Hebe frigate which lately peeped into Brest, and of consequence brought some private intelligence to government, has sailed again, in company with two men of war of 74 guns; from which the conjecture is, that they are gone in quest of the two men of war that lately failed from Brest.

The chevalier de St. Hypolite, one of the French captains who distinguished himself in a very particular manner during the last war (and to whose very superior address the safety of some capital ships of the French fleet, part of comte de Grasse's, after the engagement with the British squadron under Rodney, &c. was in a great measure attributed) is said to be commander of the squadron which lately failed from Brest, that were followed for some time by captain Thornborough in the Hebe frigate. They are the Le Broglio of 64 guns, L'Argonaute of 36, La Prudente of 28, La Pandore of 26, La Pucine of 14. To what quarter they were bound is not known; but it is conceived to the West Indies, or the coast of Africa.

Oct. 16. The following are some particulars respecting Mr. Grenville's late negotiation:—Mr. Grenville went over to Paris with instructions to communicate to the ministry, that, in consequence of the alarming crisis, to which the dissensions in Holland had at last arrived, the court of Great-Britain had begun to arm, in order to be prepared to act with effect upon any event, it being her unalterable resolution to see the prince of Orange restored to the stadholdership with all its former powers and prerogatives; that the object of his journey was to make known to France, that England by her preparations, meant nothing hostile to that country; but that, on the contrary, she wished nothing so much as to improve the amicable understanding that happily subsisted between the two nations. To which the French minister answered briefly, that he would lay before the king, his master, Mr. Grenville's communication; but that he believed he might venture to take upon himself to say at once, that it could not be otherwise than pleasing to the king of France to receive such friendly assurances from England, of the intentions of her extraordinary armaments. Upon this, Mr. Grenville and the French minister parted, and no further notice was taken of the matter for three days, when Mr. Grenville demanded another interview, in which he declared to the French minister his intention of returning immediately to England, and wished to know what answer he was to carry back to his court; to which the minister replied, that he had been charged with nothing particular upon the subject; that, however, since he was pressed, he would be free to declare from himself, that he thought the conduct of England in first arming without avowing any purpose, and then tending a notification of her intentions, seemed as if she thought there would be little occasion for her interference in Holland, whose affairs must be considered by every sober person as finally settled, and therefore she would give France a gentle challenge to the combat, for which England thought that she was altogether unprepared and unable; but that he would assure Mr. Grenville, that whatever the situation of France might be, and however much she might desire the continuance of peace, she would meet the wishes of Great Britain in any way, and for that purpose, she would also prepare herself to act with effect in any event. And he concluded with saying, that as the king of France was to leave Paris in a few days on a party of pleasure, he begged leave to refer all matters between the two countries to their ordinary ambassadors. In a few

days afterwards, the king and his minister, as if to avoid Mr. Grenville, went to the distance of 70 miles, to shoot pheasants.

Oct. 18. By the mails of yesterday, the following gallant action is confirmed, of which some imperfect account had been received.

"A Russian frigate sailed from Cherson to Sebastopolis in Crimea, and not knowing of the declaration of war, was suddenly attacked by 8 Turkish vessels, one of which was of the line, and two others frigates; the rest armed transports. Notwithstanding this unequal engagement, the Russian vessel not only did not receive any damage, but actually kept up such a fire on the Turks, as obliged him to quit the seas: the Russian captain with seven glorious wounds he had received, had the satisfaction to see them fly before him, and afterwards came in triumph into the harbour of Sebastopolis."

Oct. 19. The volunteers of Ireland have given notice, that "the general appearance of hostilities, and the preparations necessary for their defence of king and country, which wisdom and prudence inge-  
nial demand, in a very special manner, the united efforts of all good subjects." The different volunteer corps are therefore immediately to be renewed, by which means a great part of the army now in Ireland may be sent abroad, if necessary.

Extract of a letter from Cleves, October 5.

"Seven countrymen of Oudebeyerland, who were taken up at Dordt, and condemned to be hanged, for the crime of being attached to the ancient constitution, were on the arrival of the Prussian army, as likewise those confined at the Hague for the same crime, set at liberty; among the number was the unfortunate Maurand."

A letter from Amsterdam, October 12, says, "This day Messrs. Hope, Sulman, and a number of great merchants, went upon Change, with an intention of making known that all was settled on the old footing in favour of the stadholder, for which purpose, they took Orange cockades from their pockets, which they put in their hats. This proceeding raised a mob which became very riotous, and ended in the killing of several soldiers and seven Jews, besides wounding many others. Information thereof being sent to the duke of Brunswick, he immediately, (notwithstanding the capitulation) sent in 500 Prussian troops to prevent further tumult. However we expect a bad night."

Extract of a letter from Paris, October 8.

"The duke of Dorset, ambassador from the court of London, is again arrived in this metropolis, Mr. Eden leaves us to-morrow or Wednesday. We have no expectation of seeing Mr. Grenville any more, he having fulfilled, we expect, the whole of his commission. The duke will now be the sole negotiator. Every thing now looks like war; notwithstanding it is hoped, there will be no rupture between France and Eng. and."

The last letters from Cadiz mention, that a large French ship armed en flote, from Brest to Toulon, loaded with all kinds of naval stores, was lately taken by the Algerine within our hours sail of that place, after a bloody massacre on both sides, and brought safe to Algiers; they likewise mention, that the Algerine captain was shot through the head at the first onset by a musket ball, as he was giving the word of command, and that all the principal officers, with a great number of men, were killed in the action.

Oct. 23. Authentic information was received on Saturday last from Holland—the affairs of that distracted republic are not likely to be so speedily restored to tranquillity as it was generally expected.—When M. de Thulemeyer, the Prussian ambassador at the Hague, first received the memorial that contained the intimation of that monarch's intended interference in the concerns of the states, nothing was said or written upon the subject, as to the motives for his conduct, beyond the mere wish to obtain reparation to the prince of Orange for the insult he had received; since the surrender of Amsterdam, however, a different language has been held.

On a suggestion being thrown out to the duke of Brunswick, since the capitulation of that place, that it would tend to restore quiet, if the Prussian army were to retire from the city, M. de Thulemeyer sent a regular official intimation to the magistrates, that it was the determination of his master not to quit Amsterdam until every farthing of the expence he had incurred in consequence of his preparations was fully paid; at the same time rating the amount of this expenditure upon a most enormous scale.

This has thrown the council of Amsterdam into the utmost consternation. They cannot order the payment of the money, without regular authority from the states, and by their refusal, are exposed to the daily hazard of the plunder of the soldiery—On their declining to advance the sum demanded, M. de Thulemeyer informed them, he should publish a manifesto, declaratory of the purposes and resolutions of his master. On the interposition, however, of the princess of Orange, this violent measure was suspended till the ministers of the court of London should have been consulted. Accordingly a council was held yesterday in the evening; and two extraordinary messengers were dispatched, one to the king of Prussia, at Berlin, and another to Sir J. Harris, at the Hague.

The melancholy alternatives, which this unforeseen conduct on the part of the king of Prussia, presents to the states, are these: If that monarch per-

severes in his determination to enforce his demand, the city of Amsterdam will be exposed (to speak more leniently) to the horrors of a military contribution; the cause of the house of Orange will be rendered unpopular; and the hostile faction be encouraged and countenanced in soliciting the immediate intercession of the court of France, to rescue them from so unexpected an exaction. If, on the other hand, he fails in getting the money, which he evidently wants at present, and acquiesces in the non-payment, he will probably withdraw his troops not only from Amsterdam, but from the territories of the states entirely, and leave the contending parties to fight it out as well as they can. In that case, it is not apparent that any one thing he has yet done will have much operation in composing the unhappy dissensions of the republic.

BOSTON, December 24.

We hear that a vessel, arrived at Portsmouth from the West-Indies, brings intelligence that the English islands are open to the Americans, in consequence of the expectations of war.

Wednesday arrived here the schooner Jack, captain Sargent, in 59 days from Croisic, in France. The captain informs, that at that port every thing wore the aspect of war—that though an incendiary town, 1100 troops were marched in for its defence—that the cannon were mounted, &c.—the reports were, that Amsterdam had surrendered; that an English frigate was continually cruising off Brest—that his most Christian majesty had demanded of the court of Berlin, that the troops be withdrawn from Holland.

By captain Avery, who arrived here in a brig from Halifax on Thursday, we learn that preparations for a speedy war, are making at that place; that the officers of the troops were recruiting the regiments to the war establishment, &c.

Dec. 28. Accounts by Wednesday's mail, received, which mention, that the inhabitants of Kentucky, who, for several years past, and almost from the time of their first settlement, have been disturbed and harassed by their neighbours the Indians, are now realizing and enjoying, in their fullest extent the invaluable blessings of civil society, peace and plenty. Our accounts further say, that the population of that country daily increases, so that in a few years, in case they are not contented with the Spaniards withholding from them the free navigation of the great Mississippi, by them denominated the Father of Rivers, they will, in all probability, seek a redress of this great grievance by driving, with a numerous host of freemen, the slaves to tyranny from their strong holds on that river, and establish themselves in glory on the ruin of their oppressors.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Göttingen (Sweden) to a gentleman in this town, dated November 4, 1787.

"Since writing, every ounce of hemp in town is bought up for the English, so that no supplier of that article will be at market before next July.

"Our letters just arrived from Germany, breathes nothing but war between the king of Prussia and the emperor, and the same between France, England and Holland.

"You will have heard that the Turks have already declared war against the Russians, who will call on the court of Vienna for assistance."

Dec. 29. How far credence is to be given to the various accounts received from Europe, we cannot positively determine.—One vessel brings an account that PEACE is re-established—another that War is unavoidable. We wait with impatience for confirmation of one or the other of these accounts.

The paragraph a few weeks since inserted, concerning that the British West-India islands are closed to our trade, is said to be contradicted by a letter from London, dated Oct. 3, in the following paragraph: "We are assured on the part of government that orders are sending to the governors of colonies to use their own discretion in admitting articles from the foreign islands under present circumstances."

NEW YORK, January 1.

On Saturday last arrived in this port, the George, captain Hunter, in 56 days from Glasgow in Scotland, by whom Glasgow and Edinburgh papers are received to the 24th of October, and 2d from London.

No war is yet declared between the courts of Holland and London. Mr. Grenville's negotiation, it seems, has not been satisfactory. It appears, the requisitions of the court of London were, the remonstrance of the garrison at the Cape of Good Hope, and Trincomalee, and the demolition of works at Cherbourg. If this be the case, and that be not sunk to her lowest ebb, with respect to主旨, the greatest presumption is, that a formal declaration of war will take place early in the spring—so far for Holland, an apparent pusillanimous surrender all to the prince stadholder has reinstated her in kind of peace.

We hear that insurance on goods from England to Halifax, in consequence of the expected war, is advanced to 25 per cent.

A late London paper mentions, that the insurance writers have considerably raised the premium on homeward-bound merchant ships, apprehensive that a serious blow had already been struck in some of the distant dependencies of the British empire—and that the policies of insurance, giving ten guineas to receive one hundred, if hostilities commence between England and France within three months.

done at thirty guineas each.

PHILADELPHIA

Extract of a letter, December 12, 1787, from Irvine.

"There has been a general alarm in Boston which has done much damage.

"We expect no war with France; the king's friends, and impressario, are unmoved. The pack is still in good humor.

"There has been a general alarm in Boston which has done much damage.

Captain M'Clapp hooked in 36 days from Boston and nine thousand dollars employed in fortifying the English islands. There was a very heavy gale.

By captain Malcomb, arrived at the Port of Boston, that admiral Sa-

gates and sloops were in every exertion that p-

rearing fortification work already made.

RICHMOND

We are credibly informed that a small party in Boston is plotting to overthrow the government.

John Wood, of Gloucester, is said to be mad.

He was quite rational.

Mrs. Taber, &c., and in a fit of insanity.

Mr. Thomas, a negro boy, which he

was in virtue of her son,

she could not believe in the virtue thereof,

she applied to a doctor.

He was quite rational.

He then told him to go to bed and it stuck as tight as a nail.

It was full charged with gunpowder.

He then got into a vessel.

At the same time they discovered him.

He then applied to the planter.

The planter was all exploded.

He then applied to the planter.

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expended (to speak nothing of military contribution) will be rendered up; and the other hand, he fails to receive one hundred dollars at thirty guineas each.

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.

Extract of a letter, dated Kingston, (Jamaica) November 12, 1787, received by the Live-Oak, captain Irwin.

"There has been a hurricane at the Bay of Honduras which has done much damage.

"We expect nothing else but a war with the French; the king's ships here are all getting in ready, and impressing seamen, to have them full manned. The packet sailed this morning for England, with a frigate to convey her through the windward passage."

Captain M'Clachan, who arrived at Marcus Hook in 36 days from Dominica, says, that between four and five thousand sailors and negroes were daily employed in fortifying that island. That five hundred men of war were arrived at Antigua. That there was a very hot press there, and in other of the British islands. That two French frigates were seen sailing off Dominica several days before captain M'Clachan sailed.

By captain Malowny, in three weeks from Halifax, arrived at the Piers, Fort-Edward, we are informed, that admiral Sawyer, in a 50 gun ship and 4 or 5 frigates and sloops of war were at that place, that every exertion that possibly could be made, were by setting fortifications, &c. and mounting guns on those already made.

RICHMOND, December 22.

We are credibly informed, that Mrs. Tabb of Kington parish in Gloucester county, has in her collection a small stone, that has the efficacy of acting so powerful as to extract poison; and we are authorized to mention two trials which have been made on this valuable curiosity, viz. Mr. Lewis Wood, of Gloucester, had a son bit by a dog supposed to be mad. (Mr. Wood confined the dog until he was quite raving and his madness sufficiently rev'd.) Mrs. Tabb applied the stone to the place affected, and in a short time the child got perfectly well. — Mr. Thomas Debnam, of Gloucester had a negro bit, which he carried to Mrs. Tabb, to try the virtue of her stone; he at the same time told her he could not believe it had such power, to prove the virtue thereof, he desired him to wound the negro in a part distant from the place and bind the stone thereon for a short time but it would not stick, he then told him to bind it on the place that was bit and it stuck as tight as a blister plaster, until it was full charged with poison, and then fell off: they put it into a vessel filled with clear water, and in a short time they discovered the water to be very much coloured, the stone was taken out, wiped dry and applied to the place again, and repeated until the poison was all extracted; the negro is now perfectly recovered.

A gentlewoman is Gettinsburgh, in this town, dated November 10, 1787.

ANNAPOULIS, January 10.  
the HOUSE of DELEGATES,

December 12, 1787.

WHEREAS an appeal is now depending in the court of appeals, on the question, whether the purchasers of confiscated property since the consolidating act, can pay their annual interest in specie certificates, made receivable for the principal due for the said purchases. And whereas a resolution has passed the legislature, to stop all actions and executions against the debtors of said property, purchased since the consolidating act, till the court of appeals shall determine thereon. And whereas from the dilatation of many debtors from the seat of government, who are interested in said question, may not be of the determination of said question, and may subject to immediate execution, before they have opportunity of paying said interest:

RESOLVED, That the treasurer of the western bank be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to suspend and stop all actions and executions against debtors, till six weeks after the court of appeals shall determine thereon, on the appeal now depending before them for that purpose.—And that this resolution be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and Baltimore Advertiser.

PROVIDED ALWAY, That the said appeal shall, on any pretence, be continued longer than to the end of two courses after the meeting of said court, the month of October last past.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

By the SENATE, December 12, 1787.

and assented to.

By order,

J. DORSEY, clk.

January 11, 1788.  
be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Mr. Landale's tavern, in Upper Marlborough, on the 1st of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, for the benefit of the creditors of John Halkerton.

THREE negroes, a woman and child, and a girl about fourteen years old, some household furniture, a spinet, a horse, and a milk cow. The sale to begin at twelve o'clock, when the terms will be made known.

SAMUEL HEPBURN, trustee.  
A meeting of the creditors of Mr. Halkerton is called at Upper Marlborough on the 5th of February.

January 16, 1788.

FROM the badness of the weather, the sale of household and kitchen furniture, late of Thomas Stone, Esq; in the city of Annapolis, is unavoidably postponed until Saturday next, when it will certainly begin at ten o'clock.

M. J. STONE,  
G. R. BROWN, executors.

THE ladies and gentlemen of the city of Annapolis are respectfully informed, that the following goods are for sale, at the house of Mrs. Mary Reynolds, near the church, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, for cash only, as the owner intends returning to Ireland, viz.

Spangled and tamboured muslins 6-4 wide.

Plain book and jacquet 4-4 and 6-4 ditto.

Book and jacquet handkerchiefs 4-4 and 5-4 ditto.

With a few pieces of silk, Irish linens and thick cambricks.

100/76

January 16, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the seventh day of April next, an election will be held at the city of Annapolis, for four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in convention, agreeably to a resolve of the general assembly.

DAVID STEUART, sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly at their next session, for a law empowering the justices of St. Mary's county court to levy a sum of money yearly for the maintenance of her son Ballekiah, who is insane.

Philip May ELIZABETH WATHEN.

Annapolis, January 14, 1788.

WHEREAS the partnership of Cos and Bevridge is dissolved, they request all persons indebted to them to call and pay off their respective accounts, and all those who have claims against them are desired to bring them in that they may be settled as soon as possible; they hope that due attention will be paid to this notice, as their situation will admit of no delay.

100/76

Annapolis, January 17, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Robinson, late overseer of the poor house of Anne-Arundel county, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, or settlement, and those who have claims upon the said estate, are likewise desired to state the same without delay, that they may be settled as soon as possible, by

RICHARD OWEN, JAMES ROYSTON, executors.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living near Annapolis, on Thursday, 27th of December, 1788, a sorrel GELDING, with a star in his forehead, about fourteen hands high, seven years old, tho' all fours, paces, trots and gallops, has no brand. Whoever secures said horse, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive four dollars reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

ADAM MILLER.

Anne-Arundel county, West river, January 15, 1788.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Joseph Watkins, a dark bay HORSE, about thirteen hands high, neither doctored or branded, about five years old, has four white feet, and thod before. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charge.

100/76

January 4, 1788.

By virtue of a mortgage from Richard Scott, of Anne-Arundel county, will be sold, to the highest bidder, in George-town, on Friday the 15th day of February next,

TWO very valuable young negro men, and on the 2nd day of the same month will be sold, at Elk-Ridge Landing, one negro woman and two likely negro boys, to satisfy a debt due from said Scott to us.

2 BERNARD O'NEILL, WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

Upper Marlborough, January 3, 1788.  
To be SOLD, on Monday the twenty-fifth of this month,

A VALUABLE negro fellow, aged about twenty-two years. Credit will be given for eighteen months, on giving bond with approved security.

2 X AMELIA WEEMS.

St. Mary's county, January 1, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Townshend Eden, Esq; of St. Mary's county deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having just claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in without delay, regularly authenticated, that they may be settled as soon as possible. All applications for payment or settlement to be made to Walter Stone, at Port Tobacco.

BETTY ANNE EDEN, administratrix.

2 WALTER STONE, administrator.

Annapolis, January 1, 1788.

JAMES WILLIAMS  
Has just imported, in the KITTY, captain Moore from BOURDEAUX.

A QUANTITY of old Coniac brandy, a few cases of claret (vintage 1783), handsome dark ground chintzes, and fine cambricks, to be sold at his store on the Dock.

He has likewise for sale British mold candles, and fine East-India coffee.

3 SW

January 1, 1788.

## Notice to Pilots.

THE board appointed by act of assembly to examine and license pilots, within this state, do hereby give notice, that the board will sit at Mr. Thomas De Witt's coffee house, in Baltimore-town, from the first to the last day of February next, to examine any person who shall apply for a license as a pilot.

By order of the board,

WILLIAM JEFFERIS, register.

The following abstracts from the law, are published for the information of such persons as intend to apply for examination and license as pilots.

1st. " Every person who desires to be examined, must produce, from the court of the county where he resides, a certificate of his honesty and good behaviour; and he must pay thirty-five shillings, current money.

2d. " If upon public examination, the person applying appears to the board of sufficient ability, skill and experience, the board is to grant him one or three kinds of licences for one year, either to pilot vessels of any draught of water, or vessels of not exceeding twelve feet draught, or of vessels of not exceeding nine feet draught—No person to be licensed as a first-rate pilot, unless he hath employed himself for at least three years in the business of piloting vessels of any draught, or unless he hath served at least four years as an apprentice to the business of piloting.

3d. " No person shall act as a pilot, although licensed, unless he, or the company to which he belongs, shall keep one sufficient boat of twenty-six feet keel freight rabber, at the least, decked and well painted; and not more than three pilots can be in company.

4th. " Every pilot, on being licensed, is to give bond, with good security, in penalty of two hundred pounds current money, for the faithful discharge of his duty, agreeably to act of assembly.

5th. " Every merchant vessel of nine feet, or upwards, coming from sea, shall take the first pilot who offers below the Horse-Shoe, or pay him half pilotage to the first port; and every merchant vessel of the same draught of water, going to sea, shall receive the first pilot who applies, or pay him half pilotage to the Capes; and every vessel, having no pilot, who shall follow a vessel that has a pilot, shall pay him half pilotage.

6th. " Rates of pilotage as follows, to wit: From the Capes to Baltimore town, eight shillings and nine pence current money, and from Baltimore-town to the Capes, seven shillings and six pence for every half foot of water the vessel shall draw: From the mouth of Patowmack to George-town, and from George-town to the mouth of Patowmack, there is to be an addition of one fifth to the above rates; for less distance in the same proportion. No allowance for any supernumerary inch's under six."

By order of the board,  
WILLIAM JEFFERIS, register.

A LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the 15th day of April next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

ANDREW RYSON, Thomas Bowie, Annapolis; Chandeler-Bent, Goode-Week; Richard Bolton, St. Mary's county; George Briscoe, Patuxent.

Jeremiah T. Chase (4), Benjamin Chew, Annapolis; David Carcaud (2), Patuxent; Peter Challe, Worcester county; Alexander Corlett, Kent county; Samuel Chamberlain, Talbot county.

Gabriel Duvall, Annapolis; Dylon, Bruce and Co., Allen's Fresh; George Day, Nottingham.

Samuel Flowers, Annapolis; William Fawcett, jun., Patuxent; John Forbes (2), Benedict.

Thomas Gaff way, Giblen, Annapolis; Joseph Galloway, West river; James Graham, Port Tobacco; Joseph Spiers Gabbott, Nottingham; James Gordon, Dorchester county; Richard Graves, Kent county.

Sarah Harrison, Edward Hall, West river; Richard B. Hall (2), Cottenham Meadows.

Thomas Johnson (2), Thomas Jennings, Annapolis; William Johnson, care of Solomon Sparrow, near South river church.

Philip Key, St. Mary's county; J. Kenna, jun., Port Tobacco.

John Lloyd, care of Joseph Clark, Annapolis.

Timothy McCarty, Michael Murphy, Annapolis; James McKeever, St. Mary's county; Rev. Joseph Melling, St. John's parish, Maryland; Capt. Mich. Marshall, Benedict; Jonathan Morgan, Calvert county; James Murray, Cambridge; Henry Miles, Somerset county.

Seneca Nelson, Leonard-town.

John Plummer, West river; Mrs. Parkinson, near Chester mill, Queen-Anne's county.

John Rogers (4), David Ross (2), Thomas Rutland, Thomas Ridout, James Ringgold, Elizabeth Robison, Annapolis; Mrs. Rankin, Port Tobacco; Thomas Reynolds, Maryland.

Thomas Stone, Annapolis; Richard Smith, near Queen-Anne; Joseph Sims, near Port Tobacco; John Stewart, Somerset county; Capt. Hugh Sherwood, Oxford.

John Thompson, care of Wallace and Muir, John Chew Thomas, Annapolis; John Thomas, Upper Marlborough; Peter Thomson (2), Stephen Tarlton, St. Mary's county.

John Underwood (2), Annapolis.

John Walsh, Annapolis; Betty Williams, Somerset county; Theodore Wedderburn, Queen-Anne's county.

Notley Young (2), Newport, Maryland.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

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

Port-Tobacco, November 2, 1787.  
TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.  
RAN away a few weeks ago, a negro man named  
R. B. O. B., about six feet high, a dark mulatto, by  
trade a blacksmith, and is also a rough carpenter; his  
countenance unknown, as he took with him a variety; when he speaks it is in a loud voice and very earnest;  
he has a scar in the palm of his right hand. He had in  
his possession a written permission, signed by Walter Pye, his former master, to hire himself wherever he  
could, and with this and a forged pass it is likely he  
will endeavour to make his escape; he was seen at Annapolis during the last races, and went towards Baltimore. Whoever will secure the said negro Bob, so that  
we get him again, shall receive the above reward, on  
application to major John Swin of Baltimore, Robert Coulter, Esq; of Annapolis, or the subscribers.

J. H. STONE, and CO.

N. B. All masters of vessels are warned not to take  
him on board their vessels.

Annapolis, October 17, 1787.  
J U S T I M P O R T E D, in the ship WILLING  
TOM, captain JEFFERY, from London, and to  
be sold wholesale and retail, on the most reasonable  
terms, for cash or country produce, by

JOHN PETTY and CO.

At their stores in Annapolis, Port-Tobacco, Queen-  
Anne on Patuxent,

A LARGE and general assortment of DRY  
GOODS, suitable for the present season; also  
a quantity of porter, old port, sherry and caravallie  
wine in bottles.

N. B. A general assortment of British cordage and  
fall duck.

14

August 22, 1787.

## LANDS for SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale, all that *Traid of land*,  
called Beall's Plantation, and Batman's Field, (be-  
ing part of Snowden's Reputation Supported) containing  
from a late survey 675½ acres, situated on the head of  
South river in Anne Arundel county, about 3 miles  
from navigable water, 12 from the city of Annapolis,  
22 from Baltimore-town, 24 from George-town, and  
about 7 from the inspection houses of Indian Landing,  
and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and  
particularly tobacco.

This plantation has not been tenanted for 3 years,  
is a most pleasing and desirable situation, and capable of  
great improvement at a very small expence; there are  
250 acres of timber land, a greater part of the timber  
is very valuable.—The subscriber would prefer dispos-  
ing of the whole in one lot, but has no objection to  
making several of it, the timber land is conveniently  
situated for making such divisions in equal proportions,  
and there are many pleasant situations for erecting dif-  
ferent buildings; it is also well watered—a very good  
mill-stream runs through it, and there is some meadow  
ground, and much more may be very readily made. The  
improvements upon it are, a good dwelling house with  
three rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, corn-  
house, stables, tobacco-houſe, and two very fine apple  
orchards, one of which contains 220 trees, together  
with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

A plan of this estate may be seen at Mr. Vachel  
Stevens, surveyor, Annapolis, who will shew the pre-  
mises; also at Messrs. William Pateron, and Brothers,  
Baltimore, and further information had—for price,  
terms, &c. apply to

JOHN WADDINGTON,  
in Philadelphia.

17

## PICKLED HERRINGS.

A FEW BARRELS, of the  
first quality, to be sold by  
16 JOHN RANDALL.

## Forty Silver Dollars, or Five Half Joes Reward,

FOR apprehending one of the most unprincipled  
fellows in the state of Maryland, a dark mulatto  
lave named DICK, who absconded yesterday evening;  
he is about five feet eight inches high, well made and  
active, is about 28 years of age, has a scar by the right  
eye, which is very obvious upon examination; had  
with him an old turn'd cloth coat, jacket and  
breeches, yarn stockings, osnabrig shirt and trousers, a  
felt hat, a pair of shoes and steel buckles, with a few  
other clothes, but if possible by any stroke of villainy  
to acquire more, I make no doubt he will effect it.—  
It can't great care ought to be taken to secure him  
properly, as he is master of such artifices that there is  
few people on whom he would not impose; he ran  
away about three months ago, and was brought from  
Red Stone, but I conjecture that he will now make to  
the eastern shore, or to the Delaware state, or Pennsylvania,  
or endeavour to get on board some vessel. I  
will give the above reward to any person who will put  
him in Baltimore gaol, so that I get him again, or in  
addition thereto all reasonable travelling charges when  
delivered to me in the upper part of Anne Arundel  
county and to me in Maryland.

CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are fore-  
warned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber,  
living in Dorchester county, intends to petition the  
juries of the said county at their next sitting, to  
be liberated from his creditors, under the act of assembly.

JAMES DURGIN.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Francis-Street.

## PROPOSALS For printing by subscription, A Geographical and Topographical HISTORY OF AMERICA,

Containing, exclusive of the History of  
South-America:

A DESCRIPTIVE account of the thirteen  
United States of America, generally and individ-  
ually.

In justification of the attempt, to undertake so arduous,  
is necessary, and expensive a publication, the  
Author can only assure a generous and spirited public,  
whose indulgence he has already experienced, that  
he is totally detached from every occupation which  
could impede his progress in completing this great  
work with care and precision.

Independent of that affitance necessarily derived from  
a profusion of materials on this subject, it is his intention,  
as well as duty, to collect information from se-  
minaries of learning and men of letters, wherever dis-  
persed in the respective states.

### CONTENTS.

The history of South-America.

The history of North-America.  
The history of every state in the union, from per-  
sonal observation, and such documents, journals, and  
records as may appear conducive to complete an histo-  
rical treatise of such importance.

This part of the history will necessarily assume a bio-  
graphical form; as the life, death, and misfortunes of  
illustrious characters concerned in the memorable con-  
tention for American independence will be delineated  
—without prejudice, from authorities whom *prejudice*  
*itself*, at his hour of calumnies and candour, would not  
easily suspect of partiality or misrepresentation.

### CONDITIONS.

1. That this history shall consist of four volumes,  
each containing 400 pages, printed on fine paper,  
Octavo, and a new letter.—Price 5 dollars.

2. That three volumes shall be delivered to the sub-  
scribers in the year 1788, and the first as soon as pos-  
sible, for which they are to pay 4 dollars, principally  
on the delivery of the work.

3. These volumes will contain, exclusive of maps,  
a variety of elegant engravings, taken from the  
Abbe Saviero Clavigero's new history of Mexico.

4. The fourth volume will then go to press, and be  
delivered on the payment of one dollar. This is to  
contain a map of the western territory.

5. As the actions and events of wars within the United  
States in this century; but—particularly the great  
scenes of the late revolution, may amplify materials to  
exceed the limits above described, gentlemen disposed  
to continue subscribers in supporting the continuation  
of this history, are to pay considerably less than the  
price stipulated for the first four volumes.

These volumes are to be printed by Messrs. Prichard  
and Hall, in Philadelphia.

The whole of this history will be collected, digested  
and compiled by JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq; a bar-  
rister at law in the kingdom of Ireland, and now a  
traveller in America.

Charles county, December 7, 1787.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the honour-  
able Richard Lee, Esq; deceased, late of the  
county aforesaid, are desired to make speedy settle-  
ment of their accounts, either by payment or giving  
bonds with security, and by renewing of bonds al-  
ready given, with security; and those who have claims  
against said estate, are requested to bring them in pro-  
perly authenticated; if due regard is not paid to the  
above notice, suits will be commenced, by

GRAUR LEE, } adms. of  
ALICE LEE, } Richard Lee.

December 21, 1787.

ON the petition of James Burnes, of Prince  
George's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit  
of the act of assembly, entitled, "An act respecting  
insolvent debtors," notice is hereby given to the  
creditors of the said James Burnes, that the 15th day of  
February next is appointed for a meeting of the said  
creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis,  
and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on  
that day, on their behalf, according to the direc-  
tions of the said act; and it is ordered that this  
notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Ga-  
zette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

December 8, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber,  
being unable to discharge his debts, means to  
apply to the justices of Anne Arundel county court,  
for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

GEORGE MACCALLEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Alpheus Beal  
and Josiah Beal, mean to petition the general  
assembly at their next session, for a law to make good  
their title to a tract of land, purchased by them of  
Silas Simkin, by the name of Good-will.

CORNELIUS MILL.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the  
premises, on Friday the 18th day of January next,  
if fair, if not the next fair day, (on three years credit,)  
and possession immediately given.  
PART of that valuable and well known tract of  
land, called White-Hall, containing 245½ acres,  
the soil is well adapted to Indian corn, and fine tobacco,  
situated within 1½ miles of Annapolis, 25 of Balti-  
more, and 9 of Queen-Anne; any person inclined to  
purchase, may view the premises on or before the  
day of sale, by applying to John Watkins, living on  
the premises; also all the personal estate of said Wa-  
tkins, consisting of laundry negroes, men, women and  
children; horses, hogs, cattle, and sheep, a variety  
of household furniture and plantation utensils; call  
must be paid for all sums under five pounds, bond  
with approved security will be required for all above.  
All persons having claims against John Watkins, on  
his own account, (also as executor of his father) are  
requested to bring them in; those indebted are once  
more desired to make payment, to

HENRY HALL, trustee for  
John Watkins

5X

December 14, 1787.  
For S. A. E., at PUBLIC VENDUE, on colonel Lloyd's  
plantation, Severn river, the first Monday in March  
next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

A NUMBER OF VALUABLE  
SLAVES.

ARTHUR BRYAN,

Just Published, and to be SOLD,  
at the Printing-Office, Price 7/6,

THE

## LAW S

Of April Session, 1787.

ALSO

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS  
Of BOTH HOUSES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber,  
of Anne-Arundel county, being unable to dis-  
charge his debts, intends to apply to the justices of  
Anne Arundel county adjourned court, to be held in  
January next, to liberate him agreeable to the act for  
the relief of insolvent debtors, passed the last session of  
the assembly.

HENRY SCOTT.

ALL persons in any manner interested, are required  
to take notice, that a suit is commenced in the  
court of chancery by Charles Carroll of Carrollton,  
alliance of Edward Stevenson, to obtain a conveyance  
of the legal title to the said Charles Carroll and his  
two hundred and ninety-one acres of land, more or less,  
part of a tract or parcel of land called Fell's instrument,  
lying and being in Frederick county, according to a  
contract for the sale thereof to the said Stevenson,  
made on the tenth day of March, 1774, by a certain  
Henry Thompson, as attorney and on behalf of Alice  
Pearson of Liverpool, in the kingdom of Great-Britain,  
merchant, the said Charles Carroll being ready  
to pay the purchase money now due on the said  
contract to the state of Maryland, or to such persons  
as are entitled by law to receive the same.

5X

December 8, 1787.  
ALL persons in any manner interested, are required  
to take notice, that a suit is commenced in the  
court of chancery by Charles Carroll of Carrollton,  
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Henry Thompson, as attorney and on behalf of Alice  
Pearson of Liverpool, in the kingdom of Great-Britain,  
merchant, the said Charles Carroll being ready  
to pay the purchase money now due on the said  
contract to the state of Maryland, or to such persons  
as are entitled by law to receive the same.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the county of Talbot,  
and state of Maryland, do intend to petition the  
honourable the general assembly of the said state, sup-  
posing an act may pass to annul the marriage between  
wife Maria; all persons concerned, who have no  
objection, are desired to take proper notice of the  
same.

5X

November 21, 1787.  
WINN WINSHIP, of the county of Talbot,  
and state of Maryland, do intend to petition the  
honourable the general assembly of the said state, sup-  
posing an act may pass to annul the marriage between  
wife Maria; all persons concerned, who have no  
objection, are desired to take proper notice of the  
same.

5X

ON the petition of George Dent, of Washington  
county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit  
of the act of assembly, respecting insolvent debtors,  
notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said peti-  
tioner, that the ninth day of January next is appointed  
for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery  
office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or  
trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf,  
according to the direction of the said act; and it is  
ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the  
Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

TO BE SOLD at the PRINTING-  
OFFICE,

## ELLICOTT'S ALMANACKS,

For the year of Lord 1788.

To those whom it may concern.  
THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to  
him to discharge their respective balances without  
delay, those who have it not in their power to pay  
are requested to give bond or note with security,  
as this is a reasonable request, those who do not comply  
with the above terms by the first day of February  
next, suits will be commenced against them  
without respect to persons.

5X

CORNELIUS MILL.

5X

C VENDUE, on the  
th day of January next,  
day, (on three years cre-  
tely given,  
and well known tract of  
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line; any person inclinable  
remises on or before the  
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groses; men, women and  
cile, and sheep; a variety  
plantation utensils; can-  
under five pounds, bond  
be required for all above,  
gainst John Watkins, ex-  
ecutor of his father) are  
those indebted are out  
it, to  
RY HALL, trustee for  
John Watkins

December 24, 1787.  
DUE, on colonel Lloyd's  
the first Monday in March  
it fair day,

V A L U A B L E

ARTHUR BRYAN,  
to be S O L D ,  
Office, Price 7/6,

E

W S

tion, 1787.

S O

1 PROCEEDINGS

HOUSES .

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CORNELIUS MILL.

CE, Francis-Street.

(XLIIID YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2141.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, J A N U A R Y 24, 1788.

L O N D O N, October 14.

YESTERDAY about noon, the purser  
of the Earl of Mansfield East-Indianman,  
captain Brodie Hopworth, from Ben-  
oolen and China, came to the East-  
India house, with news of that ship be-  
ing arrived off the Isle of Wight. One of the king's  
frigates met this ship off the Lizard, and impressed  
all her men, putting some of their own people on  
board to bring her to her moorings. The impressed  
people were carried to the guardship at Plymouth.  
She sailed from England on her voyage on the 31st  
of January, 1786.

Several articles of great value and curiosity belonging  
to the inhabitants of the Hague and Amsterdam,  
were removed to this country a considerable time  
back, from a foresight that plunder and rapine would  
be the consequence of their disputes. Among these  
are several paintings of value by the first masters.

O.C. 21. The affairs of the admiralty are carried  
on with great exertions; four additional clerks  
were yesterday put on the establishment for the di-  
patch of the extraordinary business.

Letters from France, by Monday's mail, advise,  
that their high mightinesses have formally notified,  
by their ambassador at Paris, to the French court,  
the following resolution:—"That the troubles be-  
tween that province and the prince stadholder having  
been happily terminated, and his serene highness re-  
established in all his dignities, that therefore the fa-  
mous demand relative to the impeded journey  
of the prince of Orange, would also be immediate-  
ly arranged with the king of Prussia; that conse-  
quently there being no more enemies in the country,  
the resolution of the 10th of September (to demand  
succours from France) ceased to have its effect; that  
their noble and great mightinesses thought they  
ought to give notice of this as soon as possible to his  
most Christian majesty, not doubting that he would  
take such interest in this happy re-establishment of  
the tranquillity of the country, which he had ever  
shewn in striving to diffuse discord and promote the  
prosperity of the nation; to which end the affection  
of his majesty would always be acceptable to them."

—A decisive blow to the infidious intrigues of  
the French court, and a total dissolution of the un-  
natural treaty lately formed between France and the  
Dutch.

The prince of Orange, in an indispensable condition  
in the submission required of the city of Amster-  
dam, insists, that the magistrates whom she names,  
as the authors and instigators of the affront offered to  
her, be dismissed from their offices.—The persons on  
whose dismissal the princess insists are fourteen in  
number, of whom Van Berkel stands at the head.

On Monday the clerks of the treasury were em-  
ployed in writing circular letters to all the lord lieu-  
tenants in England, stating (as we are informed) in  
substance, "That it is his majesty's pleasure, that  
the militia of this kingdom, be immediately em-  
bodied." And the letters further assured their  
lords, "That proper printed notices would be  
sent to them, with all possible dispatch." And,  
according to the above letters, printed notices were  
sent last night by messengers and by post, to every  
part of the kingdom. The blanks left for the time  
of meeting are to be filled up, by each lord lieuten-  
tant according to the conveniences of his county.

Orders were also sent from the admiralty for all  
the regulating captains to set out immediately for  
their respective stations, where they were informed  
of necessary instructions waited their arrival.

Sir Robert Boyd has resigned his lieutenant govern-  
orship of Gibraltar, and lieutenant-general O'Hara  
has that command, and is now resident at that gar-  
ison.

The ordinary of the navy this month, is 98 ships  
of the line, 12 of fifty guns, 91 frigates, from  
forty-four to twenty-eight, and 46 sloops or cut-  
ters, &c.

We are credibly informed that Spain is preparing  
for war with no less diligence than France. This  
may to most, perhaps, appear a circumstance of  
little moment, as thinking that much is not to be  
apprehended from the exertions of a nation that has  
shamed itself to be so drubbed, insulted and hum-  
bled by the petty state of Algiers. In that view of  
the matter, something may be said; but in another  
is a signal not altogether to be neglected. It  
is to explain the true design of the other branch  
of the house of Bourbon, whatever evasive answers  
they choose to give to our remonstrances; and there-  
fore, as what Spaniards do, having no immediate  
object of their own to prosecute, must be done by  
accident, we may naturally enough infer, that our  
nearest neighbours are not so very innocent in their  
incursions as they pretend.

E D I N B U R G H, October 16.

Extract of a letter from London, October 13.

"With respect to the question, peace or war, we  
are still in as much uncertainty as ever. The warlike  
preparations, and the early meeting of parliament  
seem to prognosticate war. On the other hand, the  
favourable turn of affairs in Holland is an argument  
for peace. The ministry are resolved not to trust to  
Gallic faith, but to be prepared in every quarter.  
For this purpose a number of troops are to be sent  
to the East and West-Indies, at least this is the intention  
at present.

"The French minister rather treated Mr. Gren-  
ville with some degree of contempt, and refused to  
give any answer as to the future conduct of France.  
He seemed to insinuate that England had acted per-  
fidiously, and it was her alone that by the present  
preparations seemed to wish for a rupture. He also  
hinted that France would not bear such unprovoked  
insults with tameness.

"Great part of the ninety millions of livres spent  
in the administration of M. de Calonne, of which  
no account has been given, it is believed was sent to  
Holland, and distributed to the leaders of the faction  
there.

"The Dutch would never have gone the length  
they have done, had not they expected a French ar-  
my to come to their assistance, which indeed they  
were promised. They now see how little they can  
depend upon French promises. In the mean time  
the trade of Holland has been destroyed, many indi-  
viduals ruined, and such animosities kindled as will  
not be allayed for many years.

"The reason the Duke of Brunswick has been so  
long before Amsterdam is owing to the delicate situa-  
tion in which he stands. The great majority of the  
inhabitants are friends to the prince of Orange, therefore  
to have pushed matters to extremities, and subjected  
the town to plunder and desolation, would have  
been attended with the worst of consequences to  
the stadholder's party. The duke of Brunswick has  
taken the more prudent, the more tedious method of  
waiting the event of negotiation, and thereby pre-  
vented bloodshed and the destruction of the friends of  
the prince of Orange, who could not have been dis-  
tinguished from the patriots in the confusion of a ge-  
neral assault."

K I N G S T O N, (Jamaica) November 10.

While we congratulate our fellow-islanders on  
their fortunate escape, this season, from the direful  
effects of a hurricane, that scourge of the West-Indies,  
the feeling reader will drop a tear, with us,  
on reading the following recital of the sufferings of  
the miserable inhabitants of Honduras, written by  
an intelligent inhabitant of the Bay, and brought by  
the last vessel from that place:

Particulars of a most violent hurricane, which happened  
at the Bay of Honduras, on the 2d day of September  
last.

ON Sunday the 2d day of September, 1787, be-  
tween the hours of 4 and 5 in the morning, a gale  
of wind commenced from the N. N. W. At six

o'clock it came to blow at W. N. W. with great vi-  
olence, attended with rain; the sky became dark and  
obscured, and carried with it a most threatening ap-  
pearance.

At 8 o'clock it blew a most violent hur-  
ricane, attended with incessant rain, which fell very  
heavy and sharp. At this time the houses on both

sides the river Belize began to fall, and the branches  
of the surrounding trees to break, which put the in-  
habitants into the utmost fear and consternation.

About 10 the wind shifted to S. W. and blew, if  
possible, with redoubled violence. At that instant  
the sea began to rise, and continued approaching

with such rapidity, that the banks of the river were  
in a few minutes overflowed, and shortly after the  
whole surface of the earth covered with water. What  
houses at this time remained standing, were soon

brought to the ground, and the inhabitants, men,  
women and children, aged and infirm, were obliged

to commit themselves to the mercy of the wind and  
sea, in momentary danger of being either killed by

the branches of the trees every where falling around  
them, or of having their limbs broken by the logs of

mahogany then whirling with force by the violence of

the wind and current into the bush. In this perilous  
situation, and having nothing but the prospect of

death before them, many betook themselves to the  
trees, to logs of mahogany, or pieces of wrecks then

afloat, or to such canoes, or other crafts, which Pro-  
vidence had thrown in their way; whilst others, af-  
ter making such efforts for their safety and preserva-  
tion as their weak and feeble state admitted, perished

in the attempt. The water at this time being in

some places five feet, and in others upwards of seven,

above the surface of the earth, and still continuing  
to rise, the scene of misery and distress which pre-  
vailed, and which was further heightened by  
the dreadful prospect that presented itself, from the  
most uncommon violence of the wind and rain, is  
better to be conceived than expressed, and equalled,  
if not exceeded, any thing of the kind ever known  
or experienced in any part of the West-Indies. The  
cries of the women and children, the floating of the  
dead bodies amongst the ruins, was truly shocking  
and lamentable. To add to this almost unparalleled  
scene of misery and distress, the minds of the suffering  
inhabitants were filled with consternation and  
dread of the water continuing to rise in the same ra-  
pid manner it had already done; an event which alone  
must have deprived them of all hopes of future  
safety and deliverance; for the sky was obscured  
by the violence of the incessant rains, as to prevent  
any object being seen beyond the distance of twenty  
yards.

After remaining in this uncertain and disagreeable  
situation till near one o'clock, the hurricane abated,  
and in a short time after the weather cleared up:  
when it presented to the surviving inhabitants, a  
most melancholy picture of misery and distress; not  
a single house, hut, or any kind of habitation on ei-  
ther side of Belize river standing; not less than 500  
houses of different constructions having been blown  
down and the whole reduced to a heap of rubbish;  
with the furniture and effects, of various kinds, ei-  
ther totally destroyed, buried in the ruins, or carried  
an uncommon distance into the woods; the dead bod-  
ies of those who had perished in their attempts to  
gain a place of safety, the carcasses of the hogs,  
goats, cattle, and other species of live stock, lying  
in different parts of the bush, all served to heighten  
the distressed scene. Out of fifteen square rigged  
vessels, sloops and schooners, including a number of  
rafts, and other vessels employed in bringing wood  
from the different rivers, which were riding at anchor  
in Belize road at the commencement of the gale, not  
a single one was to be seen; the whole having either  
sunk or been drove on shore, and many of their  
hands perished. Besides these, a variety of sailing  
boats, canoes, pitcans, and dories, were drove out  
to sea, or washed to pieces by the violence of the  
waves on the beach. In this disconsolate situation,  
the distressed inhabitants, without any dry cloathing,  
or other necessary refreshment, almost exhausted with  
extreme cold, their bodies every where bruised by  
the blows they had received from the limbs of trees,  
logs of mahogany, and other pieces of wrecks float-  
ing about in the bush, betook themselves to the  
erecting a few temporary sheds, and by digging  
among the rubbish, endeavoured to find some part of  
their cloathing. In this attempt but few of them suc-  
ceeded, as a considerable part of their moveables  
were drove by the violence of the wind and sea an  
uncommon distance from their respective habitations,  
and in many respects either totally destroyed or ren-  
dered useless. Upwards of 300,000 feet of mahoga-  
ny, that was on shore and in the river ready to ship  
in the different vessels, was carried out to sea, and  
totally lost.

Amongst the number that perished were Mr. John  
Leith and wife, Mrs. Bath, Miss M. Daniel and cap-  
tain Edward Davis, who having received a violent  
cut in the bottom of his foot with a glass bottle,  
whilst wading through the bush to gain a place of  
safety it produced a mortification in his bowels,  
which put a period to his life. Besides those above-  
mentioned, Mr. John Pitt, a most respectable mem-  
ber of the community, lately arrived from Mosquito-  
shore with his family, was overset in his schooner,  
with which he had come from Rowley's Bight the  
evening before, and perished. With them, most of  
the negroes on board, who composed a part of the  
vessel's crew who were lost, there was a number of  
other persons, whose names are not mentioned, but  
supposed in the whole to be about one hundred and  
upwards.

At St. George's Quay, the hurricane was, if pos-  
sible, more violent; the few houses that were erected  
there, though constructed with no small degree of  
strength, were blown down, and the inhabitants,  
being mostly women and children, exposed to all the  
rage and violence of which those elements, the wind  
and sea, are so susceptible, they were compelled in  
many places to throw themselves flat on the ground,  
and to make use of every effort to preserve themselves  
from being washed into the sea, which at that time  
made a fair breach from one side of the Quay to the  
other. All the sloops and schooners employed in  
dragging mahogany and log wood, as well as those  
at the Old River's mouth, in number about 15, and  
composing two thirds of what is employed in that  
occupation from Northern River, Rowley's Bight,

and New River, were dismasted, drove from their anchors, and either sunk, drove on shore, or destroyed. Besides these, a great number of boats, canoes, pinnaces and other small craft; the wearing apparel, furniture, dry goods, and other matters of property, stored on the Quay a fate similar to what was experienced at Belize.

In the Old and New Rivers, Nothen River and Rowley's Bight, the houses were all blown down, and what served to complete the measure of their misfortune, the plantations were all levelled with the ground, and in a manner totally destroyed. They were in general in good order, and promised a most plentiful crop; the quantity of corn in particular, then nearly ripe, exceeded any ever known before in this country; in a word, not the least article of vegetables was left on the surface of the earth; not a tree or bush, for the distance of 30 leagues from north to south, had a single leaf or shrub left on them. The number of mahogany trees blown down in the different rivers, and split to pieces, is incredible. The paths are so filled up with limbs and branches of trees, and other rubbish, that it will require a length of time to clear them. In short, the whole country, for upwards of twenty leagues along the sea-coast, and the same distance up the rivers, exhibits a scene of desolation and ruin.

It was a most fortunate circumstance, that this violent hurricane did not happen in the night; for if it had, not fifty people out of near one thousand, then at Belize Point, could possibly have saved themselves. The damages sustained by the inhabitants alone, including their crafts, negroes provisions, dry goods, furniture and other articles of property, are estimated at not less than 30,000.

Since this melancholy event, the superintendent has paid four months provision to a part of the Mosquito-shore inhabitants. The greatest part of the flour was damaged; nevertheless, it proves a seasonable relief. The other inhabitants have been likewise relieved from the apprehensions of famine, by the arrival of three or four vessels from Europe and Jamaica, which have brought them a seasonable supply of provisions and cloathing, with some other necessaries for family use, which they were much in want of. They are now employed in erecting themselves temporary huts, until they are enabled by a supply of lumber, to build themselves more comfortable habitations.

List of shipping lost in the Bay of Honduras the 2d of September last.

At Belize River's Mouth.

Ship Belisarius, Silli, dismasted, and drove on shore.

Catharine, Cole, dismasted, sunk and bilged.

John, Fox, dismasted, and drove on shore.

Bermuda, dryan, dismasted, and on shore.

Susanna, Forlyth, dismasted, drove on shore,

and all to pieces.

George, Wallace, sailed the 30th of August, was wrecked on Magna Quay Reef on Sunday morning, 2d of September, at day-light, when all hands except the cabin boy perished.

Brig Jenny, Muir, dismasted, and drove ashore.

Anne, McCormick, ditto.

Fortitude, Nine, ditto.

General Campbell, Clunie, ditto.

Schooner Fortune, Atcheson, overset, and all hands perished.

Friendship, Albro, overset, but since got up again.

Country vessels.

Sloop Little Ben, Huicks, overset, and sunk, all hands perished.

Bessy, McKenzie, drove on shore, but since got off.

Jamaica, Sullivan, drove on shore.

Ellen, \_\_\_\_\_, dismasted, drove on shore,

and lost.

Schooner Mary, Egger, dismasted, overset, lost, and all hands perished.

At St. George's Quay.

Ship Thomas, Bone, dismasted, drove on the Main- Reef and bilged.

Hope, Perry, ditto.

Those marked thus \* are totally lost and sold at vendue.

Those marked thus † are expected to be got off.

B E R M U D A, December 1.

The different governors in the West-Indies received orders by the last packet to put all the fortifications in the best possible state of defence for an immediate war, in consequence of which martial law is said to have taken place in some of the islands, and most of the negroes taken to the public works. Public advertisements are also inserted in their papers, for masons, bricklayers, labourers, &c. to work on the fortifications. At Antigua and St. Kitt's there was a hot press the 9th of November, when the gangs took a great number of white men from the vessels in the harbours. Several Bermuda vessels were among the sufferers.

S H R B B U R N E, November 29.

It may be necessary to inform the public, that the Light-house, building at the entrance of this port, no. M'Natt's Head, can be seen five leagues at sea, and at first sight has been taken for a sail; mariners therefore will govern themselves accordingly. The masons, &c. employed in erecting it have quit till spring, as however fine the season, an accidental

set in of frost and cold weather might injure the new work. It is now thirty feet nine inches high from the foundation, and more than a hundred feet above the level of the sea. It is yet to be carried 33 feet higher, exclusive of the lantern, and when finished, it is imagined will be seen at a greater distance than any other light house.

A finer season than the present fall no country upon earth can boast of, and is very similar to the fall of the years 83, 84 and 85. One untimely frost we have had in the month of September, which a good deal injured the buckwheat. But since then the weather has been so exceedingly fine and temperate, that in many places the strawberry vines have again blossomed out, and in some gardens the pinks are again blowing, and many other flowers are in full bloom. As yet we have not even had a spit of snow, and on Thursday last, the thermometer was as high as 52.

S A L E M, December 25.

On Thursday last, the brig Party, captain Phippen, arrived here from Cadiz. She sailed the 27th of October; at which time no accounts had been received there of the king of Spain's death—we therefore conclude the Irish account of that event, in our last, must be premature.

The accounts by captain Phippen do not favour so strongly of war, as those from other parts of Europe—War was indeed talked of at Cadiz, but not immediately expected.

A merchant in Cadiz writes to his correspondent here—"Should war break out—which God forbid!—it will be fortunate for the American flag."

B O S T O N, December 25.

The members of the federal convention, say a correspondent, no doubt considered themselves as the representatives of America, and fully authorized to conduct as they have done. After fully investigating the articles of the old confederation, and finding it impossible to render them adequate to the establishment of a proper government for the United States, they devised an entire new plan, and laid it before their constituents to adopt or reject, as they in their wisdom shall see fit.

N E W - Y O R K, January 3.

O F F I C I A L N O T E,

Presented by Mr. Grenville to the comte de Montmorin, on the fourth of October, 1787. Extracted from a Brussels Gazette of the eleventh of the same month.

" His Britannic majesty, confiding on that friendship which happily exists between him and his most Christian majesty, thinks he has a right of asking some explanations on the subject of those armaments which are now carried on in all the harbours of France. A treaty of peace between the two crowns, settled on principles which seem to ensure its permanency; a treaty of commerce lately signed and mutually executed; a reciprocal settlement of the interests of the two nations in the East-Indies; the intimate connexions lately entered into by the merchants of both nations; all seem to remove the idea of any hostile intentions against Great-Britain; nevertheless, France is arming, and his Britannic majesty cannot trace any European power against which the most Christian king can possibly have any cause of complaint.

" The commotions in the United Netherlands, it is true, have alarmed Europe; but the king of Great-Britain reposes too great a confidence in the declarations of his most Christian majesty, to believe that he intends to support a drooping party in the province of Holland, against the voice of the majority of those United Provinces, with whom alone he has formed an alliance; he cannot therefore suppose that the armaments of France can possibly have that object in view.

" His Britannic majesty on the other hand is informed, that the most Christian king has lately sent considerable forces in the East-Indies, part of which have stopped at the Cape of Good-Hope and Trincomalee; neither France nor the United Netherlands have any enemies in that part of the world, and the king of Great Britain, feeling himself interested in those measures more immediately than any other power, wishes to be made acquainted with the reasons of those expeditions.

" His Britannic majesty desires nothing so sincerely as to maintain the harmony which exists between Great-Britain and France, and being persuaded that the most Christian king is filled with the same sentiments, doubts not but that he will embrace this friendly communication, in order to elucidate the misunderstandings which might arise from the armaments of France."

" The Compte de Montmorin's answer.

" The king, persuaded that the explanations which his Britannic majesty wishes to receive, originates in his friendly dispositions, is willing to explain the motive of this armament. The faith reposed in treaties, formerly held so sacred, has been several times violated within this century, in a manner so unprecedented, that it is become the duty of every power to prepare for war, even in the bosom of peace, at the least motion of any of its neighbours: All Europe knows that France has not exhibited any precedents of those unjustifiable violations, and the king too jealous of the dignity of his crown, would disdain taking such an advantage over an unprepared neighbour. His Britannic majesty is not ignorant of the

respective situation of France and Great-Britain at the beginning of last August in Europe, as well as in both Indies, and the king having religiously maintained since on the defensive, sufficiently evinces the purity of his intentions. His most Christian majesty being determined to fulfil his treaty of alliance with the United Netherlands, and wishing to prevent any power from taking advantages of the troubles of those provinces, to seize on some part of their possessions in Europe, and in both Indies, has thought it necessary to be prepared to protect them as soon as the states-general should require it. The armaments of Great-Britain, the negotiations of her ministers in all the European courts, and her well known steps to dissolve the alliance between France and the United Netherlands, and to accelerate the war between the Ottoman empire and Russia, Austria and the republic of Venice; such are the reasons which have obliged the king to increase his means of defence, the extent of which has been proportioned to the preparations carried on in Great-Britain. Sheltered now from any danger of surprise, he is firmly determined not to begin hostilities; but prepared for war, although sincerely desirous for peace, he waits to lay down his arms, when England shall have adopted similar measures.

Jan. 9. Many have mistaken the duke of Brunswick, who commanded the army destined against the Dutch patriots, for the duke of Brunswick whom the Dutch obliged to leave the service of the prince of Orange about three years since. This mistake arises from the inaccuracy of the foreign news-paper writers. The duke of Brunswick who is commander of the Prussian troops, is the reigning duke Charles William Ferdinand, a general in the king of Prussia's service, and brother-in-law to the king of Great-Britain. The other is Louis, brother to the late duke of Brunswick Wolleabutte, who was guardian to the stadholder during his minority, and afterwards his principal counsellor, till the Dutch obliged him to resign in 1784.

Parisian ingenuity. The comte de Jervac, having some time since lost a favourite lap-dog, desired a friend, on his next passing over the post road, to replace it, by purchasing another from the people who there vend these animals. The gentleman accordingly, bought for two Louis, the handsomest in the place. The comte became instantly enamoured of the beauty of its colour, and the silkiness of its coat. The new favourite was the admiration of every visitor, until one gentleman unfortunately observed, that it had a little ruffiness in its tail. The dear creature was taken up to examine its cause of its lameness, when a seam presented itself running along the belly, which being ripe and pursued with great caution, cut skinned a little black mongrel puppy. The lady was astounded—the visitors flared—but the little animal himself, seemed greatly rejoiced on being released from the borrowed coat, into which he had been inserted with so much ingenuity.

Jan. 14. On Saturday evening his excellency the governor arrived in this city from Poughkeepsie.

PARIS—FRANCE AND ENGLAND, have "frail" their rage away."

The king of Prussia will not accept the mediation of France in the affairs of Holland; but on condition, that the cabinet of Versailles will guarantee the following among other points, viz.—

That the province of Holland shall have no more right than the others;

That they shall yearly elect a new Grand-Prisoner;

That the stadholder shall not any longer receive commissions from the particular states, but only from the states general;

That the duke Louis of Brunswick, shall have satisfaction given, and be re-established in his dignities; and that the Hague shall be a place of safety, right, and belong to all the provinces.

A Bolton paper of the 7th instant, January, 1788, Saturday last was brought to this town, under the name of Captain Luke Day, a principal intriguer during the late commotions in this commonwealth, and for whom a reward of one hundred pounds was offered for apprehending him by government. He was taken by surprise at an inn in Westmoreland, in Hampshire slate, about sunset on the first instant, by major Luther Emes, lieutenant Isaac Griffell, and Mr. Elijah Dunbar. He had not crossed Connecticut ferry above ten minutes before he was a prisoner. His seat of residence was in Vermont slate.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, January 14.

The brig Hector, captain Lewis, lately arrived at Salem, in 42 days from Gorlitzburg.

While the brig lay at Marstrand, (where she discharged her cargo) a Swedish ship was wrecked on a very rough and rocky part of the island, in a violent storm: The crew, with assistance from the land, soon got safely ashore, except the mate, who went overboard with the foremast, to the top of which he had retreated for safety; the mast remained attached to the wreck by the shrouds, and the man continued his hold on the mast, the waves continually breaking over him. The sea was in such violent agitation, and the shore so rugged, that an attempt to recover him was extremely hazardous. About twenty sail of Swedes were then in the harbour, whose boats were many of them employed to succour the distressed object, but returned without effecting it, intimidated by the danger. At length, application was made to captain Lewis's crew, for their assistance, who

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7th instant; January, 1788.  
to this town, under the  
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P H I A, January 14.  
ain Lewis, lately arrived at  
Gottenburg.  
Marlstrand, (where the dif-  
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for their assistance, who

ALLEN QUYNN, } trustees.  
DAVID GEDDES, }

January 15, 1788.  
THE honourable the chancellor of Maryland  
having appointed the subscribers trustees for the  
editors of William Logan, of the city of Annapolis;  
order to enable us to execute the said trust, notice  
hereby given, that all persons indebted to the said  
William Logan make immediate payment, and those  
who have any demands are requested to produce the  
same, that a just and proper dividend may be made,  
and the business closed as soon as possible.

To be sold, on the 13th of March next, at two

clock, P.M. on the premises, a lot of ground in the

city of Annapolis, known and distinguished on the

lot of said city by No. 31, with the following im-

provements thereon:

A wharf 130 feet front, with 12 feet water, and 350

feet deep, a brick house two stories high, with a kitchen

and cellar under the whole, and a framed blacksmith's

shop. Also a lot on Cornhill-street with a framed house

thereon, and all the household furniture of the said

William Logan, consisting of feather beds, tables, chairs

and kitchen furniture.

ALLEN QUYNN, } trustees.  
DAVID GEDDES, }

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, be-  
ing unable to discharge his debts, means to ap-  
ply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, for  
the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

FRANCIS DAVIS.

January 19, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, be-

ing unable to discharge his debts, means to ap-

ply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court,

for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

ANTHONY MUSGROVE, of Anthony.

January 4, 1788.

## Lands for Sale.

To be SOLD, at PRIVATE SALE,  
THE subscriber's dwelling plantation, being part  
of three tracts of land, viz. Godina's Chance,  
102 acres, part of Middle Plantation, 116 acres, and  
part of the Plains, 300 acres, containing in the whole  
328 acres, situate on the Head of South river, in  
Anne-Arundel county, about 3 miles from navigable  
water, 11 from the city of Annapolis, 28 from Balti-  
more-town, 24 from George-town, and 7 from the

inspection houses of Queen-Anne, Taylor's Landing  
and Indian Landing; this land is well adapted to In-  
dian corn and every kind of small grain, and inferior  
to none for tobacco; the corn land is divided into  
three equal divisions, under a good fence, each part  
at a moderate computation will produce 150 barrels  
per year; the whole is conveniently and plentifully  
watered; on this land there is one of the most valuable  
grist mills in this country, on a never failing stream,  
now in complete repair, being rebuilt within this year;

she is an overshot mill, and has full nineteen feet fall;  
there are about 15 acres of meadow land now reclaimed  
and mowed yearly, about 5 acres of which are in  
timothy, under a good and sufficient post and rail  
fence immediately before the door, and also much  
more meadow may be easily made; the improvements  
upon it are, a good dwelling house with three rooms  
below and two above, with a cellar under the whole,  
kitchen, barn, store house, meat house, tobacco house,  
smith's shop and weaver's shop, corn house, stables, and  
every other convenient out house, two very fine apple  
orchards, one of which contains about 250 trees, mostly  
of the fine black red-streak apple, remarkable for  
making cider of the best quality, together with a most  
excellent peach orchard, and a number of other fruit  
trees, a garden well paved in about 100 feet square,  
newly done, chiefly with chestnut pails. For price,  
terms, &c. apply to

THOMAS RUTLAND, jun.

January 7, 1788.

## Notice to Pilots.

THE board appointed by act of assembly to ex-  
amine and license pilots, within this state, do  
hereby give notice, that the board will sit at Mr.  
Thomas De Witt's coffee-house, in Baltimore-town,  
from the first to the last day of February next, to ex-  
amine any person who shall apply for a license as a  
pilot.

By order of the board,

WILLIAM JEFFERIS, register.

The following abstracts from the law, are published  
for the information of such persons as intend to ap-  
ply for examination and license as pilots.

1. "Every person who desires to be examined,  
must produce, from the court of the county where he  
resides, a certificate of his honesty and good behaviour,  
and he must pay thirty-five shillings, current mo-

ad. "If upon public examination, the person ap-  
plying appears to the board of sufficient ability, skill  
and experience, the board is to grant him one of three  
kinds of licences for one year, either to pilot vessels  
of any draught of water, or vessels of not exceeding  
twelve feet draught, or of vessels of not exceeding  
nine feet draught—No person to be licensed as a first-  
rate pilot, unless he hath employed himself for at least  
three years in the business of piloting vessels of  
any draught, or unless he hath served at least four  
years as an apprentice to the business of piloting.

3d. "No person shall act as a pilot, although li-  
censed, unless he, or the company to which he be-  
longs, shall keep one sufficient boat of twenty-six feet  
keel freight rabbit, at the least, decked and well  
sound; and not more than three pilots can be in com-  
pany.

4th. "Every pilot, on being licensed, is to give  
bond, with good security, in penalty of two hundred  
pounds current money, for the faithful discharge of his  
duty, agreeably to act of assembly.

5th. "Every merchant vessel of nine feet, or up-  
wards, coming from sea, shall take the first pilot who  
offers below the Horse Shoe, or pay him half pilotage  
to the first port; and every merchant vessel of the same  
draught of water, going to sea, shall receive the first  
pilot who applies, or pay him half pilotage to the  
Capes; and every vessel, having no pilot, who shall  
take a vessel that has a pilot, shall pay him half  
pilotage.

6th. "Rates of pilotage as follows, to wit: From  
the Capes to Baltimore town, eight shillings and nine-  
pence current money, and from Baltimore town to  
the Capes, seven shillings and six pence for every half  
foot of water the vessel shall draw: From the mouth  
of Patowmack to George town, and from George-  
town to the mouth of Patowmack, there is to be an  
addition of one fifth to the above rates; for less dis-  
tance in the same proportion. No allowance for any  
supernumerary inch's under six."

By order of the board,  
WILLIAM JEFFERIS, register.

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

A NDREW BRYSON, Thomas Bowles, Annapolis;  
Chandler Bent, Goose creek; Richard  
Bolton, St. Mary's county; George Briscoe, Pa-  
tuxent.

Jeremiah T. Chase (4), Benjamin Chew, Annapolis;  
David Carcaud (2), Patuxent; Peter Chaille,  
Worcester county; Alexander Corbett, Kent county;  
Samuel Chamberlain, Talbot county.

Gabriel Duval, Annapolis; Dylon, Bruce and Co.,  
Allen's Freigh; George Day, Nottingham.

Samuel Flowers, Annopolis; William Fitzhugh, jun.  
Patuxent; John Forbes (3), Benedict.

Thomas Galloway, — Gibian, Annapolis; Joseph  
Galloway, West river; James Graham, Port Tobacco;  
Joseph Spiers Gabbott, Nottingham; James Gordon,  
Dorchester county; Richard Graves, Kent county.

Sarah Harrison, Edward Hall, West river; Richard  
B. Hall (2), Collington Meadows.

Thomas Johnston (3), Thomas Jennings, Annapolis;  
William Johnston, care of Solomon Sparrow, near  
South river church.

Philip Key, St. Mary's county; J. Kenna, jun.  
Port-Tobacco.

John Lloyd, care of Joseph Clark, Annapolis.

Timothy McCarty, Michael Murphy, Annapolis;  
James M'Keever, St. Mary's county; rev. Joseph  
Mellenger, St. John's parish, Maryland; capt. Mich.  
Marchall, Benedict; Jonathan Morgan, Calvert county;  
James Murray, Cambridge; Henry Miles, Somer-  
erset county.

Seneca Nelson, Leonard-town.

John Plummer, West river; Mrs. Parkinson, near  
Chester mill, Queen-Anne's county.

John Rogers (4), David Rois (1), Thomas Rut-  
land, Thomas Kidour, James Ringgold, Elizabeth  
Robion, Annapolis; Mrs. Rankin, Port-Tobacco;  
Thomas Rynd, Maryland.

Thomas Stone, Annapolis; Richard Smith, near  
Queen-Anne; Joseph Sims, near Port-Tobacco; John  
Stewart, Somerset county; capt. Hugh Sherwood, Oxford.

John Thompson, care of Wallace and Muir, John  
Chew Thomas, Annapolis; John Thomas, Upper  
Marlborough; Peter Thomson (2), Stephen Parton,  
St. Mary's county.

Jehu Underwood (2), Annapolis.

John Wallis, Annapolis; Betty Williams, Somerset  
county; Theodore Wederstrand, Queen-Anne's coun-

ty.

Notley Young (3), Newport, Maryland.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

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

In the Press, and soon will be Published, and Sold at the Printing-Office,

A Pamphlet, entitled,  
REMARKS  
ON THE  
PROPOSED PLAN  
OF A  
FEDERAL GOVERNMENT,  
BY ARISTIDES. 2

December 20, 1787.  
THE subscriber hereby requests all persons having just claims against the estate of Joseph Brashears, late of Prince George's county, deceased, to bring them in or so far as may be necessary authenticated, and those indebted to said deceased to make immediate payment to

ALEXANDER DUVALL, administrator de bonis non.

3X

January 3, 1788.

F I S H.

A FEW barrels of well cured Patowmack fish of the best quality, to be sold cheap. Inquire at Mr. Couden's.

2

Port Tobacco, November 2, 1787.

T WENTY DOLLARS R E W A R D. A N away a few weeks ago, a negro man named ROB, about six feet high, a dark mulatto, by trade a blacksmith, and is also a rough carpenter; his cloths are unknown, as he took with him a variety; when he speaks it is in a loud voice and very earnest; he has a scar in the palm of his right hand. He had in his possession a written permission, signed by Walter Pyle, his former master, to hire himself wherever he chose, and with this and a forged pass it is likely he will endeavour to make his escape; he was seen at Annapolis during the last races, and went towards Baltimore. Whoever will secure the said negro Rob, so that we get him again, shall receive the above reward, on application to major John Swan of Baltimore, No. 12 Coudon, Esq; of Annapolis, or the subscribers.

J. H. STONE, and Co.

N. B. All masters of vessels are warned not to take him on board their vessels.

10

August 21, 1787.

LANDS for SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale, all that tract of land, called Beall's Plantation, and Bateman's Field, (being part of Snodden's Reputation Supported) containing from a late survey 656½ acres, situated on the head of South river in Anne Arundel county, about 3 miles from navigable water, 12 from the city of Annapolis, 28 from Baltimore town, 24 from George-town, and about 7 from the inspection houses of Indian Landing, and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco.

This plantation has not been tenanted for 3 years, is a most pleasing and desirable situation, and capable of great improvement at a very small expense; there are 259 acres of timber land, a greater part of the timber is very valuable.—The subscriber would prefer disposing of the whole in one lot, but has no objection to making several of it, the timber land is conveniently situated for making such divisions in equal proportions, and there are many pleasant situations for erecting different buildings; it is also well watered—a very good mill stream runs through it, and there is some meadow ground, and much more may be very readily made. The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling house with three rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, corn-house, stables, tobacco-house, and two very fine apple orchards, one of which contains 200 trees, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

A plan of this estate may be seen at Mr. Vachal Stevens, surveyor, Annapolis, who will show the premises; also at Messrs. William Paterson, and Brothers, Baltimore, and further information had—for price, terms, &c. apply to

JOHN WADDINGTON,  
in Philadelphia.

10

December 14, 1787.

FOR SALE, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on colonel Lloyd's plantation, Severn river, the first Monday in March next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

A NUMBER OF VALUABLE ASLAVES. 6 ARTHUR BRYAN.

Just Published, and to be SOLD, at the Printing-Office, Price 7/6,

THE LAWS  
Of April Session, 1787.

ALSO

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS  
"Of Both Houses." 22

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Francis-Street.

Annapolis, January 1, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Robinson, late overseer of the poor house of Anne Arundel county, are hereby required to make immediate payment, or settlement, and those who have claims upon the said estate, are likewise desired to state the same without delay, that they may be settled as soon as possible, by

RICHARD OWYN, } Executors.  
JAMES ROYSTON, }

2

December 8, 1787.

ALL persons in any manner interested, are requested to take notice, that a suit is commenced in the court of chancery by Charles Carroll of Carrollton, assignee of Edward Stevenson, to obtain a conveyance of the legal title to the said Charles Carroll of and in two hundred and ninety-one acres of land, more or less, part of a tract or parcel of land called Fell's Retirement, lying and being in Frederick county, according to a contract for the sale thereof to the said Stevenson, made on the tenth day of March, 1774, by a certain Henry Thompson, as attorney and on behalf of Allen Pearson of Liverpool, in the kingdom of Great Britain, merchant, the said Charles Carroll being ready to pay the purchase money now due on the said contract to the state of Maryland, or to such person or persons entitled by law to receive the same. 6X

Talbot, November 24, 1787.

WINN WINSHIP, of the county of Talbot, and states of Maryland, do intend to petition the honourable the general assembly of the said state, praying an act may pass to annul the marriage with my wife Maria; all persons concerned, who have any objection, are desired to take proper notice of the same.

November 21, 1787.

ON the petition of George Dent, of Washington county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of attorney, respecting insolvent debtors, no ice is hereby given to the creditor of the said petitioner, that the ninth day of January next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the direction of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser.

Tell. 6X SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

TO BE SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE.

ELLICOTT'S  
ALMANACKS,  
For the year of Lord 1788.

Forty Silver Dollars, or Five Half Joes Reward,

FOR apprehending one of the most unprincipled fellows in the state of Maryland, a dark mulatto slave named DICK, who absconded yesterday evening; he is about five feet eight inches high, well made and active, is about 18 years of age, has a scar by the right eye, which is very obvious upon examination; has with him an old turn'd cloth coat, jacket and breeches, yarn stockings, plain shirt and breeches, a flat hat, a pair of thoes and steel buckles, with a few other clothes, but if possible by any stroke of villainy to acquire more, I make no doubt he will effect it.—If caught great care ought to be taken to secure him property, as he is master of such arts that there is few people on whom he would not impose; he ran away about three months ago, and was brought from Red Stone, but I conjecture that he will now make to the eastern shore, or to the Delaware state, or Pennsylvania, or endeavour to get on board some vessel. I will give the above reward to any person who will put him in Baltimore gaol, so that I get him again, or in addition thereto all reasonable travelling charges when delivered to me in the upper part of Anne Arundel county and state of Maryland.

CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

St. Mary's county, January 1, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Townshend Eden, 10 of St. Mary's county, deceased, are hereby required to make immediate payment, and all persons having just claims against the said estate are required to bring them in without delay, regularly authenticated, that they may be settled as soon as possible. All applications for payment or settlement to be made to Walter Stone, at Port Tobacco.

BETTY ANNE EDEN, administratrix.

WALTER STONE, administrator.

Annapolis, January 1, 1788.

JAMES WILLIAMS

Has just imported, in the KITTY, Captain Moore

from BOURDEAUX,

A QUANTITY of old Coniac brandy, a few cases claret (vintage 1783), handsome dark ground chintzes, and fine cambric, to be sold at his store on the Dock.

He has likewise for sale British mold candles, and fine Maff-India coffee.

4 SW

PROPOSALS

For printing by subscription;

A Geographical and Topographical

HISTORY

OF

AMERICA,

Containing, exclusive of the History of South America:

A DESCRIPTIVE account of the United States of America, generally and individually.

In justification of the attempt, to undertake so arduous, so necessary, and expensive a publication, the Author can only assure a generous and spirited public, whose indulgence he has already experienced, that he is totally detached from every occupation which could impede his progress in completing this great work with care and precision.

Independent of that alliance necessarily derived from a profusion of materials on this subject, it is his intention, as well as duty, to collect information from immemories of learning and men of letters, wherever dispersed in the respective states.

CONTENTS.

The history of South America.

The history of North America.

The history of every state in the union, from personal observation, and such documents, journals, and records as may appear conducive to complete an historical treatise of such importance.

This part of the history will necessarily assume a geographical form; as the life, death, and misfortunes of illustrious characters concerned in the memorable contention for American independence will be delineated—without prejudice, from authorities whom *private* itself, at his hour of calmest and candour, would not easily suspect of partiality or misrepresentation.

CONDITIONS.

1. That this history shall consist of four volumes, each containing 400 pages, printed on fine paper, Octavo, and a new letter—Price 5 dollars.

2. That three volumes shall be delivered to the subscribers in the year 1788, and the first as soon as possible, for which they are to pay 4 dollars, principally on the delivery of the work.

3. These volumes will contain, exclusive of me, a variety of elegant engravings, taken from the Abbe Saviero Clavigero's new history of Mexico.

4. The fourth volume will then go to press, and be delivered on the payment of one dollar. This will contain a map of the western territory.

5. As the actions and events of wars within the United States in this century; but—particularly the great scenes of the late revolution, may amplify materials to exceed the limits above described, gentlemen disposed to continue subscribers in supporting the continuance of this history, are to pay considerably less than the price stipulated for the first four volumes.

These volumes are to be printed by Messrs. Pritchard and Hall, in Philadelphia.

The whole of this history will be collected, digested, and compiled by JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq; a barrister at law in the kingdom of Ireland, and now a traveller in America.

Charles county, December 7, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the honorable Richard Lee, Esq; deceased, late of the county aforesaid, are desired to make speedy payment of their accounts, either by payment or bonds with security, and by renewal of bonds ready given, with security; and those who have claims against said estate, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated; if due regard is not paid to the above notice, suits will be commenced, by

GRACE LEE, } adms. of.

ALICE LEE, } Richard Lee.

December 21, 1788.

ON the petition of James Barnes, of Prince George's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act regarding insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said James Barnes, that the 1st day of February next is appointed for a meeting of the insolvent debtors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that the notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Tell. 4 SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Alpheus Beal, and Joseph Beal, mean to petition the general assembly at their next session, for a law to make good their title to a tract of land, purchased by them Silas Simkins, by the name of Good-will.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber living in Dorchester county, intends to petition the justices of the said county at their next session, to be liberated from his creditors, under the act of assembly.

OX JAMES DURGIN.

If then this conflict continues, without the permission of either I am willing to let the publick know who are the most eligible among whom the land is divided, and who are the most numerous, and therefore the most likely to be successful in their claim. One of the reasons for the division of the executive power is to commit it to a single person, chosen on the principle of merit, and not on the principle of popularity. That this conflict will be decided in favor of the people, is evident from the fact that the people are more numerous than the aristocracy.

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S A L S  
ubscription,  
Topographical  
O R Y  
ICA,

(XLIII<sup>d</sup> YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2142.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1788.

## To THE CITIZENS OF ANNAPOLIS.

YOU are requested by the general assembly of Maryland, to elect two persons, to represent you in the convention, which is to determine, whether this state shall accede to the proposed plan of a confederate government.

It is a pretty general idea, that a majority of the people are disposed to adopt it. But there are men in every county, exerting their whole powers, and putting every engine into motion to defeat, as they allege, the deep-concerted scheme of a few aspiring, wealthy and well born.

That the federal convention, availing themselves of the high trust and confidence of their countrymen, have, with matchless cunning, devised a system for preparing the way to their beloved aristocracy, is a topic of declamation, which is urged to the inhabitants of Annapolis, in common with their fellow-citizens of the union. There is another argument directed only to them; and that is, that the proposed alteration will prove peculiarly detrimental to Annapolis.

It is my purpose to examine these two objections, or rather naked assertions. The first of them I consider as an insult to the understandings of a whole people.

An aristocracy is a government, where the sovereign power resides neither in the body of the people, nor in representatives, elected by the people at stated periods. It is enjoyed by a select body, distinct from the people. They claim it from the constitution, in their own right. It is confined to a few noble families; and is transmitted like a manor from father to son.

This, in my conception, is the true nature of an aristocracy; but I mean not to dispute about words; and if a thing be good I care little for the name. From any form of government however which I have known called, by good writers, an aristocracy, the proposed constitution differs almost as much as light from darkness. An aristocracy has been frequently confounded with a government by representation, when, in fact, there is between them a most solid distinction. The latter is a true democracy, and the only species of democracy that can exist with convenience.

To give an idea of each, it is sufficient to advert to the British constitution. The house of lords is an aristocratic assembly, distinct from, and independent of, the people. The house of commons is a democratic assembly, as truly as if the whole body of their electors was convened, in their stead. Men are too apt to take their ideas from ancient petty republics, in which that important discovery, a genuine representation, had not been made. The truth is, the term "aristocracy" is become hateful; as indeed the thing itself ought ever to be held. Hence is it, that some men wish to fix the name of aristocracy on the proposed constitution.

As a confederate commonwealth, consisting of many small democratic republics, the proposed constitution is as completely the government of the people, as is possible for a government of that kind, initiated, as it is, for the common defence and general welfare of the several component states, and leaving the protection of each individual, as far as may be, to his respective state government. It is indeed more so, than any other confederate government that has ever existed.

In its legislative department, there are two distinct branches. One of them is chosen immediately by the people; and the other by the people's immediate representatives. They are both appointed for a reasonable term; and there is no shadow of a preference given to the wealthy and well-born. One of these branches possesses a great share of the executive authority, the residue of which is committed to a single man, the representative of the people, chosen once in four years, and enjoying no privilege, as an individual, more than his fellow-citizens.

If then this constitution, which cannot be changed, without the people's consent, be an aristocracy, either I am mistaken in the term, or an aristocratic form is the most eligible. And if the people of America amongst whom knowledge is diffused, real property divided, vassalage unknown, and personal influence therefore greatly circumscribed;—if the people of America shall be induced to alter this form, and surrender their liberties either to one man, or a few nobles of their own creation; then were not mankind intended to be free; all human wisdom is folly; and there is no sure principle on which may be formed the prediction of any future event.

That this constitution is, at least, calculated for the advantage of the rich, and will, of course, be op-

pressive to the poor, is a position, often advanced with an air of candour, benevolence and humility. An argument in its support has not been publicly attempted, that I know of, except by two honourable persons of a neighbouring state, not much distinguished by the liberality of their conduct, or attention to the poor. I challenge every enemy of the plan to shew, in what manner a citizen, from his riches, can derive an advantage, which he would not enjoy under any other government consulting equal liberty and equal rights.

The objection might be more plainly expressed by the following simple declaration. "By this detested scheme, estates are rendered too secure. When a man gets the property of another into his hands, and thereby incurs a debt, he must discharge it agreeably to his contract. What then shall become of those, who possess neither riches, nor industry?" Assuredly, under such severe administration it will be impracticable for them to maintain their ground."

Such is the general objection. I have too good an opinion of the Annapolitan, to imagine they will be duped, by the particular representations made to them, not as citizens of America, or even of Maryland, but as men, studious to promote the most trifling interest of their own, at the expence of a continent's, welfare; as men who vainly suppose, they can flourish and be happy, whilst the rest of this great community of North America is distress and miserable.

The most inveterate opponent will not pretend, that the articles of confederation can establish our safety. Is he then capable of inventing a mode whereby congress shall possess efficient authority, unless each state shall surrender a portion of its sovereign rights, or at least suffer congress to impose and collect some kind of tax? Can we expect, hereafter, the states will comply with requisitions, better than they did, at the most trying stages of the war? Their legislatures, at present called on for contributions, may be considered on a footing with individuals, called on, by acts of assembly, providing now no coercion. Nay—lets may be expected by congress, from a state legislature, than by a state legislature from the voluntary payments of its citizens. For although a strong sense of duty might impel a few to contribute, without compulsion, to the exigencies of their state, we are not to imagine, the same tie will bind the majority of an assembly, consisting of individuals, who, if they compel others, must, at the same time bind themselves.

To explain, according to my own conjecture, the particular objection applied to Annapolitans, it amounts to this. "When congress shall exercise powers, sufficient to give life and energy to their government, our own legislature will be curtailed of its authority. Its members, dependents and suitors will therefore expend less money at the capital. Should the federal courts too afford the greater part of legal actions, our own general court will neither sit so long, nor attract so great a concourse of people."

The general assembly, it is true, will not consume so much time in debating on the requisitions of congress. But is it supposable, that our own internal government will not require the same attention, as before? The uncertainty of the law in general, the inefficiency of the penal law, the disproportion between crimes and punishments, the delays of justice; all these, and many others, are evils which demand their deliberation. They demand too the utmost care and circumspection, with some insight into the laws and regulations of other nations. Some of these subjects have been postponed from session to session. The legislature may now apply to this important business, with their minds less occupied by the general concerns of the union, on which, it is not likely, that they can be competent to decide.

In a popular assembly, let the subject of debate be what it may, there will be dissension and party-work, so long as the human mind shall be liable to the influence of passion, or interest; and dissension and party-work must ever protract deliberation. Many of you remember, under the proprietary government, that an inspection bill, the regulation of fees, the forty per poll, the allowance to a clerk, and a variety of other subjects, produced violent agitation, and were almost capable of throwing the province into convulsions. It, at the same time, you conversed coolly with any two sensible men of different sides, you found the real matter in dispute of very little importance. In a word, if long sessions of assembly are what you desire; or, if to the real dignity and importance of the state legislature you are warmly attached, you have nothing to apprehend from the proposed constitution.

A moment's reflection likewise, I think, cannot fail to convince any man, that the projected change will be greatly in your favour, considered merely with respect to the numbers, which shall repair to the capital, and the time they shall attend, on account of legal proceedings.

The constitution will create and give rise to a variety of business; and whether the federal or the general court shall have jurisdiction, will make very little difference to you. In all human probability, the congress will make a point of instituting a tribunal at the metropolis of each state. You will, in that case, have two courts instead of one; and the federal tribunal may be of more importance than the general court; because only one court will, I apprehend, be appointed by congress for the whole state.

On these considerations, therefore, setting aside the advantages, which, as citizens of America, you will derive from the best mode of government, that human wisdom ever yet contrived, you will be benefited as sharers of the money expended by visitors and sojourners.—I will not flatter you, that this city will become the seat of congress. But should such be the event, who is there will contend, that Annapolis will not profit from the change?

I have been addressing you my fellow-citizens, in imitation of my opponents. I have spoken to you as men, who measure not on the large scale of public good; who applaud, or condemn every measure, as it may possibly affect their own interest; and who, even in their selfish attentions, prefer an immediate advantage to the greatest distant blessing. If by motives like these, you are to be influenced in the decision of the vital question before us, you are to consider barely, whether I have not refuted those positions, which you have listened to, in corners.—But, could I believe, that a majority of the freemen in Annapolis were persons of that despicable stamp, I would disdain to address them at all.

I shall, however, confine myself to the limits prescribed at my outset. To the writings of your own townsmen, and to many others, I refer you, for a full examination of other objections. Already has the general subject been discussed, far better than the bounds of a newspaper would admit, had I the inclination, the leisure, or the talents for a complete investigation.

With respect to the objects of your choice at the approaching election, it would be arrogance of an individual, in this way, to offer his advice. I shall content myself with making a few general remarks which I trust, no man in his senses will deny, however he may determine to vote. Neither prejudice nor partiality, favour nor ill will, should direct you in your suffrage. You are sensible, that the appointment will confer no advantage on the possessor. Envy, hatred and detraction, are the rewards with which too many require a conscientious and effectual discharge of duty; and these are by no means balanced by that scanty applause, which is yielded by the most honest and candid of his constituents.

But, waving all these considerations, if you are wise, you will honour with your suffrage those men, in whom you can best confide, and whom you shall deem most capable of consulting the welfare of present and future generations. The decision of this stupendous question, so interesting to this city, to the state, and to the union, involves in it likewise the fate of thousands, and hundreds of thousands, in every quarter of the habitable earth. Long have the inhabitants of Europe viewed the cause of America as the cause of human nature. When the contest with Great-Britain first began, and for eight years of arduous conflict, we looked forward to its successful termination as the accomplishment of our wishes. But that glorious termination, which at length we obtained, should have been considered only as an opening of the way to our permanent prosperity. An efficient system of government, which can bind together the several states, prevent the encroachments of one upon another, protect the whole from invasion, and secure good treatment and respect to our citizens abroad;—it is this form of government alone, which has been wanted, to realize those flattering prospects, which presented themselves, even before we took rank amongst nations.

Annapolis, AN ANAPOLITAN.  
January 27, 1788.

VIBNNA, October 14.

ACCORDING to authentic letters from Petersburg, prince Potemkin will have 100,000 men under his command, 48,000 or 50,000 from mount Caucasus and the Cuban. This prince, they say, is at Elizabeth Gerod, in a position proper for

approaching Oczakow; and that count Romanzow, who commands a body of 50,000 men, was in motion to attack Neister, having with him 60 pieces of heavy artillery to begin hostilities with.

LONDON, November 8.

The accounts brought by the Pylades, are, that the Spaniards are repairing their lines near Gibraltar, with the utmost activity, and putting them in every respect, on a warlike footing—they were forming a camp of 20,000 men, and there were 19 sail of the line at Cadiz, ready for sea, when the Pylades sailed.

We can assure our readers, from undoubted authority, that his majesty's ship the Pylades, just arrived at Plymouth, from Gibraltar, has brought home dispatches to government from the naval and military commanders on that station, which are sufficient to open the eyes of the nation, relative to the house of Bourbon, and the hostile intentions meditated against this country, notwithstanding the counter declaration of the court of Versailles.

The reason for the further prorogation of Parliament for twelve days, is, that the business may be finished with the French cabinet. The declarations signed at Paris, are only the beginning; the rest is to be settled by a convention now on foot in that capital.

It is computed that on the general sale of the articles agreed for by government, on the idea of a war, it will not leave a loss of one million; which million is to be provided for, partly by the issuing of exchequer bills and partly by the surplus of the year's revenue.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) November 24.

The unceasing industry of our French neighbours in Hispaniola, in procuring and propagating in their colony, regardless of expense, every species of useful tree or plant, which Europe, Asia, Africa or America afford, introducing various new fruits, and in meliorating their flavour and delicacy by grafting, is not only praiseworthy, but also worthy of imitation.

There are now flourishing in the Royal Garden at Port-au-Prince, more than two hundred curious plants of forty different species of trees, spices and vegetables, hitherto unknown there, being late imports from Cayenne, the Isle of France and the East-Indies. The catalogue is too long for a news-paper, but there are, amongst them, five plants of nutmegs; eight of gloves; three of Sarsaparilla; seven rows of the black pepper, but yet uncertain whether they possess both the male and female plant; three of Surinam mustard; twenty of the Aurora, a kind of palm of a most beautiful appearance, from the elegant form in which it bears its leaves; four of Sauvage, whose fruit resembles a chestnut on the outside, the kernel has the flavour of a walnut, though still more delicate; the plants of the vegetable wax, elastic gum, with a variety of cinnamon, mango, sago, vanilla, James' rosa, and other valuable exotics.

They are in the greatest hopes that the cloves will soon become a considerable article of their export; the plants thrive amazingly, and at the Isle of France, from whence they came, nearly in the same latitude in the Eastern ocean, they have already more than 150,000 of those valuable trees (which are said much resembles our bay); and their fruit have of late, upon nice trial, at Paris, been determined to be exactly of the same quality and as good as those of the Molucca islands. Most of those have been obtained by their friendship in garrisoning the spice islands for their Dutch allies.

The sweet chestnut of Europe promises soon to be very extensive and universally planted throughout Hispaniola; they thrive and bear fruit already in abundance at Mr. Bourdon's plantation at the Montagne Noir, who has distributed them among many of his friends. Mr. Lorquit, the post-master-general of the island, has now growing on his estate of Grands Bois, above 500 trees of the large sweet chestnut, of the best kind from Lyons. Their fruit promises not only to be a great resource of food for his slaves, but also a great novelty and delicacy for his own table, as well as for them, who already prefer them to plantains.

They are now making rapid progress, with great success, in Hispaniola, in grafting cyons of American and European fruit trees on indigenous stocks, viz. the apricot, peach, apple, plum, mulberry, walnut, cherry, gooseberry, &c. Should any of our readers wish to engage in that pleasant and beneficial task, and express a desire of information, we will endeavour to procure a treatise now publishing on that subject, with the list of the various stocks suited to the different grafts, with the proper instructions for grafting. They contend that many of our tropical stocks are analogous to those which bear fruits in France; and are in strong hopes of naturalizing, by that means, most of the fine and delicious fruits, which constitute the ornament and luxury of the European tables, as well as by interchanging stocks to add to the delicacy and flavour of our Creole productions in the fruit line, which are by no means despised.

N. E. W. Y. O. R. K., January 19.

Yesterday l'Aigrette, French frigate, and the Spanish packet, Gavira Town, came up to this city. The frigate saluted the city as she passed, which was returned from the battery by a detachment of colonel Bauman's corps of artillery; and at about 3 o'clock

the passengers of distinction, viz. the count de Rosiere, and Marchioness de Breton, mentioned yesterday to have arrived in her, debarked, and came on shore at the ferry-ways, under a salute from the frigate, and a cheering welcome of three huzzas from a large body of people who had collected on the wharfs. This frigate mounts forty guns on one deck, and is completely manned and equipped for war, having not been disarmed with the rest of the fleet, she being under sailing orders.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, January 17.

By the ship Nonpareil, captain Cushing, which arrived at Boston January 1, in 49 days from Landen, in England, we have received intelligence as late as the 12th November, which enables us to present our readers with the following articles:

V E R S A I L L E S, September 12.

The comte de Monier is appointed minister plenipotentiary to the United States of North-America.

R O T T E R D A M, October 30.

Mr. Crawford, agent to his Britannic majesty in this city, has done honour to the sentiments of his court, and manifested his attachment to the illustrious house of Orange, by celebrating the re-establishment of the stadholder in all his eminent dignities.

H A G U E, November 1.

His serene highness the reigning duke of Brunswick-Luneburg, set off last Tuesday, after supper, for his head quarters near Amsterdam.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

W H I T E H A L L, October 30.

This morning a messenger arrived at the office of the marquis of Carmathen, with the following declaration, counter-declaration, &c.

D E C L A R A T I O N.

THE events which have taken place in the republic of the United Provinces appearing no longer to leave any subject of discussion, and still less of contest, between the two courts, the undersigned are authorised to ask, whether it is the intention of his most Christian majesty to carry into effect the notification made on the 16th of September last, by his most Christian majesty's minister plenipotentiary, which, by announcing that succours would be given in Holland, has occasioned the naval armaments on the part of his majesty; which armaments have become reciprocal.

If the court of Versailles is disposed to explain itself on this subject, and upon the conduct to be adopted towards the republic, in a manner conformable to the desire which has been expressed on both sides, to preserve the good understanding between the two courts; and it being also understood, at the same time, that there is no view of hostility towards any quarter, in consequence of what had passed; his majesty, always anxious to conciliate the friendly sentiment of his most Christian majesty, would agree with him, that the armaments, and in general all warlike preparations should be discontinued on each side, and that the navies of the two nations should be again placed upon the footing of the peace establishment, as it stood on the first of January of the present year.

Versailles, the 27th of October, 1787.

DORSET,

WILLIAM EDEN.

C O U N T E R - D E C L A R A T I O N.

THE intention of his majesty not being, and never having been, to interfere by force in the affairs of the republic of the United Provinces, the communication made to the court of London, on the 16th of last month, by Monsieur Barthelemy, having had no other object than to announce to that court an intention, the motives of which no longer exist, especially since the king of Prussia has imparted his resolution; his majesty makes no difficulty to declare that he will not give any effect to the declaration above mentioned; and that he retains no hostile view towards any quarter relative to what has passed in Holland. His majesty therefore, being desirous to conciliate the sentiments of his Britannic majesty for the preservation of the good harmony between the two courts, agrees with pleasure with his Britannic majesty, that the armaments, and in general all warlike preparations, shall be discontinued on each side; and that the navies of the two nations shall be again placed upon the footing of the peace establishment, as it stood on the first of January of the present year.

Versailles, the 27th of October, 1787.

Le Cte. de MONTMORIN.

IN consequence of the declaration and counter-declaration, exchanged this day, the undersigned, in the name of their respective sovereigns, agree that the armaments, and in general all warlike preparations, shall be discontinued on each side; and that the navies of the two nations shall be again placed upon the footing of the peace establishment, as it stood on the first day of January of the present year.

Versailles, the 27th of October, 1787.

DORSET,

WILLIAM EDEN.

Le Cte. de MONTMORIN.

Jan. 19. A correspondent yesterday favoured us with the following:—The public are cautioned against counterfeit dollars now in circulation, dated

1786; they are well executed, and may deceive even a workman, if not close examined. They may be known from the true by the following marks: on the head side, the nose and mouth are larger than the true, the S in Carolus is smaller, and not well cut; the II larger, and the L deeper in proportion than the other letters: the figures 86 of the date are not so full as the others, and are very rough cut: on the reverse, the crown is larger, and not so full and deep as the true; the heads of the pillars are larger and bolder than on the true ones; the metal appears very well until rubbed, when it has a copper cast; the weight is the same as the true ones.

JAN. 21. By a gentleman lately arrived from the western country, whose information is much to be depended on, we learn, that from the most perfect computation that could be formed there, no less than eighteen to twenty thousand emigrants have arrived in Kentucky, within the nine last months, by the different routes of the Ohio, Wilderness, &c.—One fact, perfectly well ascertained, strongly corroborates the above computation, that on the 24th of Nov. there passed Fort Harmar, at the mouth of the Muskingum, one thousand two hundred and ninety-six souls, according to the accounts taken by the boats of the garrison, the commander of which did great pains and accuracy in informing himself of the numbers that pass.

General Harmer, with the greatest part of the troops under his command, has returned from Fort Vincennes, on the Wabash, to the Muskingum, leaving two companies at the former place.

JAN. 23. Accounts from Versailles, of September 20th say,—The king has been pleased to appoint the chevalier de Chateaufort, his late consul for the state of North Carolina, South-Carolina, and Georgia, to be his majesty's consul general for the dominions of the empress of Russia.

Extract of a letter from New-York, January 18, 1788.

"The weather has been intensely cold here, which had almost blocked up both rivers; but a rain, attended with a fog, coming on the day before yesterday, has sunk the ice sufficiently for the vessels that were below to come up; and yesterday a number arrived, among them a forty gun ship from France, with his excellency the comte de Montier, minister plenipotentiary from the court of Versailles to the United States. Intelligence extraordinary—Captain Alcorn, in lat. 36, 52, spoke the ship Light-Horse, captain Tucker, from the Cape of Good Hope bound for Bonn, out 86 days, all well. Captain Tucker heard that captain Bell, from Philadelphia bound to Madras, was arrived at Pondicherry in June last."

WILMINGTON, January 9.

On Thursday last, at a meeting of many of the principal inhabitants of this borough, the following resolutions were agreed to and signed:

1. That from and after the first day of January, 1788, we will kill no lamb for sale or our family use, nor buy any of the same, or suffer it to be bought or used in our families, until the first day of January, 1789.

2. That on the first day of January next, we will appear in a complete dress of the manufacture of one or more of the United States, at a general meeting to be held on that day.

3. That we will encourage and promote, as much as we reasonably can, the use of American manufactures, by always giving them the preference to foreign articles, when there is any reasonable proportion between their prices and goods.

RICHMOND, January 9.

HOUSE of DELEGATES,

Friday, 30th of November, 1787.

(IN COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE.)

WHEREAS it is provided by a resolution of this day of October last, that the proceedings of the federal convention be submitted to a convention of the people for their full and free investigation, discussion and decision; but no provision has been made for ascertaining their privileges, or defraying the expenses of the members of the said convention, during their session, and travelling to and from the same; and it is therefore resolved, that the said convention should judge it expedient to propose amendments to the said federal constitution, no provision has been made for defraying the expenses, or ascertaining the allowance to be made such deputies:

Therefore resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that provision ought to be made as well for ascertaining the privileges and pay of the members of the convention recommended to be held as aforesaid, as for the allowance to be made to the deputies to a federal convention, in case such a convention shall be judged necessary.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that it is the convention of the representation of the people of this commonwealth, appointed to meet on the first Monday in June next, should deem it proper to send a deputy or deputies to confer with the convention or conventions of any other state or states in the union, the general assembly will make provision for defraying the expenses thereof.

Ordered, That a bill or bills be brought in pursuant to the said resolution, and that Mr. Thrall, Mr. Henry, Mr. Mason, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Morehouse, Mr. Smith, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Lawson, and Mr. Ballot, do prepare and bring in the same.

Extract from the journal,

JOHN BECKLER, C. H. P.

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nes; the metal appears  
it has a copper cast;  
true ones.

ALEXANDRIA, January 17.

The following singular accident happened a few  
days since:—A person with his horse crossing the  
Patowmack, above the great falls on the ice, both  
broke in.—From the rapidity of the current the man  
was driven under the ice about thirty yards, where  
he was lodged against a rock, by which means he  
miraculously escaped, his horse being drowned.

ANNAPOLIS, January 31.

The following vessels are arrived here, viz.  
The ship Polly, captain Spellen, from Barbadoes.  
Sally, Kennedy, Limington.  
Friendship, Wilson, Demarara.  
Antelope, Green, Aux-Cays.  
Chance, Atkinson, Amsterdam.  
Schooner Polly, Stafford, Dublin.  
Bee, Tatum, St. Croix.  
Industry, Brown, Salem.  
Friendship, Hayes, Belfast.  
Regulator, Smith, New-York.  
Sincerity, Snyder, ditto.  
Eagle, White, ditto.  
Sloop George, Lovitt, Port-au-Prince.  
Resolution, Hall, Charlestown.  
Polly, Dowson, St. Bartholomew.  
Tryall, Childs, Rhode-Island.  
Henry, Norfolk.

By the HOUSE OF DELEGATES,  
December 12, 1787.

the greatest part of the  
has returned from Port  
to the Mulgings,  
former place.  
Versailles, of September  
been pleased to appoint  
his late consul for the  
South-Carolina, and Georgia  
general for the domi-  
nia.

YORK, January 18, 1788.  
en intensely cold here,  
up both rivers; but a  
coming on the day before  
sufficiently for the reefs  
; and yesterday a number  
ty gun ship from France,  
ate de Montere, minister  
court of Verailles to the  
extraordinary—Captain  
e the ship Light-Hawk,  
Cape of Good Hope,  
days, all well. Captain  
Bell, from Philadelphia,  
ed at Pondicherry in Jan-

ON, January 9.  
a meeting of many of the  
isborough, the following  
and signed:  
the first day of January,  
mb for sale or our family  
ne, or suffer it to be bought  
til the first day of Janau,

of January next, we will  
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ates, at a general meeting  
age and promote, as much  
the use of American manu-  
ing them the preference  
ere is any reasonable  
es and goods.

N.D., January 9.

ELEGATES,

November, 1787.

THE WHOLE HOUSE,

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free investigation, discus-

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necessary.

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the next, should deem it ne-

cessary to confer with the

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l assembly will make pro-

penses thereof.

or bills be brought in pub-

on, and that Mr. Thrush-

on, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Mc-

Donald, Mr. Lawton, and

and bring in the same.

IN BECKLEY, C.H.P.

LEONARD GEARY.

Anne-Arundel county, January 28, 1788.  
To be SOLD, or RENTED, and possession im-  
mediately had,

HE fulling and grist-mills newly rebuilt at the  
Head of South river, with sixty acres of land,  
well wooded, wherein is a good dwelling house, and  
other necessary out houses, with a good apple orchard  
and other fruit trees, about eight acres of meadow,  
well improved. Any person inclined to treat for the  
same, may know the terms by applying to Leonard  
Geary, living near the premises, or to the subscriber,  
near Pig-point.

SARAH BUCHANAN, executrix.

Annapolis, January 29, 1788.  
To be SOLD by the subscriber, at PUBLIC  
VENDUE, on Saturday the ninth of February  
next,

A VARIETY of household and kitchen furni-  
ture, consisting of beds, bedding, tables, chairs,  
looking glasses, an elegant buffet, pewter, bras, and  
irons, &c. &c. Likewise a few dry goods. The sale  
to commence at ten o'clock, for ready money only.

WILLIAM GORDON.

To be RENTED, or SOLD upon long credit,  
THREE lots, with the dwelling house, out houses  
and garden, late the property of Thomas Stone,  
Esq; in the city of Annapolis. The terms may be  
known by application to Mr. Robert Couden, or the  
subscribers.

Many volumes of law tracts, and other books, late  
the property of Thomas Stone, Esq; are missing. Any  
person having them, or knowing where they are, will  
oblige us by giving information to John Campbell,  
Esq; or to

M. J. STONE, G. K. BROWN, } executors.

JUST PUBLISHED, and  
to be SOLD at the PRINTING-  
OFFICE, and at Mr. STEPHEN  
CLARK's Book-store,

A Pamphlet, entitled,

## REMARKS

ON THE

## PROPOSED PLAN

OF A

## FEDERAL GOVERNMENT,

BY ARISTIDES.

Price two shillings and nine-pence, or  
three-eighths of a dollar, for a  
single copy, and proportionably  
much less for 100, 50, or 25  
copies.

The author begs leave to assure the  
public, that he would be happy, could  
he, conveniently, distribute gratis, as  
heretofore, the production of his labour.  
But this cannot be done, without  
incurring a considerable expence,  
or imposing on a few generous sub-  
scribers. From a circumstance not  
necessary to be mentioned, the cost  
of the impression exceeds his and the  
Printer's first expectation. The price  
therefore of a copy is higher than he  
wished to fix. It is no part of his plan  
to make money from the sale; and  
the most pressing demand will pro-  
duce little more than an indemnification.

SOTTERLEY, January 7, 1788.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to apply  
to the next court for Calvert county, for a  
commission under the late act, to ascertain and mark  
the lines of two tracts of land in said county, called  
Mile's End and Mill Run.

GEORGE PLATER.

Bladensburg, January 25, 1788.  
A COOK of good character and abilities is wanted  
in the tavern line; none need apply but such  
whole recommendation will entitle them to liberal  
wages.

THOMAS ROSE.

JANUARY 29, 1788.  
ON the petition of Thomas Selby, jun. of Mont-  
gomery county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit  
of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting in-  
solvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors  
of the said petitioner, that the fourteenth day of March  
next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at  
the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a  
trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on  
their behalf, according to the directions of the said act;  
and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks  
in the Maryland Gazette.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

JANUARY 25, 1788.  
ON the petition of Andrew Scott, of Montgomery  
county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit  
of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting in-  
solvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors  
of the said petitioner, that the fourteenth day of March  
next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors at  
the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a  
trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on  
their behalf, according to the directions of the said act;  
and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks  
in the Maryland Gazette.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

JANUARY 24, 1788.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber,  
being unable to discharge his debts, means to ap-  
ply to the justices of Prince-George's county court, for  
the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

JOHN MITCHEL, jun.

JANUARY 24, 1788.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber,  
being unable to discharge his debts, means to ap-  
ply to the justices of Prince-George's county court, for  
the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

WILLIAM HARDEY.

JANUARY 21, 1788.  
THE honourable the chancellor of Maryland  
having appointed the subscribers trustees for the  
creditors of William Logan, of the city of Annapolis;  
in order to enable us to execute the laid trust, notice  
is hereby given, that all persons indebted to the said  
William Logan make immediate payment, and those  
who have any demands are requested to produce the  
same, that a just and proper dividend may be made,  
and the business closed as soon as possible.

To be sold, on the 11th of March next, at two  
o'clock, P. M. on the premises, a lot of ground in the  
city of Annapolis, known and distinguished on the  
plot of said city by No. 32, with the following im-  
provements thereon:

A wharf 130 feet front, with 15 feet water, and 350  
feet deep, a brick house two stories high, with a kitchen  
and cellar under the whole, and a framed blacksmith's  
shop. Also a lot on Cornhill-street with a framed house  
thereon, and all the household furniture of the said  
William Logan, consisting of feather beds, tables, chairs  
and kitchen furniture.

ALLEN QUYNN, DAVID GEDDES, } trustees.

JANUARY 19, 1788.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, be-  
ing unable to discharge his debts, means to ap-  
ply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, for  
the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

FRANCIS DAVIS.

JANUARY 4, 1788.  
LANDS FOR SALE.

TO be SOLD, at PRIVATE SALE,  
THE subscriber's dwelling plantation, being part  
of three tracts of land, viz. Godman's Chance,  
104 acres, part of Middle Plantation, 116 acres, and  
part of the Plains, 100 acres, containing in the whole  
320 acres, situate on the Head of South river, in  
Anne-Arundel county, about 3 miles from navigable  
water, 11 from the city of Annapolis, 18 from Baltimore-  
town, 24 from George-town, and 7 from the  
inspection house of Queen-Anne, Taylor's Landing  
and Indian Landing; this land is well adapted to Indian  
corn and every kind of small grain, and inferior  
to none for tobacco; the corn land is divided into  
three equal divisions, under a good fence, each part  
at a moderate computation will produce 150 barrels  
per year: the whole is conveniently and plentifully  
watered; on this land there is one of the most valuable  
grist mills in this country, on a never failing stream,  
now in complete repair, being rebuilt within this year;  
she is an overshot mill, and has full nineteen feet fall;  
there are about 12 acres of meadow land now reclaimed  
and mowed yearly, about 5 acres of which are in  
timothy, under a good and sufficient post and rail  
fence, immediately before the door, and also much  
more meadow may be easily made; the improvements  
upon it are, a good dwelling house with three rooms  
below and two above, with a cellar under the whole,  
kitchen, barn, store house, meat house, tobacco house,  
smith's shop and weaver's shop, corn house, stables, and  
every other convenient out house, two very fine apple  
orchards, one of which contains about 250 trees, mostly  
of the fine black red-streak apple, remarkable for  
making cider of the first quality, together with a most  
excellent peach orchard, and a number of other fruit  
trees, a garden well paled in about 120 feet square,  
newly done, chiefly with chestnut rails. For price,  
terms, &c. apply to

THOMAS RUFLAND, jun.

JANUARY 21, 1788.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber,  
being unable to discharge her debts, means to ap-  
ply to the justices of Anne Arundel county court,  
for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

ANNE TILLY.

JANUARY 11, 1788.  
TO be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Mr.  
Lansdale's tavern, in Upper Marlborough, on the  
6th of February next, if fair, if not the next fair  
day, for the benefit of the creditors of John Hal-  
kerston.

THREE negroes, a woman and child, and a girl  
about fourteen years old, some household furni-  
ture, a spinnet, a horse, and a milk cow. The sale to  
begin at twelve o'clock, when the terms will be made  
known.

SAMUEL HEPBURN, trustee.  
A meeting of the creditors of Mr. Halkerston is re-  
quested at Upper Marlborough on the fifth of Fe-  
bruary.

JANUARY 21, 1788.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber,  
being unable to discharge his debts, intends to ap-  
ply to the justices of Anne Arundel county court,  
to be held in March next, to liberate him agreeable to  
the act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

BENJAMIN CADEL.

JANUARY 25, 1788.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber,  
being unable to discharge his debts, means to ap-  
ply to the justices of Montgomery county court,  
at their next March term, for the benefit of the act re-  
specting insolvent debtors.

HEZEKIAH OWEN.

# PROPOSALS For printing by subscription, *A Geographical and Topographical* HISTORY OF AMERICA,

*Containing, exclusive of the History of South-America:*

A DESCRIPTIVE account of the thirteen United States of America, generally and individually.

In justification of the attempt, to undertake so arduous, so necessary, and expensive a publication, the Author can only assure a generous and spirited public, whose indulgence he has already experienced, that he is totally detached from every occupation which could impede his progress in completing this great work with care and precision.

Independent of that assistance necessarily derived from a profusion of materials on this subject, it is his intention, as well as duty, to collect information from seminaries of learning, and men of letters, wherever dispersed in the respective states.

## CONTENTS.

The history of South-America.

The history of North-America.

The history of every state in the union, from personal observation, and such documents, journals, and records as may appear conducive to complete an historical treatise of such importance.

This part of the history will necessarily assume a biographical form; as the life, death, and misfortunes of illustrious characters concerned in the memorable contention for American independence will be delineated—without prejudice, from authorities whom *prejudice itself*, at his hour of calmness and candour, would not easily suspect of partiality or misrepresentation.

## CONDITIONS.

1. That this history shall consist of four volumes, each containing 400 pages, printed on fine paper, Octavo, and a new cover—Price 5 dollars.

2. That three volumes shall be delivered to the subscribers in the year 1788, and the first as soon as possible, for which they are to pay 4 dollars, principally on the delivery of the work.

3. These volumes will contain, exclusive of maps, a variety of elegant engravings, taken from the *Abre Siervo Clavigero's* new history of Mexico.

4. The fourth volume will then go to press, and be delivered on the payment of one dollar. This is to contain a map of the western territory.

5. As the actions and events of wars within the United States in this century; but—particularly the great scenes of the late revolution, may amplify materials to exceed the limits above described, gentlemen, disposed to continue subscribers in supporting the continuation of this history, are to pay considerably less than the price stipulated for the first four volumes.

These volumes are to be printed by Messrs. Prichard and Hall, in Philadelphia.

The whole of this history will be collected, digested and compiled by JOHN O'CONNOR, Esq; a barrister at law in the kingdom of Ireland, and now a traveller in America.

ON the petition of James Barnes, of Prince George's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said James Barnes, that the 1st day of February next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,  
Reg. Cur. Can.

A FEW barrels of well cured Patowmack fish of the best quality, to be sold cheap. Inquire at Mr. Couden's.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Monday the 7th day of April next, an election will be held at the city of Annapolis, for four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in convention, agreeably to a resolve of the general assembly.

DAVID STEUART, sheriff.

Anne-Arundel county, West river, January 15, 1788.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Joseph Watkins, a dark bay HORSE, about thirteen hands high, neither docked or branded, about five years old, has four white feet, and thod before. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the Post-Office, Francis-Street.

Port-Tobacco, November 3, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.  
R A N away a few weeks ago, a negro man named ROB, about six feet high, a dark mulatto, by trade a blacksmith, and is also a rough carpenter; his cloaths are unknown, as he took with him a variety; when he speaks it is in a loud voice and very earnest; he has a scar in the palm of his right hand. He had in his possession a written permission, signed by Walter Pye, his former master, to hire himself wherever he chose, and with this and a forged pass, it is likely he will endeavour to make his escape; he was seen at Annapolis during the last races, and went towards Baltimore. Whoever will secure the said negro Rob, so that we get him again, shall receive the above reward, on application to major John Swan of Baltimore, Robert Couden, Esq; of Annapolis, or the subscribers.

J. H. STONE, and CO.

N. B. All masters of vessels are warned not to take him on board their vessels.

## LANDS for SALE.

THE subscriber has for sale, all that *Traffic of land*, called Beall's Plantation, and Bateman's Field, (being part of Snowden's Reputation Supported) containing from a late survey 676 $\frac{1}{4}$  acres, situated on the head of South river in Anne-Arundel county, about 3 miles from navigable water, 12 from the city of Annapolis, 28 from Baltimore town, 24 from George-town, and about 7 from the inspection houses of Indian Landing, and Queen-Anne, is well adapted for corn, wheat, and particularly tobacco.

This plantation has not been tenanted for 5 years, is a most pleasing and desirable situation, and capable of great improvement at a very small expence; there are 259 acres of timber land, a greater part of the timber is very valuable.—The subscriber would prefer dividing of the whole in one lot, but has no objection to making several of it, the timber land is conveniently situated for making such divisions in equal proportions, and there are many pleasant situations for erecting different buildings; it is also well watered—a very good mill stream runs through it, and there is some meadow ground, and much more may be very readily made. The improvements upon it are, a good dwelling house with three rooms on each floor, kitchen, quarter, corn-house, stables, tobacco house, and two very fine apple orchards, one of which contains 220 trees, together with a number of other valuable fruit trees.

A plan of this estate may be seen at Mr. Vachel Stevens, surveyor, Annapolis, who will shew the premises; also at Messrs. William Pateron, and Brothers, Baltimore, and further information had—for price, terms, &c. apply to

JOHN WADDINGTON,  
in Philadelphia.

## Forty Silver Dollars, or Five Half Joes Reward.

FOR apprehending one of the most unprincipled fellows in the state of Maryland, a dark mulatto slave named DICK, who absconded yesterday evening; he is about five feet eight inches high, well made and active, is about 28 years of age, has a scar by the right eye, which is very obvious upon examination; has with him an old torn cloth coat, jacket, and breeches, yarn stockings, osnabrig shirt and trousers, a felt hat, a pair of shoes and steel buckles, with a few other cloathes, but if possible by any stroke of villainy to acquire more, I make no doubt he will effect it.—If caught great care ought to be taken to secure him properly, as he is master of such arts that there is few people on whom he would not impose; he ran away about three months ago, and was brought from Red Stone, but I conjecture that he will now make to the eastern shore, or to the Delaware state, or Pennsylvania, or endeavour to get on board some vessel. I will give the above reward to any person who will put him in Baltimore gaol, so that I get him again, or in addition thereto all reasonable travelling charges when delivered to me in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county and state of Maryland.

CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

Just Published, and to be SOLD,  
at the Printing-Office, Price 7/6,

## THE LAWS Of April Session, 1787.

### ALSO The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS Of BOTH HOUSES.

St. Mary's county, January 1, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the state of Townshend Eden, Esq; of St. Mary's county deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having just claims against the said estate are requested to bring them in without delay, regularly authenticated, that they may be settled as soon as possible. All applications for payment or settlement to be made to Walter Stone, at Port-Tobacco.

MISTRESS ANNE EDEN, administratrix.

WALTER STONE, administrator.

Annapolis, January 17, 1788.  
A LL persons indebted to the estate of James K. Kabinson, late overseer of the poor house of Anne-Arundel county, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, or settlement, and those who have claims upon the said estate, are likewise desired to state the same without delay, that they may be settled as soon as possible, by

RICHARD OWEN,  
JAMES ROYSTON, Executors.

December 14, 1787.

For SALE, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on colonel Lloyd's plantation, Severn river, the first Monday in March next, if fair, if not the next fair day,  
A NUMBER OF VALUABLE  
A SLAVES.

ARTHUR BRYAN.

Talbot, November 24, 1787.

I WINN WINSHIP, of the county of Talbot, and state of Maryland, do intend to petition the honourable the general assembly of the said state, praying an act may pass to annul the marriage with my wife Maria; all persons concerned, who have any objection, are desired to take proper notice of the same.

Annapolis, January 1, 1788.

JAMES WILLIAMS

Has just imported, in the KITTY, captain Moon from BOURDEAUX,

A QUANTITY of old Coniac brandy, a few casks (vintage 1783), handsome dark green chintz, and fine cambric, to be sold at his shop on the Dock.

He has likewise for sale British mold candles, and East-India coffee.

LOND

From the Zuyder-Amsterdam, the greatest part of the marine department. Mons. de Caillier Orders have certainly 13 ships of the line ready to be sent to the Orient for four. A general motion preparations.

By order of the board,

WILLIAM JEFFERIS, register.

The following abstracts from the law, are published for the information of such persons as intend to apply for examination and license as pilots.

1st. "Every person who desires to be examined must produce, from the court of the county where he resides, a certificate of his honesty and good behaviour, and he must pay thirty-five shillings, current money.

2d. "If upon public examination, the person applying appears to the board of sufficient ability, skill and experience, the board is to grant him one of these kinds of licences for one year, either to pilot vessels of any draught of water, or vessels of not exceeding twelve feet draught, or of vessels of not exceeding nine feet draught.—No person to be licensed as a master pilot, unless he hath employed himself for at least three years in the business of piloting vessels of any draught, or unless he hath served at least two years as an apprentice to the business of piloting.

3d. "No person shall act as a pilot, although licensed, unless he, or the company to which he belongs, shall keep one sufficient boat of twenty-five keel straight rabbet, at the least, decked and found; and not more than three pilots can be in company.

4th. "Every pilot, on being licensed, is to give bond, with good security, in penalty of two hundred pounds current money, for the faithful discharge of his duty, agreeably to act of assembly.

5th. "Every merchant vessel of nine feet, or upwards, coming from sea, shall take the first pilot offered below the Horse-Shoe, or pay him half pilotage to the first port; and every merchant vessel of the first draught of water, going to sea, shall receive the first pilot who applies, or pay him half pilotage to the Capes; and every vessel, having no pilot, who follows a vessel that has a pilot, shall pay him his pilotage.

6th. "Rates of pilotage as follows, to wit: From the Capes to Baltimore town, eight shillings and nine pence current money, and from Baltimore town to the Capes, seven shillings and six pence for every half foot of water the vessel shall draw: From the mouth of Patowmack to George-town, and from George-town to the mouth of Patowmack, there is to be an addition of one fifth to the above rates; for the distance in the same proportion. No allowance for supernumerary inches under six."

By order of the board,

WILLIAM JEFFERIS, register.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Alpheus and Josiah Beal, mean to petition the general assembly at their next session, for a law to make good their title to a tract of land, purchased by them from Silas Simkin, by the name of Good-will.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber being unable to discharge his debts, means to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, for the benefit of the act respecting insolvent debtors.

ANTHONY MUSGROVE, of Anthony.

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