

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, F E B R U A R Y 5, 1789.

STOCKHOLM, October 12.

WE are in great uneasiness at present, in consequence of certain intelligence having arrived that the prince of Hesse Cassel, commander in chief of the Danish auxiliaries, has attacked a corps of our troops, consisting of 650 men, near the bridge of Quistrum, whom, after a bloody engagement, they obliged to surrender at discretion. What renders this event more to be lamented is, that in that quarter our territories are now rendered totally defenceless; and the Danish auxiliaries are every where confessedly superior to ours. It is but justice, however, to add, that the prince of Hesse behaved with infinite magnanimity on the occasion; for no sooner did he hear that our officers had laid down their arms, than he desired them to resume them, declaring, that though in the moment of actual hostility against them, he could not deprive such brave men of weapons, which, in the cause they were bound to defend, they had shewn themselves capable of managing with so much skill.

The city of Gottenburgh is now in the best state of defence. The 4th inst. a fresh reinforcement arrived there, which makes the garrison to consist of 3000 effective men, not to mention the citizens themselves, who, to the number of 1200, are all at this instant in arms.

The senator baron Sparte, governor of this capital, had a meeting the day before yesterday with the magistrates and chief citizens, who are already under arms, when it was agreed that 10,000 more men should be raised for the defence of this royal residence.

COPENHAGEN, October 14.

It is confidently asserted here, that it was made an essential preliminary to our armistice with Sweden, that no change should be attempted in the interim in the fortifications of Gottenburgh. Certain it is nevertheless, that our auxiliary troops have quitted Stram, and not only made advances towards Gottenburgh, but taken possession of Balhus. On the 11th our head quarters were at Congelf, not far from Gottenburgh, which, when our accounts came away, was so completely blockaded both by sea and land, that the inhabitants were in the utmost efforts to put themselves in a posture of defence.

The king of Prussia, who applauded the court of Denmark for having fulfilled their engagements, by giving the succours for which they stood pledged to their ally the empress, seems now to have changed his language. He has ordered his minister, the count de Rhode, to read to the count de Bernstorff, a declaration, stating that he had believed that the Danes, in the succour they had yielded to Russia, had simply confined themselves to a simple demonstration of friendship, and that their troops would not have acted offensively against the Swedes; but finding it was otherwise, and that the Danish troops had taken possession of several Swedish posts, he found it the interest of his kingdom to oppose their progress, and he consequently declared to his Danish majesty, that if he did not order his troops to retreat without delay, he would march into Holstein, and take possession of the dutchy; that the count de Rhode demanded an immediate answer; that he was prevented from giving a copy of this declaration; but was ordered simply to read it to the minister of Denmark, and to require no answer.

The count de Bernstorff answered preliminarily, that his Danish majesty disavowed all intention of acting hostily against Sweden; that he had confined himself to a faithful discharge of the treaty with his ally, and that all his efforts had tended to the restoration of peace; that he was astonished to hear his Prussian majesty talk of a war between Denmark and Sweden, when the king of Sweden had acknowledged that no such war had existed; that he disavowed more haughtily the insidious supposition that his conduct towards Russia was no more than a shew; that it was good faith which had induced him to Russia; and avowed, that he participated with that power the desire of securing her from the attacks of a neighbour which had already three times in the course of a short reign, endeavoured to disturb the peace.

M. de Bernstorff added, that he must wait for advices from Norway before he could answer at more length; but he hoped that his Prussian majesty would take into serious consideration, the ancient friendship that subsisted between him and the king of Denmark, and the strong solicitude which the latter had to continue on the same good understanding.

GOTTENBURGH, October 14.

On the 3d instant his majesty came to town, and has since taken up his abode with us. On his arrival, matters were neither found or in order; however, this week had holidays, the putting the fortifications in a proper state of defence, has been his whole object and employment; and I may say, there has been more effected under his presence, in ten or twelve days, than

otherwise would have been in as many months. Indeed, he is indefatigable in animating and encouraging his people, high and low.

On the 6th instant, he assembled the burgeses in the town-house, where he made an elegant, concise, and moving speech; paid the inhabitants very great compliments, and recommended the defence of the town; which they echoed they would do to the last man; and after making an energetic prelude, he concluded his speech with these words—"Friends and subjects! Your own freedom and liberty are at stake—my crown, and even my son's succession to the Swedish throne! Gottenburgh is the key of our kingdom, and we must defend it to the last man!" To which they exclaimed in an ecstasy of loyalty, "Yes! Yes! Long live Gustavus! We will defend him as long as we have powder and ball!" At the same time shedding tears for joy. But I must not omit mentioning, that same day, in the forenoon, the prince of Hesse, who was at no greater distance than five Swedish miles with his army, had the stupid effrontery and impudence to send in his adjutant-general, with two trumpeters, to demand possession of the town. We had then picquets out as far as Myabro, about two miles from hence; at which place, when they arrived, they were immediately blindfolded by our dragoons, and in this manner carried before the king, who told the general, that, in place of such a messenger, he ought to be received as a spy. However, after one or two minutes detention, the king discharged him with every mark of indignity, and desired him to tell the prince of Hesse, "Gottenburgh was ready to receive him!" Upon this he was returned again as he came, blindfolded, amidst the clash and clang of military arrangements; for just then, the alarm beat for all the troops, horse and foot, to come out and be reviewed. These messengers alarmed the inhabitants; and, as the weather was most inviting, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, every one was in the streets.

The same day, Mr. Elliot, the British minister at the court of Copenhagen, came to town; and, after waiting on his majesty, wrote a thundering letter to the prince of Hesse; and, on receiving a reply, went immediately to him himself, taking Mr. Erskine our consul along with him. A cessation, or armistice, was agreed on until the evening of the 17th instant, which gives us scope for accomplishing our defence. Whether war or peace will then ensue, I cannot with any degree of certainty advise you. Meanwhile Mr. Elliot continues here, and the Russian and Dutch ambassadors are expected to-day or to-morrow. In a word, if we are not attacked by sea, we shall soon clear our hands of the enemy by land.

All our lighters are turned into bridges, for passing and repassing the river with horse, foot and artillery; and a parcel of them are fitted for war, mounting a 14 pounder in the bow, and a 4 pounder in the stern, with six oars to move them at pleasure.

VIENNA, October 29.

An action took place on the 20th or 21st instant, between a division of the emperor's army on its march from Sakola to Opova, and a considerable body of Turks: The latter, after having cut to pieces a battalion of Austrian chassours amounting to 350 men, were at length compelled to retire. They however carried off in their retreat all the pontons, and also the draught horses which were attached to that division. The emperor's head quarters were on the 23d at Jakuba, about nine English miles from Panfocov. Marshal Laudohn is still engaged in the siege of Gradisca.

LONDON, November 4.

It is somewhat extraordinary that none of the foreign prints mention the inundation at St. Petersburg, which however, is a fact, confirmed by yesterday's letters from that city.

Nov. 5. There is not a syllable in the Dutch mail, relative to the state of affairs in Holland; they have perfectly gagged the press in that part of the world.

The empress of Russia has, in answer to the king of Prussia's declaration, signified that it is not her intention to enter into any close connexion with the Polish republic, and that she would not meddle in the deliberations of the diet.

The empress of Russia has caused her minister at Warsaw to apply to the king and senate for leave for the Russian troops now warring upon the Turkish territory, to winter in Poland.

If the king and senate should feel themselves disposed to refuse the desired leave, they should have an army strong enough to keep the Russians out of Poland; for they cannot winter in Turkey, and still less can they think of remaining so far from the theatre of war as to march back to Russia, and disperse themselves through the provinces, because too much time would be lost in collecting them next spring, and marching them back from the remote garrisons to the Ottoman frontiers, where they are desired to co-operate with the imperialists.

And on the other hand, should the king and senate grant the requests of the empress, they will be sure to expose the country to the incursions of the Turks, who will have cause to complain if the Russians actually winter in Poland, with the consent of the king and senate, that the Poles have violated the neutrality, which they pledged themselves inviolably to observe.

In this dilemma, the grandees have proposed an armed association, that they may be prepared for the worst that may happen. These grandees are mostly in the interest of Russia; but still there is another party, not less powerful, that opposes Russia, and consequently refutes the idea of a national association.

Yesterday morning one of the king's messengers set off from Whitehall for Harwich, where he is to embark for the continent. He is charged with dispatches for the Hague, Berlin and Copenhagen, so that his return will not be in less than a month.

By letters from St. Petersburg we are informed, that just as the post came away, that city was inundated; in many places they were under three feet of water. It was occasioned by a storm from a strong north-west wind; several craft, &c. on the river Neva, it was feared, were damaged.

The Turks have published a manifesto, by which they invite the Hungarians to shake off the Austrian yoke, and to put themselves under the grand signior's protection, who promises to restore to them their ancient rights and privileges.

Compte Duf, the Prussian minister at this court, has received the instructions of his royal master, to repair immediately to Berlin with all the expedition that may be practicable.

A gentleman who came over from Hamburg with the last Dutch mail reports, that a corps of Prussian troops, both horse and foot, had actually entered the dutchy of Holstein; this step will no doubt cause the Danes to evacuate Sweden immediately.

The number of people in Choczim was 24,000, among whom were 10,000 men fit to bear arms; 16,000 Roman catholics, Greeks and Jews, &c. have remained behind. There were found in that fortress, 178 brass and 4 iron cannons; 40 of the former metal are beautiful, and cost a great deal of money in Poland, where they were lately bought; 14 mortars, 2000wt. of gun-powder, 90,000 balls and bombs, 150 quivers, 4568 arrows; besides many other implements of war.

Nov. 14. The French mail which arrived yesterday morning, did not bring any account relative to the meeting of the notables. But our letters mention that the heavy rains, set in near Gradisca, has caused the Save to swell so much, that the Austrians were under the necessity of raising the camp near that place; and had no prospect of taking it from the Turks.

Extract of a letter from Paris, November 4.

"Our cabinet, far from displaying that unanimity that should give solidity and weight to its measures, exhibits a miserable scene of confusion. On most subjects of finance, and particularly on that system of rigid economy which M. Neckar wishes to introduce into every department of the state, he is very obstinately opposed. The queen, it is said, will not hear of retrenchments in the royal households, nor have her expenditures limited. It is chiefly on this ground that her faction oppose M. Neckar.

"If in all his measures he continues to be thwarted, it is supposed he will resign; and that at the assembly of the states general they will be obliged to reinstate him. The count de Brienne is at the head of the queen's party."

Nov. 17. The accounts of his majesty's health, as delivered at St. James's, are conveyed in terms too indefinite and ambiguous to afford the least insight into the nature of his majesty's complaint. Reasons of state have been urged for this wilful obscurity; but surely on a subject in which every Briton is so seriously affected such a concealment is equally cruel and unjust.

After the messenger was dispatched to St. James's on Saturday, his majesty gradually grew worse till the evening, when he fell asleep; in which state he continued for some hours, but without any salutary effect—for from the period at which he awoke, till late last night, when our express left Windsor, his disorder raged with all its pristine violence.

What means the princely embassy from the king of Prussia to the grand monarch?—A prince of the blood reported to have arrived at Paris from Berlin on business of the very first importance!—Is this royal ambassadorship undertaken in concert with our administration, or in opposition to it?—Our ministers have need to be well informed of what is passing between these two courts, both selfish, ambitious and ambidexter—both, we fear, too cunning for our court. What honours and distinction are paid to the French nation, even in its present boasted, prosperous state!—There must be something couched under all this; not very propitious to our island.

The law in England never supposes the king to die; his death is called his demise, and his next heir is instantly crowned, without even ceremony of coronation.

Wills Reward.

George's county, in 1787, had a warehouse destroyed by fire in the night of August 1st, he had destroyed in the same time was made to a tobacco-house with three a quantity of plantations valuable property, there the evening when the agent, Notley Young, Esq. is manager, lost a tobacco-house fully convinced occasioned by accident, hardened wretch has for his ruin by the commission above reward of TWO hereby offered to any secure the perpetration above mentioned, to the satisfaction of the undersigned.

NATHAN SOPER.

of Maryland, October 1788.

that JAMES WILSON, Esq. of the state of Maryland, has his title to a small tract above JAMES WILSON of YORKSHIRE and being seventy-one acres, gave a bond to the conveyance of the same to JOHN SMOCK on the 19th, 1784, with hands, and gave possession to JOHN SMOCK moving into the same to execute a deed in contract.

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may concern.

for many years last past, to the state of New-Jersey: the more frequent opportunity had abundant proof of his publications, as well as to business.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

1788.

POLIS:

FREDERICK and

GREEN.

In France, the doctrine in respect to the sovereign is the same; when the monarch expires, a herald publicly proclaims in the palace,

Le Roi meurt!—Le Roi meurt!—Le Roi meurt!
Vive le Roi!—Vive le Roi!—Vive le Roi!

Among other very serious inconveniences arising from the late king's indisposition, is that of a considerable interruption in the foreign correspondence; for, abstracted from the mere signatures of official papers, it is a fact that his majesty was peculiarly assiduous in carrying on a very extensive communication with all the foreign courts in his own hand, and actually took upon himself the conduct of a great part of that business.

The theatres have been gloomy last week—even business at a stand—and nothing visible but perpetual inquiries and tender anxiety.—The town is very full of people of quality.

Lord North was among the inquirers on Wednesday at St. James's; he was led out of and to his carriage by one of his daughters. His lordship looks jolly, but seems to have no sight in either eye, as a green bandage covers both.

The idea of a complicated regency in case of the continuance of his majesty's indisposition is absurd. The constitution knows no such thing, when the prince of Wales is of age; as then he is entitled to be the sole regent. The great difficulty seems to be who shall decide what are the sufficient causes of a regency? In private life the law speaks plain—but in royal instances the line is not so precisely drawn either in our history or law books.

DUBLIN, November 11.

An express arrived last night to the lord lieutenant, with the alarming intelligence of a certain royal personage having had a relapse of his complaint. The disorder is a confirmed dropy. Indeed matters now begin to wear a most serious aspect, and affect every class of people with general concern.

By a letter from Holland in the last Dutch mail, we learn, that the whole continent of Europe look upon England's being obliged to become a party in the war which now rages in the northern kingdoms, as an unavoidable event; and the bustle of warlike preparation going forward in the French ports, seem to confirm these conjectures in the strongest manner. In the port of Cherbourg, which (after all that was said respecting the destruction of its stupendous cones) is now capable of affording reception and shelter to a powerful navy, a strong squadron of ships of war is arming, destined, as is reported, as a fleet of manoeuvre; but from the method of manning it, has a very suspicious, or rather hostile complexion.

An account having, it is said, been transmitted from the agent of the admiralty to London, of the impracticability of engaging mariners to enter on board the royal navy, at the port of Dublin, orders, we hear, are arrived to offer premiums to such as are willing to engage.

MONTREAL, December 4.

Sunday being St. Andrew's day, the junior sons of St. Andrew gave a supper at Vauxhall, in honour of their patron; when Mr. Dillon, from Quebec, had an opportunity of displaying his abilities and taste in cookery, and prepared them a supper that gave universal satisfaction. Several visitors who have been in the way of eating calipash and calipee at London, declared they never saw an entertainment better laid out, or the dishes better dressed, than they experienced on this occasion; one dish in particular deserves to be mentioned; it was composed of jellies as transparent as crystal, in the centre of which was a Highland shepherd in his tartan plaid, &c. playing on the bagpipes, and tending his flock (four white lambs.) When this dish came to be demolished, the shepherd was taken carefully out, put in a glass tumbler, and sent round the table, and no one was so hardy as to venture to cut the brave Highlander in pieces, but the poor lambs, with their transparent covering, shared a different fate. Many loyal toasts were drunk, and the evening was spent with great glee and harmony.

BOSTON, January 12.

Several pieces of elegant and fashionable broad clothes have lately been manufactured in Keene, the texture, colour, and duration of which are by no means inferior to European guinea clothes; and they are afforded for 10s. less per yard than the English clothes. Lamb skins and beaver coatings, of equal quality and price have also been made there. And the most respectable citizens are clad with those valuable clothes.

Several pieces of crape, and muslin handkerchiefs, have been manufactured in the town of Surry, which have been pronounced by experienced judges to be equal to those imported.

We hear from Westmoreland, that as a person was crossing a field in that town on Friday the 26th ult. he was surrounded by seven wolves; but receiving immediate assistance, he escaped their devouring jaws.

NEW-YORK, January 24.

Last Saturday a bill passed the assembly for raising the sum of *Thirteen Thousand Pounds* on the city of New-York, by tax, for defraying the expence of the new buildings erecting in the city for the accommodation of Congress.

Extract of a letter from Kilmarnock dated (Scotland), October 28.

"The following instance is a proof of the increase which might arise from the potatoes, if proper attention were paid to their cultivation. From a plant growing in the garden of Mr. John Aitkin, shoe-maker, of this place, one hundred and one fine potatoes were taken. Twenty-four of these weighed, one with another, ten ounces each; eight, which were the least, were larger than plumbs, and the rest far above that size. The only attention paid to this plant, was heap-

ing earth about the stem: such a product, if not extraordinary, is certainly an ample reward for so little labour.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Augusta, Georgia, to his friend in Peterburgh, dated November 6.

"The political state of Georgia, at present, stands in a most disagreeable predicament, owing to two circumstances, viz. their dispute with the Creek Indians, and the depreciating state of their paper currency; the former has affected me very little; but I have suffered considerably by the latter; this in a great measure has cured me of the partiality I first had conceived of the place, and I wish before I came to it, I had adhered a little to the old maxim—'That it is better to bear the ills we have, than to fly to others that we know not of.'"

Among other curious natural productions presented to Mr. Peale's American Museum, since his late arrival in Baltimore, are the following:

A fish of the South Sea, 4 feet long, and not more than 4 inches in the girth, the head and eyes disproportionately large, and the jaws set with a single row of very sharp teeth—and sundry beautiful specimens of coral—By captain Daniel Howlen.

The Salamander of Africa—the trumpet-fish—and a remarkable fish commonly called the Squib—By Dr. Keerl.

A piece of chrysal, dug out of Mr. Christopher Rarborg's cellar, whose diameters, when entire, were 4 inches by 3; a good instance of the largeness of the shoots of American crystal—By Mr. Christopher Rarborg.

The jaws and tail of a shark, 17 feet long, and 7 feet in the girth. The jaws extended, measure 6 feet round, where the teeth are set—By Messieurs Melcher and John Keener.

A grinder, of the non-descript animal of the Western Country, found at the Big-Bone Salt-Lick, and weighing four pounds—By Mr. William Lux.

Extract of a letter from Nassau, New-Providence, dated November 23.

"On Thursday last, the ordnance store-ship General Elliot, commanded by lieutenant Ross, arrived here from Gibraltar.

"The emperor of Morocco, after giving every assurance of amity and good understanding, has, all at once, without any apparent reason, altered his mind; and the garrison of Gibraltar is denied all supplies from his dominions.

"When the General Elliot left Gibraltar, there was a Portuguese squadron there, whose object was to prevent the Algerine corsairs getting out of the Mediterranean.

"General O'Hara, the lieutenant-governor, at present commands in Gibraltar, and by his conduct in that station, has gained the esteem and affection of both garrison and inhabitants."

Jan. 29. On Monday the 5th instant, arrived at Newport, (R. I.) captain Green, in 52 days from Norway in Denmark. He informs, that when the Danes were marching into Norway, they were attacked by about 700 Swedes, and it was reported that the Danes lost 1000 men; after which the Danes crossed the river, came upon the back of the Swedes, and took them all prisoners. The Russian army were within a few miles of Gottenburgh, and would have taken it, had not the king arrived in season, which prevented it. The Swedes took 4000 barrels of provisions that were going to the Russian army; and that a Danish frigate arrived at Norway with orders for the army to leave Gottenburgh on the 15th of November.

Captain Green sailed in company with captains Westcor and Bently, belonging to Providence, but parted with them in the North Seas, three or four days after they failed.

The following paragraphs are copied from the New-York Morning Post of the 16th instant.

"From undoubted authority, we can assure our readers, that the British government of the Bahamas has lately sent, and caused to be landed on a certain point in Georgia, a fresh supply of powder, arms, and a few small field-pieces, which stores have been delivered to the Creeks, under safeguard of some refugees—McGillivray has at the same time received the most positive assurances of further assistance, should he continue to harass the state of Georgia, whilst *** under the garb of good patriots, will take upon themselves to keep up and feed the misunderstanding between that state and the Creek nation.

"From Kentucky we are informed also, that offers of a similar nature from Canada, have been made to the most influential characters in that country, should they think of asserting and declaring their independency without waiting for the consent of congress.

"The old policy, divide & impera, of the perfidious court, is still its favourite one, as those secret steps evidently prove: a policy which, ere long, may become equally puzzling to the court of Spain and to the United States."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New-York, dated November 11.

"I can inform you, that spacious preparations are making with great agility for the accommodation of the new congress in this city, by an elegant enlargement of the City-Hall. The walls of this addition, which are of brick, are entirely completed, ready to raise the roof. This apartment is designed for the house of national representatives. It is upwards of sixty feet diameter on the inside, and nearly of a circular figure. It has four fire-places, six or eight large arched windows, is thirty-five feet high, exclusive of concavity, with which the top is to be arched, and sustains a projecting gallery in the end, opposite the seat of the president, for the benefit of the spectators. The room for the national senate, is to be under the roof of the Old Hall,

on the second story, to which the communication from the lower house will ascend by stairs. So that the common terms of *upper* and *lower* house, will be applicable here in a literal sense. The whole of the magnificent structure, when completed, is to be comprehended under one roof, and will form one entire edifice."

Extract of a letter from Bristol, dated November 18, 1788.

"All other news is at present absorbed in apprehensions of the king's life. You will see by the papers he has been extremely ill, and continues in that state; that there is scarcely any hope of his recovery. But what makes it still worse, is the apprehension of his not being restored to his faculties.—I understand from all accounts, that his disorder has been more in his brain, and the loss of his reason, than any other bodily complaint, and that his situation is truly deplorable, as the last remedies in such cases have been obliged to be pursued. The disorder has raged so violent, with such strong alarming symptoms, that it is greatly to be feared he will never have the confirmed use of his rational faculties, which, in a national view, is more to be deplored than his demise. The parliament is to meet on the 20th. This would not have taken place in the present circumstance, had the king been in a situation of body and mind to have signed his name for a prorogation, which shews the deplorable state he is in present in."

Extract of a letter from France, to a gentleman in Boston, dated November 21, 1788.

"No conveyance direct for your port has offered for several weeks, otherwise before this I should have informed you of an edict published in this kingdom the last month, prohibiting foreign whale oil into any of our ports. Some doubts arose whether the oil landed at our free ports, before the edict was known at said ports, should be allowed a sale through the kingdom, when application being made to the minister, he permitted the oil so landed to have a free sale through the kingdom. All I can say on this head is, that you are on the same footing as the most favoured nation. It is not for your good, that you should suppose any nation will assist or do for you—whatever the facts may be.

"In Europe, the minister of every nation has work enough to aid and watch over his own people: your situation, and your great increase of people, especially when your continent can move as a nation, will enable you to take care of yourselves.—Much depends on your setting out right at first.—A small family can be better governed than a large one.—Industry and economy, with good laws—which laws should always be enacted, will give strength, happiness, security to prosperity, and keep you long together."

MARTINICO.

On account of the scarcity of provisions at Martinico, the governor of that island, the 20th November, 1788, published an ordinance, allowing the introduction of flour and bread of foreign manufacture, salt provisions, and any other eatables whatever, in foreign bottoms, into the ports of *Fort Royal, de Marie, de la Trinite, de Marigot, and la Rade de St. Pierre*, until the 1st of March, 1789.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-York, to his friend in this city, dated 22d of January.

"There are letters from Mr. Kelland last night, which contain the disagreeable information of the king of England's death: 'Tis believed to be true. Should this be the case, it will be the greatest shock England has received these many years. This information was received by a vessel which left France the 21st of November, and arrived at Boston a few days ago."

Extract of a letter from Bremen, October 16.

"A fight rather unusual has been lately displayed here by the appearance of two Hanoverian men of war, La Conscille of 24 guns, and Rhaffenbourgh of 20 guns. They are officered and manned by Germans, and considering the character that people bear as seamen, they are truly respectable. A Prussian frigate of 26 guns, is now cruising off the mouth of the Aller. Such an unusual measure forebodes something."

Extract from governor Hancock's message to the senate and house of representatives of Massachusetts, January 8th 1789.

"I have directed the secretary to lay before you a letter written by the general assembly of Virginia, enclosed by his excellency the governor of that state, in which was also enclosed a resolution of instructions to their representatives in congress; which I also communicate to you in the same manner. These are all the public dispatches I have received, and are all expressly upon the subject of calling a general convention, for the purposes of making alterations in the constitution of government agreed upon by eleven of the thirteen states—I communicated to you in the last session, a letter from the convention of the state of New-York upon the same subject; the states of Virginia and New-York are very important members of the union, and will always receive great friendship and sincere regard from this commonwealth. The gentlemen who are in government in either of them, are very respectable for their wisdom and patriotism, and can never be capable of introducing a measure which they do not conceive will tend to the interest of the United States: nevertheless I am constrained to observe that in my opinion, all the purposes which they wish to effect, will be better accomplished by recommendations from the congress to the legislatures of the states. A convention will be expensive, if not dangerous to the interest of the nation. But it rests with you, gentlemen, to give such instructions as you think will promote those great and desirable objects, the peace and happiness of the people.

"You will however permit me to remind you, that when the system of general government was ratified

by this state) the contents, their opinions and alterations in the laws, and quiet good people of this usually guard against federal government, therefore, in the name of the commonwealth, tatives in congress and provisions (prop have been considered the constitution, to use all reasonable precaution of the said manner as is provided.

"These injunctions are not only binding upon the community who have those solemn assurances I took upon this, I disclaim all other can assure you, that avoid another general favour of amendments in the convention of point in the present form of our sister states, of our constituents, people, and give assurance written to you on which have not as yet that although this efficient general government our endeavours to provide are necessary to the individual in the great

BALTI

A writer in a late the French are detestable of liberty had burst the language of the people establish the freedom ourselves be governed should be unworthy did not refuse our free as any other nation

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has been more in his
than any other bodi-
tion is truly deplorable,
has been obliged to
raged so violent, with
that it is greatly to be
confirmed use of his ra-
tional view, is more to
The parliament is so
I not have taken place
the king been in a fi-
re signed his name for
deplorable state he is in
to a gentleman in Boston,
1788.
your port has offered
before this I should have
shed in this kingdom the
n whale oil into any of
whether the oil landed
dict was known at first
throughout the kingdom,
to the minister, he per-
re a free sale through the
his head is, that you are
favoured nation. It is
ould suppose any nation
ever the facts may be.
of every nation has work
for his own people: your
case of people, especially
as a nation, will enable
—Much depends on your
small family can be ex-
Industry and economy,
should always be encour-
security to prosperity.

by this state; the convention expressed, in the strongest
terms, their opinion, "That certain amendments
and alterations in the said constitution, would remove
the fears, and quiet the apprehensions of many of the
good people of this commonwealth, and more effec-
tually guard against an undue administration of the
federal government, and that the same convention did
therefore, in the name and behalf of the good people
of the commonwealth, enjoin it upon their represen-
tatives in congress at all times, until the alterations
and provisions (proposed by the convention) should
have been considered agreeably to the fifth article of
the constitution, to exert all their influence, and to
use all reasonable and legal methods to obtain a rati-
fication of the said alterations and provisions in such
manner as is provided in the said article."

"These injunctions will be considered by the se-
nate and representatives of the commonwealth, as fa-
vouredly binding upon them, their faithfulness and pru-
dence in this respect will quiet the fears of those of the
community who have hitherto rested satisfied with
those solemn assurances. I was very sincere in the part
I took upon this important subject in the convention.
I disclaim all other but open and undisguised politics, and
can assure you, that although I would by all means
avoid another general convention, yet I am no less in
favour of amendments, than I was when I held a seat
in the convention of this state. Your resolves on this
point in the present session, upon the communications
of our sister states, will undoubtedly express the minds
of our constituents, quiet the apprehensions of the peo-
ple, and give assurances to the other states which have
written to you on the subject, as well as to those
which have not as yet accepted the general government,
that although this commonwealth are zealous for an
efficient general government, yet we will not fail in
our endeavours to provide such checks and barriers as
are necessary to the freedom and security of each in-
dividual in the great republic."

BALTIMORE, January 23.

A writer in a late London newspaper observes, that
the French are determined to be free; that the flame
of liberty had burst forth among them, and the general
language of the people is, "We have shed blood to
establish the freedom of America, and why should we
ourselves be governed any longer arbitrarily?—We
should be unworthy of the name of Frenchmen if we
did not resume our rights and liberties, and become as
free as any other nation on the face of the globe."

Annapolis, February 5.

By the SENATE, December 20, 1788.

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

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

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

By order,

J. DORSEY, clk.

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

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

To be LEASED,

SEVERAL LOTS of GROUND in this city, on
the Church circle, and the streets called Taber-
nacle-street, opposite Mr. James Ringgold's, and Law-
yer's-street, opposite Mr. John Callahan's. The terms
may be known by applying to the subscriber.

JAMES STEUART.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

Price One Dollar,

THE

LAW S

OF

MARYLAND,

PASSED AT

NOVEMBER SESSON,

Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Eight.

Kent-Island, January 28, 1789.

LOST,

FROM Broad Creek, which it is supposed was carri-
ed off by the ice, the wind being then at north-
east, on Monday morning, the 26th instant, a SCOW,
nearly new, about twenty feet long, and eight or nine
feet wide, her sides are gum. From the wind being
at north-east, it is imagined she drifted down towards
Talley's or Thomas's Point. **FOUR DOLLARS**
REWARD will be given for bringing her to Broad
Creek, Kent-Island, or **TWO DOLLARS** if deliver-
ed at Annapolis, in care of Mr. John Sands, jun.
JAMES O'BRYON.

January 9, 1789.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers intend
to petition the next general assembly of Mary-
land, for an exclusive privilege of running STAGES
on the eastern shore of Maryland.

ROBERT HODGSON.

GERSHOM JOHNSON.

WILLIAM CATON,

Ladies and Gentlemens Hair-dresser,
ANNAPOLIS,

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

As he is supplied with an assortment of the best per-
fumes, pomatums, powder and hair, and is determi-
ned to carry on his business with the greatest punctuali-
ty and dispatch, he hopes to merit the custom of those
who please to honour him with their commands.

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

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

The highest prices given for hair of all colours.

N. B. High wages will be given for good journey-
men to the above business.

January 15, 1789.

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

MARSH M. DUVALL.



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

January 23, 1789.

NOTICE.

THE sale of the property of the late Dr. EPHRAIM
HOWARD, published to be sold on Thursday
the 29th instant, January, is postponed until Tuesday
the 3d day of March next, if fair, if not the sale to
commence on the next fair day. The subscriber was
under the necessity of delaying the sale on account of
the creditors neglecting to meet as requested on the
22d, previous to the sale, for the purpose of exhibi-
ting their claims against the deceased; he does once
more request it as a favour of the creditors to meet at
the late dwelling house of the deceased, near Elk-
Ridge church, on Thursday the 26th of February
next. The articles advertised for sale on the 29th of
January, will certainly be sold the day above men-
tioned.

ACHSAH HOWARD, Executrix.

Nottingham, January 17, 1789.

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

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

ROBERT YOUNG.

Annapolis, September 26, 1788.

JUST IMPORTED

In the ship WILLING TOM, captain GEORGE JAR-
VERRY, from LONDON, and for sale, on the most
reasonable terms, for

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE, by

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

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

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 and letters.

EDWARD ABEL, Saint-Mary's coun-
ty.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Philip Key (2), Chaptico.

Levin Luckett, Annapolis; George R. Leiper, care
of Alexander Hamilton, Logan and M'Elkery, Pica-
taway; capt. Joseph Leonard, care of Frank Leeke,
Upper-Marlborough; Thomas Lansdale (2), Queen-
Anne.

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

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

Benjamin Oden, Upper-Marlborough.

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

James Ringgold, Randall and Delozier, Abfalord
Ridgely, Richard Ridgely, Annapolis; George Roach,
care of Thomas Poor, Upper-Marlborough; Clandier
Robbins, Charles county.

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

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

Edward Vidler, Annapolis.

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

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

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

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

Anne-Arundel county, January 22, 1789.

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

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

JOSEPH DEALE, Executor.

Annapolis, January 22, 1789.

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

DAVID GEDDES.

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

D. G.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 10, 1788.

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

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

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

By order, W. HARWOOD, Clk.

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

By order, J. DORSEY, Clk. True copy, W. HARWOOD, Clk. Ho. Del.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 23, 1788.

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

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

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

By order, W. HARWOOD, Clk.

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

By order, J. DORSEY, Clk. True copy, W. HARWOOD, Clk. Ho. Del.

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

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

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

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

Strawberry-hill, December 8, 1788.

To be SOLD,

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

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

Annapolis, December 9, 1788.

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

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

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

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

BENJAMIN CLARK.

Nottingham, November 20, 1788.

For PRIVATE SALE,

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

THOMAS CONTEE.

Maryland, Frederick county, Dec. 19, 1788.

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

January 7, 1789.

Eight Dollars Reward.



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

PHILIP PINDELL.

Annapolis, October 1, 1788.

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

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

Humble servant, JAMES WILLIAMS.

Anne-Arundel county, December 12, 1788.

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

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

JAMES PATTISON.

Twenty Dollars Reward.



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

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1788.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

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

October 20, 1788. NATHAN SOPER.

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

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

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by Subscription,

BY

ISAAC COLLINS,

IN TRENTON,

THE

HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING

The Old and New Testament;

WITH THE

Apocrypha and Marginal Notes.

CONDITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To all whom it may concern.

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

WIL. LIVINGSTON. Trenton, 11th September, 1788.

ANNAPOLIS: PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(XLIVth

MA

CONSTAN



of prisoners he has lery, colours, &c. the occasion; he fi to send all his tro immediately. He nior to begin the sent positive orders Wallachia for that on, if attended with he has established the capture of some fore secure such a of this campaign, criticism of his en

STOC The volunteers 3000 young and v are already on the way.

The king's troo environs amount Hallande has offe in case of need There are 5000 a l b

A courier arri royal with the int between our cour of which they hav fels at anchor in o here are ordered

VI E The Turks hav cave of Veterani posed to maintain dully fortified i 27th ult. the im and obtained pos At the same date lin amounted to the 10,000 who force amply fu the Turks may u

By a letter rec ult. we learn, th troops were maki lachis, had mad gres, but with tacked our army was forced to r The number he wounded, is un it must have be

FR A They write f is really assembl frontiers. Its some dispatch

L O M Extra? of a "A loan is scription for the edit to prevent two months to vent people giv is little more, a good faith of th fixed; it is co gold"

New. 4. Can have swept aw from the arm count states th Popular con such a degree, volution in the peachment go Some few demen, who Guildhall of f payments of t house or Gu and gave th and affabili to-morrow, what you ha on with your the first you with the fec

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, F E B R U A R Y 12, 1789.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 15.



A COURIER extraordinary, dispatched from the grand vizier's camp, has brought the particulars concerning the entrance of his army into the Bannat of Temeswar, the great advantages he has obtained over the Austrians, the considerable number of prisoners he has taken, and the ammunition, artillery, colours, &c. which his troops have seized upon the occasion; he finishes his enumeration by promising to send all his trophies and prisoners to Constantinople immediately. He has besides promised the grand vizier to begin the siege of Temeswar immediately, and to make another irruption into Transylvania, having sent positive orders to the different corps of the army in Wallachia for that purpose. But this intended irruption, if attended with success, will be of no real use, till he has established himself in the emperor's estates by the capture of some important fortresses; he must therefore secure such a place if he would preserve the fruits of this campaign, and avoid exposing his conduct to the criticism of his enemies.

STOCKHOLM, October 21.

The volunteers raised in Dalecarlia, consisting of 3000 young and vigorous inhabitants of that province, are already on their march for the frontiers of Norway.

The king's troops assembled at Gottenburgh and its environs amount to 15,000 men. The province of Hallande has offered to raise 10,000, and to send them, in case of necessity, to the assistance of that place. There are 5000 at Hulingos.

ALBOURG, October 27.

A courier arrived here yesterday from our prince royal with the intelligence that every thing is arranged between our court and that of Sweden; in consequence of which they have taken off the embargo from the vessels at anchor in our port, and the regiments who are still here are ordered to return to their respective quarters.

VIENNA, November 3.

The Turks have totally evacuated the Bannat, the cave of Veterani excepted, where they seem still disposed to maintain their ground, having with great industry fortified it with several new works. On the 27th ult. the imperial army had passed the Danube, and obtained possession of their former entrenchments. At the same date, the number of troops arrived at Semlin amounted to 28,000 effective men, who, added to the 10,000 who were there before, will certainly form a force amply sufficient to resist every enterprise which the Turks may undertake in Belgrade.

By a letter received from Hermanstadt, of the 27th ult. we learn, that the hospodar Maurojeni, finding our troops were making approaches to the frontiers of Wallachia, had made every preparation to resist their progress, but with so little success that, after having attacked our army there at the head of 3000 cavalry, he was forced to retreat, leaving behind him 30 killed. The number he carried off with him, both killed and wounded, is uncertain, though all accounts agree that it must have been considerable.

FRANCFORT, November 4.

They write from Berlin, that a body of 30,000 men is really assembled in Prussia, and will march to the frontiers. Its departure, they say, only depends on some dispatches expected from Warfaw.

LONDON, October 15.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, September 30.
 "A loan is now positively going on here by subscription for the king of Denmark, notwithstanding the edict to prevent lending to any foreign powers has still two months to expire. Nothing can, however, prevent people giving their money away; and the present is little more, as no security can be obtained but the good faith of the Danish government. The sum is not fixed; it is conjectured, about a million of ducats of gold."

Nov. 4. Camp diseases, as destructive as the plague, have swept away in the few last weeks, an host of men from the army of the Turks and Austrians. Our account shews the sick list of the Turks at 43,000 men.

Popular commotions continue to prevail at Paris to such a degree, that a general insurrection, and a revolution in the government is apprehended. The impeachment goes against the ex-ministers.

Some few days ago Mr. Neckar sent for the gentlemen, whose duty it is to pay the dividends at the Guildhall of Paris, to the holders of public stock, (all payments of this nature in Paris are made at the Town-house or Guildhall, as they are with us at the Bank,) and gave them directions to behave with politeness and affability to the annuitants.—"I will send you to-morrow, said he, 1,500,000 livres; that sum with what you have already in hand, will enable you to go on with your payments to the end of the month; with the first you will begin at the letter A, and so on; with the second you will discharge the demands that

have become due on the treasury during the last six months. Gentlemen, I rely upon your zeal for the due execution of these instructions."—These instructions were given on the 21st of last month. Mr. Neckar has since sent notice to the same gentlemen that they should be supplied with a much larger sum by the beginning of the present month, so that proper provisions will be made for all public payments till the meeting of the states general.

Mr. Neckar is going to open a new loan for 100,000,000 of livres; the interest of which he will pay without any new tax. A fund has been established in France arising from the estates of suppressed convents, retrenchments in the king's household, &c. and from the produce of some church livings, in the gift of the crown, which produce during vacancy between the death of one incumbent, and presentation of another, belongs to the king. This fund produces at present 5,000,000 livres a year; that it may be increased to 10,000,000, the king has agreed that he will not present to any of those livings (chiefly abbeys and prebends in cathedral churches, without cure of souls) for three years.

Nov. 13. The present earl of Salisbury has not long since disposed of the extremely profitable living of Hatfield, in a manner that shews that he can enhance the value of a favour, by the grace, liberality, and good humour with which it should invariably be conferred. Amidst a large convivial party at his own table, where one of the guests was a favourite clergyman, he filled a bumper, and said, "I shall now give you as a toast the rector of Hatfield." All charged their glasses, but when the clergyman was on the point of lifting the wine to his lips, his noble friend stopped him with a smile, and remarked, "Sir, we must exclude you from our toasting party, as it would be a manifest impropriety to suffer any person to drink his own health." The astonishment, the joy, and doubtless the perplexity of the new and unexpected incumbent of so rich a benefice, is more easily imagined than described.

It was no small gratification to the convivial meeting at a respectable tavern in the city on Tuesday evening, for the celebration of the centenary of the revolution, that a person was present that remembered that glorious event, being 112 years of age. This venerable old man was chaired on the occasion; he is said to be a resident in the French hospital, in Old-street road, where there are ten persons who were born about that period, their ages making together one thousand years.

Extract of a letter from Hull, October 25.
 "The archbishop of York preached lately in the minister, and, as is usual, delivered his sermon from his throne. A short old woman below, in the crowd, who was very deaf, finding it impossible to hear in that situation, went up into the pulpit, and stepping upon a hassock, stooped opposite to his grace; the instantly struck the eyes of the congregation; faces, till then composed, were distended to a broad grin; the girls all tittered; the archbishop, observing the attractions of the old woman, told her, she must go down: She answered, "That he came there to teach, and she to be taught; the pulpit was vacant, and it was the only place where she could hear." Her argument, however, did not avail; the verger taking her by the arm, led her down stairs, when she exclaimed—"St. Paul would not have used me so; but alack! alack! Bishops and Apostles are not like the same sort of people"

Extract of a letter from Kelfo, October 17.
 "The workmen now employed in digging out the foundation of some religious houses, which stood upon St. James's Green, where the great annual fair of that name is now held, in the neighbourhood of this town, have dug up two stone coffins in which the bones were very entire, several pieces of painted glass, a silver coin of king Robert II. and other antique relics.—The most remarkable is a tomb-stone (five feet long and twenty inches broad) in fine preservation—upon which the device is a St. George's cross, ornamented with *fleurs de lis*, and a pair of wool scissars at the right hand side, about the middle of the shaft; the inscription round the edge, in the Anglo Saxon characters, is as follows:—"Hic jacet Johanna Balloe que obiit anno Dni MCCCLXXI pro anima graie ejus." She must have died in the reign of Robert II. the first king of Scotland, of the name of Stuart, who succeeded David II. in February 1370-1, and was drowned in March. It is remarkable, his mother being killed, by a fall from her horse, he was brought into the world by the Cæsarean operation—and it is said, by the unskillfulness of the surgeon, he was wounded in the eye, whence he got the name of *Blar Eye*. At his accession the English were in possession of the castle of Roxburgh, and the town of Roxburgh was burnt in the year 1372, by the earl of March, in consequence of one of his domestics having been killed by the English in a fray at the fair held at Roxburgh in 1371, no doubt the same fair now called St. James's."

Nov. 14. We are extremely sorry to inform our readers, that the very favourable symptoms, which, for some days past, had given such pleasing hopes of his majesty's speedy recovery, have since changed into

appearances that furnish no small ground for alarm. The nourishment his majesty took proved too powerful for his stomach. The sleep he had enjoyed did not bring with it that relief which was expected. During the whole of yesterday the king was very restless, having slept little, and that at short intervals, without any visible increase of strength. Though the fever is somewhat abated, this we understand is succeeded by a very considerable swelling in the head, so that the most favourable symptom at present in his majesty's deplorable condition, seems to rise from the discharge in his leg, which is said to be very great. From all these circumstances the medical gentlemen we are now told, have their doubts; and as on so unhappy occasion, it is necessary that the lord chancellor should have the most authentic information, Sir George Baker and Dr. Warren are every day in town, in Ormond-street, from whence they return again to Windsor.

Yesterday immediately after their conference with the lord chancellor, a council was held at the marquis of Carmarthen's office, at which all the ministers of state attended. This council did not break up till very late. Mr. Pitt, the lord chancellor, and the archbishop of Canterbury were likewise in conference for three hours yesterday, at the minister's house in Downing-street, and another council was to be held this day, at the prince of Wales's apartments.

The conduct of the prince of Wales, through the whole of the present most distressing occasion, has been so exemplary as to extort praise even from those who, on all other occasions, have been ready to give the most unfavourable accounts of him. His attentions and anxieties are such as may be considered as the criterion of filial affection. Medicines have frequently been administered by the royal hand, when the efforts of attendant physicians have failed; and tears have bathed his cheeks in retirement.

If the king should continue a few days longer in his present situation, a regency will, it is said, be appointed, at the head of which will be his royal highness the prince of Wales.

It has been endeavoured, for obvious reasons at Windsor-castle, to conceal the real nature of the king's disorder. Those reasons can exist no longer; for it is with the utmost concern we must declare, that his majesty is deemed irrecoverable.

Unless his majesty should either die, or recover so as to be capable of business, we shall be in a new situation; and necessity will urge some act that is not warranted by law. This was the case on the meeting of the convention parliament in 1688, whose act, though at first irregular, were afterwards declared legal, by the authority of king, lords and commons.

This day a council is to be held at Windsor, when the particulars of the regency, the meeting of parliament, &c. will be taken into consideration.

We are happy to hear that in the several conferences Mr. Pitt has had with his royal highness the prince of Wales, since his majesty's indisposition, he has been received with the most cordial and marked attention.

A great number of debtors have surrendered themselves, in hopes of being liberated by the consequences of a certain awful event.

Nov. 17. The custom of the Porte, in confining the ambassador of any nation, with whom they have either on their part first declared war, or which has previously declared war against the Turks, may not be deemed so improper as it appears upon first consideration, as the populace of Constantinople would, in all probability, tear him to pieces before any assistance could be given, if not properly guarded and put into a place of safety: so outrageous and numerous are the mob, that, in many instances, they have either deposed their emperors, or else would not stir from the gates of the seraglio, till the head of the grand vizier, the mufti and reis effendi, the three chief officers of the state, were stuck upon the walls.

The Sublime Porte has no resident ambassador at any other court. In cases of the utmost importance, a person is sent in that character, by the divan, who returns to Constantinople the instant the business is done, for which he had received his instructions. The Turks would think it an indignity to have any resident among the Christians, whom they term infidels, and especially as they consider their empire to be the greatest on earth. It once indeed was so!

A new fur trade might be established on the western coast of America, that would be the means of founding a new manufactory in that country. The furs of that coast are so far superior to those of the Bay, as not to admit of competition. Some ships have failed from this country in the pursuit—but the protection and aid of government is necessary to give permanency to the plan.

Of the furs brought from the western coast of America by the officers of captain Cooke, some curious experiments have been made; the texture is so fine, that very beautiful gloves and stockings, and a cloth as fine as an Indian shawl, were manufactured from them.

rs Reward.

George's county, in 1787, had a tobacco house by fire in the night; on August 18th, he had destroyed in the same time was made to a tobacco-house with three quantity of plantation valuable property, there- evening when the a. t, Notley Young, Esq. is manager, lost a tobacco-house is fully convinced occasioned by accident. A wretched has been a gain by the commission above reward of TWO hereby offered to any secure the perpetrators mentioned, so thatishment.

RATHAN SOPER.

of Maryland, Octo. 18.

that JAMES WILSON, of the state of Maryland, has title to a small tract of YORKSHIRE and seventy-one acres; for the conveyance gave a bond to the 19th, 1784, with and gave possession to Smock moving into to execute a deed contract.

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WIL. LIVINGSTON.

er, 1788.

POLIS:

EDERICK and

GREEN.

Translation of the note delivered by the Swedish ambassador, from Baron Sprengporten, to count Bernstorff, prime minister at the court of Copenhagen.

The king has not but with surprise, seen the arguments which count Bernstorff has alleged in the note, which he by order of his Danish majesty, delivered the 13th of September last, and which contains—

"That as long as the auxiliary troops or ships that are to act against Sweden, do not surmount the stipulated number, and that the rest of the Danish forces do not commit any hostilities, the king of Sweden has no ground to complain."

This argument his Swedish majesty does not think to be according to the law kept by all nations, and against which the king has ordered the underwritten to protest in the strongest manner. Nevertheless, being inclined to peace, and in order to free the subjects of both kingdoms from unnecessary bloodshed—in a moment, that the reconciliation with the best appearance have begun to restore peace in the north, his Swedish majesty will, for the present, set aside all inquiries for arguments, and alone stick to the promise declared in the note; his Danish majesty had no hostile or other intention for the rest, as the king also will confide to what has been represented to him on the subject by Mr. Elliot, envoy and minister plenipotentiary, his majesty wished to prevent the mischief which the further exertion of the war will occasion to both kingdoms: His Swedish majesty declares to continue in each with his Danish majesty, until he sees the consequences of the present negotiations that are commenced, to restore peace between Sweden and Russia, which his Danish majesty believes to be the object of his wishes: "His majesty the king of Sweden will therefore confine himself with force to repel the auxiliaries already entered into this kingdom."

(Signed) SPRENGPORTEN."

Copenhagen, October 5, 1788.

CONTINENTAL POLITICS.

The emperors of Russia and the kings of Denmark and Sweden are all making the greatest exertions for carrying on the war both at sea and land, whilst the English and Prussian ministers were waiting at Stockholm for the king's return, to open to him a proposition of peace, when the last accounts came away; at which time, we can from authority assure the public, 2400 picked men had arrived in Sweden, sent by the king.

The unaccountable conduct of Denmark, in entering the very heart of Sweden, after assuring the king in a public state paper, "that no further steps should be taken, until his answer respecting peace was received," proves either that the king of Sweden has refused the offered terms, or has been deceived by his brother-in-law, and in either case, the war is likely to continue, but in the latter, with a formal declaration against Denmark.

The king of Sweden must feel himself hurt at the manner in which some of the principal places of his kingdom have been taken possession of, and which cannot fail to alter the propositions intended very materially.

By the latest information from Vienna we find, that his imperial majesty had retreated to, and taken refuge in, the strong town of Teneiswar.

The emperor seems endeavouring to throw the odium of his late misfortunes on the negligence of his general officers. Brechainville is censured for not giving his orders in writing, which is said to have positively occasioned the emperor to retreat by mistake: This general's aid-de-camp, who carried the verbal message, has also precipitately retreated; and general d'Alpremonte is cashiered, though some say he has resigned.

Another object of complaint with the emperor is the conduct of the Russian general Romanzow, (who has never once seen the enemy during the whole campaign.)—To him the emperor has written in the most explicit manner, that, if he longer delays to come forward with his army, under pretence of waiting the orders of his imperial mistress, his majesty will certainly think himself sufficiently at liberty to enter into any separate negotiation for an immediate peace with the Turks.

The most rational politicians considered the attempt of the imperial powers to exterminate the Turks as a chimerical idea; the events of the present campaign at least have confirmed this opinion, and the Turks will at times gain more by delay than by contending for honour, a piece of Machiavelian policy the grand vizier seems not ignorant of. The resources of any European power must be much sooner exhausted than those of an empire like Turkey.

Nov. 25. By letters received yesterday we are confidently informed that Oczakow has surrendered to them long ere this, the city being entirely reduced to ashes, and only the castle left standing.

After the surrender of this garrison, the Russians will march on to Bender, which must likewise fall. The whole of Moldavia and Bessarabia will then shortly come into their possession.

The army of the king of Prussia only waits the final word of command to enter Poland. It amounts to 50,000 strong, all in high spirits and eager for a war.

The Poles are determined to resist any invasion of a foreign power.

The deputies of the states of Province, which had not been convoked till last year, for 17 years, have had an audience of the French king. The epocha may be called the day of the resurrection of the French constitution, at least the spirit of it, which has slept for a century and an half past; while it is much to be feared that ours is, by venality and corruption, sinking into its grave.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) January 13.

On Wednesday last, the legislature made choice of the following gentlemen as electors of president and

vice-president of the United States: Honourable Benjamin Bellows, John Pickering, Ebenezer Thomson, John Sullivan and John Parker.

Owing to a disagreement between the two branches of the legislature, relative to the mode to be pursued in the choice of electors, the business was procrastinated until near 12 o'clock at night—the senate insisting on holding their right of a negative on the house; and the house equally tenacious of their privileges, insisting, that in the present instance the senate had no right of controlling the choice of the house; but that in choosing electors both branches should join and proceed to the choice by joint ballot: A contrary step, it was considered by the house, would be establishing a dangerous precedent, an adherence to which might at some future period fatally affect the privileges of the people. The observations made by the members of the senate, relative to their prerogative, were pertinent, manly and firm—those of the house, ingenious, deep and well digested. This legislative contest terminated, however, in the lower branch's acceding to the proposal of the upper, and the choice was happily effected—the house "at the same time solemnly protesting against the said mode of choice, and declaring, that in the opinion of this house, the present mode of appointing electors ought not to be considered as establishing a precedent, or drawn into example, or insisted upon as a rule, in any future appointment of electors."—What rendered the above circumstance more delicate, and greatly heightened the anxiety of the spectators, was a knowledge, that if a compromise did not take place before the close of the day, New-Hampshire would lose the honour of giving her suffrages for a president and vice-president of the United States, and thereby be prevented from paying that tribute which her citizens owe to the great American FABRUS.

PROVIDENCE, (R. I.) January 17.

It must give pleasure to the friends of home manufactures, (remarks a correspondent) to be informed, that John Brown, Esq; of this town, a gentleman well known throughout the United States, and his only son, are clothed in the fabrics of their native country, and from the fleeces of their own flocks.—It is a singular circumstance, that the yarn was all spun by a woman 88 years of age—a monitory lesson to young ladies, who little reflect how much the fate of their country is in their power.—The lowest manufacturer, says Monf. Neckar, who furnishes a single bale of goods for sale, does more to retain the solid coin in the kingdom, than the ablest banker, or the most skillful financier.

NEW-YORK, January 23.

Extract of a letter from Georgia, to a gentleman in Providence, Rhode-Island.

"Although the Creeks have ceased hostilities for the present, yet we are attacked by a tribe of Indians called the Simonoles, who inhabit a part of Florida; they are not acknowledged by the Creeks as a part of their nation. M'Gillivray sent us word lately, that he will strictly attend to the suspension of hostilities till April next; all our frontier inhabitants continue to live in forts.

"A banditti of rascals, consisting of 70 or 80 men from the Bahama Islands, have lately arrived in the southern parts of our state, professedly to join the Indians and plunder the state. They have an armed vessel in an Indian river, south of Auguline, to receive the plunder, consisting of negroes, cattle, &c. It is said with confidence, that Lord Dunmore, governor of the Bahamas, gives countenance to their proceedings, and that the officers of this abandoned corps frequently dine at his table. By this you may see what you have to expect, should it be your unhappy lot to be attacked under the present poor, weak and unenergetic government of the United States.

"Our crops have been good this season—we have produced from 12 to 15,000 barrels of rice, which sells at 10s. 6d. per cwt.—4000 hogheads of tobacco, which now goes at 16s. 4d. with other kinds of produce in the same proportion.

"Our old state constitution, which is much like that of Pennsylvania, consisting of a single house of assembly, is found so defective that a convention is ordered to frame a new one; our present ideas are, that the new one shall be nearly similar to the new federal constitution—am sorry to hear that your state still continues averse to the new government."

Jan. 26. By Mr. B. Livingston, who arrived in town on Saturday evening from Albany, we are informed, that a bill had passed both houses, prescribing the time and manner of choosing representatives to the congress of the United States;—By this bill the state is divided into six districts, each district is to choose one representative—but the electors are not confined in their choice to a person resident within their own district—that on Wednesday last a bill directing the mode of choosing senators, which had been brought in by Mr. Jones, passed the house of assembly. Except in the recital, there is no difference between this bill and that clause in the former one which gave rise to the late conference between the two houses, and occasioned the loss of the whole election bill. It was not thought, when Mr. Livingston came away, that the senate would give their assent to it. Mr. Harrison moved the same amendment which he had done to the first bill, which was lost by about the same majority.

The bill to empower the mayor, recorder and aldermen, to raise by tax the sum of 13,000l. for the indemnification of the persons who had lent their credit to complete the federal building in the city of New-York, had also passed both houses, and lay with the council for revision, who have doubtless, before this time, given their assent to its becoming a law.

Jan. 29. The situation of affairs in Europe, says a correspondent, is particularly critical. The emperor of Germany and the emperors of Russia, are engaged in

war with a power, hitherto accounted formidable; and the sovereigns of France and England are reported to be dangerously ill. Denmark and Sweden have commenced hostilities, of which Prussia and other German powers cannot be supposed to be insensible spectators; the republic of the United Netherlands is far from being in a state of composure; the Helvetic body, luckily free from domestic contention, is, as usual, disposed to accommodate its neighbours with mercenary; and the Italian states will probably invite hostilities by not being able to repel them. That a general, or, at least, a widely extended war, will soon take place, is highly probable: and after a lamentable effusion of blood, the laurel perhaps will be worn by the least worthy.

The honourable Mr. Gerry, of Middlesex district, Massachusetts, has signified his unwillingness to serve as a representative in the congress of the United States, by an address to the electors of that district, in last Thursday's (Boston) Independent Chronicle, wherein he fully states his reasons.

As every material change in a government may be aptly called a revolution, the late alteration in our federal system is entitled to that name. When other nations, who valued and understood the rights of men, were oppressed by domestic tyrants or foreign conquerors, they were obliged to have recourse to war, which more frequently proved unfavourable than friendly to liberty. But the causes which induced the citizens of these United States to effect the late important change, were of a different nature. They experienced no usurpation of their rights, and dreaded no danger of restless ambition. Neither a frantic multitude, headed by a Marius; nor a confederated nobility, subservient to the views of a Sylla, disturbed their peace, or meditated the overthrow of freedom. Their exertions during the war had been crowned with success, because the spirit of the people made amends for the defects of the government. But, although triumphant in war, the confederation was inadequate to the exigencies of peace; and the very great temptations afforded by commerce debilitated true industry. Much is expected from the new government; and that it is capable of conferring a number of benefits, cannot be doubted; but without the co-operation of the great body of the people, its efforts will be vain, and its wisdom ineffectual.

PHILADELPHIA, January 31.

The brig Revolution, captain Kean, is arrived in the river from Batavia, in the East-Indies, after four months passage.

Extract of a letter from Batavia, dated July 14, 1788.

"On the 12th of June we spoke captain Barry, in the straits of Sunda, all well on board.

"The Dutch and Malacae are at present much engaged in war throughout the Chinese seas; two of their European Indianmen have been captured this season, one of whom has been since retaken in an engagement with frigates on that station.

"This is the most destructive part of the globe to foreigners, owing to its low situation, and impurity of its waters: there are few that visit this port, without experiencing the effects of both.

"Since we left China, in January, 1787, there has been a civil war throughout that empire, which still continues; in consequence of which a famine, then but partial, is now become general."

Feb. 4. We learn from Sunbury, that a farmer near that place on the Susquehanna has lately made two barrels of sweet oil (equal to the present olive oil) out of hickory nuts, by simple expression. One half of the smallest species of these nuts, viz. the SHELL-BARK, yielded by an experiment 30 drops of oil. The oil obtained from these delicious nuts has been used in diet, and from the want of oil of an inferior quality, has been burnt in lamps. Every days experience serves to convince us of the resources of our country for wealth and happiness. The historians of future ages in recording the events of the American revolution will probably write as follows—"The United States published a declaration of their independence upon Great-Britain on the 4th of July, 1776—But this was only a nominal act. They returned in the year 1783 to their ancient habits of affection, and dependence upon Great-Britain. Their cloathing—furniture—carriages, and many articles of their provisions were all of British manufacture. In vain did the British ministry neglect and insult their returning attachment. It was not till the year 1788 that the Americans awakened from their sleep on the lap of their step-mother, and proclaimed, by their industry and economy, that they were an independent people."

We hear that the manufactory of pot-ash, which has lately been established at Sunbury, is in a flourishing way. It appears that 13,124 barrels of that valuable article of commerce were exported last year from the city of New-York.

CARLISLE, (Pennsylvania) January 28.

By the western post who arrived here last night, we learn, that previous to his leaving Pittsburgh, a gentleman arrived from the Muskingum, who asserts, that the treaty with the Indians was concluded to the satisfaction of the commissioners.

WINCHESTER, January 28.

On Wednesday last arrived in this town, Thomas Bryant Ashby, who reports, that he in company with five other men, viz. John Hinds, John Chapman, John Williams, William Williams and Samuel Ellmore, being on their way from Kentucky, in the month of April last, were attacked, in Powell's Valley, by a party of Cherokee Indians, who took four of them prisoners—that the two Williams's escaped—that Chapman and Hinds, two of the unfortunate captives, were tied to a tree and burnt by the savages—that Ellmore and himself were sold by them to the Creeks, with

whom he continued to be held, until he was ransomed, and then he was sent to the Chickasaw, where he became of Elmore were at the Chickasaw.

RICH
Extract of a letter

"Governor Severson from the Indian children, with either side. His taken at Gallepspy the Indians, and to the chiefs offering them, provided hostilities but fair play we give the first."

Extract of a letter

"Mrs. Ingles from German Creek her children, were the mountains, a and near the ford after they were to stole about 60 horses then proceeded to with their plunder fold to that tribe creating their number. After some time, trader, was sent gives an account were about joining Alexander M'Gill of the whole."

Extract of a letter

"We have just attacking a small Kentucky in the Nash is killed, effected a retreat, and reached Mar. This proves how solemn promises Moore last September should remain affix North-Carolina. True it is the through safe—and"

Extract of a letter

"We have been no small degree of the debates in our nation: and to the the determination late recommendation be a proof, that for a new state, manner, yet it must and real injuries, the people from thoroughly aham Virginia convenes selves too; but o mist is removed will soon feel cle talks, so liberally ment oratory of Mississippi."

ALEX

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counted formidable... England are reported... Prussia and other Ger... to be insatiable... Netherland is... the Helvetic body... is, as usual, dis... abours with mercen... probably invite hostil... them. That a general... war, will soon take... after a lamentable eff... ap will be worn by... of Middlesex district... unwillingness to serv... of the United States... of that district, in lat... Chronicle, wherein... a government may be... alteration in our fea... When other na... the rights of man... grants or foreign con... have recourse to war... unfavourable than friend... which induced the citi... effect the late import... are. They experienced... and dreaded no danger... antic multitude, headed... nobility, subservient... bed their peace, or me... dom. Their exertions... ed with success, becau... mends for the defects... gh triumphant in war... ate to the exigencies... emptions afforded by... stry. Much is expect... and that it is capable of... ts, cannot be doubted;... of the great body of the... and its wisdom ineffe...

whom he continued till very lately, when he providentially made his escape—That he knows not what became of Elsmore, having never seen him since they were at the Chickamaugo towns.

RICHMOND, January 21.
Extract of a letter dated French-Broad, December 18, 1788.
"Governor Sevier is just returned from an excursion into the Indian country, he has captured 27 women and children, without any person being killed on either side. His object was prisoners to redeem those taken at Gallepey's fort. He took a white man with the Indians, and since has sent him back with a letter to the chiefs offering an exchange of prisoners, and assuring them that this effort should be his last; but fair play we give the last blow, as the Indians gave the first."

Extract of a letter from Sullivan county, dated December 8, 1788.
"Mrs. Ingles, who was taken about a year ago from German Creek, is returned: She, with four of her children, were kept by a party of the Cherokees in the mountains, a few miles from the Kentucky path, and near the ford of Cumberland river, for 6 months after they were taken; during which time the Indians stole about 60 horses, and brought in 5 scalps. They then proceeded to the Wyandot town, on Sandusky, with their plunder, and prisoners: The latter they sold to that tribe, who are remarkably fond of infold to that tribe, who are remarkably fond of increasing their numbers by adopting young prisoners. After some time, she by the assistance of an Indian trader, was sent home with her youngest child. She gives an account that several of the northern tribes were about joining the Creek confederacy, and that Alexander McGillivray is to have the superintendance of the whole."

Extract of a letter from Washington, December 4.
"We have just received an account of the Indians attacking a small company of travellers coming in from Kentucky in the Wilderness; one man of the name of Nash is killed, and two wounded; the remainder effected a retreat, although pursued for several miles, and reached Martin's station with the wounded men. This proves how little dependence is to be put in the solemn promises made by the Cherokee chiefs to major Moore last September, of engaging that the Kentucky path should remain unmolested, provided we did not assist North-Carolina in carrying on war against them. True it is the emigrants to Kentucky have all got through safe—and this of itself is a great matter."

Extract of a letter dated Kentucky, November 22, 1788, to the Printer.
"We have been listening, for some time past, with no small degree of attention, and no less solicitude, to the debates in our convention, on the subject of separation: and to the great joy of the friends to the union, the determination is favourable, and in unison with the late recommendation of congress. This decision will be a proof, that however we may all agree in wishing for a new state, at a proper time, and in an orderly manner, yet it must be a repetition of disappointments, and real injuries, that can draw off the great body of the people from federal principles. We begin to be thoroughly ashamed of the majority of our vote in the Virginia convention, and something ashamed of ourselves too; but our friends may now rest assured, the mist is removed from before our eyes, and truth we will soon see clearly, notwithstanding the letters and talks, so liberally dispersed amongst us; and the vehement oratory of others, about the navigation of the Mississippi."

ALEXANDRIA, January 22.
By information received from Kentucky we learn, that many of the principal people of that district, are warmly in favour of a separation from the union, and contend that it is injurious to the interests of that country, to be connected with the Atlantic states.—This idea, so pregnant with mischief to America, is said to be much cherished by the intelligence carried there by Mr. Brown, member of congress—to this effect—that he had the strongest assurances from the Spanish ambassador that, on such a declaration by the people of Kentucky, Spain would cede to them the free navigation of the Mississippi, and give them every support and encouragement in her power.—Though this does not correspond with the opinion that has commonly been entertained of that minister, as to prudence, it is so serious in its consequences, to the peace and existence of the Atlantic states, as to deserve the immediate attention of congress. If it be authentic, Mr. Brown has incurred high penalties for holding such a correspondence; and it is to be hoped, the executive of this state, will consider it as a part of their duty to inquire into it.

NOTICE.
February 4, 1789.
COLONEL FRANCIS WARE, late sheriff of Charles county, having assigned his books (and other evidences of debts due him) to his securities, for their indemnification, and the said securities having appointed the subscriber to collect all balances due on the said sheriff's books; all persons concerned are hereby forewarned from paying any money, tobacco, or other property by them received, or that may be owing by them, to any other person than the subscriber, or his order. The late deputies are to receive so far as have been put into their hands for collection, they having given sufficient security to perform the trust reposed in them.
THOMAS A. DYSON.

February 2, 1789.
To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the third day of March next, for ready cash, the land and personal property of THOMAS WHITTINGTON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.
THREE LOTS of LAND, situate and being in the county aforesaid, viz. lot No. 1, being part of a tract or parcel of land called GORY BANKS, containing 50 acres, more or less; lot No. 2, being part of a tract or parcel of land called MAIDSTONE, containing 38½ acres, more or less, on this lot is a dwelling house, with two rooms on the lower floor, brick chimney, kitchen, one tobacco house, corn house, a good apple orchard, and some meadow ground; lot No. 3, being another part of MAIDSTONE, containing 88½ acres, more or less, this lot has on it a small dwelling house, 20 by 16 feet, brick chimney, kitchen, one tobacco house, a young orchard just planted, and some meadow ground; also NEGROES, HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, household FURNITURE, and plantation UTENSILS, &c. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, precisely.
All persons having any claims against the said estate are desired to bring in their accounts, lawfully adjusted, that they may be settled, and those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, which will prevent expence to themselves, and trouble to their humble servant,
THOMAS WHITTINGTON, Executor.

To be SOLD, agreeable to the last will and testament of Mrs. ELIZABETH HALL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, on Monday the 2d day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises, on short credit, terms made further known on the day of sale.
VARIETY of personal property, consisting of HORSES, CATTLE and SHEEP, draught STEERS, WHEAT, RYE, OATS and CORN, sundry household FURNITURE, plantation UTENSILS, and a quantity of smoked MEAT, &c.
All persons having claims are requested to make them known on or before the day of sale, those indebted are desired to make immediate payment to
HENRY HALL, } Executors.
JOSEPH HOWARD, }

Anne-Arundel county, February 12, 1789.
To be SOLD, agreeable to the last will and testament of HENRY MAY, late of the said county, deceased, on Friday the 20th instant, on the premises, near South river church, for ready cash,
THE late dwelling PLANTATION of the said deceased, being part of a tract of land called BESSINGTON, containing about 14 acres, more or less; also sundry NEGROES, consisting of MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN, some household FURNITURE, STOCK, blacksmith's TOOLS, and a few hogheads of CIDER. / M. Beard
RICHARD BEARD, jun. executor.

Frederick county, February 3, 1789.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers will apply to Frederick county March court next, for a commission, under the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, as well to fix, mark and bound, the tract of land called CARROLLSBURG, as our particular parts thereof.
JAMES YOUNG,
CHARLES ROBINSON,
SAMUEL CLELAND,
WILLIAM BROWN, sen.
ROBERT BROWN,
WILLIAM BROWN, jun.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD,
At the PRINTING-OFFICE,
Price One Dollar,
THE
LAW S
OF
MARYLAND,
PASSED AT 2
NOVEMBER SESSON,
Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Eight.

To be LEASED,
SEVERAL LOTS of GROUND in this city, on the Church circle, and the streets called Tabernacle-street, opposite Mr. James Ringgold's, and Lawyer's-street, opposite Mr. John Callahan's. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.
2 JAMES STEUART.
Anne-Arundel county, State of Maryland, December 31, 1788.
WHEREAS my wife RACHEL CLARK has eloped from me, and refuseth to live with me, I hereby give public notice, that I forewarn all persons crediting her on my account, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting from the date hereof.
BENJAMIN CLARK.

Kent-Island, January 28, 1789.
LOST,
FROM Broad Creek, which it is supposed was carried off by the ice, the wind being then at north-east, on Monday morning, the 26th instant, a SCOW; nearly new, about twenty feet long; and eight or nine feet wide, her sides are gum: From the wind being at north-east, it is imagined she drifted down towards Talley's or Thomas's Point. FOUR DOLLARS REWARD will be given for bringing her to Broad Creek, Kent-Island, or TWO DOLLARS if delivered at Annapolis, in care of Mr. John Sands, jun.
2 JAMES O'BKYON.

January 9, 1789.
THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an exclusive privilege of running STAGES on the eastern shore of Maryland.
ROBERT HODGSON.
GERSHOM JOHNSON.

WILLIAM CATON,
Ladies and Gentlemens Hair-dresser,
ANNAPOLIS,
BEGS leave to inform his customers, that he still carries on the business of HAIR-DRESSING, and CUSHION and WIG-MAKING, in the newest fashions, and neatest manner.
As he is supplied with an assortment of the best perfumes, pomatums, powder and hair, and is determined to carry on his business with the greatest punctuality and dispatch, he hopes to merit the custom of those who please to honour him with their commands.
He returns his sincere and grateful thanks to his friends and customers, for the great encouragement he has received in the line of his profession, since his commencement, and hopes, by an unremitting attention to his business, to merit a continuance of their favours.
Orders from any part of the state will be thankfully received, and duly attended to.
The highest prices given for hair of all colours.
N. B. High wages will be given for good journey-men to the above business.
3

January 15, 1789.
THE subscriber being appointed by the orphans court of Prince-George's county, administrator de bonis non, to the two estates of ISAAC JACOBS and GEORGE JACOBS, of said county, deceased, requests all persons indebted to either of them to make immediate payment to him, and those who have claims to send them in properly proved, that he may know how to proceed in settlement thereof.
3 X MARSH M. DUVAL.

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

January 23, 1789.
NOTICE.
THE sale of the property of the late Dr. EPHRAIM HOWARD, published to be sold on Thursday the 29th instant, January, is postponed until Tuesday the 3d day of March next, if fair, if not the sale to commence on the next fair day. The subscriber was under the necessity of delaying the sale on account of the creditors neglecting to meet as requested on the 22d, previous to the sale, for the purpose of exhibiting their claims against the deceased; he does once more request it as a favour of the creditors to meet at the late dwelling house of the deceased, near Elk-Ridge church, on Thursday the 26th of February next. The articles advertised for sale on the 29th of January, will certainly be sold the day above mentioned.
3 ACHSAH HOWARD, Executrix.

Nottingham, January 17, 1789.
THE subscriber having received full powers from WILLIAM MOLLESON, Esq; of London, to settle the affairs of WILLIAM MOLLESON, and WILLIAM and ROBERT MOLLESON, in America, requests all persons indebted to them on bond, note or open account, to settle, and pay off the same without delay. Constant attendance will be given at Nottingham for that purpose.
He flatters himself that due attention will be paid to this notice, otherwise suits will be commenced without respect to persons.
3 X ROBERT YOUNG.

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

By the SENATE, December 20, 1788.

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

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

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

By order, J. DORSEY, clk.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 21, 1788: Read and assented to. By order, W. HARWOOD, clk.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 10, 1788.

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

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

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

By order, W. HARWOOD, Clk.

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

By order, J. DORSEY, Clk.

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

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 23, 1788.

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

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

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

By order, W. HARWOOD, Clk.

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

By order, J. DORSEY, Clk.

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

January 28, 1789.

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

CRACROFT and HODGKIN.

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

MARY BENTLY.

Annapolis, April 19, 1788.

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

THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

January 24, 1789.

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

LUCY DORSEY, Administratrix.

LOST in the CITY,

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

JOHN F. MERCER.

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

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

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

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

Nottingham, November 20, 1788.

For PRIVATE SALE,

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

THOMAS CONTEE.

Annapolis, October 1, 1788.

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

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

Humble servant, JAMES WILLIAMS.

19

Annapolis, January 22, 1789.

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

DAVID GEDDES.

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

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

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

October 20, 1788. NATHAN SOPER.

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

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

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by Subscription,

BY

ISAAC COLLINS,

IN TRENTON,

THE

HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING

The OLD and NEW TESTAMENT;

WITH THE

Apocrypha and Marginal Notes.

CONDITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To all whom it may concern.

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

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Trenton, 11th September, 1788.

ANNAPOLIS: PRINTED BY FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1789.

PRESBOURG, November 6.

GREAT preparations are making for the reception of the emperor, who is daily expected here.

By advices from Semlin we learn, that since the arrival of his imperial majesty there, the inhabitants have ceased to entertain any dread of an invasion. The Turks are reinforcing themselves powerfully at Belgrade.

COPENHAGEN, November 10.

In consequence of the dangers attending the navigation of the Baltic at this season, admiral Dessen has returned to this port, accompanied by two Danish ships of the line and one frigate. An epidemic fever has carried off many of the different crews; and several of the surviving sick have been sent to Carlsroon, where it is still proposed to oppose the sailing of the ships lately armed there, as well as the return of the Swedish fleet, now anchoring in the port of Sweabourgh.

Nov. 15. Mr. Elliot, minister from Great-Britain, returned here from Gottenburgh. Previous to his leaving that place, the king of Sweden gave him his picture set with brilliants. The prince royal is not yet returned from Norway.

Nov. 22. According to our latest advices, the Swedish fleet, after various manœuvres, had found means to escape from the Russian squadron, which had been stationed to watch their motions; but, if we may believe the same accounts, the Swedes have since been entirely frozen up in the port of Helsingfors. They must consequently pass the winter there; and it is well known that they are already in extreme want of provisions.

LEIPSICK, November 10.

It is currently reported here, that there has been a great slaughter of the Russians, in consequence of a successful fall which the Turks have made from the fortrefs of Oczakow. The left wing, commanded by general Suwarow, it is said, would have been totally cut to pieces, if prince Repnia had not opportunely come up to his relief. It is added, that on this bloody occasion, one general and 30 officers were among the slain, and that general Suwarow himself, with 40 officers, was dangerously wounded.

Nov. 14. The king of Prussia and the elector of Saxony have had a meeting—meeting, it is said, of *chance*. Be this as it may, certain it is that they have had two long conferences, and the day before yesterday were out together upon a grand hunting party.

VENICE, November 11.

The order of Malta and our republic have concluded a treaty, by virtue of which the two contracting powers mutually engage to protect their respective dominions, commerce, &c. against all invaders. In consequence of this event, the Turks will for the future be kept in more awe than they have been for a considerable time past; the Maltese alone having already eleven ships of war at sea, all well manned and equipped, beside a great number of galleys which are preparing for service with all possible expedition.

PETERSBURGH, November 14.

No intelligence of any importance has arrived from either of our grand armies, except what the public already sufficiently know, relative to the siege of Oczakow. Certain it is, however, that our fleet in the Baltic continues still to annoy the Swedish fleet there, and have so effectually distressed them that they are entirely cut off from every avenue through which they might receive provisions. Their distress, therefore, must be infinite. Captain Traven, who lately signalled himself by destroying a number of Swedish vessels, has been honoured with a letter from the empress, expressive of the high sense she entertained of his gallantry, and appointing him to the station of a captain of the first rank.

BERLIN, November 22.

By letters from Poland we learn, that prince Radzivil, true to the cause of his country, has made an offer to furnish 1600 men, completely equipped, and to be paid from his own private purse, for the period of three months. He has also patriotically engaged to furnish 30 cannon, with every contingency that may be necessary for the artillery thereunto belonging. It is likewise confidently reported, that the grand duchy of Lithuania has made an offer of furnishing for the same purpose, as a gratuitous gift, six hundred thousand florins.

The arrival and departure of couriers daily, still continues, and the dispositions for war are carrying on with the greatest activity. A courier which arrived a few days ago from Warsaw, was sent back with an immediate answer. The director of the hospitals has been ordered to make arrangements for 50,000 men. The magistrates of this town have also been directed to engage marshals, coopers, salters and butchers. This order is already executed; the artisans engaged have received their instructions; they have been sworn in

and receive pay. They have also engaged officers for conducting the provisions, and in a few days the director of the transports will set out for Koningsberg.

LONDON, November 10.

A treaty between Great-Britain and his Sicilian majesty is just finished at Naples; by virtue of which there is to be a series of lasting peace and friendship between the two powers. Regulations of commerce are agreed upon; and it is fixed, that their respective subjects shall have, from the day of signing the treaty, the privileges of the most favoured nation in the dominions of each other. Thus detaching the court of Naples from the house of Bourbon, may be of the greatest utility in a future war.

There appears a great difference of sentiment to have arisen in the Polish diet on account of the king of Prussia's declaration. Those who are in the interest of the two imperial courts, pretend that they will not delay making a counter declaration. The court of Berlin, however, does not want its partisans, who are highly pleased at the opposition Russia meets with. One of the principal among the latter is the prince de Radzivil, palatine of Vilna, who, by his rank, titles and riches, re-united to those of the great general count Oginski, will give great weight to the Prussian party in Lithuania. Many of the nobles have been to return the Prussian minister thanks; and talk of sending a deputation to Berlin, in order to do the same in a solemn manner.

It was lately reported at Vienna, that the grand vizier had proposed to the emperor a suspension of arms for six months, but he received for answer that the operations would be continued.

Extract of a letter from Temeswar, October 12.

"God be praised, we begin to breathe freely, and the countenances of our inhabitants brighten since the 10th, when we received certain news of the enemy having quitted the Bannat, and that the grand vizier had marched towards Syrmia. We learn at the same time that the emperor, with part of his army, has also taken the route for Semlin, and has made a forced march to arrive there in time. Field marshal Laudohn left Novi on the 9th, with part of his army, pretending to lay siege to Turkish Gradisca, but in fact to join the emperor in Syrmia, from whence we expect to hear in a few days of some important events.

"Seven galleys and 57 Turkish faïques (a sort of flat boat) have been near Belgrade ever since the 8th, which denotes the enemy meditates an attack either against Semlin, Shabacz or Mitrowitz. And it is certain, that our heavy artillery has been carried back from Peterwaradin to Semlin.

"An effaette has this moment arrived here with news, that yesterday field marshal Wartenleben, who harassed the Turks on their retreat, has beat 2000 spahis and 700 Janissaries, who had retired on a mountain, having killed a great part, and made a still greater part prisoners. It is reported here, that 40 of the enemy's faïques, with 150 men on board each, having left Belgrade to attack Semlin, advanced to the middle of the Save, but were stopped by the fire of our artillery, which sunk three and dispersed the rest.

"We learn from Galici, that the prince of Saxe Cobourg has been suddenly taken ill, and that his recovery is doubtful, having been bled six times successively. Field marshal Sauer has taken the command of the troops *ad interim*, and marched into the Buckowine, to recover that province.

"A report prevails, that general Laudohn was attacked on his march the 7th instant, by the pacha of Traunick, whom he has completely beaten and taken prisoner."

They write from Muhlenbach in Transylvania, that in the morning of the 7th ult. a body of 5000 Turks appeared before the village of Hatzeg, with an evident intent to force major Stader to quit his post, and to burn a magazine there belonging to the imperialists. The Turks made two successive attacks, but with such little success that they were repulsed, and put to flight.

Extract of a letter from Bruun, October 28.

"By letters from Berlin we learn, that matters are nearly settled between Russia and Sweden. It only rests upon this point—Whether Sweden will or will not consent to reimburse the expenses required by Russia, which the latter estimates at ten millions of florins." In the first case it is added, the court of Berlin will lend that sum to Sweden on condition of having Swedish Pomerania in pledge until it is repaid."

Nov. 25. By letters from Vienna we learn, that there has been lately sent from thence to Hungary, ten vessels laden with 10,000,000 of florins in silver, beds, saddles, provisions, and warlike stores.

Meeting of the Notables of France.

The speech of M. Neckar on the opening of the assembly of notables—or the names of those degrees of men who compose it, can be of little or no interest to the people of this country; yet this is all that has been attempted to be given in our newspapers.

It is probable that the object of this meeting, and the consequences likely to result from it, will be of great importance to the world, the more especially as this assembly is the prelude to another, namely, the states general of France, which we venture to say will produce a total regeneration in the present absolute monarchical system of that government.

The primary object of this meeting, is to fix the mode of election to be observed in forming the states general. The members are the same as assembled last year. They are chiefly under the influence of the crown, and will therefore resolve on those measures his majesty is advised to.

The divisions on this question run exceeding high. The contest lies between the crown, the clergy, and the nobles on one hand, and the people on the other. The former contend for a new mode of election in forming the states general, which includes a greater share of the clergy and nobility, and fewer of the third state; the latter insist on the same election as at the last meeting in 1764.

It is expected that the notables will deliberate on this question for a month to come. They will probably declare for a new form, in which case the parliament will protest, and in the end get the better.

Whatever may be the issue, it is certain that things bear a very doubtful appearance.

Dec. 9. His majesty, besides the unhappy malady, under which he has some time laboured, is at present afflicted with a severe complaint in his bowels, of the nature of a dysentery, from which the most alarming consequences are apprehended.

As a proof the empress of Russia has not agreed to any terms of peace with Sweden—two frigates of the latter power, the Bellona and Venus, of 40 guns, are hourly expected here, to convoy the Swedish ships from England to Stockholm; but they must keep a sharp look-out for three Russian men of war which arrived at Ellsneur the 20th of November, and whose destination was not public.

The two store-ships taken up by government, are ordered to be completely fitted out by February, about which time the convicts at Woolwich which are very numerous, will be embarked for Canada and Nova-Scotia. The number to go out, will be 400. Many are petitioning for that voyage instead of Botany Bay, and behave better on that account.

Dec. 11. A very extraordinary instance of the recovery of a sovereign from a violent indisposition, which rendered him incapable of government, occurred not long ago in Spain, in the person of Philip the fifth. He had languished under this infirmity for several years. The abbe Montgon says he saw him at court with an appearance of total insensibility. When the government had been carried on by the queen and council, or junto, as the Spaniards term it, in his name, he formally resigned the crown in favour of his son Louis the first, in 1724; and upon his death, three years afterwards, in 1727, he re-assumed the crown, and died king of Spain in 1746. It was with him that we were at war in 1739, and no part of the second period of his reign was affected by mental infirmity. The reign of Philip the fifth began in 1700, lasted 46 years, and he died upwards of 70.

Extract of a letter from Thorn, in Prussia, Nov. 18.

"The affairs of Poland begin to assume an alarming appearance indeed, in consequence of their own intestine disputes. The point is, shall the Poles, or shall they not, espouse the cause of Russia?—*Hic labor, hic opus*; and truly I may add, *hic ille sacryma!*—Shall we not declare for the empress? says the king.—Yes—exclaim the king's friends,—*for—for* is the true friend of Poland.—That we deny, say the nobles (who in fact possess without *regal dignity* all the essential properties of *regal power* in that distracted country) that say they, we deny! Prussia, they affirm—Prussia alone can ever be our true ally. Remember, they loudly declare, the partition treaty, and say, how did Prussia use us then? In the midst of these violent contentions, the king seems to lose ground daily. Even some of his best friends have set their face against him; and at the head of the opposition to all his measures are his own near relations. Amidst such violent proceedings as these, who would be a king of Poland—a *king* in fact, and no king? But such will always be the case in a country, where the succession to the monarchy is elective, and dependent upon the will and pleasure of a number of factious, aspiring nobles. May Heaven defend every nation from the calamities which at this moment, from the turbulence of aristocratic ambition, render Poland a scene of anarchy, and will, ere long, if not prevented by the interference of certain foreign powers, reduce her as a nation to a state of *political non entity!*—If so, truly will it be said, *sic transit gloria Poloniarum!*"

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, November 15.

"The following is a copy of the note which the states ordered the marshals of the confederation to present to his excellency count Stackelberg yesterday.

"The undersigned, by order of the serene states assembled, have the honour to remit the present note to

George's county, in 1787, had a tobacco-house by fire in the night; of August last he had destroyed in the same time was made tobacco-house with three quantity of plantation valuable property, there- evening when the a- t, Noley Young, Es- is manager, lost a to- fiber is fully convinced occasioned by accident, ardened wretch has fe- a ruin by the commi- above reward of TWO hereby offered to any secure the perpetrat- we mentioned, so that

NATHAN SOPER.

of Maryland, Octo- 38. that JAMES WIL- fore said, intends to pe- the state of Maryland, his title to a small tract ove JAMES WILSON of of YORKSHIRE and g seventy-one acres, re; for the conveyance ock gave a bond to the mber 19th, 1784, with nds, and gave possession HEN SMOCK moving into rned to execute a deed contract. OX

SALS, Subscription,

LLINS, TON, E

BIBLE,

NING TESTAMENT; THE Marginal Notes. IONS:

ined in one large volume, eighty-four pages, will with the Oxford edition, d good paper. An index cripture measures, weights

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to prefs as soon as three rcribed for, and to be a-

ouraged, by a number of er the above proposals to on that a handsome Ame- in Quarto, will, at this d acceptable, as no part of country.

oped, will be an induce- course promote the more ost invaluable book in pri- e wishes to attract the at- antenance of people of all g but that, in the execu- e able to give ample sat- eety and neatness.

received by Hugh Gaine and by Joseph Crukshank and a; by Townsend and Pa- editor in Trenton.

leading characters of all the Christians in the United sed to promote this under- be, grant their assistance and that the several print- on will be pleased to insert papers. 15

may concern.

to, for many years last past, to the state of New-Jersey: the more frequent opportu- have had abundant proof of s of his publications, as well on to business.

WIL. LIVINGSTON. er, 1788.

POLIS: EDERICK and GREEN.

more than the then current wholesale price at Philadelphia, of the same quality.

XIV.
For the best method deduced from experience, of raising the American white thorn from the seed for hedges, and the greatest number of plants raised in a space not less than half an acre, a gold medal; for the second best, a silver medal. To be produced by the first of December, 1790.

XV.
The society believing that the culture of hemp on some of the low rich lands in the neighbourhood of this city, may be attempted with advantage, do hereby offer a gold medal for the greatest quantity of hemp raised within ten miles of the city of Philadelphia. The quantity not to be less than four acres; for the second greatest quantity, a silver medal. The claim to be made by the first of December, 1789.

The claim of every candidate for a premium, is to be accompanied with, and supported by, certificates of respectable persons, of competent knowledge of the subject. And it is required that the matters, for which premiums are offered, be delivered in without names, or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing be marked in what manner the claimant thinks fit; such claimant sending with it, a paper sealed up, having on the outside a corresponding mark, and on the inside the claimant's name and address.

Respecting experiments on the products of land, circumstances of the previous and subsequent state of the ground, particular culture given, general state of the weather, &c. will be proper to be in the account exhibited. Indeed, in all experiments and reports of facts, it will be well to particularise the circumstances attending them. It is recommended that reasoning be not mixed with the facts: after stating the latter, the former may be added, and will be acceptable.

Although the society reserve to themselves the power of giving, in every case, either one or the other of the prizes (or premiums) as the performance shall be judged to deserve, or of withholding both, if there be no merit; yet the candidates may be assured, that the society will always judge liberally of their several claims.

Published by order of the society,
SAMUEL P. GRIFFITHS, Secretary.

Philadelphia, February 3, 1789.
The printers of public newspapers will oblige the society, and assist in promoting the design of their institution, by publishing the above list of premiums.

Annapolis, February 18, 1789.

For SALE,

A PLANTATION, on the north side of Severn river, containing about 400 acres, under good fencing, bounding on the river Severn, about five miles distant from Annapolis, with a very good framed dwelling house, with brick ends and cellar, and very convenient out houses thereon, an orchard of excellent young fruit trees.

A description of the soil, wood, timber and situation, are thought unnecessary, as no person would purchase who would not examine the premises. This property will be sold for any state or continental securities, good assigned bonds, or six years credit on bond with security, upon the regular payment of interest at five per cent. per annum. Apply to

JAMES RINGGOLD.

To be SOLD, on Friday the 20th of March next, in Bladenburgh,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and sundry NEGROES, part of the estate of Susannah Thorn, deceased. All those who have claims against the said estate are desired to bring them in legally proved. The legatees of the deceased James Thorn, and the heirs of Susannah Thorn, are desired to meet on the above day, at Bladenburgh.

ROBERT WADE, Administrator.

February 14, 1789.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of **EZEKIEL GOTT**, late of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to bring them in legally proved, and all indebted to said estate are earnestly desired to make payment, and prevent trouble.

EZEKIEL GOTT, Executor.

Kent county, January 5, 1789.

TAKEN up in the ice, by the subscriber, between Swan-Point and Eastern-Neck Island, a **BATTEAU**, 18 feet long, 4 feet one inch wide, has three row-locks, one thwart, a chain in the bow, about three feet long, two cypress oars, ten feet six inches long. She is now secured on the bay side, near Rock-Hall. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

JAMES EAGLE.

Kent-Island, January 28, 1789.

LOST,

FROM Broad Creek, which it is supposed was carried off by the ice, the wind being then at north-east, on Monday morning, the 26th instant, a **SCOW**, nearly new, about twenty feet long, and eight or nine feet wide, her sides are gum. From the wind being at north-east, it is imagined she drifted down towards Talley's or Thomas's Point. **FOUR DOLLARS REWARD** will be given for bringing her to Broad Creek, Kent-Island, or **TWO DOLLARS** if delivered at Annapolis, in care of Mr. John Sands, jun.

JAMES O'BRYON.

St. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

THE visitors and governors of St. John's College having, on the 10th of May, 1786, authorized Samuel Chase, Nicholas Carroll and Alexander Contee Hanson, or any two of them, to appoint a person to collect the money, then or thereafter to be subscribed: we, the said Nicholas Carroll and Alexander Contee Hanson, did accordingly, soon after, appoint Archibald Golder, of the city of Annapolis. Of this appointment the public was duly notified. The collector advertised times and places for his attendance in several counties. He attended accordingly to his notice, and moreover made personal application to many of the subscribers. But, although the stipulated periods of payment have long since elapsed, not more than 1500l. out of 11,024l. have been paid.

We have this day renewed our agreement with the collector. Subscribers who have not yet paid their first third, are requested, without delay, to pay the same, and such further part, as they shall think proper, to the said Archibald Golder, or to Benjamin Harwood, treasurer. They will be called on, within a reasonable time, to make the second and third payments, the last of which was due on the 1st of June, 1787.—All legal methods of compulsion would be as disagreeable to the visitors as disgraceful to subscribers. But it is the indispensable duty of trustees to adopt such modes of exacting payment, as shall be found necessary, or expedient.

The building of the college was projected, and begun on a plan, in some measure, proportioned to its nominal funds. For a considerable length of time, it has been suspended, for want of money.—The gentlemen who subscribed liberally, and paid with punctuality, had a right to expect, in the course of four years, that the work would be complete, and the seminary beginning to flourish. They cannot but remember the generous patriotic ardor, with which the institution was commenced. They have sustained an injury from all those whose neglect or failure has retarded its progress; and, for their satisfaction, as well as for other purposes, a list of subscribers names, with the sums subscribed, and the sums paid, will probably be published as soon as conveniently may be, after the 12th day of May next.

At a meeting of the visitors and governors, on the 5th of July, 1786; the second Tuesdays in February, May, August and November, were appointed for their quarterly meetings. A sufficient number hath not, since that period, been convened, although extraordinary meetings have been requested, by public advertisement and personal solicitation. As the repeated disappointments of those who have repaired to Annapolis, at their own expence, for the sole purpose of meeting the visitors, may perhaps, without some particular notice, prevent their attendance, at the next regularly stated meeting, we take the liberty of most earnestly entreating every gentleman, who has accepted the trust of a visitor and governor of St. John's College, to attend on the second Tuesday of May next. As the general court will be held on that day, we presume no time more convenient can be mentioned.

It is perhaps proper to inform the public, that the number of visitors cannot exceed twenty-four, that not less than nine can form the corporation; that it has never exceeded eleven; that by death it is reduced to ten; that not less than seven have authority to act; and that only two, at this time, reside at Annapolis. It is almost needless to add, that matters of the greatest importance await their consideration. It is much to be wished, that the number were completed or increased. Whether this object may not be attained, provided nine shall be convened, will be debated at their next meeting; and we hope that, if any gentleman be disposed to resign, he will at least bestow his endeavours, that the body may be first enabled to supply his place.

Annapolis, February 9, 1789.

January 23, 1789.

NOTICE.

THE sale of the property of the late Dr. **EPHRAIM HOWARD**, published to be sold on Thursday the 29th instant, January, is postponed until Tuesday the 3d day of March next, if fair, if not the sale to commence on the next fair day. The subscriber was under the necessity of delaying the sale on account of the creditors neglecting to meet as requested on the 22d, previous to the sale, for the purpose of exhibiting their claims against the deceased; she does once more request it as a favour of the creditors to meet at the late dwelling house of the deceased, near Elk-Ridge church, on Thursday the 26th of February next. The articles advertised for sale on the 29th of January, will certainly be sold the day above mentioned.

ACHSAH HOWARD, Executrix.

Annapolis, September 26, 1788.

JUST IMPORTED

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

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE, by **JOHN PETTY**, and Co.

A general assortment of merchandize suitable for the present and approaching season. 19

Anne-Arundel county, December 31, 1788.

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

BENJAMIN CLARK.

February 3, 1789.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the third day of March next, for ready cash, the land and personal property of **THOMAS WHITTINGTON**, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

THREE LOTS of LAND, situate and being in the county aforesaid, viz. lot No. 1, being part of a tract or parcel of land called **GORY BANKS**, containing 50 acres, more or less; lot No. 2, being part of a tract or parcel of land called **MAIDSTONE**, containing 38½ acres, more or less, on this lot is a dwelling house, with two rooms on the lower floor, brick chimney, kitchen, one tobacco house, corn house, a good apple orchard, and some meadow ground; lot No. 3, being another part of **MAIDSTONE**, containing 88½ acres, more or less, this lot has on it a small dwelling house, 20 by 16 feet, brick chimney, kitchen, one tobacco house, a young orchard just planted, and some meadow ground; also **NEGROES, HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP**, household **FURNITURE**, and plantation **UTENSILS**, &c. The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, precisely.

All persons having any claims against the said estate are desired to bring in their accounts, lawfully adjusted, that they may be settled, and those who are indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, which will prevent expence to themselves, and trouble to their humble servant,

THOMAS WHITTINGTON, Executor.

To be SOLD, agreeable to the last will and testament of Mrs. **ELIZABETH HALL**, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, on Monday the 2d day of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises, on short credit, terms made further known on the day of sale,

VARIETY of personal property, consisting of **HORSES, HOGS, CATTLE and SHEEP**, draught **STEERS, WHEAT, RYE, OATS and CORN**, sundry household **FURNITURE**, plantation **UTENSILS**, and a quantity of smoked **MEAT**, &c. All persons having claims are requested to make them known on or before the day of sale, those indebted are desired to make immediate payment to

HENRY HALL,
JOSEPH HOWARD, } Executors.

Anne-Arundel county, February 12, 1789.

To be SOLD, agreeable to the last will and testament of **HENRY MAY**, late of the said county, deceased, on Friday the 20th instant, on the premises, near South river church, for ready cash,

THE late dwelling PLANTATION of the said deceased, being part of a tract of land called **BESSINGTON**, containing about 14 acres, more or less; also sundry **NEGROES**, consisting of **MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN**, some household **FURNITURE, STOCK**, blacksmith's **TOOLS**, and a few hogheads of **CIDER**.

RICHARD BEARD, jun. executor.

Frederick county, February 3, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers will apply to Frederick county March court next, for a commission, under the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, as well to fix, mark and bound, the tract of land called **CARROLLSBURG**, as our particular parts thereof.

JAMES YOUNG,
CHARLES ROBINSON,
SAMUEL CLELAND,
WILLIAM BROWN, sen.
ROBERT BROWN,
WILLIAM BROWN, jun.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,

At the **PRINTING-OFFICE**,

Price One Dollar,

THE

LAW S

OF

MARYLAND,

PASSED AT 3

NOVEMBER SESSON,

Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Eight.

February 4, 1789.

NOTICE.

COLONEL FRANCIS WARE, late sheriff of Charles county, having assigned his books (and other evidences of debts due him) to his securities, for their indemnification, and the said securities having appointed the subscriber to collect all balances due on the said sheriff's books; all persons concerned are hereby forewarned from paying any money, tobacco, or other property by them received, or that may be owing by them, to any other person than the subscriber, or his order. The late deputies are to receive so far as have been put into their hands for collection, they having given sufficient security to perform the trust reposed in them.

THOMAS A. DYSON.

By the SENATE, December 20, 1788.

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

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

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

By order,

J. DORSEY, clk.

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

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 10, 1788.

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

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

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

By order,

W. HARWOOD, Clk.

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

By order,

J. DORSEY, Clk.

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

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 23, 1788.

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

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

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

By order,

W. HARWOOD, Clk.

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

By order,

J. DORSEY, Clk.

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

January 28, 1789.

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

CRACROFT and HODGKIN.

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

MARY BENTLY.

Annapolis, April 19, 1788.

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

THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

January 24, 1789.

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

LUCY DORSEY, Administratrix.

LOST in the CITY,

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

JOHN F. MERCER.

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

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

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

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

Nottingham, November 20, 1788.

For PRIVATE SALE,

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

THOMAS CONTEE.

Annapolis, October 1, 1788.

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

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

Humble servant,
JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, January 22, 1789.

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

DAVID GEDDES.

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

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

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

October 20, 1788. NATHAN SOPER.

To be LEASED,

SEVERAL LOTS of GROUND in this city, of the Church circle, and the streets called Tabernacle-street, opposite Mr. James Ringgold's, and Lawyer's-street, opposite Mr. John Callahan's. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.

JAMES STEUART.

January 9, 1789.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an exclusive privilege of running STAGES on the eastern shore of Maryland.

ROBERT HODGSON.

GERSHOM JOHNSON.

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by Subscription,

BY

ISAAC COLLINS,

IN TRENTON,

THE

HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING

The OLD and NEW TESTAMENT;

WITH THE

Apocrypha and Marginal Notes,

CONDITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To all whom it may concern.

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

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Trenton, 11th September, 1788.

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED by FREDERICK and
SAMUEL GREEN.

(XLIVth

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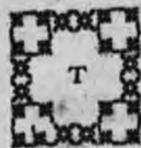
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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, F E B R U A R Y 26, 1789.

B E R L I N, November 15.



THE arrivals and returns of couriers to and from Warsaw are more frequent than ever; and in the course of this week two successive ones have arrived from Vienna. Ever since our cabinet has been in a state of almost unremitted consultation; and in conjunction with the court of London, the most important negotiations are going forward.

This morning a company of artillery set off from hence in full march for Prussia, which in a few days will be followed by several other companies. In the mean time large sums of money have been forwarded for the use of the grand army; yet, after all, we have a pleasing hope that every thing will be concluded amicably among the contending powers before the expiration of winter.

V E R S A I L L E S, November 12:

Mr. Messier, already celebrated by his discoveries in astronomy, discovered a new comet on the 26th of November, in the morning, on the paw of Ursa Major, near the star Psi, having a tail of between two and three degrees long; but it is not yet visible to the sight without glasses. At three in the morning it had 167 degrees of direct ascension, and 48 degrees of declination. It is situated on the space between the two stars preceding the square of Ursa Major, or on the line which on the other side points towards the Polar star.

L O N D O N, November 6.

The following humorous circumstance may be depended upon as a fact—A country fellow on Saturday morning, coming through Goswell-street turnpike on his way from Ilington to Fleet-market with an ass, and a pair of hampers, refused to pay the toll, alleging that as his beast was unloaded, he thought they had no right to it, &c. His passage was of course prevented by the turnpike people, who told him that he himself might pass through though ever so much loaded; but for the passage of the ass, loaded or unloaded, he must pay. If that is the case, replied the countryman, I will bid you defiance; and being a stout fellow, immediately snatched up the ass and hampers in his arms, and carried him through the turnpike, to the no small diversion of a number of spectators, who had stopped in consequence of the dispute.

Nov. 30. In the course of this year, upwards of fifteen thousand pipes of red port wine have been imported into the port of London.

S T A T E P A P E R.

Declaration of the Russian ambassador to the king and to the republic of Poland.

THE ambassador extraordinary of her majesty the empress of all the Russias, has hitherto observed the most profound silence, and has not made the least representation against any of the resolutions of the illustrious states assembled, although they have already infringed the constitution agreed on between the three courts in 1776, without, however, offering any direct attack on the act of guarantee of 1775. The orders of the empress having always contained evident proofs of her amicable intentions towards the Polish nation, the undersigned wished never to see himself reduced to the disagreeable necessity of protesting against any attempt to the former government solemnly confirmed by the treaty of the act of guarantee in 1775. Yet nevertheless, an attempt of this nature being contained in many of the projects which have a design to establish a permanent diet, and to subvert also all the form of government; the undersigned is under the necessity of declaring in the name of her imperial majesty, that, although it will not be without regret that the withdrawals from the king and the illustrious republic, the friendship which she has avowed, she will be forced to consider as an infraction of the treaty, the least change in the constitution of 1775.

S T A C K E L B E R G.

Warsaw, this 5th Nov. 1788.

It was proposed in the diet, after reading the above, to draw out a declaration to send to the Russian ambassador, demanding that all the Russian troops should immediately, without delay, evacuate Poland, and that none should afterwards be permitted to enter them; but the proposition was not agreed to on the 8th of November.

The meeting of the 5th was opened by the marshal of the diet for the crown, returning his majesty thanks for the fatigues he had borne in the last sessions; and afterwards he proposed settling what powers the commission of war were to have.

The prince Czartoriski demanded of the marshal, what answer the Russian ambassador had made to the requisition of the diet for the troops evacuating Poland; also on the subject of their being refused winter quarters on its territory. The marshal answered—"that he had not yet received any answer."

A most lamentable accident happened at Boreham, in Essex a few days ago: as a poor labouring man was retiring from his work, in passing through a field he was attacked by a bull, which before he could make his escape, pierced his horns through his body, and he expired immediately.

Dec. 2. In the present variety of opinions with regard to the situation of our sovereign and the consequent settlement of the government of this kingdom, it may be perhaps not unpleasant to our readers to hear the sentiments of the great Selden, as expressed in his "Discourse on the laws and government of England;" in which it will be found that when in cases so melancholy as the present, we are not left totally to the breath of faction, without a port to shelter, or a chart or compass to steer us.

"The default of age is not the only incapacity of kings; they have infirmities as other men, yea, more dangerous than any other man; which though it be an unpleasant tune to be to harp upon, yet it is a theme that nations sometimes are enforced to ruminate upon, when God will give them kings in his wrath, and give those also over to their own lusts in his anger. In such cases, therefore, this nation sometimes have fled to the refuge of a protector; and seldom it is that they can determine for how long. When Henry the sixth was above 30 years old, Richard, duke of York, was made protector, and defender of the realm, and of the church. It was done, if the record faith true, by the king himself, *authoritate parliamenti*. It was further provided by the parliament, that though this was to continue *quandiu regi placuerit*, yet the duke should hold that place till the king's son Edward should come to years of discretion, and shall declare that he will take that place upon himself.

"The ground hereof is said to be, that the king was *gravis infirmitate detentus*; which could not be intended of any bodily distemper: for neither doth any such thing appear by any author or record.—Nor if such had been, yet had it been an irrational thing in the parliament to determine the same upon the prince's discretion, and acceptance of the charge upon himself. It seemeth, therefore, that it was *gravis infirmitas animi*, and that this way of the parliament tended to a tacit sliding him out of the government of the kingdom, by a moderate expression of a general incapacity in his person."

This evening's gazette will contain an order for court mourning for a princess of the house of Mecklenburg, "by ORDER of the prince of Wales, with the approbation of the queen." This order, although made upon a trivial circumstance, plainly shews that it is already settled that the public affairs will be committed solely to a regent.

There looks to be mischief arising in the north east. The empress of Russia does not seem inclined to retreat from her scheme of getting Poland to join her in the war with the Turks, and the king of Prussia is positively bent in opposing that plan, and keeping Poland neuter. Some of his forces are already marching towards the confines of Poland, and a large army is held in readiness for motion. The winter must stop warlike operations; and it is to be hoped circumstances may happen to turn the thoughts of these powerful rivals towards peace; but the event seems more likely to be for an extension of the war.

Extract of a letter from Venice, November 13.

"The republic has ordered a squadron of 11 men of war, and 6000 land forces to be ready to act on any emergency for the purpose of defending the state of Ragusa, who had some time since concerted measures with the republic, to throw off the Turkish yoke; in consequence of which, they had refused the usual succours to the Ottoman, who, in turn, have set on the Montenegrins Bayham to attack them. The Montenegrins are, however, only a sort of pirate, and may probably be soon quelled."

Extract of a letter from Frankfurt, November 8.

"Letters from Vienna inform us, that the position taken by marshal Laudohn, enables him to cover all Croatia. We know not as yet whether the operations of war will continue during the winter. The badness of that season, joined to other considerations, may engage them to let their troops rest, and perhaps even change their position.

"They reckon 147 villages laid waste by the Turks during their stay in the Bannat: part of the inhabitants of that unfortunate country fled into Hungary, the rest were massacred, or made slaves. The Turks did not leave a place without carrying off all the iron-work of the houses, the moveables, bells even of churches, and every thing that was portable, and afterwards set fire to the buildings; in short they spread desolation wherever they came."

Dec. 3. On all hands the legality of the assumption of the executive power by the prince of Wales seems to be agreed on, particularly by the lawyers, who should know best. The only question then that remains is, the political expediency, which, in the present instance, is fortunately on the same side with right; for what could be more beneficial to the nation,

than a change of government, which might possibly extricate us from our present ruinous connexions on the continent.

It is not a little strange that the present continental war should have begun between the Turks and Russians, and that in the first campaign, they should take as little notice concerning each other, as if they were at perfect peace.

The armies of the emperor and grand vizier are now at a comfortable distance, the one being at Semlin and the other at Belgrade, so that we may expect shortly to hear that his imperial majesty has perfectly recovered his health and spirits.

The steady resolutions of the Poles, in opposition to what they consider an infringement on the part of the empress of Russia, has nearly dissipated the hopes that harmony would shortly be restored in the north; a circumstance that may occasion the dogs of war to be again let loose, and next spring find them more numerous and destructive than the last.

Dec. 4. Notwithstanding the very unfavourable appearances of war between the king of Prussia and the empress, there is the best reason to hope that nothing will arise from it, and that the empress may submit by instantly withdrawing her troops out of Poland.

Extract of a letter from Petersburg, November 1. "A body of troops are ordered to Riga, in consequence, it is supposed, of what is going forward between the Danes and Prussians. If the latter take a part in the present troubles, Great-Britain would certainly join, which, in all probability, will lead to a general war in Europe."

Extract of a letter from Elfsneur, November 15. "We have accounts of several damages and losses of ships in the Baltic.

"To-day returned from their station off the coast of Norway, the Danish man of war Oldenburg, of 64 guns, and a frigate, and are now proceeding to Copenhagen. The Danish auxiliary troops are now returned into Norway. The want of provisions in that quarter where they were stationed was very great."

Extraordinary as the circumstance of Mrs. Weatherly of Bow being delivered of two children, at the advanced age of fifty-six, may seem, there is a woman who is indulged with the privilege of serving the clerks in the Long room with fruit, whose age is equal to that of Mrs. Weatherly, who has recently blessed her husband, who is near seventy, with three children at one birth. He is her fourth conjugal partner, by all of whom she has had issue, and by the present one is likely still further to increase the number of his majesty's liege subjects. She has been known in her present occupation between forty and fifty years, and has acquired the appellation of the *Cassim House Pe-mona*.

Since the first of November, upwards of 200 ships for the West-Indies, America and other places, cleared out from the custom-house, and all fully laden.

Yesterday was sold at the India house, the remaining part of a superb drawing-room suit of chairs, tables, &c. of solid ivory, richly carved and gilt, belonging to Mr. Hastings, the same as presented to her majesty, for 40l. a piece, said to have cost upwards of three times that sum in India.

The following fact may be depended on:—There is a hawk, now living, in the town of Northleach, in Gloucestershire, which was taken from its nest when very young, between five and six years ago, and bred up tame: since which it has regularly taken its flight every year in the month of April, and as constantly returned about Michaelmas following, to the same house, where it goes about as tamely as before, with the family: and, what is very extraordinary, during its absence no person in the neighbourhood has ever been able to give any account of it.

A curious case came before the court of requests in Fulwoods Rend, Holborn, a few days ago:—A woman, an inhabitant of Black Boy Alley, summoned another woman in the neighbourhood for two shillings and eight-pence; when upon the hearing before the commissioners, upon her being asked to substantiate her claim—this appeared to be due to her for the letting out of her child, an infant of about fifteen months old, which the latter undertook to wean in the course of a month, and to pay her the aforesaid sum in weekly payments, in consideration of the advantage she expected to gain by begging with the infant about the streets, according to a mutual agreement between them. The child was returned, but not fulfilling the pecuniary part of the engagement, the matter was brought before this court, which of course awarded the payment of the money to the plaintiff.

Dec. 6. The prince of Wales is certainly to be declared sole regent; but the ministry mean to propose some restrictions, which the prince will not admit, of course warm debates will arise in parliament, and Mr. Pitt will resign, and a total change of the ministry will follow.

The calling in Dr. Addington, because he keeps a private mad house in Reading, has a very extraordinary

... Reward.
... George's county, in
... 1787, had a tobacco
... by fire in the night,
... of August last, he had
... destroyed in the same
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... above reward of TWO
... hereby offered to any
... secure the perpetrator
... mentioned, to that
... amount.
... NATHAN SOPER.
... ASSED,
... FOUND in this city, of
... streets called Taber-
... Ringgold's, and Law-
... Callahan's. The terms
... the subscriber.
... JAMES STEUART.
... January 9, 1789.
... at the subscribers intend
... general assembly of Mary-
... e of running STAGES
... and.
... BERT HODGSON.
... SHOM JOHNSON.
... SALS,
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... leading characters of all the
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... and that the several printers
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... t may concern.
... us, for many years last past,
... to the state of New-Jersey:
... the more frequent opportu-
... have had abundant proof of
... of his publications, as well
... tion to business.
... WIL. LIVINGSTON.
... er, 1788.
... POLIS:
... EDERICK and
... GREEN.

ry appearance. Every body is astonished at the circumstance. And every body says, if the king's physicians, the most eminent of their profession are thought incompetent; and the physician of a mad house is to be introduced, why not call in the most skilful in that line? Why not call in Dr. Monro at once?

The members of parliament who attended Mr. Pitt at the Cockpit, on Wednesday evening, were only one hundred and forty-three. He has frequently been followed thither by two hundred and fifty. Considering how many are now in town, this is a dreadful falling off; and proves how much those who almost worshipped him as the minister of the crown, dread him as a regent, or a regent's regent.

An account from Warsaw, dated the 5th ult. says, "We have this moment received an account from Cherion, that the remains of the captain pacha's fleet have been entirely destroyed by a violent tempest."

Dec. 11. The Danish forces have totally abandoned Sweden. But some difference has occurred between the prince of Hesse and the king of Sweden, from the former's having insisted that the sum of 100,000 dollars should be paid the king of Denmark, as a contribution, in the space of four months.

As a security for the payment of this fine, the prince took with him from Udevalla, three of the principal merchants as hostages. But it is much doubted, whether the money will ever be paid.

This contribution, as well as some others which the prince of Hesse endeavoured to exact on the Swedish territories, had nearly rekindled the flames of war.

The king of Sweden opposed this conduct in the warmest manner, and sent an officer to the Danish camp, with the following formal declaration:

"That if the prince of Hesse persisted in his design to levy contributions in his states; he should immediately dissolve the armistice agreed on; nor should he abandon his subjects to such oppressions without affording them his assistance."

To this declaration, the prince of Hesse replied—"That he should refer those differences to be settled by the mediating powers."

The king of Sweden acquiesced to this proposition, and thus the matter is terminated for the present.

As two gentlemen the other day were settling an account at a coffee-house, one of them drew out of his pocket-book a great number of bank notes, which induced a gentleman, who sat in the next box, to exclaim, that he wished to have as many as he could carry of them: "Then, Sir," replied the other, "how many and to what amount do you think you could carry, for all mine are in ten pound notes?" "Why, Sir," said the other in reply, "I do not mind that, but I think I could carry more than the bank of England could supply me with; for I think I could carry in ten pound bank notes as much as the national debt amounts to."

Upon which the other gentleman offered to lay him a wager of five guineas, that he and ninety-nine more of the strongest men that he could select, could not carry the weight of the amount of the national debt in ten pound notes, for the distance of one mile without pitching; the wager was immediately accepted, and a calculation took place; when it was found that 512 bank notes weighed exactly one pound weight; and two hundred and forty-two millions, which is computed to be the national debt, weighs forty-seven thousand two hundred and sixty-five pounds; which when divided among a hundred people, the weight that every one would have to carry, would be four hundred and seventy-two pounds six ounces per man. The gentleman, who had accepted the wager, was struck with astonishment, and immediately paid the money without having any recourse to a trial.

SALEM, February 3.

However extraordinary may be its appearance, we have it from indisputable veracity, that a lad being on the ice in North River a day or two ago for diversion, unluckily fell through; but that a man, farther down, then engaged in eeling, knowing nothing of the fate of the lad, almost miraculously struck his spear into his clothing, and most happily, and unhurt, fished him back into the world from his watery habitation.

LITCHFIELD, (Connecticut) February 2.

Those libertines who are lavish of invective against the female world, if its possible for such to possess a passion which can any way be wrought upon, must feel a conviction of sympathy for the amiable fair, on a bare recital of the following adventure;—indeed that woman's philosopher, who exclaimed, on seeing a condemned female suspended upon the fatal tree—"would to God every tree bore such fruit"—had he lived till now, would have blushed at his despicable spleen, and instead of indulging such whimsical conceits of the sex, must have melted into compassion for the fair descendants of mother Eve, and have slip-moosed himself, rather than died an old bachelor.—On Tuesday afternoon, a prisoner recently committed to our goal for counterfeiting money, was visited by his wife, who, possessing the engaging charms of her sex, was indulged by the goaler to an admittance within the goal, without attendance; though, from the sequel, to visit his spirit in prison, for the purpose of condolence, was not so much her object, as to spirit him away;—she having during the interview, persuaded him to a submissive obedience to wives, by inducing a voluntary surrender, not only of the breeches, but other apparel.—About dusk, our petticoated hero, decorated in a federal cap, and other necessary appendages, was let out of goal, and assuming the appearance of extreme grief, which excited the pity of observers, got off undiscovered; leaving his fair friend a prisoner in his stead.—After giving him sufficient time to elude pursuit, our heroine discovered the plot, and re-assuming her dress (which was returned) demanded liberation.—The door being opened, she departed, to enjoy the pleasing reflections of her successful adventure;—and though the public must regret her

triumph, they cannot but applaud the singular ingenuity and address of the feeling actress.

NEW-YORK, February 9.

On Tuesday the two houses of the legislature held a conference on the bill for appointing electors.—The assembly insisting on the bill as it stood, providing for their election by joint ballot, and the senate on an amendment which would give them an equality.

General Schuyler, Mr. Duane and general Morris, were the conferees on the part of the senate, and Mr. Jones, Mr. G. Livingston and Mr. Adgate, on the part of the assembly. As the dispute rested on the same principles on which the late conference was held, and was on the same subject; much of the argument then used was unavoidably recapitulated. After the managers had gone through the business, the senate withdrew from the assembly-room (in which the conference was held)—and the assembly resolved that they would not accede to the amendment; and the senate resolved that they would not recede. The bill was in consequence thereof lost.

The next day (Wednesday) Mr. B. Livingston moved for a resolution in the assembly, to choose the electors by concurrent resolution. Mr. Adgate, as an amendment, again proposed the joint ballot, which was agreed to by the usual majority. The resolution, as amended, was then sent to the senate, where it was immediately rejected, and a new proposition sent to the assembly—"That the senate should choose four persons as electors, and the assembly four other persons, as electors—which eight persons should be the electors." The assembly rejected this proposition.

Mr. Watts then moved for a resolution, that a committee, consisting of five members from each house, be appointed to agree upon eight proper persons as electors, and which eight persons, if approved of by the two houses, were to be the electors. This proposition was also negatived; and thus the business respecting electors has ended.

The same day the assembly took up the subject of amendments to the new constitution, and went into a committee of the whole on the draught of an application to congress to call a new convention; on this business much debate ensued, and after a considerable time spent thereon, was left unfinished.

We are further informed, that on Tuesday the 3d instant, the assembly non-concurred the amendments of the senate to the bill for choosing senators.

It is expected that a conference will again be held on this subject; how it will terminate is yet problematical; but we hope that the good of the state may not be lost sight of amidst the contentions of parties.

General Sumpter, judge Burke, Dr. Tucker, D. Huger and William Smith, Esquires, are elected representatives in congress of the United States for the state of South-Carolina.

The honourable Charles Pinckney, Esq; is elected governor of the state of South-Carolina.

We are informed, from good authority, that Ezra L'Hommedieu, Esq; will be held up as the federal candidate for representative in congress, for the district of Long and Staten Islands.

The commissioners of pilotage, for the bar and harbour of Charleston, (S. C.) give public notice, that the light-house opposite the ship channel of the bar of said harbour is now lighted, and will be regularly so continued. Vessels bound into the port of Charleston, may with safety venture into seven fathoms water, having the light to bear from west to north.

By order of the Commissioners,
WILLIAM MILLER, Clerk.

Feb. 12. On Monday last, the two houses of the legislature held another conference on the subject of appointing senators, when after much debate, the assembly adhered to the bill, and the senate to their amendments—in consequence of which, this last attempt to obtain a representation of this state in the senate of the United States, has failed.

We are informed that a part of the house of assembly have it in contemplation to write a circular letter to the several states on the subject of amendments to the federal constitution. This, it is said, the senate will not agree to.

The following is the copy of an application to congress, agreed upon by the legislature of this state:—
Resolved, (if the honourable the senate concur here-in) That an application be made to the congress of the United States of America, in the name and behalf of the legislature of this state, in the words following, to wit:—

The people of the state of New-York having ratified the constitution agreed on the 17th of September, 1787, by the convention then assembled at Philadelphia, as explained by the said ratification, in the fullest confidence of obtaining a revision of the several articles of the said constitution by a general convention. In compliance therefore, with the unanimous sense of the convention of this state, who all united in opinion, that such a revision was necessary to recommend the said constitution to the approbation and support of a numerous body of their constituents, and a majority of whom conceived the constitution to be exceptionable, that nothing but such confidence and an invincible reluctance to separate from our sister states, could have prevailed upon a sufficient number to assent to it without stipulating for previous amendments, and from a conviction that the apprehensions or discontents which those articles occasion cannot be removed or allayed, unless an act to revise the said constitution be among the first that shall be passed by the new congress:—We, the legislature of the state of New-York, DO, in behalf of our constituents, in the most earnest and solemn manner, make this application to the congress, that a convention of deputies be immediately called, with full power to take the said constitution into their consideration, and to report such amendments thereto as

they shall find best suited to promote our common interests, and secure to ourselves and our latest posterity, the great and unalienable rights of mankind.

By last evening's mail we learn, that his excellency George Washington and John Adams, Esquires, were unanimously chosen in Massachusetts.

We learn from Nassau, that the cotton plantations at the Bahamas have suffered considerably from a caterpillar, which made its appearance last August on Exuma and Long-Island, and has since occasionally visited most of the other islands.

PHILADELPHIA, February 16.

Extract of a letter from Boston, dated February 4, 1788, to a gentleman in New-York.

"The electors of this state met to-day, and immediately chose a chairman, when they proceeded to elect by ballot, a president and vice-president, without a single debate on the subject. On counting the ballots they appeared unanimous in favour of his excellency, General WASHINGTON, for president—and Mr. ADAMS, vice-president."

Extract of a letter, dated at Paris, 29th November, 1788, from the honourable Mr. Jefferson to Mr. Jay.

"The apprehension of a want of corn has induced the council to turn their eyes to foreign supplies, and to shew their preference of receiving from us, they have passed the enclosed arret, giving a premium on wheat and flour from the United States for a limited time."

ARRET of the council of state of the king, to encourage, by bounties, the importation of wheat and flour, coming from the United States of America.
November 23, 1788.

Extract from the registers of the council of state.
The king, unwilling to neglect any means that may encourage, during this year, the importation of foreign grain, has judged it proper to grant bounties to those who shall import into his kingdom wheat and flour, coming from the United States of America: to provide for which, the report being heard, the king in his council has ordained, and does ordain as follows;

ARTICLE I.

There shall be paid to all French or foreign merchants, who, from the 15th of February next to the 30th of June following, shall import into France, wheat and wheat flour, coming from the United States of America, a bounty of thirty sous for every quintal of wheat, and forty sous for every quintal of flour. The said bounties shall be paid by the receivers of the farm duties, in the ports of the kingdom where the said grain and flour shall arrive, on the declarations furnished by the captains of the vessels, who shall be bound to annex thereto a legal copy of the manifest, and the certificates of the magistrates of the place where the lading shall have been made.

ARTICLE II.

All vessels without distinction, who during the space of time above mentioned shall import into the kingdom wheat and flour from the said United States of America, shall be exempted from the freight-duty, on account of the said importations. His majesty charges the intendants and commissaries, &c. to attend to the execution of the present arret, which shall be printed, &c.

Done at the council of state of the king, his majesty being present, held at Versailles the 13d of November, 1788.

Signed, LAURENT VILLEDEUIL.

Feb. 19. A letter from London, dated December, says, "That very pointed orders have been sent by the board of control to the different presidencies, to prevent the American ships from trading at the settlements belonging to the British East-India Company."

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) January 16.

A few days since returned to this city, Mr. David Benjamin G. Schutz, (a gentleman who has been 26 years employed in mineralogy by a German prince) from Winstorburgh, where he went to examine a mine on the lands of Stephen Drayton, Esq; and others near the Cedar Creek, in Camden district; we have the pleasure to inform the public, that after making an exact trial of the ore, he has found it to be amazingly rich in silver, and that it can be worked at so easy an expence, that he has not the least doubt but it will yield immense profits to the proprietors, and be of great benefit to the public in general.

Extract of a letter from Bermuda, dated Dec. 18, 1788, to a gentleman in this city.

"Governor Brown goes home immediately, and lieutenant-governor Hamilton succeeds him. Captain Durnford, an experienced engineer, is just arrived, and a great quantity of military stores. Among the cannon is a number of light brass field-pieces much in use, and mounted on the same construction as those you shewed me in your arsenal, belonging to the Charleston battalion of artillery. We have many conjectures about the military preparations here, as well as in the West-Indies, where lately arrived 1500 choice troops, on board three 44 gun ships, en suite. Two new light-houses are now erecting, one on the North Rock, five leagues in the sea; the other on Rack or Wreck Hill, and we daily look for 500 troops to garrison our new fortifications."

Extract of a letter from St. Augustine.

"Daniel M'Girt, lieutenant-colonel, &c. &c. in the service of his Britannic majesty during the late war, having been sent off twice from East-Florida, returned lately to that province, where being joined by one Knowles from Georgia, and several negroes, whom he all armed and mounted upon some of the best horses of that province, which he found means to take out of St. Augustine, where the Spanish garrison lays, (in spite of a reward of 400 dollars offered for his apprehension.) Having for a considerable time baffled all the efforts of his excellency the governor, from whom he

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(S. C.) January 16.
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took a negro, an individual of St. Augustine, who used
to take care of the horses, negroes, plate, &c. carried
then from South-Carolina and Georgia by McGirt, of-
fered to take him with the assistance of ten men, but after
having been out during a whole week, he was taken pri-
soner himself; however, having been carried to a plan-
tation where the colonel and his party got drunk, three
of the latter being sent out to attack the ten men, who
were then consoling themselves by a sound sleep for the
loss of their commander, the prisoner on hearing the
firing, and supposing what would be the consequence,
took that opportunity of securing the colonel, who on
the following day was brought to town, and safely
lodged in the castle."

E D E N T O N , January 22.

At the last session of our general assembly, the
county of Davidson was again divided, and the western
part called Tennessee county, the western boundary
being the river Tennessee; and a new district establish-
ed, including Tennessee, Davidson and Sumner
counties, distinguished by Mero district, after gover-
nor Mero of New-Orleans. Colonel Smith, of Nash-
ville, a man of great prudence and bravery, was
appointed brigadier-general of this district, at the
earnest recommendation of colonel Robertson. From
so judicious an appointment, and the friendly disposition
of Mr. McGillivray, there is every reason to believe
that the people of this western region will continue in
peace, while their less prudent neighbours are involved
in daily difficulties. John Steele, Esq; was appointed
a commissioner for holding treaties with the Southern
Indians, in conjunction with general Mathews of
Georgia, general Pickens of South-Carolina, and ge-
neral Wynne, the superintendent of Indian affairs,
agreeable to the resolutions of congress. And Alex-
ander Drumgoole, a beloved man among the Cherokees,
was engaged to go to those people with peace-talks,
and to Mr. McGillivray with letters from governor
Johnston, with assurances of the friendly disposition of
the state towards his nation.
By a gentleman lately arrived from the above district,
we are informed, that governor Mero of New-Orleans,
has granted permission to the inhabitants thereof to
trade down the Mississippi.

In COUNCIL, February 24, 1789.

WHEREAS, by a report made by the treasurer
of the western shore to this board, it appears
that several of the county clerks have neglected to
make regular returns of ordinary and marriage licences,
licences to retailers of spirituous liquors, licences to
sell liquor at horse races, and hawkers and pedler's
licences granted, and of fines and forfeitures, for-
feited recognizances, and amerciaments, accruing in
their respective counties, and also that several of the
sheriffs and other officers have neglected to make an-
nual payment of the public money collected by them
on the above-mentioned accounts, whereby the re-
venue of the state is greatly injured; notice is hereby
given, that it is determined by this board to take ef-
fectual steps for compelling a compliance with the
law in the before-mentioned respects, of which all
persons concerned, as well on the eastern as the western
shore, are desired to pay attention.
By order,
T. JOHNSON, jun. clk.

To RENT.

THE subscriber still has unoccupied four or five
small TENEMENTS, within four miles of
Annapolis, on South river, contiguous to fine springs,
well wooded, &c. which he will rent very reasonable;
to be paid for in cash, or merchantable transfer to-
bacco.
THOMAS RUTLAND.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber in-
tends to apply to Anne-Arundel county court
for a commission to ascertain and mark the boundaries
of a tract of land called ROBIN HOOD'S FOREST,
and where the lines formerly run, agreeable to a late
act of assembly.
JEREMIAH JONES.

Maryland, St. Mary's county, January 27, 1789.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber in-
tends to apply to the next county court for the
county aforesaid, for a commission to establish, mark
and bound, the lines of the following tracts of land,
called and known by the names of CHANCE, LIN-
STEAD, and DISCOVERY, according to law in
such cases made and provided.
ZACHARIAH MATTINGLY.

For S A L E,

A PLANTATION, on the north side of Severn
river, containing about 400 acres, under good
fencing, bounding on the river Severn, about five miles
distant from Annapolis, with a very good framed dwell-
ing house, with brick ends and cellar, and very con-
venient out houses thereon, an orchard of excellent
young fruit trees.
A description of the soil, wood, timber and situa-
on, are thought unnecessary, as no person would pur-
chase who would not examine the premises. This pro-
perty will be sold for any state or continental securities,
good assigned bonds, or six years credit on bond with
security, upon the regular payment of interest at five
per cent. per annum. Apply to
JAMES RINGGOLD.

St. Mary's county, February 9, 1789.
COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a
negro GIRL, fifteen or sixteen years old; named
BETTY, she says she is the property of JOHN RAD-
CLIFF, of Charles county; her dress cannot be de-
scribed as she is all in rags. Also negro NED, about
five feet seven or eight inches high, is very black, has
on an old white broad cloth coat and waistcoat, blue
cloth breeches, negro shoes and stockings; he says he is
the property of THOMAS DRANE, of Montgomery
county, about fourteen or fifteen miles above George-
town. Their masters are desired to take them away
and pay charges to
PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.

February 9, 1789.
WAS committed to my custody, on the 2d inst.
as a runaway, negro JENNY, whom I know
to be the property of JOHN MADDOX, son of Wil-
liam. Her master is desired to pay charges and take
her away.
THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of
Charles county.

Charles county, Port-Tobacco, February 15, 1789.
ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are desired
to make immediate payment, and those who have
claims against me are requested to exhibit them pro-
perly authenticated, that they may be discharged.
WALTER MILLER.

February 2, 1789.
To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday
the third day of March next, for ready cash, the
land and personal property of THOMAS WHIT-
TINGTON, late of Anne-Arundel county, de-
ceased.

THREE LOTS of LAND, situate and being in
the county aforesaid, viz. lot No. 1, being
part of a tract or parcel of land called GORY BANKS,
containing 50 acres, more or less; lot No. 2, being
part of a tract or parcel of land called MAIDSTONE,
containing 38½ acres, more or less, on this lot is a
dwelling house, with two rooms on the lower floor,
brick chimney, kitchen, one tobacco house, corn house,
a good apple orchard, and some meadow ground; lot
No. 3, being another part of MAIDSTONE, con-
taining 88½ acres, more or less, this lot has on it a
small dwelling house, 20 by 16 feet, brick chimney,
kitchen, one tobacco house, a young orchard just
planted, and some meadow ground; also NEGROES,
HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, household
FURNITURE, and plantation UTENSILS, &c.
The sale to begin at 12 o'clock, precisely.
All persons having any claims against the said estate
are desired to bring in their accounts, lawfully ad-
justed, that they may be settled, and those who are
indebted to said estate are requested to make imme-
diate payment, which will prevent expence to them-
selves, and trouble to their humble servant,
THOMAS WHITTINGTON, Executor.

To be SOLD, agreeable to the last will and testament
of Mrs. ELIZABETH HALL, late of Anne-
Arundel county, deceased, on Monday the 2d day
of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on
the premises, on short credit, terms made further
known on the day of sale,
HENRY HALL,
JOSEPH HOWARD, } Executors.

VARIETY of personal property, consisting of
HORSES, HOGS, CATTLE and SHEEP,
draught STEERS, WHEAT, RYE, OATS and
CORN, sundry household FURNITURE, plantation
UTENSILS, and a quantity of CURED MEAT, &c.
All persons having claims are requested to make
them known on or before the day of sale, those in-
debted are desired to make immediate payment to
HENRY HALL,
JOSEPH HOWARD, } Executors.

Annapolis, January 22, 1789.
FINDING that no attention hath been paid to a
circular letter, wrote by the subscriber to those
indebted to the late co-partnership of Stuart and Geddes,
he finds himself under the disagreeable necessity
to call upon all those indebted to said co-partnership,
in this public manner, to make immediate payment to
the subscriber, who is in possession of the books, to en-
able him to discharge the debts due from said co-part-
nership. Those who will not pay attention to this
notice, may rest assured that suits will be commenced
against them to next March court, without respect to
persons.
DAVID GEDDES.

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

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD,
At the PRINTING-OFFICE,
Price One Dollar,
T H E
L A W S
O F
M A R Y L A N D,
P A S S E D A T
N O V E M B E R S E S S O N,
Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Eight.

St. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

THE visitors and governors of St. John's College
having, on the 10th of May, 1786, authorized
Samuel Chafe, Nicholas Carroll and Alexander Con-
tee Hanson, or any two of them, to appoint a person
to collect the money, then or thereafter to be sub-
scribed: we, the said Nicholas Carroll and Alexander
Contee Hanson, did accordingly, soon after, appoint
Archibald Golder, of the city of Annapolis. Of this
appointment the public was duly notified. The col-
lector advertised times and places for his attendance in
several counties. He attended agreeably to his notice,
and moreover made personal application to many of
the subscribers. But, although the stipulated periods
of payment have long since elapsed, not more than
1500l. out of 11,024l. have been paid.

We have this day renewed our agreement with the
collector. Subscribers who have not yet paid their
first third, are requested, without delay, to pay the
same, and such further part, as they shall think pro-
per, to the said Archibald Golder, or to Benjamin
Harwood, treasurer. They will be called on, within
a reasonable time, to make the second and third pay-
ments, the last of which was due on the 1st of June,
1787.—All legal methods of compulsion would be as
disagreeable to the visitors as disgraceful to subscribers:
But it is the indispensable duty of trustees to adopt such
modes of exacting payment, as shall be found necessa-
ry, or expedient.

The building of the college was projected, and be-
gun on a plan, in some measure, proportioned to its
nominal funds. For a considerable length of time, it
has been suspended, for want of money.—The gentle-
men who subscribed liberally, and paid with punctua-
lity, had a right to expect, in the course of four years,
that the work would be complete, and the seminary
beginning to flourish. They cannot but remember the
generous patriotic ardor, with which the institution
was commenced. They have sustained an injury from all
those whose neglect or failure has retarded its progress,
and, for their satisfaction, as well as for other pur-
poses, a list of subscribers names, with the sums sub-
scribed, and the sums paid, will probably be publish-
ed as soon as conveniently may be, after the 12th day
of May next.

At a meeting of the visitors and governors, on the
5th of July, 1786, the second Tuesdays in February,
May, August and November, were appointed for their
quarterly meetings. A sufficient number hath not,
since that period, been convened, although extraordi-
nary meetings have been requested, by public adver-
tisement and personal solicitation. As the repeated
disappointments of those who have repaired to Anna-
polis, at their own expence, for the sole purpose of
meeting the visitors, may perhaps, without some par-
ticular notice, prevent their attendance, at the next
regular stated meeting, we take the liberty of most ear-
nestly entreating every gentleman, who has accepted
the trust of a visitor and governor of St. John's Col-
lege, to attend on the second Tuesday of May next.
As the general court will be held on that day, we
presume no time more convenient can be mention-
ed.

It is perhaps proper to inform the public, that the
number of visitors cannot exceed twenty-four, that not
less than nine can form the corporation; that it has
never exceeded eleven; that by death it is reduced to
ten; that not less than seven have authority to act; and
that only two, at this time, reside at Annapolis. It is
almost needless to add, that matters of the greatest im-
portance await their consideration. It is much to be
wished, that the number were completed or increased.
Whether this object may not be attained, provided nine
shall be convened, will be debated at their next meet-
ing; and we hope that, if any gentleman be disposed
to resign, he will at least bestow his endeavours, that
the body may be first enabled to supply his place.
NICHOLAS CARROLL,
ALEXANDER CONTEE HANSON.

Annapolis, February 9, 1789. 2

To be SOLD, on Friday the 20th of March next, in
Bladensburg,
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and sundry NE-
GROES, part of the estate of Susannah Thorn,
deceased. All those who have claims against the said
estate are desired to bring them in legally proved. The
legatees of the deceased James Thorn, and the heirs of
Susannah Thorn, are desired to meet on the above day,
at Bladensburg.
ROBERT WADE, Administrator.

Kent county, January 5, 1789.
TAKEN up in the ice, by the subscriber, be-
tween Swan-Point and Eastern-Neck Island, a
BAWTEAU, 18 feet long, 4 feet one inch wide, has
three rowlocks, one thwart, a chain in the bow, about
three feet long, two cypress oars, ten feet six inches
long. She is now secured on the bay side, near Rock-
Hall. The owner may have her again on proving pro-
perty and paying charges.
JAMES EAGLE.

Frederick county, February 3, 1789.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscribers
will apply to Frederick county March court
next, for a commission, under the act of assembly,
entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, as
well to fix, mark and bound, the tract of land called
CARROLLSBURG, as our particular parts thereof.
JAMES YOUNG,
CHARLES ROBINSON,
SAMUEL CLELAND,
WILLIAM BROWN, sen.
ROBERT BROWN,
WILLIAM BROWN, jun.

By the SENATE, December 20, 1788.

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

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

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

By order, J. DORSEY, clk.

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

By order, W. HARWOOD, clk.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 10, 1788.

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

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

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

By order, W. HARWOOD, Clk.

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

By order, J. DORSEY, Clk.

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

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 23, 1788.

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

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

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

By order, W. HARWOOD, Clk.

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

By order, J. DORSEY, Clk.

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

Kent-Island, January 28, 1789.

LOST,

FROM Broad Creek, which it is supposed was carried off by the ice, the wind being then at north-east, on Monday morning, the 26th instant, a SCOW, nearly new, about twenty feet long, and eight or nine feet wide, her sides are gum. From the wind being at north-east, it is imagined she drifted down towards Talley's or Thomas's Point. FOUR DOLLARS REWARD will be given for bringing her to Broad Creek, Kent-Island, or TWO DOLLARS if delivered at Annapolis, in care of Mr. John Sands, jun.

JAMES O'BRYON.

Annapolis, April 19, 1788.

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

THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

Twenty Dollars Reward.



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

PHILIP R. FENDALL

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1788.

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

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

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

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

Nottingham, November 20, 1788.

For PRIVATE SALE,

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

THOMAS CONTEE.

Annapolis, October 1, 1788.

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

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

Humble servant,
JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, September 26, 1788.

JUST IMPORTED

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

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE, by

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

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

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

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

October 20, 1788. NATHAN SOFER.

To be LEASED,

SEVERAL LOTS of GROUND in this city, on the Church circle, and the streets called Tabernacle-street, opposite Mr. James Ringgold's, and Lawyer's-street, opposite Mr. John Callahan's. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.

JAMES STEUART.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an exclusive privilege of running STAGES on the eastern shore of Maryland.

ROBERT HODGSON.
GERSHOM JOHNSON.

PROPOSALS,

For Printing by Subscription,

ISAAC COLLINS,

IN TRENTON,

THE

HOLY BIBLE,

CONTAINING

The OLD and NEW TESTAMENT;

WITH THE

Apocrypha and Marginal Notes.

CONDITIONS:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

To all whom it may concern.

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

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

Trenton, 11th September, 1788.

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED BY FREDERICK and
SAMUEL GREEN.

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