

llars Reward.

George's county, in
1787, had a tobacco
burnt in the night;
destroyed in the same
time was made to
a quantity of plantation
valuable property, there
the evening when the
burnt, Notley Young, H.
er is manager, lost a
sorcerer fully convinced
not occasioned by accident,
hardened wretch has left
his ruin by the commis
sion above reward of TWO
and secure the perpetrator
above mentioned, to the
punishment.

NATHAN SOPER.

A S E D,

ROUND in this city,
the streets called Taber
nes Ringgold's, and Law
n Callahan's. The terms
to the subscriber.

JAMES STEUART.

January 9, 1789.
that the subscribers intend
general assembly of May
ege of running STAGES
land.

BERT HODGSON.
RSHOM JOHNSON.

S A L S,
y Subscription.

OLLINS,
N TON,

BIBLE,
AINING

W TESTAMENT;
I THE

Marginal Notes.

T I O N S:

tained in one large volume,
and eighty-four pages, will
be with the Oxford edition,
and good paper. An index
Scripture measures, weight

bers, for the volume, well
one dollar to be paid at
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ut to press as soon as three
subscribed for, and to be
subscribers.

encouraged, by a number of
offer the above proposals to
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received by Hugh Gaine and
k; by Joseph Cruikshank and
phi; by Townend and Pa
the editor in Trenton.

the leading characters of all the
of Christians in the United
spoiled to promote this under
may be, grant their suffices
and that the several print
union will be pleased to inf
their papers.

it may concern.

has, for many years past,
to the state of New-Jersey:
the more frequent opportu
I have had abundant proof of
ness of his publications, as well
tion to business.

WIL. LIVINGSTON.

ember, 1788.

P O L I S:

R E D E R I C K and

L G R E E N.

(XLIVth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2199.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1789.

ALGIERS, October 21.

THE French frigate, commanded by captain Blaiction, which arrived here from Toulon, on the 28th of September, brought Mr. Venture, first interpreter to the king, who was sent by his most Christian majesty, to terminate the differences arisen on account of the sinking of a corsair, by a Neapolitan ship of war, on the coast of Provence.

The day being indisposed when the frigate arrived, it was not until the 4th instant, that the captain and Mr. Venture were admitted to an audience.

They could not obtain peace until they agreed to pay as follows: 26,000 sequins for 26 slaves and Turks which were killed, together with some other trifling losses, and to indemnify the loss of the corsair, the court of France is to build another of 40 piques length, with rigging and stores equal to the ship destroyed.

FLORENCE, November 8.

Two large ships, La Madona de Monte Vero, and the Archduke, from Bengal, under Tuscan colours, arrived on the 22d ult. at Leghorn. These were the first vessels that ever displayed Tuscan streamers in the East-Indies.

LONDON, November 11.

Authentic communication from Vienna.

Numerous as the advantages gained by the Turks over the imperial troops have been, yet in all the accounts published at Vienna, the Ottomans have been denied every warlike requisite, but courage. There are not, however, wanting, circumstances which prove to a demonstration, that Turkish policy has in the field often been too much for Austrian discipline. The havoc made on each other by two columns of the imperial army, on the night of the twenty-first of September, is in point.

It was not the effect of accident, but of a judicious manœuvre practised by the seraskier. A private letter from a person of the first consequence in Vienna, thus relates it:

"There is reason to suppose that the vizier had gained intelligence of the route the imperial army intended to take on its retreat, in consequence of which almost every pass, where a few troops could harass an army, was pre-occupied by the enemy, and every coppice lined. This greatly annoyed the Austrian troops, and occasioned no inconsiderable loss of men and baggage.

The two columns, which engaged each other on the 21st of September at night, were marching nearly parallel, at the distance of about a quarter of an English mile, and near the place where the dreadful carnage took place, divided by a narrow coppice, so little encumbered with wood, that during day-light an object of any considerable magnitude might be distinguished to its extremity. In this coppice were about 400 Turkish infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, with four field pieces, and two howitz. The Turks thus posted, made two very brisk attacks on the van of the columns, which approached at nearly the same time. Darkneis and fear contributed equally to deceive the imperialists, who being ordered to face and charge the enemy, obeyed: the Turkish detachment still continued the attack with much show of resolution and some effect, particularly from their artillery, which was served in a way seldom experienced from the Ottomans, and produced much slaughter. Both columns thus amiss, continued to advance in a direct line towards each other; the Turks retreating in good order, and gaining ground on that flank which had previously formed the advance of the columns, wholly disappeared at the moment in which the opposite flanks came in contact, who not doubting but each was the enemy, began an attack which soon became general along the line; and the artillery now coming up, the carnage was horrid—certainly not less than 2000 men. It was near seven minutes that the columns were engaged with each other, and at last discovered by a party of chasseurs, who were ordered to attack an eminence, from which two pieces of cannon were directed with a skill far too dreadful. This they carried, after a vigorous defence, having first killed nearly the whole of its defenders, and thus, by their supposed prisoners, discovered the fatal mistake which had been committed."

Dec. 6. There is one trait in his majesty's character, which must for ever endear him to his family, and his subjects. Early in life, he was recommended to pursue a system of temperance, in order, if possible, to prevent the descent of the hereditary *evil* to his family.

Animated by the hope of accomplishing this so desirable a purpose, his majesty entered upon a strict temperance, which perhaps he carried so far as to occasion now some regret, but which no solicitations ever could prevail upon him to depart from, while he found his health and spirits not affected. What man, in early life, would thus have sacrificed enjoyment, which to all are so dear—and for such a cause, for the sake of posterity!—What is there in the boasted philosophy of the ancients, that is comparable to this?

So powerful a restraint, not selfish, but undergone for the advantage of others.

The emperor, in order to encourage arts and sciences, has established in the town of Bruxelles, a society of experimental physic; the design of which is to repeat doubtful experiments, and to make new ones, especially such as may be useful to manufactures, trade and arts.

Confidently as it has been asserted, that the well remembered captain Jones, once of the English artillery, is at the head of the active ordnance department of the Turks, the fact is highly problematical.

The fence of the above gentleman's military avocations, after his compelled departure from this country, was Egypt; where he took the turban, and obtained much celebrity in his profession.

Captain Jones, as far as we have been able to trace him, never had employment immediately from the grand signior, although at different periods in the pay of several beys; and in the service of one of them, he was at the time of their rebellion against the sublime porte, and reported to have been put to death, with near 30,000 others of the vanquished party.

What renders the account of his death the more probable is, the victorious troops gave no quarter. Previous to the time which he was supposed to have fallen, he was seen by several English captains of merchantmen, and traders of various descriptions, with some of them he kept up a sort of annual intercourse, but who, since the above period, have not been able to gain any certain intelligence of him.

Dec. 8. Whenever Mr. Pitt goes out of office, he will be the most popular ex-minister this kingdom ever knew. He can say to his successor, "Sir, when I entered in office, I found an empty treasury, an exhausted nation, a divided people: I leave to you an increasing commerce, an increasing revenue, a happy people." Such exultation and boasting, when founded on truth, as on the present occasion it undoubtedly would be, refers to true political worth, to conscious integrity, and services of national utility—it derives confirmation from the experience of every honest man, and would appear, not like the product of vanity, but as the struggle of a noble mind, supplying admonition by the force of an example that operates as the strongest incentive to, and carries with it a negative reprobation, the abilities of the auditor.

The Turks, it is said, have gained nothing in the present campaign, and a list of posts is given which the Austrians are masters of. But the gain of the Turks though negative in its kind, is far more important than that of the Austrians. It is precisely of that kind which the American army gained over the British, exhausting the latter by tedious marches, while their own strength was unimpaired. The expence to the Turks in the present campaign, either of men or money, is not one tenth of that incurred by the imperial armies.

The empress of Russia in conjunction with the emperor, are now striving with all their influence, to induce the court of France to counteract the mediation of our court and Prussia in the affairs of the north.

It seems the French cabinet is greatly divided on this object. The queen's party have pressed for a strong remonstrance on the occasion; but they have been over-ruled on the score of present inability, for never was France in so miserable a state, in respect to finances, as at the present moment.

It is a fact well authenticated, that in one of the East-India ships arrived this year, a casket of diamonds has been brought home, the property of an officer of only ten years standing in the service, valued at £60,000. The owner, with the remainder of his property, comes home next season.

Dec. 10. The imperial head-quarters at Semlin are to be under the command of comte Brown.

Three Russian men of war, the Pantaleymon of 70 guns, the Madeschda of 40, and the Gabriel of 40, arrived at Elsinore, on the 20th of November, their destination is unknown.

A report prevailed at the Hague, when the last accounts came away, "that the empress of Russia had refused the mediation of the courts of London and Berlin, and that she had demanded an open satisfaction, without, however, specifying what recompence she requires."

By the present emperor of Germany's code of laws, death is not applied even to the punishment of high treason. Rigorous imprisonment, the bread and water as nourishment, and severe whipping once a year, constitutes the severest part of the imperial code. The indolence, but not the brevity of our criminal jurisprudence, makes the necessity of frequent transportation; not considering that the most honest individual of society would often wish himself in the situation of the robber, to be transported from misery in his own country, at the charge of the state, and experience no more punishment for actual criminality, than he is doomed to feel from actual poverty.

The late Sir Samuel Greig, admiral of the Russian fleet, was born at the village of Innerkeithing, in the county of Fife (Scotland). He went at an early age

into the British navy, where he was soon distinguished for his attention and genius in naval affairs, and had risen to the rank of lieutenant, when the court of Russia requested, from the court of Great-Britain, some officers of skill to improve her marine.

Lieutenant Greig had the honour to be one of the officers sent for this purpose. He was soon made a captain in the Russian service, and was indefatigable in improving the Russian navy, then in a contemptible state. When the last war broke out between the Turks and Russians, he was sent in a fleet to the Mediterranean, under the command of count Orlow. The Turkish fleet was much

superior; it consisted of fifteen sail of the line, whereas the Russian fleet had only ten sail of the line. A smart action took place, in which the Russian admiral (Spiritoff) in a ship of ninety guns, engaged the Turkish admiral's ship of equal force. They fought with great bravery, grappled each other, and at length both ships blew up at the same instant with a most terrible explosion, and the crews, amounting to near two thousand men, almost all perished. The Turkish fleet retired in the night off the island of Scio, and were protected by batteries from the land. Captain Greig was appointed commodore, and sent upon the dangerous service of destroying the Turkish fleet.

At twelve o'clock he attacked the enemy, with four ships of the line, and about one o'clock he bore down with the fire-ships. The crew of the fire-ships were to intimidate, that commodore Greig and lieutenant Dugdale, another British officer who acted under him, were obliged to keep them to their duty by dint of sword and pistol, and even to put the match to the fire-ships with their own hands, and to jump overboard and swim to their boat, amidst the fire of the Turks, and the danger of being destroyed by the explosion. With the greatest skill and resolution they set fire to the Turkish fleet,

which, in five hours, except one man of war and some gallies, which were towed off by the Russian fleet, was totally destroyed. The town and castle was then reduced to a heap of rubbish, by the bombardment of the squadron, and at nine in the morning there was scarcely the vestige of the town, a castle and a fine fleet, which had all been in existence at one the same morning.

Count Orlow immediately promoted commodore Greig to the rank of admiral, which was confirmed by an express from the empress of Russia. After peace was concluded, admiral Greig continued indefatigable in his exertions to improve, or rather to create, the Russian fleet. The empress rewarded him by promoting him to be admiral of all the Russias, and governor of Cronstadt, and she honoured him with the different orders of the empire, viz. St. Andrew, St. Alexander Nevsky, St. George, St. Wladimir and St. Anne.

Admiral Greig's engagement with the Swedes is too recent to need recapitulation. It is now generally acknowledged, that if the captains in the Russian fleet had seconded the gallantry of their admiral, a complete victory would have been obtained. As it was, the Swedes have not dared again to meet the Russians;

they have been ignominiously blocked up in port, while admiral Greig rode triumphantly in the Baltic, till he was attacked by a violent fever, and obliged to be carried to Revel. As soon as the empress heard of his illness, she sent for Dr. Rogerson, her first physician, and ordered him immediately to go to Revel, and do everything in his power to save a life so valuable to the nation.

Dr. Rogerson arrived at Revel a few days before death put a period to an existence so eminently glorious. The death of admiral Greig will be long regretted, and is an irreparable loss to the empire of Russia.

The wife Joseph and the gentle Catharine have at length roused the dormant spirit of the Poles, a spirit that will most likely prove resolute and vexatious, and make the imperial pair repent their ill-judged conduct and insolent temerity.

Should the negotiations for a peace on the continent not be brought to a happy issue, and the king of Prussia should possess a wish for an opportunity to break with the emperor, there is every appearance that this spring will bring him a most advantageous one, when by adding the whole force of Prussia, the superiority would be so much against the imperial arms, as to compel him to accept of any terms that Prussia might think proper to dictate.

A correspondent observes, that since the committee on act has proved so extremely beneficial, both to the government and the East-India Company, it becomes those more immediately interested in its welfare, to convince the directors of their impolicy in suffering their agents abroad to burden them with the very worst teas that China produces, while other European powers obtain the choice of the market. The enormous load imported this season may be said, in respect to quantity, to answer the expectations of the public; but the quality of more than two thirds of it, is of the lowest and most common sorts, the consumption of which is confined to the poor in the west of England, and in Wales.

We are informed from unquestionable authority, that the French East-India Company have obtained an ex

clusive privilege for trading to Suez, by way of the Red Sea, in consequence of which a vessel sailed very lately from port L'Orient for Bengal, to carry a cargo thither. The same channel of information suggests the propriety and indeed necessity of considering, whether this may not eventually interfere with that very lucrative branch of trade carried on for coffee, along the coast of Arabia, by the English East-India Company, who have found it answer their purpose to send a ship every year to Gedda with these intentions. The navigation of the Red Sea is so precarious as to afford frequent occasion to touch at the different ports from the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb to Suez, of which our industrial rivals will not fail to avail themselves.

VICAR VERSUS FISHMONGER.

The vicar ordered home a lobster, as red and as plump as his own gills. The order was complied with, and served up to table, where one of the large claws was discovered to have been wanting. An inquisition was immediately set on foot amongst the servants, to find out who was the depredator. The link of evidence turning out favourable to all the servants, it was evident that the animal was sent home in that maimed condition by the fishmonger. The vicar, unable to digest the imposition, arose from table and walked almost the whole length of Grosvenor-street agitated by a furious tornado of passions. When he came up to the shop, the fishmonger was employed there.—“Sir,” says the rosy churchman, “you have imposed upon me.”—“How?”—“You sent me a lobster home that wanted a claw.”—“That may be, and I have not imposed upon you, for I sent it as I got it, and in the same condition in which you bought it; but you have often imposed upon me, and thousands besides, though I never complained till now.”—“I impose on you! how?”—“I have frequently gone to the church in the square, to hear you preach a good sermon, when not only I, but every person present, found ourselves most egregiously imposed upon, for there never dropped one word from your lips, that belonged to a good sermon, or any thing like it.”—The loss of the claw, added to this insult, was too great an aggravation to the parson's incensed feelings; he hurried away out of the shop, in order to regulate his passions already too much irritated with ridicule, and calmly rushed into Mount's coffee-house, as an asylum. There he met general Burgoyne and a few other gentlemen, to whom he related the indignity offered to his rank and character. The general smiled, and all the gentlemen laughed, the waiters sneered and the bar maid uttered. What was to be done now?—The story was too good a one to be dropped instantaneously, and the laugh was so general that the keeper of the coffee-house lost his reverence's custom for the space of some months.

Dec. 11. The present calamitous situation of his majesty's health has contributed more than any other public event to shew the character and principles of the men who compose the opposition in this country, as their eagerness to get into power has induced them to try all possible artifices, in order to represent his recovery as impossible, notwithstanding the medical opinions which have been given on this interesting circumstance, and the favourable symptoms derived from other sources, which sanction a contrary expectation. The indecency with which the sovereign has been treated in this respect will, however, tend to bring them into still greater contempt than has hitherto been attached to them, and even if the circumstances of his majesty's health were as they represent, the great character whom they doubtless attempt to please by it, must behold the scandalous freedom they adopt with proper indignation and abhorrence, nor consent to patronize men, who in their zeal for their own advantage, trample upon humanity, and every sentiment of loyal respect.

N E W - Y O R K , February 19.

The 9th inst. arrived at Boston, the schooner _____, captain Coleman, in three days from Halifax. It is said that captain Coleman brings intelligence, that two vessels belonging to Halifax, having contraband goods on board, have been seized, and that several small boats are upon the look out, which are commissioned to search every vessel that enters the harbour of Halifax.

Extract of a letter from Robert Montgomery, to his excellency John Jay, Esq; dated Alicant, November 4, 1788.

“I have this day received advice from Algiers, that the Bey is dead, since the middle of last month—and our friend the Mikelwage, and afterwards minister of state, has the fairest prospect to succeed to that dignity—of which I shall advise you immediately, as I can get further information of that important change, which, if congress thinks proper to improve, there is the greatest probability of getting peace with that regency on moderate terms.”

Extract of a letter from Edenton, in North-Carolina, January 22, 1788.

“Our state on all occasions has shewn the utmost attention to the settlers in the Western Country. They have lately caused a road to be cut at the public expence, from the borders of the old settlement to Nashville on Cumberland river, and have ordered a guard for the protection of emigrants. The good effects of those measures will appear from the official notification of col. Robertson, which is annexed in his own words, viz.

“THE public are informed, that the new road from Campbell's station, at the lower end of Clinch mountain, to Nashville, was opened on the 25th of September (as advertised) and the guard attended at that time to escort such persons as were there ready to proceed to Nashville. That about sixty families appeared and went on, among whom was the widow and family of the late brigadier general Davidson, and the Judge of the superior court for the counties of Davidson

and Sumner, and that on the first day of October next the guard will attend at the same place for the same purpose. This road is much better, and nearer by 150 miles, than that by the way of Kentucky, the distance being only 182 miles from Campbell's station to Nashville.

JAMES ROBERTSON,
Lt. Col. Comm. Davidson county.
Fayetteville, November 22, 1788.

Captain Edmund Howes, of Boston, lately received the following intelligence, which he was requested to communicate to the public.

S I R,

YOU are desired to publish in the papers, that the schooner Nancy, said to be taken from Mr. Solomon Ashley, in a piratical manner, on the coast of Virginia, as mentioned in the papers the beginning of last month, is stopped, and the vessel and cargo (at least that part which has not been disposed of) is taken care of, and the men committed to gaol. The vessel and cargo answers the descriptions which have been given, except some matters relating to the cargo, which the men have told.—The persons taken in the vessel, call their names James Brown and William Davis. The vessel is now in the old harbour of Chatham, in the county of Barnstable.

We, the subscribers, have examined the above mentioned men, and committed them as aforesaid.

JOSEPH DOANE,
JOSEPH SNOW.

N. B. The vessel and cargo are in the care of the said Joseph Doane, at Chatham.

Feb. 23. Letters received by the last Albany post communicate the happy and long expected account of the two hours having agreed to appoint senators to represent the state in congress; and that a committee was appointed for that purpose.

Extract of a letter from Pittsburgh, to a gentleman in this city, February 4, 1789.

“I am much in doubt whether the treaty will answer any good purpose, as the principal Indians have not attended, as it is said. The non-attendance of Brant, is suspected to have no good appearance. The bad weather has prevented the commissioners from coming up the river. A few days ago, about thirty miles from this place, a party of Indians robbed the contractors of a quantity of goods and provision on their way to Fort Franklin. It is also reported that some men have been killed on their way to Muskingum.”

PITT S B U R G H , January 31.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in this country, to his friend in Lancaster county.

“Hearing you had an intention to remove from Lancaster county, I would offer you my opinion respecting the new settlements that are at present forming on the Western waters, but we are such a strange medley of beings, that it is very rarely two of us are of the same opinion; however, be that as it may, I conceive your curiosity must be awakened, and shall therefore give you an account of them, which I think I am enabled to do with accuracy, having travelled through the greater part, and observing with great attention the qualities of the soil.—The Muskingum river and its dependencies, where the New-England people are about to establish their settlement, is a well watered country, but the lands have the same fault with those on the Monongahela river, being much broken. That tract of country, between the two Miami rivers, which judge Symmes is about to settle, is delightfully situated, the lands in general are as level as you would wish, and well watered, I think it is as well calculated for farming as any land in the United States. The Illinois and Wabash countries are, by far the handsomest I ever saw, but every thing considered, I would prefer the Kentucky and Cumberland settlements, to any I have yet seen on the Western waters; though perhaps I may be somewhat prejudiced in favour of them, as my interest is there, and indeed I don't know but it may be the case, for I have been often called upon to give my opinion which was the best country, the Miami, Kentucky, Wabash or Illinois, and found myself at a loss to determine.

“Land may be purchased in Kentucky from twenty to one hundred pounds per hundred acres, on Cumberland river from ten to fifty pounds per hundred acres, and on the Miami at seven pounds ten shillings per hundred acres; the price of land at Illinois and Wabash I cannot tell, as no rights have yet been granted, but from a resolution of congress which I saw in a news-paper the other day, I think the next summer will be an excellent time to speculate on these lands.”

PHILADELPHIA, February 16.

The board of commerce at Stockholm, having communicated to me his Swedish majesty's order, to continue the difference, which has been usual, in the imports on goods, in Swedish and in foreign vessels, I have to give notice, that all neutral nations, in consequence of said ordinance, enjoy the same privileges in commercial concerns in Sweden, as the natives.

CHARLES HELSTEDT,

Swedish Consul.

Extract of a letter from London, dated December 3.

“I hope you are not concerned in any of the voyages from your country to Asia; you may rest assured 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.”

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Marietta, near the confluence of the Ohio and Muskingum rivers, to his correspondent in Newport, Rhode-Island, dated 14th December, 1788.

“This place, in good weather, is delightful indeed. How can it be otherwise, situated at the confluence of such grand and beautiful rivers, in a mild and prolific

climate, and blessed with a soil capable of such variety of productions.—The ancient remains, of which you have heard so much, are truly astonishing—when I first entered the forest where they are situated, I felt emotions similar to those on first walking the rounds of Westminister-Abbey—where kings, philosophers and heroes rest: I seemed to be treading on sacred ground; and a peculiar kind of awe was excited in contemplating works erected so many ages ago, over which such lofty trees now wave their majestic heads. Mr. Webster's conjectures respecting them are generally exploded, and they are supposed, not without reason, to be much more ancient than he makes them.—For what purpose the great mound was erected is uncertain, whether as an altar, or place of religious ceremony, or else a tower, it being surrounded by a circular ditch or wall of earth.—By what people, capable of such regular works, this excellent region has been heretofore inhabited, is as uncertain—perhaps by a colony of Mexicans.

“Yesterday near 200 of our tawny brethren arrived at Fort Harmar, to hold a treaty with the governor, &c. They are of various tribes,—Senecas, Chippewas, Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanees, Tarrawas, Powatamans, &c. &c. They proceeded down the banks of Muskingum (many on horseback) and as they approached the garrison with the American flag unployed, fired their rifles up into the air. The salute was returned from the garrison by a constant fire of cannon and musketry, much resembling a real action, and caused the old officers at Campus Martius to stand on tip-toe at the sound.—After being escorted into the garrison, with music playing, &c. some speeches were made by the chiefs, expressing, in pathetic terms, the high sense they entertained of the cordial reception.—In short, there is every omen of a happy issue to the business: for a report has gone forth among the tribes, as far as Detroit, &c. that we are quite a different kind of people from any they have been accustomed to deal with.

“The friendly and steady conduct of the settlers here towards the Indians, has secured them their opinion and regard.—Nor let me pass in silence the kind offices of the benevolent J. Heckewelder, a Moravian missionary whose influence among the Delawares is very great—I have the pleasure of an acquaintance with this worthy character, who is held in such high esteem by all who know his virtues.”

“There were some men here last week from Virginia, who came to reconnoitre the ground, with a view of laying out a road, direct as may be from Alexandria to the Ohio;—and they find it will be the best to have it come out opposite the Muskingum. A sum is already voted for the above purpose, more than sufficient, in the opinion of those men to make a good road—the practicability far exceeding their expectations. This, when effected, will undoubtedly prove a great advantage to this settlement—the distance being but a little more than 300 miles to Alexandria, and much shorter to the navigable waters of Patowmack.”

WILMINGTON, February 21.

In Chester county, near Birmingham meeting-house, is now living, Mrs. Mary Newlin, born near the same place, who completed her hundredth year the 10th inst. She rose that morning, eat a piece of bread and butter, (which has been her custom these many years), made her bed, put her room in order, sat down to her wheel, and spun four cuts of tow yarn that day. Her faculties appear unimpaired, her hearing and sight as good as many at 60 years old. The day that she was 100, her daughter, with whom she now lives, was precisely 76 years of age—They have never lived one year separate.

GEORGE-TOWN, February 19.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Fayetteville, (N. C.) to his friend in Frederick-town, dated January 1, 1789.

“The commonwealth of Franklin is no more.—Typton with his party, in the absence of governor Sevier, surprised the metropolis and carried off all the public offices, records, &c.—By a number of commissions, found amongst those papers, it appears, that most of the officers under Sevier's administration resigned their trust, previous to this fatal catastrophe taking place; whether this will restore peace and good order, on the western side of the mountains, is yet doubtful. Sevier with a corps of 500 riflemen, has taken up his winter quarters in the heart of the Cherokee nation; after burning, killing and destroying, all that came in his way.—Unmindful and unacquainted with the great revolutions that took place at home; his excellency, like Charles the XIIth, king of Sweden, is fond of foreign conquest, while victory crowns his arms in distant parts, he loses his own country, and very probable his life at last in defence of it. Our assembly is now sitting, and a bill has been brought in the house for calling a new convention; its fate is yet unknown.”

The following economical law, of the new state of Franklin, found amongst the public papers, serves as a pattern to those states, whose civil lists have become a burden to its inhabitants.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, STATE OF FRANKLIN, October 15, 1788.

WHEREAS the collecting of taxes in specie, for the want of a circulating medium, has become very oppressive to the good people of this commonwealth: And whereas, it is the duty of the legislature to hear at all times the prayers of their constituents, and apply as speedy a remedy as lays in their power: Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Franklin, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that from the first day of January anno domini 1789, the salaries of the civil officers of this commonwealth be as follow, to wit:

His excellency, the governor per annum 1000 dollars, his honour the chief justice 500 ditto ditto;

attorney-general 500
councillor the governor 450
the state 450 other
ditto 1 clerk of the
members of assembly
fee for signing a
statute for serving
into a law, this
great seal of the
vice, governor, and
and admiral in and
Attest.

Extract of a letter
Editor here

“Our friend g
small fleet, for a
it consists of 25
pounds, and all
hands, brave and
the Ohio and Miss

“This is the
Western waters,
little squadron, u
field of contempla
from commerce at

“The cargoes
provision of all ki
ed up in warehouse
where it certainly
general, through hi
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“He has been
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Richard Basset, Esq.

MARYLAND—
Henry, Esquire

VIRGINIA—
William Grayson

SOUTH-CAROLINA—
Ralph Izard, Esq.

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sable of such variety remains, of which you are astonished—when I am walking the rounds of ga., pithlophers and on sacred ground, excited in contemplation, over which majestic heads. Mr. them are generally not without reason, he makes them.—For as erected is uncertain, of religious ceremony, made by a circular duck couple, capable of such ion has been heretofore, perhaps by a colony of tawny brethren arrived at with the governor, Senecas, Chippewas, Iroquois, Tattawas, Pirooed down the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi into the Gulf of Mexico.

"This is the first armada that ever floated on the Western waters,—and, I assure you, the sight of this little squadron, under the Kentucky colours, opens a field of contemplation—what this country may expect from commerce at a future day.

"The cargoes consist chiefly of tobacco, flour, and provision of all kinds,—some of which has been packed up in warehouses these three or four years past; and where it certainly would have remained had not the general, through his indefatigable enterprise and genius, opened the too long barricaded gates.

"He has been very unjustly censured, by the inconsiderate part of mankind, for having monopolized the Spanish trade; but the more expanded mind acknowledges, that to his penetrating genius, Kentucky stands indebted, for having procured its citizens a market, from which the jealousy of our neighbours excluded us these many years past.

"Mr. B——n, our late negotiator, and a Spanish gentleman, son-in-law to the governor of Louisiana, are to accompany the general on this commercial (or as some will have it political) expedition. Our politicians seem silently contemplating on the conduct of the Atlantic states, and wait to hear the fate of Kentucky pronounced by your new congress.

"A Mr. Marter, who was sent by a crowned head from Europe, to gather knowledge in the science of botany—has made the banks of the Ohio and Mississippi the object of his mission all last summer; his collection, which consist of natural, animal, and vegetable curiosities, are very considerable, and as he informs are very valuable, for European museums and cabinets. He sets out in a few days from here for Kaskaskies, on the Mississippi, from whence, in company with a French jesuit, he undertakes to travel by land to California on the Pacific Ocean, a tour of near 2000 miles through a country inhabited by unknown savages and wild beasts, and never before traversed by a European—except the attempt made by captain Curver, who after travelling 1500 miles, in search of the Pacific Ocean, returned without success. From California, (if our adventurer arrives) he is to proceed to Old Mexico, through Peru to Acapulca, where he is to take his passage in one of the Manila silver ships for the East-Indies—from whence he is to return home by land through China, Arabia, Tartary, &c. to his native shore. As this gentleman appears well qualified for this extraordinary expedition, I hope he will succeed in his undertaking, and furnish us one day or another with the memoirs of his journey."

Annapolis, March 5.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW CONGRESS.

S E N A T O R S.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—His excellency John Langdon and the honourable Paine Wingate, Esquires.

MASSACHUSETTS—Honourable Caleb Strong and Tristram Dalton, Esquires.

CONNECTICUT—Honourable William S. Johnson and Oliver Ellsworth, Esquires.

NEW-YORK—Have not agreed upon the mode for choosing their senators.

NEW-JERSEY—Honourable William Paterson and Jonathan Elmer, Esquires.

PENNSYLVANIA—Honourable Robert Morris and William M'Clay, Esquires.

DELAWARE—Honourable George Read and Richard Bassett, Esquires.

MARYLAND—Honourable Charles Carroll and John Henry, Esquires.

VIRGINIA—Honourable Richard Henry Lee and William Grayson, Esquires.

SOUTH-CAROLINA—Honourable Pierce Butler and Ralph Izard, Esquires.

R E P R E S E N T A T I V E S.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—Honourable Samuel Livermore, Benjamin West and Nicholas Gillman, Esquires.

MASSACHUSETTS—Honourable Fisher Ames, George Patridge, George Thacher and George Leonard, Esquires.—Four more are yet to be chosen.

CONNECTICUT—Honourable Jonathan Sturges, Roger Sherman, Benjamin Huntington, Jonathan Trumbull and Jeremiah Wadsworth, Esquires.

PENNSYLVANIA—Honourable Frederick Augustus Muhlenburgh, Henry Wynkoop, Thomas Hartley George Clymer, Thomas Fitzsimons, Peter Muhlenburgh, Daniel Heester and Thomas Scott, Esquires.

MARYLAND—Joshua Seney, Daniel Carroll, Benjamin Contee, George Gale, William Smith and Michael J. Stone, Esquires.

SOUTH-CAROLINA—General Sumpter, judge Burke, Dr. Tucker, D. Huger and William Smith, Esquires.

A total abolition of the *royal of Inquisition* in Spain, which, according to letters from Madrid, is now positively in agitation, and a plan forming for a more rati-

onal mode of trying ecclesiastical delinquents is among the acts of reformation likely to take place in this enlightened age.

RECEIPTS for the bite of a mad dog, which has been used upwards of thirty years, without ever failing in one instance.

TAKE 6 oz. of rue, picked clean and bruised in a mortar, 4 oz. of mithridate or Venice treacle, 4 spoonfuls of tin or pewter scraped, rasped or filed, boil them in 2 quarts of ale, one hour, over a gentle fire, in a close pan covered, then strain it; give the decoction three mornings fasting successively, to a man 8 or 9 spoonfuls warm; to a bairf give it cold—3 or 4 spoonfuls to a dog, hog or sheep.

Or, the following.

TAKE the youngest roots of the elder-tree, strip off the outer bark, then take of the green rind two handfuls, put in five pints of strong ale, let it simmer about fifteen minutes, strain off the liquor squeezing the rind dry; when cold bottle it, and drink half a pint warm, morning and evening, wash the part affected with the same liquor. The patient should be kept warm, and the medicine repeated every new and full moon two or three times. The same may be applied to cattle only in larger doses, a pint instead of half a pint.

The following method to prevent the grubs ascending fruit trees, to deposit their eggs, has been tried by a gentleman, two years, with success.

TAKE a strip of sheep's skin, about one inch wide, with the wool on it at full length; scrape the rough bark off the tree, and nail the skin around it, with the wool out; if it get matted in foul weather, comb it out. It may be taken off as soon as they are don't running, and laid up for next year. This does not damage the tree, nor require the attendance that taring does.

Patowmack Company.

AT a meeting of the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the PATOWMACK COMPANY the 17th of February, 1789.

Agreeable to the acts of the assemblies of Virginia and Maryland, the said president and directors direct, that the proprietors advance and pay into the hands of the treasurer five per cent. on the shares held by them respectively, on or before the tenth day of April next.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
THOMAS JOHNSON,
THOMAS S. LEE,
GEORGE GILPIN,
JOHN FITZGERALD.

The President and Directors, at the time of their last call, flattered themselves that another would not be necessary, till they could compel delinquent subscribers to pay up. Legal proceedings have been carried on as far as the service of executions against many, but the money is not yet in the treasury. The President and Directors have therefore been obliged, with other efforts, to make another call, or to see their exertions by which the Shanandoah and Seneca Falls are already so far reduced as to have permitted the passage of a few loaded boats, produce no substantial benefit. It is now, however, happily ascertained that a few months labour more, in a favourable state of the river, will effect a safe and easy navigation through the Shanandoah and Seneca, and to the Great Falls.

Those who have not complied with the two last calls, are requested to do it immediately, or coercive measures will be pursued speedily.

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; forfeited recognizances, and amerciaments, accruing in their respective counties, and also that several of the sheriffs and other officers have neglected to make annual payment of the public money collected by them on the above-mentioned accounts, whereby the revenue of the state is greatly injured; notice is hereby given, that it is determined by this board to take effectual 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.

WILLIAM CATON,

Ladies and Gentlemen Hair-dresser,

A N N A P O L I S,

B EGs 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, pomatum, 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.

He has just received from Europe an elegant new fashioned CUSHION, called the SUPHRIZE, and a large assortment of HAIR of different lengths and colours.

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

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

Annapolis, February 18, 1789.

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 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.

Anne-Arundel county, February 24, 1789.

To RENT.

T HE 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 tobacco.

THOMAS RUTLAND.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

Price One Dollar,

T H E

L A W S

O F

MARYLAND,

P A S S E D A T

NOVEMBER SESSION,

Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Eight.

N OTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends 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.

Charles county, Port-Tobacco, February 15, 1789.

A LL persons indebted to the subscriber are directed to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against me are requested to exhibit them properly authenticated, that they may be discharged.

WALTER MILLER.

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 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 1500, out of 11,024, 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 regular 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 matationed.

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.

NICHOLAS CARROLL,
ALEXANDER CONTEE HANSON.

Annapolis, February 9, 1789.

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

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and sundry NEGROES, part of the estate of Susanah 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 Susanah 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, between Seven-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.

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.

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.



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

PHILIP R. FENDALL

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1788.

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 inclined 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.

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

The subscriber being well acquainted with the different kind of certificates and their passing value, has induced him to offer his service to provide, and inform those that do or may want, that by lodging the needful he will supply them with certificates, or cash, at 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 so far 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.

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 RADCLIFF, of Charles county; her dress cannot be described 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 Georgetown. Their masters are desired to take them away and pay charges to PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.

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, there in. On the night preceding the evening when the aforesaid tobacco-house was burnt, Nosley 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 these 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, to that they be brought to condign punishment.

October 20, 1788. 19 NATHAN SOPER.

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. These 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,

B Y

ISAAC COLLINS,
IN TRENTON,
T H E

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 seafarable 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 most 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 Parsons, Baltimore; and by the editor in Trenton.

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

10

To all whom it may concern.

Mr. Isaac Collins has, for many years 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.

W.H. LIVINGSTON.

Trenton, 11th September, 1788.

ANNAPOLIS:
PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 12, 1789.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 15.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 15. On the 3d instant, the cannon of the seraglio announced the favourable news received from the grand vizier, who, on the 21st of September, attacked the Austrian camp in a valley about two leagues from Caranlebas, and after an obstinate struggle, forced the enemy to a precipitate retreat, and pursued them for three hours, with great slaughter, and took several pieces of artillery, with arms, accoutrements and baggage, which the flying army had abandoned. The grand vizier had fixed his head quarters at Mehadia. This intelligence was no sooner divulged, than the courtiers and clergy proclaimed the sultan gazi, or victorious; and on the 20th instant, a proclamation to this effect was read in all the mosques of this capital: A religious ceremony answerable to general thanksgivings in Christendom, which is to take place all over the Ottoman empire.

OB. 22. Letters just arrived from Akiska advise, that the Turks have obtained an important advantage over the joint force of the Russians and Georgians, in the neighbourhood of Tiflis, in which they have taken a considerable number of prisoners.

LONDON, November 10.

On the death of Due de Penthièvre, the duke of Orleans succeeds to all the estate, which, with his other rentals, will amount to 310,000l. sterling a year! The most prodigious property of any subject in Europe.

Dec. 10. The names of places, as well as of persons, are often derived from circumstances curious in their origin; among these, the following is perhaps not the least singular:—A few months since, a Jew that dealt in diamonds, going accidentally into a public house at Wapping, happened to want change for a guinea, which occasioning the landlady to pull out the contents of her pocket in search of a six-pence to make up the sum, a large pearl was noticed by the Jew, which the landlady said was given her by a sailor, and had been carried in his pocket several years: The Jew betraying much anxiety to purchase it, so enhanced its value in the possessor's opinion, that her husband applied to an eminent jeweller in the city, and sold it for such a considerable sum, that retiring from business soon after, and purchasing ground near Holywell-mount, he built a small row of houses, to which he has given the name of Pearl-place, in commemoration of the incident that gave rise to the undertaking. The master, the instrument of this good fortune, died in his last voyage to the East-Indies.

In public meetings and private families, the first health given is, almost without exception, for the recovery of our most gracious and afflicted sovereign. The custom of drinking to the health and prosperity of our superiors, or of our equals, is to be traced to very remote antiquity. This practice was in vogue among the Greeks, so early as Theseus, in those times which are distinguished in history by the splendid appellation of the heroic ages; that is many ages before the Christian era.

Aconius, in explaining the meaning of drinking after the manner of the Greeks, says, that it was their custom, in their libations, first to name their friends in terms of esteem and affection, and wishes for their property. Every time they venerated the gods, or wished health to their friends, it was in neat wine; nay, it was indispensable in this religious ceremony, for such it was counted, to drink wine, not only undiluted with water, but without any other of the mixtures then used, as saffron, honey, &c.

The Roman gallants used to take off as many plumes to their mistresses as there were letters in their names, according to Martial, who says,

"Let six full cups to Nævius's health go round,

"And fair Tuffins's be with seven crown'd."

There is now in the neighbourhood of Harrow on the Hill, a curiosity not unworthy the notice of the public; a jackdaw which has taken a fancy to associate with a pack of hounds belonging to a gentleman of Wembley. He made his appearance there about three weeks ago, and has constantly attended the pack ever since, both at the kennel and when they go out, flying after them from tree to tree, and coming down among them when they are at fault. It is observed that his former companions, whether jackdaws or crows, persecute him as a renegade, which has obliged him more than once to return to the kennel before the hounds.

Those who are inclined to believe the doctrine of the transmigration, may suppose it possible that the soul of this jackdaw not long ago belonged to some Nimrod, whose passion for the sports of the field it is far to say, as not to be able to refute the cry of the foolish pack. What may seem to strengthen this opinion is, that it is often observed to make a noise, which is a bad imitation of the note "Hark forward." Supposing this to be really the case, the gentleman, whoever he is, or was, may think himself not unaptly metamorphosed, as he has it still in his power to pursue his

favourite diversion, and with some advantages above his former brethren of the chase, being able to fly over 5 bar gates, and to clear the widest and deepest ditches with greater ease and safety than they can any of them pretend to.

The dogs treat him with great civility, and he is permitted to breakfast and dine with them continually. So great, indeed, is their civility to him, that while he is with them in the kennel, he will now and then peck at a dog which lies too near to him, as if he were frightened for room, on which the dog will get up and go a little further off.

Extraordinary case of colonel Townfend, as related by Doctors Cheyne and Baynard, his physicians at Bath.—The colonel was under their care, being severely afflicted with nephritic complaints. While he was in this condition, he sent for the two doctors, and told them, it was to be witness to a very extraordinary power he possessed; namely, that of dying, and yet sensible that he had the faculty of re-animating his body. It is needless to lay what construction two ingenious men put upon it to fixate an idea, and consequently both wished to decline seeing him carry it into execution. But the colonel, perfectly sensible, cool, and without any appearance of disorder, except weakness, insisted on their seeing him perform death, and which they did in all appearance free; for after they had felt his pulse, which was weak and low, he composed himself upon his back, and lay some time in a still posture, while Dr. Cheyne held his hand, and Dr. Baynard held his upon his heart, and Mr. Skrew, his apothecary, held a mirror to his mouth. His pulse sunk and ceased, as to any perceptible motion, as did his heart, nor was there the least appearance of moisture upon the glas. These gentlemen had reasoned upon this extraordinary appearance for half an hour, agreed that the colonel had brought them to see him die, that he was actually dead, and were about to leave the room, when they perceived some motion about the body, and upon examination, felt a returning pulse; his heart beat again, he spoke in a low feeble voice, and they all went away satisfied that death had been wonderfully imitated, but unable to account for it. This is the substance of Dr. Cheyne's own account, a man of great skill as a physician, and one whose life and manners were exemplary as a Christian.

Dec. 13. On Wednesday dispatches were received at the imperial ambassador's house in Portman-square from Germany. Among other advices by the conveyance, there is a most miserable account of the transactions of the Ottoman forces before they quitted the Bannat, where they put the unarmed inhabitants of some places to the sword; in others they burnt down whole villages, turning out the poor cottagers, felling their fruit trees, and killing their cattle without mercy. By this transaction the support of thousands is wholly destroyed, and the poor people, men, women and children, reduced to a state but little short of famine.

A philosophical correspondent has acquainted us with a method of hardening timber, which may be of importance, and in certain cases can be attended with no trouble equal to the benefits. The method recommended is simply to sink it in water, while green, for several years. This prevents the alkali, or that salt which furnishes the alkali in burning, from exhaling afterwards, and by those means the timber becomes almost as incorruptible as stone. It is evident that the exhaling of this salt, and the rotting of the wood, have some very great connexion with each other, since the more found any piece of timber is, the more salt it proportionably yields, and the wood which is rotten is found on trial to contain no salt at all. The Venetians are famous for the soundness of their ships, which do not rot as those of other nations, but endure much longer than any others, and it is in the manner above mentioned that the timber is prepared.

PROVIDENCE, February 14.

The state of Vermont have appointed the honourable Jonathan Arnold, Esq; (who is now in this town on a visit) the honourable judge Robinson, and Isaac Tichenor, Esq; as agents on the part of Vermont, to repair to the place of the session of the new congress, and treat with that honourable body on such matters interesting to said state as may be proposed to them by the congress.

POUGHKEEPSIE, (N.Y.) February 14.

The public curiosity have for some time past been much taken up with very extraordinary circumstances attending a young woman at New-Hackmack near this place. It is now three or four weeks since she was attended, whatever she went, by an uncommon knocking against the floor where she happened to be, and at several other parts of the house she lives in, somewhat resembling the noise attending a shoemaker's hammering on the heel of a shoe. Much pains has been taken to discover the cause of it, and all to no purpose. For a few days past, the knocking has increased (as we are informed) attended with the moving of chairs and things thrown from different parts of a room across the floor, in such manner as to raise the

apprehensions of the most curious and enlightened people.

NEW-YORK, February 11.

Extract of a letter from Elsinur, November 15.

"We learn from Copenhagen, that the crews of the king's ships, which have been cruising off the Swedish port of Carlcrone, are in a very bad condition; the ship Prince Henry Frederick only having lost 53 men by sickness, and has 240 sick on board.

"A commission of officers has been appointed to inquire into the taking of our boats of ammunition by the Swedes, soon after they had left the port."

Extract of a letter from London, December 1.

"Advices from Germany not only confirm the march of the Prussians, but that they are taking measures to garrison Bohemia and Moravia; however, if we may judge by letters from Warsaw, of the 15th, the flames of civil discord which were on the point of breaking out, seemed to be extinguished by the prudence of the king, who, in ceding to the party formed against Russia, has allayed the storm for the present."

Feb. 24. A correspondent, who has just received accounts from Albany, has informed us, that the senate and assembly have actually come to a perfect reconciliation on a late contested business; and that we shall certainly have our representation in the senate of the United States. It is reported that John Lawrence, Esq; will be held up.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated February 15.

"There have been no great political points in agitation since the conference of the legislature on the bill for electing federal senators. That bill shared the unhappy fate of the former on the same subject. I am suspicious that some federalists will censure the senate for not receding from their amendments; but the senate will be justified by all impartial men. That respectable body required no more than an equal right in the election of senators. As an independent branch of the legislature, they had an undoubted right to it, since the proposition for choosing senators was transmitted to them in the form of a bill—a right they could not yield, without establishing a precedent, which might eventually destroy, or greatly diminish, that balance of power, which the constitution has wisely appointed to each house."

THE PLAN OF GOVERNMENT ADOPTED BY THE ONEIDA NATION.

ARTICLE I.

TO fix the bounds and limits of the sovereignty of the Oneida nation—to let their vacant lands be properly surveyed, laid out into lots and numbered, and have an exact map made of the same.

ARTICLE II.

Two men shall be appointed by the grand council, that are well known to be men of principle and interest in the nation; they shall be invested with power to act and transact all business concerning the leasing and dividing the said land or lands into equal shares, to each person and family, and they shall be obliged to render a true and just account of all their proceedings, from time to time, to the national council.

ARTICLE III.

From the lines of property, a certain tract of woodland shall be reserved for the benefit of both parties, to wit, the farmers of the states, and the farmers of the proprietors of the Oneida nation, to prevent any difficulties that may arise on either side.

ARTICLE IV.

A tract of land, of four miles in breadth, and extending from the line of property to the western boundary of the Oneida territory, secured by the treaty at Fort Stanwix, shall be rented out for the sole benefit of the said nation; which said land shall stand for a township for ever.

ARTICLE V.

The Oneida territory (except that which is fixed by treaty) to be rented out, must be equally divided into equal shares, to every man, woman and child, of the Oneida nation, without any exception. One tract of this said land to remain for ever as a national fund, without any part thereof being alienated; and the revenues arising from the same, are to defray all public charges that may or shall hereafter accrue. The administration of this said tract, to be ordered and directed by the chiefs, in council, who shall render a true and just account, twice in every year, to the grand assembly of the said nation.

ARTICLE VI.

No man, woman or child, of the said Oneida nation, shall have it in his or her power, to sell one foot of land that shall fall to his or her lot or share, except it be to one of their own nation. All other bargains for such land shall be void and of none effect.

ARTICLE VII.

If any mine or mines shall be discovered in any part of the Oneida territories, by any inhabitants settling their lands, he or they shall immediately acquaint the chief of said nation, and he shall take notice of the

rs Reward.

George's county, in 1787, had a tobacco fire in the night; August last, he had destroyed in the same time was made to a house with three quantity of plantationable property, there evening when the a. Noddy Young, Esq; manager, lost a to- river is fully convinced occasioned by accident, hardened wretch has his ruin by the commis- above reward of TWO shillings offered to my secure the perpetrator above mentioned, to that punishment.

NATHAN SOPER.

A S E D,
OUND in this city, on
streets called Taber,
Ringgold's, and Law-
Callahan's. The same
the subscribers.
AMES STEUART.

January 9, 1789.
at the subscribers intend-
eral assembly of Mary-
e of running STAGE
BERT HODGSON,
SHOM JOHNSON.

S A L S,
Subscription,
OLLINS,
TON,
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NING
TESTAMENT;
T H E
Marginal Notes.
T I O N S:

ined in one large volume,
and eighty-four pages, will
with the Oxford edition,
and good paper. An index
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the more frequent opportu
have had abundant proof
of his publications, as well
ion to business.

W.H. LIVINGSTON.
er, 1788.

P O L I S:
EDERICK and
GREEN.

fame: If it proves of value, the Oneida nation to receive the tenth part of the same. If any salt-spring or springs are discovered, or shall be discovered, they must be reserved for the benefit of the nation in general.

ARTICLE VIII.

The grand council of the Oneida shall have power to inform the several families of our nation at Niagara or elsewhere, scattered abroad, and, if, when we call on them to return to their native place, they shall return with us, they shall be partakers of all our happiness and benefits, and we will be as one in every thing to the promoting of our welfare. But, if after one year and one day, they do not mind to return, after being timely warned, they shall not afterwards be benefited by any of our incomes that shall hereafter arise, by virtue of our lands and tenements; but their rights must be for ever confiscated to the use and benefit of us now present.

ARTICLE IX.

The grand council shall have power (so soon as the lands are rented out, and the rents drawn in) to pay all debts which are due to every one in the nation. Each one, however, to be paid out of his or her own share of land so rented out.

ARTICLE X.

The grand council shall have power to call on the state, to have an act or law passed that, in case any person or persons settling on our lands, shall not comply with their articles of agreement, we may appeal to the first justice of the peace, that may be found in any county next to our territory, for rectifying our grievances, be they of what nature soever. The same justice and law shall also take place in this grand council, against any man, woman or child, who shall hurt, wrong or defraud, any person or persons, inhabiting any of our said hired lands.

ARTICLE XI.

The national or grand council shall consist of nine members—two chiefs and one head warrior of each tribe. The nomination of the nine chiefs, shall be by the great assembly of the nation. No person to approach in time of business, without being called for by the chiefs of said council.—These nine members of council shall be vested with power to act, and transact all and every business, belonging to the nation; and in behalf of the same, shall once in every year, call a general assembly, in which every person who is 18 years old, can have a hearing; and, where every business for that year shall have a hearing.

ARTICLE XII.

All children born in the Oneida nation, shall be in subjection to their parents, till they arrive to the age of maturity: boys to twenty-one and girls to eighteen years of age; at which time or age, the father and mother may, if they have any thing to bestow, bestow it on them. It shall be equal with the daughter as with the son, without any distinction; and, in case a father dies, one third part of all that pertained to him, shall be reserved for his widow, so long as she lives; but, when the mother also be dead, the whole to be divided among the children of the deceased.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any man or woman of said nation, die without issue, and has not disposed of his or her lands or goods, to any friend, or an adopted friend in his or her lifetime, then all that is found of the deceased, shall be given to the orphans, if any such are to be found—if none, the whole to be distributed to the nation in general, so far as it will extend.

ARTICLE XIV.

The grand council shall also be empowered to choose one man of a sober and honest character, to overlook the children in town, and see that, in general, they behave well to their parents and superiors; as also, to have a strict look-out, that no strong liquors, by any merchant or trader, are sold in the cattle; and, from this council, he shall have power to break the vessels where such liquor is found, after the first warning; and if any merchant or trader shall attempt the second time, after being warned not to sell any rum or spirituous liquors, all his liquors shall be stoved, and his other goods become a public prize.

ARTICLE XV.

A regular school to be opened in the English tongue, for the benefit of the Oneida nation. The nation building a house which shall prove convenient for that purpose; and settling apart a tract of clear land, part for the maintenance of the master and family, and the remainder to be hired out by the said master for his benefit, so long as he may continue in the aforesaid service; and then to go to the one who shall succeed him.

ARTICLE XVI.

At the grand council it is also found beneficial that they be provided with one or two surveyors, to survey their lands from line to line, and then to lay all out in proper lots, with their numbers, as the map shall direct, to prevent any trouble or debate that might hereafter arise.

ARTICLE XVII.

It is also judged necessary, that the grand council of the Oneida nation, should be furnished with one interpreter of their own, that they always may depend that he declare the truth of all business committed to his charge—to prevent mistakes, and save them from the alarm of false interpreting.

ARTICLE XVIII.

So soon as the revenues of the nation will permit, the grand council will, at their discretion, look out six young men, of the age of twelve or thirteen years, that are of quick apprehension, apt to learn, as also of good and honest morals, to travel abroad—perhaps two to England, two to France, and two to some parts of the neighbouring states, or elsewhere, as their inclination may direct them, amongst the white people, to learn not only the languages, but to observe their ways

and manners, which may and will prove very advantageous to the whole nation, in a few years, if rightly attended to.

ARTICLE XIX.

The national assembly's desire is, that distinct rule, order, submission and obedience, be paid to the chiefs of the grand council, who shall be fitted with marks of distinction: In consequence of the same it is resolved, That so soon as convenient materials can be procured, eighteen proper marks of distinction shall be given for that purpose; three, representing the tribe of the Bear; three, the tribe of the Wolf, and three, the tribe of the Tortoise. The marks of the chiefs of war are, a green ribbon, striped on the side with red, to be worn on the left side. Nine marks of distinction for the chiefs of the counsellors, with the mark of an eagle, on a red ribbon, to go round the neck, and hang between the breasts. Be it remembered, that those chiefs, whether warriors or counsellors, who wear this badge, must be men of truth, honour and wisdom, to discharge the great trust of national business now put into their hands; and whether at home or abroad, when these marks are seen, it will be remembered that they are of this great council, and great respect will, at all times, be shewn them.

ARTICLE XX.

All things that will be for the national benefit, and may hereafter happen or occur, which are not here written, will, at all times, by this great council, be rectified to the satisfaction of the whole nation.

WE, the SACHEMS, CHIEFS and HEAD-WARRIORS, in behalf of all the Oneida nation, after consideration of our present situation, have desired to establish a regular government, good rules, religion and principles, not only to the advancement of civilization, but also to assure our friendship and zeal to all our brethren the Americans, as well as their allies the French nation: In consideration whereof, we, the aforesaid nation, have established twenty articles of government, i.e. the presence of the honourable PETER PENET, Esq; our true and trusty friend, adopted and chosen agent for ever, to act for us, and for the good and happiness of our nation: which twenty articles of government, we, the Oneida nation, in council assembled, do hereby assent to, ratify and confirm, and firmly bind ourselves, and all our nation to hold, comply with and fulfil, the above mentioned articles, and every of them, for the future happiness of our selves and our posterity, for ever, that we may obtain the character of a sociable and credible nation, and be looked on as such by all the nations of the world. In confirmation whereof, we have signed our names and set our seals, in behalf of our nation; two copies whereof are to be drawn, one for his excellency the governor of New-York, and the other for the French ambassador, now residing in New-York.

GIVEN in the great house of SCANANDOE, this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and of our new government the first.

[Signed and sealed by twenty-six sachems, chiefs, &c. &c.]

PITTSBURGH, (Penn.) February 14.

His excellency governor St. Clair, with the commissioners of this state, and several other gentlemen, arrived here a few days ago from Fort Harmar.

A PROCLAMATION.

By his excellency ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, governor and commander in chief of the territory of the United States north west of the river Ohio, and commissioner plenipotentiary for removing all causes of controversy between the Indians in the northern department and the United States.

To all persons to whom these presents shall come,

GREETING.

WHEREAS a treaty was concluded at Fort Harmar on the 9th day of February, in the present year, with the Six Nations, the Wyandot, Delaware, Chippewa, Ottoway, Peotowatamie and Sac nations of Indians and the United States, whereby peace and friendship has been renewed and confirmed between the United States and the before-mentioned Indian nations: All the citizens and subjects of the United States are hereby requested to take notice of the same, and to abstain from any act of hostility, injury, or injustice to the said nations, and every individual of the said nations, as they shall answer the contrary at their peril.

Given under my hand and seal at Marietta, in the county of Washington, and territory of the United States north west of the Ohio, the twenty-fourth day of January, anno domini, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and in the thirteenth year of the independence of the United States of America.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

By his excellency's command,

WINTHROP SARGENT, sec.

GOD SAVE THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.

A London paper says—"Some very important discoveries have lately been made in the southern whale fishery, which, if properly noticed and nurtured, may be of the greatest service to this country. The account is literally as follows: a large bay has been lately discovered on the southern peninsula of Africa, within 40 leagues or thereabouts of the Cape of Good Hope, where whales are in such abundance, that there is always a certainty of many more ships, than we at present employ annually in the Greenland whale fishery, getting a complete lading in a very short time, and it is more likely to be very valuable, as many of these whales are of the spermaceti kind. The length of the voyage is the principal, and probably almost the only objection that can be made, being five times as long as

a voyage to Greenland; but this is overbalanced by the certainty of a cargo, and that of the very best and most valuable kind. In the Greenland fishery the uncertainty is very great; many of the ships come home, some are lost in the ice, few catch more than a fourth part of what they could contain, or to make good the expences, were it not for the national bounty. In the southern bay the sea is open, and clear of ice. A plan of establishment and regulation for this fishery is now before government; it remains to be seen what use they will make of it."

A gentleman who has lately visited the BEACH LANDS in this state gives us the following particular respecting them. That the soil consists of a mould, which extends from 6 to 30 inches below the surface of the earth—that they are uncommonly well drained, and that they are never affected like other lands by weather—that even those parts of them which are little stony yield the most grain and grain, and that the beach yields a nut of the shape of a buck-wheat nut, but six times as large. Two of these nuts are contained in one pod. They are of a pleasant taste, and when dried are more agreeable than a chestnut. The trees afford the greatest quantity of them once in three years. They afford a speedy and excellent nourishment for hogs. A common hand may gather three bushels of them in a day, from the ground on which they fall when they are ripe, in the months of September and October. The rapid manner in which the beach is washed after it is cut down renders it unfit for building or fences, but the same land which affords the beach produces the hemlock, the white ash, the elm, and the wild cherry tree. The hemlock (like other evergreens) is a most durable wood, and when split in a circular manner affords excellent rails. The white ash and the elm are likewise useful for the same purpose, as well as for building houses. The wild cherry is equal to walnut or mahogany, for the purpose of making furniture. This information cannot fail of being agreeable to those farmers who wish to change their situations, and to provide for their children in a new country. There are now few spots on the globe which afford more encouraging prospects to industrious men, than the lands which have been described, and more especially at this time, when an act of the legislature is about to be passed to exempt all lands in Pennsylvania from taxation the first fifteen years after they are settled, and when a spirit of wisdom has induced the rulers of Pennsylvania to do away the folly, injustice, and oppression of former years.

His Swedish majesty has rewarded the inventor of rather imprudent of a machine for measuring the way of a ship at sea; there is a pallet, which, meeting a resistance from the water, as the vessel moves, has, by that means, a circular motion, under water, faster or slower, as the ship moves. The motion is communicated to a dial in the vessel; the dial has a bell; the bell precisely strikes the number of geometrical leagues, miles or paces, which the ship has run; and thus her distance is ascertained.

CURIOS CIRCUMSTANCE.

The following curious fact happened some time ago in the city of London. A gentleman who had continually misemployed his time in search of the philosopher's stone, having left his laboratory open, his maid took the opportunity in his absence to attempt discovering the object of his studies. Among other things, her curiosity induced her to stir and try to bring out the materials with very handsome large silver spoon, that was always used at table, which, to her surprise, melted instantly, and fell to the bottom of the furnace.—Terrified at the circumstance, she flew out of the room. Her master soon came home, and, on extinguishing his chemical fire, was astonished and delighted to perceive a mass of silver in his furnace, and imagined that he had proved successful in the object of his researches, and that he might soon make his fortune by the conversion of the baser into the purer and more valuable metals, and on the strength of this idea, invited a large company the next day to dinner for the purpose of acquainting them with his good fortune.

He did not sleep all night, as may be easily imagined, for joy, and the next day had his table furnished in the most sumptuous manner. His friends came, were informed of his success, and even those who were incredulous congratulated him on the occasion.—But while he was indulging himself during dinner time in the effusions of triumph, he missed his silver table spoon. The maid was asked where it was, and she answered with evocation and trembling. Upon inquiring however, to know, she confessed that her curiosity had induced her to attempt extracting several of the substances contained in the furnace with it, and that it had melted away from her hand. Her master turned pale and fainted, the harmony of the day was totally destroyed, and he has ever since been in such a state of indisposition as to prove extremely dangerous.

Annapolis, March 12.

From the Analytical Review, or New Literary Journal published in London, for November, 1783.

ART. XXII. Remarks on the proposed plan of a federal government, addressed to the citizens of the United States of America, and particularly to the people of Maryland. By A. Stevens, Annapolis, printed by Frederick Green, printer to the State. Small 8vo. 34 p. 1783.

"While the different American states were engaged in war with Great Britain, and their political independence hung on the chain of doubtful events they were united in their councils by the dread of a common enemy, and an ardent zeal for the attainment of one grand object. This band of union being re-

moved, for a time which recognized they had assumed necessary to provide establishment of a federal government, had already assumed, was not solemnly recognized that assembly was convened and might be expected in convention of the states, violent and obstinate crisis, the citizens of Maryland and government proposed by president, a senate very sensible arguments flows from sincerest.

"This treatise what slovenly manner position; b. it is observation.

"As the subject degree interesting to the observations own, which we Spaniards individual states decrees of the state and lordships seem dependence on them they were situated had greatly relaxed solution, recovered which the United war of thirty years ended by the positions prevailed uncomposed, according to the American states can ever be in danger points of similitude African and Dutch of reflection and c.

On Monday the SOLD, AT PU near Annapolis A VARIE NATURE and HOGS, and the property of the remaining tin 25th of December known on application who has power any claims against in my absence, make immediate

1 GE To be SOLD, day of March CASH, at the STEVENS, ceased,

A NEGRO cooking, to be paid on the 18th/76

N THE public the estate Arundel county also, that all persons will bring them R. March 6, 1783

STOPPED, S LOCKET cypher on the have it again to pay charges

is overwhelmed by
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The motion is commun
; the dial has a bell; the
per of geometrical leagues,
ship has run; and thus her

CUMSTANCE.

It happened some time ago
gentleman who had contin
in search of the philosophic
laboratory open, his maid
sence to attempt discovery.

Among other things, her
a furnace full of fire, is
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large silver spoon, that was
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she flew out of the room
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ashed and delighted to per
furnace, and imagined that
the object of his researches,
take his fortune by the con
the purest and more valuable
of this idea, invited a large
dinner for the purpose of ac
d fortune.

1 GEORGE DIGGES, Administrator.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 20th day of March, 1789, to the highest bidder, for CASH, at the dwelling plantation of VACHEL STEVENS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

A NEGRO WOMAN, who has been used to
cooking, and all other house-work. The call
to be paid on the day of sale.

18276 ZACHARIAH JACOB, Executor
of VACHEL STEVENS, deceased.

NOTICE.

THIS subscriber requests all persons indebted to
the estate of HENRY MAY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, upon bond, note or open
account, to come in and pay their respective balances; also, that all persons having claims against said deceased,
will bring them in legally attested, to

RICHARD BEARD, jun. Executor.
March 6, 1789.

Annapolis, March 5, 1789.
STOPPED, by the subscriber, at his shop, a GOLD
LOCKET, with a device in hair work, and a
cipher on the back. Whoever has lost the same may
have it again by describing the locket and letters, and
paying charges, by applying to

WILLIAM FARIS.

February 9, 1789.

WAS committed to my custody, on the 21st inst.,
as a runaway negro HENNY, whom I know
to be the property of JOHN MADDOX, son of William.
His master is desired to pay charges and take
him away.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

American states were at
Britain, and their political
chain of doubtful events
councils by the dried of a
tent seal for the attainment
a band of union being re

moved, for a time at least, by the peace of 1783, which recognised that independent sovereignty which they had assumed and exercised for years, it became necessary to provide for its permanent security by the establishment of a permanent government. A kind of federal government, under the designation of congress, had already grown out of the circumstances of the times, but the authority which it had necessarily assumed, was not, in every instance, formally and solemnly recognised by each of the states of which that assembly was composed; and new cases had arisen, and might be expected to arise in future. A convention of the individual states was, in these circumstances, held for the purpose of consulting on the subject of what additional powers were necessary to be vested in congress. To the constitution framed out of that of congress and other new regulations by the convention, the greater part of the individual American states were gradually induced to give their assent. But a natural jealousy of the supreme power, and a reluctance to confide new privileges into the hands of congress, were general throughout America, though in some of the states, of which Maryland was one, more violent and obstinate than in others. In this important crisis, Aristides addresses his countrymen, particularly the citizens of Maryland, on the great subject of legislation and government. He recommends the constitution proposed by the convention, viz. an elective president, a senate and an house of representatives, by very sensible arguments, and a species of eloquence that flows from sincerity of intention.

"This treatise is written in a forcible and somewhat flowing manner, with regard to style and composition; but it contains a great deal of sound political observation.

"As the subject of the remarks is in the highest degree interesting, we shall take occasion here to add to the observations of our ingenious author one of our own, which we submit to the consideration of American politicians. After the independence of the United States of the Netherlands was recognised by the Spaniards in the twelve years since 1789, the individual states began to pay very little regard to the decrees of the states general; and even particular towns and lordships seemed desirous of maintaining entire independence on the states of the provinces within which they were situated. The Dutch government, which had greatly relaxed, and was even threatened with dissolution, recovered its tone through the dangers with which the United Provinces were threatened by the war of thirty years in Germany, which was terminated by the peace of Westphalia. After this, differences prevailed uniformly among the Dutch, or were composed, according as they dreaded or were secure against their ambitious neighbours. But the American states have no neighbours by whom they can ever be in danger of being made a conquest. The points of similitude and dissimilitude between the American and Dutch provinces, furnish a curious subject of reflection and conjecture.

H. H."

Annapolis, March 6, 1789.
On Monday the twentieth day of April next, will be
SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Hill's Delight,
near Annapolis,

A VARIETY of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS, and other articles too tedious to mention, the property of RALPH FORSTER, deceased; also, the remaining time of a lease, which will expire on the 25th of December, 1791, the terms of which may be known on application to Mr. WILLIAM STEUART, who has power to contract, and who will receive any claims against the said estate, legally proved, in my absence; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

1 GEORGE DIGGES, Administrator.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 20th day of March, 1789, to the highest bidder, for CASH, at the dwelling plantation of VACHEL STEVENS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

A NEGRO WOMAN, who has been used to
cooking, and all other house-work. The call
to be paid on the day of sale.

18276 ZACHARIAH JACOB, Executor
of VACHEL STEVENS, deceased.

NOTICE.

THIS subscriber requests all persons indebted to
the estate of HENRY MAY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, upon bond, note or open
account, to come in and pay their respective balances; also, that all persons having claims against said deceased,
will bring them in legally attested, to

RICHARD BEARD, jun. Executor.
March 6, 1789.

Annapolis, March 5, 1789.
STOPPED, by the subscriber, at his shop, a GOLD
LOCKET, with a device in hair work, and a
cipher on the back. Whoever has lost the same may
have it again by describing the locket and letters, and
paying charges, by applying to

WILLIAM FARIS.

February 9, 1789.

WAS committed to my custody, on the 21st inst.,
as a runaway negro HENNY, whom I know
to be the property of JOHN MADDOX, son of William.
His master is desired to pay charges and take
him away.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.

American states were at
Britain, and their political
chain of doubtful events
councils by the dried of a
tent seal for the attainment
a band of union being re

ROYAL GIFT, And the KNIGHT of MALTA,

Two valuable imported Jack-Alles.

WILL cover mares and jennies at Mount Vernon the ensuing spring for three guineas the season, and two shillings and six-pence to the groom, for his care of, and attention to, the females. The first is of the most valuable race in the kingdom of Spain; the other, the best breed in the island of Malta.

ROYAL GIFT (now seven years old) has increased in size since he covered last season. The KNIGHT of MALTA will be five years old this spring, about fourteen hands high, most beautifully formed for an ass, and extremely light, active and sprightly; comparatively speaking, resembling a fine carter.

These two JACKS seem as if designed for different purposes, but equally valuable; the first, by his weight and great strength, to get mules for the slow and heavy draught; the other, by his activity and sprightliness for quicker movements. The value of mules, on account of their strength, longevity, hardiness and cheap keeping, is too well known to need description.

The money is to be paid before the mares or jennies are taken away, as no accounts will be kept. Good pasture, well enclosed, will be provided, at half a dollar per week, for the convenience of those who may incline to leave their mares or jennies, and every reasonable care will be taken of them, but they will not be ensured against thefts, escapes or accidents.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Manager.

Mount Vernon, March 6, 1789.

HERE is at the plantation of WILLIAM HALL, 3d, living on the Head of South River, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a foal, a small black MARE, about four years old, thirteen and an half hands high, with a star in her forehead, and without any perceptible brand, has a long switch tail, and appears unbroke. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

HERE is in the possession of the subscriber, living at Rezin Hammond's mill, near the Head of Severn River, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a foal, a bay HORSE, about thirteen hands high, appears to be old, his near hind foot white, has a small star in his forehead, is low in flesh, and has no perceptible brand. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges and take her away.

WALTER PUMPHREY.

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.

3 X THOMAS A. DYSON.

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 tract of land, called and known by the names of CHANCE, LINSTEAD, and DISCOVERY, according to law in such cases made and provided.

2 ZACHARIAH MATTINGLY.

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 case of Mr. John Sand, jun.

JAMES O'BRYON.

5

One Guinea Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the plantation of Mrs. ELIZABETH GARY, on the last of November, a bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, four or five years old, has a long tail, a mealy belly, and a star on one of his forefeet. Whoever takes up the said horse and brings him to the owner, Leonard Gary, living near Pig Point, or to Leonard Selman, near the Governor's Bridge, shall receive the above reward.

WALTER MILLER.

February 9, 1789.

5

A L.L. 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 9, 1789.

5

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, forfeited recognizances, and imbecilities, accruing in their respective counties, and also that several of the sheriffs and other officers have neglected to make annual payment of the public money collected by them on the above-mentioned accounts, whereby the revenue of the state is greatly injured; notice is hereby given, that it is determined by this board to take effectual 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.

Patowmack Company.

A meeting of the RESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the PATOWMACK COMPANY

the 17th of February, 1789.

Agreeable to the acts of the assemblies of Virginia and Maryland, the said president and directors direct, that the proprietors advance and pay into the hands of the treasurer five per cent. on the shares held by them respectively, on or before the tenth day of April next.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
THOMAS JOHNSON,
THOMAS S. LEE,
GEORGE GILPIN,
JOHN FITZGERALD.

The President and Directors, at the time of their last call, flattered themselves that another would not be necessary, till they could compel delinquent subscribers to pay up. Legal proceedings have been carried on as far as the service of executions against many, but the money is not yet in the treasury. The President and Directors have therefore been obliged, with other efforts, to make another call, or to see their exertions by which the Shanandoah and Seneca Falls are already so far reduced as to have permitted the passage of a few loaded boats, produce no substantial benefit. It is now, however, happily ascertained that a few months labour more, in a favourable state of the river, will effect a safe and easy navigation through the Shanandoah and Seneca, and to the Great Falls.

Those who have not complied with the two last calls, are requested to do it immediately, or coercive measures will be pursued speedily.

2

WILLIAM CATON,

Ladies and Gentlemen 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, pomatum, 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.

He has just received from Europe an elegant new fashioned CUSHION, called the SUPHRIZE, and a large assortment of HAIR of different lengths and colours.

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

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

5

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 thereto; 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.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends 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 ran, agreeable to a late act of Assembly.

3 JEREMIAH JONES.

Charles county, Port Tobacco, February 15, 1789.

A L.L. persons indebted to the subscriber are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have

claims against me are requested to exhibit them pro

</div

same: If it proves of value, the Oneida nation to receive the tenth part of the same. If any salt-spring or springs are discovered, or shall be discovered, they must be reserved for the benefit of the nation in general.

ARTICLE VIII.

The grand council of the Oneida shall have power to inform the several families of our nation at Niagara or elsewhere, scattered abroad, and, if, when we call on them to return to their native place, they shall return with us, they shall be partakers of all our happiness and benefits, and we will be as one in every thing to the promoting of our welfare. But, if after one year and one day, they do not mind to return, after being timely warned, they shall not afterwards be benefited by any of our incomes that shall hereafter arise, by virtue of our lands and tenements; but their rights must be for ever confiscated to the use and benefit of us now present.

ARTICLE IX.

The grand council shall have power (so soon as the lands are rented out, and the rents drawn in) to pay all debts which are due to every one in the nation. Each one, however, to be paid out of his or her own share of land so rented out.

ARTICLE X.

The grand council shall have power to call on the state, to have an act or law passed that, in case any person or persons settling on our lands, shall not comply with their articles or agreement, we may appeal to the first justice of the peace, that may be found in any county next to our territory, for rectifying our grievances, be they of what nature soever. The same justice and law shall also take place in this grand council, against any man, woman or child, who shall hurt, wrong or defraud, any person or persons, inhabiting any of our said hired lands.

ARTICLE XI.

The national or grand council shall consist of nine members—two chiefs and one head warrior of each tribe. The nomination of the nine chiefs, shall be by the great assembly of the nation. No person to approach in time of business, without being called for by the chiefs of said council.—These nine members of council shall be vested with power to act, and transact all and every business, belonging to the nation; and in behalf of the same, shall once in every year, call a general assembly, in which every person who is 18 years old, can have a hearing; and, where every business for that year shall have a hearing.

ARTICLE XII.

All children born in the Oneida nation, shall be in subjection to their parents, till they arrive to the age of maturity: boys to twenty-one and girls to eighteen years of age; at which time or age, the father and mother may, if they have any thing to bestow, bestow it on them. It shall be equal with the daughter as with the son, without any distinction; and, in case a father dies, one third part of all that pertained to him, shall be referred for his widow, so long as she lives; but, when the mother also be dead, the whole to be divided among the children of the deceased.

ARTICLE XIII.

If any man or woman of said nation, die without issue, and has not disposed of his or her lands or goods, to any friend, or an adopted friend in his or her lifetime, then all that is found of the deceased, shall be given to the orphans, if any such are to be found—if none, the whole to be distributed to the nation in general, so far as it will extend.

ARTICLE XIV.

The grand council shall also be empowered to choose one man of a sober and honest character, to overlook the children in town, and see that, in general, they behave well to their parents and superiors; as also, to have a strict look-out, that no strong liquors, by any merchant or trader, are sold in the cattle; and, from this council, he shall have power to break the vessels where such liquor is found, after the first warning; and if any merchant or trader shall attempt the second time, after being warned not to sell any rum or spirituous liquors, all his liquors shall be stoved, and his other goods become a public prize.

ARTICLE XV.

A regular school to be opened in the English tongue, for the benefit of the Oneida nation. The nation building a house which shall prove convenient for that purpose; and settling apart a tract of clear land, part for the maintenance of the master and family, and the remainder to be hired out by the said master for his benefit, so long as he may continue in the aforesaid service; and then to go to the one who shall succeed him.

ARTICLE XVI.

At the grand council it is also found beneficial that they be provided with one or two surveyors, to survey their lands from line to line, and then to lay all out in proper lots, with their numbers, as the map shall direct, to prevent any trouble or debate that might hereafter arise.

ARTICLE XVII.

It is also judged necessary, that the grand council of the Oneida nation, should be furnished with one interpreter of their own, that they always may depend that he declare the truth of all business committed to his charge—to prevent mistakes, and save them from the alarm of false interpreting.

ARTICLE XVIII.

So soon as the revenues of the nation will permit, the grand council will, at their discretion, look out six young men, of the age of twelve or thirteen years, that are of quick apprehension, apt to learn, as also of good and honest morals, to travel abroad—perhaps two to England, two to France, and two to some parts of the neighbouring states, or elsewhere, as their inclination may direct them, amongst the white people, to learn not only the languages, but to observe their ways

and manners, which may and will prove very advantageous to the whole nation, in a few years, if rightly attended to.

ARTICLE XIX.

The national assembly's desire is, that distinct rule, order, submission and obedience, be paid to the chiefs of the grand council, who shall be fitted with marks of distinction: In consequence of the same it is resolved, That so soon as convenient materials can be procured, eighteen proper marks of distinction shall be given for that purpose; three, representing the tribe of the Bear; three, the tribe of the Wolf, and three, the tribe of the Tortoise. The marks of the chiefs of war are, a green ribbon, striped on the side with red, to be worn on the left side. Nine marks of distinction for the chiefs of the counsellors, with the mark of an eagle, on a red ribbon, to go round the neck, and hang between the breasts. Be it remembered, that those chiefs, whether warriors or counsellors, who wear this badge, must be men of truth, honour and wisdom, to discharge the great trust of national business now put into their hands; and whether at home or abroad, when these marks are seen, it will be remembered that they are of this great council, and great respect will, at all times, be shewn them.

ARTICLE XX.

All things that will be for the national benefit, and may hereafter happen or occur, which are not here written, will, at all times, by this great council, be rectified to the satisfaction of the whole nation.

WE, the SACHEMS, CHIEFS and HEAD-WARRIORS, in behalf of all the Oneida nation, after consideration of our present situation, have desired to establish a regular government, good rules, religion and principles, not only to the advancement of civilization, but also to assure our friendship and zeal to all our brethren the Americans, as well as their allies the French nation: In consideration whereof, we, the aforesaid nation, have established twenty articles of government, in the presence of the honourable PETER PENET, Esq; our true and truly friend, adopted and chosen agent forever, to act for us, and for the good and happiness of our nation: which twenty articles of government, we, the Oneida nation, in council assembled, do hereby assent to, ratify and confirm, and firmly bind ourselves, and all our nation to hold, comply with and fulfil, the above mentioned articles, and every of them, for the future happiness of ourselves and our posterity, for ever, that we may obtain the character of a sociable and credible nation, and be looked on as such by all the nations of the world. In confirmation whereof, we have signed our names and set our seals, in behalf of our nation; two copies whereof are to be drawn, one for his excellency the governor of New-York, and the other for the French ambassador, now residing in New-York.

GIVEN in the great house of SCANANDOE, this twenty-fifth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and of our new government the first.

[Signed and sealed by twenty-six sachems, chiefs, &c. &c.]

PITTSBURGH, (Penn.) February 14.

His excellency governor St. Clair, with the commissioners of this state, and several other gentlemen, arrived here a few days ago from Fort Harmar.

A PROCLAMATION.

By his excellency ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, governor and commander in chief of the territory of the United States north west of the river Ohio, and commissioner plenipotentiary for removing all causes of controversy between the Indians in the northern department and the United States.

To all persons to whom these presents shall come,

GREETING.

WHEREAS a treaty was concluded at Fort Harmar on the 9th day of February, in the present year, with the Six Nations, the Wyandot, Delaware, Chippewa, Ottawas, Potowatamie and Sac nations of Indians and the United States, whereby peace and friendship has been renewed and confirmed between the United States and the before-mentioned Indian nations: All the citizens and subjects of the United States are hereby requested to take notice of the same, and to abstain from any act of hostility, injury, or injustice to the said nations, and every individual of the said nations, as they shall answer the contrary at their peril.

Given under my hand and seal at Marietta, in the county of Washington, and territory of the United States north west of the Ohio, the twenty-fourth day of January, anno domini, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and in the thirteenth year of the independence of the United States of America.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.
By his excellency's command,
WINTHROP SARGENT, sec.

GOD SAVE THE UNITED STATES.

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.

A London paper says—"Some very important discoveries have lately been made in the southern whale fishery, which, if properly noticed and nurtured, may be of the greatest service to this country. The account is literally as follows: a large bay has been lately discovered on the southern peninsula of Africa, within 40 leagues or thereabouts of the Cape of Good Hope, where whales are in such abundance, that there is always a certainty of many more ships, than we at present employ annually in the Greenland whale fishery, getting a complete lading in a very short time, and it is the more likely to be very valuable, as many of these whales are of the spermaceti kind. The length of the voyage is the principal, and probably almost the only objection that can be made, being five times as long as

a voyage to Greenland; but this is overbalanced by the certainty of a cargo, and that of the very best and most valuable kind. In the Greenland fishery the uncertainty is very great; many of the ships come home clear, some are lost in the ice, few catch more than a fourth part of what they could contain, or to make good the expences, were it not for the national bounty. In the southern bay the sea is open, and clear of ice. A plan of establishment and regulation for this fishery is now before government; it remains to be seen what use they will make of it."

A gentleman who has lately visited the BEACH LANDS in this state gives us the following particulars respecting them. That the soil consists of a mould, which extends from 6 to 30 inches below the surface of the earth—that they are uncommonly well watered, and that they are never affected like other lands by weather—that even those parts of them, which are little stony yield the most grain and grain, and that the beach yields a nut of the shape of a buck-wheat grain but six times as large. Two of these nuts are contained in one pod. They are of a pleasant taste, and when dried are more agreeable than a chestnut. The trees afford the greatest quantity of them once in three years. They afford a speedy and excellent nourishment for hogs. A common hand may gather three bushels of them in a day, from the ground on which they fall when they are ripe, in the months of September and October. The rapid manner in which the beach trees rot after it is cut down renders it unfit for building or fences, but the lame land which affords the beach produces the hemlock, the white ash, the elm, and the wild cherry tree. The hemlock (like other evergreens) is a most durable wood, and when felled in a circular manner affords excellent rails. The white ash and the elm are likewise useful for the same purpose, as well as for building houses. The wild cherry tree is equal to walnut or mahogany, for the purpose of making furniture. This information cannot fail of being agreeable to those farmers who wish to change their situations, and to provide for their children in a new country. There are now few spots on the globe which afford more encouraging prospects to industrious men, than the lands which have been described, and more especially at this time, when an act of the legislature is about to be passed to exempt all lands in Pennsylvania from taxation the first fifteen years after they are settled, and when a spirit of wisdom has inspired the rulers of Pennsylvania to do away the folly, injustice, and oppression of former years.

His Swedish majesty has rewarded the inventor or rather improver of a machine for measuring the way of a ship at sea; there is a pallet, which, meeting a resistance from the water, as the vessel moves, has, by that means, a circular motion, under water, falter or flower, as the ship moves. The motion is communicated to a dial in the vessel; the dial has a bell; the bell precisely strikes the number of geometrical leagues, miles or paces, which the ship has run; and thus her distance is ascertained.

CURIOS CIRCUMSTANCE.

The following curious fact happened some time ago in the city of London. A gentleman who had continually misemployed his time in search of the philosopher's stone, having left his laboratory open, his maid took the opportunity in his absence to attempt discovering the object of his studies. Among other things, her attention was engaged by a furnace full of fire, in which were several substances thrown in under a certain aspect and disposition of the planets. Her curiosity induced her to stir and try to bring out the materials with a very handsome large silver spoon, that was always used at table, which, to her surprise, melted instantly, and fell to the bottom of the furnace.—Terrified at the circumstance, she flew out of the room. Her master soon came home, and, on extinguishing his chemical fire, was astonished and delighted to receive a mass of silver in his furnace, and imagined that he had proved successful in the object of his research, and that he might soon make his fortune by the conversion of the baser into the purer and more valuable metals, and on the strength of this idea, invited a large company the next day to dinner for the purpose of acquainting them with his good fortune.

He did not sleep all night, as may be easily imagined, for joy, and the next day had his table furnished in the most sumptuous manner. His friends came, were informed of his success, and even those who were incredulous congratulated him on the occasion.—But while he was indulging himself during dinner time in the effusions of triumph, he missed his silver table spoon. The maid was asked where it was, and she answered with evocation and trembling. Upon inquiring however, to know, she confessed that her curiosity had induced her to attempt extracting several of the substances contained in the furnace with it, and that it had melted away from her hand. Her master turned pale and fainted, the harmony of the day was totally destroyed, and he has ever since been in such a state of indisposition as to prove extremely dangerous.

Annapolis, March 12.

From the Analytical Review, or New Literary Journal, published in London, for November, 1788.
ART. XXII. Remarks on the proposed plan of a federal government, addressed to the citizens of the United States of America, and particularly to the people of Maryland. By Aristides. Annapolis, printed by Frederick Green, printer to the state. Small 8vo. 3^d p. 1788.

"While the different American states were engaged in war with Great-Britain, and their political independence hung on the chain of doubtful events, they were united in their councils by the dread of a common enemy, and an ardent zeal for the attainment of one grand object. This band of union being re-

moved, for a time which recognized which they had assumed necessary to provide establishment of a federal government, had already assumed, was not solemnly recognized that assembly was convened, and might be expected in the event of what additional convention of congress, that of congress and states were gradually But a natural jealousy to confirm the constitution proposed by president, a senator very sensible argument flows from sincerest. "This treatise what slovenly manner position; b. it is observation. "As the subject degree interesting to the observation own, which we American politicians, United States of the Spaniards in individual states by decrees of the state and lordships seem dependence on the they were situated had greatly relaxed solution, recovered which the United war of thirty years, by the propositions prevailed uncomposed, according against the American states can ever be in danger points of similitude American and Dutch of reflection and

On Monday the SOLD, AT PU near Annapolis
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A NEGRO cooking, to be paid on the
1827/6 N
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; the dial has a bell; the
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ship has run; and thus her
CUMSTANCE.

happened some time ago
gentleman who had contin-
ue in search of the philo-
laboratory open, his maid
bility to attempt discov-
Among other things, her
a furnace full of fire, is
ces thrown in under a cer-
of the planets. Her curio-
try to bring out the mate-
large silver spoon, that was
ch, to her surprise, melted
tom of the furnace.—Ter-
she flew out of the room
ne, and, on extinguishing
ished and delighted to per-
furnace, and imagined that
the object of his researches,
ake his fortune by the con-
the purer and more valuable
of this idea, invited a large
inner for the purpose of
od fortune.

it, as may be easily imag-
day had his table furnished
anner. His friends came,
and even those who were
him on the occasion.—But
self during dinner time in
he missed his silver table
ked where it was, and the
and trembling. Upon in-
he confessed that her cu-
attempt extracting several of
in the furnace with it, and
om her hand. Her master
the harmony of the day was
as ever since been in such a
ve extremely dangerous.

March 12.

or New Literary Journal,
for November, 1788.
be proposed plan of a federal
the citizens of the United
particularly to the people of
Annapolis, printed by F.
the state. Small 8vo. 32

American states were en-
-Britain, and their political
the chain of doubtful events
councils by the dread of a
dent zeal for the attainment
is band of union being re-

moved, for a time at least, by the peace of 1783, which recognized that independent sovereignty which they had assumed and exercised for years, it became necessary to provide for its permanent security by the establishment of a permanent government. A kind of federal government, under the designation of congress, had already grown out of the circumstances of the times, but the authority which it had necessarily assumed, was not, in every instance, formally and solemnly recognized by each of the states of which that assembly was composed; and new cases had arisen, and might be expected to arise in future. A convention of the individual states was, in these circumstances, held for the purpose of consulting on the subject of what additional powers were necessary to be vested in congress. To the constitution framed out of that of congress and other new regulations by the convention, the greater part of the individual American states were gradually induced to give their assent. But a natural jealousy of the supreme power, and a reluctance to confide new privileges into the hands of congress, were general throughout America, though in some of the states, of which Maryland was one, more violent and obstinate than in others. In this important crisis, Aristides addresses his countrymen, particularly the citizens of Maryland, on the great subject of legislation and government. He recommends the constitution proposed by the convention, viz. an elective president, a senate and an house of representatives, by very sensible arguments, and a species of eloquence that flows from fineness of intention.

"This treatise is written in a catechis and somewhat slovenly manner, with regard to style and composition; but it contains a great deal of sound political observation.

"As the subject of the remarks is in the highest degree interesting, we shall take occasion here to add to the observations of our ingenious author one of our own, which we submit to the consideration of American politicians. After the independence of the United States of the Netherlands was recognized by the Spaniards in the twelve years truce 1609, the individual states began to pay very little regard to the decrees of the states general; and even particular towns and lordships seemed desirous of maintaining entire independence on the states of the provinces within which they were situated. The Dutch government, which had greatly relaxed, and was even threatened with dissolution, recovered its tone through the dangers with which the United Provinces were threatened by the war of thirty years in Germany, which was terminated by the peace of Westphalia. After this, dissensions prevailed uniformly among the Dutch, or were composed, according as they dreaded or were secure against their ambitious neighbours. But the American states have no neighbours by whom they can ever be in danger of being made a conquest. The points of similitude and dissimilitude between the American and Dutch provinces, furnish a curious subject of reflection and conjecture.

H. H."

Annapolis, March 6, 1788.
On Monday the twentieth day of April next, will be
SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Hill's Delight,
near Annapolis,

A VARIETY of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP
and HOGS, and other articles too tedious to mention,
the property of RALPH FORSTER, deceased; also,
the remaining time of a lease, which will expire on the
25th of December, 1791, the terms of which may be
known on application to Mr. WILLIAM STEUART,
who has power to contract, and who will receive
any claims against the said estate, legally proved,
in my absence; and those indebted are requested to
make immediate payment.

1 GEORGE DIGGES, Administrator.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 24th
day of March, 1789, to the highest bidder, for
CASH, at the dwelling plantation of VACHEL
STEVENS, late of Anne-Arundel county, de-
ceased,

A NEGRO WOMAN, who has been used to
cooking, and all other house-work. The call
to be paid on the day of sale.

2 ZACHARIAH JACOB, Executor
of VACHEL STEVENS, deceased.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to
the estate of HENRY MAY, late of Anne-
Arundel county, deceased, upon bond, note or open
account, to come in and pay their respective balances;
also, that all persons having claims against said deceased,
will bring them in legally attested, to

RICHARD BEARD, jun. Executor.

March 6, 1789. / Matthew Beard

Annapolis, March 5, 1789.
STOPPED, by the subscriber, at his shop, a GOLD
LOCKET, with a device in hair work, and a
cypher on the back. Whoever has lost the same may
have it again by describing the locket and letters, and
paying charges, by applying to

WILLIAM FARIS.

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 William.
Her master is desired to pay charges and take
her away.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of
Charles County.

ROYAL GIFT, And the KNIGHT of MALTA,

Two valuable imported Jack-Asses,

WILL cover mares and jennies at Mount Vernon
the ensuing spring for three guineas the season,
and two shillings and six-pence to the groom, for his
care of, and attention to, the females. The first is
the most valuable race in the kingdom of Spain;
the other of the best breed in the island of Malta.

ROYAL GIFT (now seven years old) has increased

in size since he covered last season. The KNIGHT

of MALTA will be five years old this spring, about

fourteen hands high, most beautifully formed for an

ass, and extremely light, active and sprightly; compara-

tively speaking, resembling a fine courter.

These two JACKS seem as if designed for dif-

ferent purposes, but equally valuable; the first, by

his weight and great strength, to get mules for the

slow and heavy draught; the other, by his activity

and sprightliness for quicker movements. The value

of mules, on account of their strength, longevity,

hardiness and cheap keeping, is too well known to

need description.

The money is to be paid before the mares or jennies

are taken away, as no accounts will be kept. Good

pasture, well enclosed, will be provided, at half a

dollar per week, for the convenience of those who

may incline to leave their mares or jennies, and every

reasonable care will be taken of them, but they will

not be insured against thefts, escapes or accidents.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Manager.

Mount Vernon, March 6, 1789.

1 HERE is at the plantation of

WILLIAM HALL, 3d, living

on the Head of South River, in Anne-

Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a

small black MARE, about four years

old, thirteen and an half hands high,

with a star in her forehead, and without any perceivable

brand, has a long switch tail, and appears unbroke-

The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

2 HERE is in the possession of

the subscriber, living at Rezin

Hammond's mill, near the Head of S-

vern River, in Anne-Arundel county,

taken up as a stray, a bay HORSE,

about thirteen hands high, appears to

be old, his near hind foot white, has a small star in his

forehead, is low in flesh, and has no perceivable brand.

The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay

charges and take her away.

WALTER PUMPHREY.

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 sub-
scriber, 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.

3 X THOMAS A. DYSON.

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.

2 ZACHARIAH MATTINGLY.

Kent-Island, January 28, 1789.

LOST,

FROM Broad Creek, which it is supposed was car-
ried 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 case of Mr. John Sande, jun.

JAMES O'BRYON.

One Guinea Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the
plantation of Mrs. ELIZABETH
GARY, on the last of November, a
bay HORSE, about 14 hands high,
four or five years old, has a long tail,
a mealy belly, and a star on one
of his fore feet. Whoever takes up the said horse and
brings him to the owner, Leonard Gary, living near
Pig Point, or to Leonard Selman, near the Governor's
Bridge, shall receive the above reward.

2 X

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 ameriaments, accruing in
their respective counties, and also that several of the
sheriffs and other officers have neglected to make an-
ual 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,
3 T. JOHNSON, jun. clk.

Patowmack Company.

AT a meeting of the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS
of the 17th of February, 1789.

Agreeable to the acts of the assemblies of Virginia
and Maryland, the said president and directors direct,
that the proprietors advance and pay into the hands of
the treasurer five per cent. on the shares held by them
respectively, on or before the tenth day of April
next.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
THOMAS JOHNSON,
THOMAS S. LEE,
GEORGE GILPIN,
JOHN FITZGERALD.

The President and Directors, at the time of their
last call, flattered themselves that another would not be
necessary, till they could compel delinquent subscribers
to pay up. Legal proceedings have been carried
on as far as the service of executions against many, but
the money is not yet in the treasury. The President
and Directors have therefore been obliged, with other
efforts, to make another call, or to see their exertions
by which the Shanandoah and Seneca Falls are already
so far reduced as to have permitted the passage of a few
loaded boats, produce no substantial benefit. It is now,
however, happily ascertained that a few months labour
more, in a favourable state of the river, will effect a
safe and easy navigation through the Shanandoah and
Seneca, and to the Great Falls.

Those who have not complied with the two last calls,
are requested to do it immediately, or coercive mea-
sures will be pursued speedily.

2

WILLIAM CATON, Ladies and Gentlemen 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, pomatum, powder and hair, and is determin-
ed 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 atten-
tion to his business, to merit a continuance of their fa-
vours.

He has just received from Europe an elegant new
fashioned CUSHION, called the SUPHRIZE, and
a large assortment of HAIR of different lengths and
colours.

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

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

5

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 dwel-
ling house, with brick ends and cedar, and very conven-
ient out houses thereon, an orchard of excellent
young fruit trees.

A description of the soil, wood, timber and situati-
on, are thought unnecessary, as no person would pur-
ch

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.

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 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 \$500. out of \$1,024. 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 10th 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 regular 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.

NICHOLAS CARROLL,
ALEXANDER CONTEE HANSON.

Annapolis, February 9, 1780.

February 14, 1789.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of EZEKIEL GOTTL, 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 GOTTL, Executor.

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 narrow 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 near this town since he ran away. Whoever will apprehend the aforesaid negro, and deliver him to the subscriber, or secure him in any gaol, so that he may be got again, shall receive the above reward, and if taken out of this state and brought home, all charges paid.

PHILIP R. FENDALL

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1788.

15

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 inclined 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 sown, 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.

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

The subscriber being well acquainted with the different kind of certificates and their passing value, has induced him to offer his service to provide, and 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 will 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.

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 RADCLIFF, of Charles county; her dress cannot be described as she is all in rags. Also negro NED, about five feet seven or eight inches high, in 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 Georgetown. Their masters are desired to take them away and pay charges to PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.

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, there. On the night preceding the evening when the aforesaid tobacco-house was burnt, Notley Young, Esquire, for whom the subscriber is manager, lost a tobacco-house by fire. The subscriber is fully convinced that these misfortunes were not occasioned by accident, but that some depraved and hardened wretch has secretly and wilfully attempted his ruin by the commission of those enormities. The above reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS is hereby offered to any person who will apprehend and secure the perpetrator or perpetrators of the crimes above mentioned, so that they be brought to condign punishment.

October 20, 1788.

NATHAN SOPER.

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.

January 9, 1789.

T HIS is to give notice, that the subscriber 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 proposal 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 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.

llars Reward.
George's county, in
1787, had a tobacco
burned by fire in the night;
on August last, he had
destroyed in the same
fame time was made to
a quantity of plantation
valuable property, there
the evening when the a-
man, Notley Young, Esq.
is manager, lost a to-
scriber is fully convinced
not occasioned by accident,
hardened wretch has le-
his ruin by the commis-
e above reward of TWO
is hereby offered to any
and secure the perperer
above mentioned, is that
unjust.

NATHAN SOPER.

A S E D,
ROUND in this city, on
the streets called Tiber-
nes Ringgold's, and Law-
son Callahan's. The terms
to the subscriber.

JAMES STEUART.

January 9, 1789.
that the subscribers intend
general assembly of May-
ege of running STAGES
land.

BERT HODGSON.
RSHOM JOHNSON.

D S A L S,
Subscription,

V
OLLINS,
N T O N ,
I E

BIBLE,

A N I N G
W T E S T A M E N T ;

I T H E

Marginal Notes.

T I O N S :

ained in one large volume,
and eighty-four pages, will
be with the Oxford edition,
and good paper. An index
Scripture measures, weights

ribes, for the volume, will
rs; one dollar to be paid at
the remainder on delivery of

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encouraged, by a number of
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the editor in Trenton.

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Christians in the United

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and that the several primar-

ion will be pleased to inser-

is papers.

it may concern.

as, for many years last past

to the state of New-Jersey:

the more frequent opportu-

I have had abundant proof of

efs of his publications, as well

to business.

WIL. LIVINGSTON,

ber, 1788.

POLIS:

FREDERICK and

GREEN.

(XLIVth YEAR.)

THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

(No. 2601.)

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1789.

FRANKFORT, October 9.

HE state of misery and wretchedness, in which Hungary is plunged, exceed whatever the present generation has known.—If kings, with their ministers and generals, who share the emoluments and glory of war, were to be the sufferers by the disasters they occasion, the greater the calamity and the more sharp and poignant the sufferings, the more ought mankind to exult. Were they beheld writhing in agonizing tortures, who could extend even a look of pity to the authors of such complicated scenes of woe, as now overspread that fertile plain, the Banat of Temeswar. The villages and towns by the banks of the Danube, are still in flames,—mothers surrounded with their children, running for shelter to the fortified cities, are piercing Heaven with their cries, and calling down vengeance on the author of their distress.—Their cries are heard. Never was a monarch involved in greater perplexities than the mighty Joseph—his troops almost exhausted with fatigue and disease, are every where fleeing before the victorious Turks. His prodigious army, which, a few months ago, was to assail the walls of Constantinople, is reduced from 180,000 men to less than half that number, whilst the robust and vigorous Mahometans are continually receiving reinforcements; and so vast are their resources, that they have brought all the produce of the Macedonian harvest on the backs of camels, for the subsistence of their troops. To the distress of the wretched Hungarians, the Wallachians, their neighbours, have greatly contributed. Availing themselves of the general panic, they have terrified all the country, by running through the town with a cry—*The Turks are coming!*—*The Turks are coming!*—On which the terrified inhabitants quitting their houses, these villains plundered and set them on fire.

Oppressed with chagrin and disease, from which the emperor has not been exempted, any more than his troops, his countenance betrays the feelings of his heart.—His state of health is rapidly declining. A few days before the last advices came away, he narrowly escaped being taken prisoner by a body of Turkish horse, who had with great secrecy come round a hill in the neighbourhood of Zukul, on which the emperor was reconnoitering a post of the enemy. The hussars who attended him, had a most terrible conflict, and brought his majesty safe to the camp; but prince de Lichtenstein is said to be taken prisoner. At Temeswar every precaution is adopted to enable the place to withstand a siege. The fortifications are mounted with 260 cannon, the pavement in the streets is taken up, and the women and children are sent out of the town. It was a melancholy sight to behold the distress of these unfortunate, when orders were issued for their quitting their habitations. What curiosities and excitements were poured forth on the empire of Russia, who had been the cause of this ruinous war.—Potentates when possessing regions more than they can people, yet infamously think for the dominions of their neighbours.

CHOCKZIM, October 22.

By letters this moment received we learn, that Os-
zakow is on the point of surrendering; the city is en-
tirely reduced to ashes, and there is only a castle
which holds out. When this place is taken the Rus-
sians will march to Bender, which will not resist so
long. Possessed of these two fortresses, they will soon
be masters of Moldavia and Bessarabia.

VENEZIA, October 29.

Though the official account of this day says nothing
of the army in Croatia, we learn by private letters
that the waters of the Save, still continuing to swell,
have rendered it hitherto impossible for our troops to
approach Turkish Gradiska to besiege it. As this
fortress is the key to penetrate into Banjeluka by way
of the Save, we do not doubt, owing to the dispo-
sitions which the same letters assure us marshal Laudohm
has made in his army for the siege of that place,
but that it will, like Dubicza and Novi, yield to the
efforts of that general, as soon as the inundation of
the said river will suffer him to pursue his operations
with vigour; though some people maintain that
that place may withstand every assault, particularly
as the severe season is advancing.

Letters from the Banat of the 10th inst. inform
us, that the small corps, commanded by general Baron
Lilien, having been attacked by a body of the enemy
superior to them in number, were obliged, after a
strong resistance, and the loss of some hundreds of
men, to retire. As this general has been accused of
negligence, we are assured the emperor has ordered
him to give up his command. Should general Lilien's
disgrace prove true, he will be the fourth Austrian
general who has experienced the same fate for suffer-
ing themselves to be surprised and beat by the Turks,
which must surely surprise those who remember that
those four generals distinguished themselves in a very

honourable manner by their conduct during the seven
years war, and during that in Bavaria.

HAMBURGH, November 4.

The news-papers worthy of faith assure us, that a
peace between Russia and Sweden is already far ad-
vanced; and that the Swedish troops in Finland are
already marching to their respective garrisons.

LONDON, November 21.

Extract of a letter from Venice, October 31.

"The chevalier Emo's squadron, which has had a
cruise ever since July last, is at length returned to the
Adriatic, and came into the bay yesterday. The ad-
miral during his absence, visited several Turkish ports,
where he was received in the most friendly manner;
so that it is now likely there will, for this time at least,
be no interruption to the good understanding between
this republic and the Ottoman Porte."

Extract of a letter from Madrid November 7.

"It now appears, that the affairs negotiating be-
tween Spain and the British court by means of Mr.
Eden, their ambassador, is not so much a treaty of
commerce as a convention for terminating for ever any
differences that might arise between the two powers on
the score of trade and navigation. This busines is
now very forward, and will be concluded shortly to
the mutual benefit of the two sovereigns, their subjects,
&c."

By letters dated the 18th of May, his excellency
lieutenant Tcherdikow has communicated intelligence
of an event which will at once appear extraordinary,
and afford great room for speculation to the faculty.
This nobleman writes to the following effect: A young
Russian peacock living at a farm near St. Petersburg,
being bit by a mad dog, no unfavourable symptoms
were apprehended from the accident. Some time af-
ter being invited to a wedding, he eat and drank pro-
miscuously with the company, whereby the poison with
which he was infected was so rapidly communicated,
that before they rose from table 58 men and 41 women
were at the same moment attacked by the most alarming
symptoms; some were afflicted with a violent pain
in the head, some discharged blood from the mouth in
great quantities, and others dropped down in a state of
total insensibility. Those who came to the assistance
of the unfortunate people observed that their tongues
were covered with blisters of a bluish cast, and about
the bigness of a grain of barley, which constantly in-
creased in size. These protuberances being pierced
with a needle, they emitted a black blood, after which
the wounds were rubbed with fine salt. This opera-
tion was repeated no less than nine times upon some of
the patients, on account of fresh matter collecting upon
the tongue. This application was made to the young
man who had infected the rest of the company, but
without effect; in consequence, it is supposed, of the
blisters breaking while he was eating, and his swallowing
with his food the blood issuing from them. After
shewing all the symptoms of the hydrocephalus, he ex-
pired in violent convulsions. To the rest of the com-
pany was administered, night and morning, a large
dosis of the infusion of the plant in botany called ge-
nistæ-tinctoria, and they now appear to be perfectly re-
covered.

Nov. 25. By letters from Rome, dated the 3d inst.
we learn, that the pope has issued a circular letter to all
the legates and judges of the ecclesiastical state, com-
manding them to send him forthwith exact lists of all
the monasteries within their respective districts, to-
gether with an account of the number of both sexes who
are at present inmates therein. This measure is con-
sidered as a preliminary step towards a grand reform,
if not ultimately a total abolition of these pious institu-
tions.

Extract of a letter from Algiers, October 13.

"We are hourly expecting an embargo for 40 days
on all shipping, as they are fitting out nine sail from
26 to 16 guns, to cruise against the Danes, as it is given
out."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, November 1.

"It is very unlucky that so much disunion reigns
among our generals. A duel is talked of between the
prince of Waldeck and field marshal count Kinsey.—
General Lilien is in disgrace for having spoken too freely
relative to the orders which were given him; he is to
be sent to Temeswar and tried by a court-martial.
General Fabry's disgrace is well known, and it is said
that the prince of Saxe Cobourg, is also in some diffi-
culties, as well as general Papilla, Aymont and
Bretschneider. It is lucky for general de Vins that mar-
shal Laudohm protects him, otherwise his conduct would
be inquired into. Almost every one in our army wishes
for peace; and it is looked upon as a favourable omen
that the emperor is expected in this capital during
the course of the month."

Nov. 31. A few evenings ago, a tradesman of Lin-
coln, laid a wager that he could shoot a bullet or small
ball from a gun through a butcher's cleaver at three
times trying. The experiment was made on Tuesday;
the first shot shattered the cleaver very much, the sec-

ond grazed and turned off, but the third went through
it, and made a hole more than an inch square.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, November 30.

"On Friday the Salisbury of 50 guns was paid off,
as was yesterday the Phelon frigate.

"The following ludicrous affair was yesterday set-
tled by our very worthy mayor. The master of a man
of war, fancying his dog had been insulted by that of
a stationer in the High-street, sent a note from the Star
and Garter, acquainting the latter of his resolution to
shoot his dog. On receiving this very modest and res-
pectable notice, Mr. Veillum went instantly to the above
tavern to request an explanation. No other, however,
could be obtained, than that the animal had offended
and must die. Veillum very coolly observed, that he
would defend that and every other part of his property
with his life. This unexpected reply somewhat lower-
ed the tone and deranged the stern look of our bluf-
fing hero, who had unluckily measured Veillum's cou-
rage by his size. Foiled in his attempt to intimidate,
he hauled his wind, and instead of fire and sword ap-
pealed to the civil power. Here too our son of Neptune
was unfortunate; for, instead of coming before,
and addressing his worship as became a gentleman, he
appeared with his fowling piece primed and loaded,
and in the genuine fore-castle style, demanded that the
offending dog should be instantly put to death, or "he
would let them know who they had got to deal with." The
mayor, with infinite good nature, punished this
Bobadil's ignorance and rudeness only with a contem-
ptuous smile and gentle rebuke, intimating however,
that a repetition would be treated in a far different
manner. It is a pity when some are hastily raised from
the lowest stations to rank with gentlemen, that they
are not at the same time initiated in the rule of good
breeding. It too often happens, in sudden elevations,
as in the present case, that from servile fawning hypoc-
rits, these genty become intolerably insolent, over-
bearing tyrants."

A few days since, a boy about thirteen years old
attempted to get upon a horse, which he saw standing
near Mess. Mann and Salter's brew-house at Ham-
mersmith, when the saddle turning under his belly,
the bridle took flight, and dragged the youth by the
stirrup to the sign of the Plough and Harrow, (being
a space of about half a mile) when the child was found
to be dead, both legs, one thigh, and an arm being
broken; his neck dislocated, and his face beat to
pieces and manged in a most dreadful manner.

Dec. 10. The abbe Gordon, president of the Scots
college in Paris, has nearly finished a life of Mary
queen of Scots, which, from the access the writer's in-
formation gives him to original papers, relative to that
unfortunate princess, may be expected to contain many
circumstances with which the public are at present un-
acquainted, and which will tend to the farther vindica-
tion of her character, and to the disgrace of her au-
thor and harsh prosecutor Elizabeth.

Among the numerous combatants who have late-
ly taken the field in defence of Mary queen of Scots,
there is a French lady, Mademoiselle de Keralio who,
in her history of queen Elizabeth, enters into this cele-
brated controversy with a spirit of research and inves-
tigation that does honour to her sex.

Dec. 12. In the summer of the year 1745, a boy
about 15 years of age, fell by an accident into the ri-
ver Tyne, near Blaydon, in the bishopric of Durham;
being to all appearance dead for two hours, his father,
who lived several miles distant, was acquainted with
the circumstances by a letter.—However, the boy re-
covered in the afternoon of the day, and going into a
wood near the village was surprised with hearing what
he deemed the finest singing he had ever heard. Be-
ing in a valley watered by a crystal rivulet, the voice
was found to come from an eminence to one side, which
with difficulty he ascended. Here, in a kind of na-
tural arbor, he discovered a young woman, habited
like a lady in every respect. A degree of ferocious re-
sentiment appeared in her countenance; upon sight of
this insatiate stranger, which being heightened by too
much familiarity in his address, not knowing her situa-
tion, she proceeded, after repeatedly advising him to
withdraw, to tear her cap in small pieces, afterwards
her stays. She afterwards pulled off her garters, and
going towards a tree with them, was presented from
the consequence expected, by the stranger's snatching
them out of her hand. A mad woman! a mad woman!
was echoed through the wood by the flying boy, till
some people coming that way being acquainted by him
with this strange circumstance, was induced to go with
him to the spot, where the unfortunate fair one was
secured by them, and brought to the village, where she
refused to give the least account of herself though accom-
modated with the greatest hospitality, till the arrival of
the boy's father the next day, who was supposed to be
drowned. He was out of curiosity introduced to the
stranger, and though a Highlander, spoke good French
to the lady, who, though disordered in her intellects,
was extremely communicative. She afterwards con-
versed in Erse, when it appeared the brother and hus-
band, of this beautiful maniac had fallen in the rebel-

lona. By these means the Lord Witherington was acquainted with the circumstances, who, the next day, sent his coach and servants to convey her to Witherington Castle.—Nothing further ever transpired of this strange event.

Last week a gentleman fowling on a mountain near Skiddaw, in Cumberland, perceived a very large brown eagle dart from a precipice and attack a well grown lamb of this season, which he seized in his talons, and was just going to mount, when the gentleman let fly, and wounded him in the pinion of the left wing. He then approached the magnanimous bird, who held his prey, and with a menacing look flared in his face for some time. The sportsman, willing to rescue the poor lamb, and equally loth to destroy so noble a creature, pulled a cord from his pocket, which he threw with some danger, over the neck of the eagle, who finding himself noosed, quitted the lamb, and seemed to surrender at discretion. The gentleman led him gently to a beech tree, round which he fastened the cord, and sat down watching, till some countrymen cutting peat on the mountain, returned from work; two of them assisted in bringing the eagle to his house, where a place was prepared for his future residence. He is the largest of the kind ever remembered in Great-Britain, being six feet three inches along the neck and back, from the head to the end of the tail, four feet round the girth, and weighs sixty-two pounds three quarters.

What dread havock for the indulgence of a mere childish gratification—to a few wealthy inhabitants—after all—what is that gratification?—The diversion of shooting game in a kept cover is just equivalent to that of shooting small birds in a rick-yard, or fowling at a barn-door.

Men of sense laugh at the childishness of the favourite amusement of the present monarch of a great kingdom, who daily shoots with his own hand some hundreds of chickens kept on purpose in a poultry-yard! Is not the sport of our great men almost as childish, though not equally harmless?

Letters received from Calais on Sunday, bring the following extraordinary account:—On the 19th at the shutting of the gates of that garrison, 120 grenadiers and chasseurs of the regiment d'Auvergne, of which viscount de Rochambeau is colonel, marched out of the citadel with their arms and baggage, after forcing the guard who endeavoured to prevent them. On their arrival at the main guard, the officer ordered the gate to be shut; but they obliged him to retire, and opened the barrier by force, through which they then passed.

The king's lieutenant being at the play, was sent for immediately, and got the garrison ready to march; but the night being dark, and not knowing which road the rebels had taken no person was sent after them.

Tuesday afternoon died, at his house in Pulten Row, Piccadilly, the right reverend father in God, Dr. Shapley, lord bishop of St. Asaph.

SPRINGFIELD, February 25.

FATAL EFFECTS OF INTOXICATION.

We hear from Coventry, in Connecticut, that in the afternoon of the 12th ult. Mr. Elihu Badcock, with his wife, went from that place to Andover, on a visit. On their way home, they called at Mr. Pain's, inn-keeper, in Lebanon, which place they left at about 11 o'clock at night, with a design to go immediately home; but in attempting to cross the ice over a small river, about fifty rods from their own house, their horse broke through where the water was about 3 feet deep; Mrs. Badcock then fell from the pillion, upon the unbroken ice by the side of the horse—Mr. Badcock unfastened the horse with as much expedition as his intoxicated circumstances would permit, laying the pillion at the distance of about ten feet from the horse—after which, as he himself relates, he drew his wife to the pillion, and fixed her on it, requesting her to sit there until he could extricate the horse from the ice. Unhappy woman! such a request was then unecessary—the being so entirely overcome with strong drink, as not to be able so much as to move from the spot where he had placed her. After near five hours unsuccessful labour, in attempting to rescue his horse from the ice, his senses began to return, and he cried for help, which arrived in a little time from a neighbouring house; but unfortunately too late to afford them that assistance which had been necessary some hours before. The situation of Mrs. Badcock did not immediately attract their notice. They took the horse from the ice—but the poor animal had ceased to be. The water which issued from the hole which the horse had made, had overflowed the ice for some distance round the spot, and had reached and partly covered the unfortunate woman, who was not discovered until after the horse was taken out: she had fallen from the pillion, and lay extended on the ice—assistance was immediately given, but her last groan escaped her before any relief could be administered.

ALBANY, February 20.

We are informed by a correspondent, that on the 12th inst. the civil authority of King's district, county of Columbia, met in council, and after considering the alarming growth of immorality at the present day, especially those of Sabbath-breaking, drunkenness, and profane cursing and swearing—unanimously agreed, and mutually pledged their faith to each other, that they will put the laws of this state in execution against the perpetrators of each and every of those crimes, which shall fall under their cognizance—Also the clergy with a number of the most respectable inhabitants of the said district, being then present, gave their assurance, that they would do all in their power to assist the civil authority in the execution of their office—Pursuant to which, notices are posted up in different parts of the district, advertising the people of these resolutions.

N E W - Y O R K, February 28.

The chevalier de Borda, a member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and an officer on board one of the French king's ship's who has rendered himself noticeable for perfecting an instrument for measuring angles, and other useful inventions, last month exhibited for trial a lantern of new construction, destined for light houses, to indicate their situation at sea. To form an idea of this useful contrivance, it will be necessary to conceive a kind of iron cage of an hexagonal or octagonal form, at every face whereof are placed two lamps before their reflectors. This cage is furnished with a dozen or more reflectors, and is moved on its axis by a mechanism similar to that of a kitchen jack. The lamps before some of the different reflectors have much stronger wicks than others, which, by the constant revolution of the lantern, present, alternately, a very strong or weak illumination, and of course prevent any mistake as to the nature of the light, which certainly is an essential quality for a pharos, as it would always be distinguished from any other fire. It is imagined this invention may be rendered further useful, and that the interval between the first and second appearance of the chief light of the lantern may be so lengthened or shortened as to discriminate one port from another.

The extravagant price of butchers meat in Paris, which put it out of the power of the lower orders of the people to purchase any of it, filled that humane minister M. Neckar, with compassion for their distress: he resolved to try, whether it was in the power of the butchers to reduce the price of meat, and still make a reasonable profit. For this purpose he caused an ox to be purchased in the public market, and after paying all the expences attending the killing, cutting up, &c. he caused it to be sold at seven sous, or about three-pence farthing English, a pound; and notwithstanding the lowness of the price, he made a profit upon the whole of 50 livres, or about 21. 7s.

Thus he has discovered that the profits of the butchers are extravagant indeed, as they sell their meat at about six-pence sterling a pound. He intends to advise the king to issue an edict for regulating the price of bread: there is at present a precedent for this at Cambrai, where the price of meat is governed by an ancient law made by one of the sovereign earls of Flanders.

Extract of a letter from London.

"At the great Jews synagogue, St. James's, Duke Place, on Saturday evening (the 15th of last November) after the ordinary service, prayers were offered up by a most numerous and respectable congregation, for the speedy restoration of the health of our most gracious sovereign. The form of the service was as follows: First, the reader of the synagogue said the blessing for the offering, when every one present, according to their abilities, made an offering for the recovery of his majesty. Then the following psalms were repeated, viz.—Psalm 6, 9, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 25, 30, 31, 32, 33, 37, 38, 39, 41, 49, 56, 69, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 102, 103, 104, 107, 116, 118, 128, 142, 143, and part of the 119th psalm, the first letters of the verses forming the word MALECK—king. These were all chanted by the high priest, and the congregation, verse and verse alternately; after which, the ark being opened, the high priest, in a most solemn manner, read a form of prayer, composed by him on the occasion of which the following is an exact translation:—

"He that dispensemeth salvation unto kings, and dominion unto princes; who delivered his servant David from the destructive sword; who maketh a way in the seas, and a path through the mighty waters; he shall blest, preserve, guard, assist, exalt and highly aggrandize, our most gracious sovereign lord king George the third. May the supreme King of Kings, through his infinite mercy, grant him life, preserve and deliver him from all manner of trouble and danger; may he be pleased to send him a perfect cure, and in his infinite grace and mercy, grant him life, heal and strengthen him... We beseech the Supreme Being to remember his just and pious deeds, so that they may intercede in his behalf, and cause all his pains to be removed from him. O Lord God, I beseech thee now heal our lord king George the king, in like manner as thou didst heal Hezekiah, king of Judah:—Raise him from the bed of sickness, lengthen his days, grant him a life of blessing, mercy, health and peace, as it is written, Proverbs iii. 2. For length of days and years of life, shall they add to thee. May the Almighty God be pleased to remove all pain, trouble and anxiety, from our most gracious queen Charlotte, his royal highness, George, prince of Wales, and all the royal family; so that they may speedily rejoice in the restoration of his majesty's health. Amen. Selah."

LIZABETH TOWN, March 4.

By the latest accounts from Europe we learn, that his Britannic majesty is in a perfect delirium, and in his fits of insanity, has frequently been heard to exclaim—O WAR!—O WASHINGTON!—O AMERICA!—Confidence, thou art a faithful monitor, and sooner or later the violators of thee feel thy stinging sting.

PHILADELPHIA, March 12.

By a letter of the 8th inst. from New-York we learn, that the legislature of that state had adjourned, without appointing senators to the new congress, of which body a number sufficient to proceed to business had not arrived.—The letter writer adds, that the people of New-York had, notwithstanding, strong hopes of retaining that honourable assembly in their capital.

Extract of a letter from New-York, March 8.

"Neither branch of congress have yet made a house: they stood yesterday morning as they did for two days before, the senate at eight, and the representatives at eighteen members."

Extract of a letter from Peter Remond, Esq; of Gibraltar, dated December 8, 1788, to a friend in this city, Captain Salmon.

"Having been for some time past in daily expectation of the arrival of your Mr. C_____, and his not appearing, I am become extremely apprehensive for his safety, as are also your friends Meilis, F. P. and Co. of Cadiz; our reasons for which are, that some Algerine corsairs have got out of the Straits, since the Portuguese squadron left this station, and one of them has actually been in Cadiz bay! It is quite unusual for them to go into the ocean at this season, and altogether unexpected. However, we have no doubt here, but the Portuguese will return to their station immediately on hearing of the corsairs being out, and I hope they will soon drive them from this neighbourhood.

"Our commodore has ordered a frigate and a sloop of war to sail the first fair wind, along with the merchantmen, outward bound, to prevent the Algerines from boarding them at sea. This I hope will be of some service. It is with reluctance I send you this alarming intelligence, lest it should cause you some anxiety, but I feel it to be incumbent on me to put you on your guard against sending any thing further in the way of danger, yet still I think the risk is not very great, for several vessels have arrived within these few days past, which have seen nothing of them. Add to this, that we have had eight days of rough blowing weather, which I think will make them retire to the Mediterranean.

Postscript, dated December 11, one, P.M.

"Just as I was about closing this letter, the wind being fair for captain Salmon's sailing, I have been informed, that two Portuguese frigates are entering our bay, and have already saluted our commodore. I am quite happy to give you this good news along with the bad; and I hope it will arrive before you can get my alarming intelligence from Cadiz."

Extract of a letter from New-Provident to a gentleman in New-York, dated February 15.

"On the 3d instant, a large Bermudian sloop, the Elizabeth and Mary, captain Smith, on leaving Eleuthera, with a load of salt, they perceived a whale seemingly asleep, and they bore away; but the tremendous monster followed them, and with the first blow sunk her some depth under water, but the ror again, the second shivered her mast, and the third finished her. The people were dextrous enough in cutting the boat loose, but she was unfortunately overtaken before they could complete that. Captain Smith and one of the hands were drowned."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fifth-Kill to his friend in New-York, relating to the extraordinary accounts of the unfortunate girl at New-Hackinack, dated March 3.

"Last Sunday afternoon, my wife and myself went to Dr. Thorn's, and after sitting some time, we heard a knocking under the feet of a young woman that lives in the family; I asked the doctor what occasioned the noise—he could not tell, but replied, that he, together with several others had examined the house, but were unable to discover the cause. I then took a candle, and went with the girl into the cellar—where the knocking also continued; but as we were ascending the stairs to return, I heard a prodigious rapping on each side, which alarmed me very much. I stood still some time looking around with amazement, when I beheld some lumber which lay at the head of the stairs shake considerably. About eight or ten days after we visited the girl again—the knocking still continued, but was much louder. Our curiosity induced us to pay the third visit, when the phenomena was still more alarming. I then saw the chairs move; a large dining table was thrown against me, and a small stand in which stood a candle, was tossed up and thrown in my wife's lap; after which we left the house much surprised at what we had seen."

CHARLESTON, February 7.

Late letters from Germany advise, that the emperor's declining state of health is to be attributed among other causes to poisonous vapour. Some years since, the candles which were furnished to his imperial majesty's chambers were counterfeited with great exactness, and impregnated with arsenic and other obnoxious materials.

These destructive tapers were artfully lodged in the repositories of the court, and through the inattention of the proper officers, were constantly burnt in his majesty's apartment, and in his study, which was of confined dimensions.

A confidential friend of the emperor's first felt their potency, in the loss of his sight; his majesty's eyes also appearing disordered, after a variety of other inquiries, the candles were analyzed, and their quality discovered; but the authors of the villainy were never detected.

GEOERGE-TOWN, February 26.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Augustin, East-Florida, to his friend in Alexandria, dated January 12, 1789.

"Our vessels are received with the greatest cordiality by the Spaniards. Governor Zepodez pays the greatest attention to every American who comes properly recommended; and the friendly treatment our countrymen receive from the officers of the Irish brigade, stationed in this town, must lay ever Americans under the greatest obligations to those hospitable sons of Hibernia. Flour and all kind of provisions from the United States, find a good market here; the commerce in the above articles being entirely free. This indulgence we owe to the uncultivated state of this province; for St. Augustin, the garrisons on St. John's and St. Mary's, are the only inhabited parts of East-Florida, and these are occupied by men of the military professions, who raise nothing except money; the

whole of which is my arrival here, with the famous Ayou have so often view, has fully conne neighbours, the G penetrating genius paid him by the more than common he holds a general Spain; this I have in the Spanish un ceive the military policy for which the livrье's connexion with the different of America, has over their countries established in this dread his consequ established between the Creek nation, navigation of the which St. Marks shall be free for the Agreeable to this with some of the island of Providence houses at St. Marks carries on an exten the Indians and Western waters. no other than favi ty of navigation, congress never ye

By virtue of a w refected from the PUBLIC SA GOLDSMITH of April next,

T as the pr wife, admrs. of John Hall. for ready cash on

On Monday the SOLD, at PU ling of ZACH Arundel count ANNI

A NITURE All persons who are requested to all those who are fired to make im Pursuant to the on of this city of April next BRICK and now WALLACE. the purcaher, or Further partic sale. C

In COU W HERE executions shall point a peron ty taken in exec of the state as to secure a taken, We have th appointments v carrying into e and to prevent of the trust, th can from perfec to serve the compensation a the faithful ge

MIN W NAME the year 1768 TOPHER C Bolingbrooke, 1771. If the may hear of Mr. JAMES peron can gi be fully and c GUINEAS March 16,

... to a house in this city,
in the first month.

a part in daily expen-
sive, and his not
easily apprehensive for his
Metins. F. P. and Co.
are, that some Alge-
ria, the Straits, since the
Straits, and one of them
It is quite unusual for
a season, and altogether
we no doubt here, but
their station immediately
g out, and I hope they
neighbourhood.

red a frigate and a sloop
d, along with the men
o prevent the Algerines

This I hope will be of
uice I tend you this
should cause you some
incumbent on me to put
ding any thing further in
think the risk is not very
arrived within these few
nothing of them. Add in
days of rough blowing
make them retire to the

ber 11, one, P.M.
ing this letter, the wind
failing, I have been in-
frigates are entering our
our commodore. I am
good news along with the
e before you can get my
adiz."

rovidence to a gentleman in
February 15.

large Bermudian sloop, the
Smith, on leaving Ele-
they perceived a whale
bore away; but the un-
hepm, and with the fish
under water, but she rais-
her mast, and the third
were dextrous enough in
e was unfortunately over-
ete that. Captain Smith
owned."

gentleman at Fib-Kill is his
to the extraordinary ac-
at New-Hackinack, dated

my wife and myself wait-
ing some time, we heard a
young woman that lives in
ctor what occasioned the
ut replied, that he, toge-
and examined the house, and
cafe. I then took a can-
into the cellar—where the
as we were ascending the
prodigious rapping on each
much. I stood still some
mazement, when I beheld
the head of the stairs shake
or ten days after we visit-
cking still continued, but
curiosity induced us to pay
phenomena was still more
hairs move; a large dining
one, and a small stand on
offed up and thrown in my
left the house much in-

ON, February 7.
y advise, that the emperor's
be attributed among other

Some years since, he
ed to his imperial majesty's
ted with great exultation,
enies and other opinions

were artfully lodged in the
through the inattention of
dantly burnt in his majesty's
dy, which was of confined

the emperor's first felt their
ight; his majesty's eyes also
a variety of other inquiries,
and their quality discovered;
they were never detected.

WN, February 26.

gentleman in St. Augustin,
in Alexandria, dated Jan-

ed with the greatest cordi-
overnor Zespodez pays the
American who comes pro-
the friendly treatment our
the officers of the Irish bri-
n, must lay ever American
sons to those hospitable sons of
kind of provisions from the
market here; the commerce
entirely free. This indi-
cultivated state of this pro-
the garrisons on St. John's
ly inhabited parts of Est-
equipped by men of the military
thing except money; the

whole of which is laid out in American produce. Since
my arrival here, I had the satisfaction of conversing
with the famous Alexander M'Gillivray, whose name
you have so often seen in our public prints: this inter-
view has fully convinced me, that he really is the man
our papers sometimes represent him to be, and that his
neighbours, the Georgians, have much to fear from his
penetrating genius and great address. The attention
paid him by the Spaniards, seems to have something
more than common politeness in view. They tell me,
he holds a general's commission under the crown of
Spain; this I have reason to believe, as I have seen him
in the Spanish uniform at the governor's table, and re-
ceive the military honours of the garrison. This is a
policy for which they are not to blame, as Mr. M'Gillivray's
connexions, from his infancy up to this day, with the different Indian nations in the southern part
of America, has established him the supreme legislator
over their countries. The Spaniards but indifferently
established in this quarter, and sensible of his power,
dread his consequence. A new treaty has lately been
established between them and M'Gillivray, as king of
the Creek nation, by which it is stipulated, that the
navigation of that part of the Gulph of Mexico, on
which St. Mark (an old abandoned fort) is situated,
shall be free for the vessels belonging to the said nation.
Agreeable to this article, M'Gillivray, in connexion
with some of the most respectable merchants on the
island of Providence, has actually established ware-
houses at St. Mark, in West-Florida, from whence he
carries on an extensive and most profitable trade with
the Indians and even our white settlements on the
Western waters. Thus you see! an individual with
no other than savage connexions, has concluded a trea-
ty of navigation, which the exertion and wisdom of
congress never yet could obtain.

March 19, 1789.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni expensas*, to me di-
rected from the general court, will be exposed to
PUBLIC SALE, at the house of Mr. WILLIAM
GOLDSMITH, in Annapolis, on Saturday the 11th
of April next,

TWO valuable country-born NEGROES; taken
as the property of JOHN ADDISON and
wife, admrs. of Thomas Watkins, and sold for the use
of John Hall. The sale to be at 11 o'clock, A. M.
for ready cash only.

DAVID STEUART, late sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

Annapolis, March 16, 1789.
On Monday the twentieth day of April next will be
SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the late dwelling
of ZACHARIAH M'CAULEY, late of Anne-
Arundel county, deceased,

A NEGRO BOY, some HOUSEHOLD FUR-
NITURE, HORSES, HOGS and CATTLE.
All persons who have any claims against the deceased
are requested to bring them in properly attested, and
all those who are indebted to the said deceased are de-
sired to make immediate payment to

ANNE M'CAULEY, who intermarried
with WILLIAM BIRD, Administrator.

Pursuant to the directions of the worshipful corpora-
tion of this city, will be SOLD, on Saturday the 18th
of April next, on the premises,

A BRICK HOUSE, standing on Market-street,
and now in the occupation of Mr. CHARLES
WALLACE. Twelve months credit will be allowed
the purchaser, on bond with good security being given.
Further particulars will be made known on the day of
sale.

JOHN DAVIDSON,
JAMES WILLIAMS,
FREDERICK GREEN.

In COUNCIL, Annapolis, March
18, 1789.

WHEREAS, by an act passed at the last session of
the general assembly, it is directed, that where
executions shall issue to compel payment from any of the
debtors of this state, the governor and council shall ap-
point a person or persons to attend the sale of the proper-
ty taken in execution, and to purchase the same for the
use of the state, if a sale cannot be otherwise made, so
as to secure a reasonable price for the property so
taken,

We have thought it proper to give public notice, that
appointments will shortly be made for the purpose of
carrying into effect the intention of the aforesaid act;
and to prevent the delay that might arise from refusals
of the trust, the board will receive written applica-
tions from persons of good character who may be dis-
posed to serve the state in this capacity; an adequate
compensation will be given, and security required for
the faithful performance of the trust.

By order,

T. JOHNSON, jun. clk.

MINTY HANNAM.

WHEREAS the above named MINTY HAN-
NAM, left England for America, in or about
the year 1768, and was heard of at a Mr. CHRIS-
TOPHER CARDIFF's, in Great-Choptank river,
Bolingbrooke, Talbot county, Maryland, in the year
1771. If the said Minty Hannam be now living he
may hear of something to his advantage by applying to
Mr. JAMES WILLIAMS, of Annapolis; or if any
person can give an account of his death, so that it may
be fully and clearly ascertained, they shall receive TEN
GUINEAS REWARD by applying as above.

March 16, 1789.

James Williams

A SCHOOL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of
Annapolis, that he proposes opening a SCHOOL
on Monday the 23d instant, at the house where Mr.

WILLIAM DEELOIS now lives, for the purpose of
teaching reading, writing, arithmetic and surveying.
The subscriber has the happiness of informing the public, that he has taught school several years in Balti-
more with (as he hopes) credit and success, of which
(if required) certificates can be produced. As he is a
native of Baltimore county, and personally known to
several respectable citizens of Annapolis, every gentle-
man, so disposed, may readily inform himself as to his
moral character. He only thinks it necessary to add, that those who may honour him with the care of their
children, may depend upon the greatest care and attention
on his part for their improvement—hopes the suc-
cesses of his endeavours will merit the approbation of his
patrons.

1789/7/1 w3 JOHN DRAVER.

March 17, 1789.

IN consequence of some property being legally sold
at the sale of the property of HENRY MAY, late
of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, agreeably to the
terms of sale, and not taken away, the subscriber here-
gives public notice, that there will be SOLD, at the
late dwelling house of said deceased, on Saturday the
28th day of March, inst. a NEGRO BOY, about ten
years old, a quantity of HAY, and a few other arti-
cles too tedious to mention.

The subscriber also requests all persons indebted to
the estate of the said deceased upon bond, note or open
account, to come in and pay their respective balances,
and all persons having claims against said estate are re-
quested to bring them in legally attested, to

RICHARD BEARD, jun. Err.

Matthew Davis

AN away from the subscriber, a young NEGRO
MAN, called DAVY, on the 13th of March,
1789; his dress is an osnabrig shirt, and cotton waist-
coat and breeches; it is probable he will change his
dress as he has other cloaths; he is an artful, deceiving
fellow, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, and stole a large
sum of money two or three days before he went off; it
is thought he is gone off with his overseer, ROBERT
JACKSON, who is gone away with Joshua Pearce's
wife. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro,
shall be entitled to EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

ELIZABETH RAWLINGS,

Anne-Arundel county, February 24, 1789.

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 in cash, or merchantable transfer to
tobacco.

3 THOMAS RUTLAND.

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 effec-
tual 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.

Annapolis, February 18, 1789.

For S A L E,

PLANTATION, on the north side of Severn
A 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 situati-
on, are thought unnecessary, as no person would pur-
chase who would not examine the premises. This prop-
erty will be sold for any state or continental securities,
good assign'd 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.



HERE is in the possession of
the subscriber, living at Rezin
Hammond's mill, near the Head of Se-
vern River, in Anne-Arundel county,
taken up as a stray, a bay HORSE,
about thirteen hands high, appears to
be old, his near hind foot white, has a small star in his
forehead, is low in flesh, and has no perceptible brand.
The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay
charges and take her away.

2 WALTER PUMPHREY.

Patowmack Company.

AT a meeting of the PRESIDENT and DIREC-
TORS of the PATOWMACK COMPANY
the 17th of February, 1789.

Agreeable to the acts of the assemblies of Virginia
and Maryland, the said president and directors direct,
that the proprietors advance and pay into the hands of
the treasurer five per cent. on the shares held by them
respectively, on or before the tenth day of April next.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
THOMAS JOHNSON,
THOMAS S. LEE,
GEORGE GILPIN,
JOHN FITZGERALD.

The President and Directors, at the time of their
last call, flattered themselves that another would not be
necessary, till they could compel delinquent subscribers
to pay up. Legal proceedings have been carried
on as far as the service of executions against many, but
the money is not yet in the treasury. The Presidents
and Directors have therefore been obliged, with other
efforts, to make another call, or to see their exertions
by which the Shanandoah and Seneca Falls are already
so far reduced as to have permitted the passage of a few
loaded boats, produce no substantial benefit. It is now,
however, happily ascertained that a few months labour
more, in a favourable state of the river, will effect a
safe and easy navigation through the Shanandoah and
Seneca, and to the Great Falls.

Those who have not complied with the two last calls,
are requested to do it immediately, or coercive measures
will be pursued speedily.

ROYAL GIFT,

And the

KNIGHT of MALTA,

Two valuable imported Jack-Asses,

WILL cover mares and jennies at Mount Vernon
the ensuing spring for three guineas the season,
and two shillings and six-pence to the groom, for his
care of, and attention to, the females. The first is
of the most valuable race in the kingdom of Spain;
the other of the best breed in the island of Malta.
ROYAL GIFT (now seven years old) has increased
in size since he covered last season. The KNIGHT
of MALTA will be five years old this spring, about
fourteen hands high, most beautifully formed for an
ass, and extremely light, active and sprightly; compa-
ratively speaking, resembling a fine courser.

These two JACKS seem as if designed for dif-
ferent purposes, but equally valuable; the first, by
his weight and great strength, to get mules for the
slow and heavy draught; the other, by his activity
and sprightliness for quicker movements. The value
of mules, on account of their strength, longevity,
hardiness and cheap keeping, is too well known to
need description.

The money is to be paid before the mares or jennies
are taken away, as no accounts will be kept. Good
pasture, well enclosed, will be provided, at half a
dollar per week, for the convenience of those who
may incline to leave their mares or jennies, and every
reasonable care will be taken of them, but they will
not be insured against thefts, escapes or accidents.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Manager.

Mount Vernon, March 6, 1789.

THERE is at the plantation of
WILLIAM HALL, 3d. living
on the Head of South River, in Anne-
Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a
small black MARE, about four years
old, thirteen and an half hands high,
with a star in her forehead, and without any perceptible
brand, has a long switch tail, and appears unbroke.
The owner may have her again on proving property
and paying charges.

Kent-Island, January 28, 1789.

L O S T,

ROM Broad Creek, which it is supposed was car-
ried 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.

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-
STRAD, and DISCOVERY, according to law in
such cases made and provided.

3 ZACHARIAH MATTINGLY.

February 9, 1789.

AS 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.

3 X THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of

Charles county.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends 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. *4X* JEREMIAH JONES.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD,
At the PRINTING-OFFICE,
Price One Dollar,

**THE LAWS
OF MARYLAND,
PASSED AT
NOVEMBER SESSION,
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, authorised 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 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 \$5000. out of \$1,024. 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 1st day of May next.

At a meeting of the visitors and governors, on the 5th of July, 1786, the second Tuesday 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 regular 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.

NICHOLAS CARROLL,
ALEXANDER CONTEE HANSON.

Annapolis, February 9, 1786.

February 14, 1789.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of A EZEKIEL GOTTL, 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.

3X EZEKIEL GOTTL, Executor.

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.

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

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1788.

16

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 inclined 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.

12

Nottingham, November 20, 1788.

For PRIVATE SALE,

SOME valuable LAND, lying in the fork of Patuxent river, they are two tracts, called DUVALL'S RANGE and OVEN-WOOD THICK-SETT, adjoining, containing about six hundred acres, more or less; part of the land is cleared, with dwelling houses, tobacco house and other houses, a good apple orchard, several acres of fine meadow land cleared and sown, 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

16 THOMAS CONTE.

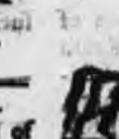
Annapolis, October 3, 1788.
OBSERVING a number of debtors to the state, as well as other individuals, are often in want of some kind of certificates, and at a loss where to get them on proper terms for their money, and the holders of certificates when in want of cash for them, are likewise at a loss 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 will be making 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 final 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,

24 JAMES WILLIAMS.

One Guinea Reward.

 STRAYED or STOLEN, from the plantation of Mrs. ELIZABETH GART, on the last of November, a bay HORSE, about 14 hands high, four or five years old, has a long tail, a mealy belly, and a scar on one of his fore feet. Whoever takes up the said horse and brings him to the owner, Leonard Gary, living near Big Point, on Leonard Schiman, near the Governor's Bridge, shall receive the above reward.

3X

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

THE subscriber, of Prince Georges 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 rice destroyed in the same manner, and an attempt at the same time was made to burn a new and valuable tobacco-house with three hogsheads 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, Nancy 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 this 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. *12* NATHAN SOPER.

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.

7 JAMES STEUART.

January 9, 1789.

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

7 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 these 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 proposal to the publick, 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 Gaines and Edmund Prior, New York; by Joseph Cruikshank and William Young, Philadelphia; by Townsend and Burton, 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 work, taking, will, as early as may be, grant their assistance in procuring subscriptions; and that the several prints of newspapers in the union, will be pleased to insert the above proposals in their papers.

10

To all whom it may concern.

Mr. Isaac Collins has, for many years 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.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1789.

ROME, October 22.

THIS dispute between our court and that of Naples is likely to be carried to very great lengths. The abbot Servanzi, ambassador from his holiness to his Sicilian majesty, has actually been recalled; and when the last accounts left Rome, the chevalier Ricciadini, ambassador from Naples to the court of Rome, expected every moment to receive letters of recall.

This misunderstanding between the pope and the king of the two Sicilies, does not relate to any spiritual prerogative claimed by the former, and not allowed by the latter; it is entirely of a temporal nature. For upwards of 600 years past, the kingdom of Sicily, including Naples, has been a fief of the see of Rome: Those who were appointed to rule over it, received their investiture from the pope, to whom an annual tribute has been paid, as an acknowledgment that he was a vassal of the holy see. This vassalage was acknowledged upwards of 500 years ago, by our Henry III. when he accepted of the grant and investiture of the kingdom of Sicily from the then pope, Alexander IV. in favour of prince Edmund, second son to that king, and brother to Edward I. Some years after, pope Urban IV. revoked this grant, and gave the kingdom to Charles earl of Anjou, brother to Lewis IX. king of France. The conditions of the grant were, that Charles should not alien the kingdom, 8000 ounces of gold and a white palfrey.

BOSTON, October 25.

Peace between Denmark and Sweden seems to be almost certain. We expect another courier from Petersburgh and Warsaw with dispatches, which will determine our cabinet in the measures they may find it necessary to adopt.

The storm which threatened the north of Europe seems to be dispersing. The states of Poland have returned the king a very satisfactory answer. Mr. Neffrode, the new minister from Russia, who has succeeded count Romanow, has likewise informed the ministry, that the emperor's sovereign has graciously looked upon the intended alliance with the court as innocent, especially as it had been solicited by the king of Poland and his ministry, but that he would renounce it entirely, in order to remove any anxiety his Prussian majesty may entertain. The republic of Poland is thus under the greatest obligations to the king for delivering them, by his intervention, from an engagement which in all appearance would have drawn them into a dangerous war with the Turks.

LONDON, November 13.

The health of the dauphin of France is daily declining. The air of Mendon has not been of any service to him; and he is now going to be removed back to Versailles. The sufferings of this unfortunate prince are drawing to an end; he is reduced to a skeleton, and may be called the shadow of a shade. We are assured that he does not weigh, cloaths included, more than twenty-seven pounds.

On Thursday night, between six and seven o'clock, a gentleman on horseback was going from Old-street Church to the London Apprentice Toll-gate, he was struck with the noise of a human voice; on listening a moment, he was guided to the place where the sound came from, and on dismounting, discovered something move, which, on putting his hand down, and on dragging it out, discovered it to be a female infant, about three years and an half old, which he very humanely conveyed to Mr. ——, a fadler, Old-street Road, opposite the London Apprentice. When the infant came to be washed, and had recovered itself, it very feebly informed the people present, that a woman said if it would go along with her, that she would give it some nice plum pudding; the innocent being tempted, went, when, shocking to relate, told that the woman stripped it of its fine frock and skirt, and took it by the leg and arm, and flung it into the mud, which must have terminated the life of the infant, had not Providence interfered. What punishment can be great enough for such horrible wretches, as practices of this nature, at this season, are too frequent? The fadler has seven children of his own, but was so happy in having it in his power to relieve the infant, that he now offers to keep it.

That the female heroism of this country is not confined to any particular age, or to the lower ranks of life, as in the case of Hannah Snell, &c. the following curious article, copied from a public journal of the year 1692, may probably determine. Courage is so natural to the English, that even the tender sex give frequent marks of theirs. We have had a young lady on board the fleet in man's apparel, who shewed all the signs of undaunted valour. Several others are still living, who have served whole campaigns in the army.

The last letters from Genoa mention an English heroine of quality, who had served two years in the French army in Piedmont, and what is most extraordinary, as a volunteer. She was entertained for

her merit by the governor of Pignerol in the quality of one of his gentlemen of horse. An amour disovering her sex, the king of France hearing of the circumstance, ordered her to embark at Genoa for Marselles. Nature has bestowed on her no less beauty than courage, and her age is not above twenty-six. The French envoy has orders to accommodate her as a person of distinction.

The conduct of the heir apparent must be admitted by every one. He is watchful at all times; immured in his apartments in the castle, often will he run from thence at the most unseasonable hours to the Queen's Lodge, and inquire, in the most afflicted state, after the situation of his beloved father! If any new advice, or any treatment is suggested, that affords the least hopes of relief, or even tends to alleviate the royal indisposition, he commands it instantly to be done. In short, no son was ever more dutiful to a parent, in the solicitude of his feelings, or in the unrewarded attendance of his person.

This is an agreeable reflection to the whole kingdom; for the youth who has discovered in this, as on every other occasion, a most tender heart, and a strong sympathy to all its distresses, must make a gentle and just ruler, whenever Providence calls him to that important station.

Dec. 12. A few days ago, as some labourers were digging in an old ditch, over-run with thorns and briars, close to a well, in the village of Derwen, in the county of Denbigh, they found an earthen pot, containing several hundreds of small silver coins in good preservation, to the value of eight pounds, which have the following inscription:—On one side, *Edwardus Rex Anglie, Dominus Hibernie*—Upon the other side, *Civitatis Londoniæ*.

The privileges of the French East-India company have been for some time past in dispute, which has remained undecided on account of the courts of law being impeded. In consequence of which the commissioners for the stockholders have written a letter to M. Neckar, praying that they might in every case enjoy the right of their property. The minister has answered them in the following note:

"It will be too late, gentlemen, to make any decision concerning the administration of the East-India company's affairs for this season, as the steps intended to be pursued for the present are already taken by his majesty's ministers. In respect to your request, gentlemen, that your property may be produced in every case, it appears to consist with justice, that you place me in no difficulty to assure you, that it ever has, and will continue to be, an object of his majesty's most gracious regard. I am, &c.

"NECKAR."

A letter from Paris furnishes us with the following remarkable anecdote:—About 100 years ago, a young man, aged eighteen, was condemned to the galleys for a hundred years and a day. The man has suffered in full the sentence of the law, and has now returned to Lyons, in France, where claiming an estate belonging to his family, the proprietor, M. Berthelon, who had thought the purchase very fair and safe, agreed, by the advice of a lawyer, to settle the contentious matter by giving the real proprietor £.4500 Sterling. This wonderful old man, at the age of 118, has lately offered his hand to a woman of 50, and is soon to be married.

Dec. 22. The ship which the government of Goa sends annually to Europe, is arrived at Lisbon, and has brought the particulars relative to the conspiracy against the government of Goa, of which the following are the principle circumstances:—A considerable number of Roman priests had formed a design of separating the city of Goa, and other Portuguese establishments on the coast of Malabar, from their government, and to establish an independent republic, after the example of the Americans. To effect their purpose it was necessary that they should get rid of the Europeans; and they had already gained over the bakers and surgeons to their party; the former to poison the bread which the Europeans used, and the latter to administer a stronger poison to them when called to their assistance; and Tippoo Saib had an army of 8 or 9000 men in the neighbourhood ready to support the conspirators. One of the priests concerned in the plot falling sick, discovered all to his confessors, who, with the sick man's consent, gave intelligence of it to government, who took their measures so well that the same evening they arrested all the conspirators except one, who fled with the news to the camp of Tippoo Saib. We are assured that 200 persons have been seized and imprisoned upon this occasion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, December 10.

The committee who were appointed to examine the physicians respecting his majesty's situation, having reported—"That his majesty was incapable of meeting his parliament, or proceeding to business:—That there was a great prospect and a strong probability of his recovery: but that with respect to the point of time, when the recovery would take place, they left in

absolute doubt and uncertainty." And the same being read,

Mr. PITTS, in a short speech, moved for a committee to examine for and report precedents in the present situation of affairs.—Soon after which

Mr. FOX rose, and after some preliminary observations, in which he mentioned his majesty's situation, said, though he did not mean to oppose the motion, that it would be a waste of time to appoint a committee to search for precedents, when it was well known that there existed no precedent whatever, that could bear upon the present case. The circumstance to be provided for, did not depend upon their deliberations as a house of parliament, it rested elsewhere. There was then a person in the kingdom different from any other person that any existing precedents could refer to. *An HEIR APPARENT of full age and capacity to exercise royal power.*

And that in Mr. FOX's opinion, *His royal highness the prince of Wales, bad as clear, as express a right to assume the reigns of government, and exercise the power of sovereignty, during the continuance of the illness and incapacity with which it had pleased God to afflict his majesty, as in the case of his majesty's having undergone a natural and perfect demise.*—He therefore thought that as little time as possible ought to intervene between the prince of Wales assuming the sovereign power, and the present moment. The prince, he said, wished rather to be called to the regency by parliament, than to assume HIS RIGHT without it.—But he ought not, Mr. FOX said, to wait until precedents were searched after.

Mr. PITTS again rose, and after saying, that Mr. FOX had furnished another reason why a committee should be raised, proceeded to vindicate on what tell from Mr. FOX respecting the prince of Wales,—and said, "If a claim of right was intimated (even though not formally) on the part of the prince of Wales, to assume the government, it became of the utmost consequence to ascertain from precedent and history, whether this claim was founded, which if it was, precluded the house from the possibility of all deliberation on the subject. In the mean time he maintained, that it would appear from every precedent, and from every page of our history, that to assert such a right in the prince of Wales, or any one else, *independent of the decision of the two houses of parliament, was little less than TREASON to the constitution of the country!*

This decleration produced much warmth in the house, in which the minister (Mr. P.) was severely handled by Mr. BURKE and Mr. FOX. Mr. PITTS, however, supported his assertion—which he, however, explained.—And Mr. FOX as pertinaciously insisted on the right of the prince of Wales. In the preamble of Mr. BURKE's phillipick on the minister, he says, when condemning the warmth of Mr. PITTS, that "if ever there was a question that peculiarly called for temper and moderation in the style and manner of its being debated, it was that to which the present argument referred; not an affliction of bodily infirmity—not an illness affecting the meanest and most perishable part of the human frame, but when the most low and humiliating of all human calamities had fallen on the highest situation." After which Mr. B. alluding to Mr. PITTS's charge of treason, said, when he (Mr. PITTS) could not convince any one by his arguments, he had endeavoured to intimidate all who had dared to mention only the rights of the royal family, and had threatened them with the lash of the law. Where was the freedom of debate, where was the privilege of parliament, if the rights of the prince of Wales could not be spoken of in that house, without their being liable to be charged with treason by one of the prince's COMPETITORS!!!—Here Mr. B. was called to order—He, however, continued the appellation of competitor, to Mr. PITTS, whom he ironically called a *prince*. He must own, he said, he trembled, when he considered he stood before the *prince* who held the lash of vindictive law over the heads of those who dared to question the subject. After many pointed remarks, Mr. BURKE said, if he were to give an elective vote, it should be in favour of that prince whose amiable disposition was one of his many recommendations, and not in favour of a prince, who charged the assertors of the right and claim of the prince of Wales with constructive treason."

The debate then ended, and a committee of 21 was appointed, and enjoined to sit immediately.

DECEMBER 22, 1789.

At half past four, Mr. PITTS moved the order of the day, for the house to resolve itself into a committee on the state of the nation. He then moved, that the report of the committee, appointed to examine the physicians, who had attended his majesty during his illness, and also the report of the privy council on the same subject, together with the report of the committee appointed to look for precedents, should be read. He then proceeded to the business of the day. The fatal consequence of the king's illness, he said, from the examination of his majesty's physicians, appeared to be a total incapacity for governing.—The nation had indeed the consoling hope held out to them by the phy-

lers Reward.
—George's countryman
in 1787, and a subscriber
of August last, he had
destroyed in the same
time was made to
a quantity of plantation
valuable property, there-
on evening when the
agent, Notley Young, Esq.
is manager, Job a to-
cifer is fully convinced
occurred by accident,
hardened wretch has fo-
r his sin by the sum of
above reward of TWO
thereby offered to pay
secure the perpetrator
above mentioned, to the
punishment.

NATHAN SOPER.

ASED,
OUND in this city, on
the streets called Taber-
nes Ringgold's, and Law-
Callahan's. The terms
to the subscriber.

JAMES STEUART.

January 9, 1789.
that the subscribers intend
a general assembly of Mary-
land running STAGES
and.

ERT HODGSON.
SHOM JOHNSON.

SALS,
Subscription,
OLLINS,
TON,
E
BIBLE,
INING
TESTAMENT;
Marginal Notes.
TIONS:
ined in one large volume,
and eighty-four pages, will
with the Oxford edition,
and good paper. An index
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bers, for the volume, well
one dollar to be paid at
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and acceptable, as no part of
the country.

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by Joseph Cruikshank and
is by Townsend and Par-
e editor in Trenton.

leading characters of all the
Christians in the United
to promote this under-
ay be, grant their suffrage
and that the several print-
on, will be pleased to inter-
papers.

20

t may concern.

for many years 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.

sicians, that his incapacity might and would be removed; in the mean time, and until the best of kings be restored to the power which he had priced, that of being serviceable to his people, it was the duty of the other two branches of the legislature, to provide for the public safety, and to supply the defect occasioned by his majesty's illness, which had interrupted the exercise of the functions, belonging to the other branch of the legislature.

When he turned his thoughts on this subject, it was impossible not to take notice of some doctrines that had been laid down in the house of commons, and supported in another assembly by great legal authority. It had been asserted that the heir apparent had a right to the regency and administration of public affairs during the incapacity of a king. Of such a right he was not able to discover the smallest trace in the records, or history of the nation; on the contrary, he found in those records an uninterrupted chain of evidence to prove, that no such right had any existence in law; therefore before the argument of such a right could with any colour of argument be supported, all the records of the country relating to regencies should previously be destroyed. He then took up the report of the committee appointed to search for precedents, and going through all the precedents quoted in it, he shewed that the constant and invariable practice of our ancestors took away all ground for any right in the heir apparent in the regency.

On the other hand, he was ready to admit, that the heir apparent was the fittest object for the choice of parliament, when there was a question of making a regent, but at the same time he contended, whenever the heir apparent was appointed regent, his regency was not the creature of the law, but of parliament.

He was sorry that the question of the prince's right to the regency had ever been started; but since persons of such weight had contended for it, it was fit that parliament took it into consideration. The two houses should be jealous of their own rights, and not suffer them to be infringed through servile complaisance. It is a duty they owed themselves, their country and posterity, and to the prince himself, and to his illustrious house, not to suffer such a question of right to remain afloat; they should come to a vote upon it, and settle it for ever. Such a proceeding could not possibly produce any bad consequences; but would, on the contrary, secure the tranquillity, not only of the present generation, but of posterity.

He declared that the measures he was about to propose did not arise from any personal consideration; he would most willingly have concurred in supporting the right of his royal highness to the regency, if he had found it anywhere but in assertions of members of parliament. But his duty to his country, superior to all other considerations, compelled him to withstand the doctrine of such a right, and to shew, as he trusted he had shewn, that it was unfounded in law, and overthrown by every precedent to be found in the history of the country.

He then moved three resolutions,—

1st. That it appears that from the present state of his majesty's health, his majesty is incapable of transacting public affairs.

2d. That it is the duty of the lords spiritual and temporal, and of the commons of Great-Britain, to supply the deficiency occasioned by his majesty's illness, in one of the three estates of parliament.

3d. That the person who should be appointed regent, be empowered to give the royal assent to a bill for creating him regent, and for limiting the powers that shall be vested in him.

The first and third resolutions were agreed to without a division; but the house divided on the second, which was carried by a majority of 64.

In the debate it appeared to be understood in all parts of the house, that Mr. Fox is soon to supersede Mr. Pitt in office.

When Dr. Willis was examined relative to his majesty's situation, he said, he entertained very little doubt of his recovery. Experience in that line enabled him to assert this with the greater confidence. In the course of 18 years practice he had known several persons of different habits and ages affected with that species of malady, nine-tenths of whom recovered; scarce any relapsed, and those that did, on being a second time restored, continued ever after without having the slightest visitation of that disease. On the question, if he could point out a reason for his majesty's illness, he answered, that he really believed, attention to public business, living too abstemiously, and taking too much exercise, were the causes; and that the medicines he had prescribed were intended to counteract those causes; and that from their effect he was induced to believe his opinion on those points was well grounded. Being asked the shortest and longest time of recovery, he replied, the shortest from six weeks to two months, and the longest a year and a half.

DUBLIN, November 3.

One hundred families are now said to be starving in the Liberty for want of employment, all in the weaving branch, we presume. To these may be added one hundred more in other arts, who are suffered to droop and fall from the stalk like blasted flowers. How melancholy is the reflection, that in a country famed for the noble virtues of benevolence and hospitality to strangers, so many useful natives, willing to earn bread by their respective callings, should pine with hunger and ill-natured or proud neglect!

PHILADELPHIA, March 13.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of distinction to his friend in this city.

New-Orleans, 10th January, 1789.

"On my arrival here I found the accounts you had respecting the fire, at this place, last March, were not exaggerated. The loss and general distress of about

5000 of the inhabitants was great. Many of them being exposed to the canopy of Heaven without a morsel of bread to eat, or a second change of cloths to put on. But the purity of climate, and fertility of soil, with the friendly alliance that reigned to each other, in the calamity, contributed much to their relief; and above all, the continual exertions of his excellency governor Miro, on this melancholy occasion, to render their situation as agreeable as possible, has done him great honour. His excellency's upright administration of justice held out on one hand, and his most benevolent heart on the other, nobly dispersed to all ranks of people, has so effectually operated, that the inhabitants now not only seem to forget their misfortunes, which they have to lately and severely felt, but they begin to look up with a degree of pleasure at their fate for happier days, praying for a continuation of his jurisdiction as father and protector of the colony.

"I cannot be silent on this subject without mentioning the great merit of Madame Miro, his excellency's consort, who, by her amiable and charitable disposition, supports many distressed families, widows and orphans; and, in order to establish a precedent for frugality, on this occasion, appears in the public assemblies in a plain chintz without any decoration of plumes or diamonds. Madame Miro is young and handsome, graceful and elegant—She is descendant of an ancient and a noble family of Ireland.—The town is rebuilding very fast—agriculture and commerce flourish—no questions asked respecting religion—so that we expect a great emigration from Kentucky and other parts; and, indeed, I have no doubt but the inhabitants of the Ohio and Mississippi will soon be one people. And this place become the Paris, or Theatre of America."

March 17. The punctuality with which the senators and representatives of the New-England states have assembled at New-York, in consequence of the facility of travelling in that country, at the present season of the year, says a correspondent, marks in strong colours the necessity of a more southern spot for the immediate residence of congress. The southern states have in all their proposed amendments hinted at the danger of their trade being sacrificed to the local views of the New-England states. Nothing can prevent this, but a central residence of congress, which shall favour equally the early and punctual attendance of every member of congress. Philadelphia or Baltimore should be preferred to New-York. If they are not, in the first session of congress, it will lay a foundation of animosities that no government can prevent or heal.

AUGUSTA, (Georgia) January 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Cherokee nation, dated Pine-Log, November 25.

"I returned from Ustine two days since, having been sent for by the head men to read a talk from general Winn, superintendent for the southern department, likewise the resolves of congress, and the proclamation dated the first of September; all which gave the Indians great satisfaction, for now they plainly see that congress is determined to do them justice in regard to their lands; they are very glad to hear that a friendly treaty will soon be held, as the superintendent informed them that he has wrote to the executive of North-Carolina to fix a time for that purpose.

"Yesterday Carey, the linguist, set off for Seneca with a long talk from the head men and warriors, addressed to congress and the superintendent; they all strongly desire that peace should be immediately established between them and the white people in the new state. They mention in their talk that they look upon the people of that state to be very deceitful, which they have experienced, and as they are afraid of them, they keep out spies on their frontiers."

BALTIMORE, March 20.

Letters from Glasgow, received by a vessel which arrived in Virginia a few days ago, dated the 3d of January, mention, that the prince of Wales was appointed sole regent, that there was a total change in the administration—but that, however, Mr. Pitt, still retained a majority in the house of commons, which it was presumed would occasion the dissolution of the present, and the calling of a new parliament.

Annapolis, March 26.

"Departed this life, in the 23d year of her age, on Wednesday the 11th instant, Mrs. MARGARET HENRY, wife of the honourable JOHN HENRY, Esq; much lamented by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance."

March 21, 1789.

WHEREAS it appears by lists returned to me by several deputies, that a number of persons in this county are in arrears for taxes for 1783, 1784 and 1785; and whereas the general assembly did, at the last session, pass an act authorising the governor and council to appoint a person or persons to purchase property taken for debts due the state; this is to give notice to all persons that are indebted for taxes as above, that the subscriber shall give immediate directions to his deputies to call on them for their balances, and if they do not pay, to proceed immediately to execute for the same, as no longer indulgence can possibly be given by

10/1/3 RICHARD HARWOOD, jun.
late collector of Anne-Arundel county.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to Prince-George's county court for a commission to ascertain and mark the boundaries of a tract of land called LANDOVER, according to the ancient running, agreeable to a late act of assembly.

10/9/4 JONATHAN SIMMONS.

March 23, 1789.
Puruant to the last will and testament of captain JOHN EDEN, late of Saint-Mary's county, deceased, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Wednesday the 15th of April next, at Chaptico, if fair, if not the next fair day, for ready MONEY or TOBACCO, the following property, belonging to the estate of the aforesaid deceased, viz.

FOUR NEGROES, consisting of a woman, a boy and two children; also a STILL, a DESK and BOOK-CASE, and a few BOOKS; likewise two TRACTS of LAND, lying in Saint-Mary's county, within two miles of Chaptico, one of which containing about 185 acres, and the other about 70 acres.—All those indebted to the late captain Eden, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate are once more desired to bring them in legally proved, to

10/7/6 MARGARET EDEN, Executrix.

N. B. The creditors of the late captain Eden are requested to meet at Chaptico, on the day of sale.

March 20, 1789.
ON the application of the trustee of ALEXANDER OGG, the first day of October next is limited and appointed by the chancellor for the creditors of the said Alexander Ogg to bring in and declare their respective claims to the said trustee, that the same may be on that day liquidated and adjusted; due notice hereof to be published in Mr. Green's and Mr. Goddard's news-papers. John Wolf
Test. SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of the estate of PATRICK HANNAN, late of Fell's-Point, deceased, are requested to bring in their claims, properly attested, to the subscribers, on or before the first day of May next, when a legal distribution will be made at the house of Mr. FRANCIS SMITH in Gay-street, Baltimore, after which they will not deem themselves bound to receive or satisfy any further claims.

ELIZABETH HANNAN, Executrix.
JOHN HANNAN, Executor.

Baltimore, February 23, 1789. W. G. G.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mr. JOHN JOHNSON, late of this city, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated, and those indebted to the estate are most earnestly called on to make immediate payment to the subscriber, that he may be quickly enabled to discharge the claims against the estate. The very great indulgence which the debtors generally have experienced from the deceased, will, I hope, induce many to pay the proper attention to this advertisement; those who neglect may depend that suits will be instantly instituted against them to November court, without respect to persons.

ROBERT JOHNSON, Administrator.
Annapolis, March 24, 1789.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

AN away on the 6th of February, negro JACK, a yellow looking fellow, five feet ten inches high, taken a few days before, after an excursion of twelve months; he is active and strong, and a notorious rascal, his wool is pretty long, and grows remarkably high on the forehead, and very pointed and low on his cheeks, through which my overseer made a gash from the forehead back, and from one ear to the other, which freedom will very plainly appear, should the whole not be cut off; had on when he made his escape, an old grey farnought jacket, an under one not known, and a pair of trousers, made of a blanket, his face is very thin, and narrow to the chin, and much wrinkled in the forehead, although a young fellow of twenty-six years of age. Since his escape I am informed of his having money, of which he robbed some person near Piscataway. He has been entertained and secreted by negroes belonging to the late Mr. Wootton, Mr. Humphrey Belt and Dr. Pottinger, and may very probably be now under their protection.

But, as I had fully determined sending him to the West-Indies, and had informed him of my intention, its probable he may make an attempt for Philadelphia, it is therefore requested that good look-out be made by the constables of Baltimore, and by others on the road leading thereto. All reasonable expences, and the charge of irons to be put on him, will be paid, if lodged in Baltimore or any other gaol, so that he be had again.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

WANTED,
A person well recommended as an OVERSEER, with or without a family.

March 9, 1789.

THERE is in the possession of the subscriber, living at Rezin Hammond's mill, near the Head of Severn River, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a bay HORSE about thirteen hands high, appears to be old, his near hind foot white, has a small star in his forehead, is low in flesh, and has no perceptible brand. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges and take her away.

3 X WALTER PUMPHREY.

COMMITTEE
C 6th inst. A N
felt CHARLES,
MILLINGTON,
run away about ci
inches and an half
ish complexion. I
and take him away

A

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1 years old, full

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ver mares at the fi

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Mr. Richard Hal

fine mare, suppo

March 20, 1789.

V E

WILL stand

CIS TOL

George's county,

andria, at three

groom; the mon

but will not be a

Good graft for m

tian is a fine bay

length and bone

James Pennyman

his dam by Jenn

Gnawpott, Daf

dam by old Fox;

Godolphin Ara

by Dyer's Dimp

an, Venetian,

at Newcastle, a

same week, bea

der Brusher, and

won the king's p

famous horse Bo

at York.

Signed JOHN

THO

Thirk, Nov

The

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STANDS at

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the groom.

black spots all

foot, he is full

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N. B. Prod

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March 5, 1789.

Ann

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Hall, near th

March 23, 1789.
ment of captain JOHN
county, deceased, will
be, on Wednesday the
o, if fair, not the next
or TOBACCO, the
ing to the estate of the

ing of a woman, a boy
STILL, a DESK and
BOOKS; likewise two
in Saint-Mary's county,
one of which contains
them about 70 acres.—
captain Eden, are re-
served, and those having
more defered to bring
w3
DEN, Executrix.
WELLIN, Executor.
late captain Eden are
on the day of sale.

March 20, 1789.
e trustees of ALEXAN-
day of October next is
chancellor for the credi-
t to bring in and declare
aid trustee, that the same
d and adjusted; due no-
Mr. Green's and Mr.
JUL H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

I C E.

ate of PATRICK HAN-
-Point, deceased, are re-
sins, properly attested, is
the first day of May next
ll be made at the house of
in Gay-street, Baltimore;
deem themselves bound to
claims. 3w
HANNAN, Executrix.
AN, Executor.

1789. *Under G. M.*

claims against the estate of
SON, late of this city, de-
ing them in properly authen-
to the estate are most im-
mediate payment to the sub-
sickly enabled to discharge
ate. The very great in-
generally have experienced
hope, induce many to pay
advertisements; those who
ts will be instantly informed
court, without respect to

HANSON, Administrator.

1789.

lars Reward.

of February, negro JACK,
ow, five feet ten inches high,
ter an excursion of twelve
strong, and a notorious raf-
ong, and grows remarkably
very pointed and low on his
overfeet made a slip from
from one ear to the other,
plainly appear, should the
on when he made his el-
ight jacket, an under one nos-
ers, made of a blanket, his
row to the chin, and much
although a young fellow of

Since his escape I am in-
cy, of which he robbed some
He has been entertained and
ing to the late Mr. Wood-
and Dr. Pottinger, and may
der their protection.

determined sending him to the
formed him of my intention,
an attempt for Philadelphia,
at good look-out be made by
re, and by others on the road
favourable expences, and the
at on him, will be paid, if
my other gaol, so that he be

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

N T E D,

nended as an OVERSEER.

ERE is in the possession of
the subscriber, living at Rehob-
oth's mill, near the Head of Se-
ver, in Anne-Arundel county,
as a stray, a bay HORSE
nineteen hands high, appears to
ot white, has a small star in his
and has no perceptible brand.
come and prove property, pay
y.
WALTER PUMPHREY.

Calvert county, January 22, 1789:
COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, the
6th inst. a NEGRO FELLOW, who calls himself CHARLES, and says he belongs to RICHARD MILLINGTON, of Talbot county, and has been run away about eighteen months; he is five feet nine inches and an half high, stout made and of a yellowish complexion. His master is desired to pay charges and take him away.

JOHN BROOKE, Sheriff.

A J A X,

IS of a beautiful nankeen colour, finely dappled, 4 years old, full fifteen hands two inches high, remarkable for a great share of bone and fine, will cover mares at the subscriber's plantation, within 5 miles of Alexandria ferry, and ten miles of Piscataway, at three pounds current money per mare, but if paid by the first of August forty shillings, and two shillings and six-pence to the groom, will be received in lieu of the three pounds. I will receive any kind of country produce in discount at the market prices, from all those who think proper to send mares.—Ajax was got by Mr. Richard Hall's noted horse Union, his dam is a fine mare, supposed to be full bred.

FRANCIS TOLSON.

March 20, 1789. *John Clegg*

VENETIAN,

WILL stand for MARES this season at FRANCIS TOLSON, Esquire's plantation, in Prince-George's county, 5 miles from the ferry opposite Alexandria, at three guineas each mare, and a dollar the groom; the money to be paid by the first of August, but will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.—Good grafts for mares at half a dollar per week. Venetian is a fine bay, fifteen hands and an half high, with length and bone in proportion; he was bred by Sir James Pennyman, bart. of Yorkshire, and got by Doge, his dam by Jennison Shaftee Snap, sire of Goldfinch, Gnawpolt, Dafey and other good runners, his grand-dam by old Fox; Doge was got by Regulus, son of the Godolphin Arabian, his dam by Crab, his grand dam by Dyer's Dimple, which was got by Leed's Arabian. Venetian, at five years old, won the king's plate at Newcastle, and the fifty pounds for all ages, the same week, beating Mr. Fenwick's famous mare Spider Brusher, and several others, fifteen days after he won the king's plate at Carlisle, beating lord Surry's famous horse Bon-Mot, and run second to High Flyer at York.

Signed JOHN KIRKTON, Venetian's Jockey.

THOMAS COATES, the Trainer.

Thirsk, November 26, 1787.

The imported HORSE ECLIPSE,

STANDS at Collington Meadows for this season, and will cover mares at \$1. per mare, and 7/6 cash to the groom. He is a fine chestnut sorrel, with large black spots all over him, a small blaze and one white foot, he is full fifteen hands two inches high, his stock is remarkably stout and beautiful, and his pedigree equal to any horse ever imported. Good pasture for mares at 3/9 per week, but will not be answerable for any accidents or escapes.

THOMAS HARRISON.

N. B. Produce will be taken in payment at a price that may be agreed upon.

March 5, 1789. *Wallace & Morris*

Anne-Arundel county, March 13, 1789.

THE subscriber, in consequence of the generous encouragement he met with from several gentlemen, begs leave to inform the public, particularly those that wish to promote literature, that he proposes opening a SCHOOL on the first day of April next, in a commodious house, appropriated to that use by Mr. Henry Hall, near the Governor's-Bridge, in which will be taught the GREEK and LATIN LANGUAGES on the most modern and approved plan, now extant, at the rate of seven pounds per annum. His pupils will give specimens of their progress by two exhibitions annually. He flatters himself that by his assiduity and unremitting attention, he will merit and perpetuate the esteem of all his employers, &c.

3w
HUGH MAGUIRE.

N. B. BOARDING may be procured here on good terms.

1887-76

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 24th day of March, 1789, to the highest bidder, for CASH, at the dwelling plantation of VACHEL STEVENS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

A NEGRO WOMAN, who has been used to cooking, and all other house-work. The cash to be paid on the day of sale.

2X ZACHARIAH JACOB, Executor
of VACHEL STEVENS, deceased.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber requests all persons indebted to the estate of HENRY MAY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, upon bond, note or open account, to come in and pay their respective balances; also, that all persons having claims against said deceased, will bring them in legally attested, to

2
RICHARD BEARD, jun. Executor.

March 6, 1789.

Annapolis, March 6, 1789:
On Monday the twentieth day of April next, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at Hill's Delight, near Annapolis,

A VARIETY of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS, and other articles too tedious to mention, the property of RALPH FORSTER, deceased; also, the remaining time of a lease, which will expire on the 25th of December, 1791, the terms of which may be known on application to Mr. WILLIAM STEUART, who has power to contract, and who will receive any claims against the said estate, legally proved, in my absence; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

GEORGE DIGGES, Administrator.

Annapolis, March 5, 1789:
STOPPED, by the subscriber, at his shop, a GOLD LOCKET, with a device in hair work, and a cypher on the back. Whoever has lost the same may have it again by describing the locket and letters, and paying charges, by applying to

2
WILLIAM FARIS.

Patowmack Company.

AT a meeting of the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the PATOWMACK COMPANY the 17th of February, 1789.

Agreeable to the acts of the assemblies of Virginia and Maryland, the said president and directors direct, that the proprietors advance and pay into the hands of the treasurer five per cent. on the shares held by them respectively, on or before the tenth day of April next.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,
THOMAS JOHNSON,
THOMAS S. LEE,
GEORGE GILPIN,
JOHN FITZGERALD.

The President and Directors, at the time of their last call, flattered themselves that another would not be necessary, till they could compel delinquent subscribers to pay up. Legal proceedings have been carried on as far as the service of executions against many, but the money is not yet in the treasury. The President and Directors have therefore been obliged, with other efforts, to make another call, or to see their exertions by which the Shanandoah and Seneca Falls are already so far reduced as to have permitted the passage of a few loaded boats, produce no substantial benefit. It is now, however, happily ascertained that a few months labour more, in a favourable state of the river, will effect a safe and easy navigation through the Shanandoah and Seneca, and to the Great Falls.

Those who have not complied with the two last calls, are requested to do it immediately, or coercive measures will be pursued speedily.

ROYAL GIFT,

And the
KNIGHT of MALTA,

Two valuable imported Jack-Asses,

WILL cover mares and jennies at Mount Vernon the ensuing spring for three guineas the season, and two shillings and six-pence to the groom, for his care of, and attention to, the females. The first is of the most valuable race in the kingdom of Spain; the other of the best breed in the island of Malta. ROYAL GIFT (now seven years old) has increased in size since he covered last season. The KNIGHT of MALTA will be five years old this spring, about fourteen hands high, most beautifully formed for an ass, and extremely light, active and sprightly; comparatively speaking, resembling a fine courier.

These two JACKS seem as if designed for different purposes, but equally valuable; the first, by his weight and great strength, to get mules for the slow and heavy draught; the other, by his activity and sprightliness for quicker movements. The value of mules, on account of their strength, longevity, hardiness and cheap keeping, is too well known to need description.

The money is to be paid before the mares or jennies are taken away, as no accounts will be kept. Good pasture, well enclosed, will be provided, at half a dollar per week, for the convenience of those who may incline to leave their mares or jennies, and every reasonable care will be taken of them, but they will not be insured against thefts, escapes or accidents.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Manager.

Mount Vernon, March 6, 1789. 3

Maryland, St. Mary's county, January 27, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends 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, LINSTEAD, and DISCOVERY, according to law in such cases made and provided.

4X ZACHARIAH MATTINGLY.

THERE is at the plantation of WILLIAM HALL, 3d. living on the Head of South River, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a stray, a small black MARE, about four years old, thirteen and an half hands high, with a star in her forehead, and without any perceptible brand, has a long switch tail, and appears unbroken. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

3X

2

March 17, 1789:

IN consequence of some property being legally sold at the sale of the property of HENRY MAY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, agreeably to the terms of sale, and not taken away, the subscriber hereby gives public notice, that there will be SOLD, at the late dwelling house of said deceased, on Saturday the 28th day of March, inst. a NEGRO BOY, about ten years old, a quantity of HAY, and a few other articles too tedious to mention.

The subscriber also requests all persons indebted to the estate of the said deceased upon bond, note or open account, to come in and pay their respective balances; and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally attested, to

2X RICHARD BEARD, jun. Exr.

R AN away from the subscriber, a young NEGRO MAN, called DAVY, on the 13th of March, 1789; his dress is an oxford shirt, and cotton waistcoat and breeches; it is probable he will change his dress as he has other cloths; he is an artful, deceiving fellow, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, and stole a large sum of money two or three days before he went off: it is thought he is gone off with his overseer, ROBERT JACKSON, who is gone away with Joshua Pearce's wife. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, shall be entitled to EIGHT DOLLARS REWARD.

2
ELIZABETH RAWLINGS.

Anne-Arundel county, February 24, 1789.

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.

4X THOMAS RUTLAND.

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, forfeited recognizances, and ameriaments, accruing in their respective counties, and also that several of the sheriffs and other officers have neglected to make annual payment of the public money collected by them on the above-mentioned accounts, whereby the revenue of the state is greatly injured; notice is hereby given, that it is determined by this board to take effectual 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,

5
T. JOHNSON, jun. clk.

Annapolis, February 18, 1789.

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 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.

A S C H O O L.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Annapolis, that he proposes opening a SCHOOL on Monday the 23d instant, at the house where Mr. WILLIAM DEBLOIS now lives, for the purpose of teaching reading, writing, arithmetic and surveying.

The subscriber has the happiness of informing the public, that he has taught school several years in Baltimore with (as he hopes) credit and success, of which (if required) certificates can be produced. As he is a native of Baltimore county, and personally known to several respectable citizens of Annapolis, every gentleman, so disposed, may readily inform himself as to his moral character. He only thinks it necessary to add, that those who may honour him with the care of their children, may depend upon the greatest care and attention on his part for their improvement—hopes the success of his endeavours will merit the approbation of his patrons.

2
JOHN DEAVER.

Pursuant to the directions of the worshipful corporation of this city, will be SOLD, on Saturday the 18th of April next, on the premises,

A BRICK HOUSE, standing on Market-street, and now in the occupation of Mr. CHARLES WALLACE. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaser, on bond with good security being given. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

2
JOHN DAVIDSON,
JAMES WILLIAMS,
FREDERICK GREEN.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD,
At the PRINTING-OFFICE,
Price One Dollar,

THE
L A W S
O F
MARYLAND,
PASSED AT
NOVEMBER SESSION,
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 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 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 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 1st 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 regular 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.

NICHOLAS CARROLL,
ALEXANDER CONTEE HANSON.

Annapolis, February 9, 1788.

Kent-Island, January 28, 1789.

L O S T,

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, olinabrig shirt, an old hat, shoes and stockings, and took with him a Dutch blanket, a blue broad cloth coat and breeches, a blue jacket without sleeves, and sundry other cloaths—He has been seen near this town since he ran away. Whoever will apprehend the aforesaid negro, and deliver him to the subscriber, or secure him in any gaol, so that he may be got again, shall receive the above reward, and if taken out of this state and brought home, all charges paid.

PHILIP R. FENDALL

Alexandria, Sept. 30, 1788.

17

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 inclined 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.

18

Nottingham, November 20, 1788.

For PRIVATE SALE,

SOME valuable LAND, lying in the Fork of Patuxent river, they are two tracts, called DUVALL'S RANGE and OVEN-WOOD THICK-SETT, adjoining, containing about six hundred acres, more or less; part of the land is cleared, with dwelling houses, tobacco house and other houses, a good apple orchard, several acres of fine meadow land cleared and sown, and much more that may be required; 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

16 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, March 16, 1789.

On Monday the twentieth day of April next will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the late dwelling of ZACHARIAH McCUALEY, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased,

A NEGRO BOY, some HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, HOGS and CATTLE. All persons who have any claims against the deceased are requested to bring them in, properly attested, and all those who are indebted to the said deceased are desired to make immediate payment to

ANNE McCUALEY, who intermarried with WILLIAM BIRD, Administrator.

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, left 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. 22 NATHAN SOPHER.

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.

19 JAMES STEUART.

January 9, 1789.

T HIS 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.

20 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 seasonable and acceptable, as no part of the money will go out of the country.

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

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

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

21

To all whom it may concern.

Mr. Isaac Collins has, for many years 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)

M

LONG
PROGRESS of the
COMMANDERS
AUXILIARY

We are particular
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al highnesses the
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