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(XLVith YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2303.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1791.

PARIS October 14.

T HIS day a man dressed in the uniform of the national guards, appeared in the Thuilleries, surrounded with an immense crowd, and standing upon a chair, began to read aloud a pamphlet written against the ministry.

The officer who was upon guard went up to him, with his sword drawn, and asked him how he could have the assurance to read such seditious writing in the king's own gardens? The reader boldly answered, that it was with a view to inform the king of the truth, to which he so long has been a stranger.

The officer, making an effort to arrest him, was instantly huddled by the multitude, while a citizen, of the grenadiers, laid hold of his sword, which he attempted to rest from the officer.

Another man, dressed in green, cried out—"down with the blue coats." He had scarcely pronounced these words before he was knocked down with a cane by a man dressed in blue. He and the grenadier were afterwards conducted to the guard-houfe des Flucellans, where they now are.

LONDON, December 4.

The following very extraordinary story is related by a gentleman of Bath, an artist, and a man of unimpeached veracity:

"Some years ago, as he was travelling from Strasbourg, in company with a merchant of that city, attended by one servant and a favourite dog, the merchant became suddenly indisposed, and giving his horse to the care of his servant, retired among some trees that grew on one side of the road. Upon his endeavouring to remount, the dog seized his coat, and held him with all his strength, growling and barking in a very uncommon manner. Unable to form any idea of the cause, the parties were all a little apprehensive of the animal's being mad. The master lashed him severely, and at length getting from his hold, attempted to pursue his route; but the dog not only continued his barking, but bit at the horse's nose and feet, inasmuch, that the merchant, who was a man of strong passions, drew a pistol and wounded him mortally. Upon receiving the wound the dog fell, but in a few moments recovered himself, and casting a most piteous look at his enraged master, turned back and crawled towards the city. The travellers pursued their journey for about three miles, when they stopped at an inn for refreshment. In attempting to discharge the bill, the merchant now found that he had forgot, among the trees, a leather belt, made in the manner of a shot belt, in which according to the custom of travelling in Germany, he carried his money; recollecting, however, the privacy of the place, and that no other persons had passed the road, he was not in the least uneasy at the event, and proposed riding back with his servant, to recover his property. His fellow traveller, however, not only offered, but insisted on returning with him.—Upon their arrival at the fatal spot, there lay the belt, and on it the sagacious victim of fidelity, breathing its last breath in convulsions. A spectacle so extremely melancholy, sensibly affected the whole party; but how was their distress increased, when the merchant, seized by a sudden and violent phrenzy, fled to his second pistol, and endeavoured to lodge the contents in his own body, and his companion and servant were obliged to use their utmost force to prevent him from self-destruction. Having, however, secured him so as to prevent the immediate effects of insanity, they returned to Strasbourg; where, notwithstanding every effort, the unfortunate merchant in a few days died raving mad."

By a letter from Bonavita, dated the 22d of July, 1790, we are informed, that the Messrs. Braithwaites, with their small ship's company, have had a very severe engagement with five pirate vessels, who came to oppose them in recovering the property lost in the Hartwell East-Indiaman.

The force of the pirates consisted of two schooners, mounting ten guns each; three sloops, mounting five guns each; and one coroon; that of the English was the sloop Endeavour, of 37 tons burthen, mounting 2 six-pounders, 2 two-pounders, and 1 coroon, besides small arms, and the crew consisted of nine seamen and Messrs. Braithwaites.

After a close action of two glasses, the pirates sheered off different courses, and were pursued for two hours; but the Endeavour having been long at sea, was very foul, and could not come up with them.

The English vessel received sundry shot through her sides and sails, and the tiller rope was shot away; but we are happy to add, that none of the crew were either killed or wounded.

It has been frequently asserted by political writers, that the favourite minister of William 3d, was the first who planned out a scheme of a national funded debt, in order to carry on the continental wars in Flanders against Louis 14th, in conjunction with the Austrians and Dutch, to secure the allegiance of the people. The

example was followed immediately after by several other states. From the late investigation, however, of the French assembly, we find that their public debt commenced so early as the reign of Francis 1st, which has been accumulating ever since. That prince involved his country in very expensive wars, and was himself taken prisoner at the famous battle of Pavia, in Italy, and kept in that situation for a considerable time at the court of Charles 5th, emperor of Germany, and king of Spain.

Succession to the crown of Poland.

The king of Poland is not like his brother of France, passive, inert, and ready to be carried, led, or driven, whithersoever a multitude of self-constituted demagogues are pleased to command. While he is willing to submit to good advice, he is himself able to give the bell, and follow it in practice; at the same time, he has discernment, courage and resolution to discover and to resist baneful counsels.

When he was told that it was against his interest to permit the election of a successor to the crown of Poland, during his own life, he nobly replied, "I love my country more than myself, and I am convinced that such a measure is alone calculated to resist the influence of foreign powers over the councils of the nation, and to counteract the evils which such an influence has always produced; there is, therefore, no room for hesitation."

Notwithstanding some particular circumstances rather unfavourable to the elector of Saxony, such as his having no heirs male, and his brother and others of his relatives being attached to the house of Austria, he was unanimously proposed as a successor to the present king. His majesty approved the choice, and it is expected that he will be elected without opposition.

BOSTON, February 7.

By late accounts from Europe, it appears, that Spain was supported in her negotiations with England by the dispositions of other courts. A letter from Bourdeaux, dated before it was certainly known that an accommodation had taken place, says, "As almost all the marine powers of Europe are armed against England, or rather in favour of preserving the equilibrium of Europe, England will be obliged to concede, by paying her own expences of preparation, or engage in a hazardous war."

NEW-YORK, February 14.

Extract of a letter from captain Truman, at the island of St. Thomas, to his friend at this place, dated December 30, 1790.

"I am extremely disappointed in my expectations of a market at St. Croix, which occasioned my selling here. The face of affairs in that island are totally changed from what they once were; the causes portend an entire stop to our transient trade, as well as that of the merchants of that island: A spirit of monopoly has diffused itself among certain characters in power and influence, and the distressed state of the inhabitants to form contracts under cloak of a forced petition, from which, assisted by an interested agent of a base disposition, they line their pockets and interfere with the merchants, and us, who could have amply supplied them.

"They have had the address to involve an American house, by employing their vessel and a capital on promise of early payments from the first fruits of the crops, by which they equally interfere with us, and the merchants there, who, however, smile at the unavoidable disappointments which must follow the house who have been misled in undertaking this business which has excited general disgust against the parties. From a long intercourse with the interests of this trade I can safely pronounce it no longer worth your attention, it is besides in agitation to lay an extra duty of two and an half per cent. on us traders, who dispose of our own cargoes. You will therefore order your vessel to sail to windward, and there sell if possible for specie, nothing in circulation but paper at St. Croix, at 20 per cent. depreciation."

A Boston paper of the 7th instant says, "Saturday last captain Cobb arrived here in the schooner Nancy, in 30 days from Martinico. Notwithstanding the various accounts of the restoration of tranquillity in the French West-India islands, we are authorized to affirm, that the disturbances there continue with aggravated fury."

DANBURY, February 1.

On the morning of the 17th of January, between eight and nine o'clock, the brig Sally, belonging to Stamford, commanded by captain Benjamin Keeler, of Ridgefield, returning from a voyage to the West-Indies, was cast away on Eaton's Reef, Long Island, and all on board, consisting of eleven persons, perished.

The shore presented a mournful and distressing sight of various parts of the vessel and cargo shattered and broken to pieces, floating upon the water. The quarter deck, which was composed of two inch plank, was

broken cross-ways, and the vessel torn asunder in many parts. These fragments and ruined cargo were drifted on shore about 33 rods from the extremity of Eaton's Point. The body of captain Keeler was found, drifted on shore, with his arms clenched fast round the top-mast shrouds, where he probably was when the vessel struck, and fell with the mast. Three other bodies were found on shore, viz. Daniel Gray, of Stamford, Stephen Jackson and James Butler, of Newark, sailors. The brig sailed out of Sagg-Harbour on Sunday morning; the serenity of the weather, the mildness of the day, and the little appearance of such a dreadful storm, had probably raised their expectations of reaching their designed port without danger. But from this time to the morning in which they perished, we can only conjecture their awful and distressed situation, excepting from some circumstances and papers.—It appears that captain Keeler, apprehending the destruction which awaited them, packed his cloaths up and put them, with his papers respecting the voyage, his watch, medals, and some other things, into his chest, locked it, and fastened his keys to the hinge of his trunk. In order to secure themselves in case the vessel should strike, they had fastened one end of a piece of rigging to the boat, the other to the shrouds. The vessel was seen at seven o'clock in the morning of the 17th close in with the land at Eaton's Neck, under sail, and endeavouring to claw off the shore—soon after this they were probably stove in pieces. Among the papers found, there was one written by the captain, and carefully packed up with the log-book, describing the horrors of the storm, and the distress they were in, being presented with nothing but the gloomy prospect of a watery grave.—Captain Keeler was the only son of his mother, and she a widow—a dutiful and affectionate child, beloved by all his acquaintance; having experienced misfortunes himself, he was ever ready to succour the wretched—As a seaman he was expert, having followed the business twelve years. He died, aged twenty-nine, lamented by his relations, friends, and acquaintances.

PITTSBURGH, January 29.

A small settlement on Wolf creek, up the Muskingum river, about fifteen miles from Marietta, is said to be cut off by a party of Indians, and that thirteen men out of fifteen were killed. We do not give this as authentic, but from the accounts we have received, there appears the greatest probability of its being the case.

We are well assured, that the Indians have killed a man on Short creek, on this side Wheeling, a few weeks ago.

The principal French emigrants to Scioto, who are at present at Buffalo creek, have been so wretchedly treated and so unsuitably accommodated from what they were led to believe was provided for them, that they are determined on coming to this place to spend some time.

ANNAPOLIS, March 3.

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES. At the third session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT making appropriations for the support of government during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and for other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be appropriated the several sums, and for the several purposes following, to wit: A sum not exceeding two hundred and ninety-nine thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars and fifty-three cents, for defraying the expences of the civil list, as estimated by the secretary of the treasury, in the statement, number one, accompanying his report to the house of representatives of the sixth instant, including the contingencies of the several executive officers, and of the two houses of congress, which are hereby authorized and granted: a sum not exceeding fifty thousand seven hundred and fifty-six dollars and fifty-three cents, for satisfying the several objects specified in the statement, number two, accompanying the report aforesaid, all such whereof, as may not have been heretofore provided for by law, being hereby authorized: and a sum not exceeding three hundred and ninety thousand one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and four cents, for the use of the department of war, pursuant to the statement, number three, accompanying the report aforesaid, including therein the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, for defraying the expences of an expedition lately carried on against certain Indian tribes; and the sum of eighty-seven thousand four hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty cents, being the amount of one year's pensions to invalids, together with the contingencies of the said department, which are hereby authorized: Which several sums shall be paid out of the funds following, namely, the sum of six hundred thousand dollars, which, by the act, entitled, "An act making provision for the debt of the United States,"

S Reward.

ber, living in this city, a negro man named fifty-five years of age, full faced well looker, a down look; had a jacket, of a bright shirt carried with him some comprehends the said fel- I can get him again, paid by RD WELLS.

January 7, 1791. that I intend to procure and Kent county a commission to prove following tracts of land, T. WORSELL MARSH, and SEDGWICK, 'S RANGE, the second agreeably to an act provided. 6w CHARLES HEATH.

CE.

against the estate of the THOMAS JENIFER, them in properly suppose indebted will make the executors to pay the deceased. Constant Annapolis, from the 15th 6w ER, sen. } Executor. ER, jun. }

OLD, K HOUSE,

Annapolis, fronting on Church next door to Mr. Charles Joseph Clark's; there is a building, 30 feet by 18, with a kitchen, and water sufficient to make a house is well calculated for a family. For LACE and MUIR. JOSEPH DOWSON.

ated by Fred- uel Green.

is reserved yearly for the support of the government of the United States, and their common defence; the amount of such surpluses as may remain in the treasury, after satisfying the purposes for which appropriations were made, by the acts respectively, entitled, "An act making appropriations for the service of the present year," passed the twenty-ninth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty nine; "An act making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety," passed the twenty-sixth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety; "An act making certain appropriations therein mentioned," passed the twelfth day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and the product, during the present year, of such duties as shall be laid in the present session of congress.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and president of the Senate.

Approved, February 11th, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(True Copy.)

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

An ACT to continue in force for a limited time, An act passed at the first session of congress, entitled, "An act to regulate processes in the courts of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That an act passed on the twenty-ninth day of September, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, entitled, "An act to regulate processes in the courts of the United States," shall be, and the same hereby is continued in force until the end of congress, and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and president of the Senate.

Approved February 18, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(True Copy.)

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

An ACT for the admission of the state of Vermont into this union.

The state of Vermont having petitioned the congress to be admitted a member of the United States—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, and it is hereby enacted and declared, That, on the fourth day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, the said state, by the name and style of "The State of Vermont," shall be received and admitted into the union, as a new and entire member of the United States of America.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and president of the Senate.

Approved, February 18th, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(True Copy.)

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

RESOLVED by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That Andrew Brown, or any other printer, be permitted, under the direction of the secretary of state, to collate with and correct by the original rolls, the laws, resolutions and treaties of the United States, to be by him printed, and that a certificate of their having been so collated and corrected, be annexed to the said edition.

PROVIDED, That such collation and correction be at the expence of the said Andrew Brown, or such other printer, and that the person or persons, to be by him or them employed in that service, be approved by the secretary of state.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and president of the Senate.

Approved February 18th, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

PROCEEDINGS of CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the United States,
Thursday, February 17.

Mr. Sedgwick reported a bill for giving effect to the laws of the United States, within the state of Vermont—read the first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

The petition of Joseph Nicholas—late interpreter to the Six Nations, in the service of the United States, praying a settlement of his account, for services—was read and referred to the secretary of the treasury.

The order of the day being called for, which was, to go into a committee of the whole house on the amendments proposed by the senate to the new revenue bill.

Mr. Livermore moved that the committee of the whole should be discharged; this being seconded by Mr. Sherman.

Mr. Jackson objected to the motion as contrary to the late rule of the house for committing amendments proposed by the senate to bills. He adverted to the amendments, to shew from their importance, the necessity of giving them a full discussion.

The question being taken, the committee was discharged.

The house then proceeded to consider said amendments—the principal part of which were agreed to, but the time did not admit of finishing the discussion this day.

Adjoined.

FRIDAY, February 18.

A resolution for referring to a select committee the several reports on petitions and memorials from the secretary at war, in order to preparing a bill or bills making provision in the several cases, on which the reports were in favour of the petitions, was, after a short discussion, negatived.

A message was received from the president of the United States, informing the house, that he had received from the secretary of state, an account of the proceedings of the governor of the western territory, respecting certain settlement on the lands in that country.—The papers accompanying this message were read and laid on the table.

Sundry petitions were read and referred.

A message from the senate by Mr. Secretary Otis, informed the house, that the bill for the admission of Vermont into the union, has received the approbation and signature of the president of the United States.

The house resumed the consideration of the amendments proposed by the senate to the new revenue bill.—The debates continued till after three o'clock; and an adjournment being called for, took place without completing the discussion.

Adjoined till to-morrow.

SATURDAY, February 19.

Mr. Muhlenberg presented the petition of Valentine Wiley; read and referred to the secretary at war.

Agreeable to the order of the day, the house again resumed the consideration of the amendments proposed by the senate to the new revenue bill—an amendment was proposed to the 61st section, limiting the compensation to the officers to two years, which passed in the affirmative, ayes 34, noes 20; the residue of the amendments were agreed to with amendments.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) gave notice, that on Monday next he should move that a committee be appointed to prepare and bring in a bill for the temporary regulation of the post-office.

The report of the secretary of the treasury upon the exports from the United States, was referred to a select committee consisting of Messieurs Carroll, Bourne and Sedgwick.

On motion of Mr. Sedgwick, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole; Mr. Boudinot in the chair, and took into consideration the bill giving effect to the laws of the United States within the state of Vermont.—The committee reported the bill with one amendment, which was agreed to by the house.—The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time on Monday next.

The house again went into a committee of the whole, and took into consideration the bill regulating the number of representatives to be chosen by the states of Vermont and Kentucky.—The committee reported the bill without amendment, which was read a third time and passed.

In committee of the whole on the bill to provide compensation to clerks, marshals and jurors, in the courts of the United States. After some time spent, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

MONDAY, February 21.

Reports from the secretary of war on sundry petitions read.

An engrossed bill, to give effect to the laws of the United States within the state of Vermont, was read the third time, the blanks filled up, and the bill passed.

Mr. Goodhue delivered in the following:

THE committee to whom was referred the message of the president of the United States, of the 14th instant, report as follows—That after the day of no goods, wares or merchandise, of foreign growth or manufacture, shall be imported into the United States, except in vessels of the United States, or in such as actually belong to the country or place of which such goods, wares or merchandise, are or may be the growth, product or manufacture; or in the ships or vessels of such country or place to which the ships or vessels of the United States shall be permitted to carry goods, wares and merchandise, which are not of the growth, product or manufacture, of the United States.

And if any goods, wares or merchandise, of foreign growth or manufacture, more than shall be necessary for sea stores, shall, after the said day of be imported into the United States in any other manner than as is herein before provided, all such goods, wares and merchandise, and the ships and vessels in which the same shall be imported, together with their tackle and apparel, shall be seized and forfeited to the use of the United States, and shall be recovered and sold, and the proceeds accounted for, and applied in the manner provided for forfeitures by the act, entitled, An act

That there shall be levied, collected and paid, upon all rum which, after the day of shall be imported into the United States (over and above the duties now payable on distilled spirits) a duty of one cent per gallon. And upon all distilled spirits, the produce or manufacture of any country or place at which the ships or vessels of the United States are not permitted to load such distilled spirits, and which shall be imported into the United States after the day of a farther additional duty of twelve and an half cents per gallon on such as shall be not more than ten per cent. below proof, according to Dica's hydrometer, and in like proportion for all other distilled spirits, whether imported directly from thence, or from any other country or place, in any ship or vessel other than those of the United States; which duties shall be le-

vied, collected and paid, in like manner, subject to the like regulations and drawbacks as is provided by the act, entitled, An act

And, in order to ascertain the country or place at which spirits imported after the day of shall have been distilled, it shall be the duty of the importer or importers thereof, in other than ships or vessels of the United States, to make proof to the satisfaction of the officers of the customs, with whom entry of any distilled spirits shall be made, that the same were distilled in some country or place at which the ships or vessels of the United States are permitted to load like spirits; in default of which proof, all such spirits shall be liable to the payment of the aforesaid duty of twelve and an half cents per gallon.

In committee of the whole on the bill making compensation to clerks, marshals and jurors.

The committee discussed the several sections of the bill, which were so amended as to leave the compensations to arise altogether from fees; they then rose and reported the bill to the house, which further amended the same. The bill was then referred to a select committee of five, to report a table of fees.

Mr. Madison reported a bill to explain a clause in the act making provision for the public debt—respecting the duty on lead and printed calicoes; which was read the first and second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In committee of the whole on the bill to compensate captain Joshua Barney.

A motion for filling up the blank with 896 dollars, occasioned a considerable debate, and was finally negatived.

The committee then rose and reported the bill to the house with a blank. A motion for engrossing the bill was also negatived.

A message was received from the senate, informing the house that they have passed a bill, which originated in the house, with sundry amendments.

Some private business occurring, occasioned the galleries to be cleared.

TUESDAY, February 22.

Mr. Sedgwick, of the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill to make further provision in the law for the collection of the duties on teas; which was read the first and second time and referred to the committee of the whole house.

Sundry reports from the secretary of war, on petitions referred to him, were read.

A bill supplemental to the act for establishing the treasury department, was read the first and second time and made the order of the day for to-morrow. This bill provides for extending the clause in the bill which enjoins an oath or affirmation from the principal officers of this department to the clerks.

A message was received from the senate, informing the house, that they recede from some, and adhere to others, of their amendments to the bill laying duties on distilled spirits, &c.

The committee appointed to consider and report what further provision is necessary to secure the duty accounting for monies appropriated for the war department, reported a resolution for the appointment of a paymaster, which was read and laid on the table.

In committee of the whole on the bill supplementary to the act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) moved that the first section of the bill should be expunged, and proposed the following in substance, as a substitute, viz. That subscriptions for the bank should not be opened till the first Monday in July next, and that the first payment in the six per cents. of the United States may be deferred till the first Monday in January next; this was agreed to.

A clause to prohibit any person, or body politic, except on behalf of the United States, from subscribing, within three months from the said first of July, more than shares in one day, was agreed to.

A clause proposed by Mr. Fitzsimons enjoining the payment of the specie proportion of the subscription at the time of subscribing, and subjecting the subscribers to a forfeiture of the said first payment in case the subsequent payments are not made, was also agreed to.

Mr. Madison proposed a clause in substance making it optional with the subscribers to pay their subscriptions either in the three or six per cents. both of the continental and assumed debt—the three per cents. at two for one of the six per cents. agreed to.

The committee reported these amendments to the house, which were adopted, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The enrolled bill to regulate the number of representatives for the states of Kentucky and Vermont was reported, and signed by the speaker.

The amendments to the bill laying a duty on distilled spirits, &c. which had been disagreed to by the senate, were taken into consideration—the first amendment to which the senate had disagreed, respected the limitation of the compensation of the officers to two years; they proposed a substitute, by which the provision was to continue till altered by law: After some debate the question for agreeing to the amendment of the senate was negatived, ayes 24, noes 36.—The house then voted to insist on their amendment. The house concurred in the other amendments.

A message was received from the senate, informing the house, that they have negatived the bill determining the time of the next meeting of congress; also communicating a vote of the senate, in which they request the concurrence of the house, for transmitting to the president of the national assembly of France a resolution expressive of the sensibility of the legislature of the United States at the very respectful attention paid by that free and enlightened assembly to the memory of Benjamin Franklin.

The report of the president of the second motion to the whole, was suspended which took place

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on, or body politic, ex- tates, from subscribing, aid first of July, next agreed to.

Petitions enjoining the n of the subscription u bjecting the subscribers ayment in case the sub- was also agreed to.

se in substance making to pay their subscrip- per cents. both of the the three per cents. at s. agreed to.

ese amendments to the d the bill ordered to be -morrow.

the number of repre- tucky and Vermont was raker.

laying a duty on dis- een disagreed to by the rati-n—the first amend- disagreed, respected the a of the officers to two ate, by which the provi- ed by law: After some ng to the amendment of 24, noes 36.—The house amendment. The house ments.

n the senate, informing the bill determin- ecting of congress; also senate, in which they re- ouse, for transmitting to ssembly of France a re- sibility of the legislature of respectful attention paid ssembly to the memory

The report of the committee on the message of the president of the United States of the 14th instant, was read the second time.

A motion to refer this report to a committee of the whole, was superseded by the call for an adjournment, which took place.

Bills for Cash.

Loan-Office, Annapolis, March 1, 1791.
BILLS drawn by the Treasurer of the United States, on either of the Banks of North-America, or New-York, may be had of

THOMAS HARWOOD,
Commissioner of Loans.

Agreeably to the last will and testament of **RICHARD SHEKELL**, deceased, will be **SOLD**, at **PUBLIC SALE**, on the 10th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises,

A VALUABLE tract of **LAND**, being part of **ANNE-ARUNDEL MANOR**, containing two hundred and seventy-eight acres, more or less, situate about six miles from Pig-Point, five from Queen-Anne, and fourteen from Annapolis; the land is fertile, well watered, and has some good meadow ground, and about fifty acres more may be added, with valuable orchards, a good dwelling house 30 feet by 18, corn and tobacco houses, and all other necessary buildings. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, and possession will be given on the first day of January next, with the liberty of feeding the fall before.

Any person inclinable to purchase may view the land by applying to Mr. Benjamin Carr, living on the premises.

JOHN SHEKELL,
RICHARD SHEKELL.

March 1, 1791.

To be **SOLD** at **PUBLIC SALE**, on the 14th of March next, at the subscriber's dwelling, in Calvert county,

SUNDRY country born **NEGROES**, amongst whom are a shoe-maker, weaver and blacksmith. Twelve months credit, on giving bond with security, clear of interest, if the money be paid agreeable to the terms, if not paid, then the bond to bear interest from the day of sale.

HILLIARY WILSON.

February 21, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the justices of Prince-George's county, at their next sessions, for a commission to prove and mark the bounds of **CARROLLSBURG** and **CHANEY'S PLANTATION**, in the said county, agreeably to an act of assembly in that case made and provided.

JOHN ASHTON.

February 28, 1791.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of **AVACHEL YATES**, late of the city of Annapolis, are desired to bring them in legally proved, and those indebted are requested to make payment, to

JOSHUA YATES, Executor.

February 21, 1791.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Charles county, about six miles above Bryan-town, a negro woman named **HENNY**, about thirty-four years of age, five feet four or five inches high, of a yellow complexion, and has long lips, though otherwise handsome, if not disfigured by the small pox, the subscriber being informed that she has had that disorder since her escape, which happened on the 12th of June, 1790; she has a remarkable scar on one of her arms, between the elbow and the wrist, nearly as broad as a dollar, and another raised into a ridge nearly two inches in length, at the lower and back part of her neck; she walks with her toes turned in, and has holes in her ears; she has a sister named **Daphne** lately set free by the rev. Mr. Mason Weems, of Anne-Arundel county, where she formerly lived; it is supposed that her sister **Daphne** has passed her for a free woman, and that she has hired herself in Annapolis or Baltimore-town. Any person hitherto harbouring or hiring her shall be exempted from the law, but hereafter will be proceeded against with severity. Whoever secures the said negro in gaol, so that the owner may get her, shall receive **THREE POUNDS**, and if brought home the above **REWARD**.

NATHANIEL HAGAN.

February 20, 1791.

A Stray HORSE,

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a black, twelve hands high, a small white spot on his rump, about four years old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JAMES SMITH.

Annapolis February 2, 1791.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from harbouring or entertaining my negro boy **LUKE**, or paying him money.

ANNE GAITHER.

February 7, 1791.

THE gentlemen who have papers for the purpose of receiving subscriptions to the **BANK** of **MARYLAND**, are requested to return the same to the subscribers, on or before the 2d day of March, to enable them to publish the names of the stockholders previous to the 7th day of March, when the election of directors will be held at Mr. GRANT'S tavern, agreeably to a former publication.

SAMUEL SMITH,
ROBERT GILMOR,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
THOROWOOD SMITH,
JEREMIAH YELLOTT,
CHARLES GARTS,
NICHOLAS SLUSEY,
THOMAS HOLLINGSWORTH,
ENGLEHARD YEISER,
OTHO H. WILLIAMS,
JAMES EDWARDS,
JAMES CAREY.

2X

To BE SOLD,

The seventh day of March next, at Dumfries, in Virginia,

The noted thorough-bred HORSE ROCKINGHAM,

WHO was bred by the late general Nelson. Twelve months credit will be given on bond with good security: his age, pedigree and performances will then be made appear to the purchaser. If he is not sold at the time above mentioned, I will at that time farm him out.

LAW. TALIAFERRO.

Orange county, January 28, 1791.

NOTICE.

THE commissioners of the fund tax for Charles county, will meet at Port-Tobacco, on Monday the seventh day of March next, and continue to sit twenty days, exclusive of Sundays, to hear the appeals of all persons interested.

JOHN B. TURNER, Clerk
to the commissioners.

February 15, 1791.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from hunting within his enclosures, with either dog or gun, or passing through his lands in any manner without his permission. Any one offending after this notice will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.

JOHN BROOKE, jun.

Calvert county, February 21, 1791.

In virtue of a writ of *condemni exponas*, issued at the instance of the state of Maryland, and to me directed, will be **EXPOSED** to **SALE**, at **BELLE-AIR**, in Harford county, on the fourth Tuesday in March next,

A TRACT of **LAND** the property of **SAMUEL GROOME OSBORN**, situate on the road between Belle-Air and Havre-de-Grace in said county, whereon **DANIEL BAYLIS** now lives, containing 101½ acres.

On the same day, and at the same place, will also be exposed to sale, in virtue of a writ of *condemni exponas* to me directed, to satisfy a debt due to the state of Maryland from Benjamin Bradford Norris, Esquire, deceased, a tract of land called **NORRIS CHANCE**, containing 362 acres, and part of one other tract called **BURR**, containing for the said part 224 acres, lying within two miles of **BELLE-AIR**, and well improved.

The aforesaid sales to begin at eleven o'clock the same day, and to be sold for **CASH** only.

WILLIAM OSBORN, Sheriff
of Harford county.

February 8, 1791.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of **A JOSEPH WILLIAMS**, late of the city of Annapolis, are requested to bring them in legally proved immediately, and all those indebted to said estate, for dealings with the said Joseph Williams alone, or with Williams and Neth, are requested to make immediate payment. It is expected this **NOTICE** will be attended to, which will prevent further trouble, and enable the executor to comply with the testators will in paying off a considerable sum in legacies.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

ALL persons indebted to **THOMAS C. WILLIAMS** and Co. to **JAMES WILLIAMS**, or to the estate of **JAMES TOOTELL**, or **JOSEPH EASTMAN**, late of the city of Annapolis, are more requested to make **IMMEDIATE** payment to the subscriber, as longer indulgence cannot be given. Any kind of continental or state certificates, or old continental paper money, at their highest passing value, will be taken in payment; and cash given for any kind or sum of the above certificates.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

February 7, 1791.

JAMES MILLS, son of **JOHN**, of St. Mary's county, intends petitioning the general assembly, at their next session, for a law to authorize the justices of the county aforesaid, to assess a sum of money yearly for his support.

February 4, 1791.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the commissioners of the fund tax for Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the city of Annapolis on Monday the 7th day of March next, and continue to sit for twenty days, exclusive of Sundays, to hear the appeals of all persons who may think themselves interested.

NICHOLAS HARWOOD, Clerk for the commissioners of the tax for Anne-Arundel county.

February 7, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I do intend to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court for a commission to establish the bounds of two tracts of land called **HUNTING QUARTER** and **HOWARD'S LUCK**, lying in the said county, after this advertisement has been published as long as the law requires, and agreeable to the act of assembly for marking and bounding of lands in this state.

NICHOLAS DORSEY.

February 2, 1791.

JUST PUBLISHED, And to be SOLD,

At the **PRINTING-OFFICE,**
Price Ten Shillings,

T H E

L A W S O F MARYLAND,

Passed at

NOVEMBER SESSION,
Seventeen Hundred and Ninety.

A L S O,

Price Nine Dollars,

The late Edition of the **LAWS** of **MARYLAND**, bound in sheep—And also a few sets of the **LAWS** since that publication, price two Guineas, in sheets.—All kinds of **PRINTING WORK** performed in a neat, expeditious, and correct manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

THIS is to give notice, that I intend to petition Prince-George's county court, at their next term, for a commission to mark and bound my part of a tract of land called **PITCHCRAFT**, lying in the aforesaid county, agreeable to a late act of assembly in this case provided.

PRISCILLA CHEW.

Calvert county, January 31, 1791.

To be **SOLD**, at **PUBLIC VENDUE**, at Ware's tavern, at Allen's Fresh, in Charles county, Maryland, on Monday the 14th day of March next, **UPWARDS** of twenty likely **NEGROES**, and a variety of household furniture, table and bed linen, &c. &c. Twelve months credit will be allowed upon the purchasers giving bond on interest from the date with approved security. Should the day appointed for the sale prove a wet day, the sale will be put off to the next fair day, and continue till all are sold.

PHILIP RICHARD FENDALL.

Alexandria, January 25, 1791.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of **Dr. JOHN SPRIGG**, late of Prince-George's county, are once more requested to bring them in legally proved immediately, to

RICHARD SPRIGG, Administrator.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of **Mrs. ELIZABETH SPRIGG**, late of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to bring them in proved, to

RICHARD SPRIGG, Executor.

ALL persons indebted to **ELIJAH GAITHER**, either in his own right, or as executor of **EDWARD GAITHER**, deceased, are requested to make payment without delay to the subscriber, who is legally constituted his attorney in fact, and who has an assignment of all debts due to him as aforesaid. If proper notice should not be taken of this request, compulsory measures will be adopted.

G. DUVALL.

Annapolis, January 26, 1791.

Wanted to Hire,

A NEGRO man and his wife, that can be well recommended for sobriety and honesty, to live in a small family. For particulars inquire of Mr. **WILLIAM FOXCROFT.**

Annapolis, February 9, 1791.

FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

FORM OF A POWER of ATTORNEY, To transfer STOCK.

KNOW all men by these presents, that _____ do make, constitute and appoint, _____ true and lawful attorney, for _____ and in _____ name, to sell, assign and transfer, _____ the _____ stock, standing in _____ name, in the books of _____, with power also, an attorney or attorneys under _____ for that purpose to make and substitute; and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that _____ said attorney, or _____ substitute or substitutes, shall do therein by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof _____ have hereunto set _____ hand and seal the _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand _____ hundred and _____.

(L. S.)
(L. S.)

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of _____

On the back of the above the following ACKNOWLEDGMENT must be made.

BE IT KNOWN, That on the _____ day of _____ one thousand _____ hundred and _____, before me _____, came _____, and acknowledged the within letter of attorney to be _____ act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and _____ affixed _____ the day and year last aforesaid.

Directions.

IF the power is to extend to the whole of the stock, the word "all" is to be inserted after the word "transfer;" if only to part, the particular sum is to be inserted, with the addition of the words "being part of;" if power is to extend only to a certain species of stock, it may be expressed in the different cases by inserting in the blank between the words "the" and "stock," the words "funded six per cent." (which will designate the stock bearing a present interest,) or the words "funded three per cent." (which will designate the three per cent. stock,) or the word "deferred," which will designate the stock bearing interest at the end of ten years,) or the word "unfunded," (which will designate the unsubscribed part of the debt.)

If no power of substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it to be omitted. The place of abode and quality of each witness to be written against his name.

The acknowledgment may be taken before any judge of a court of the United States; or of a superior court of law or equity, in any state, or of a county court; or before the mayor, or other chief magistrate of any place; or before a notary public.

In the acknowledgment, if the seal of a court or corporation is to be affixed, the words "cause to be" may precede the word "affixed." The blank immediately following to be filled up with a designation of the seal, as that it is the seal of a certain court, naming it; or the seal of a certain corporation, naming it; or the seal of office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one, or if he has none, with the words "my seal."

If there be no public or official seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the power must be made by oath or affirmation of one of the witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorized at the place where the transfer is to be made.

FORM OF A POWER of ATTORNEY, To receive INTEREST.

KNOW all men by these presents, that _____ do make, constitute and appoint, _____ true and lawful attorney, for _____ and in _____ name, to receive the interest _____, the stock standing in _____ name, in the books of _____, with power also, an attorney or attorneys under _____ for that purpose to make and substitute; and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that _____ said attorney, or _____ substitute or substitutes, shall do therein by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof _____ have hereunto set _____ hand and seal the _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand _____ hundred and _____.

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of _____

BE IT KNOWN, That on the _____ day of _____ one thousand _____ hundred and _____, before me _____, came _____, and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be _____ act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set _____ hand _____ the day and year last aforesaid.

Directions.

IF the power is to be general, the words "now due or which shall hereafter grow due upon," are to be inserted after the word "interest;" if not general, the time for, or to which the interest is to be received, to be specially expressed after the word "interest."

If no power of substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it to be omitted; the place of abode, and quality of each witness, to be written against his name.

The acknowledgment may be taken before any judge of a court of the United States, or of a superior court of law or equity, in any state; or of a county court; or before the mayor or other chief magistrate of any place; or before a notary public.

In the acknowledgment, if the seal of a court or corporation is to be affixed, the words "cause to be" may precede the word "affixed," the blank immediately following to be filled with a designation of the seal, as that it is the seal of a certain court, naming it; or the seal of a certain corporation, naming it; or the seal of office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one, or if he has none with the words "my seal."

If there be no public or official seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the power must be made by oath or affirmation of one of the witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorized, at the place where the transfer is to be made.

FORM of a TRANSFER,

When made in person.

I _____, the within named, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over _____, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to _____.

Witness my hand, at the office of _____, this _____ day of _____.

FORM of a TRANSFER,

By POWER of ATTORNEY.

I _____, by virtue of a power of attorney from _____, the within mentioned _____, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over _____, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to _____.

Witness my hand at the office of _____, this _____ day of _____.

FORM of a TRANSFER,

By LETTER of ATTORNEY, under a power of SUBSTITUTION.

I _____, by virtue of a power from _____, duly authorized by letter of attorney, with power of substitution, from the within mentioned _____, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over _____, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to _____.

Witness my hand, at the office of _____, this _____ day of _____.

Bank of Maryland.

THE number of shares prescribed by the charter of the BANK of MARYLAND, as necessary to proceed to the election of directors, being complete—NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the stockholders will be held on the first Monday in March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at Mr. Grant's tavern, for the purpose of choosing the directors.

ROBERT GILMOR,
JAMES CAREY,
JEREMIAH YELLOTT,
THOROWOOD SMITH,
SAMUEL SMITH,
CHARLES GARTS,
NICHOLAS SLUBEY,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
THOMAS HOLLINGSWORTH,
JAMES EDWARD.

Baltimore, December 15, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

On the premises, (as per decree of the chancellor) on bond with approved security, on Wednesday the 16th of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, the following tracts of LAND, in Dorchester county, viz.

NEW-MARKET, containing 22 acres of land, with dwelling and out-houses; BENNETT'S PASTURE, six acres, adjoining; GREEN TIMBER YARD, sixty-five acres; all on Hunger river. HOG-QUARTER, 250 acres, on Black-Water.

CHARLES STEUART, Administrator
of JOHN BENNETT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that I intend to apply to Anne Arundel county court, at their sitting in March next, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts of land, or part of tracts or parcels of land, contiguous and adjoining each other, in the county aforesaid, to wit: Part of ARNOLD GRASS, part of ROPER RANGE, part of BRIGHT SEAT, part of SNOWDEN'S REPUTATION SUPPORTED, part of LINTHICUM'S WALKS and COPP'S HILLS, all adjoining each other, and pursuant to the direction of the act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

RICHARD HOPKINS, of CECARD.
January 3, 1791.

WILLIAM FOXCROFT,

At the Sign of the Golden Bee-Hive,
Most respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has commenced business at the store lately occupied by John Petty, and Co. at the upper end of Corn-Hill Street, facing the State-house, where he is now opening,

A Neat and General ASSORTMENT of DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Fashionable, Superfine & Second Clothes, Three quarters and seven-eighths stripe Clothes, Cassimers, Superfine, stripe & plain Coating, Cardinals, Halfthicks, Knapt Cottons, Flannels, Baizes, Welsh Plains, Duffel Blankets, Durants, Calimancoes, Jones Spinning, Moreens, Wildboars, Crapes, Mullins, Mullins of all sorts, Plain, stripe and spotted Gauzes, Royal Ribbs, Thicket, Satinets, Jeans, Fustains, Corduroys, Black Prince's Stuff, Cottons and Calicoes, Cotton & Chintz Shawls, Cotton and-Linen Handkerchiefs,	Black Silk & Love Handkerchiefs, Table Clothes, Bed-Ticks, Bed-Bunts, Checks, 7 and yard wide, Cotton Stripes, 7-8 and yard wide Irish Linens, Ink-Powder, Snuff, Ladies fashionable Beaver, and Gentlemen's Fine Hats, Coarse ditto, Fashionable Coat & Vest Buttons, Imperial ditto, Tapes, Bindings, Thread, Edging and Bobbing, Ladies and Gentlemen's Cotton, Silk & Worked Hosiery, Silk and Cotton Patent ditto, Ladies Gloves, Gentlemen's Beaver ditto, Best Philadelphia & common Stuff Shoes, Ironmongery, Queen's Ware, &c. &c.
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Which, from their reduced prices, goodness of quality, and his unremitting endeavours to please, will, he hopes, merit the attention of a generous public.

A L S O,—a few

Barrels of Apples.

To be SOLD cheap.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in this city, on Monday the 28th instant, a negro man named JAMES ORKER, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, full faced well looking fellow, talks slow, and rather a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, osnabrig shirt and trousers, an old calico hat, carried with him some working cloaths. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him, so that I can get him again, shall receive the aforesaid reward, paid by

RICHARD WELLS.

Annapolis, June 30, 1790.

January 7, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the justices of Cecil and Kent county courts, at their next sessions, for a commission to prove and mark the bounds of the following tracts of land, viz. HOLT, HEATH'S OUTLET, WORSSELL MANOR, HEATH'S RANGE, the first part, and SUDGFIELD, lying in Cecil, and HEATH'S RANGE, the second part, lying in Kent county, agreeably to an act of assembly in that case made and provided.

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late DANIEL of St. THOMAS JENIFER, Esquire, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, and it is hoped those indebted will make payment without delay, to enable the executors to pay off the debts and legacies of the deceased. Constant attendance will be given at Annapolis, from the 15th to the 30th of May next, by

DANIEL JENIFER, sen. } Executors.
DANIEL JENIFER, jun. }

Port-Tobacco, January 21, 1791.

To be SOLD,

A new BRICK HOUSE,

situated on the City of Annapolis, FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

Dec. 9, 1789. JOSEPH DOWSON.

Annapolis. Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.

(XLVI)

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An ACT to

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(XLVth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2304.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, MARCH 10, 1791.

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

At the third session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States.

HEREAS it is conceived that the establishment of a bank for the United States, upon a foundation sufficiently extensive to answer the purposes intended thereby, and at the same time upon the principles which afford adequate security for an upright and prudent administration thereof, will be very conducive to the successful conducting of the national finances; will tend to give facility to the obtaining of loans, for the use of the government, in sudden emergencies; and will be productive of considerable advantages to trade and industry in general; Therefore,

I. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a bank of the United States shall be established; the capital stock whereof shall not exceed ten millions of dollars, divided into twenty-five thousand shares, each share being four hundred dollars; and that subscriptions, towards constituting the said stock, shall, on the first Monday of April next, be opened at the city of Philadelphia, under the superintendance of such persons, not less than three, as shall be appointed for that purpose by the president of the United States (who is hereby empowered to appoint the said persons accordingly) which subscriptions shall continue open, until the whole of the said stock shall have been subscribed.

II. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for any person, co-partnership, or body politic, to subscribe for such or so many shares, as he, she or they, shall think fit, not exceeding one thousand, except as shall be hereafter directed relatively to the United States; and that the sums, respectively subscribed, except on behalf of the United States, shall be payable one fourth in gold and silver, and three fourths in that part of the public debt, which, according to the loan proposed in the fourth and fifteenth sections of the act, entitled, "An act making provision for the debt of the United States," shall bear an accruing interest, at the time of payment, of six per centum per annum, and shall also be payable in four equal parts, in the aforesaid ratio of specie to debt, at the distance of six calendar months from each other; the first whereof shall be paid at the time of subscription.

III. And be it further enacted, That all those, who shall become subscribers to the said bank, their successors and assigns, shall be, and are hereby created and made a corporation and body politic, by the name and style of *The president, directors and company, of the bank of the United States*, and shall so continue, until the 4th day of March one thousand eight hundred and eleven; and by that name, shall be, and are hereby made able and capable in law, to have, purchase, receive, possess, enjoy, and retain to them and their successors, lands, rents, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels and effects of what kind, nature or quality soever, to an amount, not exceeding in the whole fifteen millions of dollars, including the amount of the capital stock aforesaid, and the same to sell, grant, demise, alien, or dispose of; to sue and be sued, plead and be defended, in courts of record, or any other place whatsoever; And also to make, have, and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and renew, at their pleasure; and also to ordain, establish, and put in execution, such by-laws, ordinances and regulations, as shall seem necessary and convenient for the government of the said corporation, not being contrary to law, or to the constitution thereof (for which purpose, general meetings of the stockholders shall and may be called by the directors, and in the manner herein after specified) and generally to do and execute all and singular acts, matters and things, which to them it shall or may appertain to do; subject nevertheless to the rules, regulations, restrictions, limitations and provisions, herein after prescribed and declared.

IV. And be it further enacted, That for the well ordering of the affairs of the said corporation, there shall be twenty-five directors, of whom their shall be an election, on the first Monday of January in each year, by the stockholders or proprietors of the capital stock of the said corporation, and by plurality of the votes actually given; and those, who shall be duly chosen at any election, shall be capable of serving as directors, by virtue of such choice, until the end or expiration of the Monday of January next ensuing the time of such election, and no longer. And the said directors, at their first meeting after each election, shall choose one of their number as president.

V. Provided always, and be it further enacted, That, as soon as the sum of four hundred thousand dollars, in gold and silver, shall have been actually received on

account of the subscriptions to the said stock, notice thereof shall be given, by the persons under whose superintendance the same shall have been made, in at least two public gazettes printed in the city of Philadelphia; and the said persons shall, at the same time in like manner, notify a time and place within the said city, at the distance of ninety days from the time of such notification, for proceeding to the election of directors; and it shall be lawful for such election to be then and there made; and the persons, who shall then and there be chosen, shall be the first directors, and shall be capable of serving, by virtue of such choice, until the end or expiration of the Monday in January next ensuing the time of making the same, and shall forthwith thereafter commence the operations of the said bank, at the said city of Philadelphia. And provided further, that, in case it should at time happen, that an election of directors should not be made upon any day when pursuant to this act it ought to have been made, the said corporation shall not for that cause be deemed to be dissolved; but it shall be lawful, on any other day, to hold and make an election of directors, in such manner as shall have been regulated by the laws and ordinances of the said corporation. And provided lastly, that in case of the death, resignation, absence from the United States, or removal of a director by the stockholders, his place may be filled up, by a new choice, for the remainder of the year.

VI. And be it further enacted, That the directors for the time being shall have power to appoint such officers, clerks, and servants under them, as shall be necessary for executing the business of the said corporation, and to allow them such compensation, for their services respectively, as shall be reasonable; and shall be capable of exercising such other powers and authorities, for the well governing and ordering of the affairs of the said corporation, as shall be described, fixed, and determined by the laws, regulations and ordinances of the same.

VII. And be it further enacted, That the following rules, restrictions, limitations and provisions, shall form and be fundamental articles of the constitution of the said corporation, viz.

1. The number of votes, to which each stockholder shall be entitled, shall be according to the number of shares he shall hold, in the proportions following: That is to say, for one share, and not more than two shares, one vote: For every two shares above two, and not exceeding ten, one vote: For every four shares above ten, and not exceeding thirty, one vote: For every six shares above thirty, and not exceeding sixty, one vote: For every eight shares above sixty, and not exceeding one hundred, one vote: And for every ten shares above one hundred, one vote: But no person, co-partnership or body politic, shall be entitled to a greater number than thirty votes. And after the first election, no share or shares shall confer a right of suffrage, which shall not have been held three calendar months previous to the day of election. Stockholders actually resident within the United States, and none other, may vote in elections by proxy.

2. Not more than three fourths of the directors in office, exclusive of the president, shall be eligible for the next succeeding year: But the director, who shall be president at the time of an election, may always be re-elected.

3. None but a stockholder, being a citizen of the United States, shall be eligible as a director.

4. No director shall be entitled to any emolument, unless the same shall have been allowed by the stockholders at a general meeting. The stockholders shall make such compensation to the president, for his extraordinary attendance at the bank, as shall appear to them reasonable.

5. Not less than seven directors shall constitute a board for the transaction of business, of whom, the president shall always be one, except in case of sickness, or necessary absence; in which case, his place may be supplied by any other director, whom he, by writing under his hand, shall nominate for the purpose.

6. Any number of stockholders, not less than sixty, who together shall be proprietors of two hundred shares or upwards, shall have power at any time to call a general meeting of the stockholders, for purposes relative to the institution, giving at least ten weeks notice, in two public gazettes of the place where the bank is kept, and specifying, in such notice, the object or objects of such meeting.

7. Every cashier or treasurer, before he enters upon the duties of his office, shall be required to give bond, with two or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the directors, in a sum not less than fifty thousand dollars, with condition for his good behaviour.

8. The lands, tenements and hereditaments, which it shall be lawful for the said corporation to hold, shall be only such as shall be requisite for its immediate accommodation in relation to the convenient transacting of its business, and such as shall have been bona fide mortgaged to it by way of security, or conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the

course of its dealings, or purchased at sales upon judgments which shall have been obtained for such debts.

9. The total amount of the debts, which the said corporation shall at any time owe, whether by bond, bill, note, or other contract, shall not exceed the sum of ten millions of dollars, over and above the monies then actually deposited in the bank for safe-keeping, unless the contracting of any greater debt shall have been previously authorized by a law of the United States. In case of excess, the directors, under whose administration it shall happen, shall be liable for the same, in their natural and private capacities; and an action of debt, may in such case, be brought against them, or any of them, their or any of their heirs, executors or administrators, in any court of record of the United States, or of either of them, by any creditor or creditors of the said corporation, and may be prosecuted to judgment and execution; any condition, covenant or agreement to the contrary notwithstanding. But this shall not be construed to exempt the said corporation, or the lands, tenements, goods or chattels of the same, from being also liable for and chargeable with the said excess. Such of the said directors, who may have been absent when the said excess was contracted or created, or who may have dissented from the resolution or act whereby the same was so contracted or created, may respectively exonerate themselves from being so liable, by forthwith giving notice of the fact, and of their absence or dissent, to the president of the United States, and to the stockholders, at a general meeting, which they shall have power to call for that purpose.

10. The said corporation may sell any part of the public debt whereof its stock shall be composed, but shall not be at liberty to purchase any public debt whatsoever; nor shall directly or indirectly deal or trade in any thing, except bills of exchange, gold or silver bullion, or in the sale of goods really and truly pledged for money lent and not redeemed in due time; or of goods which shall be the produce of its lands. Neither shall the said corporation take more than at the rate of six per centum per annum, for or upon its loans or discounts.

11. No loan shall be made by the said corporation, for the use or on account of the government of the United States, to an amount exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, or of any particular state to an amount exceeding fifty thousand dollars, or of any foreign prince or state, unless previously authorized by a law of the United States.

12. The stock of the said corporation shall be assignable and transferrable, according to such rules as shall be instituted in that behalf, by the laws and ordinances of the same.

13. The bills obligatory and of credit, under the seal of the said corporation, which shall be made to any person or persons, shall be assignable by endorsement thereupon, under the hand or hands of such person or persons, and of his, her, or their assignee or assignees, and so as absolutely to transfer and vest the property thereof in each and every assignee or assignees successively, and to enable such assignee or assignees to bring and maintain an action thereupon in his, her, or their own name or names.—And bills or notes, which may be issued by order of the said corporation, signed by the president, and countersigned by the principal cashier or treasurer, promising the payment of money to any person or persons, his, her or their order, or to bearer, though not under the seal of the said corporation, shall be binding and obligatory upon the same, in the like manner, and with the like force and effect, as upon any private person or persons, if issued by him or them, in his, her, or their private or natural capacity or capacities; and shall be assignable and negotiable, in like manner, as if they were so issued by such private person or persons.—That is to say, those, which shall be payable to any person or persons, his, her, or their order, shall be assignable by endorsement, in like manner, and with the like effect, as foreign bills of exchange now are; and those, which are payable to bearer, shall be negotiable and assignable by delivery only.

14. Half-yearly dividends shall be made of so much of the profits of the bank, as shall appear to the directors advisable; and once in every three years, the directors shall lay before the stockholders, at a general meeting, for their information, an exact and particular statement of the debts, which shall have remained unpaid after the expiration of the original credit, for a period of treble the term of that credit; and of the surplus of profit, if any, after deducting losses and dividends: If there shall be a failure in the payment of any part of any sum, subscribed by any person, co-partnership, or body politic, the party failing shall lose the benefit of any dividend, which may have accrued, prior to the time for making such payment, and during the delay of the same.

15. It shall be lawful for the directors aforesaid, to establish offices, wheresoever they shall think fit, within the United States, for the purposes of discount and deposit only, and upon the same terms, and in the

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same manner, as shall be practised at the bank; and to commit the management of the said offices, and the making of the said discounts, to such persons, and under such agreements, and subject to such regulations as they shall deem proper, not being contrary to law, or to the constitution of the bank.

16. The officer, at the head of the treasury department of the United States, shall be furnished, from time to time, as often as he may require, not exceeding once a week, with statements of the amount of the capital stock of the said corporation, and of the debts due to the same; of the monies deposited therein; of the notes in circulation, and of the cash in hand; and shall have a right to inspect such general accounts, in the books of the bank, as shall relate to the said statements: Provided that this shall not be construed to imply a right of inspecting the account of any private individual or individuals with the bank.

VIII. *And be it further enacted*, That, if the said corporation, or any person or persons, for or to the use of the same, shall deal or trade in buying or selling any goods, wares or merchandise, or commodities whatsoever, contrary to the provisions of this act, all and every person and persons, by whom any order or direction for so dealing or trading shall have been given, and all and every person and persons who shall have been concerned as parties or agents therein, shall forfeit and lose treble the value of the goods, wares, merchandises and commodities, in which such dealing and trade shall have been; one half thereof to the use of the informer, and the other half thereof to the use of the United States, to be recovered with costs of suit.

IX. *And be it further enacted*, That, if the said corporation shall advance or lend any sum, for the use or on account of the government of the United States, to an amount exceeding one hundred thousand dollars; or of any particular state to an amount exceeding fifty thousand dollars; or of any foreign prince, or state, (unless previously authorized thereto by a law of the United States) all and every person and persons, by and with whose order, agreement, consent, approbation or connivance, such unlawful advance or loan shall have been made, upon conviction thereof, shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, treble the value or amount of the sum or sums, which shall have been so unlawfully advanced or lent; one fifth thereof to the use of the informer, and the residue thereof to the use of the United States; to be disposed of by law, and not otherwise.

X. *And be it further enacted*, That the bills or notes of the said corporation, originally made payable, or which shall have become payable on demand, in gold and silver coin, shall be receivable in all payments to the United States.

XI. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the president of the United States, at any time or times, within eighteen months after the first day of April next, to cause a subscription to be made to the stock of the said corporation, as part of the aforesaid capital stock of ten millions of dollars, on behalf of the United States, to an amount not exceeding two millions of dollars; to be paid out of the monie which shall be borrowed by virtue of either of the acts, the one entitled, "An act making provision for the debt of the United States;" and the other entitled, "An act making provision for the reduction of the public debt;" borrowing of the bank an equal sum, to be applied to the purposes for which the said monies shall have been procured; reimbursable in ten years, by equal annual instalments; or at any time sooner, or in any greater proportions than the government may think fit.

XII. *And be it further enacted*, That no other bank shall be established by any future law of the United States, during the continuance of the corporation hereby created; for which the faith of the United States is hereby pledged.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and president of the Senate.

Approved, February 25th, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

An ACT regulating the number of representatives to be chosen by the states of Kentucky and Vermont.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, until the representatives in congress shall be apportioned according to an actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, the states of Kentucky and Vermont shall each be entitled to choose two representatives.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and president of the Senate.

Approved February 25th, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

KINGSTON, December 25.

INFORMATION is received by the Rover, that the Musquito Indians, after having treated colonel Hudson with every indignity, and reluctantly spared his life, through the intercessions of his lady, finally drove him from his possessions, and compelled the unhappy couple with their family to quit the settlement in a small canoe.

The insurrection among the free people of colour in Hispaniola, is said to be completely quelled. Upwards of 300 are in close custody, and among them are a general, two major-generals, several colonels, captains, and other officers. The colonists are so highly in-

ferred, and the necessity of a severe example has become so urgent, that it is believed near 250 of the insurgents will atone for their rebellion by the loss of life.

NEW-YORK, February 28.

Captain Henry Williams, in the schooner Polly, in 28 days, from Cape-François, arrived here yesterday. About the 7th of November the citizens of the Cape had an engagement with the rebels under the mulatto rebel chief Oujai, killed a number and took 130 prisoners; after that, Oujai with about 20 of his gang fled to the Spanish lines.—The Spanish governor sent an express to the Cape informing that he had secured him. Immediately a French frigate was sent after him, and on the 8th of December he was landed at the Cape. He had a large ring around his neck, and two chains; one fast round his body, incircling his thighs, and fastened to his legs: the other also went round his body and arms, and fastened to his wrist.—In that condition he was landed, and guarded by 400 regular troops, and 6000 militia. He was upon trial when captain Williams failed, and would most assuredly suffer an ignominious death. Peace was effectually restored.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.

Extract of a letter from Ohio country, February 19.

"This will be handed to you by a person who is to carry a petition from the inhabitants of this and Washington county, to the president, setting forth our dangerous situation. Six men being over the river hunting, and on their return homewards, were overtaken (Saturday 29th January) about break of day the Indians fired on them as they lay sleeping in their camp, and also rushed in with their tomahawks, and what is still surprising, only one man was killed, the other five got off clear, only two of them were wounded, and were almost naked; they had to come about 30 miles through the frost, to Wheeling, where they lived. On Friday the 11th instant, about one mile from Charlestown at the mouth of Buffalo, five persons were killed, and two taken prisoners; there were three taken, but one got off, as follows:—The woman of the family was first taken, she was some distance from the house making sugar; they tied her to a sapling, and then left her and went to the house, during which time she by some means got loose and made her escape. The Indians brought her sucking infant to the place where they left her, and when they found her gone, beat the child's brains out against a tree, &c. I was at Buffalo next day, after this happened, and saw the men just returning from burying the dead, and also talked with one of the men that was surprised at the fire before mentioned, perhaps you know him, he is brother to colonel Daniel Williamson, late sheriff of Washington,—he says when he got up to make his escape, an Indian caught him round the neck, but he with all his might threw the Indian on the ground, and being very dark, got away."

ANNAPOLIS, March 10.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

In SENATE, February 25, 1791.

On motion, that the following resolution be entered into, to wit:

RESOLVED, That it be a standing rule that the doors of the senate chamber remain open whilst the senate shall be sitting in a legislative capacity, except on such occasions as in their judgment may require secrecy; and that this rule shall commence and be in force on the first day of the next session of congress.

The yeas and nays were required by one fifth of the senators present.

YEAS.—Messieurs Butler, Foster, Gunn, Hawkins, King, Lee, Maclay, Munroe, Schuyler.

NAYS.—Messieurs Bassett, Carroll, Dalton, Dickinson, Ellsworth, Elmer, Few, Henry, Johnson, Johnston, Izard, Langdon, Morris, Read, Stanton, Strong, Wingate.

So it passed in the negative.

A message was received from the president of the United States, informing the senate, that he had this day approved and signed the bill, entitled, An act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States, and the bill, entitled, An act regulating the number of representatives to be chosen by the states of Kentucky and Vermont.

The bill, entitled, An act fixing the time for the next annual meeting of congress, was read a second time and ordered that it pass to the third reading.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Messrs. PRINTERS,

I HAVE been favoured with the opinion of an orphans court of this shore, lately delivered upon the subject of the settlement of guardians accounts. Whether the sentiments expressed, or the rules established, by the court, be perfectly accurate, I shall not take upon myself to determine; but such as they are, their publication will at least have the effect of calling the attention of the public to a subject extremely interesting to orphans; and, upon a fair examination of their principles, may ultimately produce a propriety of practice in the courts. When we consider that a distinct tribunal is erected in each of the counties, whose opinions are unknown to each other, and from which appeals are rarely taken, and that, in the administration of justice, nothing is more desirable than an uniformity of decision, I trust I shall be excused in my endeavours to promote so valuable an end through the medium of your paper.

A FRIEND.

Eastern Shore, February 15, 1791.

THE OPINION OF THE COURT.

AS the annual settlement of accounts by guardians is a subject of much importance to the property of orphans, as well as to the indemnification of their guar-

dians, the court thought proper to refer the first case, which occurred, for serious consideration. And in order to enable themselves to decide, with as much propriety as possible, they have taken into view the directions of former laws upon this business, and the practice which has prevailed in consequence; and then have considered the proper operation of the act of November session, 1785.

In viewing the effect of the former laws with regard to the real estates of orphan children, they have carefully traced the duties and privileges of guardians; and we think the following particulars proper to be mentioned.

Upon the appointment and qualification of a guardian, by entering into bond, and obtaining the usual certificate, it was his duty, within one month thereafter, under a certain penalty, to obtain a valuation of his ward's estate, pursuant to the terms of the act of assembly. This valuation was, or ought to have been, the fair result of a just estimate of the annual value of the estate, compared with the real situation and condition of the land, plantation, houses and improvements—with what more of the plantation the guardian might be permitted to clear and improve—and likewise with the yearly charge the guardian might incur by keeping and leaving the plantation, houses and improvements, in repair: but this estimate had also a respect to the maintenance of the orphan; but when considered with a view to this charge, it was unavoidably affected by the share of personal property which the orphan possessed.

Under these laws the practice, we believe, has invariably been—to charge the guardian with the annual amount of the valuation; to oblige him to comply with the terms of the return; to disallow all claims for the board, cloaths, medicine, or education of the ward; and to suffer him to derive all advantages from the rents, use or profits, of the estate besides.

With regard to personal estates, they find, that, upon the appointment and qualification of a guardian, he received an order from the court upon the executor for the delivery of the estate of his ward into his hands. Property of this nature was considered as classed into the following kinds—servants and slaves; money, plate, rings and jewels; cattle, horses and sheep; and household stuff and lumber.

Servants and slaves were to be appraised to the guardians, and he was accountable in any event for the like number in value, quality and species, or compensable to make up the deficiency in money. Money, plate, rings and jewels, were to be preserved, and delivered identically to the orphan. Cattle, horses and sheep, were to be returned by the guardian, the same in kind and value. Household stuff and lumber were to be appraised, and the amount was payable to the orphan in money or tobacco.

If any losses happened in this estate, they were sustained by the guardian; if it became increased, he was benefited by the gain. In the mean while he enjoyed the use and interest of the estate, and was presumed to apply the profits to the board, cloaths, physic, and education of his ward; and was accordingly precluded from claiming any allowance for these charges.

Thus were the laws understood and practised under previous to the year 1786. But at November session, 1785, the legislature were pleased to interpose, and to direct that guardians appointed thereafter should neither gain nor lose in the management of the estates of their wards, but should receive a reasonable compensation for their care and trouble. It is, perhaps, to be feared, that formerly it was too much the interest of guardians to neglect the proper maintenance and education of the orphans committed to their charge: And indeed the system of remoter periods might contemplate the improvement and cultivation of the earth, more than the advancement of science, manufactures and commerce; and the confinement of children to plantations, and insuring them to labours and habits of a rural nature, might be allowable in the sentiments of a people, who were solicitous to open the wilderness. But with a happier change of times the opinions of our citizens have also changed; and agriculture is but one of many objects which appear to have engaged the minds of the legislature; And how far they desire the promotion of the arts in general, in the care and education of the rising generation, is discoverable not only in the law we are considering, but also in the "act respecting apprentices," the execution of which deserves the watchful attention of those in whom the authority is vested.

But it is not necessary on this occasion to search more minutely into the motives which gave rise to the present regulation, since there can be no doubt that an honest performance of duty will very fully prove the justice and policy of it. Considered with relation to former laws, we may venture to declare that it does not alter in the least degree the manner in which a guardian was to obtain possession of the real or personal estate of the orphan; but it very essentially changes the manner in which he must account for it. From the connexion of the subjects contemplated by the law, and a fair consideration of its language and intention, the following opinion may be laid down as a general rule:—That a guardian is accountable to his ward for the whole real and personal estate received into his care, and for all increase, rents, interest and profits, received by him in the faithful management thereof, and is entitled to allowance for all losses or decrease of the estate by unavoidable accidents, for all fair applications of the profits to the proper maintenance and education of his ward, for an application of one tenth part of the principal of the personal estate to his education annually, if directed by the court, and for such a commission upon the whole annual produce of the estate as the justices shall think right to allow.

In stating, therefore, and settling their annual accounts, the following particular rules, ought to be at-

tended to by a court; and was examined accordingly.

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FUNDED DEBT
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
FORM
OF
A POWER of ATTORNEY,
To transfer STOCK.

KNOW all men by these presents, that _____ true and lawful attorney, for _____ and in _____ names, to sell, assign and transfer, _____ the _____ stock, standing in _____ name, in the books of _____, with power also, an attorney or attorneys under _____ for that purpose to make and substitute; and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that _____ said attorney, or _____ substitute or substitutes, shall do therein by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof _____ have hereunto set _____ hand and seal the _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand _____ hundred and _____.

(L. S.)
(L. S.)

Scaled and delivered in the presence of _____

On the back of the above the following ACKNOWLEDGMENT must be made.

BE IT KNOWN, That on the _____ day of _____ one thousand _____ hundred and _____, before me _____, came _____, and acknowledged the within letter of attorney to be _____ act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY, whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and _____ affixed _____ the day and year last aforesaid.

Directions.

IF the power is to extend to the whole of the stock, the word "all" is to be inserted after the word "transfer"; if only to part, the particular sum is to be inserted, with the addition of the words "being part of"; if power is to extend only to a certain species of stock, it may be expressed in the different cases by inserting in the blank between the words "the" and "stock," the words "funded six per cent." (which will designate the stock bearing a present interest,) or the words "funded three per cent." (which will designate the three per cent. stock,) or the word "deferred," (which will designate the stock bearing interest at the end of ten years,) or the word "unfunded," (which will designate the unsubscribed part of the debt.)

If no power of substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it to be omitted. The place of abode and quality of each witness to be written against his name.

The acknowledgment may be taken before any judge of a court of the United States; or of a superior court of law or equity, in any state, or of a county court; or before the mayor, or other chief magistrate of any place; or before a notary public.

In the acknowledgment, if the seal of a court or corporation is to be affixed, the words "caused to be" may precede the word "affixed;" The blank immediately following to be filled up with a designation of the seal, as that it is the seal of a certain court, naming it; or the seal of a certain corporation, naming it; or the seal of office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one, or if he has none, with the words "my seal."

If there be no public or official seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the power must be made by oath or affirmation of one of the witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorized at the place where the transfer is to be made.

FORM
OF
A POWER of ATTORNEY,
To receive INTEREST.

KNOW all men by these presents, that _____ true and lawful attorney, for _____ and in _____ name, to receive the interest _____, the _____ stock standing in _____ name, in the books of _____, with power also, an attorney or attorneys under _____ for that purpose to make and substitute; and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that _____ said attorney, or _____ substitute or substitutes, shall do therein by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof _____ have hereunto set _____ hand and seal the _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand _____ hundred and _____.

Scaled and delivered in the presence of _____

BE IT KNOWN, That on the _____ day of _____ one thousand _____ hundred and _____, before me came _____, and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be _____ act and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand _____ the day and year last aforesaid.

Directions.
If the power is to be general, the words "now due or which shall hereafter grow due upon," are to be inserted after the word "interest;" if not general, the time for, or to which the interest is to be received, to be specially expressed after the word "interest."
If no power of substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it to be omitted; the place of abode, and quality of each witness, to be written against his name.

The acknowledgment may be taken before any judge of a court of the United States, or of a superior court of law or equity, in any state; or of a county court; or before the mayor or other chief magistrate of any place; or before a notary public.

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If there be no public or official seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the power must be made by oath or affirmation of one of the witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorized, at the place where the transfer is to be made.

FORM of a TRANSFER,

When made in person.

I received, assign and transfer over _____, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to _____ Witness my hand, at the office of _____, this _____ day of _____.

FORM of a TRANSFER,

By POWER of ATTORNEY.

I the within mentioned _____, do hereby, for value received assign and transfer over _____, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to _____ Witness my hand at the office of _____, this _____ day of _____.

FORM of a TRANSFER,

By LETTER of ATTORNEY, under a power of SUBSTITUTION.

I duly authorized by letter of attorney, with power of substitution, from the within mentioned _____, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over _____, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to _____ Witness my hand, at the office of _____, this _____ day of _____.

TO BE SOLD.

On the premises, (as per decree of the chancellor) on bond with approved security, on Wednesday the 16th of March next, if fair, if not the next fair day, the following tracts of LAND, in Dorchester county, viz.

NEW-MARKET, containing 22 acres of land, with dwelling and out-houses; **BENNETT'S PASTURE**, six acres, adjoining; **GREEN TIMBER YARD**, sixty five acres; all on Hunger river. **HUG-QUARTER**, 250 acres, on Black-Water.

CHARLES STEUART, Administrator of **JOHN BENNETT**.

To be SOLD,
A new BRICK HOUSE,

In the City of Annapolis,
FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.
Dec. 9, 1789. **JOSEPH DOWSON.**

JAMES MILLS, son of **JOHN**, of St. Mary's county, intends petitioning the general assembly, at their next session, for a law to authorize the justices of the county aforesaid, to assess a sum of money yearly for his support.
February 4, 1791.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in this city, on Monday the 28th instant, a negro man named **JAMES ORKER**, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, full faced well looking fellow, talks slow, and rather a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, of a brig shirt and trousers, an old castor hat, carried with him some working cloaths. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him, so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by
RICHARD WELLS.
Annapolis, June 30, 1790.

WILLIAM FOXCROFT,
At the Sign of the Golden Bee-Hive,
Most respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has commenced business at the store lately occupied by John Petty, and Co. at the upper end of Corn-Hill street, facing the State-house, where he is now opening,

A Neat and General ASSORTMENT of
DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF
Fashionable, Superfine & Second Clothes, Three quarters and seven-eighths stripe Clothes, Cassimers, Superfine, stripe & plain Coating, Cardinals, Halfsticks, Knapt Cottons, Flannels, Baizes, Welsh Plains, Duffel Blankets, Durants, Calimancoes, Jones Spinning, Moreens, Wildboars, Crapes, Mullinets, Mullins of all sorts, Plain, stripe and spotted Gauzes, Royal Ribbus, Thickset, Satinets, Jeans, Fustians, Corduroys, Black Prince's Stuff, Cottons and Calicoes, Cotton & Chintz Shawls, Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs,
Black Silk & Love Handkerchiefs, Table Cloths, Bed-Ticks, Bed-Buirts, Checks, 7 and yard wide, Cotton Stripes, 7-8 and yard wide Irish Linens, Ink Powder, Snuff, Ladies fashionable Beaver, and Gentlemen's Fine Hats, Coarse ditto, Fashionable Coat & Vest Buttons, Imperial ditto, Tapes, Bindings, Thread, Edging and Bobbing, Ladies and Gentlemen's Cotton, Silk & Worsted Hosiery, Silk and Cotton Paper ditto, Ladies Gloves, Gentlemen's Beaver ditto, Beil Philadelphias & common Stuff Shoes, Ironmongery, Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

Which, from their reduced prices, goodness of quality, and his unremitting endeavours to please, will, he hopes, merit the attention of a generous public.

A L S O,—a few

Barrels of Apples.

To be SOLD cheap.

January 7, 1791.
NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the justices of Cecil and Kent county courts, at their next sessions, for a commission to prove and mark the bounds of the following tracts of land, viz. **HOLT, HEATH'S OUTLET, WORSELL MANOR, HEATH'S RANGE**, the first part, and **SIDGFIELD**, lying in Cecil, and **HEATH'S RANGE**, the second part, lying in Kent county, agreeably to an act of assembly in that case made and provided. **DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.**

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD,
At the PRINTING-OFFICE,
Price Ten Shillings,
THE
L A W S
OF
MARYLAND,

Passed at
NOVEMBER SESSION,
Seventeen Hundred and Ninety.
A L S O,
Price Nine Dollars,

The late Edition of the **LAW S** of **MARYLAND**, bound in sheep—And also a few sets of the **LAW S** since that publication, price two Guineas, in sheets.—All kinds of **PRINTING WORK** performed in a neat, expeditious, and correct manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of **AVACHEL YATES**, late of the city of Annapolis, are desired to bring them in legally proved, and those indebted are requested to make payment, to
JOSHUA YATES, Executor.
February 21, 1791.

Annapolis: Printed by **Fredrick and Samuel Green.**

(XLV)
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January 7, 1791.
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(XLVth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2305.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 17, 1791.

M A D R I D, November 15.

OUR fears of a war with the Moors are happily on the point of being dispelled, as, owing to the reiterated advances of the emperor of Morocco, peace between him and our court is nearly, if not quite, concluded. Concessions will be made on both sides, and the present from Spain, which was formerly but 200,000 piastres (and not 500,000, as was reported) is to be increased.

Dec. 9. The court, which returned the 6th of this month from the Escorial to this capital, has finished with Mr. Fitzherbert, the Britannic ambassador, all which remained to be regulated, to efface the traces of the late differences; and they have verbally agreed to disarm on both sides. They have already begun to disarm at Cadiz, where only twelve vessels and some few frigates will remain armed, and two ships of the line will set off for the South Sea.

P A R I S, December 7.

Amongst the strongest instances of the fluctuation of popular opinion, may be reckoned the change of sentiment which has taken place with respect to M. de la Fayette. At one time the idol of the people, he is now the object of suspicion with many; and suspicion, in certain situations, is nearly equivalent to hatred!—Of this the marquis has experienced a recent instance.

He was attacked on Tuesday last by eight men armed, when accompanied by only two of his guards-decorps.—The latter were fortunately armed with pistols, by the discharge of which two of the assailants were wounded, after a short contest, these, with two others, were taken; the rest saved themselves by flight.

The (*ci-devant*) marquis has escaped unhurt, but when the disgust is general, such an act of outrage is, perhaps, less dangerous in its effect, than in its example.

Dec. 30. The nosegay women of the environs of the Palace-Royal went to the king this morning, to present a picture to him, in which there is a portrait of his majesty, crowned by the people; at the top of the picture these words are engraved, "The vows of the people;" and at the bottom, the following motto, "Those who are their people's fathers and protectors may depend on their love."

The address was full of expressions of loyalty and affection, both to the king and queen; and his majesty condescended to ask the names of those who brought it up.

It is certainly true that a courier arrived from Rome this morning, and has brought the pope's formal adhesion. Thus to-morrow we may hope to see the people of the church finish the year by loyally taking their civic oath.

L O N D O N, December 6.

Westminster-Hall, court of Exchequer.

THE KING VERSUS TIMSON.

A case of considerable importance to merchants and importers was tried on Friday last. The question [in the words of the lord chief baron] lay within a nutshell, viz. Whether after a ship arrives in port, and has reported her cargo at the custom house, the separate articles of goods may be considered to be legally imported, and whether until they are landed upon the legal quays, the consignee is liable to pay the customs on the whole.

Mr. Timson, in March last, imported in the *Isabella*, from Bourdeaux, a large quantity of brandy. The guagers on board the ship took an account of it. Mr. Lorrimer, and Mr. Hallet the two officers, swore that a particular cask of brandy, when put into the lighter in order to be landed, contained 120 gallons.—Mr. Taylor, the landing guager, proved that at the time of landing, that particular cask at the quays, it contained only 31 gallons of brandy, with intent to settle the point of law.

Mr. Ross, for the defendant, called two witnesses, who proved that the cask was injured in the lighter, and had actually lost the quantity of brandy by leakage. He contended, with great ability, that goods and merchandise were not legally imported until the actual landing on the quays.

The chief baron divided the question into a matter of fact and a matter of law. The fact, he observed, was plain. The law he apprehended, must be determined by another jurisdiction.

The jury retired for two hours, and having taken the fact and the law under their serious consideration, came into court with a verdict for the defendant.

Extract of a letter from Flanders, December 5.

The troubles which have for some time past afflicted these unfortunate provinces are at an end. The respective states have at last returned to their allegiance, and submitted to the emperor Leopold. The province of Namur was the first that detached itself from the union, and surrendered their strong fortresses to the Austrian forces, under the command of general Bender.

The Belgic army, upon this, retired from the posts they had occupied upon the banks of the Meuse, in two divisions, towards Brussels and Mons. The congress, finding it in vain to resist any longer, withdrew, and the states gave up the city of Brussels, upon being summoned by marshal Bender. The remains of the Belgic army, consisting of about 8000 or 9000 men, arrived at Ghent on the 2d, in great confusion, and the states of Ghent submitted yesterday. The whole counter revolution has been effected with the loss of but very few men on either side. All that were left of the Brabant army, have been disbanded, and paid one month's pay.—Thus all is now settled in the Netherlands, and nothing is heard but *LONG LIVE THE EMPEROR LEOPOLD.*

Allignats.—The counterfeiters of France seem to have intended an immediate harvest, before even currency had made men suspicious of this paper. Thirty-six people have been at once apprehended.

According to the new constitution in France, the bishops and higher dignitaries have been stripped, without mercy, of their over-grown livings; but the incomes of the inferior and officiating clergy have been raised. The former measure, without the latter, would have brought a load of odium on the assembly; but by the latter they have secured an immense majority of the clergy on their side.

Saturday at eleven o'clock, Mr. Shaw, one of the travelling messengers, arrived post at the duke of Leed's office, White-Hall, from Madrid, with the exchanged ratification of the convention with Spain: he was only eleven days on his journey.

It may be useful to many of our readers to know that one of the most simple and efficacious remedies for a sore throat, is a gargle made with a strong decoction of carrots, which very soon removes all inflammation and soreness.

Jan. 6. An evening paper says, the king of Sardinia has certainly intimated to the count d'Artois, that he ought forthwith to return to France, and not by his contumacy reduce himself and his family to ruin. Much disquiet has been excited among the fugitives at Turin by this intimation; and the result is that his majesty, in a conversation with the prince de Condé, said, that they behaved disrespectfully to him, and expected that they should quit his dominions. The burthen of their maintenance has, perhaps more than any other motive, occasioned this resolution; and there is no doubt but they will make their submissions and return.

Prince Radzivil, of Poland, who died in November last, was the richest individual in Europe. His nephew, Dominia, succeeds to all his real estates, consisting of many entire towns and villages.

THE SPANISH MINISTER.

Count Florida Blanca, of whom the public have lately heard so much, is descended from a noble family in Spain, and was sent as ambassador to Rome by the father of the present king of Spain. He was removed from thence by him to become minister for foreign affairs.

It has been generally understood, that he was ever extremely averse to hostile measures with England, thinking, like a wise and honest minister, how little is ever procured by the most successful war, but increase of taxes, and decrease of population and of commerce. He appears to be a man of great humanity, by his very earnest desire to save the life of the man who attempted to assassinate him; and the *Censó Espanol*, or register of the inhabitants of Spain, published at Madrid in 1787, by order of the king, shews him to be extremely attentive to the interest of his country.

This register is written with great exactness, and comprehends not only the number of persons in each district of Spain, but the age, sex, situation, occupation, &c. of them. By this book it appears that Spain, in 1787, contained ten millions and a half of inhabitants, and that its population had increased upwards of one million in eighteen years.

A register on this plan appears to be a desideratum in this, as in all the other countries of Europe.

Singular articles extracted from a letter, dated Vienna, December 15.

According to letters from Constantinople, the people of that capital, we know not by what means, have been informed of the French revolution.

They are no longer satisfied with their present government; they assemble in crowds, talk loud, and make comparisons which are necessarily to the disadvantage of absolute despotism.

The governor has caused severe ordinances to be published against all who, by speaking or acting, shall disturb the public peace.

An attempt was made to arrest a Mussulman, bold enough to have said to the people assembled round him: "We shall always be more and more unhappy, if we leave to the Sultan any power but the power of doing good, and if we present our heads to his caprices, and those of his ministers."

The spies of government, with whom the city swarms, having informed against him, the orator was

seized by the guard; on which, addressing himself to his auditors, he cried with a loud voice—"Ah, surely Frenchmen would not have suffered a citizen to be thus unjustly carried off from the midst of them!"

The exclamation produced its effect. The people compelled the guard to release the prisoner, conducted him in triumph to his house, and fixed over his door the following inscription: *THIS HOUSE IS UNDER THE PROTECTION OF THE PEOPLE.*

This scene was acted on the 5th of November, and when the above account came away the inscription still remained over the door of the patriotic Mussulman, without government having thought proper to institute any inquiry respecting the author.—Extraordinary meetings of the Divan were daily held, and the resolution to be taken in such critical circumstances was anxiously expected.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, December 1.

"In a grand Divan held last night at the grand seignior's Mosque, it was debated and agreed, that in the present situation of public affairs, peace is absolutely necessary in the deranged state of the Ottoman empire. Couriers have been accordingly ordered to be ready to set off for Vienna, Madrid, and London, those courts being most particularly engaged to bring about a pacification with the empress of Russia, who, being relieved on the side of Finland, is now pouring her whole force into the heart of our European territories, and in a high tone threatens much. On the side of Asia, we hear nothing but disorder, occasioned by the mode of recruiting, which is more arbitrary than ever from the necessity of the times."

Advice has been received in town from Madras, by means of the *Victoria*, a Genoese ship, which mentions, that Tippoo had continued before the lines of the Rajah of Travancore, from the 29th of December, 1789, when he stormed and was repulsed, till the beginning of May last, when he began to make such preparations and approaches, as indicated a renewal of the attack.

The Madras forces, to the number of 19,000 men, with a fine train of artillery, had then taken the field, for the purpose of entering Tippoo's country to the southward, while the Bombay army, with 10,000 Mahratta horse, were to attack the western frontiers, and the Bengal and Nizam troops were to make a diversion to the northward.

Tippoo, finding by what active assistance the Rajah was to be supported, had already begun to make some overtures for a peace, which, it was supposed, would not be attended to, till the advance of our army might induce him to conclude one upon terms very favourable to our ally.

K I N G S T O N, December 29.

By the arrival of the *Betsy* yesterday evening from London, we learn, that there were sixty-four pendants flying at Spithead, of which fifty fall were of the line, and had in all fifty thousand seamen on board.

The sudden appearance of peace had occasioned great murmur in the kingdom, which it is feared would increase until the meeting of parliament, when it was hoped their expectations would be satisfied in respect to the advantages the nation might reap from the supposed concession on the part of Spain.

Every corner of the streets in London, sold out ports, as well as all turn-pikes on the post-roads, had hand-bills posted up with the inscription—

"NO WAR! NO PITT!"

None of the ships of war were ordered to be paid off, nor was it expected they would until a full explanation was obtained, and ample security given for the performance of such compensation as Spain might offer to Great-Britain.

The general voice, when the *Betsy* sailed, seemed to pay very little regard to the tenor of the convention—the clamour sets forth, that Great-Britain has been amused for six months past with such trifling promises as appear derogatory on the part of England to pay any regard to them, as in the end *nothing may be done.*

Jan. 1. By the late arrivals we learn, that to hurt are a number of people in and about London, in consequence of the convention with Spain, that bonfires have been made, and the minister burnt in effigy.

Among other questions put into the mouth of John Bull, by the hirclings of opposition, is this—If we don't go to war, pray why have we been at all this enormous expense? The reply to this is obvious. Don't form your judgment until you are master of both sides of the question. Hear what the minister has to say. He has, since the year 1782, conducted himself to your fullest satisfaction, and there can be no doubt of his justifying the line of conduct he has taken in the most ample manner.

N E W - Y O R K, March 2.

The following important European articles are received via Charleston, S. C.

PARIS, Dec. 7. You may be assured that some dreadful blow is about to be struck in this distressed country! Germany has sent to the very gates of France, her slaves to give shackles to the deluded Flemings!

Sardinia is recruiting her land forces with the greatest expedition! Spain seems to have made peace with Britain, that she might the more effectually disturb the repose of France; her cabinet was never more busy, nor more mysterious; she continues to increase her army to the war establishment, and the best understanding prevails between her and Portugal, where the same extraordinary movements are taking place; where all is equally mysterious; where the naval forces are on a formidable footing; and where, in short, the unusual exertions wear every appearance of some important event. To give strength to this bold assertion, I send the address of the people of Alsatia to the national assembly, as it was read at the bar last Saturday evening—"Placed on the frontiers of the kingdom, we have every thing to fear from the enemies of our new and glorious constitution; we expect ere long to see our foes in arms, but we shall receive them as freemen should slaves; we are ready to shed our blood in the cause of liberty. We are sixty thousand strong, and an overmatch for millions in the pay of despotism! We request twenty thousand muskets, bayonets, hangers, and cartridge boxes, with six hundred thousand cartridges."

**ANNAPOLIS, March 17.
APPOINTMENTS.**

Pursuant to the powers vested in the president of the United States, by the act, entitled, "An act repealing, after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid on distilled spirits, imported from abroad," &c. he has thought proper to divide the United States into fourteen districts, and to nominate the following supervisors to each respectively:

- For the district of New-Hampshire, Joshua Wentworth.
- Do. Massachusetts, Nathaniel Gorham.
- Do. Rhode-Island, &c. John S. Dexter.
- Do. Connecticut, John Chester.
- Do. Vermont, Noah Smith.
- Do. New York, W. S. Smith.
- Do. New-Jersey, Aaron Dunham.
- Do. Pennsylvania, George Clymer.
- Do. Delaware, Henry Latimer.
- Do. Maryland, George Gale.
- Do. Virginia, Edward Carrington.
- Do. North-Carolina, William Polk.
- Do. South-Carolina, Daniel Stevens.
- Do. Georgia, John Matthews.

The president of the United States hath also been pleased to make the following appointments:

- Nathaniel Chipman, judge of the district of Vermont.
 - Stephen Jacobs, United States attorney for Vermont.
 - Lewis R. Morris, Marshal for do.
 - Stephen Keyes, collector for the port of Allburgh, in the state of Vermont.
- To all of which nominations the senate of the United States did advise and consent.

A M E N D M E N T S

To the CONSTITUTION of the UNITED STATES, to be proposed by Congress to the Legislatures of the several States.

THAT the congress shall, either by declaring the superior or supreme common law court of the state to be the court, or by creating a new court for the purpose, establish a general judicial court in each state, the judges whereof shall hold their commissions during good behaviour, and without any other limitation whatsoever, and shall be appointed and commissioned by the state, and shall receive their compensations from the United States only, and the compensations shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

The number of judges of the general judicial court in a state, unless the same should be altered by the consent of the congress and the legislature of the state, shall be in the proportion of one judge for every persons in the state, according to the enumeration for apportioning the representatives among the several states—but there shall always be at least three judges in each state.

The general judicial court shall, in all cases to which the judicial power of the United States doth extend, have original jurisdiction, either exclusively or concurrently with other courts in the respective states, and otherwise regulated as the congress shall prescribe; and in cases where the judicial power is reserved to the several states, as the legislature of each state shall prescribe; but shall have, and exclusively, immediate appellate jurisdiction in all cases, from every other court within the state, under such limitations, exceptions and regulations, however, as shall be made with the consent of the congress, and the legislature of the state; there may, notwithstanding, be in each state a court of appeals or errors in the last resort, under the authority of the state, from the general judicial court, in cases and on questions only where the supreme court of the United States hath not appellate jurisdiction from the general judicial court.

The congress may provide that the judges of the general judicial court shall hold circuit courts within the state; and the legislature of the state may, in addition to the times and places to be assigned by the congress for holding the general judicial court, or the circuit courts, assign other times and places.

The congress may determine the number of judges which shall be a quorum to hold a general judicial court, or a circuit court, in each respective state.

The congress may, in the cases to which the judicial power of the United States doth extend, and the legislature of the state may, in the other cases, regulate the fees and proceedings in the several courts, and the jurisdiction of the circuit courts, within the state.

The ministerial officers of the general judicial court shall be appointed and commissioned in such manner as the legislature of the state shall prescribe.

All writs, issuing out of the general judicial court, shall be in the name of the judges thereof.

The judges of the general judicial court may be impeached by the house of representatives of the United States, and also by the most numerous branch of the state legislature.

The impeachment shall not be tried by the senate of the United States, or by any judicature under the authority of the state, but the congress shall, by law, establish a court to be held in each state for the trial of such impeachments, to consist only of senators of the United States, judges of the supreme court of the United States, and judges of general judicial courts. The trial shall be in the state where the person impeached shall reside, and every law, designating the judges of a court for the trial of impeachments, shall be passed previous to the impeachment, and the designation shall be, not by naming the persons, but by describing the offices, the persons in which offices for the time being, and elected or appointed previous to the impeachment, shall be the judges; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the judges present.

Judgments by the courts so to be established for the trial of impeachments shall not extend further than is provided by the constitution of the United States in cases of impeachments, and the party, nevertheless, to be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

In every state where the congress shall declare the superior or supreme common law court to be the general judicial court, the judges shall, by force of their appointments as judges of the superior or supreme common law court, become judges of the superior or supreme common law court; and all the powers and duties of the judges of the superior or supreme common law court, either by the constitution or the laws of the state, shall devolve on the judges of the general judicial court.

If on the establishment of the general judicial courts the congress shall deem proper to discontinue any of the district courts of the United States, the judges of the courts so discontinued shall thereupon, by force of their appointments as district judges, become judges of the general judicial courts in the respective states, and shall continue to receive their compensations as theretofore established.

The judges of the supreme or superior common law courts, and the district judges, may, on the first establishment of the general judicial courts, become judges thereof, notwithstanding the limitation of the number of the judges of the general judicial courts in the respective states, but as vacancies happen they shall not afterwards be filled up beyond the number limited.

For avoiding of doubts, it is declared, that all officers, as well ministerial as judicial, in the administration of justice under the authority of a state, shall also be held to execute their respective offices, for carrying into effect the laws of the United States, and in addition to the duties assigned to them by the laws of the state, the congress may assign to them such farther duties as they shall deem proper for that purpose.

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

At the third session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT fixing the time for the next annual meeting of congress.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the third day of March next the first annual meeting of congress shall be on the fourth Monday in October next.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and president of the Senate.
Approved, March the 2d, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(True Copy.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

An ACT supplementary to the act, entitled, An act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the subscriptions to the stock of the bank of the United States, as provided by the act, entitled, An act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States, shall not be opened until the first Monday in July next.

And be it further enacted, That so much of the first payment as by the said act is directed to be in the six per cent. certificates of the United States, may be deferred until the first Monday in January next.

And be it further enacted, That no person, corporation, or body politic, except in behalf of the United States, shall, for the space of three months after the said first Monday in July next, subscribe in any one day for more than thirty shares.

And be it further enacted, That every subscriber shall, at the time of subscribing, pay into the hands of the persons who shall be appointed to receive the same, the specie proportion required by the said act to be then paid: And if any such subscriber shall fail to make any of the future payments, he shall forfeit the sum so by him first paid, for the use of the corporation.

And be it further enacted, That such part of the public debt, including the assumed debt, as is funded at an interest of three per cent. may be paid to the bank, in like manner with the debt funded at six per cent. computing the value of the former at one half the value of the latter, and reserving to the subscribers who

shall have paid three per cent. stock, the privilege of redeeming the same with six per cent. stock, at the above rate of computation, at any time before the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three, unless the three per cent. stock shall have been previously disposed of by the directors.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and president of the Senate.
Approved, March the 2d, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(True Copy.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

An ACT relative to the six-dollar of Denmark.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act, entitled, An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels, as hath rated the six-dollar of Denmark at one hundred cents, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that this repeal shall be deemed to operate in respect to all duties which have already arisen or accrued, as well as to such as shall hereafter arise or accrue.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and president of the Senate.
Approved, March the 3d, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(True Copy.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

An ACT making an appropriation for the purpose therein mentioned.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of effecting a recognition of the treaty of the United States with the new emperor of Morocco, there be and hereby is appropriated a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, to be paid out of the monies which, prior to the first day of January next, shall arise from the duties imposed upon spirits distilled within the United States, and from stills, by the act, entitled, An act repealing, after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad; and laying others in their stead, also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same, together with the excess of duties which may arise from the duties imposed by the said act on imported spirits beyond those which would have arisen by the act, entitled, An act making farther provision for the payment of the debts of the United States; and the president is hereby authorized to take on loan the whole sum by this act appropriated, or so much thereof as he may judge requisite, at an interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum, and the fund established for the above-mentioned appropriation is hereby pledged for the repayment of the principal and interest of any loan to be obtained in manner aforesaid, and in case of any deficiency in the said fund, the faith of the United States is hereby also pledged to make good such deficiency.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and president of the Senate.
Approved, March the 3d, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(True Copy.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE,

On THURSDAY the 14th day of April next, at the late dwelling plantation of CALES BURGESS, on South River,

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS, a variety of household and kitchen FURNITURE, two pair of HAND MILL-STONES, one Schooner VESSEL, with all her furniture and apparel, one pair of OXEN, three CARTS, and PLANTATION UTENSILS; all which will be sold on nine months credit, the purchaser giving bond with good and approved security.

SUSANNA BURGESS, Administrator.
REZIN SPURRIER, Administrator.

ALL those that have claims against the Estate of CALES BURGESS, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly proved, as speedily as possible, that they may be discharged, and all who are in anywise indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to SUSANNA BURGESS, Administrator.
REZIN SPURRIER, Administrator.
South River, March 16, 1791.

Red-Clover Seed,
SOLD BY

JOHN FISHER, Brush-Maker,
MARKET-STREET, BALTIMORE.

And by JACOB HUSK,
ANNAPOLIS.

Baltimore, March 9, 1791.

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B. Y.
R, Brush-Maker,
BALTIMORE.
B HUSK,
OLIS.

Annapolis, March 17, 1791.
THE sale of Newington Rope-Walk, which was postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather, will commence at Mr. Mann's tavern on Saturday the second day of April next, at twelve o'clock; containing about sixty-two acres of land, with the improvements and utensils belonging to the same. The whole of the land to be sold together, or in lots if more suitable to the purchaser or purchasers.

Likewise, a lot of four acres of ground, with the improvements, upon lease for 21 years, renewable, on payment of one year's rent, six pounds sterling, at the end of every 21 years.

MARY McCULLOCH, Ex^r.
C. STEUART,
J. McCULLOCH, } Executors
of JAMES DICK.

Wanted to Purchase,
SIXTY or SEVENTY NEGROES,
From the age of eleven years to sixteen or seventeen, for which ready CASH will be given. Any person that has any to dispose of, will please to apply to JOSEPH COWBACHENS, on board the sloop Mary, at Baltimore, who expects to sail the latter end of this month, or the beginning of next. Any negroes that are tradesmen will be preferred.

He has Forty-Four BALES of
EXCELLENT COTTON,
From the Spanish Main, put up in Hides, for SALE.
March 13, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,
Agreeable to the last will and testament of captain CHARLES JORDAN, deceased, on the first day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day,
THE PLANTATION whereon he formerly lived, containing one hundred acres, more or less, lying in Saint Mary's county, near Llewellyn's warehouse, on twelve months credit, with bond and approved security.

JAMES KILGOUR, Attorney in fact for
ANNE JORDAN, Ex^{ca}.
February 28, 1791.

JACKS.
ROYAL GIFT,
The large imported JACK from SPAIN, and the
KNIGHT of MALTA,
From the Island of MALTA, X
WILL stand at MOUNT-VERNON, and cover for
EIGHT DOLLARS (and Two SHILLINGS and Six-Pence Virginia currency to the Groon) the ensuing season.—PASTURAGE will be half a dollar per week. These several sums are to be paid as the stand before the mares, &c. are taken away. The pastures are good, and remarkably well secured; but no warranty will be given against escapes or accidents.
ANTHONY WHITING, Manager.
March 5, 1791.

The TRUSTEES of the
Lower-Marlborough Academy,

BEG leave to inform the public, that the seminary, under their direction, has been for some months revived. This institution was founded by an act of the legislature several years prior to the commencement of the late war, and soon became extensively useful, but did not escape the fate of almost every other seat of learning during the times of horror and distress.—They have however at length collected the scattered finances, and procured a tutor, a Mr. McCORMACK, this gentleman was highly recommended by Dr. Davidson, of Philadelphia college, and many other gentlemen of distinguished characters, not only for his literary acquirements, but also for his rectitude of conduct; and the trustees with propriety assert, that this gentleman has done honour to recommendations, this being proved by the progress made by his pupils, the strict moral conduct which he invariably adheres to, and the zealous attention to his duty.

In this academy the LATIN and GREEK Languages are taught after the methods practised in the Philadelphia college, for FOUR GUINEAS per annum, and general board may be had within one mile for twenty pounds currency.
This academy is within one mile and a quarter of the town of Lower-Marlborough, situated on a dry and healthy spot, and retired, that the youth will not be liable to have their attention drawn off by a variety and excess of amusements.
Signed by order of the board,
THO. HARWOOD, 3d, Sec^y.
Lower-Marlborough, March 8, 1791.

NOTICE
It is hereby given, that the commissioners of the fund for Anne-Arundel county, will meet at the city of Annapolis on Monday the 7th day of March next, and continue open for twenty days, exclusive of Sundays, to hear the appeals of all persons who may think themselves interested.
NICHOLAS HARWOOD, Clerk for the
commissioners of the tax for Anne-
Arundel county.
February 7, 1791.

Dumfries, March 8, 1791.
WAS committed to the district gaol of Dumfries, as a runaway, a negro man named FRANK, about twenty-one or twenty-two years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, very well made, and likely; he says he belongs to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Maryland. The owner is requested to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, if not he will be sold on the first Monday in May next for his prison fees, and other charges.
COLIN CAMPBELL, Keeper
of the said Gaol.

107/16
RAN away from the subscriber, living in St. Mary's county, on the 19th of last month, a likely young negro man named JOE, about 18 or 20 years of age, near six feet high, well made, and very black, has a soft mode of speech, and insinuating manners: had on a country cloth jacket and breeches, olnabrig shirt, yarn stockings, and common negro shoes. Whoever will secure him, so that I may get him again, shall be paid EIGHT DOLLARS.
GEORGE PLATER.

CALVERT COUNTY, February 25, 1791.
On TUESDAY, the 29th of MARCH next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, will be offered for SALE, for ready money, at the late dwelling of ALEXANDER FRAIZER, Esquire,
A NUMBER of valuable negroes, household furniture, plantation utensils, and a valuable library of books.

All and every person having claims against the said estate are once more requested to bring them in properly attested without delay.
2 PETER EMERSON, Attorney for
JOHN A. FRAIZER, Administrator.

Agreeable to the last will and testament of RICHARD SHEKELL, deceased, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 10th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises,
A VALUABLE tract of LAND, being part of ANNE-ARUNDEL MANOR, containing two hundred and seventy-eight acres, more or less, situate about six miles from Pig Point, five from Queen-Anne, and fourteen from Annapolis; the land is fertile, well watered, and has some good meadow ground, and about fifty acres more may be added, with valuable orchards, a good dwelling house 30 feet by 18, corn and tobacco houses, and all other necessary buildings. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, and possession will be given on the first day of January next, with the liberty of feeding the fall before.

Any person inclinable to purchase may view the and by applying to Mr. Benjamin Carr, living on the premises.
2 JOHN SHEKELL,
RICHARD SHEKELL.

March 1, 1791.
In virtue of a writ of *condemni exponas*, issued at the instance of the state of Maryland, and to me directed, will be EXPOSED to SALE, at BELLE-AIR, in Harford county, on the fourth Tuesday in March next,
A TRACT of LAND the property of SAMUEL GROOME OSBORN, situate on the road between Belle-Air and Havre-de-Grace in said county, whereon DANIEL BAYLIS now lives, containing 101 1/2 acres.

On the same day, and at the same place, will also be exposed to sale, in virtue of a writ of *condemni exponas* to me directed, to satisfy a debt due to the state of Maryland from Benjamin Bradford Norris, Esquire, deceased, a tract of land called NORRIS CHANCE, containing 362 acres, and part of one other tract called BURR, containing for the said part 224 acres, lying within two miles of BELLE-AIR, and well improved.
The aforesaid sales to begin at eleven o'clock the same day, and to be sold for CASH only.
WILLIAM OSBORN, Sheriff of
Harford county.

February 8, 1791.
By virtue of a deed of trust to the subscriber, to satisfy judgments, will be SOLD, for CASH,
A valuable FARM, containing about three hundred and forty-eight acres of land, in a healthy situation, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, about fourteen miles distant from Baltimore-town. The improvements on this farm are very convenient, and in good repair; the dwelling house has four rooms below stairs, and five above, with two brick chimneys at each end, and a garden adjoining it, well paved; near fifty acres are now in excellent timothy meadows, and thirty more may be made with ease. There is on this place an apple orchard containing three hundred bearing trees, with a great variety of other fruit—thirty-six bushels of wheat, and fourteen of rye, were put in corn ground early last fall. This farm, from its improvements and present state of repair, may be deemed a desirable object of purchase to any person who is anxious to obtain a place already settled, and fit for his immediate residence. It is offered at PRIVATE SALE till the 15th day of April next, on which day, if not before disposed of, it will be sold, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash.
Mr. Joshua Dorsey, the present occupier, will shew the land to any person inclined to purchase.
JAMES CARROLL.

Baltimore-Town, March 2, 1791.

By virtue of a writ of *condemni exponas*, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Tuesday the 22d day of this instant, on the premises, for ready cash only,
PART of a tract of LAND called MOREHOUSE GENEROSITY, supposed to contain one hundred and thirty-five acres; and DORSEY'S ADDITION TO THOMAS'S LOT, fifteen acres; seized and taken as the property of Basil Ridgely, and to be sold to satisfy a debt due Charles Worthington's administrators, for the use of Samuel Worthington.
BEN. HOWARD, Sheriff of
Anne-Arundel county.
March 3, 1791.

To be SOLD, LEASED for a Term of Years, or RENTED by the Year,
ONE whole lot of GROUND, in the city of Annapolis, situated on navigable water, with a tenement thereon suitable for a small family, and several other useful buildings; a large and commodious tan yard and tan-house, and a fine mill for grinding bark. The tan yard has been built within these five years, is perfectly new, and in exceeding good order. Possession will be given on the 22d of June next, when the present tenant's time will expire. Any person who may be disposed to rent or purchase, may apply to the subscriber in Annapolis, and know the terms.
THOMAS HYDE.
N. B. The season is approaching to lay in a stock of bark and other necessaries for carrying on the business to advantage.
February 23, 1791.

NOTICE.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOSEPH WILLIAMS, late of the city of Annapolis, are requested to bring them in legally proved immediately, and all those indebted to said estate, for dealings with the said Joseph Williams alone, or with Williams and Neth, are requested to make immediate payment. It is expected this NOTICE will be attended to, which will prevent further trouble, and enable the executor to comply with the testators will in paying off a considerable sum in legacies.
8w JAMES WILLIAMS.

ALL persons indebted to THOMAS C. WILLIAMS and Co. to JAMES WILLIAMS, or to the estate of JAMES FOOTELL, or JOSEPH EASTMAN, late of the city of Annapolis, are once more requested to make IMMEDIATE payment to the subscriber, as longer indulgence cannot be given. Any kind of continental or state certificate, or old continental paper money, at their highest passing value, will be taken in payment; and cash given for any kind or sum of the above certificates.
8w JAMES WILLIAMS.
February 7, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the justices of Prince-George's county, at their next sessions, for a commission to prove and mark the bounds of CARROLLSBURG and CHANEY'S PLANTATION, in the said county, agreeably to an act of assembly in that case made and provided.
4w JOHN ASHTON.
February 28, 1791.

Five Pounds Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber, in Charles county, about six miles above Bryan-town, a negro woman named HENNY, about thirty-four years of age, five feet four or five inches high, of a yellow complexion, and has long lips, though otherwise handsome, if not disfigured by the small-pox, the subscriber being informed that she has had that disorder since her escape, which happened on the 12th of June, 1790; she has a remarkable scar on one of her arms, between the elbow and the wrist, nearly as broad as a dollar, and another raised into a ridge nearly two inches in length, at the lower and back part of her neck; she walks with her toes turned in, and has holes in her ears; she has a sister named Daphne lately set free by the rev. Mr. Mason Weems, of Anne-Arundel county, where she formerly lived; it is supposed that her sister Daphne has passed her for a free woman, and that she has hired herself in Annapolis or Baltimore-town. Any person hitherto harbouring or hiring her shall be exempted from the law, but hereafter will be proceeded against with severity. Whoever secures the said negro in goal, so that the owner may get her, shall receive THREE POUNDS, and if brought home the above REWARD.
w7 NATHANIEL HAGAN.
February 20, 1791.

A Stray HORSE,
TAKEN up by the subscriber, a black, twelve hands high, a small white spot on his rump, about four years old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.
JAMES SMITH.
Annapolis February 2, 1791.

THE subscriber hereby forswears all persons from hunting within his enclosure, with either dog or gun, or passing through his lands in any manner without his permission. Any one offending after this notice will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.
w6 JOHN BROOKS, jun.
Calvert county, February 21, 1791.

FUNDED DEBT
OF THE
UNITED STATES.
FORM
OF
A POWER of ATTORNEY,
To transfer STOCK.

KNOW all men by these presents, that _____ do make, constitute and appoint, _____ true and lawful attorney, for _____ and in _____ name, to sell, assign and transfer, _____ the _____ stock, standing in _____ name, in the books of _____, with power also, an attorney or attorneys under _____ for that purpose to make and substitute; and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that _____ said attorney, or _____ substitute or substitutes, shall do therein by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof _____ have hereunto set _____ hand and seal the _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand _____ hundred and _____.

Scaled and delivered
in the presence of _____

On the back of the above the following **ACKNOWLEDGMENT** must be made.

BE IT KNOWN, That on the _____ day of _____ one thousand _____ hundred and _____, before me _____, came _____, and acknowledged the within letter of attorney to be _____ set and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and _____ affixed _____ the day and year last aforesaid.

Directions.

IF the power is to extend to the whole of the stock, the word "all" is to be inserted after the word "transfer;" if only to part, the particular sum is to be inserted, with the addition of the words "being part of;" if power is to extend only to a certain species of stock, it may be expressed in the different cases by inserting in the blank between the words "the" and "stock," the words "funded six per cent.," (which will designate the stock bearing a present interest,) or the words "funded three per cent.," (which will designate the three per cent. stock,) or the word "deferred," (which will designate the stock bearing interest at the end of ten years,) or the word "unfunded," (which will designate the subscribed part of the debt.)

If no power of substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it to be omitted. The place of abode and quality of each witness to be written against his name.

The acknowledgment may be taken before any judge of a court of the United States; or of a superior court of law or equity, in any state, or of a county court; or before the mayor, or other chief magistrate of any place; or before a notary public.

In the acknowledgment, if the seal of a court or corporation is to be affixed, the words "cause to be" may precede the word "affixed;" The blank immediately following to be filled up with a designation of the seal, as that it is the seal of a certain court, naming it; or the seal of a certain corporation, naming it; or the seal of office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one, or if he has none, with the words "my seal."

If there be no public or official seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the power must be made by oath or affirmation of one of the witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorized at the place where the transfer is to be made.

FORM
OF
A POWER of ATTORNEY,
To receive INTEREST.

KNOW all men by these presents, that _____ do make, constitute and appoint, _____ true and lawful attorney, for _____ and in _____ name, to receive the interest _____ the stock standing in _____ name, in the books of _____, with power also, an attorney or attorneys under _____ for that purpose to make and substitute; and to do all lawful acts requisite for effecting the premises; hereby ratifying and confirming all that _____ said attorney, or _____ substitute or substitutes, shall do therein by virtue hereof.

IN WITNESS whereof _____ have hereunto set _____ hand and seal the _____ day of _____ in the year of our Lord one thousand _____ hundred and _____.

Scaled and delivered
in the presence of _____

BE IT KNOWN, That on the _____ day of _____ one thousand _____ hundred and _____, before me _____, came _____, and acknowledged the above letter of attorney to be _____ set and deed.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand _____ the day and year last aforesaid.

Directions.
IF the power is to be general, the words "now due or which shall hereafter grow due upon" are to be inserted after the word "interest;" if not general, the time for, or to which the interest is to be received, to be specially expressed after the word "interest."

If no power of substitution is desired to be given, the whole that relates to it to be omitted; the place of abode, and quality of each witness, to be written against his name.

The acknowledgment may be taken before any judge of a court of the United States, or of a superior court of law or equity, in any state; or of a county court; or before the mayor or other chief magistrate of any place; or before a notary public.

In the acknowledgment, if the seal of a court or corporation is to be affixed, the words "cause to be" may precede the word "affixed;" the blank immediately following to be filled with a designation of the seal, as that it is the seal of a certain court, naming it; or the seal of a certain corporation, naming it; or the seal of office of the party before whom the acknowledgment is taken, if he has one, or if he has none with the words "my seal."

If there be no public or official seal to the acknowledgment, proof of the execution of the power must be made by oath or affirmation of one of the witnesses, to be taken before some person duly authorized, at the place where the transfer is to be made.

FORM of a TRANSFER,

When made in person.

I _____, the within named, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over _____, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to _____, Witness my hand, at the office of _____, this _____ day of _____.

FORM of a TRANSFER,

By **POWER of ATTORNEY.**

I _____, by virtue of a power of attorney from the within mentioned _____, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over _____, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to _____, Witness my hand at the office of _____, this _____ day of _____.

FORM of a TRANSFER,

By **LETTER of ATTORNEY**, under a power of **SUBSTITUTION.**

I _____, by virtue of a power from _____, duly authorized by letter of attorney, with power of substitution, from the within mentioned _____, do hereby, for value received, assign and transfer over _____, being the within debt, (or, if a part, mention the sum, and after the word "being" add "part of") to _____, Witness my hand, at the office of _____, this _____ day of _____.

Bills for Cash.

Loan-Office, Annapolis, March 1, 1791.

BILLS drawn by the Treasurer of the United States, on either of the Banks of North-America, or New-York, may be had of

THOMAS HARWOOD,
Commissioner of Loans.

To be SOLD,
A new BRICK HOUSE,

In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Stewart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messrs WALLACE and MUIR.

Dec. 9, 1789. **JOSEPH DOWSON.**

JAMES MILLS, son of JOHN, of St. Mary's county, intends petitioning the general assembly, at their next session, for a law to authorize the justices of the county aforesaid, to assess a sum of money yearly for his support.

February 4, 1791.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in this city, on Monday the 28th instant, a negro man named **JAMES ORKER**, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, full faced well looking fellow, talks slow, and rather a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, oscarbrig shirt and trousers, an old castor hat, carried with him some working cloths. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him, so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

RICHARD WELLS.
Annapolis, June 30, 1790.

WILLIAM FOXCROFT,

At the Sign of the Golden Bee-Hive, Most respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has commenced business in the store lately occupied by John Pety, and Corner the upper end of Corn-Hill street, facing the State-house, where he is now opening.

A Neat and General Assortment of
DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Fashionable, Superfine & Second Clothes,	Black Silk & Love Hand kerchiefs,
Three quarters and seven-eighths stripe Clothes,	Table Cloths,
Calimenes,	Bed-Ticks,
Superfine, stripe & plain Coating,	Bed-Bunks,
Cardinals,	Checks, 1 and yard wide,
Halfstiches,	Cotton Stripes,
Knapt Cottons,	7-8 and yard wide with Linens,
Flannels,	Ink-Powder,
Beizes,	Snuff,
Welsh Plains,	Ladies fashionable Beavers, and Gentlemen's Fine Hats,
Duffel Blankets,	Coarse ditto,
Durants,	Fashionable Coat & Vest Buttons,
Calimancoes,	Imperial ditto,
Jones Spinning,	Tapes,
Moretus,	Bindings,
Wildboars,	Thread,
Crape,	Edging and Bobbing,
Mullins,	Ladies and Gentlemen's Cotton, Silk & Worsted Hose,
Mullins of all sorts,	Silk and Cotton Pant ditto,
Plain, stripe and spotted Gauzes,	Ladies Gloves,
Royal Ribbs,	Gentlemen's Beavers ditto,
Thickett,	Best Philadelphia & common Stuff Shoes,
Satinets,	Ironmongery,
Jeans,	Queen's Ware, &c. &c
Fustians,	
Corduuroys,	
Black Princetts Stuff,	
Cottons and Calicoes,	
Cotton & Chintz Shawls,	
Cotton and Indian Handkerchiefs,	

Which, from their reduced prices, goodness of quality, and his unremitting endeavours to please, will, he hopes, merit the attention of a generous public.

A L S O, — a few

Barrels of Apples.

To be SOLD cheap.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT I do intend to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court for a commission to fix and bound the head of CARTER'S Creek, and the ancient line of CARTER BENNETT, from thence to HOLLAND ADDITION, and to bound the same and HOLLAND ADDITION; and my part of CARTER BENNETT, lying in the aforesaid county, agreeable to a late act of assembly in this case provided.

March 1, 1791. **F. SCRIVENER.**

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,

At the **PRINTING-OFFICE,**

Price Ten Shillings,

THE

L A W S

OF

MARYLAND,

Passed at

NOVEMBER SESSION,

Seventeen Hundred and Ninety.

A L S O,

Price Nine Dollars,

The late Edition of the **L A W S**

of **MARYLAND**, bound in sheep—And also a few sets of the **L A W S** since that publication, price two Guineas, in sheets.—All kinds of **PRINTING WORK** performed in a neat, expeditious, and correct manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of **AVACHEL YATES**, late of the City of Annapolis, are desired to bring them in legally proved, and those indebted are required to make payment, to

JOSHUA YATES, Executor.

February 21, 1791.

Annapolis: Printed by **Bredrick and Samuel Green.**

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 24, 1791.

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

At the third session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT repealing, after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead, and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same.

E it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That after the last day of June next, the duties laid upon distilled spirits by the act, entitled, An act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States, shall cease; and that upon all distilled spirits which shall be imported into the United States after that day, from any foreign port or place, there shall be paid for their use the duties following; that is to say, for every gallon of those spirits more than ten per cent. below proof, according to Dicus's hydrometer, twenty cents. For every gallon of those spirits under five, and not more than ten per cent. below proof, according to the same hydrometer, twenty-one cents. For every gallon of those spirits of proof, and not more than five per cent. below proof, according to the same hydrometer, twenty-two cents. For every gallon of those spirits more than twenty, and not more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the same hydrometer, thirty cents. For every gallon of those spirits more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the same hydrometer, forty cents.

And be it further enacted, That the said duties shall be collected in the same manner, by the same persons, under the same regulations, and subject to the same forfeitures and other penalties as those heretofore laid; the act concerning which shall be deemed to be in full force for the collection of the duties herein before imposed, except as to the alterations contained in this act.

And be it further enacted, That the said duties, when the amount thereof shall not exceed fifty dollars, shall be immediately paid; but when the said amount shall exceed fifty, and shall not amount to more than five hundred dollars, may, at the option of the proprietor, importer or consignee, be either immediately paid, or secured by bond, with condition for the payment thereof in four months; and if the amount of the said duties shall exceed five hundred dollars, the same may be immediately paid, or secured by bond, with condition for the payment thereof in six months; which bond, in either case, at the like option of the proprietor, importer or consignee, shall either include one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the collector, or person acting as such, or shall be accompanied with a deposit in the custody of the said collector, or person acting as such, of so much of the said spirits as shall, in his judgment, be a sufficient security for the amount of the duties for which the said bond shall have been given, and the charges of the safe keeping and sale of the spirits so deposited, which deposit shall and may be accepted in lieu of the said surety or sureties, and shall be kept by the said collector, or person acting as such, with due and reasonable care, at the expense and risk of the party or parties on whose account the same shall have been made; and if, at the expiration of the time mentioned in the bond for the payment of the duties thereby intended to be secured, the same shall not be paid, then the said deposited spirits shall be sold at public sale, and the proceeds thereof, after deducting the charges of keeping and sale, shall be applied to the payment of the whole sum of the duties for which such deposit shall have been made, rendering the overplus of the said proceeds, and the residue of the said spirits, if any there be, to the person or persons by whom such deposit shall have been made, or to his, her, or their representatives.

In order to a due collection of the duties imposed by this act, *Be it further enacted,* That the United States shall be divided into fourteen districts, each consisting of one state, but subject to alterations by the president of the United States, from time to time, by adding to the smaller such portions of the greater as shall, in his judgment, best tend to secure and facilitate the collection of the revenue; which districts it shall be lawful for the president of the United States to subdivide into surveys of inspection, and the same to alter at his discretion: That the president be authorized to appoint, with the advice and consent of the senate, a supervisor to each district, and as many inspectors to each survey therein as he shall judge necessary, placing the latter under the direction of the former: Provided always, that it shall and may be lawful

for the president, with the advice and consent of the senate, in his discretion, to appoint such and so many officers of the customs, to be inspectors in any survey of inspection, as he shall deem advisable to employ in the execution of this act: Provided also, that where, in the judgment of the president, a supervisor can discharge the duties of that office, and also that of inspector, he may direct the same: And provided further, that if the appointment of the inspectors of surveys, or any part of them, shall not be made during the present session of congress, the president may, and he is hereby empowered to make such appointments during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

And be it further enacted, That the supervisors, inspectors and officers, to be appointed by virtue of this act, and who shall be charged to take bonds for securing the payment of the duties upon spirits distilled within the United States, and with the receipt of monies in discharge of such duties, shall keep fair and true accounts and records of their transactions in their respective offices, in such manner and form as may be directed by the proper department or officer having the superintendance of the collection of the revenue, and shall at all times submit their books, papers and accounts, to the inspection of such persons as are or may be appointed for that purpose, and shall at all times pay to the order of the officer, who is or shall be authorized to direct the payment thereof, the whole of the monies which they may respectively receive by virtue of this act, and shall also, once in every three months, or oftener if they shall be required, transmit their accounts for settlement to the officer or officers whose duty it is or shall be to make such settlement.

And be it further enacted, That all officers and persons to be appointed pursuant to this act, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, shall take an oath, or affirmation, diligently and faithfully to execute the duties of their said offices respectively, and to use their best endeavours to prevent and detect frauds in relation to the duties on spirits imposed by this act, which oath or affirmation may be taken before any magistrate authorized to administer oaths within the district or survey to which he belongs, and being certified under the hand and seal of the magistrate by whom the same shall have been administered, shall, within three months thereafter, be transmitted to the comptroller of the treasury, in default of taking which oath, or affirmation, the party failing shall forfeit and pay two hundred dollars for the use of the United States, to be recovered with costs of suit.

And be it further enacted, That the supervisor of the revenue for each district shall establish one or more offices within the same, as may be necessary; and in order that the said offices may be publicly known, there shall be painted or written, in large legible characters, upon some conspicuous part outside and in front of each house, building or place, in which any such office shall be kept, these words, "Office of Inspection;" and if any person shall paint or write, or cause to be painted or written, the said words, upon any other than such house or building, he or she shall forfeit and pay for so doing one hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That within forty-eight hours after any ship or vessel, having on board any distilled spirits brought in such ship or vessel from any foreign port or place, shall arrive within any port of the United States, whether the same be the first port of arrival of such ship or vessel, or not, the master or person having the command or charge thereof, shall report to one of the inspectors of the port at which he shall so arrive, the place from which the said vessel, with her name and burthen, and the quantity and kinds of the said spirits on board of her, and the casks, vessels or cases, containing them, with their marks and numbers, on pain of forfeiting the sum of five hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That the collector or other officer, or person acting as collector, with whom entry shall have been made of any of the said spirits, pursuant to the act, entitled, An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandises, imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels, shall forthwith after such entry certify and transmit the same, as particularly as it shall have been made with him, to the proper officer of inspection, of the port where it shall be intended to commence the delivery of the spirits so entered, or any part thereof: for which purpose, every proprietor, importer or consignee, making such entry, shall deliver two manifests of the contents (upon one of which the said certificate shall be given) and shall at the time thereof declare the port at which the said delivery shall be so intended to be commenced, to the collector or officer with whom the same shall be made: And every permit granted by such collector, for the landing of any of the said spirits, shall, previous to such landing, be produced to the said officer of inspection, who shall make a minute, in some proper book, of the contents thereof, and shall endorse thereupon the word "inspected,"

the time when, and his own name, after which he shall return it to the person by whom it shall have been produced, and then and not otherwise it shall be lawful to land the spirits therein specified; and if the said spirits shall be landed without such endorsement upon the permit for that purpose granted, the master or person having charge of the ship or vessel from which the same shall have been so landed, shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That whenever it shall be intended that any ship or vessel shall proceed with the whole or any part of the spirits which shall have been brought in such ship or vessel from any foreign port or place, from one port in the United States to another port in the said United States, whether in the same or in different districts, the master or person having the command or charge of such ship or vessel, shall, previous to her departure, apply to the officer of inspection to whom report was made, for the port from which she is about to depart, for a certificate of the quantity and particulars of such of the said spirits as shall have been certified or reported to him to have been entered as imported in such ship or vessel, and of so much thereof as shall appear to him to have been landed out of her at such port, which certificate the said officer shall forthwith grant: And the master or person having the command or charge of such ship or vessel, shall, within twenty-four hours after her arrival at the port to which she shall be bound, deliver the said certificate to the proper officer of inspection of such last mentioned port: And if such ship or vessel shall proceed from one port to another within the United States, with the whole or any part of the spirits brought in her as aforesaid, without having first obtained such certificate; or if within twenty-four hours after her arrival at such other port, the said certificate shall not be delivered to the proper officer of inspection there, the master or person having the command or charge of the said ship or vessel, shall, in either case, forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars; and the spirits on board of her at her said arrival, shall be forfeited, and may be seized by any officer of inspection.

And be it further enacted, That all spirits which shall be imported as aforesaid, shall be landed under the inspection of the officer or officers of inspection for the place where the same shall be landed, and not otherwise on pain of forfeiture thereof; for which purpose the said officer or officers shall, at all reasonable times, attend; provided, that this shall not be construed to exclude the inspection of the officers of the customs as now established and practised.

And be it further enacted, That the officers of inspection, under whose survey any of the said spirits shall be landed, shall, upon landing thereof, and as soon as the casks, vessels and cases, containing the same, shall be gauged or measured, brand, or otherwise mark in durable characters, the several casks, vessels or cases, containing the same, with progressive numbers, and also with the name of the ship or vessel wherein the same was or were imported, and of the port of entry, and with the proof and quantity thereof, together with such other marks, if any other shall be deemed needful, as the respective supervisors of the revenue may direct: And the said officer shall keep a book wherein he shall enter the name of each vessel in which any of the said spirits shall be so imported, and of the port of entry and of delivery, and of the master of such vessel, and of each importer, and the several casks, vessels and cases, containing the same, and the marks of each; and if such officer is not the chief inspector within the survey, he shall, as soon as may be thereafter, make an exact transcript of each entry, and deliver the same to such chief officer, who shall keep a like book for recording the said transcripts.

And be it further enacted, That the chief officer of inspection, within whose survey any of the said spirits shall be landed, shall give to the proprietor, importer, or consignee thereof, or his or her agent, a certificate to remain with him or her, of the whole quantity of the said spirits which shall have been so landed; which certificate, besides the said quantity, shall specify the name of such proprietor, importer or consignee, and of the vessel from on board which the said spirits shall have been landed, and of the marks of each cask, vessel or case containing the same: And the said officer shall deliver to the said proprietor, importer or consignee, or to his or her agent, a like certificate for each cask, vessel or case, which shall accompany the same whereforever it shall be sent, as evidence of its being lawfully imported; and the officer granting the said certificates shall make regular and exact entries in the book to be by him kept as aforesaid, of all spirits for which the same shall be granted, as particularly therein described; and the said proprietor, importer or consignee, or his or her agent, upon the sale and delivery of any of the said spirits, shall deliver to the purchaser or purchasers thereof the certificate or certificates which ought to accompany the same, on pain of forfeiting the sum of fifty dollars for each cask, vessel or case, with which such certificate shall not be delivered.

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O S T E N D, December 13.

WE are just this day returning to our senses again; for the last ten days no business has been done whatever—near 500 fishermen constantly parading—Balls almost day and night have kept the people from sleep for many days. We have had very hard duty, every other day and night we were on constant guard, and it has been entirely owing to our companies that no mischief has happened, the fishermen being as obedient to us as soldiers to their general. We have indulged them in their amusement of riding the Patriots, and in general attended them in that business, to prevent them from ill-treating the poor penitents. Not a person has been hurt or plundered, though several were threatened in the beginning.

Sunday morning, about 12 o'clock, the Imperial troops entered the town, 200 horse and 600 foot; I had the first honour of saluting them, being then centinel at the West Port. The general paid us the compliment of relieving our guard, as if we had been regular soldiers of his master, and allowed us the honour of wearing our regimentals and swords, a thing not granted to any other companies in the country, who are all disarmed, and not suffered to appear in uniform.

This morning we assembled to the amount of 150 companies, and escorted the general, count le Tour to church, when a grand Te Deum was performed.

This evening we give the officers a ball, and then I hope we shall return quietly to business again.

Since writing the above, we have received the thanks of the general, for our care in protecting the town and attention to him, and expressing his desire to become a captain of the Andre. A general meeting will admit him this evening.

L O N D O N, January 19.

An application has been made to the members for Yorkshire, from the chamber of commerce at Leeds, upon the violation of the commercial treaties at present subsisting between England and Spain.

The society states, that fresh duties, almost amounting to a prohibition, have been imposed upon woollen clothes imported into Spain; and that this has been accompanied not by any direct imposition, but by an alteration in the mode of collecting the duties, which are now proportioned to certain descriptions of measurement, instead of the quality of the article.

The representatives, to whom this application is made, have replied to it by an assurance, that the matter shall be pressed upon the attention of government.

Jan. 20. The letters from Ireland, by Monday's mail, mention positively that the following important question will be debated in the ensuing sessions: "Whether the Irish merchants have not a right, notwithstanding the English chartered company, of trading to the East-Indies."

The people of Ireland are found, on a recent survey, to surpass in number any precedent calculation. The amount is now stated at 4,160,000 souls.

By the last official letters from Quebec, government are said to have received intimation, that, as the body of troops lately raised by the Americans for the suppression of the Indian excursions, may, after that business is over, act as troublesome neighbours to our outposts, it will be necessary to guard this circumstance, by strengthening the forces in that quarter. There are several forts likewise kept as hostages since the peace, which the Americans may like to re-assume without performing the regular stipulations.

A copy of a letter is now handed about Paris, and read, as may be supposed, with great avidity; it is said to have been written by the king of France to his brother the count d'Artois, on the supposed counter-revolution. It urges him, in the strongest terms, to lay aside all thoughts of troubling, or in any degree opposing, the present government of the kingdom; and invites him, in the most pressing manner, not only to take the civic oath, but to return to the bosom of his family and his country.

Some reports are at present in circulation, which assert, that the empress of Russia has again changed her mind, and will not come to terms with the Turks, but on condition of the cession of Moldavia and Wallachia. In consequence of this, fresh hostilities are talked of, and a fleet is said to be preparing for the Baltic, for which seamen are raising at the out-ports, by advertisements and other means.

N E W - Y O R K, March 5.

Extract of a letter from general McGillivray, dated Little Tallasee, 12th December, 1790, to a gentleman in this city.

"On my arrival here I found that the Cusitahs had conducted themselves in a very proper manner respecting the affair of satisfaction for one of their men murdered in our absence; and which we had heard of when with you. Instead of rushing to revenge, as is their usual custom, they demanded satisfaction in form—and agreed to wait four months for it. At the expiration of that time, the Cusitahs were informed from good authority, that the murderers in defiance of the laws, were protected by an armed banditti, and a fortnight after our return having the same confirmed, the Bird Tail King dispatched four young warriors to take satisfaction, which they did in killing a young lad on the frontier, and this has fully satisfied them, and the Georgians do not complain; so this storm is blown over, and God only knows how long the present calm will last. I will perhaps, be not credited when I observe, that the upper Georgians never will suffer satisfaction to be given for killing an Indian; and, indeed, every month affords instances of felons among them being rescued from justice, when condemned for the most atrocious offences."

P I T T S B U R G H, February 19.

From a gentleman who has been some distance down the Ohio, we have received the following account of the depredations committed by the Indians, which may be depended on as authentic.

On the 17th January last, at the mouth of Short creek, on the west of the Ohio, one man killed, and ten horses stolen.

The 24th do. ten horses stolen from opposite the mouth of Wheeling.

The 29th do. a party who had been hunting, about thirty miles from the Ohio, on their return home were attacked after night, and a certain James Boggs was killed, the rest made their escape, leaving their rifles, and seven horses loaded with peltry.

Another party who were out hunting, have not been heard of this six or seven weeks, and are supposed to be all killed.

The 11th instant, the family of Francis Reilly, living opposite the mouth of Buffalo, on the west side of the Ohio, about three quarters of a mile from the river, were all killed and taken, except himself; and, it is said, two men were killed near the same place.

A person who has been prisoner with the Indians for some years, is come in from the Wyandot towns, and says, that the Indians are generally disposed for war, and that a number of parties had set out before he left them, and it was said they intended for the settlements on the Ohio.

Feb. 26. A correspondent is highly pleased with the determination of the inhabitants of this place, to enter into an association to arm themselves for the defence of the town and its vicinity; although there may be no great danger of an attack on the place, yet it will strike an awe on the savages, and make them particularly cautious not to approach too near us for fear of the consequences.

Every account from the Indian country agree relative to the determination of the savages going to war. It is said that the warriors have lent word to the different Indian hunting camps, ordering the hunters to return to their tribes immediately.

We do not vouch for the authenticity of this, but it is highly necessary the frontiers should be apprised of every report, that they may be on their guard for fear of the worst.

C A R L I S L E, February 23.

We are informed from good authority, that a party of 70 Indians lately presented themselves before Fort (a small stockade not far from general Harmar's head-quarters) garrisoned by thirty regulars and about twenty inhabitants of the vicinity, under command of lieutenant Kingbury. The Indians had previously taken a Mr. Hunt prisoner, with two or three others, whom they hoisted on their shoulders before the fort directing them to inform the commanding officer that their party consisted of 300, and demand a surrender of the garrison—the lieutenant answered, that if they were 300 devils he would not surrender, and immediately fired on the Indians; twelve of whom were killed, the remainder after having quartered Mr. Hunt in the view of the fort, made a rapid retreat.—None of the garrison were either killed or wounded.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, March 12.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool, December 15. "We have had a most tremendous storm at this place, which has done considerable damage to the shipping. The Levant, from Philadelphia, is on shore—there are more vessels on shore but cannot get their names."

A London paper of January 4. says, "We find that all the provinces are now in the peaceable possession of the emperor. The province of Guelders was the last that threw off the usurpers; the people rose in a body, expelled the guard of mock-patriots, and proclaimed Leopold sovereign of their country. At Brussels there was a solemn rejoicing last Sunday evening, on account of the new revolution. Marshal Bender, with his troops, went to the celebration of Te Deum in the Collegiate church; and the inhabitants, who attended in immense crowds, gave proofs of a sincere conversion of sentiment and attachment to the Imperial cause. Oflend was entered on the 11th instant by a small detachment of Austrians, and was fully taken possession of the next day by a body of infantry, and chaffeurs."

Intelligence is received from Petersburg, that the empress of Russia has, in consequence of the mediation of the British court, acceded to propositions of a pacific nature with the Ottomans. As soon as the necessary preliminaries can be arranged, it is supposed that an armistice will be agreed upon between the Russians and Turks, which will speedily be succeeded by solid, and, we trust, permanent treaties.

March 17. Tuesday last arrived here from Cadiz, the ship Harmony, Nathaniel Gardner, master; which port he left the 2d of February. By the above ship we learn, that the whole kingdom of Spain (except the court party and the clergy) are ripe for the same revolution as has lately taken place with their neighbours, the French. The people speak their sentiments more freely than ever was known in that kingdom before. It was reported in Cadiz, before this ship left that place, that hostilities had already commenced in the province of Biscay; and that the people had cut off the heads of several governors who were too much attached to the arbitrary power of the king. In December last his majesty passed a decree, that all shop-keepers should pay a tax of 10 per cent. upon their merchandize, throughout the kingdom; upon which, the dealers immediately shut up all their shops, and at last his majesty thought proper to repeal the decree. In January last the minister of state received a letter from an unknown hand, setting forth the grievances of the subjects, and threatening withal what he had to depend upon soon, if better

laws were not made for the good of the whole; The letter was compared with other letters in Madrid—at length a hand was found which left no doubt of the author, who was a merchant in Cadiz; a guard of the king's officers and men were dispatched to Cadiz with orders to take him and every man about his house to immediate confinement. They accordingly came to Cadiz, the last of January, and produced the letter to the merchant, who immediately confessed that he was the author, and at the same time informed the guard, he would be one of the first who was willing to suffer for his country, in hopes it would open the eyes of his countrymen. The consequence was that they seized him and his clerks, and put them in a place where they may wait the assistance of their countrymen to relieve them.

The post-office is watched at Cadiz as if the salvation of their nation was wholly depending upon every mail that comes in from the northward:—There is not a letter that contains more than a common sheet of writing paper, but what is immediately broke open and the contents exposed to every king's officer who has a mind to peruse it. Letters sent by the post-merchants with bills of exchange, have their seals broke open.—It is transportation to the mines for any master of a vessel or any other person to be caught with a letter in his pocket going through the gates—while the punishment for murder is only to make the criminal ride on a mule with his face towards the brass tail, while the mob pelt mud at him!

In the English papers received by the packet, there is an account of a most tremendous thunder storm, which passed over London, on the morning of the 23d December last: The wind, rain and hail, were extremely violent; great damage was sustained by many buildings, and the shipping in the river.

In the above storm an incredible number of vessels were lost—the crews of many of which perished: The Charlemont packet from Liverpool for Dublin was wrecked, and of 110 passengers, 19 only escaped—d tender, having on board upwards of 400 men, was lost off Liverpool, and almost every person on board perished. The Alcot Cutter, captain Dean, was also wrecked on the Chapel Rocks, in Budden Bay, and every soul on board lost. This storm extended almost all over England; the lightning and thunder were the severest almost ever known, and the wind blew a perfect hurricane: The papers by the packet give a long detail of the disastrous consequences.

Extract of a letter from Fort Wollington, dated January 26.

"On the 10th January the Indians attacked Dunlap's Station, about 25 miles up the Big-Miami—The stockade fort, was commanded by lieutenant Kingbury, of the federal troops, who had under his command only twelve men.—There were in the party of Indians 250—they remained before the place 24 hours—and then retreated, driving off all the cattle of the place—during the attack only one soldier was wounded—the Indians left three dead on the ground—and a number were afterwards found at a distance from the stockade.—The Indians on this occasion marched within a short distance of the fort in columns, like veteran troops, with an intention to storm it—but the besieged poured in so well directed a fire, as broke and dispersed them."

A N N A P O L I S, March 24.

"Departed this life, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, on Wednesday the ninth instant, at his seat in St. Mary's county, after a long and excruciating illness, JAMES MILLS, Esquire.—From his virtues and agreeable manners, his disconsolate widow and friends have the greatest satisfaction to believe he left not an enemy in this world—nor found one in the other.—His body was interred at his house on the Saturday following, and an excellent sermon, finely adapted to the melancholy occasion, delivered by the reverend Mr. George Goldie."

Will be sold, on Tuesday the 19th day

of April, by order of the honourable Alexander C. Hanson, chancellor of the state of Maryland, on 11 months credit, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds with approved security, on the premises, near the Governor's Bridge.

ALL the personal PROPERTY of JOHN WATKINS, now in the hands of the subscriber, trustee for said Watkins, consisting of sundry valuable young NEGROES, among which is an excellent BLACKSMITH, HORNED CATTLE, four draught STEERS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and some blacksmith TOOLS and PLANTATION UTENSILS. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day, by

HENRY HALL, Trustee for JOHN WATKINS. Anne-Arundel county, March 17, 1791.

March 22, 1791. THE creditors of JOSEPH HILL, late of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to meet at the house of the subscriber on the 16th day of April next, to receive their dividends.

JOSEPH HILL.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons interested, that the commissioners of the land tax, for Prince George's county, will attend at Upper-Marlborough on Wednesday the 13th of April, to make any alterations or change in their property that may have taken place since the last assessment, and will continue sitting 10 days exclusive of Sundays.

Signed per order, SAM. HERBURN, Clerk Upper-Marlborough, March 8, 1791.

On MONDAY the first fair for ready money, SMALL,

A VARIETY of cattle, and three hog plantation utensils.

All persons fired to bring in ed are requested.

THE COURT-h

by give notice, is given by the ing the said ex- pences of the ven hundred a the said comm- maining two h for two in a

The commi- ceive the applic- persons willing house, and will 25th of April all applicants, of the best har- pected that each unexceptional- formance of th- agreed on. T- proportion of given for the p-

All letters of Kerr, Esquire, sioners, (post p- Easton, Tal- M-

The STANDS t-

Point, and tobacco or more wheat for each a dollar to the three barrels of groom; but if two barrels of taken in lieu th- dred pounds of the groom; b- away, one hun- dollar to the gr- if paid in cash- be paid when t- to the groom.

The DAUP- high, in figure blood unexcept- will ascertain: rough bred ho- grand-dam by Hamilton;) hi- Othello upon S- the Godolphin

March 21,

THE CO- CHAP- county, being Episcopal clerg- ed for his pru- meet with go- trustees of said

N THE subsc- Arundel road now pass- in such manne- The road propo- mile further ab-

March 22,

Four

went away, a- an omnibrig thi- of his neck, o- will secure the- receive the

THERE- near M- Ray, a small p- The owner is- and take her ay-

of the whole: The letters in Madrid—left no doubt of the Cadiz: a guard of the patched to Cadiz with man about his house to accordingly came to produced the letter to confessed that he was ne informed the guard, no was willing to suffer ld open the eyes of his e was that they seized hem in a place where f their countrymen to

Cadiz as if the salva- depending upon every northward:—There is han a common fleet of immediately broke open every king's officer who ers sent by the post to ange, have their feet on to the mines for any erson to be caught with rough the gates—while only to make the crimi- ace towards the best t him.

ed by the packet, the endous thunder storm, the morning of the 23d in and hall, were ex- was sustained by many the river.

edible number of vessels of which perished: The erpool for Dublin was re, 19 only escaped—d of 400 men, was k- erson on board pen- Dean, was also wick- Budden Bay, and my ru extended almost il and thunder were he and the wind blew a pe- y the packet give a long ences.

Washington, dated Ju-

Indians attacked Dun- p the Big-Miami—The y lieutenant Kingbu- had under his command e in the party of Indians he place 24 hours—and the cattle of the place— dier was wounded—the ground—and a number stance from the stockade n marched within a short ns, like veteran troops, but the besieged poured ke and dispersed them."

S, March 24.

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Friday the 19th day onourable Alexander C. ate of Maryland, on 11 fer or purchasers giving d security, on the pre- Bridge.

ERTY of JOHN WAY- s of the subscriber, trad- ing of sundry valuable which is an excellent CATTLE, four draught FURNITURE, and some PLANTATION UTEN- 1 o'clock, if fair, if not

HALL, Trustee for UN WATKINS. ch 17, 1791.

March 22, 1791.

H HILL, late of Anne- requested to meet at the 16th day of April next,

JOSEPH HILL.

ICE

ons interested, that the tax, for Prince George's r-Marlborough on, Wel- make any alterations or may have taken, will continue sitting.

HEPBURN, Cleric h 8, 1791.

Annapolis, March 17, 1791.
On MONDAY the 11th of April next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, will be offered for SALE, for ready money, at the late dwelling of JOHN SMALL,

A VARIETY of STOCK, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, with some Indian corn, and three hogheads of cider, household furniture and plantation utensils.

All persons having claims against said estate, are de- sired to bring them in legally proved, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to
JOHN MERRIKEN, jun. Admr.

THE Commissioners for building a court-house at Easton, in Talbot county, here- by give notice, that the sum of three thousand pounds is given by the state, and county of Talbot, for build- ing the said court-house, and defraying the necessary expences of the commissioners; that two thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds are ready to be paid to the said commissioners, or their order, and that the re- maining two hundred and fifty pounds will be ready for them in a few months.

The commissioners are therefore now ready to re- ceive the applications and plans of all or any person or persons willing to undertake the building of the said house, and will meet for that purpose on Monday the 25th of April next, at Easton. They hereby inform all applicants, that the walls of the building are to be of the best hard burnt bricks; and that it will be ex- pected that each applicant produce his plan, and that unexceptionable security be given for the faithful per- formance of the work, and within a certain time to be agreed on. The commissioners will advance a certain proportion of the money, on proper security being given for the performance of the contract.

All letters on the above subject, directed to David Kerr, Esquire, at Easton, who is one of the commis- sioners, (post paid) will be duly attended to. 4w

Easton, Talbot county, in Maryland.
March 8, 1791. David Kerr

The DAUPHIN

STANDS this season at the subscriber's, near Pig- Point, and will cover MARES for wheat, corn, tobacco or money; if paid in wheat, at five bushels of wheat for each mare; to be paid soon after harvest, and a dollar to the groom; if paid in corn at the fall, at three barrels of corn for each mare, and a dollar to the groom; but if paid when the mares are taken away, two barrels of corn, and a dollar to the groom, will be taken in lieu thereof; if paid in tobacco, at two hundred pounds of tobacco for each mare, and a dollar to the groom; but if paid when the mares are taken away, one hundred and fifty pounds of tobacco, and a dollar to the groom, will be taken in lieu thereof; and if paid in cash, twenty-five shillings for each mare, to be paid when the mares are taken away, and a dollar to the groom.

The DAUPHIN is a blood bay, 15 hands 2 inches high, in figure equal to any stud in the union, and of blood unexceptionable, which the following pedigree will ascertain: He was got by colonel Lloyd's thoro- rough bred horse Traveller, his dam by Figure, his grand-dam by N. (both imported by Dr. Thomas Hamilton); his great-grand-dam by colonel Tasker's Othello upon Stella, out of Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

FRANCIS WORTHY.
March 21, 1791.

THE CONGREGATION of MONOCACY CHAPEL, in the upper part of Montgomery county, being without a MINISTER, a Protestant Episcopal clergyman, who can come well recommend- ed for his prudence and piety, if approved of may meet with good encouragement by applying to the trustees of said congregation. 3w

NOTICE.

THE subscribers intend to petition the next Anne- Arundel county court for liberty to alter the road now passing colonel Robison's to Baltimore-town, in such manner as it may run over Hope Mile dam.— The road proposed will be a good one, and not half a mile further about.

CHARLES WALLACE.
ISAAC HARRIS.
March 22, 1791.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber the 20th of November last, a negro fellow named STEPHEN, about 33 years of age, thick set, of a yellow complexion, about five feet three or four inches high; had on, when he went away, a country cloth jacket and breeches, and an osnabrig shirt; he has a remarkable scar on the back of his neck, occasioned by a fetter. Any person that will secure the said negro so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN H. BOARMAN.

THERE is at the plantation of the subscriber, near Mr. P. Lemon Warfield's, taken up as a Bray, a small red COW, with a crop in each ear.— The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM JOYCE.
March 5, 1791.

TAKEN up, adrift, at the mouth of South river, a small TOW-BOAT, about seven feet keel, and about eight feet from her stem to the end of her stern, about four feet beam, her gunwales broke; she appears to have been in the ice; she has some red places on her bottom. The owner may have her again by proving her and paying charges to

W. SANDERS.
March 5, 1791.

The SUBSCRIBER informs his friends, that he has just received, via Baltimore, and by the Nantes, and now opening,

An ASSORTMENT of Spring and Summer GOODS.

ALSO, by the George and Patty Washington, from GERMANY,

An ASSORTMENT of LINENS,

Consisting of Best Ticklenburgs, Osnabrigs of first, second and third qualities; yard wide DOWLAS, BROWN ROLLS, HOLLANDS, STRIPES, &c. which will be SOLD low for CASH, TOBACCO, or short credit to punctual men.

HE HAS ALSO, French BRANDY, Loaf and Brown SUGARS, TEAS, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, CANDLES, SPICES, &c. for CASH only, by EDWARD HALL.

To the VOTERS of ANNE-ARUNDEL County.

GENTLEMEN, AT the particular solicitation of my friends, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the ensu- ing sheriffship, and to request your suffrages. Having ever made it my study, since being engaged in the service of the public, to render general satisfac- tion, I am bold to conclude my request will not be deemed presuming.

I have the honour to be with respect, GENTLEMEN, Your most obedient Humble servant, MORDECAI HALL.
West River, March 7, 1791.

Wanted to Purchase,

SIXTY or SEVENTY NEGROES, from the age of eleven years to sixteen or seven- teen, for which ready CASH will be given. Any person that has any to dispose of, will please to apply to JOSEPH COWBACHCHE, on board the sloop Mary, at Baltimore, who expects to sail the latter end of this month, or the beginning of next. Any negroes that are tradefmen will be preferred.

He has Forty-Four BALES of EXCELLENT COTTON, From the Spanish Main, put up in Hides, for SALE. March 13, 1791.

In virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued at the instance of the state of Maryland, and to me di- rected, will be EXPOSED to SALE, at BELLE- AIR, in Harford county, on the fourth Tuesday in March next,

A TRACT of LAND the property of SAMUEL GROOME OSBORN, situate on the road be- tween Belle-Air and Havre-de-Grace in said county, whereon DANIEL BAYLIS now lives, containing 101 1/2 acres.

On the same day, and at the same place, will also be exposed to sale, in virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, to satisfy a debt due to the state of Maryland from Benjamin Bradford Norris, Esquire, deceased, a tract of land called NORRIS CHANCE, containing 362 acres, and part of one other tract called BURR, containing for the said part 224 acres, lying within two miles of BELLE-AIR, and well improved.

The aforesaid sales to begin at eleven o'clock the same day, and to be sold for CASH only. WILLIAM OSBORN, Sheriff of Harford county.
February 8, 1791.

JACKS.

ROYAL GIFT, The large imported JACK from SPAIN, and the KNIGHT of MALTA, From the Island of MALTA,

WILL stand at MOUNT-VERNON, and cover for EIGHT DOLLARS (and TWO SHILLINGS and SIX-PENCE Virginia currency to the Groom) the ensuing season.—PASTURAGE will be half a dollar per week. These several sums are to be paid at the stand before the mares, &c. are taken away. The pastures are good, and remarkably well secured; but no warranty will be given against escapes or acci- dents.

ANTHONY WHITING, Manager.
March 5, 1791.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE,

On THURSDAY the 14th day of April next, at the late dwelling plantation of CALEB BURGESS, on South-River,

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS, a va- riety of household and kitchen FURNITURE, two pair of HAND MILL-STONES, one Schooner VESSEL, with all her furniture and apparel, one yoke of OXEN, three CARTS, and PLANTATION UTENSILS; all which will be sold on nine-months credit, the purchaser giving bond with good and ap- proved security.

SUSANNA BURGESS, Administratrix.
REZIN SPURRIER, Administrator.

ALL those that have claims against the ESTATE of CALEB BURGESS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legal- ly proved, as speedily as possible, that they may be discharged, and all who are in anywise indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to SUSANNA BURGESS, Administratrix. REZIN SPURRIER, Administrator.
South River, March 16, 1791.

Lower-Marlborough Academy.

BEG leave to inform the public, that the seminary, under their direction, has been for some months revived. This institution was founded by an act of the legislature several years prior to the commencement of the late war, and soon became extensively useful, but did not escape the fate of almost every other seat of learning during the times of horror and distress.—They have however at length collected the scattered finances, and procured a tutor, a Mr. M'CORMUK; this gentle- man was highly recommended by Dr. Davidson, of Philadelphia college, and many other gentlemen of dis- tinguished characters, not only for his literary acquire- ments, but also for his rectitude of conduct; and the trustees with propriety assert, that this gentleman has done honour to recommendations, this being proved by the progress made by his pupils, the strict moral con- duct which he invariably adheres to, and the zealous attention to his duty.

In this academy the LATIN and GREEK Languages are taught after the methods practised in the Philadel- phia college, for FOUR GUINEAS per annum, and gen- tle board may be had within one mile for twenty pounds currency.

This academy is within one mile and a quarter of the town of Lower-Marlborough, situated on a dry and healthy spot, and retired, that the youth will not be liable to have their attention drawn off by a variety and excess of amusements. 6w

Signed by order of the board, THO. HARWOOD, 3d, Sec'ry.
Lower-Marlborough, March 8, 1791.

WILLIAM FOXCROFT,

At the Sign of the Golden Bee-Hive, Most respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has commenced business at the store lately occupied by John Petty, and Co. at the upper end of Corn-Hill street, facing the Stadt- house, where he is now opening,

A Neat and General ASSORTMENT of DRY GOODS,

- CONSISTING OF
- Fashionable, Superfine & Second Clothes,
 - Three quarters and seven- eighths stripe Clothes,
 - Cassimers,
 - Superfine, stripe & plain Coating,
 - Cardinals,
 - Halfhicks,
 - Knapt Cottons,
 - Flannels,
 - Baizes,
 - Welsh Plains,
 - Duffel Blankets,
 - Durants,
 - Calimancoes,
 - Jones Spinning,
 - Moreens,
 - Wildboars,
 - Crapes,
 - Mullinets,
 - Mullins of all sorts,
 - Plain, stripe and spotted Gauzes,
 - Royal Ribbs,
 - Thickset,
 - Satinets,
 - Jeans,
 - Fustains,
 - Corduroys,
 - Black Prince's Stuff,
 - Cottons and Calicoes,
 - Cotton & Chintz Shawls,
 - Cotton and Lino Hand- kerchiefs,
 - Black Silk & Love Hand- kerchiefs,
 - Table Clothes,
 - Bed-Ticks,
 - Bed-Bunts,
 - Checks, 3/4 and yard wide,
 - Cotton Stripes,
 - 7-8 and yard wide Irish Linens,
 - Ink-Powder,
 - Snuff,
 - Ladies fashonable Beaver, and Gentlemen's Fine Hats,
 - Coarse ditto,
 - Fashionable Coat & Vest Buttons,
 - Imperial ditto,
 - Tapes,
 - Bindings,
 - Thread,
 - Edging and Bobbing,
 - Ladies and Gentlemen's Cotton, Silk & Worst- ed Hofs,
 - Silk and Cotton Patent ditto,
 - Ladies Gloves,
 - Gentlemen's Beaver dit- to,
 - Best Philadelphia & com- mon Stuff Shoes,
 - Ironmongery,
 - Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

Which, from their reduced prices, goodness of quality, and his unremitted endeavours to please, will, he hopes, merit the attention of a generous public.

ALSO,—a few X Barrels of Apples To be SOLD cheap.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, will be **EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE**, on Tuesday the 22d day of this instant, on the premises, for ready cash only.

PART of a tract of **LAND** called **MORHOUSE GENEROSITY**, (supposed to contain one hundred and thirty-five acres; and **DORSEY'S ADDITION TO THOMAS'S LOT**, fifteen acres; seized and taken as the property of Basil Ridgely, and to be sold to satisfy a debt due Charles Worthington's administrators, for the use of Samuel Worthington.

BEN. HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

March 3, 1791.

To be **SOLD, LEASED** for a Term of Years, or **RENTED** by the Year,

ONE whole lot of **GROUND**, in the city of Annapolis, situated on navigable water, with a tenement thereon suitable for a small family, and several other useful buildings; a large and commodious tan-yard and tan-house, and a fine mill for grinding bark. The tan yard has been built within these five years, is perfectly new, and in exceeding good order. Possession will be given the 22d of June next, when the present tenant's time will expire. Any person who may be disposed to rent or purchase, may apply to the subscriber in Annapolis, and know the terms.

THOMAS HYDE.

N. B. The season is approaching to lay in a stock of bark and other necessaries for carrying on the business to advantage.

February 23, 1791.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of **JOSEPH WILLIAMS**, late of the city of Annapolis, are requested to bring them in legally proved immediately, and all those indebted to said estate, for dealings with the said Joseph Williams alone, or with Williams and Neth, are requested to make immediate payment. It is expected this **NOTICE** will be attended to, which will prevent further trouble, and enable the executor to comply with the testators will in paying off a considerable sum in legacies.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

ALL persons indebted to **THOMAS C. WILLIAMS** and Co. to **JAMES WILLIAMS**, or to the estate of **JAMES TOOTELL**, or **JOSEPH EASTMAN**, late of the city of Annapolis, are once more requested to make **IMMEDIATE** payment to the subscriber, as longer indulgence cannot be given. Any kind of continental or state certificates, or old continental paper money, at their highest passing value, will be taken in payment; and cash given for any kind or sum of the above certificates.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

February 7, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the justices of Prince-George's county, at their next sessions, for a commission to prove and mark the bounds of **CARROLLSBURG** and **CHANEY'S PLANTATION**, in the said county, agreeably to an act of assembly in that case made and provided.

JOHN ASHTON.

February 28, 1791.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Charles county, about six miles above Bryan-town, a negro woman named **HENNY**, about thirty-four years of age, five feet four or five inches high, of a yellow complexion, and has long lips, though otherwise handsome, if not disfigured by the small-pox, the subscriber being informed that she has had that disorder since her escape, which happened on the 12th of June, 1790; she has a remarkable scar on one of her arms, between the elbow and the wrist, nearly as broad as a dollar, and another raised into a ridge nearly two inches in length, at the lower and back part of her neck; she walks with her toes turned in, and has holes in her ears; she has a sister named Daphne lately set free by the rev. Mr. Mason Weems, of Anne-Arundel county, where she formerly lived; it is supposed that her sister Daphne has passed her for a free woman, and that she has hired herself in Annapolis or Baltimore-town. Any person hitherto harbouring or hiring her shall be exempted from the law, but hereafter will be proceeded against with severity. Whoever secures the said negro in gaol, so that the owner may get her, shall receive **THREE POUNDS**, and if brought home the above **REWARD**.

NATHANIEL HAGAN.

February 20, 1791.

A Stray HORSE,

TAKEN up by the subscriber, a black, twelve hands high, a small white spot on his rump, about four years old. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JAMES SMITH.

Annapolis February 2, 1791.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from hunting within his enclosures, with either dog or gun, or passing through his lands in any manner without his permission. Any one offending after this notice will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law.

JOHN BROOKE.

Calvert county, February 21, 1791.

DUMFRIES, March 8, 1791.

WAS committed to the district gaol of Dumfries, as a runaway, a negro man named **FRANK**, about twenty-one or twenty-two years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, very well made, and likely; he says he belongs to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Maryland. The owner is requested to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, if not he will be sold on the first Monday in May next for his prison fees, and other charges.

COLIN CAMPBELL, Keeper of the said Gaol.

Sotterley, March 6, 1791.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in St. Mary's county, on the 19th of last month, a likely young negro man named **JOE**, about 18 or 20 years of age, near six feet high, well made, and very black, has a soft mode of speech, and insinuating manners; had on a country cloth jacket and breeches, olnabrig shirt, yarn stockings, and common negro shoes. Whoever will secure him, so that I may get him again, shall be paid **EIGHT DOLLARS**.

GEORGE PLATER.

Calvert County, February 25, 1791.

On **TUESDAY**, the 29th of **MARCH** next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, will be offered for **SALE**, for ready money, at the late dwelling of **ALEXANDER FRAIZER**, Esquire,

A NUMBER of valuable negroes, household furniture, plantation utensils, and a valuable library of books.

All and every person having claims against the said estate are once more requested to bring them in properly attested without delay.

PETER EMERSON, Attorney for

JOHN A. FRAIZER, Administrator.

Agreeably to the last will and testament of **RICHARD SHEKELL**, deceased, will be **SOLD**, at **PUBLIC SALE**, on the 10th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises,

A VALUABLE tract of **LAND**, being part of **ANNE-ARUNDEL MANOR**, containing two hundred and seventy-eight acres, more or less, situate about six miles from Pig-Point, five from Queen-Anne, and fourteen from Annapolis; the land is fertile, well watered, and has some good meadow ground, and about fifty acres more may be added, with valuable orchards, a good dwelling house 30 feet by 18, corn and tobacco houses, and all other necessary buildings. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, and possession will be given on the first day of January next, with the liberty of feeding the fall before.

Any person inclinable to purchase may view the and by applying to **Mr. Benjamin Carr**, living on the premises.

JOHN SHEKELL,

RICHARD SHEKELL.

March 1, 1791.

By virtue of a deed of trust to the subscriber, to satisfy judgments, will be **SOLD**, for **CASH**,

A valuable **FARM**, containing about three hundred and forty-eight acres of land, in a healthy situation, in Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, about fourteen miles distant from Baltimore-town. The improvements on this farm are very convenient, and in good repair; the dwelling house has four rooms below stairs, and five above, with two brick chimnies at each end, and a garden adjoining it, well paled in; near fifty acres are now in excellent timothy meadows, and thirty more may be made with ease. There is on this place an apple orchard containing three hundred bearing trees, with a great variety of other fruit—thirty-six bushels of wheat, and fourteen of rye, were put in corn ground early last fall. This farm, from its improvements and present state of repair, may be deemed a desirable object of purchase to any person who is anxious to obtain a place already settled, and fit for his immediate residence. It is offered at **PRIVATE SALE** till the 15th day of April next, on which day, if not before disposed of, it will be sold, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash.

Mr. JOSHUA DORSEY, the present occupier, will show the land to any person inclined to purchase.

JAMES CARROLL.

Baltimore-Town, March 2, 1791.

Red Clover Seed,

SOLD BY

JOHN FISHER, Brush-Maker,

MARKET-STREET, BALTIMORE.

And by **JACOB HUSK**,

ANNAPOLIS.

Baltimore, March 8, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

Agreeably to the last will and testament of captain **CHARLES JORDAN**, deceased, on the first day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE PLANTATION whereon he formerly lived, containing one hundred acres, more or less, lying in Saint Mary's county, near Elwellin's warehouse, on twelve months credit, with bond and approved security.

JAMES KILGOUR, Attorney in fact for

ANNE JORDAN, Executrix.

February 28, 1791.

Annapolis, March 17, 1791.

THE sale of Newington Rope-Walk, which was postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather, will commence at Mr. Mann's tavern on Saturday the second day of April next, at twelve o'clock, containing about sixty-two acres of land, with the improvements and utensils belonging to the same. The whole of the land to be sold together, or in lots if more suitable to the purchaser or purchasers.

Likewise, a lot of four acres of ground, with the improvements, upon lease for 21 years, renewable, on payment of one year's rent, six pounds sterling, at the end of every 21 years.

MARY McCULLOUGH, Executrix,
C. STEUART,
J. McCULLOUGH, } Executors
of **JAMES DICK**.

Bills for Cash.

Loan-Office, Annapolis, March 1, 1791.

BILLS drawn by the Treasurer of the United States, on either of the Banks of North-America, or New-York, may be had of

THOMAS HARWOOD,
Commissioner of Loans.

To be SOLD, A new BRICK HOUSE,

In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church Street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 14, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs **WALLACE** and **MUIR**.

Dec. 9, 1789. **JOSEPH DOWSON**.

JAMES MILLS, son of **JOHN**, of St. Mary's county, intends petitioning the general assembly, at their next session, for a law to authorize the justices of the county aforesaid, to assess a sum of money yearly for his support.

February 4, 1791.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in this city, on Monday the 28th instant, a negro man named **JAMES ORKER**, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, full faced well looking fellow, talks slow, and rather a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, olnabrig shirt and trousers, an old castor hat, carried with him some working cloaths. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him, so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

RICHARD WELLS.

Annapolis, June 30, 1790.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT I do intend to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court for a commission to fix and bound the head of **CARTER'S CREEK**, and the ancient line of **CARTER BENNETT**, from thence to **HOLLAND ADDITION**, and to bound the same and **HOLLAND ADDITION**, and my part of **CARTER BENNETT**, lying in the aforesaid county, agreeably to a late act of assembly in this case provided.

March 1, 1791. **F. SCRIVENER**.

L A W S

And to be **SOLD**,
At the **PRINTING-OFFICE**,

Price Ten Shillings,

M A R Y L A N D,

Passed at

NOVEMBER SESSION,

Seventeen Hundred and Ninety.

A L S O,

Price Nine Dollars,

The late Edition of the LAWS

of **MARYLAND**, bound in sheep—And also a few sets of the **LAWS** since that publication, price two Guineas, in sheets. All kinds of **PRINTING WORK** performed in a neat, expeditious, and correct manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Annapolis: Printed by **Fredrick and Sonnet Green**.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A R C H 3 1, 1 7 9 1.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

At the third session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT repealing, after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead, and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same.

(Continued from our last.)

And be it further enacted, That upon all spirits which, after the said last day of June next, shall be distilled within the United States, wholly or in part from molasses, sugar, or other foreign materials, there shall be paid for their use the duties following; that is to say, for every gallon of those spirits more than ten per cent. below proof, according to Dicus's hydrometer, eleven cents. For every gallon of those spirits under five, and not more than ten per cent. below proof, according to the same hydrometer, twelve cents. For every gallon of those spirits of proof, and not more than five per cent. above proof, according to the same hydrometer, thirteen cents. For every gallon of those spirits above proof, and not exceeding twenty per cent. according to the same hydrometer, fifteen cents. For every gallon of those spirits more than twenty, and not more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the same hydrometer, twenty cents. For every gallon of those spirits more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the same hydrometer, thirty cents.

And be it further enacted, That upon all spirits which, after the said last day of June next, shall be distilled within the United States, from any article of the growth or produce of the United States, in any city, town or village, there shall be paid for their use the duties following; that is to say, for every gallon of those spirits more than ten per cent. below proof, according to Dicus's hydrometer, nine cents. For every gallon of those spirits under five, and not more than ten per cent. below proof, according to the same hydrometer, ten cents. For every gallon of those spirits of proof, and not more than five per cent. below proof, according to the same hydrometer, eleven cents. For every gallon of those spirits above proof, but not exceeding twenty per cent. according to the same hydrometer, thirteen cents. For every gallon of those spirits more than twenty, and not more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the same hydrometer, fifteen cents. For every gallon of those spirits more than forty per cent. above proof, according to the same hydrometer, twenty-five cents.

And be it further enacted, That the said duties on spirits distilled within the United States, shall be collected under the management of the supervisors of the revenue.

And be it further enacted, That the said duties on spirits distilled within the United States, shall be paid, or secured, previous to the removal thereof from the distilleries at which they are respectively made: And it shall be at the option of the proprietor or proprietors of each distillery, or of his, her, or their agent having the superintendance thereof, either to pay the said duties previous to such removal, with an abatement at the rate of two cents for every ten gallons, or to secure the payment of the same, by giving bond quarter yearly, with one or more sureties, to the satisfaction of the chief officer of inspection within whose survey such distillery shall be, and in such sum as the said officer shall direct, with condition for the payment of the duties upon all such of the said spirits as shall be removed from such distillery, within three months next ensuing the date of the bond, at the expiration of nine months from the said date.

And be it further enacted, That the supervisor of each district shall appoint proper officers, to have the charge and survey of the distilleries within the same, assigning to each one or more distillers, as he may think proper, who shall attend such distillery at all reasonable times for the execution of the duties by this act enjoined on him.

And be it further enacted, That previous to the removal of the said spirits from any distillery, the officer within whose charge and survey the same may be, shall brand or otherwise mark each cask containing the same, in durable characters, and with progressive numbers, and with the name of the acting owner or other manager of such distillery, and of the place where the same was situated, and with the quantity therein, to be ascertained by actual gauging, and with the proof thereof: And the duties thereupon having been first paid, or secured, as above provided, the said officer shall grant a certificate for each cask of the said spirits, to accompany the same wherefore it shall be sent, purporting that the duty thereon had been paid, or secured, as the case may be, and describing each cask by

its marks; and shall enter in a book, for that purpose to be kept, all the spirits distilled at such distillery, and removed from the same, and the marks of each cask, and the persons for whose use, and the places to which removed, and the time of each removal, and the amount of the duties on the spirits so removed; and if any of the said spirits shall be removed from any such distillery without having been branded or marked as aforesaid, or without such certificate as aforesaid, the same, together with the cask or casks containing, and the horses or cattle, with the carriages, their harness and tacking, and the vessel or boat, with its tackle and apparel, employed in removing them, shall be forfeited, and may be seized by any officer of inspection: And the superintendent or manager of such distillery shall also forfeit the full value of the spirits so removed, to be computed at the highest price of the like spirits in the market.

And be it further enacted, That no spirits shall be removed from any such distillery at any other times than between sun rising and sun setting, except by consent and in presence of the officer having the charge and survey thereof, on pain of forfeiture of such spirits, or of the value thereof, at the highest price in the market, to be recovered with costs of suit, from the acting owner or manager of such distillery.

And be it further enacted, That upon stills which, after the last day of June next, shall be employed in distilling spirits from materials of the growth or production of the United States, in any other place than a city, town or village, there shall be paid, for the use of the United States, the yearly duty of sixty cents for every gallon, English wine measure, of the capacity or content of each and every such still, including the head thereof.

And be it further enacted, That the evidence of the employment of the said stills shall be, their being erected in stone, brick, or some other manner whereby they shall be in a condition to be worked.

And be it further enacted, That the said duties on stills shall be collected under the management of the supervisor in each district, who shall appoint and assign proper officers for the surveys of the said stills, and the admeasurement thereof, and the collection of the duties thereupon; and the said duties shall be paid half yearly, within the first fifteen days of January and July, upon demand of the proprietor or proprietors of each still, at his, her, or their dwelling, by the proper officer charged with the survey thereof; and in case of refusal or neglect to pay, the amount of the duties so refused or neglected to be paid may either be recovered with costs of suit in an action of debt, in the name of the supervisor of the district within which such refusal shall happen, for the use of the United States, or may be levied by distress and sale of goods of the person or persons refusing or neglecting to pay, rendering the overplus (if any there be after payment of the said amount and charges of distress and sale) to the said person or persons.

And be it further enacted, That if the proprietor of any such still, finding himself or herself aggrieved by the said rates, shall enter, or cause to be entered, in a book to be kept for that purpose, from day to day when such still shall be employed, the quantity of spirits distilled therefrom, and the quantity from time to time sold, or otherwise disposed of, and to whom and when, and shall produce the said book to the officer of inspection within whose survey such still shall be, and shall make oath or affirmation that the same doth contain, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, true entries, made at their respective dates, of all the spirits distilled within the time to which such entries shall relate, from such still, and of the disposition thereof; and shall also declare, upon such oath or affirmation, the quantity of such spirits then remaining on hand, it shall be lawful in every such case for the said officer to whom the said book shall be produced, and he is hereby required to estimate the duties upon such still, according to the quantity so stated to have been actually made therefrom at the rate of nine cents per gallon, which, and no more, shall be paid for the same; provided, that if the said entries shall be made by any person, other than the said proprietor, a like oath or affirmation shall be made by such person.

And, the more effectually to prevent the evasion of the duties hereby imposed on spirits distilled within the United States, **Be it further enacted,** That every person who shall be a maker or distiller of spirits from molasses, sugar, or other foreign materials, or from materials the growth and production of the United States, shall write or paint, or cause to be written or painted, upon some conspicuous part outside and in front of each house or other building or place made use of, or intended to be made use of by him or her for the distillation or keeping of spirituous liquors, and upon the door or usual entrance of each vault, cellar or apartment, within the same, in which any of the said liquors shall be at any time by him or her distilled, deposited or kept, or intended so to be, the words "Distiller of Spirits;" and every such distiller shall, within three days before he or she shall begin to distill

therein, make a particular entry, in writing, at the nearest office of inspection, if within ten miles thereof, of every such house, building or place, and of each vault, cellar and apartment, within the same, in which he or she shall intend to carry on the business of distilling, or to keep any spirits by him or her distilled: And if any such distiller shall omit to paint or write, or cause to be painted or written, the words aforesaid in manner aforesaid, upon any such house or other building or place, or vault, cellar, or apartment thereof, or shall, in case the same be situated within the said distance of ten miles of any office of inspection, omit to make entry thereof as aforesaid, such distiller shall, for every such omission or neglect, forfeit one hundred dollars, and all the spirits which he or she shall keep therein, or the value thereof, to be computed at the highest price of such spirits in the market, to be recovered by action, with costs of suit, in any court proper to try the same, in the name of the supervisor of the district within which such omission or neglect shall be, for the use of the United States: **Provided always,** and **be it further enacted,** That the said entry to be made by persons who shall be distillers of spirits, on the first day of July next, shall be made on that day, or within three days thereafter, accompanied (except where the duties hereby imposed are charged on the still) with a true and particular account or inventory of the spirits, on that day, and at the time, in every or any house, building or place, by him or her entered, and of the casks, cases and vessels, containing the same, with their marks and numbers, and the quantities and qualities of the spirits therein contained, on pain of forfeiting, for neglect to make such entry, or to deliver such account, the sum of one hundred dollars, and all the spirits by him or her had or kept in any such house, building or place, to be recovered as aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That the supervisor of the revenue for the district wherein any house, building or place, shall be situate, whereof entry shall be made as last aforesaid, shall, as soon as may be thereafter, visit and inspect, or cause to be visited and inspected, by some proper officer or officers of inspection, every such house, or other building or place within his district, and shall take, or cause to be taken, an exact account of the spirits therein respectively contained, and shall mark, or cause to be marked, in durable characters, the several casks, cases or vessels, containing the same, with progressive numbers, and also with the name of each distiller to whom the same may belong, or in whose custody the same may be, and the quantities, kinds and proofs, of spirits therein contained, and these words "Old Stock:" And the inspector of each survey shall keep a book, wherein he shall enter the name of every distiller, and the particulars of such old stock in the possession of each, designating the several casks, cases and vessels, containing the same, and their respective quantities, kinds, proofs and marks, and shall also give a certificate to every such distiller of the quantity and particulars of such old stock in his or her possession, and a separate certificate for each cask, case or vessel, describing the same, which certificate shall accompany the same wherefore it shall be sent; and such distiller, his or her agent or manager, upon the sale and delivery of any of the said spirits, shall deliver to the purchaser or purchasers thereof the certificate or certificates that ought to accompany the same, on pain of forfeiting fifty dollars for each cask, case or vessel, with which such certificate shall not be delivered.

And be it further enacted, That every importer of distilled spirits, who, on the first day of July next, shall have in his or her possession any distilled spirits, shall, within three days thereafter, make due entry thereof with the officer of inspection within whose survey the same shall then be, who shall mark the casks, vessels or cases, containing such spirits, in like manner as is herein before directed, touching such spirits as shall be in the possession of distillers on the first day of July next, and shall grant the like certificates therefor as for such spirits, which certificates shall accompany the respective casks, cases and vessels, to which they shall relate, wherefore they shall be sent, and such importer, his or her agent, upon the sale and delivery of any of the said spirits, shall deliver to the purchaser or purchasers thereof the certificate or certificates which ought to accompany the same, on pain of forfeiting fifty dollars for each cask, case or vessel, with which such certificate shall not be delivered; and if any such importer or importers shall refuse or neglect to make such entry at the time and in the manner herein directed, all such spirits as shall not be so entered shall be forfeited, and the importer or importers, in whose custody the same shall be found, shall moreover forfeit the sum equal to the full value thereof, according to the highest price of such spirits in the market.

And be it further enacted, That if any cask, case or vessel, containing distilled spirits, which, by the foregoing provisions of this act, ought to be marked and accompanied with a certificate, shall be found in the possession of any person unaccompanied with such

March 17, 1791.
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March 1, 1791.
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marks and certificate, it shall be presumptive evidence that the same are liable to forfeiture, and it shall be lawful for any officer of inspection to seize them as forfeited, and if, upon the trial in consequence of such seizure, the owner or claimant of the spirits seized, shall not prove that the same were imported in the United States according to law, or were distilled as mentioned in the thirteenth and fourteenth sections of this act, and the duties thereupon paid, or were distilled at one of the stills mentioned in the twentieth section of this act, they shall be adjudged to be forfeited. [To be continued.]

An ACT for raising and adding another regiment to the military establishment of the United States, and for making further provision for the protection of the frontiers.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be raised an additional regiment of infantry, which, exclusive of the commissioned officers, shall consist of nine hundred and twelve non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians.

And be it further enacted, That the said regiment shall be organized in the same manner as the regiment of infantry described in the act, entitled, An act for regulating the military establishment of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That the troops aforesaid by this act to be raised, including the officers, shall receive the same pay and allowances, be subject to the same rules and regulations, and be engaged for the like term, and upon the same conditions, in all respects, excepting the bounty herein after mentioned, as are stipulated for the troops of the United States in the before-mentioned act.

And be it further enacted, That each non-commissioned officer, private and musician, who has enlisted, or shall enlist, pursuant to the act aforesaid, or who shall enlist pursuant to this act, shall be entitled to receive six dollars as a bounty.

And be it further enacted, That in case the president of the United States should deem the employment of a major-general, brigadier-general, a quarter-master and chaplain, or either of them, essential to the public interest, that he be, and he hereby is empowered, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint the same accordingly; and a major-general so appointed may choose his aid-de-camp, and a brigadier-general his brigade-major, from the captains or subalterns of the line; provided always, that the major-general and brigadier-general so to be appointed, shall respectively continue in pay during such term only as the president of the United States, in his discretion, shall deem it requisite for the public service.

And be it further enacted, That in case a major-general, brigadier-general, quarter-master, aid-de-camp, brigade-major and chaplain, should be appointed, their pay and allowances shall be respectively as herein mentioned: The major-general shall be entitled to 125 dollars monthly pay, 20 dollars allowance for forage monthly, and for daily subsistence 15 rations, or money in lieu thereof at the contract price. The brigadier-general shall be entitled to 94 dollars monthly pay, with 16 dollars allowance for forage monthly, and for daily subsistence 12 rations, or money in lieu thereof at the contract price. That the quarter-master shall be entitled to the same pay, rations and forage, as the lieutenant-colonel commandant of a regiment. That the aid-de-camp be entitled, including all allowances, to the same pay, rations and forage, as a major of a regiment. That the brigade-major be entitled, including all allowances, to the same pay, rations and forage, as a major of a regiment. That the chaplain be entitled to 50 dollars per month, including pay, rations and forage.

And be it further enacted, That if, in the opinion of the president, it will be conducive to the good of the service to engage a body of militia to serve as cavalry, they furnishing their own horses, arms and provisions, it shall be lawful for him to offer such allowances to encourage their engaging in the service for such time, and on such terms, as he shall deem it expedient to prescribe.

And be it further enacted, That if the president should be of opinion that it will be conducive to the public service to employ troops enlisted under the denomination of levies, in addition to, or in place of the militia, which, in virtue of the powers vested in him by law, he is authorized to call into the service of the United States, it shall be lawful for him to raise, for a term not exceeding six months (to be discharged sooner if the public service will permit) a corps not exceeding two thousand non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians, with a suitable number of commissioned officers: And in case it shall appear probable to the president that the regiment directed to be raised by the aforesaid act, and by this act, will not be completed in time to prosecute such military operations as exigencies may require, it shall be lawful for the president to make a substitute for the deficiency by raising such further number of levies, or by calling into the service of the United States such a body of militia as shall be equal thereto.

And be it further enacted, That the president be, and he hereby is empowered to organize the said levies, and alone to appoint the commissioned officers thereof, in the manner he may judge proper.

And be it further enacted, That the commissioned and non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians of the militia or said corps of levies, shall during the time of their service, be subject to the rules and articles of war; and they shall be entitled to the same pay, rations and forage, and, in case of wounds or disability in the line of their duty, to the same compensation as the troops of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That the non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians of the said corps of

levies, shall be entitled to receive such proportional quantity of clothing, as their time of service shall bear to the annual allowance of clothing to the troops of the United States, subject, however, to a proportional deduction from their pay.

And be it further enacted, That each of the non-commissioned officers, privates and musicians of the said levies, shall be entitled to receive three dollars as a bounty.

And be it further enacted, That in case the nature of the service, upon which the troops of the United States may be employed, should require a greater number of surgeon's mates than are provided for in the before-mentioned act, the president of the United States may engage, from time to time, such additional number of surgeon's mates, as he shall judge necessary.

And be it further enacted, That the commissioned officers, who shall be employed to recruit men for the said regiments, shall be entitled to receive for every recruit who shall be duly enlisted and mustered, the sum of two dollars.

And be it further enacted, That for defraying the expense, for one year, of the additional regiment to be raised by virtue of this act; for defraying the expense, for a like term, of the officers mentioned in the seventh section of this act; for defraying the expense of the said militia-horse, militia-foot, and levies, which may be called into, or engaged for the service of the United States, pursuant to this act; for defraying the expense of such surgeon's mates, as may be appointed pursuant to the 15th section of this act; for defraying the expense of recruiting the two said regiments; and for defraying the expense of any military posts which the president shall judge expedient and proper to establish, there be and hereby is appropriated a sum, not exceeding three hundred and twelve thousand six hundred and eighty-six dollars and twenty cents, to be paid out of the monies, which, prior to the first day of January next, shall arise from the duties imposed upon spirits distilled within the United States, and from stills, by the act, entitled, An act repealing, after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead; and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same; together with the excess of duties which may arise from the duties imposed by the said act on imported spirits, beyond those which would have arisen by the act, entitled, An act making further provision for the payment of debts of the United States.

And, to the end that the public service may not be impeded for the want of necessary means; Be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the president to take on loan the whole sum by this act appropriated, or so much thereof as he may judge requisite, at an interest not exceeding six per centum per annum; and the fund established for the above-mentioned appropriation, is hereby pledged for the repayment of the principal and interest of any loan to be obtained in manner aforesaid; and in case of any deficiency in the said fund, the faith of the United States is hereby also pledged to make good such deficiency.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and president of the Senate.
Approved, March the 3d, 1791.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(True Copy.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

P A R I S, December 4.

A LETTER has been sent to the committee of inquiry of the national assembly, from Montelimart, containing the following particulars of a scheme to effect a counter-revolution.

"It is well known that there are 180,000 men engaged to effect a counter-revolution, and that several of the clergy have been busily employed in collecting money from the reduced nobility, to defray the expenses of this undertaking.

"M. d'Antichamp, who was accomplice to M. Buiffy, have secured 12,000 Swifs. He has family connexions with the prince de Conde.—On the frontiers of Germany are 30,000 men ready to act, besides the Austrian troops which are now in the Netherlands."

They speak much here of a letter from the king to the pope, and the following are confidently said to be the extraordinary terms in which the epistle is couched:

"I give you holy father, twenty-four hours for deliberation. If with the expiration of that time, a positive reply be not made, attribute it not to either the national assembly or me, but to yourself alone, if France from the holy See be utterly disunited."

Dec. 26. Much disturbance has been occasioned here, by accounts which were studiously circulated about the metropolis, stating that his majesty, in compliance with the earnest entreaties of the queen, intended moving his court to Lyons; and notwithstanding his majesty, in a letter to the national assembly, declared them to be entirely unfounded, so strongly have the populace taken up the idea, that nothing, for a length of time, would pacify them.

So general has an attack from the Germans become, that the battalion of Val de Grace has adopted the resolution of proceeding to the frontiers, to repel any attack that may be made. The battalion of Henry IV. has adopted the same resolution, and several officers, and at least ten men from each company, are to proceed at their own expence to the frontiers of Flanders, on the first gun being fired.

WOLVERHAMPTON, December 22.
A few days ago one of the furnaces at the ironworks at Ketley, Shropshire, unfortunately burst just at the

time the metal was at its heat for running into pigs; four of the men were coming to it for that purpose, and by this sudden disaster two of them were instantly scalded to death, another died the next day, and the life of the other is dispaired of. The poor men have left wives and families to bemoan their loss.

L O N D O N, December 29.
A Singular Self-Tormentor.

There lives in Leadenhall-street, a man of the name of P——B——, who has made the complete tour of this kingdom upon his knees.

Whatever may have been the original cause of this voluntary penance, certain it is, that 20 years perseverance in the painful performance must have expanded it; for during that period has he continued the strange practice of moving from place to place, throughout the whole nation, as above described, to the astonishment of all who know him.

He is about 47 years old, apparently much injured by the very laborious toils of his eccentric mode of travelling, and very much dejected in spirits. He never was married; but his property, which chiefly consists of ready money, and some houses in the city, devolves to his niece, who is a milliner in Chancery-lane.

When he first commenced this extraordinary task, which he still continues practising, he kept a respectable linen draper's shop; but on a sudden, disposed of his stock, and quitted his business; nor can all the remonstrances of his friends persuade him to relinquish this unparalleled custom.

Jan. 4. Orders have been sent off to commodore Goodall, at Spithead, to pay off all the ships there, including the whole of lord Hood's squadron, according to the dates of their being commissioned. This sudden order is by no means a sign of peace, but merely to prevent a mutiny on board lord Hood's squadron. His fleet will be recommissioned, and manned entirely by volunteers.

The following is given as the latest progress that has been made in the war in India, when the dispatch by the Houghton East-Indiaman came away.

On the 13th June, the southern army was at Corlimum, where the halt had been made for the purpose of securing a sufficient supply of grain, before the actual invasion of Tippoo's territories.

This end had been then partly accomplished by the detachment of the 4th brigade under major Cuppage, to Kinnaseran, about ten miles in front and within a short day's march of Tippoo's frontier, by whom a very large supply had been collected.

The army had received orders to march from Corlimum on the 12th, and it was the general opinion in the camp, that Tippoo would make a stand at Combitor, where he was then said to be in considerable force of infantry, horse and heavy artillery.

Colonel Cockerell's detachment from Bengal, after a halt at Malulitum, were upon the march to join the centre army in the Carnatic.

A courier arrived at Madras, from Pootah, on the 23d of June, with intelligence, that in pursuance of the treaty between the company and the Maharrats, the latter had assembled an army of 25,000 men, at the head of whom Peteram Bhou was ordered to march to the north bank of Kistna, which he was to cross upon the first intimation that hostilities had been commenced by the southern army.

On the 26th of June letters had arrived at Madras from major Montgomery's detachment, which mention that he had reached the grand army of the Nizam, then in motion. Their marches were, however, very slow, seldom exceeding two or three cofs a day. And the army was encumbered by a great number of Elephants, most of them covered with houdahs, in which the ladies of his highness were placed.

Morgan Williams, Esquire, late chief of Ganjan, arrived at Madras on the 15th of June last, and according to his late appointment by the court of directors, took the chair in council, as senior, in the absence of his excellency general Meadows.

Jan. 12. According to letters from Lisbon, a secret convention is now on foot between her most faithful majesty and the catholic king, which is said to have for its object the settlement of the succession to the crown of Portugal, in case of the failure of the male heir to the present queen Isabella.

Letters from Constantinople say "The success which heretofore has crowned the arms of the Russian troops, although it has alarmed the populace, hitherto has had but little effect on the councils of the Divan. The coffers of the grand signior, it is true, are empty; but the internal resources of this immense empire are beyond conception. A body of 60,000 Asiatic troops, for the major part well disciplined, are within two day's march of this city, and it is thought will be dispatched towards Jassy, where the greater part of the Russia's army lies encamped, to make a diversion on the enemy's forces, and thereby extricate the grand vizier, who at present is in an unpleasant predicament. A peace with the court of Petersburg is said to be on the tapis, but it is generally thought the haughty Catherine will not forego the advantages she has obtained unless compelled by the interposition of some foreign power."

"What great events from trivial causes spring." Among the letters and memorandums of a gentleman, who was president of the royal society in the reign of George the second, his executors found a bit of linen cloth, the size of a card, with the impression of a flower stamped on it, and on the paper to which it was pasted, the following memorandum:

"This little scrap of linen happening to lie in reach of an engraver, who was proving a copper-plate for a drawing book, at a time when he had no paper at hand, he took this in its stead, and finding the impression so clear, it occurred to him that he could stamp upon a white gown of his wife's similar ornaments." To this

trifling circumstance printing

Q U

Advices from ber, inform us dians and par Miamis countr

We have rec curate an acco the knowledge

The Ameri of which were by the 14th of Miamis village after destroying could not rem settled among nition) encamp from the spot, 1000 horses w 300, the rema the 20th of the body and defea and from the who were dete the Americans hourly expecte Such American vouring to leas they said was t to attack Detro

By letters fr very few of the —Had not a ch would not succ part of the A engagement, hav

The Indian officers in the sistance they a will not affit lines, and we t

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They for relief—wh my power—go gave them wha people here did plain that the v that governmen lands, which pr This I fear has ment would do sideration, and redress in the s proper.

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mediately seize parties continu ing ignorant of out. At lengt murder several heard for some hand, which o opened the doo the robber wit which, it is fu effect their es

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March 17. I ters and comm ports of the U to an act of p manders to di foreign port, subjects.

P H I L

In the Span to free a slave,

trifling circumstance we owe the invention of copper-plate printing on lines.

QUEBEC, December 2.

Advices from Detroit, as late as the 6th of November, inform us of two actions fought between the Indians and part of governor St. Clair's army, in the Miami country.

We have reason to believe the following to be accurate account of these events, as has yet come to the knowledge of the public.

The American army consisting of 2700 men, 1000 of which were horse, had made a very rapid movement by the 14th of October to within nine leagues of the Miami villages—The Shawnee and Potawatomeis, after destroying their own villages, and what grain they could not remove, (they allowed the Indian traders settled among them, to remove every thing but ammunition) encamped about 800 strong at some distance from the spot, and were attacked on the 16th by the 1000 horse, whom they defeated after killing about 300, the remainder retreated to the main body; on the 20th the Indians being reinforced, attacked that body and defeated them with the loss of 250, or more, and from the daily growing strength of the Indians, who were determined to pursue the retreating army of the Americans, news of a general engagement was hourly expected when these accounts left Detroit. Such American prisoners as they took, (after endeavouring to learn what the design of them was, which they said was to erect some forts for the present, and to attack Detroit in the spring) they killed.

By letters from persons near the place, it is said, very few of the American army will reach their homes—Had not a chief of the Ottawa nation dreamed they would not succeed if they attacked that day, the major part of the American army would, on the second engagement, have been cut off.

The Indians have called on major Smith and the officers in the Indian department, to know what assistance they are to expect, and say, if Great-Britain will not assist them, they will go over to the Spanish lines, and we must abide by the consequences.

BOSTON, March 2.

Extract of a letter from Wiscasset, dated 17th ult.

"Last month I happened to be at Broad Cove, in the town of Bristol, and there saw the most distressing fight that it is possible to describe—I there met with about 30 Indians, who came there the last fall, just at the time the winter set in, which immediately deprived them of fish and clams, their usual food when upon the sea-coast, the rivers and the coast being frozen for many miles, which prevented their returning home. They have been obliged to feed on horse flesh and cattle which have died through the intense coldness of the winter. They have been twice at Wiscasset, applying for relief—when I afforded them all the assistance in my power—got some choaths for their old men, and gave them what provision I could spare—and all the people here did what they could for them. They complain that the white people hunt on their lands, and that government has taken from them part of these lands, which prevents their getting a living from them. This I fear has too much truth in it. I think government would do well to take the matter into their consideration, and render these poor distressed people some redress in the spring, or relieve them as they shall think proper.

SINGULAR MURDER.

We have an account from Hudson, that a short time since the conduct of a person, who visited a store in that city, was such as to raise suspicions in the mind of the owner of some intentions to rob the store. Accordingly three persons were desired to watch therein. During the night the watch heard, as they supposed, two or three persons endeavouring to cut through the door. The robbers were suffered to proceed, until a hole was cut, through which one of them thrust his arm to unbolt the door, which the people within immediately seized and confined. In this situation both parties continued for some time; those inside from being ignorant of the number outside, not choosing to go out. At length two of the robbers sat up the cry of murder several times; after which there was nothing heard for some time, when those inside finding the hand, which they still held confined, grow cold—opened the door, and were shocked with the sight of the robber with his throat cut from ear to ear—a deed which, it is supposed, his companions perpetrated to effect their escape, and prevent detection.

NEW-YORK, March 12.

Extract of letter from Edinburgh, January 1.

"A very curious encounter took place at Lerwick in harvest last. As a farm-servant of James Henderson, Esquire, of Gandy, was driving the cows to the Hill, he was attacked by a large Eagle, who struck at him repeatedly. The poor old man, near ninety, defended himself with a bludgeon of wood which he was carrying in his hand, and gave the Eagle repeated strokes. The Eagle, however, did not desist until he had got hold of the old man's cap, which he carried off seemingly in triumph, and left his antagonist with his bald head, so fatigued, that he was scarcely able to return home."

March 17. Information is hereby given to the masters and commanders of British vessels, arriving at the ports of the United States of America, that it is contrary to an act of parliament for any such masters or commanders to dismiss, or leave at their discretion in any foreign port, any of their seamen who are British subjects.

PHILADELPHIA, March 22.

In the Spanish West-Indies, when a master means to free a slave, he does it gradually. First gives him a

spot of ground and half a day in every week to improve it.—From the produce of his little garden, the slave either buys of his master an additional spot, or a few hours more of his time, as best suits his convenience. This increases the means in his power of procuring his freedom, which he accomplishes in this way by degrees. By the time he is free, he has some property, has had a lesson of industry, and has learnt to provide for himself.

By letters from Cape Francois of the 27th of February we are informed that Oje and Crevin the two mulattoes, the most active in the disturbances at St. Domingo, were broke alive on the wheel, and that near 200 of their accomplices were shortly to be executed.

ANNAPOLIS, March 31.

Early on Friday morning last, this city was honoured by the arrival of The PRESIDENT, attended by only his private secretary, Major Jackson. Intelligence having been received of his intended embarkation at Rock Hall, he had been anxiously expected on Thursday evening—but the governor, and several other gentlemen, who had failed to meet him, were compelled to return without tidings. The vessel, which contained the chief treasure of America, did not enter the river Severn until ten o'clock, in a dark-tempestuous night. She struck on a bar, or point, within about a mile of the city; and although she made a signal of distress, it was impossible, before day-light, to go to her relief. The guardian angel of America was still watchful; and we are happy in assuring our countrymen that the health of their dearest friend has not been at all affected by an accident far more distressing to those who were apprised, or rather apprehensive, of his situation, than to himself.

At 10 o'clock on the same day, attended by the governor, and a number of respectable citizens, he visited the college, and expressed much satisfaction at the appearance of this rising seminary—He then pursued his walk to the government house. At three o'clock he sat down to a public dinner at Mr. Mann's with a numerous company of the inhabitants, and continued at table until there had been circulated the following toasts, each of which was announced by the discharge of cannon—

1. The People of the United States of America.
2. The Congress.
3. The dearest Friend of his Country.
4. The State of Maryland.
5. Wisdom, Justice and Harmony, in all our Public Councils.
6. Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce and Learning; may they flourish with Virtue and true Religion.
7. The King of the French.
8. The National Assembly of France.
9. The Sieur la Fayette, and the other generous Friends to America in the day of her Distress.
10. The Memory of all those who have fallen in the Cause of America.
11. The Patriots of all Nations and Ages.
12. The Powers of Europe friendly to America.
13. May all the Inhabitants of the Earth be taught to consider each other as Fellow-Citizens.
14. The Virtuous Daughters of America.
15. The perpetual Union of distinct Sovereign States under an efficient Federal Head.

On Saturday the President again dined with a large company at the government house, and in the evening his presence enlivened a ball, at which was exhibited every thing which this little city contains of beauty and elegance.

It is no exaggeration to declare, that, during two days, all care seemed suspended; and the inhabitants of a whole town were made happy in contemplating him whom they consider as their safest friend, as well as the most exalted of their fellow-citizens, and the first of men.

On Sunday, at eight o'clock, he rode out of town, attended by a company of gentlemen, of whom he took leave at South river. The governor waits on him to George-Town, where he purposes to remain some days before he pursues his arduous patriotic journey to the southward.

To be SOLD, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

On the 4th day of May,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing between two and three hundred acres, lying near Port-Tobacco, within five miles of the great fishery of Patowmack, together with good improvements, being well adapted for corn, wheat or tobacco, well timbered, and good water; there are about fifteen or twenty acres of excellent meadow ground, likewise a good stream of water running through the said plantation, whereon a grist-mill might be erected with very little expence; there is on the land a large quantity of cedar, that answers well for enclosure; the most of the land lies level, and well for manure. One half of the money to be paid down, the other half to be paid at the end of six months from the day of sale.

Any person inclinable to purchase, may see the land and know the terms by applying to the subscriber, who lives on the premises. Possession will be given the 25th day of December next, by

ARCHIBALD JOHNSON, for

Charles county, March 21, 1791.

March 28, 1791.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN HENSHAW, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased; are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally proved, to

LUKE ROBINSON, Executor.

March 26, 1791.

In pursuance of a decree from the Honorable the Chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD, by the subscriber, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Monday the second day of May next, if fair, otherwise on the next fair day,

ALL that tract or parcel of LAND, being part of a tract called REBECCA'S LOT, late the property of Rhea Todd, lying and being in Anne Arundel county, near to Ellicott's Lower Mills. Twelve months credit will be given, on the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good security, for the punctual payment.

John Talbot, who lives on the premises, will shew the land. A plot of the land, with the quantity contained, and other particulars, will be made known at the time of sale, by

HENRY GRIFFITH.

The Noted HORSE

QUAKER,

WILL cover MARES this season at Mr. Joseph Cowman's, (West river) at six dollars each mare, or if the money is paid by the first of September next, four dollars will be taken in lieu thereof. The good properties of this horse are so well known, (particularly for the road) that it is not thought necessary to enumerate them. Good pasture will be provided at the low price of 2/6 a week each mare, and every care will be taken of them, but I will not be answerable for escapes.

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

West river, March 26, 1791.

Wanted to Purchase,

SIXTY or SEVENTY NEGROES, from the age of eleven years to sixteen or seventeen, for which ready CASH will be given. Any person that has any to dispose of, will please to apply to JOSEPH COWMAN, on board the sloop Mary, at Baltimore, who expects to sail the latter end of this month, or the beginning of next. Any negroes that are trademen will be preferred.

He has Forty-Four BALES of

EXCELLENT COTTON,

From the Spanish Main, put up in Hides, for SALE. March 13, 1791. w3 3X

JACKS.

ROYAL GIFT,

The large imported JACK from SPAIN, and the KNIGHT of MALTA, From the Island of MALTA,

WILL stand at MOUNT-VERNON, and cover for EIGHT DOLLARS (and Two SHILLINGS and Six-PENCE Virginia currency to the Groom) the ensuing season.—PASTURAGE will be half a dollar per week. These several sums are to be paid at the stand before the mares, &c. are taken away. The pastures are good, and remarkably well secured; but no warranty will be given against escapes or accidents.

ANTHONY WHITING, Manager.

March 5, 1791. 3

To be SOLD, LEASED for a Term of Years, or RENTED by the Year,

ONE whole lot of GROUND, in the city of Annapolis, situated on navigable water, with a tenement thereon suitable for a small family, and several other useful buildings; a large and commodious tan yard and tan-house, and a fine mill for grinding bark. The tan yard has been built within these five years, is perfectly new, and in exceeding good order. Possession will be given the 22d of June next, when the present tenant's time will expire. Any person who may be disposed to rent or purchase, may apply to the subscriber in Annapolis, and know the terms.

THOMAS HYDE.

N. B. The season is approaching to lay in a stock of bark and other necessaries for carrying on the business to advantage.

February 23, 1791. 4

The SUBSCRIBER informs his friends, that he has just received, via Baltimore, and by the Nantes, and now opening,

An ASSORTMENT of Spring and Summer GOODS.

ALSO, by the George and Patty Washington, from GERMANY,

An ASSORTMENT of

LINENS,

Consisting of

Best Ticklenburgs, Osnaabrigs of first, second and third qualities; yard wide DOWLAS, BROWN ROLLS, HOLLANDS, STRIPES, &c. which will be SOLD low for CASH, TOBACCO, or short credit to punctual men.

HE HAS ALSO,

SPIRIT, West-India RUM, genuine French BRANDY, Loaf and Brown SUGARS, FRAS, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, CANDLES, SPICES, &c. for CASH only, by

EDWARD HALL.

3X

To be SOLD, at Public Sale,

On THURSDAY the 14th day of April next, at the late dwelling plantation of CALEB BURGESS, on South River,

HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP and HOGS, a variety of household and kitchen FURNITURE, two pair of HAND MILL-STONES, one Schooner VESSEL, with all her furniture and apparel, one yoke of OXEN, three CARTS, and PLANTATION UTENSILS; all which will be sold on nine months credit, the purchaser giving bond with good and approved security.

SUSANNA BURGESS, Administratrix.
REZIN SPURRIER, Administrator.

ALL those that have claims against the ESTATE of CALEB BURGESS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally proved, as speedily as possible, that they may be discharged, and all who are in anywise indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

SUSANNA BURGESS, Administratrix.
REZIN SPURRIER, Administrator.

South River, March 16, 1791.

Will be sold, on Tuesday the 19th day of April, by order of the honourable Alexander C. Hanson, chancellor of the state of Maryland, on 12 months credit, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds with approved security, on the premises, near the Governor's Bridge,

ALL the personal PROPERTY of JOHN WATKINS, now in the hands of the subscriber, trustee for said Watkins, consisting of sundry valuable young NEGROES; among which is an excellent BLACKSMITH, HORNED CATTLE, four draught STEERS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and some blacksmith TOOLS and PLANTATION UTENSILS. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day, by

HENRY HALL, Trustee for JOHN WATKINS.

Anne-Arundel county, March 17, 1791.

Agreeably to the last will and testament of RICHARD SHEKELL, deceased, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 10th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, being part of ANNE-ARUNDEL MANOR, containing two hundred and seventy-eight acres, more or less, situate about six miles from Pig-Point, five from Queen-Anne, and fourteen from Annapolis; the land is fertile, well watered, and has some good meadow ground, and about fifty acres more may be added, with valuable orchards, a good dwelling house 30 feet by 18, corn and tobacco houses, and all other necessary buildings. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, and possession will be given on the first day of January next, with the liberty of feeding the fall before.

Any person inclinable to purchase may view the and by applying to Mr. Benjamin Carr, living on the premises.

JOHN SHEKELL,
RICHARD SHEKELL.

March 1, 1791.

By virtue of a deed of trust to the subscriber, to satisfy judgments, will be SOLD, for CASH,

A valuable FARM, containing about three hundred and forty-eight acres of land, in a healthy situation, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, about fourteen miles distant from Baltimore-town. The improvements on this farm are very convenient, and in good repair; the dwelling house has four rooms below stairs, and five above, with two brick chimnies at each end, and a garden adjoining it, well peled in; near fifty acres are now in excellent timothy meadows, and thirty more may be made with ease. There is on this place an apple orchard containing three hundred bearing trees, with a great variety of other fruit—thirty-six bushels of wheat, and fourteen of rye, were put in corn ground early last fall. This farm, from its improvements and present state of repair, may be deemed a desirable object of purchase to any person who is anxious to obtain a place already settled, and fit for his immediate residence. It is offered at PRIVATE SALE till the 15th day of April next, on which day, if not before disposed of, it will be sold, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash.

Mr. JOSHUA DORSEY, the present occupier, will shew the land to any person inclined to purchase.

JAMES CARROLL.

Baltimore-Town, March 2, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

Agreeably to the last will and testament of captain CHARLES JORDAN, deceased, on the first day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE PLANTATION whereon he formerly lived, containing one hundred acres, more or less, lying in Saint Mary's county, near Llewellyn's warehouse, on twelve months credit, with bond and approved security.

JAMES KILGOUR, Attorney in fact for ANNE JORDAN, Executrix.

February 28, 1791.

THE creditors of JOSEPH HILL, late of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to meet at the house of the subscriber on the 16th day of April next, to receive their dividends.

JOSEPH HILL.

March 22, 1791.

Annapolis, March 17, 1791.

On MONDAY the 11th of April next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, will be offered for SALE, for ready money, at the late dwelling of JOHN SMALL,

A VARIETY of STOCK, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, with some Indian corn, and three hogheads of cider, household furniture and plantation utensils.

All persons having claims against said estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to

JOHN MERRIKEN, jun. Admr.

THE Commissioners for building a court-house at Easton, in Talbot county, hereby give notice, that the sum of three thousand pounds is given by the state, and county of Talbot, for building the said court-house, and defraying the necessary expences of the commissioners; that two thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds are ready to be paid to the said commissioners, or their order, and that the remaining two hundred and fifty pounds will be ready for them in a few months.

The commissioners are therefore now ready to receive the applications and plans of all or any person or persons willing to undertake the building of the said house, and will meet for that purpose on Monday the 25th of April next, at Easton. They hereby inform all applicants, that the walls of the building are to be of the best hard burnt bricks; and that it will be expected that each applicant produce his plan, and that unexceptionable security be given for the faithful performance of the work, and within a certain time to be agreed on. The commissioners will advance a certain proportion of the money, on proper security being given for the performance of the contract.

All letters on the above subject, directed to David Kerr, Esquire, at Easton, who is one of the commissioners, (post paid) will be duly attended to.

Easton, Talbot county, in Maryland, March 8, 1791.

The DAUPHIN

STANDS this season at the subscriber's, near Pig-Point, and will cover MARES for wheat, corn, tobacco or money; if paid in wheat, at five bushels of wheat for each mare, to be paid soon after harvest, and a dollar to the groom; if paid in corn at the fall, at three barrels of corn for each mare, and a dollar to the groom; but if paid when the mares are taken away, two barrels of corn, and a dollar to the groom, will be taken in lieu thereof; if paid in tobacco, at two hundred pounds of tobacco for each mare, and a dollar to the groom; but if paid when the mares are taken away, one hundred and fifty pounds of tobacco, and a dollar to the groom, will be taken in lieu thereof; and if paid in cash, twenty-five shillings for each mare, to be paid when the mares are taken away, and a dollar to the groom.

The DAUPHIN is a blood bay, 15 hands 2 inches high, in figure equal to any stud in the union, and of blood unexceptionable, which the following pedigree will ascertain: He was got by colonel Lloyd's thorough bred horse Traveller, his dam by Figure, his grand-dam by Dove, (both imported by Dr. Thomas Hamilton); his great-grand-dam by colonel Tarker's Othello upon Stella, out of Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

FRANCIS WORTHY.

March 21, 1791.

THE CONGREGATION of MONOCACY CHAPEL, in the upper part of Montgomery county, being without a MINISTER, a Protestant Episcopal clergyman, who can come well recommended for his prudence and piety, if approved of may meet with good encouragement by applying to the trustees of said congregation.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers intend to petition the next Anne-Arundel county court for liberty to alter the road now passing colonel Robofson's to Baltimore-town, in such manner as it may run over Hope Mile dam.—The road proposed will be a good one, and not half a mile further about.

CHARLES WALLACE.
ISAAC HARRIS.

March 22, 1791.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber the 20th of November last, a negro fellow named STEPHEN, about 33 years of age, thick set, of a yellow complexion, about five feet three or four inches high; had on, when he went away, a country cloth jacket and breeches, and an osnabrig shirt; he has a remarkable scar on the back of his neck, occasioned by a seton. Any person that will secure the said negro so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN H. BOARMAN.

THERE is at the plantation of the subscriber, near Mr. Philemon Warfield's, taken up as a stray, a small red COW, with a crop in each ear.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

WILLIAM JOYCE.

March 22, 1791.

Annapolis, March 17, 1791.

THE sale of Newington Rope-Walk, which was postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather, will commence at Mr. Mann's tavern on Saturday the second day of April next, at twelve o'clock; containing about sixty-two acres of land, with the improvements and utensils belonging to the same. The whole of the land to be sold together, or in lots if more suitable to the purchaser or purchasers.

Likewise, a lot of four acres of ground, with the improvements, upon lease for 21 years, renewable, on payment of one year's rent, six pounds sterling, at the end of every 21 years.

MARY M'CUULOCK, Esq.
C. STEUART,
J. M'CUULOCK, } Executors
of JAMES DICK.

Bills for Cash.

Loan-Office, Annapolis, March 1, 1791.
BILLS drawn by the Treasurer of the United States, on either of the Banks of North-America, or New-York, may be had of
THOMAS HARWOOD,
Commissioner of Loans.

To be SOLD, A new BRICK HOUSE,

In the City of Annapolis, FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 14 which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and wash-house, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.
Dec. 9, 1789. JOSEPH DOWSON.

JAMES MILLS, son of JOHN, of St. Mary's county, intends petitioning the general assembly, at their next session, for a law to authorize the justices of the county aforesaid, to assess a sum of money yearly for his support.
February 4, 1791.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in this city, on Monday the 28th instant, a negro man named JAMES ORKER, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, full faced well-looking fellow, talks slow, and rather a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, osnabrig shirt and trousers, an old castor hat, carried with him some working cloaths. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him, so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by
RICHARD WELLS.
Annapolis, June 30, 1790.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT I do intend to apply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court for a commission to fix and bound the head of CARTER'S Creek, and the ancient line of CARTER BENNETT, from thence to HOLLAND ADDITION, and to bound the same and HOLLAND ADDITION, and my part of CARTER BENNETT, lying in the aforesaid county, agreeable to a late act of assembly in this case provided.
March 1, 1791. F. SCRIVENER.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD, At the PRINTING-OFFICE, Price Ten Shillings,

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed at NOVEMBER SESSION, Seventeen Hundred and Ninety.

A L S O, Price Nine Dollars,

The late Edition of the LAWS of MARYLAND, bound in sheep—And also a few sets of the LAWS since that publication, price two Guineas, in sheets.—All kinds of PRINTING WORK performed in a neat, expeditious, and correct manner, on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Annapolis: Printed by Fredrick and Samuel Green.

(XLV)

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CONGR

At the third Philadelphia one thousand

An ACT

next, the spirits imp in their within the ating the

A

entered in my or otherwis and proofs, o also to take fa usual price.

And he it fa sons shall rub any case, vell this act, such offence, forfei lars.

And he it fu vessel or case, of by any di therein any sp tained therein the sum of on keg, vessel or put or kept; keep any distil vessel or case, from the said ing the said sp tion contained vessels capable upwards, and

And he it fu spirits shall be in any place ties thereby in ed: And for t fraudulently c lawful for any or either of th on reasonable satisfaction of a or warrants tr authorise any the presence peace, to ente in which any fraudulently d and carry awa there found so as forfeited.

And he it fu June next, no in cases, jug reign port or p gallons at the spirits, and of brought: Pro contained shal being imported other cases or vessel in which shall be for th or vessel, and lons for each f

And he it fu any of the said act, the caiks, shall also be f

And he it fu rits, on which lon, shall keep of the said p or distil, distil and shall ever book, to be p particulars of out, or distill marks of the or sent out, a use they shall shall be prepar be delivered o supervisors of such person or purpose appoi