

fels, total burthen 230,734 tons; foreign vessels 87, burthen 14,456 tons. Inward 3286 British vessels, total burthen 262,110 tons; foreign vessels 89, burthen 15,202 tons.

His holiness, the pope, we are unequivocally assured, has given his spiritual sanction to the new formed civil constitution of the clergy of France—in consequence of which, the sacred orders are abandoned both by the legislature and the descendant of St. Peter.

Mr. Bowles, one of the chiefs of the Creek nation, once practised in America as a portrait painter—an art which he took up merely from the strong impulse of nature. His success was astonishing, and what may be considered as more astonishing still, he, without any instruction or assistance, turned chymist, and made the colours which he used. This gentleman was born in Maryland, and not in England as has been generally supposed.

The world continues in the greatest and most anxious suspense with regard to the Turks and Russians. The Russians demand, with terrible threats, a peace without the interference of any third power or powers. But to the instances of Britain and Prussia, in favour of the Porte, are now, it seems, added those of the pacific Leopold, who, nevertheless, is said, as the price of this mediation, to have stipulated for the Austrians the free navigation of the Danube and Euxine. This condition will probably appear easier than any separate peace that will be offered by Russia. The late king of Prussia, in his posthumous works, observes, that the Russians are the worst enemies any prince or state can have to contend with; because, while they pour in, with their Cossacks and other barbarous troops, upon well peopled countries, abounding in villages and towns, no reprisals are to be made, or diversions of arms occasioned, by marches into wide deserts. At the same time that the Prussians and Poles should march into Russia, might not prince Potemkin, undiverted from his aim, advance against Constantinople.

We hear a good deal of a British fleet being probably sent, in the spring, into the Baltic; but we have now, since we have lost the friendship of all the northern maritime powers, no port in the Baltic—we must, therefore, either take a port for ourselves from Catherine, if she will not be good, or endeavour to make up matters again with our old friends the Danes, and our new friends the Swedes.

A woman died lately in Galloway, in Scotland, aged 120 years. Within these twenty years past, above 12 persons have died in that county, aged from 100 to 115. One William Marshall, aged 117, is still alive; his food has ever been milk and vegetables, and his beverage the stream that runs through a grassy meadow, by the side of his cottage.

Mr. Pitt was on Monday accosted at the admiralty, where he alighted from his chaise, by a man wretchedly clad, who followed him to his house in Downing-street, all the way earnestly requesting an audience.—On his arrival there, the minister humanely ordered a temporary relief to his seemingly very urgent necessities, and desired him to call again. He said he was just arrived in London from a sea port town in Suffolk, had not tasted food all day, and had not the means of procuring any. He had once an estate of 800l. a year in America, which he was dispossessed of in the late troubles, and, by a variety of other misfortunes, was reduced to his present necessity. His name, he said, is Murray; and that he was well known to lord Hood when on the West-India and North-American stations, from whom any recommendation will no doubt be attended to.

March 4. On the 22d of February, the common report at Paris was, that monsieur, the king's next brother, had attempted to escape out of the kingdom; but that he had been stopped by the people. Orders have been given to keep the whole of the French national guards in constant activity for eight days. The pretext is the dread of a counter revolution, but the truth is, that it is expected that mesdames the king's aunts, will not be permitted to proceed on their journey, but that, after many obstacles, they will be brought back to Paris, with or without their consent.

March 5. A loom has been invented in Ireland to weave cotton and linen, by which two webs can be woven at the same time by one weaver, with more ease and expedition, and, (as it is reported) with more perfection, than one web can be woven in a common loom. A committee of the Irish house of commons have made a report highly in its favour.

A loan for three hundred thousand pounds is now said to be negotiating at Antwerp, on account of three illustrious characters. The terms, as mentioned in the Dutch proposals, are as follow: The sum, in exchange money there, is 3,600,000 guilders. The loan is made for twenty-five years by a lottery. The bonds and obligations to be for one thousand guilders each. The appendages and revenues of a certain duchy and bishopric are to be assigned in trust to six noblemen. The dukes of Portland and Northumberland, earl Fitzwilliam, lords Southampton, Rawdon and Malmsbury, are the persons named, jointly with Messrs. Erskine and Pigot, 3000l. a year, from the revenue of the duchy and bishopric, are to be laid out in three per cents. to serve as a sinking fund. The interest five per cent. to commence from the first of February, 1791, payable half-yearly.

NEW-YORK, April 19.

Extract of a letter from a respectable mercantile house in London to a gentleman in this city, dated March 2.

"This is just to say that I have received letters from Biscay and Barcelona. The first say, grain must not be thought of this year for Biscay. The second say, about seventy cargoes of wheat have arrived during the last two or three months, which has entirely stocked that market—besides large quantities are on their way."

CHAMBERSBURG, April 14.

Extract of a letter from Lancaster, April 5th.

"On Friday the 1st instant, in the morning after 7 o'clock, we had a wonderful sight here—a fiery ball, of the size of a bread basket, with a tail to it about as long as the street is broad, flew over this town, in a direction from east to south; it was of a palish colour, and dropped some sparks. Late the same night a heavy thunder storm came on, and the next morning a fine powder was observed on the ground, and on the standing waters, which on being examined, appeared to possess all the properties of brimstone, except the smell."

PHILADELPHIA, April 23.

From the London Gazette, February 19.

At the court at St. James's, February 18, 1791. present, the king's most excellent majesty, in council.

WHEREAS by an act passed in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of his present majesty, entitled, An act for regulating the trade between the subjects of his majesty's colonies and plantations in North-America and the West-India islands, and countries belonging to the United States of America; and between his majesty's said subjects and the foreign islands in the West-Indies, it is, amongst other things, enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for his majesty in council, by order or orders to be issued and published from time to time, to authorize, or by warrant or warrants, under his sign manual, to empower the governor of Newfoundland for the time being to authorize, in case of necessity, the importation into Newfoundland, of bread, flour, Indian corn, and live stock, from any of the territories belonging to the said United States, for the supply of the inhabitants and fishermen of the island of Newfoundland, for the ensuing season only; provided always, that such bread, flour, Indian corn, and live stock, so authorized to be imported into the island of Newfoundland, shall not be imported except in conformity to such rules, regulations and restrictions as shall be specified in such order or orders, warrant or warrants, respectively, and except by British subjects and in British built ships owned by his majesty's subjects, and navigated according to law.

And whereas it is expedient and necessary that provision be made for fully supplying the inhabitants and fishermen of the island of Newfoundland, for the ensuing season, with bread, flour, and Indian corn; his majesty doth thereupon, by and with the advice of his privy council, hereby order and declare, That, for the supply of the inhabitants and fishermen of the island of Newfoundland, for the ensuing season only, bread, flour and Indian corn, be imported into the said island from any of the territories belonging to the said United States, by British subjects, and in British built ships owned by his majesty's subjects, and navigated according to the law, and which shall, in the space of seven months previous to the time of importation, have cleared out from some port in Great-Britain, or some other port of his majesty's dominions in Europe, for which purpose a licence shall have been granted by the commissioners of his majesty's customs in England or Scotland, or the commissioners of his majesty's revenue in Ireland, or any other person or persons who may be duly authorized in that kingdom respectively, in the manner and form hereafter mentioned; which licences shall continue and be in force for seven calendar months from the day of the date upon which they are respectively granted, and no longer: provided that no such licence as aforesaid, granted after the thirteenth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, shall be of any force or effect.

And his majesty is hereby further pleased to order, That the master, or person having the charge or command of any ship or vessel to whom such licence shall be granted, shall upon the arrival of the said ship or vessel at the port, harbour or place, in the island of Newfoundland, where he shall discharge such bread, flour, or Indian corn, deliver up the said licence to the collector or other proper officer of customs there, having first endorsed on the back of such licence the marks, numbers and contents of each package of bread, flour, or Indian corn, under the penalty of the forfeiture in the said act mentioned. And the collector or other proper officer of the customs of Newfoundland is hereby enjoined and required to give a certificate to the master, or person having the charge or command of such ship or vessel, of his having received the said licence, so endorsed as before directed, and to transmit the same to the commissioners of his majesty's customs in England or Scotland, or to the commissioners of his majesty's revenue in Ireland, respectively, by whom such licence was granted.

W. FAUKENER.

FORM of the LICENCE directed by this order. By the commissioners for managing and causing to be levied and collected his majesty's customs, subsidies and other duties in [where]

WHEREAS [name of the person] one of his majesty's subjects, residing at [place where] hath given notice to us the commissioners of his majesty's [customs in Great Britain, or revenue in Ireland] that he intends to lade at [some port of the United States in America] and import into [some port of Newfoundland] in the [ship's name] being a British built ship [describing the tonnage and what sort of vessel] navigated according to law, wherefore [master's name] is master, bound to [where]; and it appearing by the register of the said ship, the [ship's name] whereof [master's name] was built at [place where] and owned by [owner's name] residing [place where] all his majesty's British subjects, and that no foreigner, directly or indirectly, hath any share, part or interest therein.

Now be it known that the said [person's name] hath licence to lade on board the said ship [ship's name] at and from any port or place belonging to the United States of America, bread, flour and Indian

corn, the produce of the said United States, and no other article whatsoever, and to carry the said bread, flour and Indian corn, to some port or place on the island of Newfoundland; and on the arrival of the said ship at any port, harbour or place of discharge in Newfoundland, the master, or person having the charge or command of the said ship, is required and enjoined to deliver up the said licence to the collector or other proper officer of his majesty's customs there, and to endorse on the back thereof the marks, numbers, and contents of each package of bread, flour, or Indian corn, and shall thereupon receive a certificate thereof from the said collector or other proper officer of the customs.

This licence to continue in force four calendar months from the date hereof.

Signed by us the
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one thousand seven
hundred and ninety-one.

Licence to import bread, flour, and Indian corn, the produce of the United States of America into Newfoundland.

W. F.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) April 3.

On Wednesday last a duel was fought between Mr. Inglis and Mr. William Allen Deas, in which a ball entered the right side of Mr. Inglis, and was extracted from his left—but, unhappy catastrophe! the unfortunate Mr. Inglis expired on Thursday, amidst the piercing affliction of his three amiable daughters, who, with an only brother now in Europe, are left to lament the sudden loss of an affectionate and only parent.—The coroner's inquest was held, and the jury gave a verdict to this purport, that he was killed by a shot from a pistol in the hand of William Allen Deas.

BALTIMORE, May 3.

There are some calamities, in their nature so peculiarly distressing, as not only to involve individuals and particular families in the deepest affliction, but to extend their baleful influence through the various classes of a whole community.—Amongst these, the untimely fate of the much lamented Mr. DAVID STRETT, of this town, merchant, may be justly numbered—who, impelled by the ardour of youth, and a false, alas! too fatal, sense of honour, on Friday morning last, in consequence of a dispute the preceding day, met Mr. THOMAS HADFIELD in a duel.—Scarcely had the respective seconds measured the distance, when the winged messenger of death flew swift to execution, and by the first fire of his antagonist, Mr. Strett fell a lifeless corie upon the sanguinary field, aged 26 years.—In one instant that heart, which so lately glowed with filial piety, fraternal affection, and Heaven born philanthropy, ceased to vibrate, and every vital function was extinct.

Could the advocates for duelling but witness the heart-rending scene attendant on this sad catastrophe—could they behold the bitter drops of anguish which bedew the venerable cheeks of his tender and respectable parents, in being thus suddenly bereaved of an amiable and promising son, "who never gave them pain but when he died"—could they conceive (what no language can express) the agonizing pangs that wring the bosom of fraternal affection, and the sympathizing sadness which pervades every feeling heart, on this melancholy occasion, they would for ever discard an opinion so erroneous, and reprobate a practice so destructive to the peace and happiness of mankind.—By an adherence to this mistaken idea, the community is now deprived of one of its brightest ornaments, Mr. Strett being a young gentleman from whose abilities his friends and countrymen drew the most flattering presages of future eminence.—Though born in obscurity, he forgot not the children of adversity, and endeared himself to all by the gentleness of his manners, and the engaging sweetness of his disposition—but the artless tribute of unaffected encomium paid to his memory by every class of his fellow-citizens, forms the truest criterion to judge of his merit, and is the best eulogium on his virtues.

On Saturday his remains were consigned to the silent tomb, attended by an uncommonly numerous train of weeping relatives, and sympathizing friends, when an exhortation, elegantly pathetic, was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Allison.—The next day a sermon, adapted to the mournful occasion, was preached, by the same gentleman, at the Presbyterian church, to an attentive audience, composed of citizens of all denominations, from the following words:

"My soul is weary of my life: I will leave my complaint upon myself, I will speak in the bitterness of my soul." Job, Ch. x. V. 1.

ANNAPOLIS, May 5.

"Departed this life, a few days since, in St. Mary's county, in the eighty-fourth year of her age, Mrs. Henrietta Forrester.—She was an obedient wife, a fond mother, a tender mistress, and a kind compassionate neighbour."

To be SOLD,

At Public Sale,

At the subscriber's, on FRIDAY the thirteenth day of MAY,

A likely Country-born

NEGRO MAN.

He is used to plantation work, and is about twenty years of age.

William Chapman.

May 2, 1791.

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**To be SOLD,
At Public Sale,
On WEDNESDAY the 15th day of June next,**

on the premises,
THAT valuable tract of LAND, the property and place of residence of the late *Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Esquire*, known and distinguished by the name of **STEPNEY**, lying in Anne-Arundel county, about four miles distant from Annapolis, and containing by estimation upwards of 750 acres. The soil is fertile, and well adapted to planting and farming. There are on the premises a small framed dwelling house, kitchen, outhouses, a large barn quite new, with other convenient out buildings, and several orchards of excellent fruit: from which may be made, in a favourable year, 15,000 gallons of cider, equal to any in the state. The land is beautifully situated on the road leading from Upper-Marlborough to Annapolis, within one mile of South river, bounding on a creek which abounds with fine fish and wild fowl.

—ALSO—
Part of a tract of LAND called **PUDDINGTON, or PUDDINGTON HARBOUR**, lying on South river, and distant from the above land about one mile, containing 229 acres, on which are a convenient dwelling house, kitchen, a large new barn, with other out houses, and an orchard of choice fruit.

—LIKEWISE—
Part of another tract of LAND called **TOWN-HILL**, containing 100 acres, now under lease to Caleb Stewart for the term of seven years, at eighteen pounds current money per annum.

It is unnecessary to give a more particular description of the above lands, as any person disposed to purchase, would wish to view them previous to the day of sale. The lands will be divided into lots, or sold together, as may be most convenient to the purchasers, upon three years credit; one third of the money to be paid annually. Bonds with approved security will be required, and a conveyance made when the money is paid, by
**DANIEL JENIFER, sen. } Executors.
DANIEL JENIFER, jun. }**
Port-Tobacco, March 7, 1791.

Sheriff's Sales.

St. Mary's county, April 11, 1791.
By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the general court of the western shore of the state of Maryland, will be SOLD, on Monday the 16th day of May next, at the dwelling plantation of John Cartwright, Esq; for ready cash,

A LIFE ESTATE in the third part of the said plantation commonly called **Marsh Neck**, containing by estimation 824 acres, more or less. One other tract or parcel of land, being part of **Chaplico Manor**, containing 131 acres, more or less. One other tract or parcel of land called **Trent Fork**, having a grist mill thereon, containing 125 acres, more or less. Also one other tract or parcel of land called **The Ridge and Part of Ludgate**, containing by estimation 75 acres, more or less.

—ALSO—
A number of valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls; horses, black cattle, hogs and sheep, with a variety of household and kitchen furniture; also, a quantity of corn and tobacco. Sold as the property of the above named John Cartwright to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, as late collector of St. Mary's county.

PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.

St. Mary's county, April 11, 1791.
By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the general court of the western shore of the state of Maryland, will be SOLD, for ready cash, on Tuesday the 17th day of May next, on the premises,

THE DWELLING PLANTATION of Mr. Stephen Cawood, called **Westham**, containing by estimation 1984 acres, more or less. One other tract or parcel of land called **Cawood's Inheritance**, containing 10 acres, more or less.

—ALSO—
Sundry negroes, horses, black cattle, sheep and hogs, and household furniture, together with a quantity of corn and tobacco. Sold as the property of the above named Stephen Cawood, to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, as one of the securities of John Cartwright, Esquire late collector of St. Mary's county.

PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.

St. Mary's county, April 11, 1791.
By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, on Wednesday the 18th day of May next, for ready cash, on the premises,

A TRACT or parcel of land called **Collingwood**, containing 100 acres, more or less. One other tract or parcel of land called **Collingwood**, containing 102 acres, more or less. Also, one other tract or parcel of land called **Bedlam Neck**, containing 283 acres, more or less. Sold as the property of Clement Gardner, to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, as one of the securities of John Cartwright, Esquire, late collector of St. Mary's county.

PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the next general assembly for an act to lay off the town of **LOWER MARLBOROUGH**, in Calvert county, agreeable to the original plan.
April 19, 1791.

By direction of *William Campbell, Esquire*, agent to the state of Maryland, **WILL BE SOLD**, for ready money, at col. Francis Ware's, on Thursday the 19th day of May next, the following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

PART of **HAWKINS' BARRENS**, containing one hundred and fifteen acres; Part of **COMEBY-CHANCE**, containing sixty acres, lying within one and a half miles of Port-Tobacco.

—LIKEWISE—
At the same time and place, will be SOLD, for ready money, two likely **NEGROES**, one a man, and the other a woman.

And on Saturday the 21st day of May next, will be SOLD, for ready cash, at the house of col. Beane's, in Piscataway, a tract or parcel of land called **EXETER**, whereon *Nicholas Blacklock, Esquire*, now resides, containing 216 acres, more or less, within three miles of Piscataway-town.

Wm. MARBURY, Deputy Agent.

Pinkney and Guyer,

Have just received, and now opening, at their store formerly occupied by *Mr. Joseph Williams*,

**A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
MERCHANDISE,**

Suitable for the present and ensuing season, which they will sell low for CASH.

A few Hampers of *Cheeshire Cheese*, and a few Cases of *Claret*.

Annapolis, April 14, 1791.

JACK S.

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.

A Young JACK-ASS,

Got by **ROYAL GIFT**, **COVERS MARES** and **JENNIES** this season at *Mr. R. Sprigg's* farm on West river, at six dollars each, the money to be sent with the mares and jennies.

ALSO, Covers at the same place, at three dollars per mare, a capital four years old country HORSE, got by the West river *Coach Horse*, out of a mare of the *New-England Chiltern* breed, that was well known, and highly esteemed, on West river, for many years past.

The mares and jennies will be received by *Anthony Fox*, who will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents. **PASTURAGE gratis.**

March 28, 1791.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of *Mr. SARAH CHEW*, late of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to bring them in proved, to

RICHARD CHEW, Executor.

Orphan School Lottery.

THE design of this **LOTTERY** is to raise the sum of 500 dollars, towards building a large commodious house as an **ORPHAN SCHOOL**, whose hospitable doors shall ever be open to as many *poor, friendless youth*, as a humane and generous public will enable us to provide for. The children will be clothed, lodged and dieted, in a decent comfortable manner; they will be placed under the care of a master of approved character, who will pay the strictest attention to their morals; they will be taught to read, write, and to understand *arithmetic*, and, at suitable ages, will be bound apprentices to valuable trades.

By this charity we hope (with the *Divine Blessing*) to rescue numbers of our distressed little brethren from many of the sad consequences of ignorance and vice, to furnish them with the means of rising to places of honor and profit to themselves, as also of usefulness to their country; and, which is infinitely more important, we hope to be the happy instruments of bringing them to that knowledge of their Creator, and of such just sentiments of themselves, and their future glorious designation, as may enable them to bear up cheerfully under the troubles of life, and steadily to persevere in those virtuous principles which will make them amiable and worthy members of human society, and fit, after a *well spent life*, for an easy transition into the "Society of Angels and spirits of just men made perfect."

As this institution is most happily calculated to render the greatest possible services to that part of the community (*poor orphans*) which has, on many accounts, the *strongest*, *justest* claim to our compassion, and as our state too, must receive a very considerable benefit from having so many of her unfortunate youth snatched from the destructive haunts of idleness and vice—sheltered

in an asylum of innocence, and early inured to habits of various industry.—As the blessings to be derived from this noble charity are so many and important, we hope no arguments need be used to secure to it the most hearty approbation and generous support of every real friend of humanity.

To raise a sum of money, sufficient for carrying into full effect the above design, will indeed be a work of time. But the money first raised for the purpose will not be suffered long to remain idle. It is intended, so soon as 1000 dollars shall be raised, to place them out at interest, well secured, and that the interest be employed in the following manner—A number of respectable characters in different parts of the county are to act as trustees; and their business will be to select, in their respective neighbourhoods, without paying any regard to their religious denominations, children, whose parents, or nearest friends, are incapable of affording them the advantages of education.—These children are to be sent to the most convenient schools, and to be furnished with books, papers, slates, and other articles necessary for learning.

It is hoped, that a plan which promises such an important benefit to the community, and bids fair, not only to rescue a number of helpless innocents from destruction, but to secure their temporal and eternal happiness, will obtain the cordial approbation of every benevolent mind. The failure of such a scheme can be owing to nothing but the misconduct or negligence of the trustees, of which there can be little ground for apprehension. The trustees will be men of the first reputation and influence; their employment will not be burthenome; and it will be the duty of the trustees to furnish them punctually with the necessary money, without breaking in upon the principal.

Such is the proposed appropriation, in the first instance, of the product of this lottery, and of the money raised, and to be raised, by voluntary subscription; and there is surely ground for the most sanguine expectation, that, in the course of a very few years, there will be a fund adequate to the providing a commodious school-house, and the education of every poor orphan in the county. May it not likewise be hoped, that, under the protection of Providence, the example of Anne-Arundel county, may give rise to similar institutions in many other counties; and that the best and firmest foundation will be laid for the prosperity and glory of the state.

An incorporation of the humane society, consisting of subscribers and benefactors to this institution, may probably be solicited at the next session of the legislature.

It is determined, that gentlemen of distinction for fortune, integrity and patriotism, shall be elected trustees. The public is now informed of the great leading principles of that which cannot be deemed otherwise than a laudable undertaking.

The digestion of an entire plan or constitution is undoubtedly worthy of the attention of the scholar, the gentleman, the patriot and the statesman. It will be framed with the utmost care and deliberation; and the public may rest assured, that its most favoured characters will readily give their assistance.

PLAN of the LOTTERY.

1511 Tickets at 1 Dollar each.

Prize	of	100 Dollars,	100 Dollars.
1	50	50	
2	20	40	
4	8	32	
8	4	32	
25	2	50	
486	15	702	

509 Prizes. 1006
1002 Blanks. Not quite two blanks to a prize

MANAGERS.

B. T. B. Worthington, Charles Wallace, William Campbell, James Williams, John Randall, George Mann, James Mackubin, John Callahan, Nicholas Carroll, J. H. Murray, R. B. Latimer, F. Green, John Kilby, John Davidson, John Muir, John Gwynn, Walter Adkins, Leonard Sellman.

TICKETS may likewise be had of the following gentlemen, friends to the institution—*Dr. M. P. Dr. C. A. Warfield, Major David Hopkins, Col. John Burgess, Capt. Charles Hammond, &c. &c.*

Red Clover Seed,

SOLD BY

JOHN FISHER, Brush-Maker,

MARKET-STREET, BALTIMORE.

And by **JACOB HUSK,**

ANNAPOLIS.

Baltimore, March 8, 1791.

WILLIAM FOXCRDFT,

At the Sign of the *Golden Bee Hive*,

Has just received, and now opening, at his store, at the upper end of Corn-Hill-street, facing the Stadt-huse,

**A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
MERCHANDISE,**

Suitable for the present and ensuing season, which he will sell low for cash.

Annapolis: Printed by *Breac*

rick and Samuel Green.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 12, 1791.

On Saturday last the circuit court of the United States, for the district of Maryland, was held in this city by the honourable James Wilson, James Iredell and William Paine, Esquires, when the following charge was given to the grand jury by the presiding judge, Mr. Wilson:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury,

It is highly probable that little business, of a particular nature, will come before you. Perhaps, therefore, no occasion can be firmer than the present to address you on a subject of great, general, and of lasting importance, and, at the same time, intimately connected with your official character and views.—I mean the utility, the power, and the duty of juries.

In a well constituted government, the great movements of the state receive their first force and direction immediately from the people, at elections. The influence of that force and that direction ought to pervade all the subsequent progress and stages of the public business. The will and genius of the citizens should diffuse their tints and colourings over every part of the web of government, however finely spun, or intricately woven. In this manner will one inestimable property of a constitution be preserved and secured. It will be always accommodated to the dispositions, manners and habits, of those for whom it is intended.

The administration of justice, and the municipal laws, is that part of government which comes most intimately home to the business and bosoms of men.—Where the relation of the laws to facts and transactions is obscure or difficult, and of consequence gives rise to doubts and controversies, the intervention of skillful and unbiassed application of the laws is essentially necessary. This is the province of judges. But before justice can be fully and satisfactorily dispensed, something farther, and of importance equally great and extensive, must be done: The circumstances attending transactions must be developed and ascertained. In order to make the proper estimate, and to discover the true results of things, consideration must be given not only to what is said, but to the character and situation of the witness who speaks it, and to the character and situation of the person concerning whom it is spoken. Now the province of juries opens upon us: let us survey it in all its beauty and extent. If I deceive not myself, we shall return from the execution fully and agreeably convinced, that as government receives its first moving force, it receives its last finishing efficacy, from the personal acts and energies of the people.

If the administration of justice were entirely committed to one selected body of men, deprived by their situation, and by the functions of their office, from having many opportunities of knowing particularly the circumstances and characters of the parties that come before them, it could not be expected that the proper and practical adjustment of facts to characters would, in every instance, be made. In this case, a competent number of sensible and unprejudiced jurymen, selected and assembled for the purpose, will be best qualified for tracing, investigating and weighing, the truth. They will be triers not only of the facts, but also of the credibility of the witnesses. They will be a strong and uniform defence against the influence of remote or defective information on one hand, and against the undistinguishing operations of systematic inflexibility on the other. A single witness will not be rejected by them, because he is single; nor will they believe two witnesses, if probability and reason encounter their testimony.

These are advantages of the trial by jury even in civil cases; but in criminal cases how much are those advantages heightened and appreciated! The executor of the laws should be vested with numerous, extensive, and important powers; but, while it is necessary to give such powers, it is also necessary to guard against their inconveniencies, by affixing to them proper checks and controls. The executive power, of prosecuting crimes and offences, might be dangerous and destructive, if exercised solely by judges occasionally appointed, or appointed during pleasure, for that purpose. To prevent this, two precautions are used. One is, that the judges are appointed during good behaviour; the other is, that a double barrier—a presentment, as well as trial by jury—is placed between the liberty and security of the citizen, and the power and exertions of administration.

Diligent inquiries, and true presentments to make, is the part allotted to grand juries: those presentments well and truly to try, is the part allotted to traverse juries.

The trust reposed in grand juries is a point of great national concern. To them, emphatically belongs the character of being a terror to evil doers, and a praise to those that do well. They are entrusted with the custody of the portals of the law, that into the hall-wayed dome no injustice may be permitted to enter.—They make, in the first instance, the important discrimina-

tion between the innocent and the guilty; to the former they give a passport of security; to the latter they consign to a final trial by a traverse jury. That a proper measure be meted out to both, is an object of the highest importance, considered either in a public or in a private point of view.

The manner in which grand juries ought to make their inquiries, well deserves to be attentively considered. It has been declared by some, that grand juries are only to inquire, "whether what they hear be any reason to put the party to answer"—that a probable cause to call him to answer is as much as is required by law." But, indeed, such a declaration is very little consonant to the oath (the best evidence of the law) which every grand jurymen is obliged to take. He swears that he "will inquire diligently"—that "he will present the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." As little is such a declaration consonant to ancient authority and practice.—"In those days," says my lord Coke, speaking of the reign of Edward I. "In those days (as yet it ought to be) indictments, taken in the absence of the party, were formed up in plain and direct proof, and not upon probabilities or inferences." Still as little is such a declaration consonant to the voice of reason and sound sense. An indictment has been styled, and with no small degree of propriety, the verdict of the grand jury. "It ought to import all the truth, which is requisite by law; and every part material ought to be found by the oath of the indictors." Now, is it consistent with reason or sound sense, that a verdict, found upon oath—upon an oath to make diligent inquiry—should be the vague, perhaps the visionary result merely of probability? Ought not moral certainty to be deemed the necessary basis of what is delivered under the sanction of an obligation so solemn and so strict? The doctrine, that a grand jury may rest satisfied merely with probabilities, is a doctrine dangerous as well as unfounded: It is a doctrine which may be applied to countenance and promote the vilest and most oppressive purposes: it may be used, in pernicious rotations, as a snare in which the innocent may be entrapped, and as a screen, under the cover of which the guilty may escape.

It has been alleged, that grand juries are confined in their inquiries to the bills offered to them, to the crimes given them in charge, and to the evidence brought before them by the prosecutor. But these notions are much too contracted: They prevent but a very imperfect and unsatisfactory view of the duty required from grand juries, and of the trust reposed in them. They are not appointed for the prosecutor, or for the court: They are appointed for the government, and for the people; and of both the government and the people it is surely the concernment, that, on one hand, all crimes, whether given or not given in charge, whether described or not described with professional skill, should receive the punishment which the law denounces; and that, on the other hand, innocence, however strongly assailed by accusations drawn up in regular form, and by accusers marshalled in legal array, should, on full investigation, be secure in that protection which the law engages that she shall enjoy inviolate. The oath of a grand jurymen—and his oath is the commission under which he acts—assigns no limits, except those marked by diligence itself, to the course of his inquiries: Why then should it be circumscribed by more contracted boundaries? Shall diligent inquiry be enjoined? And shall the means and opportunities of inquiry be prohibited or restrained? No. Their inquiries should be made concerning the accusers, concerning the accusation, and concerning the party accused. Concerning each of those topics of inquiry, they should inquire of one another mutually—of the witnesses produced on the part of the prosecution—of such other witnesses as shall be offered in a proper manner, and by proper persons. They ought to go farther still—they ought to send for such as any of them think able to give testimony that will be pertinent and material.

It would be easy—it might be useful—to dilate under each of those heads; but the nature of this address will not permit the attempt.

We have not even yet seen the full extent of the trust reposed in grand juries. They are a great channel of communication between those who make and administer the laws, and those for whom the laws are made and administered. All the operations of government, and of its ministers and officers, are within the compass of their view and research. They may suggest public improvements, and the modes of removing public inconveniencies: They may expose to public inspection, or to public punishment, bad public men; and bad public measures.

Such and so important is the office of grand juries: Mature deliberation, sound judgment, and strict impartiality, are essentially requisite to the adequate fulfilment of their high trust. They ought, therefore, to be composed of men distinguished by their talents and their virtues—of men entitled to the first grade of character in the county or state, for the body of which they are selected to inquire. It is the duty of the re-

turning officer that such men be returned. When this is done, grand juries preserve and illustrate the dignity and excellence of their institution.

The law has provided, as far as it is possible by law to provide, that no improper persons should be placed on juries. If any reasonable exception can be taken, either to the whole pannel, or to particular jurors returned on it—the whole pannel, or such jurors, will, on a challenge for such cause, be quashed or set aside; and an indictment, found by a grand jury, who, or any of whom, are liable to such exceptions, will be adjudged to be null and void.

In a trial, on which the life of the person accused depends, he enjoys a peculiar privilege—a privilege suggested and sanctioned by the finest feelings of humanity—he may challenge a certain number of jurors without shewing any the most remote cause of rejection. In difficult and dangerous emergencies; how sudden, how inconstant, how capricious, are often times the emotions of the soul! When on the voice of the jurors the prisoner's life is suspended, is it unnatural to suppose, that his mind, fluctuating, trembling and solicitous, should conceive prejudices, even unaccountable ones, on the view of some who are called and appear to pronounce his fate? That the supposition is not unnatural, some who have experienced only the sensations of professional sympathy on such occasions, can, in the strongest manner, bear witness. Tender indulgence is shewn to human nature in that trying hour; and he, who has to many other embarrassments surrounding and pressing him, is relieved from the very excruciating one, however unfounded—an unfavourable opinion of his jury. Besides; when he challenges for cause, unless he succeed in establishing that cause, in the opinion of others, as well as in his own, his challenge will be set aside. In his timid and suspicious state, he will apprehend that his unsuccessful challenge will not be entirely without its effect in the mind of the juror, whose impartiality has been questioned, and whose resentment may, therefore, be provoked. His alarm will then be increased by the consequences of the very means which he took to prevent it. To remove all these inquietudes from his doubting mind, the law allows a challenge for cause, that has been over-ruled, to be succeeded by one that is preemptory.

The relative powers of courts and juries form an interesting subject of inquiry. It is of the utmost consequence that it be fully and accurately understood. A well known distinction between their provinces has been long recognized and established. The judges decide questions of law: the juries decide questions of fact. When these questions can be decided separately, there is no difficulty or doubt concerning their separate powers. But, in many cases, the question of law is so intimately and inseparably blended with the question of fact, that the decision of one necessarily involves the decision of the other. It will be readily admitted on all hands, that, in the resolution of points of law, the greatest regard ought to be paid to the direction of the judges. But still the question occurs—Suppose a difference in sentiment between the judges and the jury with regard to the law—and suppose the law and the fact to be so closely interwoven, that one cannot be settled without embracing, at the same time, a determination of the other: What is to be done? The jury must do their duty, and their whole duty; they must decide upon the law as well as the fact. This doctrine is peculiarly applicable to criminal cases; and from thence, indeed, derives its peculiar importance. When a person is to be tried for a crime, the accusation charges against him not only the particular fact which has been committed, but also the motive to which it owed its origin, and from which it receives its complexion. The first is neither the only, nor the principal, object of examination and discussion. On the second depends the innocence or the criminality of the action. The verdict must decide not only upon the first, but also, and principally, upon the second: for the verdict must be co-extensive and commensurate with the charge. It is not unusual, and, on many occasions, it is prudent, for the jury to draw up and exhibit, in a special verdict, a particular statement of the facts, and to pray from the court a judgment of the law resulting from them. But this they are not obliged to do. They may, if they please, find a general verdict, which determines equally the fact and the law.

It may seem, at first view, to be somewhat extraordinary, that twelve men, untutored in the study of jurisprudence, should be the ultimate interpreters of the law, with a power to overrule the directions of the judges, who have made it the subject of their long elaborate researches, and have been tested to the utmost of judgment for their professional abilities and skill. But a deeper examination of the subject, will recommend us to what, at first, may appear incongruous. In criminal cases, the defendant, as has been already intimated, closely interwoven with the resolutions and the elucidation of both depends on a collection of particulars, arising not only from the testimony, but

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also from the character and conduct of the witnesses, and sometimes likewise from the character and conduct of the prisoner. Of all these the jury are fitted to make the proper comparison and estimate; and, therefore, it is most eligible to leave it to them, after receiving the direction of the court in legal questions, to take into their consideration all the circumstances of the case, the intention, as well as the facts, and determine, upon the whole, whether the conduct of the prisoner has or has not been within the meaning of the law.

The origin of juries it is not easy to trace or explain: but their antiquity is unquestionably very high. One thing is certain—the institution, at whatever time it was invented or improved, and whoever were its inventors or improvers, does honour to human policy: it is the most admirable method for the trial and investigation of truth, and the best guardian both of public and of private liberty, that has been hitherto discovered by the ingenuity of man.

We are told by the celebrated *Montesquieu*, that *Rome*, that *Sparta*, that *Carthage*—states once so free and so prosperous—have lost their liberties, and have perished. Their fate he holds up to the view of other states as a *menem* of their own. But there is one consoling distinction, which he did not take, and which we will apply in our favour. In *Rome*, in *Sparta*, in *Carthage*, the trial by jury did not exist, or was not preserved. The liberties of our country cannot be insecure, while this trial remains sacred and inviolate.

Juries undoubtedly may make mistakes: they may commit errors: they may commit gross ones: but, changed as they constantly are, their errors and mistakes can never grow into a dangerous system: the native uprightness of their sentiments will not be bent under the weight of precedent and authority. Besides; their mistakes and their errors, except the venial ones on the side of mercy, made by traverse juries, are not without redress. Of an indictment found by a grand jury, the person indicted may be acquitted on his trial. If a bill be returned "*ignoramus*" improperly, the accusation may be renewed before another grand jury. With regard to the traverse jury, the court, if dissatisfied with their verdict, have the power, and will exercise the power, of granting a new trial. This power, while it prevents or corrects the effects of errors, preserves the jurisdiction of juries unimpaired. The cause is not evoked before a tribunal of another kind. A jury of the country—an abstract, as it may be properly called, of the citizens at large—summoned, selected, impanelled and sworn as the former, must still decide.

We now see the circle of government, beautiful and complete. By the people its springs are put in motion originally: by the people its administration is consummated: at first; at last; their power is predominant and supreme.

Gentlemen, By the constitution, and by law, the judicial authority of the United States is vested in a supreme court, in circuit courts, and in district courts.

The jurisdiction of the circuit courts in criminal matters is an object of your immediate attention.

These courts have "exclusive cognizance of all crimes and offences cognizable under the authority of the United States," except where it is or shall be otherwise provided by law; and they have "concurrent jurisdiction with the district courts, of the crimes and offences cognizable therein." The crimes and offences cognizable in the district courts are those "cognizable under the authority of the United States, committed within their respective districts, or upon the high seas; where no other punishment than whipping, not exceeding thirty stripes, a fine, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or a term of imprisonment, not exceeding six months, is to be inflicted."

Of some of the crimes and offences known to the constitution and laws of the United States, I shall give you the following very concise account.

Treason against the United States consists *only* in "levying war against them; or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be attainted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court."

No attainer of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted."

It well deserves to be remarked here, that, with regard to treason, a new and great improvement has been introduced into the government of the United States. Under that government, the citizens have not only a legal but a constitutional security against the extension of the crime, or the interpretation of treason. Treasons, capricious, arbitrary and constructive, have often been the most tremendous engines of despotism or of legislative tyranny. Even in England there have been times, when, in the emphatic language of parliament itself, so many "pains of treason were ordained by statute, that no man knew how to behave himself, to do, speak or say, for "doubt of such pains." With such times the United States cannot be visited, while their present excellent constitution shall continue in force. Under its protecting wings the citizen is covered from the fury even of legislative tempests.

As the crime of treason is correctly and permanently ascertained; so its punishment is restricted to the proper object: The innocent are not involved in the fate and ruin of the guilty: the rights of blood and of inheritance are respected and preserved.

By an act to regulate the collection of duties, it is declared, that "in all cases where an oath or affirmation is, by that act, required from a master or other person having command of a ship or vessel, or from an owner or consignee of goods, wares and merchand-

ise, if the person so swearing or affirming shall swear or affirm falsely, such person shall, on indictment and conviction thereof, be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court before whom the conviction shall be had, so as the fine shall not exceed one thousand dollars, and the term of imprisonment shall not exceed twelve months."

By the same law it is enacted, "that if any officer of the customs shall, directly or indirectly, take or receive any bribe; reward or recompense, for conniving, or shall connive at a false entry of any ship or vessel, or of any goods, wares or merchandise, and shall be thereof convicted, every such officer shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than two hundred, nor more than two thousand dollars, for each offence, and be forever disabled from holding any office of trust or profit under the United States; and any person giving or offering any bribe, recompense or reward, for any such deception, collusion or fraud, shall forfeit and pay a sum not less than two hundred, nor more than two thousand dollars, for each offence."

"That if any person shall forcibly resist, prevent or impede, any officer of the customs, or their deputies, or any person assisting them in the execution of their duty, such persons so offending shall, for every offence, be fined in a sum not exceeding four hundred dollars."

"That if any goods, wares or merchandise, entered for exportation, with a view to draw back the duties, or to obtain any allowance given by law on the exportation thereof, shall be landed in any port or place within the limits of the United States," as mentioned in the said act, "all persons concerned therein shall, on indictment and conviction thereof, suffer imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months."

By an act for registering and clearing vessels, it is provided, "that if any person or persons shall falsely make oath or affirmation to any matters therein required to be verified, such person or persons shall suffer the like pains and penalties as shall be incurred by persons committing wilful and corrupt perjury."

"That if any person or persons shall forge, counterfeit, erase, alter or falsify, any certificate, register, licence, permit, or other document mentioned in the act, or to be granted by any officer of the customs, such person or persons shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of five hundred dollars."

These laws, you perceive, have a reference to the collection and administration of the national revenue. That revenue has hitherto arisen altogether, and it is hoped will long arise chiefly from duties, and from imposts, on articles of consumption. This mode of taxation is peculiarly fitted to the situation and circumstances of our national government: It is, of all modes, the least inconvenient, and the most productive. Mr. Young, a very sensible writer on practical politics and agriculture, observes, in his northern tour, that a "tax on live stock and improvements, which raises a million, is more burthenome than others on consumption which raise six times the sum." The reason of this is explained by the illustrious Neckar. "Taxes on the produce of lands," says he, "are an advance required from the proprietors: Those on articles of consumption are restraints laid on expenses. The riches of those who pay taxes on their landed income, consist only of that income: The riches of those who pay the duties on articles of consumption, are drawn from the incomes of each individual in the kingdom, and even from those of foreigners residing in it."

To you, Gentlemen, it would surely be superfluous to prove or illustrate the necessity and importance of vigilance, vigour and impartiality, in the collection of the public revenue. The smuggler offers the grossest insult to the majesty of the people, and makes the most pointed attack upon their property. He insults their majesty; for he arrogantly usurps the power of levying contributions upon them in fraud, or in defiance of their high authority, expressed solemnly and legitimately by their representatives. He attacks their property; for, of every shilling which he thus diverts from the public service to his private emolument, they must supply the deficiency. The United obligations, therefore, of interest and of honour combine in stimulating every citizen to detect such pernicious violations of the laws, and to drag forth to merited punishment those who are guilty of them. To promote those valuable purposes, you feel yourselves in the character of grand jurymen, peculiarly bound and empowered.

In the course of your business you will find the court always disposed to give you their best assistance and advice.

L O N D O N, February 28.

THE last letters from Madras inform, that an officer on that establishment has projected and constructed a carriage to be used for the conveyance of baggage and stores for the army. It has been examined and approved of by the military board, and is sent to camp for the inspection of general Meadows. It contains tent, tent-poles and a marquee, with a cot, table, chairs, liquor case, cloaths, trunk and mess-box. The top raises, and the cot being uppermost, forms a comfortable conveyance for a wounded or sick officer, perfectly secure from weather, wild beasts, or reptiles. In the common road it is drawn by two oxen, and in the worst by three or four. If adopted, it will prove a saving of fifty pounds yearly to every officer; and by reducing the number of followers of an army in India, will remove an incumbrance, and save the company in time of war 200,000l. per annum.

March 4. A cow belonging to the reverend Mr. Sibbald, having lately overfed herself on potatoes during the night, she was found in the morning swelled to a prodigious bulk, was exceedingly restless, seemed to feel

great pain, and all the appearance of soon expiring. Various things were tried without the least benefit. The swelling increased, and a convulsive trembling over her whole body seemed to indicate immediate death. The proprietor recollected a remedy, prescribed in a late newspaper, for cows overfed on wet clover, and it instantly occurred to him, that a surfeit of any other aliment might be obviated by the same medicine. He therefore had an egg emptied of its contents, filled the shell with unmingled tar, and caused it to be forced down the poor animal's throat. In less than a minute it visibly produced good effects, and in less than a quarter of an hour the cow was restored to her natural shape, and to perfect health, and has continued well ever since.

A certain enthusiastic character (lord George Gordon) now in Newgate, considering the old proverb, that "it is best fishing in troubled waters;" has been making repeated applications to the court of France, and the French ambassador, for a remission of the sentence pronounced on him for libels. He has not, however, succeeded; and the mansion (to use Mr. Burke's expression) is to continue tenanted, as at present, till the law has taken its full course.

When the last letters left Paris, it was reported that 40,000 concealed assassins were armed with terraced daggers, that they may tear up the flesh more effectually, and cause mortification!

Another report was current, that the Dauphin was gone with Meidames, and that the child who remains at Paris and passes for the Dauphin, is far from having any pretensions to royalty, though he greatly resembles the heir apparent to the crown of France.

On the 24th instant, 30,000 men were assembled round the Thuilleries, under pretence of some expedient commotion; but, in reality with a view to keep alive the fury of the mob against every thing and every body supposed to be attached to the old system, or against every one who differs in his opinion from the enraged demagogues.

The same day, an infinite number of persons of both sexes, and all ages and distinctions went to the Luxembourg, and insisted on Monsieur and his consort accompanying them to the Thuilleries, to prevent their escape out of the kingdom. It is needless to add, that they were obliged to comply. All the royal family is, therefore, at present under strict guard.

D U B L I N, January 11.

Accounts from Derry mention the melancholy consequences of the late storm, and the damage done to the shipping at sea. These accounts, however, afford the pleasing intelligence, that vast numbers of vessels have safely arrived from America and the West-Indies, with rich cargoes; that trade is very brisk and great quantities of coarse linens are daily shipping for the American markets.

The same accounts add, that an armed schooner, of 18 guns, had landed in the open bay, seven miles from the city a quantity of tobacco, teas, and other contraband goods, and considerable numbers of country people attended and carried them off.

An experimental gentleman farmer in Leitner, who has visited the American continent, and in the course of last summer travelled through the provinces of Pennsylvania, North-Carolina, New-York, Connecticut, and Rhode-Island, on a tour of agricultural improvement, returned last week, and has brought many useful plans for ploughing, sowing, and preparing all kinds of soil for the different species of grain suitable to their natures. Amongst the rest of the implements of husbandry imported by this curious gentleman, is a horse-draw, or drill plough so light as to be carried by one man, and drawn by a single beast, with which two acres may be prepared for seed in a day, without dividing the ground into ridges and furrows, as is practised in the common way, to the loss of near a sixth part of the land. Of this species of husbandry he intends making a fair trial as soon as spring tilling shall commence, which, if successful will be extended to wheat, here, and other winter corn, the ensuing autumn.

The following curious mode of cheap travelling is said to have been lately invented and practised by an English swindler. Having occasion to go from Dublin to Corke, he hired a horse to ride some few miles out of town; having gone post a first stage upon the beast, he left him in pledge for the payment of the second, which was in the same manner left behind for the charges of third and so on, till by this management he arrived at the place of his destination without any other expense than that of the horse-hire for the first stage and turnpike.

The present situation of the United States must inspire the mind of every philanthropist with the most pleasing reflection, and the bosom of every patriot with sensations more easily conceived than described.

So great, sudden and complete a transition from weakness, confusion and discord, to strength, order, union and respectability, as this highly favoured country has experienced, is absolutely beyond all parallel in the history of man; and while it forcibly impresses on the mind a powerful conviction of the excellency of government which in so short a period has produced such astonishing effects, the people of these free states, cannot fully realize their obligations of gratitude to the Supreme legislator of the universe, for thus guiding their feet into the paths of "Peace, Liberty, Safety, under the auspices of a free constitution."

N E W - H A V E N, March 30.

Extract of a letter from the reverend Mr. Hudson, of Georgia, dated March 3d, to the publisher of this paper. "We have no news of importance, else I would have communicated it with pleasure to the printer of the New-Haven Gazette. We are in a state of perfect

tranquillity: your friend is under no Indians have with our medicine. Our mate; in on listed for three ground here, was two or very extraordinary height's there above 0. 15 below 0. mates! Our comes our gardens.

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is, it was reported that re-armed with terraced the flesh more effectually,

that the Dauphin was at the child who remains phin, is far from having hough he greatly resembles of France.

oo men were assembled pretence of some expedi- with a view to keep every thing and every to the old system, or is in his opinion from the number of persons of distinctions went to the Monsieur and his consort Thuliceries, to prevent m. It is needless to add, mply. All the royal su- under strict guard.

is Malorum?

January 11.

tion the melancholy con- and the damage done to accounts, however, afford at vast numbers of vessels, ics and the West-Indies, le is very brisk and great are daily shipping for the

at an armed schooner, of open day, seven miles from teas, and other contrab- numbers of country peo- n off.

n farmer in Leinster, who continent, and in the course through the provinces of as, New-York, Connecticut a tour of agricultural im- ek, and has brought many sowing, and preparing all t species of grain suitable the rest of the implements his curious gentleman, is a light as to be carried by single beast, with which for seed in a day, without ridges and furrows, as is way, to the loss of seed a this species of husbandry he as soon as spring sowing successful will be extended winter corn, the ensuing

mode of cheap travelling is invented and practised by an occasion to go from Dub- horse to ride some few miles post a first stage upon the age for the payment of the same manner left behind for on, till by this management his destination without any of the horse-hire for the first

of the United States must in- philanthropist with the most bolism of every patriot with eived than desecrated.

complete a transition from discord, to strength, order, is this highly favoured coun- solutely beyond all parallel and while it forcibly impresses invitation of the excellency of short a period has produced the people of these free states, obligations of gratitude to the universe, for thus guiding Peace, Liberty, Safety, e constitution.

V E N, March 30.

the reverend Mr. Hales, of 3d, to the publisher of this

of importance, else I would with pleasure to the printer of We are in a state of perfect

tranquillity in regard to our Creek neighbours; even your friend —, who anticipated so much danger, is under no apprehensions from this quarter. Several Indians have repeatedly been down of late to trade with our merchants, without insult or injury on either side. Our winter has been very severe, for this climate; in one instance we had a snow storm which lasted for three hours, and though it did not whiten the ground here, in many places in the vicinity the snow was two or three inches deep, which was considered very extraordinary. The mercury however, in Fahrenheit's thermometer, has never fallen below 17 degrees above 0. In Connecticut I am informed, it has fallen 25 below 0. What a surprising difference in our climates! Our spring has been very temperate; vegetation comes on rapidly, we have peas very forward in our gardens, and our peach trees are in full bloom."

PHILADELPHIA, April 29.

Extract of a letter from Glasgow.

Mr. Archibald Miller, merchant in this city, who died on the 16th of October last, has bequeathed almost his whole estate, of about seven thousand pounds sterling, to certain trustees and governors, by whom the revenue is to be applied for cloathing and educating girls, the children of indigent and reputable parents. These girls may be continued in school for two, three, four, or five years, during which time they may be taught reading, writing, arithmetic, needle work, and knitting: and above all, they are to be instructed in the principles of religion, and formed to the habits of piety and rectitude; or such education, if begun, may be completed by this plan. A superior class are to be better clothed, and taught such other useful branches of education, as will qualify them for acting with propriety and comfort in a higher station.

The ministers of the established church in Glasgow are appointed trustees for uniting the funds; and the said ministers, together with the principal and professor of divinity of the university of Glasgow, and a person to be chosen annually by each of the kirk sessions of Glasgow, are appointed governors of the charity.

INTELLIGENCE DIRECTLY FROM INDIA.

By the papers received by captain Truxton, it will be seen that nothing decisive had been done in the war with Tippoo as late as November the 11th. A few skirmishes, the advantages of which to the English, if real, we may reasonably suppose exaggerated from the boasting style of those papers before action. Some advantages, it will also be seen by the first extract, have been obtained by Tippoo, who, we are assured, is in force, and needs but little fear the formidable military preparations of the British, and the exertions of their allies.

From the Calcutta (Extra) Gazette, October 9. 1790.

By an express which arrived yesterday evening from Madras, advices have been received from the army under general Meadows, dated the 17th ultimo, at Valady.—By these it appears, that the advanced detachment of the grand army, notwithstanding the enterprise of colonel Floyd, assisted by great judgment, has met with a check from the enemy, the particulars of which having come thus early to our knowledge through an authentic channel, we communicate them to the public with an assurance that they will learn from us its utmost extent.

The detachment which was encamped on the south side of the Buvanni river, for the purpose of collecting grain at Serramungalum, consisted of three regiments of dragoons, the 36th regiment of foot, and four battalions of seapys, with the artillery attached to these corps. Tippoo having, as we announced in our last paper, descended the Ghauts with great celerity, on the 13th in the morning crossed the river in such force that, during the most gallant contest for two days, in which the enemy it is conjectured must have suffered very considerably, the detachment was obliged to retire, leaving behind some grain, six guns (owing to the bullocks being killed) and some baggage.

The killed and most of the wounded in so long and continued a contest, were unavoidably left on the field; they amounted together to about two hundred. Among the killed were captain Hartley and lieutenant Armstrong, of the 36th regiment, with assistant surgeon Morris; and we are particularly sorry to add to this list the name of lieutenant-colonel Dear, of the Bengal artillery, who, from his rank, situation and abilities, must be considered as an irreparable loss to the army he served with, and who, from his personal good qualities and acknowledged worth, must be universally lamented, as well by his brother officers of this establishment, as by a numerous circle of friends, which his character has secured him in this settlement.

Upon the first intelligence that general Meadows received of the descent of Tippoo down the Ghauts, he made a forward move towards colonel Floyd, and although a junction was not effected sufficiently early to ensure that success which would probably have ensued from their united force, we are happy to add that the two detachments had actually joined before these accounts came away.

From the Bengal Journal.

CALCUTTA, October 30.

—Great Crisis!

Kooperahy-Poohum, October 3, ten o'clock at night.

"Tippoo was on this ground yesterday—we march in an hour, leaving our camp standing; he is off for Errood; it is reported that his camp was much in want of provisions:—two elephants and twenty camels laden with rockets, from Seringapatnam, were taken yesterday. We must come up with him—nor can he, in my opinion, avoid an action."

A letter of the same date as the above, received through a most respectable quarter, says, "Tippoo must fight general Meadows, or re-ascend the Ghauts. The former much to be wished, in the event of a

general engagement, there cannot be any doubt of a favourable issue."

At the time of writing this, certain information had been received, that Tippoo was on the southern side of the Bhavani; and that as it is stated in the preceding extract, the grand army was preparing to march, leaving the equipage and baggage behind, in the hopes of reaching him before he crossed the river, and determining the business by a general action.

October 6, 1790.
Extract from G. O. camp at Coimbatore, 25th September, 1790.

"The commander in chief is extremely pleased with the report made him by colonel Stuart of the behaviour of the officers and men of the detachment under his command, and thanks them for their important services.

"The gallant exertions of colonel Floyd's and colonel Stuart's detachments when followed by those of the rest of the army, of which the commander in chief is as confident as of his existence, he has no doubt will be attended with the most glorious success, and total subversion of the enemy; which if they dare wait at the foot of the Ghauts, he is happy to think a few days will determine.—A brave army like this, whose cause is just, has every thing to hope and nothing to fear."

Nov. 6. Letters from Carore of the 18th ult. mention the high state of discipline and spirit in which the army under general Meadows was—it was in hourly expectation of coming up with Tippoo, and bringing him to an action.—The next advices from the coast may be expected to be highly interesting.

Other letters of the same date say, that large bodies of cavalry of the enemy had been in different directions watching, as it was supposed, the movements of our army—they had not however attempted any thing hostile, nor were there apprehensions at that time entertained of an attempt upon any part of our force.

Several deserters who have lately joined the grand army declare, that Tippoo's army in the Coimbatore country, is at this time afflicted with a dreadful visitation of the flux and other disorders, and that provisions of all kinds are exceeding scarce among them. The prophet has not only been afflicted with that bodily disorder, but, it is said, has lost that animation of mind, which was wont to form this hero's principal characteristic!

MALAY INVASION.

For some weeks past we have been favoured with accounts from Ava, and other parts to the eastward, of hostile preparations carrying on there by the Malays; the cruelty and barbarity of the powerful chiefs was the only interesting view in which they then appeared to us; therefore deeming them no more than the common errors which man is subject to in the savage state we forebore reporting them; those preparations are now become more serious and important—an immense force has been collected by powerful Malay chiefs, whole towns have been ravaged, the helpless woman and children cruelly massacred, and the hapless men carried by force to fill the ranks of their barbarian oppressors—several of the petty chieftains in amity with the English have been cruelly tortured to death, the legs and arms of others amputated; the coast and islands from Malacca to Arracan are in alarm, and from a concurrence of accounts it appears that they are on the eve of making a descent on our settlement at Prince of Wales Island; a fleet of their war prowls has appeared off that island, and the fortifications have been put in such a state of repair in consequence as cannot fail of giving the invaders such a reception as will make them repent their temerity.

From the Calcutta Gazette.

CALCUTTA, November 11.

The right honourable the governor-general has publicly declared his intention of proceeding to Madras, the beginning of next month; and though we may reasonably expect that some decisive blow will be struck before his lordship's arrival, yet his presence cannot fail to be of the utmost importance to the public service, by giving vigour to our enterprises, confidence to our native allies, and forwarding any negotiation that may be necessary without the delay of a reference to the supreme council.

Notwithstanding the numerous reports that have been daily circulated in town, no intelligence whatever has been received from the grand army since our last; the mail of 24th ult. arrived yesterday from Madras, when an interval of thirteen days had elapsed without any letters having been received from camp; there can be no doubt that the intercourse has been interrupted by flying parties of the enemy's horse between Trichinopoly and Carore; we may infer, however, with certainty, that no events can have taken place of importance.

It is with much pleasure, we understand, that the centre army, under colonel Maxwell, had actually marched on the 24th ultimo, into the enemy's country to the south-west of Amboor.

The last accounts from Poonah, dated the 19th ult. mention, that the Marhatta army under Purseram Bhow had greatly increased in numbers; a very valuable and extensive tract of country belonging to Tippoo had been subdued, who must find himself much embarrassed by the progress of the Marhattas; Purseram Bhow had applied for a reinforcement of artillery and seapoy from Bombay, previous to his commencing the siege of Derwar; in the mean time the adjacent country had been laid waste to distress the garrison as much as possible.

May 2. By a perusal of the late India papers received, it appears that Tippoo has constantly avoided a general engagement; but has always retired behind the Ghauts (a ridge of steep mountains inaccessible, only by a few narrow passes) at the approach of any consi-

derable British force. He has, by rapidly descending from those mountains with his cavalry made the fortunate attacks upon small detachments of the enemy; but has always retired rather than oppose any considerable body of troops.

Such of the towns, forts and places as belonged to Tippoo, to the southward of the Ghauts have generally submitted to the British arms, without much resistance.

The main body of Tippoo's troops appears to remain altogether upon the defensive. This policy, it seems to be, to defend every pass of the Ghauts so as to make it difficult for his enemy to penetrate into the Mysore a beautiful and fertile country which lies behind them, from which he draws provisions of the best quality in the greatest plenty. Tippoo has in his army a number of French officers, principally engineers who will be of great assistance to him in defending the passes of the Ghauts, which are well fortified, and almost impregnable by nature.

WINCHESTER, April 23.

By a French emigrant just arrived in this town from the westward, we are informed, that one of that city has put a period to the existence of captain — Guion, who was a leading man amongst them, and their interpreter, by shooting him. The said emigrant further says, that it was in contemplation among his companions, before he left them, to abandon the intended settlement on the Sciota, and proceeded to New-Spain.

Prince-George's county, May 6, 1791.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias from the general court, WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE, for ready cash, on Monday the 23d instant, at the late dwelling house of Benjamin Brooke, deceased, near Upper Marlborough,

The residue of the PERSONAL ESTATE of the said Benjamin Brooke, consisting of NEGROES, &c. Sold to satisfy a debt due the estate of Maryland.

WALTER S. CHANDLER, Acting Sheriff for Edward L. Waite.

By DESIRE

Of several Merchants and Traders of this City.

PROPOSALS,

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

Pelosi's Marine List,

WHICH will contain the inward and outward bound vessels in every port on the continent, with other interesting occurrences: A compendious, accurate price-current will be added, which is chiefly intended to accommodate the merchants and their foreign connections.

It will be beautifully printed, on a nice thin paper suitable for letters per post—and delivered to the subscribers, every two weeks, at the price of one guinea per annum.

This Marine List will be put to the press as soon as a number of subscribers offer, sufficient to defray the necessary charges.

Subscribers to pay at the end of every six months.

Philadelphia, 5th May, 1791.

THERE is a plantation of RICHARD TARMAN, about four miles from Upper Marlborough, a small bay MARE, taken up a stray: She is neither docked, branded or broke, appears to be about three years old, trots and gallops. The owner is desir'd to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

TAKEN up by a straggler, by ELIE RIDGELY, living in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, a brown HORSE, about thirteen and a half hands high, and branded on the near shoulder thus: I. S. the near hind foot white, and a white speck on his right eye.—The owner is desir'd to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

Red Clover Seed,

SOLD BY

JOHN FISHER, Brush-Maker,

MARKET-STREET, BALTIMORE.

And by JACOB HUSK, ANNAPOLIS.

Baltimore, March 8. 1791.

WILLIAM FOXCROFT,

At the Sign of the Golden Bar Horse,

Has just received, and now opening, at his store, at the upper end of Corn-Hill-street, facing the flat-house,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of MERCHANDISE, Suitable for the present and ensuing season, which he will sell low for cash.

**To be SOLD,
At Public Sale,
On WEDNESDAY the 15th day of June next,
on the premises,**

THAT valuable feat of LAND, the property and place of residence of the late Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Esquire, known and distinguished by the name of STEPNEY, lying in Anne-Arundel county, about four miles distant from Annapolis, and containing by estimation upwards of 750 acres. The soil is fertile, and well adapted to planting and farming. There are on the premises a small framed dwelling house, kitchen, stables, a large barn quite new, with other convenient out buildings, and several orchards of excellent fruit, from which may be made, in a favourable year, 15,000 gallons of cider, equal to any in the state. The land is beautifully situated on the road leading from Upper-Marlborough to Annapolis, within one mile of South river, binding on a creek which abounds with fine fish and wild fowl.

—ALSO—
Part of a tract of LAND called PUDDINGTON, or PUDDINGTON HARBOUR, lying on South river, and distant from the above land about one mile, containing 229 acres, on which are a convenient dwelling house, kitchen, a large new barn, with other out houses, and an orchard of choice fruit.

—LIKEWISE—
Part of another tract of LAND called TOWNHILL, containing 100 acres, now under lease to Charles Stewart for the term of seven years, at eighteen pounds current money per annum.

It is unnecessary to give a more particular description of the above lands, as any person disposed to purchase, would wish to view them previous to the day of sale. The lands will be divided into lots, or sold together, as may be most convenient to the purchasers, upon three years credit: one third of the money to be paid annually. Bonds with approved security will be required, and a conveyance made when the money is paid, by
DANIEL JENIFER, sen. } Executors.
DANIEL JENIFER, jun. }
Port-Tobacco, March 7, 1791.

Sheriff's Sales.

St. Mary's county, April 11, 1791.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the general court of the western shore of the state of Maryland, will be SOLD, on Monday the 16th day of May next, at the dwelling plantation of John Cartwright, Esq; for ready cash,

A LIFE ESTATE in the third part of the said plantation commonly called Marsh Neck, containing by estimation 824 acres, more or less. One other tract or parcel of land, being part of Chaptico Manor, containing 111 acres, more or less. One other tract or parcel of land called Treth Fork, having a grist mill thereon, containing 12 acres, more or less. Also one other tract or parcel of land called The Ridge and Part of Ludgate, containing by estimation 75 acres, more or less.

A L S O,

A number of valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls; horses, black cattle, hogs and sheep, with a variety of household and kitchen furniture; also, a quantity of corn and tobacco. Sold as the property of the above named John Cartwright to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, as late collector of St. Mary's county.

PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.

St. Mary's county, April 11, 1791.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the general court of the western shore of the state of Maryland, will be SOLD, for ready cash, on Tuesday the 17th day of May next, on the premises,

THE DWELLING PLANTATION of Mr. Stephen Cawood, called Wetham, containing by estimation 1983 acres, more or less. One other tract or parcel of land called Cawood's Inheritance, containing 10 acres, more or less.

—ALSO—

Sundry negroes, horses, black cattle, sheep and hogs, and household furniture, together with a quantity of corn and tobacco. Sold as the property of the above named Stephen Cawood, to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, as one of the securities of John Cartwright, Esquire late collector of St. Mary's county.

PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.

St. Mary's county, April 11, 1791.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, on Wednesday the 18th day of May next, for ready cash, on the premises,

A TRACT or parcel of land called Collingwood, containing 100 acres, more or less. One other tract or parcel of land called Collingwood, containing 102 acres, more or less. Also, one other tract or parcel of land called Bedlam Neck, containing 383 acres, more or less. Sold as the property of Clement Gardner, to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, as one of the securities of John Cartwright, Esquire, late collector of St. Mary's county.

PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the next general assembly for an act to lay off the town of LOWER-MARLBOROUGH, in Calvert county, agreeable to the original plan.
April 19, 1791.

By direction of William Campbell, Esquire, agent to the state of Maryland, WILL BE SOLD, for ready money, at col. Francis Ware's, on Thursday the 15th day of May next, the following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

PART of HAWKINS'S BARRENS, containing one hundred and fifteen acres; Part of COMEBY-CHANCE, containing sixty acres, lying within one and a half miles of Port-Tobacco.

—LIKEWISE—

At the same time and place, will be SOLD, for ready money, two likely NEGROES, one a man, and the other a woman.

And on Saturday the 21st day of May next, will be SOLD, for ready cash, at the house of col. Beane's, in Piscataway, a tract or parcel of land called EXETER, whereon Nicholas Blacklock, Esquire, now resides, containing 216 acres, more or less, within three miles of Piscataway-town.

Wm. MARBURY, Deputy Agent.

To be SOLD,

At Public Sale,

At the subscriber's, on FRIDAY the thirteenth day of MAY,

A likely Country-born

NEGRO MAN.

He is used to plantation work, and is about twenty-one years of age.

William Chapman.

May 2, 1791.

To be SOLD, at Public Sale,

On TUESDAY, the twenty-fourth instant, at Mr. George Mann's, to satisfy the creditors of col. James Tootell, deceased,

SUNDRY LOTS on lease, with the improvements thereon, viz. the three lots whereon Dr. Shaff, Mr. William Foxcroft, and Mrs. Anne Tootell live, with one other lot. The situation of ground rent, and terms, will be made known at the time of sale.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Adm'g Administrator.
Annapolis, May 4, 1791.

By virtue of an appointment by the governor and council, to dispose of all confiscated property now on hand in the state of Maryland, I shall offer at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the twenty-eighth of May next, at the house of Mr. George Mann, at 11 o'clock,

FOUR LOTS in the city of Annapolis, viz. No. 38, 62, 63, and 64; as also the annual ground rent becoming due on lot No. 65. The same will be sold for specie, payable at three annual payments, with legal interest thereon—the purchaser to give bond with such security as may be approved, by

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Agent.

To be SOLD,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

TWELVE hundred ACRES of good LAND in one body, between the heads of Sassafras and Appoquinimink, the greater part of which is well timbered, and the residue well adapted for the production of wheat and Indian corn. The time of payment will be made easy to the purchaser, and the land disposed of in lots, or otherwise, as may be approved, by

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

April 16, 1791.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, WILL BE SOLD, on Thursday the 19th May next, for ready money, at colonel Francis Ware's, near Port-Tobacco,

PART of a tract of LAND called SICHOMI, containing two hundred and twenty-five acres; sundry likely NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children;—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, HORN CATTLE, and PLANTATION UTENSILS; the property of the aforesaid col. Francis Ware. Sold to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland.

JOHN SANDERS, late Coroner
of Charles county.

For Sale,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, in Anne-Arundel county, called HEAD-QUARTERS, containing 845 acres; it is chiefly wood-land; the soil pretty good, and adapted to corn, wheat and tobacco, and it has a sufficient proportion of meadow ground; it is situate in the upper part of the county, about 18 or 20 miles from Mr. Ellicott's mills. It will be disposed of for cash, or any kind of certificates at their current value, in lots or altogether. For further particulars apply to

G. DUVALL.

Annapolis, April 22, 1791.

All persons indebted to the estate of FRANCIS RIDGELY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are desired to bring them in legally authenticated, to

WILLIAM JOICE, Administrator
April 25, 1791.

NOTICE.

THE property of JOHN WATKINS, in the hands of the subscriber, not being sold, agreeable to advertisement, on the 15th of this instant, from an unavoidable incident, will be sold on Tuesday the 17th May next, on the premises and terms advertised in Gazette No. 2306, March 25th. Sale to begin at 11 o'clock.

H. HALL, Trustee for John Watkins.
April 27, 1791.

To be SOLD, at Public Vendue,

On Saturday the 13th day of May, at the house of the subscriber, near the Governor's bridge,

THE PROPERTY of RICHARD RAWLINGS, deceased, consisting of one negro man, a parcel of stock of horses, cattle and hogs; plantation utensils; with some household furniture, and a complete set of joiner's tools. The terms of sale to be made known on the day of sale, by

SARAH RAWLINGS, Adm'x.

N. B. All those who have any claims against the estate of the said Richard Rawlings, deceased, are requested to meet on the day of sale, and likewise those who are indebted to the said estate are desired to make immediate payment, to

S. R. Adm'x.
Anne-Arundel county, April 21, 1791.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, and his old customers in particular, that he has removed from the tan-yard where he formerly lived, belonging to Mr. Thomas Hyde, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. William Logan, adjoining Nicholas Carroll's, Esquire, near the Dock, where he is now sinking a new tan-yard, and intends carrying on the TANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS in all its various branches.

These gentlemen who please to favour him with their custom, may depend on his utmost endeavours to give every satisfaction that lies in his power. He is determined to sell his materials at as low a price as they can be purchased in this city, Baltimore-town, or any other place.

JOHN ADAM BAYER.

N. B. Cash given for hides, or leather in exchange, and one guinea per cord for bark.

J. A. B.

**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 feat of learning during the times of horror and distress—They have however at length collected the scattered finances, and procured a tutor, a Mr. McCORMUK; 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 practiced in the Philadelphia college, for FOUR GUINEAS per annum, and genteel 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, J. Sec'y.
Lower-Marlborough, March 8, 1791.

Upper-Marlborough, April 11, 1791.

THE subscriber having, for the satisfaction and indemnification of his securities, surrendered his business into the hands of Mr. Walter Story Chandler for their use, and assigned to him for their use all debts, accounts, and claims whatsoever, due to him as sheriff—Hereby gives this public notice of the said surrender and assignment, and desires, that all persons indebted to him on the said accounts will make payment to the said Walter S. Chandler for the use aforesaid, who is fully authorized to receive, and give acquittance for the same, as fully as he himself might do.

EDWARD LEYD WAILES, Sheriff
of Prince-George's county.

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, ofnabrig flint and trousers, an old castor hat, covered 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.

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.

C. E.

WATKINS, in the not being sold agree- th of this instant, from the fold on Tuesday the and terms advertised 25th. Sale to begin at

Public Vendue, May, at the house of the governor's bridge,

RICHARD RAWLINGS, one negro man, a parcel of goods, plantation utensils, and a complete set of tools to be made known

RAWLINGS, Adm. any claims against the vendings, decease, are re- sale, and likewise those late are desired to make

S. R. Adm. April 21, 1791. 3X

April 7, 1791. to inform the public, in particular, that he has where he formerly lived, to the house formerly

IN PARTICULAR, that he has where he formerly lived, to the house formerly

to favour him with his utmost endeavours in his power. He is as low a price as they

Baltimore-town, or any

ADAM BAYER, or leather in exchange, J. A. B.

of the

gh Academy,

public, that the seminary, has been for some months founded by an act of the to the commencement: of me extensively useful, but almost every other feat of horror and distress—They elected the scattered finances, M'CORMICK; this gentle-

led by Dr. Davidson, of any other gentlemen of dis- tinguish for his literary acquire- ments of conduct; and the

tion, this being proved by pills, the strict moral con- ditions to, and the zealous

and GREEK Languages practiced in the Philadel- phias per annum, and gra- tuitous one mile for twenty

one mile and a quarter of ground, situated on a by- road, that the youth will get tion drawn off by a water

of the board, ARWOOD, 31, Sec'y. MARCH 8, 1791.

Borough, April 11, 1791. for the satisfaction and securities, surrendered by Mr. Walter Stoney Chandler him for their use all debts, however, due to him as sheriff notice of the said surrender, that all persons indebted to him will make payment to the or the use aforesaid, who is and give acquittances for himself might do.

ROYD WALLE, Sheriff of George's county.

ARS Reward.

subscriber, living in thickly, an instant, a negro man named twenty-five years of age, eyes high, full faced well look- ing rather a down look; had a cloth jacket, and a wig on his head, carried with him some papers, apprehends the said fel- low, that I can get him again, reward, paid by

HARD WELLS, 1790. 3/

Printed by Fred- amuel Green.

(XLVith YEAR.) THE MARYLAND GAZETTE. (No. 2314.)

T H U R S D A Y, M A Y 19, 1791.

R O M E, January 14. HE pope having been informed that new manufactories have been built here for aqua fortis, vitriol, and several other articles advantageous to trade, has, in order to favour them, laid a duty on articles of that sort which are imported, viz. aqua fortis three crowns 60 bayoques per quintal; on white precipitate powder 27 bayoques per pound; on each pound of red precipitate, 13 bayoques; on the corrosive sublimate, 12 bayoques; on each pound of oil of vitriol, 80 bayoques; Cream of tartar is also to pay an entrance duty of 18 per cent. and liquorice-juice 20 per cent.

L O N D O N, January 27. The ghost of Iago Jones has lately appeared in the Haymarket, and has frightened some of the housekeepers in Market-lane, that they declare they know not where to go to be safe. Tippoo Sub writes a very good letter, and for his literary proficiency is probably indebted to some of our gentlemen, who have spent agreeable evenings with his mightiness. Covent Garden Theatre is said to have contained on Monday, two thousand seven hundred spectators. This is much above the number it used to contain before the late alterations which seldom exceeded seven hundred. Feb. 24. The report that lord George Gordon had forsaken Judaism for the religion of his ancestors, is not true. When much harm is apprehended, the apprehension itself frequently produces safety. The presidency of M. Mirabeau over the national assembly has expired, and without being distinguished by any act in the least dangerous to the states. The national assembly of France, as some substitute for the tax upon tobacco, which produced a very large sum, have resolved to establish a national manufacture, at which tobacco shall be worked for the benefit of the state, subject to the duties paid by individual manufacturers. The count d'Artois will probably remain at Venice, till he can have an opportunity of speaking with their Sicilian majesty, upon their way to Naples. The king is known to be rich and generous. The firm of Artois, Conde, Calonne, and Co. is daily falling in consequence. The first personage has found it convenient to leave Turin, the second has left the dominions of the duke of Wurtemberg, and the third was admonished not to stay a day at Vienna! The national assembly of France having determined to sue M. de Calonne for a large sum of money, the only question now is, where this M. de Calonne of the aristocrats can be found. The national guard at Paris are at present employed in the suppression of private gaming houses. If this plan is adhered to, there will be a very formidable emigration of the Greeks, and we shall be blessed with some increase of our present stock! Lady S. was the other evening in conversation with the Venetian resident, who told her, that she reminded him of the glads of his country. The lady desired a further explanation; but this gentleman declined; she then applied to a nobleman, who sat on the other side, and asked him what was the peculiarity of Venice glads?—"I don't know, madam; indeed," said he, "except that it is very fair and very brittle."

The fashionable world is at present very well supplied with topics of conversation. They have the new Opera, the Eloquent, the expected marriage of Lord Pager and the beautiful Duchess, and lastly, the malevolent fictions with respect to the charming Miss Gunning. In a trial for crim. con. on Monday, in the court of common pleas, the husband got one hundred pounds damages. The defendant too, it appeared, had got something in the course of his gallantry that is generally followed by damages!

C H E S T E R, (England) February 18. The following very singular circumstance has been communicated to us by a correspondent on whose veracity we can depend. About three years ago, a Welch sportsman, then at Liverpool, rising one morning early to resume his wonted amusement, and accidentally strolling near the docks, his spaniel which accompanied him, suddenly sprang on board one of the ships, when, to his great surprise, a woodcock started, in a few seconds after, to his utter astonishment, he observed that a flight of those migratory birds had sought refuge among the shrouds of the vessels, which, it is supposed they had mistaken for a wood. The account adds, that ten of them obeyed his leaden summons, which he brought to the inn where he put up.—Though this fact did not appear in the public prints at that time, it is not the less known by several persons at Liverpool.

P O R T L A N D, April 18. Captain Stickney, in the brig Minerva, arrived here on the 13th instant, after a passage of five weeks from Portsmouth, in England. A number of ships of the line, frigates, &c. destined to the Baltic, were equipping and manning with the utmost expedition. While captain Stickney was in Portsmouth, there was a warm press, from which no one was free who could speak the English language. They were twice on board the Minerva, which obliged captain Stickney to fend his men on shore, and there keep them secreted.

B O S T O N, April 27. Commonwealth of Massachusetts, GENERAL ORDERS. Head-Quarters, Boston, April 12, 1791.

THE commander in chief feels the highest satisfaction in contemplating the prosperous state of the militia of this commonwealth: From the returns and reports of the adjutant-general, the infantry, the cavalry, and the artillery, all equally merit his approbation and thanks. In most of the divisions, the progress of military knowledge, has already surpassed that of any former period: and he flatters himself, that by a continued attention of the superior officers, it may still be further extended. To promote so valuable a purpose for insuring the happiness and safety of our country, he calls upon all, both officers and men, to persevere in the faithful discharge of their respective duties.

The commander in chief expects that all the regiments and corps will annually be assembled and reviewed; that timely and regular arrangements will be made in the several divisions for that purpose; and that the major-generals will hold all officers under their commands, accountable, in their particular departments, to see the laws fully executed. By these means only, can military knowledge be diffused through the militia of the commonwealth: by them the men will be inspired with an emulation honorary to themselves; they will be patient under discipline; and the officers will be impressed with a just sense of the dignity and importance of their station.

The brigadier-generals, the colonels, and all other officers commanding corps, will be particularly attentive to the government and discipline of their respective commands; they will require a punctual compliance with the laws and orders; they will encourage both officers and men to a cheerful acquiescence in the execution of them, and endeavour to excite in them that passion for martial achievements which alone will prompt them to appear with splendour in their arms and dress.

And the commander in chief requires that the inspector-general superintend a general inspection of the militia of the commonwealth, and make regular returns of his proceedings therein. The two branches of the legislature, at their last session, having requested the governor to give orders to the quarter-master-general to furnish the artillery companies with field pieces and apparatus, ammunition in carts, and such other equipments as the law requires to complete the said companies for the field.—It is hereby made known, that orders have been issued to the quarter-master general accordingly. And the commander in chief flatters himself, that an early equipment will be furnished to those corps which are deficient.

He hopes the officers in every department have a just idea of the importance of a well regulated militia, which is the only natural defence of a free republic.—being assured of their readiness to perform their several duties with exactness and punctuality. And that those of the artillery in particular, by reason of their discouragements being lessened, will feel an additional stimulus, to instruct their corps, and render their commands as respectable as possible. The commander in chief has a full persuasion in his mind, that all the officers will exert themselves during the present season. And that the militia of Massachusetts, will ever justly merit a distinguished character in the militia of the United States.

By order of the commander in chief, WILLIAM DONNISON, A. G.

Extract of a letter from a distinguished character in London, to a citizen of this commonwealth, dated March 1, 1791.

"I cannot indeed forbear to communicate to you those mixed sentiments of exultation, fear and hope, with which the present state of affairs in Europe has filled the minds of every zealous friend to equal liberty. That wonderful event, the French revolution, fills all our thoughts and occupies the whole mind.—We desire its permanence and prosperity with more than paternal solicitude; for we look upon its firm establishment as an event which will necessarily bring after it the final emancipation of every other society in Europe from those monarchic and aristocratic chains, imposed by the violence of arms, and reviled on mankind by

ignorance, credulity and priestcraft. And you will pardon me if I tell you that, in my opinion, notwithstanding the brilliancy of American exertions in the cause of independence, the continuation of the freedom of that vast continent equally depends on the stability of the French democracy.

"The Americans have a little too much of the leaven of their ancestors in them: They appear to turn their views and desires more to the acquiring of gain than the enjoyment of rational liberty; and to have entertained that mischievous opinion, that the felicity of nations depends on their riches.—They have, I think, been guilty of a dangerous error in the not restricting the members of their congress from the enjoyment of those lucrative offices established by their authority; and this may become the source of oppressive taxation, and the foundation of aristocratic wealth and ambition.

"The unexampled virtue of the French legislature, in cutting off this source of corruption, by depriving themselves of the emoluments of office, sets them on a footing of merit superior to that which any other popular assembly have ever obtained; and the bright example of this government, if it stands on the same footing as it is at present, with the advantage it will confer on society, will awe the governments of other countries into moderation, and serve as an antidote to your American travellers against the fascinating charms of ostentatious luxury.

"You may well believe, Sir, that very contrary sentiments to these, which I have above decried, agitate the minds of a very large party in this country.—Mr. Burke, who may be considered as the mouth of this party, and the strenuous supporter of monarchy and aristocracy, has published a work, in which all these rights are pertinaciously defended, and the French government and legislature abused with great violence.

"Though popular in this country, his answers are numerous, as he is considered as the champion of aristocracy here."

From MARIETTA—to the Editor, March 1, 1791.

"You have heard of the Indians this way. Our whole business since has been to put this settlement in a posture of defence. The stockade is about three quarters of a mile from the point, and is strong. We have enclosed on the point about twelve acres square, which is picqueted in. We have three block-houses in the square—one a large and handsome building, in the angle of the point, with a salient on each bank of the Ohio and Muskingum.—When our works are all completed, (if we are not surprised) I think 500 Indians would stand no chance for success with us. The works at Belpre and Wolf creek are on a smaller scale, but better than ours. We are in hourly expectation of hearing something from one of those settlements; yet we hope the strength of their works will prevent an attack, for the men in them will be equal to one thousand Indians without. Surprise is all we have to fear. It is expected there will be an early campaign, which God grant may be more successful than the last."

From the Monitor Colonial, a paper printed at Cape-Francois, of the 10th of March, a gentleman of the town has been pleased to favour us with the following translation:—

Port-au-Prince, March 6.

"Never has the town of Port-au-Prince experienced a brighter or happier day—a reunion, the most sincere, of all the inhabitants. It was the citizens of the districts who proposed this so much desired reconciliation. There is now but one existing opinion, that of living in peace, of assisting each other, and contributing to the general felicity.

It is to the establishment of the municipality we owe this event, almost despaired of.

This day was preceded by a morning, though beautifully serene, forced a tear from those whom M. Mauduit has oppressed.—Yesterday morning the soldiers accused him of having deceived them: They made him account for his conduct; they doubtless were convinced of his being culpable.—In the afternoon they led him to the committee, for the purpose of obliging him to make reparation for the insults done to the town colours, in consequence of his taking them into his possession on the 29th and 30th July; he refused: in vain did the citizens implore his pardon, exposing themselves to obtain it—the tumult was extreme: in vain did M. Boudon on his knees beg at least his life: in vain did a thousand voices united to every effort attempt to avert his cruel fate: M. Beautelle, who was wounded on the night of the 29th July, exerted all his power to save it; several strokes of the sabre, exercised by his own soldiers, put a period to his days.—His head was severed from his body, and carried on the point of a bayonet and placed on the gallows—the body was interred this day. All the moveables of his house were broken in pieces and destroyed.

He was the victim of an instant and terrible fermentation that nothing could calm. We were not eye-

witnesses of this scene, a scene that will serve as an example to all those who wish to see the rapid progress of the revolution. We saw the colours of Port-au-Prince re-conducted with military honour to the place from whence they were taken; but we saw the joy brighten in the countenances of all the inhabitants reunited, who, together with our three regiments, were present at *Le Deum* in the evening."

MATRIMONY

Though unusual in this country a gentleman offers himself to the attention of any lady, either a maid, a widow, or a discarded wife. He is a widower about 40—rather elegant in his person—a good classic scholar, and knows a little of Hebrew. Knowing the delicacies of the conjugal state, and not being a man of any great confidence to push himself forward, he has chosen this method of requesting any lady who has a property of 10,000*l.* (although wealth is not his object) and who is not remarkably deformed, to address a line to A. B. to be left at the Herald office.

N. B. It is hoped none but those who are serious will answer this.

NEWBURY-PORT, April 20.

From one ewe in the town of Newbury in the course of the past year has proceeded 16 lambs—In the first place she had three lambs, each of which have now three, and the old one has four this spring.

A correspondent observes, that this is an increase almost equal to that of revenue officers, under congress, within the same space of time.

S A L E M, April 26.

Captain Byrne arrived here since our last from Trinity, Martinique, which he left the 22d of March.—He informs, that about the 12th, a number of transports, with 4000 troops, arrived at Fort-Royal, with whom came several commissaries for settling the affairs of that distracted island. Fort Bourbon, then in possession of the St. Pierre party, immediately was given up to the new general—St. Pierre, however, still remained in possession of its armed partisans, no demand having then been made of it. The army of the other party remained embodied also, but subject to the orders of the successor of Count Damas. Three months from the arrival of the troops were allowed the vessels there to receive the produce of the island unreservedly, after which the customary restrictions would take place.—St. Pierre and Trinity, it was said, would be open ports; Fort Royal in the hurricane months only.

SPRINGFIELD, April 27.

We are happy to inform the public of the arrival of captain John Hills in this place—who is employed by the secretary at war, to make such observations, as may lead to the accomplishment of the object mentioned in the following certificate:—

THIS is to certify that the bearer, captain John Hills, has been employed by me for the purpose of exploring the country from Springfield to Charles' river, and making accurate surveys thereof, with a view to ascertain whether an inland navigation would be practicable.

As this object is of the highest public utility, all good people are requested to give him such information and advice, as the nature of the case may require.

GIVEN at Philadelphia, this ninth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and twenty one. I. KNOX.

To whom it may concern.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, May 3.

At H-pewell, not long since, a man, in felling a tree of two feet diameter, being more curious than prudent, stood gazing at the tree when falling, the tree took and knocked him down, the lower part of the trunk lodged upon his legs, where he lay in that situation till another present cut off the trunk, rolled it from him, when his legs were so pressed into the ground that they could not be got out till prized up with a handspike; by this time we may suppose the poor man's legs entirely mashed, but fortunately he was little hurt—in a very few days he was again employed in felling trees in the woods. However incredible the account may appear, it is a fact which may be depended on.

On Wednesday last 115 men of the levies of this state marched from Trenton to Fort Pitt.

PITTSBURGH, April 16.

By an express which arrived from Venango last week, we are given to understand, that the settlers at Colewago, were leaving it, and coming down to the garrison at Fort Franklin; that from every appearance a stroke was intended on that settlement, as several parties of unfriendly Indians had been discovered by scouts that were out; that the Cornplanter and Half-town had upwards of 100 warriors in and about the garrison, and have runners continually out to bring intelligence, they being determined to protect the garrison at all events, from any insult.

April 23. By Mr. Stuart Wilkins who arrived here on the 10th instant, up the Ohio, from the Kenahway, we have the intelligence, that, just before his leaving that place, a man had come in almost dead with fatigue and hunger, who was one of 40 militia that were coming up the river in a boat loaded with provisions for the French settlement at Gallipolis; and that 20 of these whole turn it was to walk on shore and hunt, were fired upon by a party of about 30 Indians, concealed in a thick bushy place, and most probably all cut off but himself. The boat, probably, with the rest on board, had returned down the river. This happened on the 27th of March, nearly opposite the mouth of the Scioto, on the Virginia side of the river.

PHILADELPHIA, May 6.

Extract of a letter from Pittsburg, dated April 28, 1791.

"Since writing the enclosed, this town has been greatly alarmed by the approach of the Indians. A party of the militia draughted as a guard for the fron-

tiers, stationed at the ferry-house opposite this place on the west of the Allegany river, had a centinel placed out, who was fired on by two Indians, at the distance of not more than fifteen yards; but he received no injury, one of the bullets cutting the strap that held his pouch, and the other grazing his side through his hunting-shirt; the centinel returned the fire, but also without effect; this firing alarmed the guard, who came to the place, when another Indian had his gun presented to shoot one of them, which he observed, and fired first; it is supposed he must have wounded the Indian as he gave a horrid yell, and his piece went off so greatly elevated, that the bullet struck a tree close by, upwards of 25 feet up. The Indian then pulled off, but whether the militia dreaded a large party being near, they did not pursue any distance."

Captain Traxton relates, that when general Meadows first penetrated to the borders of Tippeco's territory, that prince sent a flag and an officer to inquire whether the general was in want of any provision; adding, that any thing the country afforded, would be at his service—but at the same time requesting to know what his intentions were in advancing with so formidable an army into his territory.—Meadows treated the message with contempt, and did not deign to return an answer—he proceeded. The next day on the road a board was perceived fixed in a conspicuous place with a hand pointing in a particular direction and on it—

THE WAY TO SARATOGA,

put up probably by some of the French officers belonging to Tippeco's army, who may have served in this country during the late war.

COLONY at SCIOTO.

Translation of an extract of a letter from a correspondent near Pittsburg, dated April 27, 1791.

"The party of Frenchmen which left Philadelphia in the month of November last, with the intention of going to Scioto, did not go as far as that settlement.—Mr. de L—, one of the number, with his family and servants, stopped at Washington, where they have remained during the winter. The remainder of the party went as far as the mouth of Buffalo creek, on the Ohio, 25 miles beyond Washington, where they also remained through the rigorous season, but ill provided with the comforts many of them had been accustomed to. After the severest part of the season was over, some of them were obliged to leave the mouth of Buffalo creek, and seek shelter in Pittsburg, owing to the damage caused by a hurricane among their huts. They have been received by the citizens of this last mentioned city with marks of civility and kindness—important services indeed have been rendered to some by the citizens of Pittsburg. To put a stop to the fraud that some unprincipled wretches made use of in their dealings with these Frenchmen, a large majority of the inhabitants of Pittsburg assembled, and resolved, "That whoever was concerned in bargains with the emigrants, should first inform them of every particular relative to contracts in this country, and to sell at the current price, under the penalty of being considered by the majority as dishonest, and to be by them treated accordingly."

"Mr. de L—, whom I mentioned as having spent his winter at Washington, has purchased a fine plantation upon the left bank of the Monongahela, 10 miles from Pittsburg, and has already erected on it a very comfortable and handsome habitation. Mr. de C— and his lady have left Pittsburg with the intention of returning to France.

"Those of the party who stopped at Buffalo creek, have since dispersed; some have gone to New-Orleans, some to Port St. Vincennes, others to the Illinois country, &c. More than half of their servants have run off. All that I have already said, you will observe, only relates to the emigrants who left Philadelphia in November last.

"Those who arrived at Alexandria in May or June last, having come as far as Buffalo creek in October last, there split; the major part, that is, about 400, removed to the junction of the Scioto and Ohio, and there settled in a number of huts built by the company of New-York, and to those huts they gave the name of GALLIPOLIS. These emigrants were to have been furnished provisions by the company, but the supply was very scanty, and has occasioned the removal of a number. The other division led, and in a manner belonging, to the marquis de M—, has passed the winter in Marietta. The marquis giving over the idea of settling this year at Scioto, owing to the situation of affairs with the Indians, has just arrived at Pittsburg, where he intends to fix himself for a time. He has bought a very pretty plantation on the Monongahela, which, he tells me, he is going to work with 35 men, the remainder of seventy who left France with him.

"The marquis de M—, and his son, the viscount, or rather Mr. M— and his son M— (only the phantoms of noblemen) are men of learning and of sense, and so is Mr. de L—. The last mentioned has brought with him a well chosen library of 3000 volumes.

These gentlemen are a great acquisition to this part of the country, and will probably draw more this way. In a few years I think we shall send forth from our woods men who will bear a comparison with our brethren in the maritime parts of the state.

"Yesterday, the 26th, an hour before day-break, three Indians fired on the centinel of a body of militia, which was posted on the banks of the Allegany, opposite to Pittsburg. The man was fortunately not wounded, but his coat was in two places torn by the balls. This firing alarmed the town, the militia advanced, without being able to discover the Indians, who precipitately retired."

ISLANDS DISCOVERED.

From a Bengal paper.

Since our last we have been further favoured with some very interesting intelligence relating to the ship *Gratitude*, by her commander captain Hay, which states, that on her outward bound passage to China, in sailing to the eastward of the islands Sanguine and Karakolang, he fell in with two small islands, not laid down in any chart, or mentioned by any navigator that he knows of, and has great reason to suppose were never visited before by any European. Some of the inhabitants, to the number of 60 or 70, in about 16 or 18 canoes, came off to the ship, and freely bartered all they possessed, consisting of wearing apparel, fabricated from a sort of grass, fishing-tackle, and a few coconuts, for nails, glass bottles, pieces of any kind of metal, looking-glasses, &c.

In short, the most trifling things were by them either gladly accepted, or eagerly purchased; a strong circumstance in favour of captain Hay's supposition above mentioned. The natives are tall and well made men; their bodies so much painted that the real colour of the skin could not exactly be ascertained; extremely affable, and very generous. There were no weapons seen with them, nor any of their women.

It is much to be regretted that captain Hay could not, consistent with his duty as commander of a merchant ship, allow himself sufficient time to explore these islands, the result of which cannot fail of throwing new light on geography and natural history, so much the object of pursuit at present of all the enlightened sovereigns of Europe. The honourable East-India company have, with philanthropic emulation, closely followed the royal examples. By expeditions, judiciously planned the navigation of the Indian sea is brought to a degree little short of that perfection; and we have authority to announce that two cruisers, commanded by officers of consummate nautical abilities, are now fitting out expressly to explore and ascertain the position of the Pelews, and other islands situated in those seas; and to survey the eastern passage to China, so necessary to be more fully known for the commercial interests of this settlement. To the gentlemen who are to put this laudable plan into execution, a part of the above intelligence will no doubt be found interesting.

May 11. Sunday afternoon, between one and two o'clock, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Kennedy, in High-street, near Eighth-street, which got a considerable height before it was discovered; but the citizens, with their usual alacrity, extinguished it before it did any considerable damage.—The accident was occasioned by one of the joists of the building running into the chimney.—It is hoped that this accident will be a caution to carpenters in future to be more careful in placing their work, when not only the property, but the lives of the citizens are endangered thereby.

On Monday evening, between the hours of ten and eleven, a most alarming fire broke out in a livery stable near the corner of Dock and Third streets. Although the citizens exerted themselves with their usual alacrity, the number and vicinity of frame buildings, which almost instantly caught the flame, owing to the unusual dryness of the season, made it have, for some time, an alarming appearance. At the same time that we sympathize with the unhappy sufferers, we cannot help remarking the Providence, that, at the time it happened, it was an almost perfect calm, otherwise there is no saying what devastation it might have occasioned. Seventeen houses were consumed.

Extract of a letter from Fort Pitt, dated April 2.

"The Indians in this quarter have been very peaceable for some time; but down the Ohio they are continually doing mischief. There are many conjectures in this country about colonel Proctor's business in the Indian country, as it is known he has left Fort Franklin at French creek, in company with the Complanter and many of his people."

Extract of a letter from Harrisburg, dated May 1.

"A melancholy accident happened on the river just above the town the night before last; a bateau was sunk with three young men and two girls in it; one of the young men (which proves to be poor Penick's son) and the two girls were lost. The screams of those that reached the shore were heard about ten o'clock, by many people, but none seemed alarmed at it. We heard the voice very distinctly, and probably if the poor creatures could have had immediate assistance, they might have been saved.—The bodies are not yet found."

The ship *Brothers*, captain Josiah, arrived here on Sunday, after a passage of five months, from Canton.

It is pleasing to learn, that all the hands who sailed from hence in this ship have returned in perfect health, nor did they, during the voyage, experience any kind of sickness.

Captain Josiah spoke the schooner *Thomas*, Jones, from this port, out four days, all well.

Captain Josiah left at Canton the ship *Nancy*, Smith, of New-York, and the ship *General* Washington, Donaldson, of Rhode-Island, expected to sail in four weeks.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to his friend in this city, by the *Pigeon*.

"I rejoice to see by the papers, that the United States of America are in such a flourishing condition, and that trade, commerce, husbandry, arts, sciences, manufactures, &c. begin to prosper on your side of the Atlantic. May the blessing of God continue to send peace, unity, and prosperity to your vast western empire. In London you have many hearty friends, and from the best information, throughout all England. There is great joy among the friends of America here, when things go well in your land, and I can assure you, from personal observation, that your friends daily increase, and that the credit of the American states is perpetually rising, all owing to your well established

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iving to your well established

and efficient government. May Heaven long preserve
your well beloved George, and continue him to be the
friend, the supporter and guardian of your dear native
country!—America was the first who kept fourth to
light up the expiring lamp of freedom in the world,
France has followed her example, and I trust that in
time, the whole globe will be illuminated with the
same pure flame."

Extrait of a letter from Portsmouth (Virginia) dated
April 20.

"On Saturday last we had a severe storm here,
which began about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and
continued till one o'clock next morning. A Baltimore
schooner with her cargo, and a schooner belonging to
captain Brown, are sunk; a ship belonging to Mr.
Cowper, and a number of other vessels are ashore.
The tide was higher than was remembered here for a
number of years, which destroyed a great quantity of
salt. All the rails, plank, staves and shingles, were
blown down, and a great quantity carried away. The
damage done at Norfolk is but trifling, as the wind
blew chiefly from that quarter."

By letters received from Tobago, dated April 5, we
are informed, that the commander of the island had
forbidden the exportation of sugars and cotton to Ame-
rica. And that an additional duty of 4 1/2 per cent.
had been laid on all the rum exported.

WINCHESTER, May 7.

A French emigrant of note, who arrived in this
town on Friday last, in eight days from Gallipolis,
on the Miami, contradicts the report of captain Guion
being murdered, as mentioned in a former paper.
Said emigrant informs, that his companions have not
as yet been molested by the savages, but were under
strong apprehensions of a visit from them ere long.

A traveller, arrived in this town, who passed through
Little-York, Pennsylvania, the beginning of this week,
reports, that he met an express going to Philadelphia,
who informed him that the town of Pittsburgh had been
burnt by the Indians. [This wants confirmation.]

Last night a stable belonging to Mr. N. Cartmell,
about four miles from this town, in which was a stud
horse, was burnt to the ground, and the animal perish-
ed. It is supposed to have been maliciously set on fire
by some person or persons.

RICHMOND, May 7.

Accounts from Fort Pitt, state, that the depredations
committed by the savages, within these four months
past, exceed all former mischief—that twenty-three
white people have been killed this side the Ohio, since
November last, without counting those who fell a
sacrifice in going down the river: In consequence of
which the inhabitants of Pittsburg have been so much
alarmed, as to keep a body of militia constantly pat-
rolling, apprehending a formal attack by the enraged
savages upon their town.

Accounts from that quarter, further state, that the
purchasing commissary for the army, is now laying in
large magazines of provision and forage, in the neigh-
bourhood of Fort-Pitt, and that every thing is getting
ready for the campaign intended against the Indians
the ensuing summer.

BALTIMORE, May 13.

Paragraph from the Columbian Centinel, published at Bos-
ton, on the 4th instant.

"On Monday arrived here his Britannic majesty's
ship Alligator, of 28 guns, Isaac Coffin, Esquire, com-
mander, from Halifax. On passing the Cattle, the Al-
ligator saluted the flag of the United States with thir-
teen guns, which were immediately returned from that
fortress. This mutual attention in powers, who were
but lately hostile to each other, shews the superior libe-
rality of the age we live in—and proclaims to the
world the verification of that memorable instrument,
the declaration of independence, in which our political
fathers declared that they "should hold the king and
subjects of Great Britain as they did the rest of the
world, enemies in war—in peace friends."

NOTICE.

THE PROPERTY of RICHARD RAWLINGS not
being sold agreeable to advertisement, through
a mistake in the day of the month and week, will be
sold on Thursday the 26th instant, on the premises,
and terms advertised in Gazette No. 2312, if fair, if
not the next fair day. The sale to begin at ten o'clock
in the forenoon.

SARAH RAWLINGS, Administratrix.
May 16, 1791. 10/6/3

In CHANCERY,

ORDERED, on the application of the trustee of
WILLIAM BIGGS, of Anne-Arundel county,
that the 21st of June next be limited and appointed for
the creditors of the said William Biggs to bring in and
declare their respective claims to the said trustee, and
that the same may be on that day liquidated and adjust-
ed; and it is ordered, that four weeks notice thereof
be published in the Maryland Gazette.

Tell, SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
James Williams Reg. Cur Can.

South-River, May 18, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against JOSEPH How-
ARD, just. de. of Anne-Arundel county, de-
ceased, are requested to make them known legally au-
thenticated, and all persons indebted to the estate are
requested to make payment to my brother, HENRY
HALL, whom I have fully empowered to settle the
affairs of the deceased. Henry Hall
MARTHA HOWARD, Executrix.

For the Benefit of the Female Sex.

A YOUNG LADY, for the sake of humanity, is
desirous to inform the public, that she had la-
boured under a lingering consumption upwards of 12
months. Medicine, aided by the skill of persons emi-
nent in their profession, was administered in vain—she
was reduced to the last degree of weakness—unable to
walk across her chamber without the support of a staff.
In this stage of her sickness, a friend of the young la-
dy having, by accident, heard of some extraordinary
cures performed in similar disorders by Mr. JAMES
READ, of the city of Philadelphia, was induced, as a
last resource, to apply to him. Mr. Read prepared a
medicine, which was sent to the Bermuda islands,
where the young lady, a native of America, has re-
sided for some years. She recovered fast from the time
she began to use it, and in little more than three months
was restored to perfect health. Well knowing how
many of her sex fall a sacrifice to that fatal disorder,
which has hitherto baffled the skill of the ablest phy-
sicians in a great measure, she wishes this to be published
for the benefit of her sex, but particularly for those of
her native land, that those labouring under a similar
disorder may know where to apply for relief, as well as
to express her gratitude to that worthy man, who, under
Divine Providence, has been the happy instrument of
preserving her life, and restoring her to health.

The Printers in the different states are requested to
insert the above for the good of the public.

All persons having claims against

the estate of WILLIAM PRICE, or of JOHN PRICE, ex-
ecutor of said William Price, both late of Queen-
Anne's county, deceased, are requested to produce them
properly authenticated, and those who are indebted to
either of the said estates are desired to make immediate
payment.

JOSHUA KENNARD,
Administrator de bonis non, on the estate
of William Price, and administrator with
the will annexed to John Price.

South river, May 18. 1791.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of
BENJAMIN HOWARD, late of Anne-Arun-
del county, deceased, are desired to make them known
proved as the law directs, and all persons indebted to
the estate of the deceased, and all persons who are in-
debted to him as sheriff of the county, for public
taxes, county charges, officers fees, or otherwise, are
requested to make payment, without delay, to my brother,
Henry Hall, whom I have fully authorized and
empowered to settle all the affairs of the deceased.—
No further indulgence can be given for the arrears of
taxes, county charges, and officers fees; and all settle-
ments made by him, or by those employed by him,
will be valid.

MARTHA HOWARD, Executrix.

TAKEN up as a STRAY, a gray HORSE, about
fourteen hands high, has three shoes on, which
appear to be much worn, no perceivable mark or brand.
The owner is desired to take him away, and pay charges
to HUMPHRY BELT,
near Bladenburgh.

Prince-George's county, May 7, 1791. 10/7/6

By virtue of an appointment by the governor and
council, to dispose of all confiscated property now
on hand in the state of Maryland, I shall offer at
PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the twenty-eighth of
May next, at the house of Mr. George Mann, at 11
o'clock,

FOUR LOTS in the city of Annapolis, viz. No.
38, 62, 63, and 64; as also the annual ground
rent becoming due on lot No. 65. The same will be
sold for specie, payable at three annual payments, with
legal interest thereon—the purchaser to give bond with
such security as may be approved, by
WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Agent.

To be SOLD,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

TWELVE hundred ACRES of good LAND in
one body, between the heads of Sassafras and
Appoquinimink, the greater part of which is well tim-
bered, and the residue well adapted for the production
of wheat and Indian corn. The time of payment will
be made easy to the purchaser, and the land disposed
of in lots, or otherwise, as may be agreed on.

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.
April 16, 1791. 4 if

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the next
general assembly for an act to lay off the town
of LOWER-MARLBOROUGH, in Calvert county,
agreeable to the original plan.

April 19, 1791. 5 sw

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 look-
ing fellow, talks slow, and rather a down look; had
on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, ofsnabrig shirt
and trousers, an old castor hat, carried with him some
working cloaths. Whoever apprehends the said fel-
low, and secures him, so that I can get him again,
shall receive the above reward, paid by
RICHARD WELLS.
Annapolis, June 30, 1790. 30

To be SOLD,
At Public Sale,

On WEDNESDAY the 15th day of June next,
on the premises,

THAT valuable feat of LAND, the property and
place of residence of the late Daniel of St. Je-
mes Jenifer, Esquire, known and distinguished by the
name of STEPNEY, lying in Anne-Arundel county,
about four miles distant from Annapolis, and contain-
ing by estimation upwards of 750 acres. The soil is
fertile, and well adapted to planting and farming.
There are on the premises a small framed dwelling
house, kitchen, stables, a large barn quite new, with
other convenient out buildings, and several orchards of
excellent fruit, from which may be made, in a favour-
able year, 15,000 gallons of cider, equal to any in the
state. The land is beautifully situated on the road
leading from Upper-Marlborough to Annapolis, with-
in one mile of South river, binding on a creek which
abounds with fine fish and wild fowl.

Part of a tract of LAND called PUDDINGTON,
or PUDDINGTON HARBOUR, lying on South
river, and distant from the above land about one mile,
containing 129 acres, on which are a convenient
dwelling house, kitchen, a large new barn, with other
out houses, and an orchard of choice fruit.

Part of another tract of LAND called TOWN-
HILL, containing 100 acres, now under lease to Ca-
leb Stewart for the term of seven years, at eighteen
pounds current money per annum.

It is unnecessary to give a more particular description
of the above lands, as any person disposed to purchase,
would wish to view them previous to the day of sale.
The lands will be divided into lots, or sold together, as
may be most convenient to the purchasers, upon three
years credit; one third of the money to be paid annu-
ally. Bonds with approved security will be required,
and a conveyance made when the money is paid, by
DANIEL JENIFER, sen. } Executors.
DANIEL JENIFER, jun. }

Port-Tobacco, March 7, 1791. 6

THERE is at the plantation of
RICHARD TARMAN, about
four miles from Upper-Marlborough,
a small bay MARE, taken up a stray:
She is neither docked, branded or
broke, appears to be about three years
old, trots and gallops. The owner is desired to prove
his property, pay charges, and take her away.
May 7, 1791. 2

TAKEN up as a STRAY, by
THEE RIDGELY, living in
the upper part of Anne-Arundel coun-
ty, a brown HORSE, about fourteen
and a half hands high, and branded on
the near shoulder thus, I S, the near
hind foot white, and a white speck on his right eye.—
The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges,
and take him away. 2 w3

Red Clover seed,
SOLD BY
JOHN FISHER, Brush-Maker,
MARKET-STREET, BALTIMORE.
And by JACOB HUSK,
ANNAPOLIS.
Baltimore, March 8, 1791. 0

Annapolis, April 7, 1791.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public,
and his old customers in particular, that he has
removed from the tan-yard where he formerly lived,
belonging to Mr. Thomas Hyde, to the house formerly
occupied by Mr. William Logan, adjoining Nicholas
Carroll's, Esquire, near the Dock, where he is now
sinking a new tan-yard, and intends carrying on the
TANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS in all its
various branches.

Those gentlemen who please to favour him with
their custom, may depend on his utmost endeavours to
give every satisfaction that lies in his power. He is
determined to sell his materials at as low a price as they
can be purchased in this city, Baltimore-town, or any
other place.

X JOHN ADAM BAYER.

Upper-Marlborough, April 11, 1791.

THE subscriber having, for the satisfaction and
indemnification of his securities, surrendered his
business into the hands of Mr. Walter Storey Chandler
for their use, and assigned to him for their use all debts,
accounts, and claims whatsoever, due to him as sheriff
—Hereby gives this public notice of the said surrender
and assignment, and desires, that all persons indebted
to him on the said accounts will make payment to the
said Walter S. Chandler for the use aforesaid, who is
fully authorized to receive, and give acquittances for
the same, as fully as he himself might do.

X EDWARD LLOYD WAILES, Sheriff
of Prince-George's county. 4

All persons indebted to the estate
of FRANCIS RIDGELY, late of Anne-Arun-
del county, deceased, are requested to make immediate
payment, and those having claims are desired to bring
them in legally authenticated, to
WILLIAM JOICE, Administrator
de bonis non. 4
April 15, 1791.

A Runaway Servant.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, an indented servant man named JOHN SWAIN, a native of Ireland, by profession a hair-dresser, about five feet six or eight inches in height, about thirty years of age, thick made, of a dark complexion, black eyes, and wore his hair in a short queue, of a good address; had on, when he went away, a white Bath coating short coat, a spotted jeans jacket, nankeen breeches, and white stockings, wore in his shoes a pair of open worked brass buckles, and had on a high crowned round black hat, which has a cut round the edge of the crown about two or three inches; he took with him, when he went away, a drab cloth great coat, and sundry wearing apparel, by which he may change his dress; he lived with Mr. David Geddes, of Georgetown, of whom I bought his time, and was seen last to have crossed the Eastern Branch near that place.—Whoever will apprehend the said John Swain, or secure him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive three pounds reward if taken within fifty miles of this place, five pounds if taken within seventy-five miles, and seven pounds ten shillings if taken above one hundred miles, or out of this state, besides reasonable expences, to be paid by

WILLIAM CATON, Hair-Dresser.
Annapolis, April 26, 1791.



TAKEN up as a STRAY, by BENJAMIN YIELDHALL, senior, living on the Head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, a small bay MARE, about four years old, with a small star in her forehead, has never been rode or branded, about thirteen and a half hands high, with a hanging mane and switch tail, is without shoes, and has a small white spot on her near shoulder. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

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 Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

JOSEPH DOWSON.
December 9, 1789.

ORONOKO

Stands at Mr. NICH. CARROLL'S farm, called the Plains, and will COVER at TWENTY SHILLINGS the season.

The cash to be sent with the mares.
JOHN MILLER.
May 3, 1791.

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

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed at
NOVEMBER SESSION,
Seventeen Hundred and Ninety.

ALSO,
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.

Pinkney and Guyer,

Have just received, and now opening, at their store formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Williams,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE,

Suitable for the present and ensuing season, which they will sell low for CASH.

A few Hampers of *Cheshire Cheese*, and a few Cases of *Claret*.

Annapolis, April 14, 1791.

A Young JACK-ASS,

Got by ROYAL GIFT,
COVERS MARES and JENNIES this season at Mr. R. SPRIGO'S farm on West river, at six dollars each, the money to be sent with the mares and jennies.

ALSO, Covers at the same place, at three dollars per mare, a capital four years old country HORSE, got by the *West river Coach Horse*, out of a mare of the New-England *Childers* breed, that was well known, and highly esteemed, on West river, for many years past.

The mares and jennies will be received by Anthony Fox, who will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents. PASTURAGE gratis.
March 28, 1791.

PROPOSALS,

For the PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,
By Samuel and John Adams, Printers,
BALTIMORE-TOWN,

A BOOK, entitled,

"The Salvation of all Men strictly examined, and the endless Punishment of the Damned argued and defended against the Objections and reasonings of the late Rev. Dr. Chauncy, of Boston, in his Book, entitled, *The Salvation of all Men, &c.*"

By JONATHAN EDWARDS, D. D.
Pastor of a Church in New-Haven.

The subject of said book is treated in the following method:

- Chap. 1. An account of the chief parts of Dr. Chauncy's system concerning future punishment, and a comparison of those parts with each other.
- Chap. 2. Whether the damned deserve any other punishment than that which is conducive to their personal good.
- Chap. 3. Whether the damned will, in fact, suffer any other punishment than that which is conducive to their personal good.
- Chap. 4. An examination of Dr. Chauncy's arguments to prove endless punishment inconsistent with justice.
- Chap. 5. Is annihilation the punishment of the damned?
- Chap. 6. The justice of endless punishment.
- Chap. 7. Another view of the same subject.
- Chap. 8. Endless punishment consistent with goodness.
- Chap. 9. Dr. Chauncy's argument from Rom. v. 12. &c. considered.
- Chap. 10. His argument from Rom. viii. 19—24. considered.
- Chap. 11. His arguments from Col. i. 19. 20. Eph. i. 10. and 1 Tim. ii. 4. considered.
- Chap. 12. His arguments from Psal. viii. 5. 6. Heb. ii. 9. Phil. ii. 9—12. 1 Cor. xv. 24—29. and Rev. v. 13. considered.
- Chap. 13. His doctrine of universal salvation compared with his ideas of moral agency.
- Chap. 14. A reply to his answers to the arguments drawn from those texts, which declare the punishment of the damned to be everlasting—for ever—for ever and ever, &c.
- Chap. 15. A reply to his answers to the arguments drawn from what is said concerning Judas, Mark xiv. 21.—from what is said concerning the unpardonable sin—and from the tendency of his doctrine to licentiousness.
- Chap. 16. The positive evidence of endless punishment.

CONDITIONS.

1. THIS book will contain above 300 pages, large octavo size; will be printed with a new small Pica type, on a good paper, and will be neatly bound, lettered and filleted with gold on the back.
 2. Price to subscribers will be one dollar and one quarter of a dollar. The money to be paid on the delivery of the books.
 3. Those who subscribe for six books shall have the seventh gratis.
 4. The work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers appear, and will be finished as expeditiously as possible, with a list of the subscribers, if sent in season; therefore subscribers are desired to annex their proper additions and places of abode.
- N. B. Subscription papers (which are dispersed through the states, and put into the hands of gentlemen to receive subscriptions) are desired to be returned to Messrs. Samuel and John Adams, Printers, in Baltimore-town, by the last of July next.
- Subscriptions taken in by the Printers hereof.
Baltimore, April 12, 1791.

WILLIAM FOXCROFT,

At the Sign of the *Golden Bee-Hive*,
Has just received, and now opening, at his store, at the upper end of Corn-Hill-street, facing the Stadt-house,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE,

Suitable for the present and ensuing season, which he will sell low for cash.

A LIST of LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of July next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters:

JEREMIAH T. CHASE, Joseph Clark, Frederick Cramer, Annapolis; Richard Cromwell, Anne-Arundel county; Richard Chew, Herring bay; Mary Church, near Piscataway, or William J. Greer, near the Brick Church; William Cox, Samuel Cox, or Hugh Cox, near Port-Tobacco.

Thomas Dalziel, Annapolis; Thomas Dorsett, sen. Nottingham.

Benjamin Edwards, on Seneca.

John Gwinn, Annapolis.

John Hall, near Annapolis; John Holmes, junior, Maryland.

William Johnson, Squirrel Neck.

John Kenna, Annapolis.

John Lartin, care of John Sands, Annapolis; Martha Luyss, Nottingham.

Richard Mackubin, Annapolis; Dennis McCarthy (2), West River; Mr. Mason, St. Mary's county.

Henry Nichols, Annapolis.

John Oman (2), Annapolis.

Charles W. Peale, Annapolis.

Henry Ridgely (8), Richard Ridgely, John Ridout (2), Annapolis; Jonathan Rawlings, Anne-Arundel county.

James Stewart and Dick, Vachei Stevens (2), Alexander Shaw, Annapolis; Thomas Snowden (2), Patuxent.

Mr. Thuillier, Alexander Thompson, Annapolis.

Bushrod Washington, Burton Whetcroft, James Weit, John Welch, Annapolis; Marmaduke Wyvill, sen. Pig Point.

S. Green, D. P. M.

No letters will be delivered without the Money.

April 18, 1791.

MADE his escape, on the evening of the 16th instant, negro DANIEL, a very black slender fellow, thirty years of age, five feet six or eight inches high; he had been some time runaway, and was taken near Mr. Snowden's iron-works, and brought home on the 14th instant; he floops much in his walking, and has a very down look, and a slow manner of speaking; his legs are small, his feet and hands remarkably slender and long, and has lost part of his left ear; his clothing is very ordinary, having met with some loss on his late excursion, except his shirt, which was stolen, and has been since claimed; he is an artful villain, and will avail himself of the first opportunity he can make to get a supply. It seems he hired himself in George-town, and further up the county, as a freeman, and may make that way. I will again give a generous reward to any person securing him, so that he be had again, with reasonable expences if delivered.

Wm. BROGDEN.

Prince-George's county, May 6, 1791.

By virtue of a writ of *fiat facias* from the general court, WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE, for ready cash, on Monday the 23d instant, at the late dwelling house of Benjamin Brooks, deceased, near Upper-Marlborough,

The residue of the PERSONAL ESTATE of the said Benjamin Brooke, consisting of NEGROES, &c. Sold to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland.

WALTER S. CHANDLER, Acting Sheriff
for Edward L. Wallis.

By DESIRE

Of several Merchants and Traders of this City.

PROPOSALS,

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
Pelosi's Marine List,

WHICH will contain the inward and outward bound vessels in every port on the continent, with other interesting occurrences: A compendious accurate price-current will be added, which is chiefly intended to accommodate the merchants and their foreign connections.

It will be beautifully printed, on a nice thin paper suitable for letters per post—and delivered to the subscribers, every two weeks, at the price of one guinea per annum.

This *Marine List* will be put to the press as soon as a number of subscribers offer, sufficient to defray the necessary charges.

Subscribers to pay at the end of every six months.

Philadelphia, 5th May, 1791.

To be SOLD, at Public Sale,

On TUESDAY, the twenty-fourth instant at Mr. George Mann's, to satisfy the creditors of col. James Tootell, deceased,

SUNDRY LOTS on lease, with the improvement thereon, viz. the three lots whereon Dr. Shuff, Mr. William Foxcroft, and Mrs. Anne Tootell live, with one other lot. The situation of ground rent, and terms, will be made known at the time of sale.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Acting Administrator.
Annapolis, May 4, 1791.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

Annapolis, which, if day of July next, will office as dead letters: Joseph Clark, Frederick Cromwell, Anne-v, Herring bay; Mary William J. Greer, near Cox, Samuel Cox, or

Thomas Dorsett, sen.

John Holmes, junior,

Neck.

ands, Annapolis; Mar-

olis; Dennis McCarthy

St. Mary's county.

id Ridgely, John Ridout

awlings, Anne-Arund

achel Stevens (2), Alex-

omas Snowden (2), Pa-

Thompson, Annapolis.

rtion Whetcroft, James

is; Marmaduke Wyvill,

een, D. P. M.

ivered without the *Moss*,

April 18, 1791.

ne evening of the 16th in-

LL, a very black slender

five feet six or eight inches

run-away, and was taken

arks, and brought home on

such in his walking, and

slow manner of speaking;

and hands remarkably firm-

part of his left ear; his

aving met with some loss

pt his shirt, which was

ained; he is an artful vil-

of the first opportunity he

it seems he hired himself

r up the county, as a free-

ay. I will again give a

on securing him, so that he

le exences if delivered.

Wm. BROGDEN.

county, May 6, 1791.

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TO SALE, for ready cash,

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he PERSONAL

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o satisfy a debt due the state

NDLER, Acting Sheriff

ard L. Wailes.

ESIRE

and Traders of this City.

OSALS,

Y SUBSCRIPTION,

arine List,

in the inward and outward

every port on the continent,

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ll be added, which is chiefly

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printed, on a nice thin paper

L O N D O N January 13. THE British ministry, with that political caution which has so strongly marked their conduct for these seven years past, keep a watchful eye upon the motions of old Catharine, and are determined to check the progress of her ambition. The grand object of her desire is well known to be a rival navy; and whatever may be the pretence, whether the security of her overgrown empire, or her Turkish crusade, an equality, or rather a superiority, to Britain, in that respect, is her grand and ultimate aim. This is so well known to Mr. Pitt and his colleagues, that they are determined to prevent it for the general peace of Europe.

No man of political observation can look without awe upon the present state of Europe, which is, perhaps, more interesting than that of any period since the war of the Spanish succession. At that time, as at present, a whole country conferring upon its inhabitants the name of a nation, was to be lost or won; and all the leading powers of Europe were drawn then, as they probably will be upon the present occasion, into the contest. It is to be decided, perhaps, within a very few months, whether Turkey in Europe shall subsist as a kingdom, or be a province of the empire of Russia.

The four maritime provinces, Holland, Zealand, Friesland, and Groningen, take off more than one half of all the wine, and almost all the salt which France produces. Our ministry might make it the interest of the Dutch to take their salt from England, by allowing the proprietor so large a drawback upon exported salt, as might enable him to sell it as cheap as the Portuguese or Spaniards.

Extra of a letter from captain F. Pawson, of the *Incense*, dated *Nelson*, near *Milford*, January 8. "I am sorry to inform you, the country people have plundered the ship of great part of her cargo, rigging, stores, &c. All my property is entirely gone. The wretches, in plundering, set fire to some powder, which blew up about 60 persons, five of whom are dead, and several others are not expected to live. There is only one of the ship's company hurt, which is the mate."

Last night a tragedy called, the *Widow of Malabar*, was introduced at *Covent-Garden* theatre, under the auspices of the manager. It is said to be the production of *Miss Starke*, the daughter of an Indian governor, and to have been performed, with the approbation of friends, at the private theatre of *Mrs. Crepigny*. The tragedy is founded on the *Gentoo* custom of sacrificing the widow on the funeral pile of the deceased husband—and was well received.

Jan. 15. By accounts from America of the highest authority, it appears that the taxes imposed under the new federal government for the purpose of paying off the debt contracted during the war, have been so much more productive than was expected, that some of them have not been levied at all, and are to be immediately repealed; that the revenue affords a clear and annual surplus of one million of dollars; and that in six years the whole of the public debt will be discharged.

Extra of a letter from *Cheltenham*, January 14. "A dog, belonging to a *Mr. Barrett*, at the *Bolt-Inn*, in this town, supposed to have been bitten by a mad dog, was shut up for some time, but unfortunately let loose last week to all appearance very well; however, the moment the dog found himself at liberty he immediately bit several men and women, and great part of the dogs that were then running about the town, before he could be killed. A small cur, belonging to one *Maggis*, bit his sister, and a young woman of the name of *Brimyard*. The latter was very uneasy, respecting the operation of dipping in salt water; *Mr. Sollis*, a stone-mason, in endeavouring to persuade her to comply, threw her into violent fits, and great agitation, so much so, that the bit part of his cheek very severely, and it was advised for safety, that he should be dipped with the party, with which he has complied, and they now take the *Ormskirk* medicine. When so many melancholy accidents arise from dogs, it is a sort of infatuation in the people of this country, that such numbers are kept."

It is recommended, from the best authority, to all who have the misfortune of being bit by a mad dog, that they take the first opportunity of washing the wound with clean water, which operation should be continued for ten or fifteen minutes, if the patient can bear it.

At *Worcester* city sessions on *Monday* last, a gentleman was convicted of wearing covered buttons, contrary to act of parliament, and paid the fine accordingly.

No people will be greater gainers than the Jews, by the declaration of the rights of man in France. In that country, they were formerly not merely treated as the most abject of the human race, but in many cases actually put upon a level with the brute creation. When a Jew was condemned to be hanged, he was

suspended between two hogs; and when any of them crossed a river, they paid ferrage duties in common with asses, oxen, or sheep. Many people have doubted the reality of this latter practice; but it is proved to have existed by a tariff lately discovered of the ferrage duties they paid at *Chateaufeu-far-Loire*. It was printed in 1570, in virtue of an act of court, of *March 15, 1558*. After enumerating the duties to be paid by different animals, it goes on as follows:

- Item. Duty on a Jew, 12 deniers. A Jewess big with young, 9 deniers. A Jewess, 6 deniers. A dead Jew, 5 sous. How strange, that the children of *Israel*, the people of the *Lord*, should be thus treated.

The fate to the *Widow of Malabar* should be the *Ephesian Matron*, which would contrast the fine feelings of an unhusbanded Christian with the sordid ferocity of an *Asiatic* widow. Both stories are certainly taken from facts upon record, and are well known to the world; but with all *Miss Brunton's* exquisite acting, it is rather doubtful whether the *Ephesian Matron's* doctrine would not at this day be preferred in every part of the world to that laid down by the *Widow of Malabar*. A warm bed is preferable to a cold grave, and the embraces of a man more natural than the encircling flames of a funeral pile.

Jan. 25. *M. de la Fayette*, who speaks English with grammatical accuracy, reads the *London* prints regularly, in order to know how the *London* editors dispose of him—they drub him, he says, and he does not feel a blow; they show him in a contemptible point of view, and he is sure of enjoying the fullest confidence of his fellow citizens; they make him run away from *Paris*, while he thinks of nothing but remaining at his post, and deservng well of his country.

Advertisement extraordinary. NEW PUFF.

Messrs. Mortal and Deathbed, present their respects to the nobility, gentry, and the public in general, who are liable to die, and beg leave to inform them, that they have fitted up a large and extensive warehouse for burials of all sorts which they perform at the shortest notice, and at least twenty per cent. cheaper than in any other house in *London*.

Coffins of all sizes ready made, and may be had at a minute's warning. Choice mutes, of the most approved and Joleful countenances, are always at hand, and may be depended upon.

Gentlemen who have occasion to bury their wives will find their interest in applying to this house, and may be satisfied, on inspecting the coffins, that they are firm and secure.

N. B. Good allowance to families who die in quantities and the usual discount given to apothecaries, nurses, and others of the trade.

D U E L.

On *Friday* morning last, in consequence of a dispute concerning the present state of politics, a duel was fought on the beach in front of *Hastar Hospital*, *Portsmouth*, between a *Mr. L. of Gosport*, and a lieutenant in the navy. After the exchange of a case of pistols each, the lieutenant unfortunately received a shot in his thigh, which brought him to the ground; he was immediately carried to the house of a surgeon, who seemed to think the amputation of the limb must ensue.

As the wounded gentleman's life is supposed to be in some danger, the seconds were instantly taken into custody. *Mr. L.* made his escape.

Feb. 25. The theatres at *Naples* and *Milan* are said to be the two largest in the world; but that at *Bologna* is the most singular—except the scenery, there is not a bit of wood in the whole building, and the scenery indeed cannot properly be called a part of the building. Almost all the foreign theatres are insulated. Surely they ought to be so in such a metropolis as this, where fires are so frequent and so fatal, the doors should open outward, and the avenues be wide and straight. In the road through the intricate passages of one of our modern theatres, a country gentleman lately inquired, *Where were the finger posts?*

An auctioneer at the west end of the town, a few days ago, attempting the flowers of rhetoric, exclaimed, "Here is an eloquent book case; it will last any gentleman, or his ancestors, for ever!"

The politicians of *Vienna* and *Petersburgh* consider the capture of *Constantinople* as almost certain, if properly attempted; and dread the corruption of prince *Potemkin* much more than the resistance of the *Turks*.

The degradation of the grand vizier, and the confirmation of his effects, has been, for some time, determined on in the *divan*. The appointment of a successor alone delays the execution of this resolve.

It does not appear that a grand signior ever takes warning from the fate of so many of his predecessors, who have been either fished or strangled.—Sunk in the voluptuousness of a seraglio, how should he suspect that the administration of his dominions is detestable,

that his remoter domains are disaffected, that his armies are ill disciplined, or his vizier faithless.—The fortune of the present sovereign of *Constantinople* will, in all probability, terminate in some miserable catastrophe.

A military government, like that of the *Turks*, tends to despotism, and in every despotism government the military dispose, sooner or later, of the sovereign authority. The use which a despotic prince makes of his military against his subjects, teaches that description of men what they can do against their prince.

From the tenth to the fourteenth century, the constitution of the church of *Rome* exhibited the most formidable combination that ever was formed against the authority and security of civil government, as well as against the liberty, reason and happiness, of mankind. That fabric, which the wisdom and virtue of man could never have shaken, was, by the natural course of things, first weakened, afterwards in part destroyed, and is now likely, in another century more, perhaps, to crumble in ruins altogether.

It is a curious fact that barley, before the new impost, in its process from growth to consumption, paid to government nearly the whole of its value in the market! The new tax includes the value of the straw.

March 1. The *Rev. Isaac Beers*, rector of *Sudbrook*, has just published a dissertation on the 13th and 14th verses of the chapter of *Daniel*, containing the most invincible arguments to prove, that the commencement of the final restoration of the Jews to the Holy Land is to take place in the present year, 1791, according to the grand prediction in these verses.

Extra of a letter from a physician in *London* to a surgeon in *Manchester*, dated *February 3*.

"I have the pleasure to add here, that a member of the medical society in *London*, has been successful in the curing of a completely hydrophobic patient, by conveying down the throat, forcibly, draughts of sweet oil, and anointing the whole body with the same. The greater quantity of oil forced down the left was the dread of fluids, till at length health was restored. Another person, who received a bite from the same dog, died raving mad, but the remedy was not applied.— Though some of the ancients have mentioned the use of oil baths, it was our president, *Dr. Simms*, who first suggested the above treatment, and his brother, *Dr. Shadwell*, was the first who improved from the hint, and by experiment realized the suggestion. We want new trials to give decision to a practice which promises much from a first essay."

Disturbances of a very serious kind are said to be arising in *Canada*; a natural consequence, perhaps, of the revolution which has happened in a sister kingdom, the inhabitants being chiefly *French*. From these disturbances a separation, in the opinion of some timid persons, is to be apprehended; but there is no doubt but ministry here will interfere with their usual wisdom, and soon put a stop to any complaints which have their foundation in good sense and plain reason.

P O R T S M O U T H, January 15.

Tuesday morning, at ten o'clock, the signal was made on board the *Hector*, of 74 guns, at *Spithead*, for executing *Francis Underwood*, a seaman lately belonging to the *Formidable*, who some time since received sentence of death, from a court-martial, for disobedience of orders, and violently assaulting and striking a lieutenant, a master's mate, and a boatwain of the said ship; and at twelve o'clock he was launched into eternity, in the view of all the seamen of the fleet, who were on this occasion ordered on the yards. A great number of people upon the ramparts, and other elevated places near the shore, were assembled to view this melancholy spectacle, which, we hope, will have a lasting impression on the minds of the seamen, and deter them from behaving in that mutinous and unbecoming manner, for which this poor fellow has suffered. He has, ever since his condemnation, behaved with the piety and resignation of a true penitent, and received the sacrament an hour before his execution—declaring himself at peace with the world he was about leave, and expressed himself sensible of the enormity of the crime he had committed.

On the day on which the execution took place, an affair of a very serious nature is said to have happened on board the *Victory*. The seamen of that ship, actuated by the same mutinous spirit that had brought the unhappy criminal, who was about to suffer, to an untimely end, had formed the desperate idea of preventing the due execution of the sentence.

The captain and officers were apprized of the mutinous disposition of the men, and on the morning appointed for the execution, those who were supposed to be ringleaders in the mutiny, were got into the barge, into which the captain, attended by an officer or two, went. Another boat attended, with an officer, and, as is customary in the navy upon the infliction of any public punishment, manned and armed.—These boats kept rowing round the *Hector* during the time.

A more serious transaction took place on board the ship. After the yards had been manned, that the men might view the melancholy scene about to take place,

P O L I S : BRICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

and before the unhappy criminal was turned off, two of the men came down the shrouds, swearing that they would not stay aloft to view the punishment, and even affirming, with dreadful imprecations, that it should not take place.

The lieutenant, who commanded, remonstrated with them on their improper conduct; but they, deaf to remonstrance or to reason, began to disclose the mutinous disposition which they felt. They abused and threatened their officer, who, with much spirit, swore that he would make an example of them on the spot, and presented a pistol at one of them, which missed fire.—The mutineer now aimed a blow at his officer, who, in his own defence, cut him down with his hanger—the other likewise was felled in the same manner upon a similar provocation.

Others of the mutineers had now descended, and run below. The commanding officer, with a laudable resolution, followed them, attended by the other officers, with drawn swords; they dashed in among the malcontents, who, after eight or ten of them had been cut down, were subdued and properly secured.

WINDSOR, (Vermont) May 3.

Saturday the 16th of April, about noon, a child belonging to Mrs. Gleason, in Cavendish, about six years old, went to a sugar place at some distance from the house, to get a basket that was left there; the snow being mostly gone, the paths from the boiling place to the troughs were in various directions, by which means it is supposed she was led into the woods, and though she was soon missed, and sought for in the afternoon of the said day, could not be found.—Sunday morning, by day-light, a considerable number of the inhabitants were collected, and went in search for the child all day. Her tracks were discovered in several places, but her person could not be found. Monday a larger number were collected, who used their utmost endeavours, but no purpose. On Tuesday, it is thought, there were near a thousand people assembled from this and the neighbouring towns, who proceeded into the woods in almost every direction, endeavouring to observe as good order as possible. About two o'clock in the afternoon the child was found near a pond in Ludlow, sitting on a stone in a small brook that runs into the pond, at near three miles distance from home. It is remarkable that the child had neither shoes nor stockings, and was otherwise very thinly clothed—with the nights cold and freezing, and snow in many places in the woods.

Imagination can scarce conceive the mixture of joy and grief which almost overcame a fond mother when her lost child was restored to her arms; and a general sympathy ran through the numerous concourse of people collected on the occasion.

After considerable donations subscribed by the people, and a committee chosen to improve the same in the best manner for the child, they dispersed, leaving it in the embraces of a mother who had been deprived of it three days and three nights, exposed to cold, hunger, and heats of prey.—Surely the providence of God is to be acknowledged, who protects amidst the greatest dangers.

NEW-HAVEN, April 20.

ALMANAC for the year 1791.

The following lines, comprising twelve words, will prove out the day of the week of any day of the month of the year 1791, by observing that the first letter tells the day of the first of each month.

Sad Toil some Troubles Follow Subjects Wrong,
Foul Murders Threat'ning Savage Tumults Throng.

NEW-YORK, May 16.

[The following is from a Correspondent.]

We are informed from undoubted authority, that, notwithstanding the numerous and large shipments of wheat from this port, since the opening of the North river, the quantity still remaining in the country is very considerable; and that this morning there are not less than fifteen sloops laying at our wharfs, or within a mile or two of the town, which have on board upwards of thirty thousand bushels for sale.

Messrs. Silas Pepon and Edward Edwards, of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, have contracted with the commissioners of the land-office of this state to explore, lay out and complete, a road from the west branch of the Mohawk river (in the vicinity of the Cook-house) to the south end of the Cayuga Lake.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, May 11.

On Friday the 6th instant was executed at Newark, pursuant to his sentence, William Jones, for the murder of Samuel Shotwell.

The unfortunate culprit was attended in his last moments by the Rev. Dr. Macwhorter, and the rev. Mr. Ogden. The latter reverend gentleman delivered in the new church an animated discourse, very happily adapted to the solemn occasion, from GENESIS ix. 6, "Who shall shed man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed;" and at the place of execution the reverend doctor, in a very pertinent and affecting manner, addressed the surrounding multitude.

The dying man appeared truly penitent; expressed the justice of his sentence, resignation to his fate, and hopes of acceptance with God, through the merits of Christ.

The deportment of the criminal was decent; under the jibbet he acknowledged the truth of his confession, which he had signed but a few hours before, and entreated all sinners to take warning from his untimely end, to flee the ways of sin!

The confession, which was drawn up by the reverend divine last mentioned, was read by him at the place of execution, and which we here publish for the satisfaction of the public.

The Confession of WILLIAM JONES, in respect to the murder of SAMUEL SHOTWELL, for which he was executed at Newark, May 6, 1791.

KNOWING that without repentance there can be no salvation, and without a sincere confession of our public transgressions, there can be no true repentance, therefore I would give glory to God, exonerate and ease my own wretched mind, and as far as possible, afford that satisfaction to the public by confessing my crimes, that others may take warning by my awful but just end, and be preserved from such horrid iniquities. This is the only reparation I can make to society for the evil I have done, for which I am righteously, in the midst of my days, cut off from among men.

I confess I have been exceedingly wicked from my youth. I have been habitually addicted to Sabbath-breaking, swearing, keeping evil company, gaming, drinking to excess, and when in liquor passionate and quarrelsome, and have indulged myself to a high degree in other base and horrid abominations.

But the crime for which I am now to die, I would, with the greatest exactness relate.—I solemnly declare, I never intended to kill Mr. Shotwell, nor had I, at any time, as far I know, murderous intentions in my heart against him, yet, I was the unfortunate man, that, to gratify my wicked passions, was the occasion of his death. I had long had a spite against Shotwell, because I looked upon it, that he and another man had injured me much, and were the cause of my being obliged to settle a civil prosecution, commenced against me, greatly to my wrong. Therefore I had often said, I would whip, beat or flog Shotwell, but as I never had a thought in my heart to murder him; as a dying man, I never said, I would kill him.

On the evening of Friday the 1st day of April, about or a little after sun-down, I saw Samuel Shotwell pass by my mother's house, driving cattle or a pair of oxen. In some time afterwards, I arose, went out into the road, and followed after him. I met Letts and stopped and talked with him for some minutes, perhaps six or eight; then we parted and I followed after Shotwell. I crossed the fence in order to cut off a crook in the road, and re-crossed the fence into the road still behind him. About three quarters of a mile from where I had seen Letts, I overtook Shotwell, and, without speaking a word to him, or he to me, I knocked him down with my fist, and there kicked him in the face and head, having on a pair of strong heavy shoes. I then passed the fence into the field, opposite to where Shotwell lay. In a short time I saw him rise and go on the road, and I went along in the field. I had thoughts of going to a certain house, at no great distance before us, but before I came to the house, I altered my purpose, and re-passed the fence into the road before Shotwell, and going back along the way, I presently met him. I knocked him down again with my fist, and again kicked him, and left him, and went on the road home. After sitting by the fire a little while, I went to bed, but was very uneasy lest I had beat Shotwell too much.

With regard to the club, of which much was said in the course of my trial, I never had it in my hand, nor did I ever see it, till the next day at the coroner's inquest. It was not the weapon I made use of, nor had I any weapon whatsoever; but by knocking down Shotwell and kicking him in the manner related, I was the unhappy cause of his death.

I leave this testimony and confession, that my awful conduct may be a warning to others, that they, by my dreadful fate, may be admonished to refrain from evil company, and from allowing themselves in drunkenness, wrath, malice or intemperate passions. My wickedness has brought me to this just and awful doom. May all others bear and fear!

WILLIAM JONES.

Present,
UZAL OGDEN,
WILLIAM HALSTED, Sheriff.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.

Extract of a letter from the reverend Ezra Stiles, of Yale college, to the president of the German-town society for promoting domestic manufactures—Published by order of the society.

"IT is my opinion, clearly, that the silk culture may be as successfully prosecuted and carried to as great perfection in America, from the equator, to the 45th or 48th degree of latitude, as in Spain, Italy, Greece, Persia, or China. The first thing to be attended to, is the diffusion of mulberry trees. The black I prefer, but the white is most in vogue here. I raised silk worms thirteen years with success from the black. But both are good and only food for silk worms. There is no succedaneum, no other pabulum for silk worms, every other vegetable will eventually disappoint. Mr. Aspinwall understands the raising of mulberry trees and feeding silk worms to perfection. To succeed well for a country, eight, ten, or twenty millions of trees should be set out and taken care of; they should be so dispersed that a multitude of families may have them. Large culture by individuals is not to be attempted till the country be full of trees. Some plant in hedges, and choose to keep the trees low and dwarfs; this is an error; the trees, like fruit trees, should be trimmed, and suffered to grow large. They should be planted by the sides or lines of fences, or orchardwise, yet in a different manner from apple orchards. I should advise, in planting three, four, or ten acres, to set out, in double rows, the trees as thick again, in the rows; as common orchards, and the double rows, as near again.

Between each of the double rows, let there be a double space for ploughing and cultivation, of the breadth of what in New-England is called large land: thus at least two thirds or three fourths of the tract may be as duly cultivated as if there were no trees; and this plowing and planting, or sowing will be of

great use to the trees as well as afford them a free and sweetening air. The trees should be permitted to grow 4 or 5 years, before they should be used for raising worms; many of our young trees being occupied too soon, are already much hurt. A thousand trees well grown, and twenty years old, and carefully used, will make from half a pound to a pound of raw silk a year, each. In Italy, a nobleman that owns a thousand trees, full grown on his ground, considers them as producing a thousand guineas a year, or 5000 sterling, if let out to the halves.

May 18. The fall of rain last Friday in Berks county, Pennsylvania, exceeded any thing of the kind ever known in that part of the country. It poured down in a tremendous torrent from two in the afternoon till Saturday morning at three. Several mill dams are totally destroyed, and otherwise much damage done.—Houses on considerable eminences were entirely surrounded with water, in one of which the carpenter of Gibraltar forge perished.

Afflicting Situation of a non-juring Rector, as lately published in a London news-paper.

THE municipal officers of a little country town in France, arraying themselves in their robes of magistracy, and taking with them four soldiers with fixed bayonets, repaired in all their formalities to the house of their rector, and summoned him to take the civic oath.—The clergyman had been 28 years rector of the parish, and was the only support of an aged father and mother, both of whom were upwards of 80 years of age, and lived with him in the parsonage house.

The speech which he made on the occasion was so affecting, that he must be more or less than man who can read it without emotion:—

"It is now, said he, 28 years since Providence placed me among you as your pastor; and in that time I have contracted habits which are dear to me.

"I am affectionately attached to my parish, which I have governed to the best of my power and judgment; to my church, which I have decorated to the utmost extent of my means; to my house, which I have lived up not only for my own convenience, but for that of my successors; and to my garden, which I have laid out and cultivated with my own hands. The frugal pittance of 1200 livres a year, (48l. sterl.) which has been promised me, after I had been stripped of the surplus of my living, is all that I have now left to support myself and two aged and infirm parents. Their only resource, under Heaven, is my little income, which it has been my happiness, as it was my duty, to divide with them. This you well know is my real situation, and you call upon me to take an oath which I believe in my conscience I cannot take without incurring the guilt of perjury, and exposing my soul to perdition. If I refuse to take this oath, you condemn me to perish with hunger, and in the same sentence you involve those whom I hold dearest upon earth, the venerable pair to whom I owe my existence."

The municipal officers, unmoved by this pathetic address, still pressed him to take the oath. Finding they were not affected by what he had said, he paused for some time, he appeared strongly agitated; the conflict in his mind was visible in his countenance; he turned pale, and at last burst into tears; he then addressed the magistrates again:—

"If you see me look pale, said he, and my eyes overflow with tears, think not that it is the fear of death that produces these effects; for God knows I could, under my present circumstances, say with the Apostle, death would be a gain to me. But in refusing to take the oath, I leave without bread, without home, without resource, and give up to all the horrors of hunger and want, a father and mother at the age of fourscore, whose lives I would willingly preserve at the expense of my own.—Great God support me in this dreadful conflict!"

He concluded by declaring, that he could not sacrifice, even to the preservation of persons so dear to him, the duty which he owed to conscience and to God;—and therefore, he said, it was impossible for him to take an oath which, in his opinion would violate that duty. As for his parents, he said, that he would work day and night to maintain them; and as he could no longer live by the altar, he would endeavour to support them by the labour of his hands. The magistrates, like the law which they were obliged to enforce, were inexorable; and this worthy and exemplary pastor was deprived of his living.

From the GENERAL ADVERTISER.

MR. BACHS,

If you think the following hint can be of any advantage to this country, which I have adopted as my patria, I request you to insert it in your paper.

THE uncommon dryness of the season, will very likely cause a scarcity of hay; I propose an expedient that has perfectly succeeded in France, under the same circumstance. As there is time yet to make use of it, I offer it earnestly to the public.

As it is known that when about the middle of May, the dryness of the spring has stopped the growth of the grasses, the husbandman has reason to apprehend a scarcity of hay, and that it is uncertain how he will be able to feed his cattle during the winter, I invite him to try the following experiment:

About the end of this month, or the beginning of June, but not later, to plough twice a piece of ground in size proportionable to his wants. He must then choose the Indian corn of the smallest size, in order to sow it thick; and sow at the rate of three bushels to three bushels and an half upon an acre, and harrow the ground even. Before he sows the grain he must let it soak during 24 hours in water, to hasten the germination, and to prevent its being eaten by the birds.—It requires no more trouble till the mowing, which ought to be performed when the blossom begins to come out of the capsule: The plant is then full of juice, and is

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hold dearest upon earth, the
owe my existence."
removed by this pathetic
to take the oath. Finding
what he had said, he paused
strongly agitated; the con-
sible in his countenance; he
rft into tears; he then ad-
in:—
ple, said he, and my eyes
k not that it is the fear of
effects; for God knows I
circumstances, say with the
gain to me. But in refusing
without bread, without home,
up to all the horrors of hus-
d mother at the age of four-
willingly preserve at the ex-
reat God support me in this
ring, that he could not for-
ion of persons so dear to him,
to conscience and to God—
t was impossible for him to
his opinion would violate that
he said, that he would work
n them; and as he could no
e would endeavour to supp-
his hands. The magistrates
were obliged to enforce, went
thy and exemplary pastor was
ERAL ADVERTISER.
g hint can be of any advantage
I have adopted as my parish,
your paper.
ness of the season, will very
t hay; I propose an expedient
eeded in France, under the
there is time yet to make use
to the public.
hen about the middle of May,
has stopped the growth of the
n has reason to apprehend a
it is uncertain how he will be
aring the winter, I invite him
eriment:
is month, or the beginning of
plough twice a piece of ground
to his wants. He must then
of the smallest size, in order to
at the rate of three bushels to
if upon an acre, and harrow the
the sows the grain he must let it
water, to hasten the germina-
s being eaten by the birds.—It
e till the mowing, which ought
the blossom begins to come out
ant is then full of juice, and is

stalks and leaves are exceedingly succulent; if it was
mown later, it would lose this good quality. It
ought to be dried as quick as possible, and housed for
fodder. The cattle will eat it greedily; it may be
given green and proves a good substitute for hay.

The ground may be ploughed immediately after
this mowing, and sown with any winter grain. As
the forage stands very little on the ground, it has not
time to impoverish it, but enriches it rather, by the
immense quantity of tender roots that are buried by
the ploughing.

I am, Sir, &c.

Du PLAINE.

Kennington, May 12, 1791.

Extracts from the reports of the London Humane Society.

Thomas Fry, shoe-maker, was found apparently
dead in the field, and taken to his lodging without any
signs of life. Every stimulus recommended by the
society were made use of, and persevered in above an
hour, before the pulsation of any artery could be per-
ceived. In about three hours after the first exertions,
he fell into strong convulsions, and in about two hours
more began to speak. The man bears a good character,
and is sober; he informed me that coming from Maid-
stone the evening before, he found a giddiness in his
head, and got into the fields as the shorter road home.
From all the circumstances I could learn, he must have
lain in the fields above fourteen hours.

He is now perfectly recovered, and is an additional
instance of the necessity and importance of paying the
most serious attention to every kind of sudden apparent
death, as experience now proves, there may be various
causes of suspending animation.

J. CONQUEST.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.)

This city was yesterday gratified with the arrival of
the president of the United States. A twelve oared
barge, manned by thirteen captains of American ves-
sels, attended him at Hardill's point, and rowed him
over; the Amateur society, with a number of young
gentlemen of considerable vocal powers, placed in
boats, hailed him with the music of instruments and
voices, which lasted during his passage to town.

He was accompanied by several gentlemen of con-
siderable rank in the state, and a very beautiful and
grand procession of boats in the river.

The president was received at his landing by his
excellency the governor, the intendant and wardens of
the society, the battalion of artillery, the company of
fusiliers, a number of respectable citizens, the militia
officers and the society of the Cincinnati; all of whom
attended him in procession, amidst the firing of cannon
and the acclamations of the people, first to the exchange
and then to the house prepared for his reception.

FREDERICKSBURG, May 19.

Extract of a letter from Ohio county; dated the 9th inst.
received by the Printer thereof, by a gentleman who ar-
rived in town on Monday last, on his way to Richmond,
the object of whose journey was to lay before the execu-
tive of this state the distressed situation of our frontiers,
and to beg immediate assistance.

"Our situation upon the frontier is at present very
alarming, and daily experience teaches us that we are
marked out as the objects of savage barbarity.—The
following accounts you may rely upon as authentic:—

On Tuesday the 26th of April, a block-house was at-
tacked at the mouth of Yellow creek, upon the west
bank of Ohio, about four o'clock in the morning; the
centinel was shot, and immediately one of the Indians
entered the house, tomahawked one man, and retreated
out; the guard being then under arms, consisting of
twenty men, immediately ascended to the left, upon
which a smart fire commenced, which continued about
half an hour, in which time the man that was tomahawked,
in attempting to ascend the steps after his
comrades, was shot dead, and the captain slightly
wounded; the enemy's loss not known.

"Sunday the 1st inst. 19 persons were killed upon
the head waters of Big Wheeling and Grave creek.—
Monday the 2d, the house of captain Kirkwood, at the
mouth of Wheeling, west of Ohio, was vigorously at-
tacked by a party of the enemy, about 30 in number, who
set fire to the house in two places, then raised the war
hail, and fired briskly into the house, wherein were
ensign Biggs and twelve men, who made a brave de-
fence, although himself and four men were wounded,
yet the remaining part fought with resolution, though
in that dreadful situation, being determined rather to
perish in the flames than fall a prey to the savages; but
under direction of captain Kirkwood, through exposure
to the enemy's fire, they threw down the roof of the
house, and preserved themselves from destruction. The
enemy, finding they could not effect their design, re-
treated about five o'clock in the morning. One of the
men is since dead of his wounds, who, in his last mo-
ments, desired to be buried with the honours of war,
which was accordingly done. Had the enemy contin-
ued the attack one half-hour longer, the whole must
inevitably have perished, as the fire, which was com-
municated below, had made considerable progress, and
nearly burnt one corner of the house through.

"On Tuesday the third inst. captain Enoch, from
Washington county, Pennsylvania, who was stationed
opposite the mouth of a small creek, known by the
name of Capateen, which empties in west of Ohio,
sent over four spies, early in the morning, to see what
discoveries could be made; they had not gone far be-
fore the two on the lower side of the creek discovered
three Indians; upon which they attempted to regain
their canoe, but were prevented by the Indians, who
shot one; the other deposited his gun in the river, and
chose to risk his life by swimming rather than fall into
the enemy's hand. He gained the shore, and soon
communicated the unhappy news to captain Enoch,
who, with ensign Enoch (his brother) and what men
could be collected, crossed immediately, not expecting

a large party of the enemy, because, prior to their
crossing, eight of the enemy had made their appear-
ance, which led our men to believe that was the whole.
The enemy made as if retreating for some distance, un-
til they led our men into an ambuscade of about thirty,
who fired a volley without killing one man; but far
from being intimidated by the enemy's number, our
men took to trees, and disputed the ground for some
time with great bravery; and by the best accounts that
can be collected, killed eight of the enemy—but en-
sign Enoch being killed, and three men, obliged our
brave veterans, though with reluctance, to quit the
field.—The same evening a man of the name of Tel-
ton was killed and scalped near the mouth of Short
creek, distant about six miles from West-Liberty, the
county town of Ohio."

ANNAPOLIS, May 26.

—MARRIED.—

On Thursday the 12th instant, at Mrs. Crabb's, in
this county, Mr. *Heermann*, of the state of New-York,
to Miss *Maria Wootton*.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.



STRAYED or STOLEN from the
subscriber, living near West river,
in Anne-Arundel county, a bright bay
GELDING, three years old, he has
the appearance of one testicle, is about
fourteen hands high, carries his head
remarkably lofty, one of his hind feet white, small star
in his forehead; he was not broke when he went or
was taken away; he was seen in Mr. Richard Sprigg's
pasture at his plantation on West river, some time after
he was first missing, and is supposed to have been stolen
by some negro: The above reward will be given for
the horse and thief, or forty shillings for the horse if
secured or brought home to the subscriber—

WHO HAS ON HAND,

A quantity of white Oak Plank,
fit for SHIP-BUILDING, from one and a half to two
and a half inches thick, and from thirty to fifty feet
long, all of the best quality, which he would dispose
of on reasonable terms, and deliver it on West river at
good and convenient landing. Any person may be
supplied with a quantity of white oak plank, of any
thickness or dimensions, by applying to the subscriber.
BEN. HARRISON.

West river, May 19, 1791.

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of
THOMAS ORRICK, late of Anne-Arundel
county, deceased, are desired to discharge their respec-
tive balances immediately with WILLIAM ALEXAN-
DER, of the city of Annapolis, who is fully authorized
by me to receive the same, that those to whom the
estate is indebted may be paid, who are hereby request-
ed to bring in their accounts properly attested.

JAMES WEST, Administrator.

May 25, 1791.

Charles county, May 18, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of
Mr. DAN. M'PHERSON, late of Charles
county, deceased, are requested to bring them in im-
mediately authenticated, in order to enable the subscri-
bers to make a final settlement (with the register) on
the said estate.

WILL. M'PHERSON,
JOHN M'PHERSON.

Twelve Dollars Reward.



RAN AWAY from the subscriber,
living in Calvert county, about
the middle of February last, a likely
lusty well made black negro fel-
low called BILLY, about five feet ten
inches high; had on and took with him
a brown cloth coat and breeches, and sundry other
cloaths, which likely he may have changed; he has a
small bend in with one of his knees, which, if well
taken notice of, makes him appear a little knock-kneed,
his wool grows very low down on his temples, and
under his eyes the skin looks blacker than the rest of
his face. There was a fellow committed to the custo-
dy of the sheriff of Prince-George's county last week,
and has made his escape, which I have every reason to
believe was my fellow. He was taken up on Patow-
mack river at a Mr. Digges's, and passed as a freeman,
who had on a short brown coat, and a pair of canvas
trousers. Whoever will secure the said fellow in any
paol, so that I get him again, or deliver him to me,
shall have the above reward, paid by the subscriber.

THOMAS HORRELL.

March 18, 1791.

TAKEN up as a STRAY, a gray HORSE, about
fourteen hands high, has three shoes on, which
appear to be much worn, no perceivable mark or brand.
The owner is desired to take him away, and pay charges
to

HUMPHRY BELT,
near Bladenburgh.

Prince-George's county, May 7, 1791.

South-River, May 18, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against JOSEPH How-
ARD, jun. late of Anne-Arundel county, de-
ceased, are requested to make them known legally au-
thenticated, and all persons indebted to the estate are
requested to make payment to my brother, HENRY
HALL, whom I have fully empowered to settle the
affairs of the deceased.

MARTHA HOWARD, Executrix.

To be SOLD,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

TWELVE hundred ACRES of good LAND in
one body, between the heads of Sassafras and
Appoquinimink, the greater part of which is well tim-
bered, and the residue well adapted for the production
of wheat and Indian corn. The time of payment will
be made easy to the purchaser, and the land disposed
of in lots, or otherwise, as may be agreed on.

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

BY DESIRE

Of several Merchants and Traders of this City.

PROPOSALS,

FOR PRINTING BY SUBSCRIPTION,

Pelosi's Marine List,

WHICH will contain the inward and outward
bound vessels in every port on the continent,
with other interesting occurrences: A compendious,
accurate price-current will be added, which is chiefly
intended to accommodate the merchants and their
foreign connections.

It will be beautifully printed, on a nice thin paper
suitable for letters per post—and delivered to the sub-
scribers, every two weeks, at the price of one guinea
per annum.

This *Marine List* will be put to the press as soon as
a number of subscribers offer, sufficient to defray the
necessary charges.

Subscribers to pay at the end of every six
months.

Philadelphia, 5th May, 1791.

All persons having claims against

the estate of WILLIAM PRICE, of JOHN PRICE, ex-
ecutor of said William Price, both late of Queen-
Anne's county, deceased, are requested to produce them
properly authenticated, and those who are indebted to
either of the said estates are desired to make immediate
payment, to

JOSHUA KENNARD,

Administrator de bonis non, on the estate
of William Price, and administrator with
the will annexed to John Price.

Red Clover Seed,

SOLD BY

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

And by JACOB HUSK,
ANNAPOLIS.

Baltimore, March 8, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the next
general assembly for an act to lay off the town
of LOWER-MARLBOROUGH in Calvert county,
agreeable to the original plan.

April 10, 1791.

By virtue of an appointment by the governor and
council, to dispose of all confiscated property now
on hand in the state of Maryland, I shall offer at
PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the twenty-eighth of
May next, at the house of Mr. George Mann, at 11-
o'clock,

FOUR LOTS in the city of Annapolis, viz. No.
38, 62, 63, and 64; as also the annual ground
rent becoming due on lot No. 65. The same will be
sold for specie, payable at three annual payments, with
legal interest thereon—the purchaser to give bond with
such security as may be approved, by

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Agent.

In CHANCERY,

May 12, 1791.

ORDERED, on the application of the trustee of
WILLIAM BIGGS, of Anne-Arundel county,
that the 21st of June next be limited and appointed for
the creditors of the said William Biggs to bring in and
declare their respective claims to the said trustee, that
the same may be on that day liquidated and adjust-
ed; and it is ordered, that four weeks notice thereof
be published in the Maryland Gazette.

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

April 18, 1791.

MADE his escape, on the evening of the 16th in-
stant, negro DANIEL, a very black slender
fellow, thirty years of age, five feet six or eight inches
high; he had been some time runaway, and was taken
near Mr. Snowden's iron-works, and brought home on
the 14th instant; he stoops much in his walking, and
has a very down look, and a slow manner of speaking;
his legs are small, his feet and hands remarkably slender
and long, and has lost part of his left ear; his
clothing is very ordinary, having met with some loss
on his late excursion, except his shirt, which was
stolen, and has been since claimed; he is an artful vil-
lain, and will avail himself of the first opportunity he
can make to get a supply. It seems he hired himself
in George-town, and further up the county, as a free-
man, and may make that way. I will again give a
generous reward to any person securing him, so that he
be had again, with reasonable expences if delivered.

Wm. BROGDEN.

A Runaway Servant.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, an indentured servant man named JOHN SWAIN, a native of Ireland, by profession a hair-dresser, about five feet six or eight inches in height, about thirty years of age, thick made, of a dark complexion, black eyes, and wore his hair in a short queue, of a good address; had on, when he went away, a white Bath coating short coat, a spotted jeans jacket, nankeen breeches, and white stockings, wore in his shoes a pair of open worked brass buckles, and had on a high crowned round black hat, which has a cut round the edge of the crown about two or three inches; he took with him, when he went away, a drab cloth great-coat, and sundry wearing apparel, by which he may change his dress; he lived with Mr. David Geddes, of Georgetown, of whom I bought his time, and was seen last to have crossed the Eastern Branch near that place—Whoever will apprehend the said John Swain, or secure him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive three pounds reward if taken within fifty miles of this place, five pounds if taken within seventy-five miles, and seven pounds ten shillings if taken above one hundred miles, or out of this state, besides reasonable expences, to be paid by

WILLIAM CATON, Hair-Dresser.
Annapolis, April 26, 1791. 3X



TAKEN up as a STRAY, by BENJAMIN YIELDHALL, senior, living on the Head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, a small bay MARE, about four years old, with a small star in her forehead, has never been rode or branded, about thirteen and a half hands high, with a hanging mane and switch tail, is without shoes, and has a small white spot on her near shoulder. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. 3X

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.

JOSEPH DOWSON.
December 9, 1789. 67

ORONOKO

Stands at Mr. NICH. CARROLL'S farm, called the Plains, and will COVER at TWENTY-TY SHILLINGS the season.

The cash to be sent with the mares.
JOHN MILLER.
May 3, 1791. 3

To be SOLD, At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

Price Ten Shillings,

THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed at
NOVEMBER SESSION,
Seventeen Hundred and Ninety.

ALSO,

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.— 12

Pinkney and Guyer,

Have just received, and now opening, at their store formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Williams,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE,

Suitable for the present and ensuing season, which they will sell low for CASH.

A few Hampers of *Cheshire Cheese*, and a few Cases of *Claret*. 6
Annapolis, April 14, 1791.

A Young JACK-ASS,

Got by ROYAL GIFT,

COVERS MARES and JENNIES this season at Mr. R. SPANCO'S farm on West river, at six dollars each, the money to be sent with the mares and jennies.

ALSO, Covers at the same place, at three dollars per mare, a capital four years old country HORSE, got by the West river *Coach Horse*, out of a mare of the New-England *Childers* breed, that was well known, and highly esteemed, on West river, for many years past.

The mares and jennies will be received by Anthony Fox, who will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents. PASTURAGE gratis. 6X 6W
March 28, 1791.

PROPOSALS,

For the PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

By Samuel and John Adams, Printers,

BALTIMORE-TOWN,

A BOOK, entitled,

"The Salvation of all Men strictly examined, and the endless Punishment of the Damned argued and defended against the Objections and reasonings of the late Rev. Dr. Chauncy, of Boston, in his Book, entitled, *The Salvation of all Men, &c.*"

By JONATHAN EDWARDS, D. D.
Pastor of a Church in New-Haven.

The subject of said book is treated in the following method:

CHAP. 1. An account of the chief parts of Dr. Chauncy's system concerning future punishment, and a comparison of those parts with each other.

Chap. 2. Whether the damned deserve any other punishment than that which is conducive to their personal good.

Chap. 3. Whether the damned will, in fact, suffer any other punishment than that which is conducive to their personal good.

Chap. 4. An examination of Dr. Chauncy's arguments to prove endless punishment inconsistent with justice.

Chap. 5. Is annihilation the punishment of the damned?

Chap. 6. The justice of endless punishment.

Chap. 7. Another view of the same subject.

Chap. 8. Endless punishment consistent with goodness.

Chap. 9. Dr. Chauncy's argument from Rom. v. 12. &c. considered.

Chap. 10. His argument from Rom. viii. 19—24. considered.

Chap. 11. His arguments from Col. i. 19. 20. Eph. i. 10. and 1 Tim. ii. 4. considered.

Chap. 12. His arguments from Psal. viii. 5. 6. Heb. ii. 6—9. Phil. ii. 9—12. 1 Cor. xv. 24—29. and Rev. v. 13. considered.

Chap. 13. His doctrine of universal salvation compared with his ideas of moral agency.

Chap. 14. A reply to his answers to the arguments drawn from those texts, which declare the punishment of the damned to be everlasting—for ever—for ever and ever, &c.

Chap. 15. A reply to his answers to the arguments drawn from what is said concerning Judas, Mark xiv. 21.—from what is said concerning the unpardonable sin—and from the tendency of his doctrine to licentiousness.

Chap. 16. The positive evidence of endless punishment.

CONDITIONS.

1. THIS book will contain above 300 pages, large octavo size; will be printed with a new small Pica type, on a good paper, and will be neatly bound, lettered and filleted with gold on the back.

2. Price to subscribers will be one dollar and one quarter of a dollar. The money to be paid on the delivery of the books.

3. Those who subscribe for six books shall have the seventh gratis.

4. The work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers appear, and will be finished as expeditiously as possible, with a list of the subscribers, if sent in season; therefore subscribers are desired to annex their proper additions and places of abode.

N. B. Subscription papers (which are dispersed through the states, and put into the hands of gentlemen to receive subscriptions) are desired to be returned to Messrs. Samuel and John Adams, Printers, in Baltimore-town, by the last of July next.

Subscriptions taken in by the Printers hercof.
Baltimore, April 12, 1791. 4

WILLIAM FOXCROFT,

At the Sign of the Golden Bee-Hive,

Has just received, and now opening, at his store, at the upper end of Corn-Hill-street, facing the stadt-house, 6

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDISE,
Suitable for the present and ensuing season, which he will sell low for cash.

To be SOLD,

At Public Sale,

On WEDNESDAY the 15th day of June next,

on the premises, THAT valuable seat of LAND, the property and place of residence of the late Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Esquire, known and distinguished by the name of STEPNEY, lying in Anne-Arundel county, about four miles distant from Annapolis, and containing by estimation upwards of 750 acres. The soil is fertile, and well adapted to planting and farming. There are on the premises a small framed dwelling house, kitchen, stables, a large barn quite new, with other convenient out buildings, and several orchards of excellent fruit, from which may be made, in a favourable year, 15,000 gallons of cider, equal to any in the state. The land is beautifully situated on the road leading from Upper-Marlborough to Annapolis, within one mile of South river, binding on a creek which abounds with fine fish and wild fowl.

—ALSO—

Part of a tract of LAND called PUDDINGTON, or PUDDINGTON HARBOUR, lying on South river, and distant from the above land about one mile, containing 220 acres, on which are a convenient dwelling house, kitchen, a large new barn, with other out houses, and an orchard of choice fruit.

—LIKEWISE—

Part of another tract of LAND called TOWN HILL, containing 100 acres, now under lease to Caleb Stewart for the term of seven years, at eight pounds current money per annum.

It is unnecessary to give a more particular description of the above lands, as any person disposed to purchase, would wish to view them previous to the day of sale. The lands will be divided into lots, or sold together, as may be most convenient to the purchasers, upon three years credit; one third of the money to be paid annually. Bonds with approved security will be required, and a conveyance made when the money is paid, by

DANIEL JENIFER, sen. } Executors.

DANIEL JENIFER, jun. }

Port-Tobacco, March 7, 1791. 7



THERE is at the plantation of RICHARD TARMAN, about four miles from Upper-Marlborough, a small bay MARE, taken up a stray: She is neither docked, branded or broke, appears to be about three years old, trots and gallops. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. 3X
May 7, 1791.



TAKEN up as a STRAY, by ELIE RIDGELY, living in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, a brown HORSE, about fourteen and a half hands high, and branded on the near shoulder thus, I. S. the near hind foot white, and a white speck on his right eye.—The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. 3X 13

For the Benefit of the Female Sex.

A YOUNG LADY, for the sake of humanity, is desirous to inform the public, that she had laboured under a lingering consumption upwards of 18 months. Medicine, aided by the skill of persons eminent in their profession, was administered in vain—she was reduced to the last degree of weakness—unable to walk across her chamber without the support of a staff. In this stage of her sickness, a friend of the young lady having, by accident, heard of some extraordinary cures performed in similar disorders by Mr. JAMES READ, of the city of Philadelphia, was induced, as a last resource, to apply to him. Mr. Read prepared a medicine, which was sent to the Bermuda islands, where the young lady, a native of America, has resided for some years. She recovered fast from the time she began to use it, and in little more than three months was restored to perfect health. Well knowing how many of her sex fall a sacrifice to that fatal disorder, which has hitherto baffled the skill of the ablest physicians in a great measure, she wishes this to be published for the benefit of her sex, but particularly for those of her native land, that those labouring under a similar disorder may know where to apply for relief, as well as to express her gratitude to that worthy man, who, under Divine Providence, has been the happy instrument of preserving her life, and restoring her to health.

The Printers in the different states are requested to insert the above for the good of the public. 2

South river, May 18, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of BENJAMIN HOWARD, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make them known proved as the law directs, and all persons who are indebted to him as sheriff of the county, for public taxes, county charges, officers fees, or otherwise, are requested to make payment, without delay, to my brother, Henry Hall, whom I have fully authorized and empowered to settle all the affairs of the deceased.—No further indulgence can be given for the arrears of taxes, county charges, and officers fees; and all settlements made by him, or by those employed by him, will be valid.

MARTHA HOWARD, Executrix.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.