

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 1, 1791.

VIENNA, June 4.

HE Turks have thrown a bridge of boats over the Danube near Silitria, and mean to pass the river, notwithstanding the representations that have been made to them. They have already passed horses once into the opposite meadows to the number of five or six thousand, and have even erected tents there.

This proceeding of the Turks gives cause for reflection, and as it is by no means conformable to the terms of the armistice, which will expire in a few days, we shall soon see what steps they will take when the use of the meadows is refused them.

Our bishop Filaret has just received certain advices, that the Russians are in motion near Silitria, with an intention, as is supposed, of destroying the bridge of boats which the Turks have constructed there.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople.

"We have been for these six weeks past in the most cruel alarms—fires exist night and day, both in the city and suburbs; neither the strength nor activity of the government has been able to put a stop to this calamity, which will destroy all the habitations. From what we observe with our own eyes, it appears that the soldiery as well as the citizens are discontented; for if the troops were not in league with the incendiaries, this scourge could not long exist.

"The ravages which the flames have made in Constantinople, in Pera and Galata, are beyond estimation. Nor does the government seem to wish to have an accurate idea of the losses.

"All the Franks are astonished to see the readiness of the Sublime Porte under these circumstances, and are at a loss what to think.

"But the politicians who see clearly, say that Selim III. is persuaded, or has been induced by foreign insinuations, to think that the people are not discontented with the war, but only the want of success; and in consequence of this principle he flatters himself that their uneasiness will be converted into joy as soon as couriers arrive with an account of the empire of Russia being attacked by powerful fleets in the Baltic, and that by this division the grand vizier will be in a situation to give law in his turn on the banks of the Danube, if we may rely on the language of the Ottoman ministry, we may expect accounts within a fortnight, as they consider the affairs already settled."

LONDON, June 30.

The KING'S RETURN TO PARIS.

Mr. Whiffin, one of the messengers arrived at the secretary at twelve yesterday, with express from our ambassador at Paris. The dispatches contain an account of the arrival of their most Christian majesties and their royal highnesses the dauphin and the princess Elizabeth at Paris, about three in the afternoon on Friday last, escorted by a strong detachment of the national guards, under the protection of three members of the national assembly, Messrs. Barnave, Peyssonier, and La Tour Maubourg, with the mayor of Varennes (where he was arrested) who had given their solemn oath for his safety. The concourse of armed citizens that lined the roads at least ten miles from Paris, is said to be immense. Their majesties entered the capital in an open chariot, between whom was seated one of the three commissioners nominated by the national assembly to conduct them on their return; another of the commissioners was seated in like manner between the dauphin and his sister; and the third chariot contained two prisoners, said to be those who bore the principal part in conducting the royal family's route towards Metz. Before these two prisoners, who were in heavy irons, were two of the national guard, seated on the front of the carriage, with their arms rested against them. He was received at the city by M. de la Fayette, accompanied by M. Baillet (the mayor) and other general officers.

When he arrived at the gates, the streets were lined with eighty thousand armed citizens, who at the same time kept the public peace, and observed a profound silence.

The appearance was, beyond description, tremendous. He was conducted first to the Hotel de Ville, where he was received with great tenderness by the mayor and municipality; many of whom shed tears at the disgrace and contempt to which their sovereign had subjected himself.

Their majesties, thus protected, were afterwards conducted to the Thuilleries, and there, we believe, they both slept on Friday night.

Another account adds, that the king and queen were put under a strong guard, and made close prisoners; that though lodging under the same roof, they are debarred every comfort of each other's society, and confined in separate apartments, with sentinels placed to watch over their conduct, and prohibit them from holding the slightest intercourse.

When their majesties were lodged in the Thuilleries, the crowd immediately dispersed, and the usual quiet prevailed in the streets of Paris, where the violation of persons, or property, has never been more frequent, especially since the revolution, than in the streets of London.

The queen was sent off to a convent, and was informed, that she would speedily be put on her trial for high treason.

The assembly then took into consideration the present state of the executive power, and the means by which it should be continued. They are said to have determined—That the king, by passing beyond the distance of twenty leagues from Paris, without the consent of the national assembly, had, according to a constitutional decree, sanctioned by himself, committed a formal abdication of the throne; that he was declared to be deposed; that the dauphin was entitled to the crown, and should govern under a commission of regency, the members of which would be appointed as soon as possible; and that his education should be superintended by these commissioners, and by visitors chosen by the national assembly.

When the messenger left Paris, peace and tranquillity prevailed. The national assembly was sitting, and deputations were crowding into Paris from every part of the kingdom, with solemn protestations from many millions of subjects, to perish rather than abandon their liberty.

Thus far Mr. Whiffin's dispatches, who left Paris on Friday night, and arrived at Boulogne on Saturday, where he was detained for some time, on account of the general embargo at the sea ports.

On the account brought by him, various other accounts were engrained in the course of the day—Some, no doubt, by private information, and many more by conjecture, respecting the flight of the king and queen, what led to its being stopped, their return, and the measures likely to be taken by the national assembly. Of these we shall state as much as seems to stand on respectable authority, without, however, vouching for its authenticity.

The departure was to have taken place five days before it actually did, and was delayed by the reluctance of the king, who was not prevailed upon to move at last but with much difficulty.

On the road he insisted on stopping four hours at one place for refreshment, to which the failure of the whole plan is attributed.

When stopped at Varennes, and the people were calling out to ring the alarm bell, the queen said, with great presence of mind, "It is unnecessary, we are taken."

Their return was far from flattering. The national guards who escorted them, preserved a silent and sullen respect, while many of the people, who flocked to see the procession, reviled them from a distance, in terms loud enough to be heard.

When they entered Paris, the commissioners who preceded them were received with acclamations, but the king and queen were suffered to pass along in solemn and melancholy silence, uncheered even by looks of reverence or affection.

When arrived at the Thuilleries, the king, queen, and dauphin, it is said, were lodged in separate apartments.

July 6. The business of the pacification, on which Mr. Fawcener is gone to Petersburg, is believed to be in a fair train for completion; but the report that it has already been settled, is thought to be premature.

There never were known so many messengers in the employ of the foreign department as at the present period; and, notwithstanding several extra hands have been taken on, they are engaged to a man. Dispatches are continually going to and from the following courts, on account of the several political negotiations now on the tapis: France, Madrid, Petersburg, Vienna, Holland, and Constantinople. The necessary expenses to the nation, attending these different journeys, is very great.

Letters from Lerwick, in Shetland, give a melancholy account of the fishing-boats; many of which, and their crews, have been totally lost in the storms that have prevailed for nearly three weeks past, in such a manner as to prevent all communication with the Northern Isles. The vegetation in the country is almost destroyed, and it was feared that scarcely a stone weight of meal would remain to be sold there in a very short period.

July 7. A gentleman arrived in town from Calais informs us, that, before he quitted that place, intelligence had been received from Spain, giving an account, that on the day in which the grand tribunal of

the inquisition holds its court, the officers being present, the people, with one accord, declared they would no longer endure such despotism. The guards who surrounded the court were called on to disperse the people, which they refused to do—the populace, thus seconded, seized the chief, whom, with fourteen others, they beheaded instantly, carrying their heads through the streets.

Whatever may have been the immediate cause of Mr. Hammond's return from Madrid, we know not, but this is certain, that he has communicated to administration that a revolution is at this moment agitating in the bosom of Spain; and although every precaution is taking, it is much to be apprehended that kingdom will be deluged with blood.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.

We take the earliest opportunity of laying before the public, the following very important intelligence, received by the July packet, arrived at New-York, from Palmouth.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, June 25, 1791.

PARIS, June 22.

Early in the morning of Tuesday, the 21st instant, their most Christian majesties, with their family, and Monsieur and Madame, quitted Paris, and, as it is supposed, took the route of Flanders.

From the WHITEHALL EVENING POST.

LONDON, June 27.

ESCAPE OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE, FROM PARIS; AND, THEIR RE-CAPTURE AT VARENNES.

A town sixty miles from METZ in LORRAINE.

In the history of events and causes, there never has happened so sudden and so unexpected a revolution, nor so wonderful and well planned an escape, as the silent and unperceived departure of their Christian majesties and their family, from their vigilant guards placed round them in the palace of the Thuilleries, to prevent that escape.

When we recollect the difficulties which the second James had to encounter in this country—the hardships which the son of the first Charles experienced in eluding the searches of the usurper—when we look to the various escapes of other kings and princes, from the violence of faction and the rage of rebellion, we do not find one instance wherein the emancipation of a monarch from amidst the fetters of his enemies was so suddenly (we should have been glad to have said happily and completely) effected, as that of his Gallic majesty from the hands of the national assembly and the gailors of Paris.

Guarded at his chamber door by two centinels—guarded by many more on the stair-case, and by several at the entrance to his palace; the gates of the city strongly guarded, and every avenue secured which led to and from the Thuilleries, it was almost impossible to imagine that the whole royal family should be able, unperceived, to take their departure, and that the fact should not be known until six hours after it happened!

Unless by the tempting bribe of gold, and the well directed application of its power to the object on whom it was to operate, it was impossible the king could have eluded the vigilance of his guards; but, to the astonishment of Europe, that event has taken place.

The following may be relied on as an authentic statement of every circumstance yet known of the wonderful escape and re-capture.

The first news that was received of the escape of the royal family of France, was by a messenger dispatched by earl Gower to lord Grenville, who arrived at the secretary of state's office on Saturday morning early. He brought with him a very short letter indeed, merely stating the news of the event, and the whole of which is contained in the short paragraph in the Gazette. The reason of this is, that lord Gower had dispatched his messenger on Tuesday, the moment he learnt the news, but he was not suffered to pass through the gates of Paris, as an order had been sent to the Police office to that purpose, and the gates continued shut until Wednesday morning.

The escape of the royal family was made at one o'clock on Tuesday morning, nor was it discovered until between seven and eight, when the commandant of the castle of the Thuilleries went towards the king's apartment, to see whether his majesty was stirring. He was met by one of the household, who told him that neither the king, queen, the dauphin, nor the princess Elizabeth, were to be found.

The dress in which they escaped is not so well authenticated, nor do we believe that it is precisely known to any one. It is probable they were disguised (some say as peasants, some that the king was dressed as a shoemaker, and the queen as a fruit-woman, though this is all conjecture), but even in this manner it would have been impossible for them to have got away, unless a part of the guard which does duty at the Thuilleries had been bribed, for centinels were placed all round the palace. It is supposed, and certainly with a degree of probability, that M. de la

es into the house to inform
wanted to speak with him,
into the yard and invited
in, which he refused; that
Hammond to come up to him,
him; whereupon Mr. Ham-
mond, and if I come to you,
Gaither then promised upon
and that he made use of this
get Mr. Hammond in his
and then went within seven
m, and Gaither ordered him
is servant, and alighted from
two of his pistols fell from his
offered Mr. Hammond a pil-
laging, which Mr. Hammond
ere no witnesses by, but of
quent day if he was bent up-
not defer it, and said Mr.
ight him that moment, or he
hearing a noise behind him,
each of a negro or negro,
ed in order to keep the said
that then colonel Hammond
house; that he turned about,
any steps, he the said Gaither
at him, and fired the same,
e missed him, as he never took
aim in his life; that as soon
him, he drew another pistol,
d had run above fifteen steps,
and thought he saw the wa-
k; that thereupon, although
fall, he the said Gaither con-
; but finding that he could
into the house, and supposing
ded to get a gun, and return-
her took his gun from the se-
e pales of the yard, and le-
als, with his finger upon the
oon as Mr. Hammond should
mond did come out of the
hand, and fired at him, and
hand; that thereupon, under
r. Hammond's negroes were
ne of which had a gun, and
would also get another gun, he
as he was mounting the said
m on the neck and left shoul-
Gaither went off; that the said
he above conversation, further
not yet satisfied, and would al-
said Hammond, and would
er him, and expressed his re-
at he was unfortunate in not
; that this deponent expres-
aid Gaither from the further-
nge, but that such dissuasion,
lutary effect upon him, only
e more determined; and that
declared, that he could recon-
to hire assassins to take away
mond; and that the debt he
had brought suit against him
at he never would pay it, and
one else, if he ever asked for
e on this 2d June, 1791.
J. T. CHASE.

RIGBY,
Y-MAKER,
y informs his friends and the
has laid in a large and well
the best MATERIALS of all
and is determined to carry on
reatest punctuality and dispatch
tion to merit the custom of those
m with their commands.
ve at a distance, may have been
sending the linings of their old
the following manner:
the fore-part to the peck end,
the back to the lower lace-hole
close under the arms.
as low as the hip.
from arm to arm.
as his sincere thanks to all his
a continuance of their favours,
will do his utmost to oblige.
the country will be thankfully
attended to.
fteen years of age, wanting as
above business.
10th, 1791.

LARS Reward.
the subscriber, living in this city,
28th instant, a negro man named
out twenty-five years of age,
inches high, full faced well look-
and rather a down look, had
ay, a cloth jacket, of a dingy shirt
after hat, carried with him some
however apprehends the said so-
so that I can get him again
reward, paid by
RICHARD WELLS.
1790.

APOLIS:
DERICK and SAMOEL
GREEN

Fayette was privy to the design, for it turns out that several sentinels were not on duty on the Monday night. We some time since hinted to the public that M. de la Fayette's visits to the queen had of late been frequent, and that many persons suspecting him of having been gained over to the royal party through her persuasions. Certain it is, that the people of Paris entertained this suspicion, for no sooner was the king's escape known, than M. de la Fayette and Monsieur Cazales were seized, and held in confinement, until a deputation from the national assembly rescued them.

The duke d'Angouleme was likewise stopped by the mob, and the cloaths torn off his back. The people were conducting him to the Place de Greve, with an intention of hanging him *a la lanterne*, but he was fortunately rescued by the national guard, and conducted to the guard house, though not without some resistance, for the people refused to give him up. He had been on duty the preceding evening, and it is suspected he favoured the royal escape. He was demanded to be tried by a court-martial.

The marquis de Nesle, one of the officers of the king's body guard, has been likewise arrested, as was also M. de Montmorin, one of the king's ministers.

The escape was certainly made through one of the private doors of the palace; it is believed through a passage leading from the pavilion in which the queen slept, and from which there is a private communication to the garden. This avenue had no sentry placed over it. It is said, that the royal family got their carriages at the Pont Royal, a short distance from the palace. It is further believed that several officers of the king's former body guard attended at the escape, and that some of them followed the royal carriages at a little distance dressed in liveries; for about fifty persons immediately in the confidence of their majesties are missing, and several have left the capital within the last fortnight. But the escape was most secretly contrived and as admirably executed as human wisdom could have suggested, for relays of horses were stationed on the road all the way to French Flanders, in order to facilitate the journey. It is suspected that M. de Bouille, who commands in French Flanders assisted the escape through the garrison towns under his authority.

The news of the escape became generally known throughout Paris about nine in the morning, which, as it may be supposed, created great confusion; the national guards were immediately ordered under arms, and double sentries were posted at all the gates in the town, with orders to prevent any person from passing or repassing, and the alarm bell was rung; couriers were likewise dispatched by the municipality to different parts of the country with the news, and desiring the citizens to be on their guard whom they suffered to pass through their towns. Many faces wore a countenance of surprise, several carried visible marks of terror, and a general dismay prevailed among the democrats. The mob, ever ready to exercise the uncontrolled rights of men, made a mock parade of the king's arms in the market places, and, dashing them and the figure of a crown on the ground, they trampled upon them, crying out, "since the king has abandoned what he owed to his high situation, let us trample upon the ensigns of royalty!"

The king had on the preceding day written a letter with his own hand, addressed to M. de la Porte, one of the ministers of state. This letter contains the reasons which induced his majesty and the royal family to make their escape, and is to the following purport:—

"The king declares to the citizens of the empire, that as long as he could entertain any hopes of seeing good order re-established by means of his residing near the national assembly, he had made every personal sacrifice; but finding that the subversion of royalty, the triumph of anarchy, and, in short, the impunity of the most atrocious crimes, was the only recompense he was likely to receive, he had thought it his duty to make these circumstances known to the nation at large, and to expose to it the conduct of the existing government. That he had therefore fled from the capital, as his presence could no longer contribute to the public happiness.

"His majesty then refers to the principal vice of the new constitution, and the many bitter pangs he has suffered since the revolution. He declares that the organization of the different branches of government is contrary to his opinion, and has been made against his will; but he particularly complains of the clubs that have been established throughout the kingdom, and which have had a considerable influence on the proceedings of the legislature.

"His majesty then refers to the most remarkable circumstances which have attended the revolution; particularly the 14th of July, and the 6th of October, 1789, when the king was dragged from his palace of Versailles. He reproaches the national assembly with having deprived him of his liberty, as well as having taken from him every prerogative belonging to the crown; and concludes with observing, that he was dissatisfied throughout with the proceedings of the assembly, and he protests against every act which he has been forced to sign during his captivity.

"In the postscript, his majesty forbids his ministers to sign his name to any act, until they shall receive his authority to do so."

The last account is as follows:—

"They reached Varennes, a small town near Clermont, about 20 miles from Paris, when the king was there recognized by the postillion, who said to him, 'Non Roi, je vous connais, mais je ne vous trahirai pas.' 'I know you, my king, but I will not betray you.' An exhibition of generous prejudice which must

as much melt the heart of a good man as it may dispense the judgment of a wife man!

"But the postmaster, who overheard this address, less full of monarchic prejudice, and more solicitous for the tranquillity of his country, adopted a different conduct. He refrained, with great dexterity and presence of mind, from betraying his knowledge of the rank of the royal travellers; but he charged his postillion with a letter to the municipality of Clermont, communicating to them that important intelligence.

"At Clermont they were met by M. de Bouille, in consequence of previous concert with that officer, who was at the head of two battalions of troops of the line, whom he had marched from Metz to cover the remainder of the retreat.—The municipality ordered the national guard to seize on the persons of the royal family. M. de Bouille ordered his soldiers to defend their king, and to fire on those whom he called a rebellious mob. But the troops, though probably selected from a supposition of their peculiar devotion to the royal cause, refused obedience, laid down their arms, and assisted the national guard in making prisoners of their commander and their king!

"The municipal officers declared that they did not arrest Louis XVI. as king of France, but as a traitor flying to an army of rebels against the constitution he had sworn to maintain.

"The populace are said to have put a crown of flowers on the head of the dauphin, as a symbol of the deposition of his captive father.

"Orders were immediately issued for the assembling of a large body of the national guards to escort the royal family, with M. de Bouille, to Paris. That officer was loaded with irons.

"These events took place on the afternoon of Wednesday the 22d."

From a Portland paper of August 8.

Arrived since our last, captain Alexander Motley, in 18 days from St. Eustatia—July 15 he saw a number of bales of tobacco, two of which he picked up. They were marked S. W. C. and contained 12 large rolls each—he also at the same time took up a studding boom.

By captain Motley we learn, that the opening of Port Louis had been prorogued till the first day of November next, with the same advantages as had been previously agreed upon with regard to the sorts of provisions and other objects mentioned by the assembly in May, 1790. The king's commissioners authorized also in Courland-bay, till the said first day of November, the same importation as in Port Louis, and they have determined that the exportation of sugar and cotton shall be permitted, till the sum of six hundred thousand livres shall be completed; notice whereof shall be given one month before hand by printed advertisements. All masters of vessels who shall come into Courland-bay, shall be obliged to repair to the general custom-house in Port Louis, both to enter and clear their vessels, and to leave at the same manifest, either of their inward or outward cargo—upon which they shall get their clearance.

Aug. 24. Accounts in letters received by the packet inform, that the empress has concluded a peace with the Porte.—That great commotions had taken place in Spain, in which some lives were lost.

Thursday last the French and Spanish ministers, together with several other distinguished personages, dined with the president of the United States, and in the evening there was a display of fireworks exhibited nearly opposite the president's house, by some citizens, in compliment to the company.

East-India intelligence received by the latest arrival from Europe, is to the 29th January last.

A letter from lord Cornwallis, of the 28th December, details his future plan of operations—the state of the army, the magazines and military stores, he observes, is such as to give him great satisfaction.

A letter from general Abercrombie, of December 22, to lord Cornwallis, informs him of the capture of Cannanore, and of Trichinopoly, the capital of Tipoo on that coast, by colonel Hartley.—These successes, he adds, have completely cleared the Malabar coast.—The last accounts from general Meadows left him in pursuit of Tipoo near Trichinopoly. Some indirect overtures of a treaty had been received by him from Tipoo's minister. The fort and garrison of Darapuram having been taken by the enemy, Tipoo's engagement with captain Evans, the commander, were scrupulously adhered to on the part of the conqueror.

A letter of 28th January informs, that lord Cornwallis, having taken the command of the army, expects to begin his march for the Mysore country in a few days.

A late Boston paper informs, that on the representations of the municipalities and others to the king of France, against the decree granting to the free people of colour in the islands, the same privileges which the whites enjoy, he had refused to sign it, and had sent it back to the assembly—and that in consequence of this refusal, it had not become a law.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, June 28.

"At present every thing is uncertain about peace or war; nothing can be mentioned with certainty. The flight of the king of France, and his being taken again at Charleville, we cannot conjecture what may be the consequence. The treaty at Szitova is, moreover, broken off, so every thing is in confusion; and it looks dark over all Europe!"

Extract of a letter from London, July 6.

"From the present political state of Europe, 'tis difficult to form any opinion what turn affairs may take; though the more general one is in favour of peace. The late attempt of the king of France to quit the kingdom, had it succeeded, would, in all probability, have embroiled it in all the horrors of a civil war; but as he was prevented, the only conse-

quence likely to ensue, are the deposing of him and crowning the dauphin, during whose minority the kingdom will be governed by a regency."

Extract of a letter from London, July 1.

"The attempt of the king, and queen of France to get to Flanders, and their detection and bringing back to Paris, will make much noise with you. My letters from Paris, by last post, say thus:—'The instant he was gone, all parties among the patriots, though divided in many points before, became instantly united. Tranquillity was never more perfect: property never better secured: personal liberty never in less danger; and, I firmly believe, the event is greatly and eminently fortunate. As to business, I fear the decrees of the national assembly forbid our getting tobacco from England. At present, tobacco has got up to 45 livres, besides the duty of 25 livres. It would come cheaper from London, however, we sell to a good profit. This must surely affect the tobacco trade to London from America, and make it very imprudent to send tobacco fit for the French market to this country; and therefore hint this for your government, and those of your friends, to whom you may choose to communicate it."

SHEPHERD'S-TOWN, August 15.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the mouth of Wheeling, (about 100 miles by water from Pittsburgh) to his friend in this town, dated July 27, 1791.

"There seems an entire calm with the Indians, they having done no damage of any account since the fourth of July, when they killed and wounded ten out of twelve in one canoe, coming up the Ohio—seven that were wounded and two that were not, all got by crossing the river under a constant fire from the Indians—they scalped the three that could not get away, but the wounded are all likely to recover. A few nights past, two Indians came to the mouth of Indian Wheeling—it had rained, and the weeds were very high and wet, one of them flashed and the other snatched at the sentry, who immediately went a few steps and fired towards them, though he could not see them, it being dark and the weeds high—they walked unconcerned, (as appeared by their tracks) and went up a hill where the ground was so hard that they could not be followed—a few days after, several cattle were found dead and wounded, which I suspect must have been done by these fellows.

"I expect there are at Fort Washington about 1000 men, the rest are scattered from Fort Franklin, (140 miles up the Allegany) to Fort Washington, about 600 miles below, but much the greater number are at Fort Pitt, except Fort Washington. The Virginia battalion is the strongest, though I believe there are upwards of forty deserted from it."

Extract of another letter from a gentleman at Wheeling, of the same date.

"I embrace this opportunity to inform you of our present situation—we have been kept in a tort all this season—the Indians have made us the butt of their resentment—a few days past they killed a family, within a mile of my house, plundered all that was valuable, and made their escape—they have committed several murders this spring, attacked every block-house on our frontiers, and either killed or wounded almost every officer we have sent out—Lieutenant Enos and lieutenant Bunker, killed—Ensign Biggs's arm broke—several valuable soldiers killed and wounded—they seem a little easy at present—they took a pettianger a few days past, that was coming up with dispatches; but whether they got the packet or not, we cannot tell, as it was thrown overboard.

"The plan of the present campaign is not yet known; but generally thought to build a range of forts between the Ohio and the Lake—the slowness of our troops in marching, I think will keep the Indians embodied so long that they will be forced to separate for want of provisions, and defeat themselves."

Another letter from Wheeling, dated the 24th ult. says, "Five weeks ago, one of our neighbours, who lived about a mile from me, moved home in the evening—next morning, as they were at breakfast, the Indians fell upon them, killed old Mrs. Gotley, and her son, about 21 years of age, and scalped them—took two boys, one about eight years old, and carried them about a mile, when they stripped the youngest of them and killed him; the other they took with them, a smart boy about thirteen years old—I was there when the body of the one killed was brought in, and a dismal sight it was."

WINCHESTER, August 13.

We can assert, from unquestionable authority, that the report of M'Gillivray having quitted the Creeks, on account of their hostile disposition towards the United States, is void of foundation.

The latest intelligence from Kentucky sets forth, that colonel Wilkinson, with about twelve hundred volunteers, marched against the savages of the Wabash on the 24th of last month.

The worm, described in the eastern papers which proved so fatal to the grass, has been felt with equal severity in this and the neighbouring counties. This calamity, together with an amazing drought which has been experienced, has rendered the crops of hay lighter than ever were remembered in this neighbourhood: the latter has been peculiarly unfavourable to the vegetable species in general—the corn, for want of the gentle dews of Heaven, seems parched within the husk, and presents a prospect of a very melancholy nature, especially to the industrious poor, who chiefly depend on this article for their support.

ANNAPOLIS, September 1.

Samuel Chase, Esq; is chosen chief judge of the general court of this state, in the room of Thomas Johnson, Esq; appointed an associate judge of the supreme court of the United States.

In a boxing match on Smith and Thomas Da loit his life by a blow or killed him on the spot. body gave a verdict of m

By virtue of sundry writs will be EXPOSED to neiday the 14th of Se at Mr. GEORGE MA

THE life estate of LAND called S acres, in Anne-Arundel the property of the said JAM

Orphan Sc

SEVERAL of the M to make returns, the avoidably postponed unt ber, when it will certain

Wanted i

A YOUNG LAD tail Anne-Arundel

Notice is h

THAT the subscribe general assembly, p-her to collect, by taxes due to Benjamin year 1786, also all co and all fees or other bal collector of the county f Henry H

THE subscriber is u of informing his petition the legislature a to liberate him from deb charge, as the number of him render a payment is William Foxen

HEREBY give noti the next general affe for an act of insolvenc to pay my debts 1810

NOTICE is heres inhabitants of E the next general assem to empower the county a new road to be open New-Market, and in leave open part of the New-Market aforefail, their option the person damages incurred for JOHN

Boot and

RESPECTFULLY friends in particul ning and carrying busi by Mr. John Adam B of hides, or tans one most convenient for thie he also informs the pu sell leather as low as it and hopes by his attenti caution of those who their commands. N. B. He still carri business, in Conduis Mana's new building, boots and shoes in the notice, and most reafin

ALL persons havi of SAMUEL C executed, are hereby n authenticated, with all scriber, also all persons acquainted to make W

One Hundred

WHEREAS, on a between the hon asht, as my negro man from this place to H the top of the hill, est about half of a mile met and accosted by a cloth coat, and who willing conversation e to Benjamin and gave with a knife, or some on the Monday follow ward of one hundred discover the perpetrat he be convicted therof

the deposing of him and
ing whose minority the
a regency."

London, July 1.

and queen of France to
ection and bringing back
life with you. My letters
thus:—"The infant he
g the patriots, though di
became instantly united.
perfect: property never
erty never in less danger
event is greatly and emi
nificance, I fear the decrees
rbid our getting tobacco
tobacco has got up to 45
5 livres. It would come
wever, we fell to a good
affect the tobacco trade to
id make it very imprudent
rench market to this coun
for your government, and
whom you may choose to

TOWN, August 15.

a gentleman at the mouth of
by water from Pittsburg)
dated July 27, 1791.

re calm with the Indians,
age of any account since the
killed and wounded ten out
coming up the Ohio—seve
vo that were not, all got
a constant fire from the In
ce that could not get away,
likely to recover. A few
came to the mouth of Indian
, and the weeds were very
ashed and the other inap
mediately went a few feet
ough he could not see them,
eds high—they walked un
y their tracks) and went up
was so hard that they could
days after, several cattle were
d, which I suspect must have
s.

Fort Washington about 1000
red from Fort Franklin, (14
to Fort Washington, about
uch the greater number are
Washington. The Virginia
d, though I believe there at
d from it."

from a gentleman at Wheeling
same date.

portunity to inform you of our
ave been kept in a fort all this
made us the butt of their re
all they killed a family, which
undered all that was valuable,
—they have committed several
acked every block-house on our
illed or wounded almost every
—Lieutenant Enos and lieuten
Ensign Biggs's arm broke—le
killed and wounded—they seem
—they took a pettianger a few
ming up with dispatches; but
cket or not, we cannot tell, as
d.

present campaign is not yet
thought to build a range of fort
the Lake—the blowers of our
think will keep the Indians em
y will be forced to separate at
defeat themselves."

Wheeling, dated the 24th ult.
o, one of our neighbours, who
n me, moved home in the eve
they were at breakfast, the in
killed old Mrs. Gotley, and her
f age, and scalped them—took
eight years old, and carried them
ey stripped the youngest of their
other they took with them, a
ten years old—I was there when
killed was brought in, and a

ESTER, August 13.

unquestionable authority, that
ivray having quitted the Creek,
hostile disposition towards the
of foundation.

nce from Kentucky sets forth,
on, with about twelve hundred
against the savages of the Wash
nth.

ibed in the eastern papers which
grafs, has been felt with equal
the neighbouring counties. This
with an amazing drought which
l, has rendered the crops of hay
remembered in this neighbour
s been peculiarly unfavourable to
in general—the corn, for want
of Heaven, seems parched within
s a prospect of a very melancholy
the industrious poor, who chiefly
for their support.

OLFS, September 1.

is chosen chief judge of the
y state, in the room of Thomas
dnted an associate judge of the
United States.

In a boxing match on Tuesday last, between James Smith and Thomas Daniel, the latter unfortunately lost his life by a blow or kick from the former, which killed him on the spot. The inquest which sat on the body gave a verdict of manslaughter.

Annapolis, August 30, 1791.
By virtue of sundry writs of *scire facias* to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Wednesday the 14th of September next, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. GEORGE MANN'S, in the city of Annapolis, THE life estate of JOHN MACKALL, of a tract of LAND called SILVER STONE, about 800 acres, in Anne Arundel county; taken and sold as the property of the said John Mackall, by JAMES WILLIAMS, Sheriff.

Orphan School Lottery.

SEVERAL of the MANAGERS having omitted to make returns, the drawing of the lottery is unavoidably postponed until Tuesday the 18th of October, when it will certainly commence drawing.

Wanted immediately,

A YOUNG LAD capable of attending in a school, in the city of Annapolis.
Anne Arundel county, August 30, 1791.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly, that an act may pass to empower her to collect, by way of execution, all public taxes due to Benjamin Howard as collector for the year 1786, also all county charges and officers fees, and all fees or other balances due to him as sheriff and collector of the county for the years 1788 and 1789.
Henry HOWARD, Executor.

Calvert county, August 24, 1791.
THE subscriber is under the disagreeable necessity of informing his creditors, that he intends to petition the legislature at their next session, for an act to liberate him from debts which he is not able to discharge, as the number of suits already instituted against him render a payment impracticable.
William Foxcroft FRANCIS KING.

Anne Arundel county, August 31, 1791.
I HEREBY give notice, that I mean to apply to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act of insolvency in my favour, being unable to pay my debts.
Isaac SIMMONS.

Kent county, August 23, 1791.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the inhabitants of Kent county intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass an act to empower the county court of said county to cause a new road to be opened from Isaac Perkins's mills to New-Market, and in their discretion to shut up or leave open part of the old road from Marches lane to New-Market aforesaid, and to tax the county (or in their option the persons concerned) the expence and damages incurred for opening the said new road.
Isaac Perkins.

JOHN HYDE,

Boot and Shoe-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and his friends in particular, that he carries on the tanning and currying business at the yard lately occupied by Mr. John Adam Bayer, where he buys all kinds of hides, or tans one half for the other, as may be most convenient for those who have them to dispose of; he also informs the public, that he is determined to sell leather as low as it can be purchased in Baltimore, and hopes by his attention and punctuality to merit the esteem of those who may please to favour him with their commands.
N. B. He still carries on the boot and shoe-making business, in Conduit Street, opposite Mr. George Mann's new building, where he makes all kinds of boots and shoes in the neatest manner, on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

August 27, 1791.
ALL persons having any claims against the estate of SAMUEL CHEW, Esq; of Calvert county, deceased, are hereby notified to render them properly authenticated, with all convenient speed to the subscriber, also all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to
William PASCHE, Executor.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Port Tobacco, August 20, 1791.
WHEREAS, on Saturday the 13th instant, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock at night, as my negro man called BENJAMIN was going from this place to Haberdenshire, as soon as he reached the top of the hill, commonly called Theobald's Hill, (about half of a mile distant from this town) he was met and accosted by a white man who had on a dark cloth coat, and who rode a small black horse, some willing conversation ensued, when this man rode up to Benjamin and gave him a violent stab in the breast with a knife, or some such weapon, of which he died on the Monday following—I will pay the above reward of one hundred dollars to any person who will discover the perpetrator of this inhuman act, so that he be convicted thereof.

J. H. STONE.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

August 22, 1791.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in St. Mary's county, on the 10th day of May, a country born negro slave named PHILL, about twenty-eight or nine years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high; he is a very likely black fellow, and has large black eyes; had on and took with him when he went away, a new felt hat, a short red broad cloth coat, a brown linen ditto, a yellow stamped cotton jacket, a white linen shirt, a pair of brown fustian breeches, a cotton and linen shirt, a pair of striped bed-ticking trousers, a pair of worsted stockings, and a pair of shoes and buckles. I understand that he has hired himself in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, and passes by the name of CHARLES BUTLER. I will give the above reward to any person delivering the said fellow to me, or eight dollars for securing him in any goal, so that I get him. All persons are forewarned harbouring the said negro at their peril.
Henry NEALE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of DELIA LUSBY, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to Mr. Gilbert Murdoch, of the city of Annapolis, who is fully authorised by me to receive the same, that those to whom the estate is indebted may be paid, who are hereby requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, this being the second time of advertising, which, if not sufficient, there will be another method taken by the 20th of September.
—LIKEWISE—
To be SOLD, on the 20th of September, if fair, if not the next fair day, at 11 o'clock, at the late dwelling of Jacob Lusby, deceased, near South river, The PROPERTY of the said Delia Lusby, consisting of a parcel of young negroes, boys and girls, able to be of most any service; beds and other furniture; some cattle, and the half part of a ferry boat. The term of the sale is cash.
E. MURDOCH, Administratrix.
August 24, 1791.

THE SECURITIES for JOHN BEALL, Esq; as collector of the state taxes in Prince-George's county, for the years 1783, 1784, and 1785, having, by law, authority to collect only what was in arrear, or appeared due on the books of said Mr. Beall at the time the said securities got possession of them; and the subscribers, being securities for the said Mr. Beall as sheriff for the year 1785, having, in consequence thereof, a considerable sum of money to pay into the treasury in Annapolis, do hereby caution and advertise all those whom it may concern, that no person or persons (the subscribers excepted) neither had, has, or can have, any claim, right or title, in justice, law or equity, to ask, demand or receive, any fines, fees, forfeitures, &c. due on the books of Mr. John Beall on the day he gave up the said books—PUBLIC NOTICE is given to those who have not yet paid, as well as those who may have paid to such as had not any right to receive, That the subscribers, when authorised, will proceed to collect all sums of money due on said books, to which they are legally entitled.
JOHNSON M. O'REILLY.
ALEXANDER DUVALL.

NOTICE is hereby given, THAT the subscriber intends to petition the justices of Cecil and Kent county courts, at their next October terms, for commissions to prove and mark the bounds of the following TRACTS of LAND, viz. *Woolly Manor, Heath's Range*, the first part, *Heath's Range*, the second part, *Sedgefield, Tod's Purchase, Holt, Heath's Outlet, Heath's Forest, and Carl's Old Field*, agreeable to an act of assembly in those cases made and provided.
DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.
August 24, 1791.

Five Pounds Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, within one mile of Severn chapel, on or about the 6th day of August, 1791, a negro man named CESAR, about 44 years of age, five feet eleven inches high; he is a stout square well made fellow, and when out of temper speaks very loud; he has remarkable small legs for a man of his size, and large flat feet; he was formerly the property of Mrs. Lewin of this county, who raised him, has since had several masters before he became the property of the subscriber; had on, and took with him, a new felt hat, a snatching shirt and one white ditto, striped Holland trousers, and a short blue jacket: He is a very artful fellow, and probably will change his name and cloath and pass for a freeman. Whoever secures the said negro in the goal of the county where he is taken, or in any other goal, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive THREE POUNDS, or the above reward if brought home, with all reasonable charges, paid by
LANCELOT WARFIELD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 18th of June last, a yellow complexion fellow by the name of SAUL, formerly the property of Dr. Mood, about five feet eight inches high, spare made; had on, when he went away, a felt hat, a searought jacket, his under jacket cotton velvet, a coarse country linen shirt, not much worn, a pair of short breeches of a lead colour. Whoever takes up the said fellow and brings him home, shall receive the sum of FIVE POUNDS reward, and all reasonable charges, from
WILLIAM BURNS, living in Montgomery county, near the Ten-Mile creek.

Anne Arundel county, August 22, 1791.
Agreeable to the last will and testament of WILLIAM DAVIS, deceased, will be SOLD, at Public Sale, for cash, on Thursday the 13th of September, if not the next fair day, at the said William Davis's late dwelling, on South river,

ALL the personal property of said Davis, consisting of two valuable negro men and one old woman, stock of various kinds, household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, tobacco in parcel, sundry valuable weaving gear, and loom, with many other articles too tedious to mention. The sale will begin at 11 o'clock.

All persons having claims against the estate are requested to bring them in legally proved, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to
JOHN JACOBS, jun. } Executors.
ROBERT DAVIS, jun. }

By virtue of sundry writs of *scire facias* to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Wednesday the 7th of September next, at twelve o'clock, at Mr. William Spurrier's Tavern, E. K. Ridge,

SUNDRY TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, and some NEGROES, &c.
One hundred and fifty-three acres of land, called *Food Plenty*, the property of William Husken.
Forty-seven acres of land called *Sailing Range*, the property of James Brown.
A part of a tract of land called *Moorehouse Generosity*, supposed to contain 135 acres, and *Dorley's Addition to Thomas's Lot*, 15 acres, the property of Basil Ridgely.
—LIKEWISE—
A negro boy named Dick, and a negro girl named Jude, the property of Thomas Cole, by
JAMES WILLIAMS, Sheriff.
Annapolis, August 23, 1791.

T O B E L E T,
For one or more Years,
ABOUT 800 ACRES of good LAND, lying on South river, with convenient buildings necessary for carrying on a FARM. For particulars inquire of the subscriber, or John Brice, jun. A. 200015.
SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.
August 25, 1791.

LOST,
ABOUT ten days ago, in Annapolis, or on the road which leads to my house at Beard's creek, a red Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing some valuable papers, which will sufficiently describe them to be the subscriber's. Whoever will return the same to me, or John Brice, jun. in Annapolis, shall receive TWO DOLLARS Reward.
SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.
August 25, 1791.

NEW LINE.
ANNAPOLIS, EASTON, and PHILADELPHIA,
Water and Land STAGES,
Via CÆCIL COURT HOUSE & NEW-CASTLE.
THE Subscribers, (Proprietors of the Philadelphia and Baltimore New Line) very respectfully inform the inhabitants of this city and its vicinity, they intend to establish a communication from this place direct to Philadelphia, for the conveyance of freight and passengers, to commence running the 29th instant, by the following route:—A packet will leave Philadelphia every Monday morning for Newcastle, on its arrival the stage immediately conveys the passengers to Cecil Court House, where the packet waits their arrival, and proceeds direct for Annapolis and Easton, and touches at Annapolis on her return. The peculiar advantages of this tour, in point of expedition, will be obvious to every traveller going to the northward, it being certain this route can be performed in less time than by land. The proprietors solicit the patronage of the public, assuring them every exertion shall be used to render this line pleasing, agreeable and expeditious. The variability of the winds renders the day of the packet's return from Easton rather uncertain; but it is expected she will leave this place early every Sunday morning. Passengers, and Shippers that have freight to forward, are requested to leave their names at the Printers, who will instruct the captain to wait upon them and inform the hour of departure.
JOHN CHAMBERS, Cecil Court House.
HENRY DARLEY, } Newcastle.
Wm. CLAY, }
BOND and LEBS, }

Passage to Cecil Court House, 6
to Newcastle in stage, 6 0
to Philadelphia in packet, 3 9
17 3
Heavy freight, 2s. per cwt. from city to city. Light, in proportion to bulk.
Annapolis, August 19, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, THAT agreeable to the constitution, an election will be held at the city of Annapolis on Monday the 6th of September next, for two electors of the senate, for Anne Arundel county.
JAMES WILLIAMS, Sheriff.
Annapolis, August 11, 1791.

Just Arrived,
In the Schoop *Phenix*, from MADEIRA, and to be
sold, by
James Williams,
A FEW PIPES of Choice Three Years Old
London Bill WINE,
Shipped by the house of *Lamar, Hill, Bisset and Co.*
by order, and for particular use; perhaps its equal
to any wine shipped.
August 17, 1791. 3

TO BE RENTED,
On **FRIDAY**, the 2d day of *September*, to the highest
bidder, if fair, if not the next fair day,
THE PLANTATION late the property
of **Mr. JOHN SMALL**, deceased, situated on
the north side of *Severn*, within five miles of *Annapolis*.
Good security will be required, and possession
given on the fifth of *November* next.
JOHN MERRIKEN, jun. Administrator
of **JOHN SMALL**.
August 17, 1791. 3X

FOR SALE,
THAT beautiful SEAT or LOT of LAND, the
place of residence of the late *Daniel of St. Thomas*
Jenifer, Esquire, known by the name of **STEP-**
NEY, lying in *Anne-Arundel* county, within one
mile of *South river* ferry, containing 835 acres. The
improvements on this valuable farm are remarkably
good, and several orchards of excellent fruit, from
which may be made in a favourable year 15,000 gal-
lons of cider, equal, if not superior, to any in the
state.

—ALSO—
A small TRACT of LAND, binding on *South river*,
nearly adjoining the above, containing 229 acres,
on which is an orchard of choice fruit, a convenient
and comfortable dwelling house, a large barn, quite
new, with other necessary out-houses. A more particu-
lar description of the above lands is considered un-
necessary, as it is presumed those disposed to purchase,
will previously view them.
The two tracts will be sold together, or separately,
as may be most convenient to the purchasers, and pos-
session given on the first day of *January* next, with
permission to sow fall grain.
Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the
terms, which will be made easy, by applying to
DANIEL JENIFER, sen. } Executors.
DANIEL JENIFER, jun. }
Port-Tobacco August 3, 1791. 4

FOR SALE,
THAT valuable tract of LAND in *Montgomery*
county, known by the name of **WOODS ROCK**
MANOR, containing about eleven hundred acres, sit-
uated within two miles of the mouth of *Monocacy*,
and still nearer the *Patowmack*. The land is rich,
in general level; and extremely well adapted to the
cultivation of the finer kinds of tobacco and small
grain; its convenience to the seat of the federal gov-
ernment being not more than twenty-eight miles
distant with water communication, and on a main
road leading from *George-town* to *Frederick-town*,
which last is only sixteen miles distant, and its vicinity
to the flourishing glass-works, combine to render its
situation highly valuable, and the whole tract a de-
sirable object of purchase as a gentleman's seat, for
which purpose it affords an healthy and elevated situa-
tion, uncommonly beautiful. The terms will be made
easy and may be known by application to colonel
DEAKINS, near the land, **Mr. SPRIGG**, of *West*
river, or **Dr. STEWART**, of *Annapolis*.
July 6, 1791. 10

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB PURSE
will be run for over the course near this city,
on the second **TUESDAY** in *October* next. Further
particulars will be inserted in due time. 4

This is to give NOTICE,
THAT I intend to prefer a petition to the next
general assembly of the state of *Maryland*, pray-
ing an act to liberate me from confinement, and a dis-
charge from debts which I am unable to pay.
HEZEKIAH COOPER.
Kent county, July 22, 1791. 5

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.

NOTICE is hereby given,
THAT the subscribers intend to petition the next
general assembly, that an act may pass to lay
out a road from the plantation of *George Pollett* until
it intersects the road leading from *Salisbury* to *Stevens*'s
ferry at the plantation of *Joshua Morris*.
GILLISS POLK.

By HIS EXCELLENCY
John Eager Howard, Esquire,
GOVERNOR of *MARYLAND*.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the deposition of **REZIN HAM-**
MOND, Esquire, of *Anne-Arundel* county,
it appears, that on the morning of the 25th of *April*
last **ELIJAH GAITHER**, son of *Edward*, came to
the dwelling of the said **Hammond**, and fired at him
two pistols and a gun, with intention, as the said **Ham-**
mond believes, to kill him: And whereas, by the de-
position of **JOHN G. HAMILTON**, of *Montgomery*
county, it appears, that the said **Gaither** afterwards,
in conversation with him, acknowledged the facts set
forth in the deposition above mentioned, except the
firing of the gun, and declared that he did discharge
the said pistols with a design to kill the said **Hammond**,
and did then further declare that it was still his settled
determination to kill the said **Hammond** whenever an
opportunity should offer: And whereas it is obviously
the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be
against the commission of such enormities, and to bring
such offenders against the laws and peace of society to
justice—I have therefore thought proper, by and with
the advice of the council, to issue this my proclama-
tion, authorizing and enjoining all sheriffs, and other
officers of the peace, to apprehend and convey before
some one of the judges or justices within this state, the
said **Elijah Gaither**, in order that he may be dealt with
according to law; and I do hereby exhort and require
the good people of this state to be aiding and assisting
the said officers in the execution of their duty.

GIVEN at *Annapolis*, under the seal of the state
of *Maryland*, this seventh day of *June*, in the
year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred
and ninety-one.

J. E. HOWARD.
By his Excellency's command,
T. JOHNSON, jun. Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

ORDERED, That the above proclamation
be published six weeks.

T. JOHNSON, jun.

HEREBY offer a reward of **FOUR HUNDRED**
DOLLARS for apprehending the above-mention-
ed **Elijah Gaither**, agreeable to the foregoing proclama-
tion, and will pay the same upon his being brought
before any one of the judges of the general court, or
either of the associate justices of *Anne-Arundel* coun-
ty, to be dealt with according to law.

REZIN HAMMOND.

June 7, 1791.

Messrs. GREEN,
IN order fully to disclose the wicked and premed-
itated intent of **Elijah Gaither**, in his attack on me, be-
pleased to publish in your paper the deposition of **John**
G. Hamilton, which is as follows:

REZIN HAMMOND.

MARYLAND, &c.

ON the second day of *June*, one thousand seven
hundred and ninety-one, came before me, the
subscriber, one of the judges of the general court,
JOHN G. HAMILTON, and made oath, that on
or about the thirteenth of *May* last he was in company
and had conversation with **Elijah Gaither**, son of *Ed-*
ward, and that, in the course of the said conversation,
the said **Gaither** informed this deponent as follows:—
That he had had a round with colonel **Rezin Ham-**
mond, of *Anne-Arundel* county; that the said **Ham-**
mond had injured his reputation, and that, in conse-
quence thereof, he, the said **Gaither**, for several months
before, had premeditated and determined to kill him,
and that he came down from *New-York* for that pur-
pose, that having discovered in *Baltimore-town* that
colonel **Hammond** had brought suits against him, he
immediately hired horses, provided himself with three
braces of pistols, all which he loaded, or caused to be
loaded, with three bullets and two buck shot each, and
a gun, which was loaded with three bullets and a
quantity of shot, after which (viz. on *Easter Monday*
before day-light) he, the said **Gaither**, started with
his servant from *Elk-Ridge* for colonel **Hammond**'s
place of residence with a full determination to kill him,
and arrived at the farm just after day-break; that he
placed and concealed himself in a certain field belong-
ing to the said farm, where it was usual for colonel
Hammond to pass every morning, and so concealed,
together with his said servant, waited for some time in
expectation of the said **Hammond** coming along, during
which time he, the said **Gaither**, and his servant,
watched for him alternately; that some time after sun-
rise he, the said **Gaither**, finding that the said **Ham-**
mond did not pass through the said field as he expect-
ed, sent his servant up to the house to inquire if the
said **Hammond** was at home, and if possible to discover
and give him information whether the said **Hammond**
intended to come out, and which way he intended to
go, who was at the house with him, and whether he
was still in bed or not; that his servant returned and
informed him that **Mr. Hammond** was at home and in
bed, and no body with him; whereupon the said **Gait-**
her formed the design of going up to the house, enter-
ing **Mr. Hammond**'s room (with which the said **Gait-**
her was well acquainted) and assassinating him while
in bed, but that he changed this resolution from an ap-
prehension that he might be discovered before he could
carry his views into execution; that he remained in his
first situation until about eight o'clock, when he and
his servant rode up to the house with the gun and pis-
tols aforesaid; that when he arrived there, he sent one

of **Mr. Hammond**'s negroes into the house to inform
Mr. Hammond that he wanted to speak with him;
that **Mr. Hammond** came into the yard and invited
him to alight and walk in, which he refused; that
Gaither then asked **Mr. Hammond** to come up to him,
as he wished to speak with him; whereupon **Mr. Ham-**
mond said, I see you are armed, and if I come to you,
you will shoot me; that **Gaither** then promised upon
his honour he would not, and that he made use of this
promise as an artifice to get **Mr. Hammond** in his
power; that **Mr. Hammond** then went within seven
steps or thereabouts of him, and **Gaither** ordered him
to stop, gave his gun to his servant, and alighted from
his horse, at which time two of his pistols fell from his
belt; that he thereupon offered **Mr. Hammond** a pis-
tol, and insisted upon fighting, which **Mr. Hammond**
declined, because there were no witnesses by, but of-
fered to fight at any subsequent day if he was bent up-
on it; that **Gaither** would not defer it, and said **Mr.**
Hammond should either fight him that moment, or he
would kill him; that, on hearing a noise behind him,
proceeding from the approach of a negro or negroes,
he, the said **Gaither**, turned in order to keep the said
negro or negroes off, and that then colonel **Hammond**
run from him towards the house; that he turned about,
and before he had run many steps, he the said **Gait-**
her levelled one of his pistols at him, and fired the same,
and was astonished that he missed him, as he never took
a more cool and deliberate aim in his life; that as soon
as he found he had missed him, he drew another pistol,
and before **Mr. Hammond** had run above fifteen steps
he fired that also at him, and thought he saw the wad-
ding burning on his back; that thereupon, although
Mr. Hammond did not fall, he the said **Gaither** con-
cluded he had killed him; but finding that he conti-
nued to run until he got into the house, and supposing
that **Mr. Hammond** intended to get a gun, and return
with it, he the said **Gaither** took his gun from the ser-
vant, and got behind the pales of the yard, and le-
velled his gun over the pales, with his finger upon the
trigger ready to fire as soon as **Mr. Hammond** should
come out; that **Mr. Hammond** did come out of the
house with a gun in his hand, and fired at him, and
struck him in the left hand; that thereupon, under
an apprehension that **Mr. Hammond**'s negroes were
coming to attack him, one of which had a gun, and
fearing **Mr. Hammond** would also get another gun, he
mounted his horse, and as he was mounting the said
negro fired and struck him on the neck and left shoul-
der; that then the said **Gaither** went off; that the said
Gaither, at the time of the above conversation, further
declared, that he was not yet satisfied, and would al-
ways go prepared for the said **Hammond**, and would
kill him wherever he met him, and expressed his re-
gret and complained that he was unfortunate in not
having killed him before; that this deponent endeav-
oured to dissuade the said **Gaither** from the further
prosecution of his revenge, but that such dissuades,
instead of having any salutary effect upon him, only
seemed to make him the more determined; and that
the said **Gaither** further declared, that he could recon-
cile it to his conscience to hire assassins to take away
the life of the said **Hammond**; and that the debt for
which **Mr. Hammond** had brought suit against him
was a just debt, but that he never would pay it, and
would kill him, or any one else, if he ever asked for
it.
Sworn before me on this 25th *June*, 1791.
J. T. CHASE.

True Copy. 13

JOHN RIGBY,
STAY-MAKER,

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the
public, that he has laid in a large and well
chosen assortment of the best **MATERIALS** of all
kinds in that branch, and is determined to carry on
his business with the greatest punctuality and dispatch.
He hopes by his attention to merit the custom of those
who please to favour him with their commands.

LADIES, who live at a distance, may have stays
made to fit them by sending the linings of their old
ones, or measuring in the following manner:—

1. From the top of the fore-part to the peck end.
2. From the top of the back to the lower lace-hole.
3. Round the body close under the arms.
4. Round the waist.
5. Under the arms, as low as the hip.
6. Cross the breast from arm to arm.

Said **RIGBY** returns his sincere thanks to all his
customers, and hopes a continuance of their favours,
as he does and always will do his utmost to oblige.

N. B. Orders from the country will be thankfully
received, and punctually attended to.

A LADY, about fourteen years of age, wanting as
an Apprentice to the above business.

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, osabrig 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. 49X

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL**
GREEN.

R. FA
extraor-
tentiar
had su-
day by
Zelo,
demon-
cepted at least, and that
held Europe in subservi-
in fact the frequent arriv-
prove the negotiations to
arrived from *Stockholm*,
whom we learn the depu-
for *Aix-la-Chapelle*, and
minister met with a very
majesty, and, previous to
conferences with him; but
him to display the charact-
Goltz, the Prussian minist-
rier from *Berlin*, and **M.**
minister, another from *C.*
fleets of admirals **Tschitch**
fleet of galleys and flat bot-
the prince of *Nassau*, are
has presented the latter wi-
the sovereign.

The greater part of the
affairs of *Alsace* has already
Some among them are ven-
ten in a strong and energy
may be reckoned the follo-

1. To declare to *France*
ny will not be bound by
peace concluded with that
quence,

2. It will endeavour to
simultaneously founded on the
France.

3. That the commerce
having hitherto been to th-
a decree of the empire
entry of all French merch-
which prohibition a line o-
on the frontiers.

4. That all the French
well as the rights which th-
be sequestrated, till restora-
sessions, rights, &c. of th-

5. The national assembly
by many members of th-
called the propaganda, to
ciples there, principles w-
the constitution of the em-
enacted, ordaining, that e-
who shall profess these pri-
vate, shall be punished wi-

6. With respect to a
France, as that must depe-
is to be observed that eac-
is own and for the gener-
would soon be divided in
power could usurp some li-
bread of the reclaiming a-
by the Germanic confede-

7. That the empire is
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its rights and possessions as
is evident, that if the prin-
glory as to its existence, st-
sted but by true patriotis-
of the empire with that
distinguished the German-
to withstand its efforts; th-

pers, it would be very eas-
to and notwithstanding o-
those treaties which have
man princes those rights o-
and *Alsace*.

The national guard
ped an ecclesiastic, who h-
lois-d'Or, and one hag-
whole weighing 160 lb. b-
signs, and some rouleaux
his person. This money
payment of a million to b-
of *St. Bertin* to the *Card*
passage of the *Rhine*.
his received another pull-

We learn from *Ulm* in-
this is arrived there with
sic. *M. de Calonne* is
prince de *Conde* left *Wor-*
to *Ulm* by the way of
great number of carriages

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1791.

PETERSBURGH, June 3. R. FAWKNER, the new envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the court of London, had an audience of the empress the day before yesterday, at Czarsko-Zelo, a circumstance which clearly demonstrates that his mission is accepted at least, and that the rupture, which has so long held Europe in suspense, is not yet resealed...

RATISBON, June 18. The greater part of the instructions concerning the affairs of Alsace has already been laid before the diet. Some among them are very moderate; others are written in a strong and energetic style, among these last may be reckoned the following:

- 1. To declare to France that the empire of Germany will not be bound by the alliances and treaties of peace concluded with that crown; and that, in consequence,
2. It will endeavour to prosecute all the claims legitimately founded on the different provinces ceded to France.
3. That the commerce between the two nations having hitherto been to the disadvantage of Germany, a decree of the empire will be issued to prohibit the entry of all French merchandises whatever; to enforce which prohibition a line of troops shall be formed upon the frontiers.
4. That all the French possessions in the empire, as well as the rights which that power exercises, ought to be sequestered, till restoration can be made of the possessions, rights, &c. of the claiming princes.
5. The national assembly having sent into Germany many members of the congregation of what is called the propaganda, to disseminate democratic principles there, principles which cannot assimilate with the constitution of the empire, a rigorous law shall be enacted, ordaining, that every Frenchman or German who shall profess these principles, either public or private, shall be punished with death.

6. With respect to a declaration of war against France, as that must depend upon a majority of votes, it is to be observed that each state ought to consider for its own and for the general interest, that the empire would soon be divided into portions, if each foreign power could usurp some integral part of it, without dread of the reclaiming and efficacious powers whereby the Germanic consideration ought to maintain against every state, the propriety of all its members.
7. That the empire is yet possessed of sufficient honour, and of vigour sufficiently formidable to defend its rights and possessions against its neighbours; and it is evident, that if the princes who are attached to its glory as to its existence, suffer themselves to be astounded but by true patriotism, and unite under the head of the empire with that ancient valour which has ever distinguished the German nation, nothing will be able to withstand its efforts; the boasting of perjured usurpers, it would be very easy for the princes successfully to and notwithstanding oppose every attempt against those treaties which have solemnly raised to the German princes those rights which they possess in Lorraine and Alsace.

LISBON, June 7. The national guard in the village of Lesquin stopped an ecclesiastic, who had a considerable quantity of louis-d'ors, and one bag of silver, in his carriage; the whole weighing 160 lb. besides this, a quantity of assignats, and some rouleaux of louis, were found upon his person. This money is said to have been the first payment of a million to be furnished by the late abbot of St. Bertin to the Cardinal de Rohan, to hasten the passage of the Rhine. Thus the counter-revolution has received another pull back.

COLOGNE, June 6. We learn from Ulm in Suabia, that the count d'Artois is arrived there with six chaises for himself and suite. M. de Calonne is arrived there also. The prince de Conde left Worms on the 31st of May to go to Ulm by the way of Mannheim and Bruchsal. A great number of carriages are going the same road, probably with French emigrants, who are assembling at their general rendezvous. They undoubtedly mean to attempt an invasion, to avail themselves of the seeds of discontent sown in the kingdom. However if we judge by the result of the first essay, there is no great probability of their succeeding. Accounts from Strasburgh, of the 6th of June, mention the arrival of a courier from Huninguen with a letter from M. d'Affry, commandant of that place, to general de Gelb, who commands the troops here, informing him that the counter-revolutionists, who were assembled in Switzerland, had made a formal attack on Huninguen, assailed the first post, and killed the sentinel. These are all the details we have yet learnt. Alsace seems the place against which the insurgents direct their forces, depending on the great number of partisans in that country. However, all the garrison of Huninguen and the national guards have put themselves under arms, and M. de Gelb was preparing to march immediately to their succour.

LEYDEN, June 9. The accounts from the empire are confirmed. The count d'Artois has been at Ulm, but is returned to Augsbourg. M. de Calonne does not mean to go there, for which reason the prince de Lambese and other emigrants of the old French nobility, have quitted Mannheim and Deux Ponts, where they had assembled to wait the result of the attempt on Huninguen, which it seems has not answered their expectations.

PARIS, June 20. By a letter from Evereux we learn, that at Gace, in the department of Orme, the inhabitants, the moment they heard of the king's escape, all flew to arms; but having none in their city, they went to seek them at a neighbouring castle, in which a number of ex nobles were assembled. They, however, refused to furnish them with arms, and five of them in consequence lost their heads. They write from the department of Galvados, that above forty gentlemen of the environs of Orbec and Bernay disappeared on the 15th of this month. It is presumed they are gone to join the revolution army.

LONDON, June 29. The caution with which the journey of their majesties from and to Paris is related in the Gazette, is extremely remarkable. For any thing that appears there, their journey may have been an excursion of pleasure, from which they return, because the weather was not agreeable to them! One circumstance is confidently related as to the reception of their majesties in Paris. The barriers being closely guarded, the Parisian mob could not go out to meet them; and, in the city, the streets were lined by the national guard; but the latter, though they gave the military salute to the provincial battalions of the national guards, which preceded and followed the royal carriage, shewed no mark of respect when their majesties passed them.

From the address of the national assembly to the nation it appears, however, that there is no intention of considering the king as a criminal. They call his flight a carrying off, and, as the address was carefully composed in the constitutional committee, it may be considered as a proof, that the popular party intend no vengeance against the monarch. They are to be commended for this conduct, not only on account of its humanity and policy, but because it shews their honourable adherence to the prior maxims of the law, at a time when the law, if they pleased, is nothing more than their power. On the arrival of the messenger on Saturday, with the news of the king of France having quitted Paris, the prince de Carency, the marquis de Choiseul, and the duc de Piennes, set off instantly for Ostend and Brussels. At Dover they met the account of his capture; but, inspired with sentiments of royalty, they continued their route to join the royal princess and the army at Metz. The marquis de Bouille has not been apprehended. It is said, that he escaped by exchanging his uniform with a private dragoon; and that this man being taken for the marquis gave rise to the report of his apprehension.

Colonel Forsen is arrested on a charge of having procured the carriages and horses that conveyed the royal family out of the capital. Mr. Thierry, the king's valet de chambre, has disappeared. M. Calonne is said to have taken aboard with him a Swiss gentleman, whom he had selected out for very rare ability. This gentleman had the address to reach the French king—to carry on and plan all that scheme, which, so unfortunately for the king, has been defeated—he arranged every means for his escape—procured the relay of horses, along the road, and concerted every step necessary for the escape of the royal family. That gentleman is now safe! He made a noble effort to rescue the king—whose person made it still more difficult to save him.

Fortune has defeated that event!—It will remain with a generous people not to make an ill use of what accident has put into their power.

June 30. The French East-India company notwithstanding the general depression of their country, maintain their credit in the most exemplary manner; to one house alone, a few days back they remitted in one bill, no less a sum than 40,000l.

July 5. Nothing remarkable concerning their majesties the king and queen of France, arrived yesterday in the advices from Paris. They are both in the Thuilleries; but the queen, it was supposed, would be shortly removed to the convent of Val-de-Grace.

A plan for raising the Royal George was this day laid before the admirals and principal navy officers in this place, by a Mr. Edwards, who is to receive 70,000l. from government if he succeeds, and nothing if he fails.

The Neptune, captain Balfour, belonging to Leith, in the Greenland Fishery, was lost on the ice the 23d of May, by two large pieces of ice meeting, said to be from forty to fifty miles in extent, which cut her through in five minutes. The crew were saved by getting upon the ice.

A courier which set out from Sitovia on the 10th ult. arrived at Vienna on the 25th, and brought the important intelligence that the Austrian plenipotentiaries had broke up the conferences, and retired to Bucharest. The two ministers, baron Herbert and count Easterhazy, quitted the place of conference without concluding any thing; and the other ministers of England and Holland, though they remained there, were making preparation for their return to Vienna.

A gentleman just returned from Peterburgh, says, that the reception which Mr. Fawkener experienced from the Czarsina, and the Russian ministers, on his arrival, was not only the most polite, but the most cordial that any of his predecessors ever met with at that court; and at the time of departure from that city, it was positively said, that the empress had agreed to submit herself, in the most candid manner, to the mediations of the allied powers.

July 6. A gentleman aged upwards of 60, was, and had been for some years, violently afflicted with the stone and gravel in the bladder and kidneys; he was advised to eat raw onions, and drink the juice of the fourest crab apples, particularly in the mornings, and to use as much of both as his stomach and constitution could bear at all times in the day; by continuing the use of these things about a year, he was perfectly cured, and remains so to this day without any return of the complaint, and can now attend his business, which before he could not, from the extremity of the pain. For those constitutions that cannot so well bear the strong acid of the crab apple, may be substituted in its room a jam or conserve made of the blackberry in its unripe state, while it is of a red colour; let the juice or pulp be passed through a sieve after the berries have been boiled in a covered jar set in a kettle of water for five or six hours over the fire; to every quart of the pulp or juice, thus boiled, add two pounds of lamp sugar, boil and skim it, and so keep for use. Dose, a tea spoon full at night, or oftener, if the constitution will bear it.

July 7. All was quiet at Paris when the last express came away, and the confusion excited in other parts of France had subsided. M. de la Fayette had recovered the public confidence and esteem by his open and frank conduct.

Notwithstanding the capture of his majesty, the "die is now cast" and this affair will naturally lead to events of the most important nature.

A letter just received from Grand Cairo, the metropolis of Egypt, by the way of Leghorn, says, that the plague rages there most violently, and has already carried off upwards of 120,000 people.

The following is the copy of a letter from M. d'Orleans to the printer of one of our news-papers, after the flight of the king was known:

" SIR, Having read in your journal your opinion on the measures to be taken on the return of the king, and all that your justice and impartiality have dictated respecting me, I ought to repeat to you what I have publicly declared since the 21st and 22d of this month to several members of the national assembly, that I am ready to serve my country, by land or by sea, in a diplomatic capacity—in short, in any post which requires but a zeal and an unbounded devotion to the public good; but that, if a regency be the question, I renounce from this moment for ever, all rights which the constitution gives me to be elected to that office. I do assure you, that having made so many sacrifices to the interests of the people, and the cause of liberty, I have not freedom in my own mind to depart from the rank of a simple citizen, which I have adopted, but with a firm determination to remain for ever in it—in consequence ambition would in me be inexcusable. It is not for the purpose of silencing my detractors that I make this declaration. I know too well that my zeal for the national liberty, and for equality, which is its basis, will

into the house to inform... into the yard and invited... which he refused; that... to come up to him... whereupon Mr. Ham... and if I come to you... then promised upon... that he made use of this... Mr. Hammond in his... then went within seven... and Gaither ordered him... servant, and alighted from... of his pistols fell from his... Mr. Hammond a pif... ing, which Mr. Hammond... no witnesses by, but of... day if he was bent up... not deter it, and said Mr... him that moment, or he... hearing a noise behind him... of a negro or negroes... in order to keep the girl... then colonel Hammond... house; that he turned about... he the said Colonel... him, and fired the same... him, as he never took... arm in his life; that as soon... him, he drew another pistol... had run above fifteen steps... and thought he saw the w... that thereupon, althoug... all, he the said Gaither... but finding that he conti... into the house, and supposi... ded to get a gun, and return... er took his gun from the... e pale of the yard, and le... les, with his fingers upon the... on as Mr. Hammond should... mmond did come out of the... and, and fired at him, and... and; that thereupon, under... r. Hammond's negroes were... of which had a gun, and... would also get another gun, he... he was mounting a... on the neck and left heel... either went off; that the said... the above conversation, further... ot yet satisfied, and would al... said Hammond, and would... t him, and expressed his r... he was unfortunate in ex... e; that this deponent ende... aid Gaither from the further... nge, but that such dissuasi... ulatory effect upon him, only... more determined; and that... declared, that he could recom... hire assassins to take away... mmond; and that the debt for... had brought suit against him... at he never would pay it, and... one else, if he ever asked for... on this 24 June, 1791.

J. T. HASE. RIGBY, Y-MAKER, informs his friends and the has laid in a large and well the best MATERIALS of all and is determined to carry out exact punctuality and dispatch in to merit the custom of those with their commands. ve at a distance, may have those sending the linings of their old the following manner:— the fore-part to the peck end. the back to the lower lace-hole close under the arms.

as low as the hip. from arm to arm. ns his sincere thanks to all his a continuance of their favours will do his utmost to oblige. in the country will be thankfully ally attended to. urteen years of age, wanting as above business.

REWARD. The subscriber, living in this city, 28th instant, a negro man named about twenty-five years of age, five inches high, full faced, well look- ing, and rather a down look; had on a cloth jacket, a striped shirt and a cloth cap, carried with him some money. Whoever apprehends the said felon, so that I can get him again, I will reward, paid by RICHARD WELLS. 1790. 49X

APOLIS: RICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

over heighten their hatred against me. I disdain their calumnies—my conduct will ever prove the malignity and the absurdity of them; but on this occasion I ought to declare my sentiments and my irrevocable resolutions, that the public opinion may not rest upon a false basis, in its reasonings upon new measures which it might be necessary to adopt.

(Signed) L. P. ORLEANS.

Extract of a letter from Dunkirk, June 25.

“Soon after the departure of the king was known here, all the officers of the first regiment, nine officers of the 23d, and three sergeants, marched to join the king, and got safe to Furnes, in Austrian Flanders, at two o'clock on Saturday morning—having previously worn the national colours of the regiment, and their cockades.

“The regiments at nine o'clock chose their future officers from the sergeants and corporals, in presence of the mayor and municipality of Dunkirk.

“The commandant of the town was threatened with the lantern for opposing their measures.”

NOOTKA SOUND.

As an opinion prevails in the city, that the court of Spain had refused to settle the claims of our merchants respecting the captures at Nootka, and as a belief is entertained by many persons, that the courts of London and Madrid are not on the most friendly footing, and that the latter had refused to comply with all the terms of the convention, it is thought necessary that we should state from authority what is the actual state of the negotiation respecting the claims of our merchants, and how far they are in a train of amicable settlement.

Mr. Hammond's journey to London certainly does not proceed from any misunderstanding between the two courts; he has brought with him the news that the court of Madrid had expressed itself most willing to settle the claims of our merchants in the affair of Nootka, and had accordingly appointed Monsieur Emanuel de la Sieras, as its commissioner to adjust this business, who left Madrid the 6th ult. and is now at Paris on his way hither. Our court has appointed Sir Ralph Woodford to act with M. de la Sieras; and these two gentlemen are to settle what ought to be the fair claims of our merchants for the loss of their real property, as well as the advantages they were likely to receive from their trade to Nootka; for it is but fair that the probable profits should likewise be taken into consideration, and full indemnity made, since it is known, by former advices from China, as well as by more recent accounts, that the Spaniards have since carried on a most lucrative trade indeed with China in the articles of furs, which was grafted on the stoppage of our ships, and the depredations committed by them on our property; from which cause the late disputes with Spain originated. It is settled that should these two commissioners above named not agree in opinion respecting a quantum of damages which the court of Spain ought to pay, that a third person should be called in, named by some power in friendship with both countries, who shall arbitrate with these gentlemen.

The fair proposals of the court of Spain are fully approved of, and is the best refutation to the many idle reports of a misunderstanding between the two nations.

The merchants engaged in this business are not the needy adventurers which malice has reported them to be; they were engaged in an extensive line of commerce, and had prepared buildings, which, though not fit for habitation, were sufficiently strong for the deposit of their furs.

The commissioners will meet the latter end of this month.

The different corps of Belfast volunteers have come to a resolution of assembling in full uniform on the 14th of July next, the anniversary of the French revolution; and firing a feu de joie in commemoration of that event. Immediately afterwards there will be a meeting of the volunteers and principal inhabitants at the Linen Hall, for the purpose of declaring and publishing their opinion on a revolution so important to the general happiness of mankind.

A few days since was married at Powerstock, near Bridgport, Mr. Richard Harbin, aged 80 years, to Miss Gale, a young lady of 18, with an independent fortune.

Tuesday night, at ten o'clock, Mr. Timms, the long expected messenger from Petersburg, arrived at the secretary of state's office, Whitehall, with dispatches from Mr. Fawkenor, the English envoy extraordinary to that court, for negotiating a peace between Russia and the Turks.

By these dispatches we are informed, that nothing decisive is actually concluded on between the two courts. The impenetrable secrecy which prevails in the higher departments of government, precludes us from stating minutely what are the particular points on which they differ in opinion; but it gives us much satisfaction to assure the public, that although Mr. Fawkenor's dispatches do not afford the agreeable news of his having yet completely fulfilled the object of his mission, there are well founded hopes of its being very shortly accomplished, every thing being in a fair way of adjustment.

BATH, July 7.

About one o'clock on Wednesday morning, the night watchmen of this city and of Bristol were alarmed by a violent rushing noise in the air, occasioned by an immense ball of fire passing in a direction nearly from East to West, which illuminated the earth equal to the brightest full moon.

A certain and infallible method of preserving French beans, potatoes, and other tender vegetables from being injured by the spring and summer frosts:—Before the sun rises, wash off all the white frost from the plants with a watering-pot of common pond or spring

water. The above has been tried this summer and had the desired effect.

KINGSTON, July 23.

A most singular and calamitous instance of the effect of a sudden inundation, occurred on the 18th of last month, in the island of Cuba, at a place called the Puente Grandes, about five miles from the Havana, and where the king's mills for the manufacture of snuff are situated. At this place there is a river, which runs between two hills, has several houses on its banks, and is much used for bathing by the inhabitants of the city, who, at the time mentioned, were there in considerable numbers. A gentle rain had fallen in the earliest part of the day, but about seven in the evening such a deluge poured down, that a person, who was near the spot, declares that nothing was visible but a huge body of water; this continued falling for near three hours, at the expiration of which, the river, that on the preceding day had been near fifty feet below its banks, overflowed, and inundated the adjacent land; destroyed, in a short time, the whole of the stupendous mills, and several dwelling houses. The consternation and terror excited by this sudden visitation, may be more easily imagined than described; near 500 unhappy persons perished in the water, and the damage sustained is computed at upwards of a million of dollars.

DANBURY, August 15.

A letter from a person in the army of Lord Cornwallis, dated at Fort William, Bengal, in India, January 22, to his father in Fairfield—mentions, that the war in those parts is at a very great height. That his lordship had lately taken the command of the British forces, consisting of about 40,000 regular troops, besides blacks. That they have been worsted by the enemy, with a force of 300,000, and are now in fear of a second defeat.

The writer was one of those brave sons of American liberty, who effected the capture of his present commander.

PITTSBURGH, August 13.

We have the pleasure to inform the public, that on Tuesday the 2d instant, captains Beatty and Doyle's companies, with detachments of artillery and levies, sailed from this place for headquarters: They are to be joined at Wheeling by major Bedinger's Virginia battalion, and to take two brigades of horses for the campaign, the whole to be commanded by colonel Darke.

About eight miles down the Ohio one of the three boats struck a rock, and although part of her load was powder, it was all preserved safe, and no other loss was sustained than a few bushels of Indian corn, owing to the exertions of the officers and men. The boat was repaired the next day, and went on with the fleet, which was seen going on well last Sunday morning near fifty miles down, though the river was remarkably low.

On the 7th, captain Phelon arrived at this place after a march of 600 miles, with a fine body of troops, and yesterday a large convoy of majors Butler and Clark's battalions of levies embarked and sailed for headquarters, under the command of colonel George Gibson. They are to take in two other brigades of horses at Wheeling. The militia have taken post at different stations for the protection of the frontiers, while the army will be performing their part against our tawney enemies; and another embarkation is preparing to move in a few days, so that, under Providence, we may hope, in a short time, to see our citizens at peace.

We hear that an additional number of continental troops are on their march for this quarter.

Accounts from Fort Franklin, on French creek, mention, that old Mr. Mead, the father of the two principal settlers of that name on French creek, is found dead, with old Bull, the Indian that was the principal murderer of Cutwright's family this summer, near this place. They were close together, the Indian stabbed in the belly, and cut across his throat with a knife. Mr. Mead had been taken prisoner, on the 28th ult. by two Indians, Bull and another, and on their way, a day's travel in the woods, the old man, though feeble with age, yet of a bold spirit, watching his opportunity, and seizing the Indian's knife, had given him his death; but, it is supposed, the other Indian overpowered and killed him.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29.

After the flight of the king of France was known, the national assembly sat one hundred and twenty-seven hours, without intermission, the members relieving each other for rest and refreshment by turns—an evidence of their firmness and heroism in the moment of danger.

Aug. 31. A treatise on the inoculation of horses for the strangles, has just made its appearance in London. It is a plain, sensible, and useful tract, in which the author recommends inoculating young horses with the matter from the glands of a diseased horse: The mode which he has pursued, has been to introduce lint wetted with the infectious matter into an incision on the inside of the upper lip, leaving it there till it is discharged by suppuration or accident: Little previous preparation or subsequent treatment is necessary, especially if the operation is performed at the time which Mr. Ford, [the author] judges most advisable, “at the age of a month or six weeks, while the foal sucks of the mare.”

CHURCH LABOUR.

A clergyman in the diocese of St. Asaph, before he attained the age of 50, had married 650 couples, baptized 2640 children, buried 2000 corpses, read the church service 6514 times, and preached 2500 sermons, all in one church!—This was only half the duty, the other part of which was performed by ten different persons.

BALTIMORE, September 6.

Extract of a letter from the reverend Joseph Latrobe, of West-Springfield, to the reverend doctor Stiles, president of Yale College, New-Haven, dated July 18, 1791.

“As I am writing, I beg leave to communicate a little incident, which may perhaps give some light in the natural history of birds. A neighbour of mine having occasion to go into the meeting-house, with some others, late in autumn, after the cold weather had commenced, observed one of those beautiful birds called *hum birds*, perched on a nail, in attitude so natural that he at first imagined it to be alive. With caution he approached, and laid his hand gently upon it, and found it stiff and lifeless. While he and others were handling and examining the curious little creature, he discovered a small degree of motion, which induced him to put it into his bosom, where, in a short time, it recovered perfect animation, and all the agility of a *hum-bird* in summer. This instance has, in some measure, confirmed an opinion, which I have long entertained, that many of our summer-birds continue among us, through the winter, in a torpid and sensible state. If the bird above mentioned could be so soon re-animated by the warmth of a human body, why may not others be capable of revivification in the beams of the vernal sun?”

“A curiosity of a different kind, relating to the human species, I will take the liberty to mention. A young man in this town, some years since, was, in consequence of bathing in water, visited with a peculiar kind of disorder, which operated by paroxysms. When a fit seized him he would at first fall down; but in a moment or two rise, possessed of an agility far superior to what was natural. In two or three hours, and sometimes sooner, the fit would pass off and leave him in his usual state, and, to appearance, in health. But what was most remarkable in his case, was the state of his mind. While he was in a fit, he perfectly remembered things which had occurred in the preceding fit, but nothing which had happened in the intervals, or in the time prior to his disorder. In the intervals, all his fits, and every thing which had passed in them, were totally obliterated; but he could distinctly recollect the occurrences of former intervals. The time of his fits appeared to him in continuity, as did also his healthful periods—when one was present, the other was lost. If, in the time of a fit, he took up any business, he would drop it when the fit ceased, without any recollection of the matter; and when the fit returned he would resume the business, without any idea of his having discontinued it. The case was the same, if he undertook any thing in the intervals of his disorder. In short, he seemed to have two distinct minds, which acted by turns independently of each other. In the space, I think, of about two years, by the use of a particular remedy, his fits left him, and he was reduced to a simple consciousness. The remedy which cured him, or deprived him of one of his souls, I have not been able to learn, the family having lost the receipt.

“The above account I received from his father, and from others of the family.”

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC VENDUE,

On THURSDAY the 13th day of October next, on the premises, in the city of Annapolis,

ABOUT eighty years, the unexpired term of a LEASE from Charles Carroll, Esquire, of Carrollton, to the subscribers, executors of John Crisall, deceased, a portion of GROUND, being part of two LOTS, lying in the city aforesaid, situate on Prince George's and Fleet streets, subject to a ground rent of twenty six pounds five shillings, current money, per annum: On the premises are five tenements, renting for ninety-nine pounds per annum, and will be sold together, or in the portions as now divided and ready, by

J. DAVIDSON, } Executors of
R. P. DAVIS, } JOHN CRISALL

Annapolis, September 1, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC SALE,

At the late dwelling of VACHEL YATES, deceased, in the city of Annapolis, on FRIDAY the 16th of September,

A NEGRO WOMAN, several pair of neat fashionable stays, stay-goods, whale-bone, stay-maker's tools, and sundry articles of household furniture.

And, On the next day, will be SOLD, at the plantation of JOSHUA YATES, a riding horse, a negro boy, and sundry articles of household furniture, late the property of Vachel Yates, deceased.

If either of the days should not be fair, the sale will be as above on the first fair day after, Sunday excepted.

JOSHUA YATES, Executor of
Vachel Yates, deceased.

August 29, 1791.

THE LEONARD-TOWN JOCKEY CLUB PURSE OF TWENTY-FIVE GUINEAS.

WILL be run for, over a course near town, on the last WEDNESDAY in September, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the four mile heats, agreed to the rules of the Annapolis Jockey Club.

On the day following, a PURSE OF FIFTEEN GUINEAS will be run for, free as above, the two mile heats, for any horse under five years old, agreed to as aforesaid.

Lands for Sale

T O B E S

On the premises, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY the 26th day of September, at 10 o'clock,

ONE hundred and seventy-three acres, of valuable LAND, situate on the South river, in Anne-Arundel county, of two tracts of land, the one called the other Part of Snowden's Repurchase land is rich, and extremely well cultivated of the finer kinds of tobacco every kind of small grain; the number of the first quality, and hard wood, together with two never failing streams running through it, and a large dow may be easily made; contiguous one of the finest ranges now in the kind of stock. Its distance from ten miles, from Baltimore-town, and from the seat of federal government.

Any person inclinable to see the premises, or the subscriber may be shown it, of the same.

September 1, 1791.

JAMES MAC

At his STORE, near the

Hath just received, by the brig Chesapeake, from LO

A GENERAL ASSORT

Fall & Winter

Which he will sell, on the most

CASH,

—CONSISTING

SUPERFINE Cloths,	Bed-
Fine Ditto,	Cord
Elastic Ditto,	Thin
Milled Drab Ditto,	Satin
Forrest Ditto,	Royal
Cassimers,	Silk
Cravats, plain & striped,	Cotton
Halfsticks,	Wool
Negro Cottons,	Plate
Fearnoughts,	Yarn
Flannels,	Lute
Baize,	Perf
Cassimer Vest Shapes,	Mod
Toyinet Ditto,	Blac
Rose and Striped Blankets,	Calli
Carpets and Carpeting,	Dur
Off-abrigs,	Wile
Ticklenburgs,	Cam
Russia Sheetting,	Jone
Rolls and Hellsio,	Mor
Irish Sheetting,	

He hath also, in the GROUND, RUM, SUGAR, COFFEE, CASSIA, SON, CONGO and CO

NOTICE IS HERE

THAT I intend to petition the assembly of Maryland to rectify to my land in St. Mary's county by my father for my support, with the act of confiscation.

ELIZA

St. Mary's, August 26, 1791.

NOTICE IS

THAT I intend to apply to the assembly of Maryland to rectify to a TRACT of LAND called LIGHT, in DE

Charles county, August 20,

NOTICE

THAT I intend to prefer a general assembly of the state for an act to liberate me from charge from debts which I am under

STE

Annapolis, September 1, 1791

NOTICE IS

THAT the subscriber intend to petition the general assembly of the state their next session for an act to rectify to a TRACT of LAND called LIGHT, in DE

Charles county, August 20,

NOTICE

THAT there will be a petition to the next general assembly of the state for an act to rectify to a TRACT of LAND called LIGHT, in DE

Charles county, August 20,

NOTICE

THAT the subscriber intend to petition the general assembly of the state their next session for an act to rectify to a TRACT of LAND called LIGHT, in DE

Charles county, August 20,

be reverend Joseph Lathrop, ...

different kind, relating to the ...

TO BE SOLD, PUBLIC VENDUE, ...

TO BE SOLD, PUBLIC SALE, ...

DOWN JOCKEY CLUB PURSE ...

Lands for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, On the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash, on MONDAY the 26th day of September, instant, at 11 o'clock. ONE hundred and seventy-three ACRES, more or less, of valuable LAND, situated on the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, being part of two tracts of land, the one called Harness's Range, the other Part of Snowden's Reputation Supported. The land is rich, and extremely well adapted to the cultivation of the finer kinds of tobacco, Indian corn, and every kind of small grain; the land abounds with timber of the first quality, and hath a great proportion of wood, together with two never failing streams of water running through it, and a large proportion of meadow may be easily made; contiguous to this land is one of the finest ranges now in this county for every kind of stock. Its distance from the city of Annapolis ten miles, from Baltimore town twenty-two miles, and from the seat of federal government twenty-five miles. Any person inclinable to see the land, by application to the subscriber may be shewn it, together with a plot of the same.

THOMAS TALBOTT.

September 1, 1791. JAMES MACKUBIN, At his STORE, near the Market, Hath just received, by the brig Greyhound, and ship Chesapeake, from LONDON,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Fall & Winter GOODS, Which he will sell, on the most reasonable terms, for CASH,

- CONSISTING OF— SUPERFINE Cloths, Bed-Ticking, Fine Ditto, Corduroys, Elastic Ditto, Thickfets, Milled Drab Ditto, Sattins, Forrest Ditto, Royal Ribs, Cassimers, Silk Stockings, Costings, plain & striped, Cotton Ditto, Halfthicks, Writted Ditto, Negro Cottons, Plated Ditto, Fearnoughts, Yarn Ditto, Flannels, Lutefrings, Perfians, Modes, Cassimer Vest Shapes, Black Sattin Florentine, Toyinet Ditto, Callicoes, Rose and Striped Blankets, Durants, Carpets and Carpeting, Wildboars, Osabrigs, Camblets, Tickenburges, Ruffia Sheeting, Jones Spinning, Rolls and Hessian, Moreens, Irish Sheeting.

He hath also, in the GROCERY LINE, RUM, SUGAR, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, HYSON, CONGO and BOHEA TEAS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to reinstate me in the same right to my land in St. Mary's county, that was given by my father for my support, that was changed by the act of confiscation. ELIZABETH WILSON, St. Mary's, August 26, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, THAT I intend to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland to confirm my title to part of a TRACT of LAND called RICHARD'S DELIGHT. DENNIS NALLEY, Charles county, August 20, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, THAT I intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the State of Maryland, praying an act to liberate me from confinement, and discharge from debts which I am unable to pay. STEPHEN CLARKE, Annapolis, September 1, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of the State of Maryland, at their next session for an act to discharge him from debts which he is unable to pay. RISON BOZMAN, Somerset county, September 7, 1791.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT there will be a petition preferred before the next general assembly of Maryland for a law to empower sundry inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county to erect an antislavery house, for tobacco, on South river, at a place called and known by the name of Howard's Point, where there formerly was one for that purpose, though burnt down by some malicious person or persons. September 2, 1791. M. Duvall.

THE subscriber under the disagreeable necessity of informing his creditors, that he intends to petition the next general assembly, for a law to relieve him from debts he is unable to pay. M. DUVALL.

LOST, OR STOLEN,

From the Indian Landing, on the fifteenth of August last, A HORSE, about fourteen hands high, blaze face, her hind feet white, a hanging mane and twitch tail; the trots, paces and canters; all her gates are remarkable easy, only when jaded, then trots rough; when lost had on a saddle and bridle. Whoever brings home said mare, saddle and bridle, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS, or in proportion for either, paid by JOHN WARFIELD, who lives within three miles of said Landing. Sept 3, 1791.

Anne Arundel county, August 22, 1791. Agreeable to the last will and testament of WILLIAM DAVIS, deceased, will be SOLD, at Public Sale, for cash, on TUESDAY the 13th of September, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the said William Davis's late dwelling, on South river,

ALL the personal property of said Davis, consisting of two valuable negro men and one old woman, stock of various kinds, household and kitchen furniture, plantation utensils, tobacco in parcel, sundry valuable weaving gear, and loom, with many other articles too tedious to mention. The sale will begin at 11 o'clock.

All persons having claims against the estate are requested to bring them in legally proved; and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to JOHN JACOBS, jun. } Executors. ROBERT DAVIS, jun. }

By virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Wednesday the 7th of September next, at twelve o'clock, at Mr. William Spurrier's Tavern, Elk-Ridge,

SUNDRY TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND, and some NEGROES, viz. One hundred and fifty-three acres of land, called Food Plenty, the property of William Halfeen.

Forty-seven acres of land called Sapling Range, the property of James Brown. A part of a tract of land called Moorehead's Generosity, supposed to contain 135 acres, and Dorsey's Addition to Thomas's Lot, 15 acres, the property of Basil Ridgely.

LIKewise, A negro boy named Dick, and a negro girl named Jude, the property of Thomas Cole, by JAMES WILLIAMS, Sheriff. Annapolis, August 23, 1791.

Annapolis, August 30, 1791. By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Wednesday the 14th of September next, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. GEORGE MANN'S, in the city of Annapolis,

THE life estate of JOHN MACKALL, of a tract of LAND called SILVER STONE, about 800 acres, in Anne-Arundel county; taken and sold as the property of the said John Mackall, by JAMES WILLIAMS, Sheriff.

TO BE LET,

For one or more Years, ABOUT 800 ACRES of good LAND, lying on South river, with convenient buildings necessary for carrying on a FARM. For particulars inquire of the subscriber, or John Brice, jun. Annapolis. SAMUEL MACCUBBIN, August 25, 1791.

Notice is hereby given, THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly, that an act may pass to empower her to collect, by way of execution, all public taxes due to Benjamin Howard as collector for the year 1785, also all county charges and officers fees, and all fees or other balances due to him as sheriff and collector of the county for the years 1788 and 1789. MARTHA HOWARD, Executrix. Anne-Arundel county, August 30, 1791.

Orphan School Lottery. SEVERAL of the MANAGERS having omitted to make returns, the drawing of the lottery is unavoidably postponed until Tuesday the 18th of October, when it will certainly commence drawing.

Wanted immediately, A YOUNG LAD capable of attending in a retail store. Inquire of the printers.

One Hundred Dollars Reward. Port-Tobacco, August 20, 1791. WHEREAS, on Saturday the 13th instant, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock at night, a my negro man called BENJAMIN was going from this place to Haberdenture, as soon as he reached the top of the hill, commonly called Theobald's Hill, (about half of a mile distant from this town) he was met and accosted by a white man who had on a dark cloth coat, and who rode a small black horse, some trifling conversation ensued, when this man rode up to Benjamin and gave him a violent stab in the breast with a knife, or some such weapon, of which he died on the Monday following. I will pay the above reward of one hundred dollars to any person who will discover the perpetrator of this inhuman act, so that he be convicted thereof.

J. H. STONE.

Kent county, August 23, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the inhabitants of Kent county intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass an act to empower the county court of said county to cause a new road to be opened from Isaac Perkins's mills to New-Market, and in their discretion to shut up or leave open part of the old road from Marches lane to New-Market, aforesaid, and to tax the county (or in their option the persons concerned) the expence and damages incurred for opening the said new road.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

August 22, 1791. RAN away from the subscriber, living in St. Mary's county, on the 10th day of May, a country born negro slave named PHILL, about twenty-eight or nine years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high; he is a very likely black fellow, and has large black eyes; had on and took with him when he went away, a new felt hat, a short red broad cloth coat, a brown linen ditto, a yellow stamped cotton jacket, a white linen shirt, a pair of brown tuffian breeches, a cotton and linen shirt, a pair of striped bed-sticking trousers, a pair of worsted stockings, and a pair of shoes and buckles. I understand that he has hired himself in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, and passes by the name of CHARLES BUTLER. I will give the above reward to any person delivering the said fellow to me, or eight dollars for securing him in any gaol, so that I get him. All persons are forewarned harbouring the said negro at their peril. HENRY NEALE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of DELIA LUSBY, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to Mr. Gilbert Murdoch, 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 requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, this being the second time of advertising, which, if not sufficient, there will be another method taken by the 20th of September.

LIKewise, To be SOLD, on the 20th of September, if fair, if not the next fair day, at 11 o'clock, at the late dwelling of Jacob Lusby, deceased, near South river,

THE PROPERTY of the said Delia Lusby, consisting of a parcel of young negroes, boys and girls, able to be of most any service; beds and other furniture; some cattle, and the half part of a ferry boat. The term of the sale is cash. E. MURDOCH, Administratrix. August 24, 1791.

THE SECURITIES for JOHN BEALL, Esq; as collector of the state taxes in Prince-George's county, for the years 1783, 1784, and 1785, having, by-law, authority to collect only what was in arrear, or appeared due on the books of said Mr. Beall at the time the said securities got possession of them; and the subscribers, being securities for the said Mr. Beall as sheriff for the year 1785, having, in consequence thereof, a considerable sum of money to pay into the treasury in Annapolis, do hereby caution and advertise all those whom it may concern, that no person or persons (the subscribers excepted) neither had, has, or can have, any claim, right or title, in justice, law or equity, to ask, demand or receive, any fines, fees, forfeitures, &c. due on the books of Mr. John Beall on the day he gave up the said books—PUBLIC NOTICE is given to those who have not yet paid, as well as those who may have paid to such as had not any right to receive, That the subscribers, when authorized, will proceed to collect all sums of money due on said books, to which they are legally entitled.

JOHNSON M. O'REILLY, ALEXANDER DUVAL.

NOTICE is hereby given, THAT the subscriber intends to petition the justices of Cecil and Kent county courts, at their next October terms, for commissions to prove and mark the bounds of the following TRACTS of LAND, viz. Worrell Manor, Heath's Range, the first part, Heath's Range, the second part, Sedgefield, Tod's Purchase, Heath's Outlet, Heath's Forest, and Caci's Old Field, agreeable to an act of assembly in those cases made and provided. DANIEL CHARLES HEATH, August 14, 1791.

Five Pounds Reward. RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, within one mile of Severn chapel, on or about the 6th day of August, 1791, a negro man named CESAR, about 44 years of age, five feet eleven inches high; he is a stout square well-made fellow, and when out of temper speaks very loud; he has remarkable small legs for a man of his size, and large flat feet; he was formerly the property of Mrs. Lewin of this county, who raised him, has since had several masters before he became the property of the subscriber; had on, and took with him, a new felt hat, a snabrig shirt and one white ditto, striped Holland trousers; and a short blue jacket; He is a very artful fellow, and probably will change his name and cloaths and pass for a freeman. Whoever secures the said negro in the gaol of the county where he is taken, or in any other gaol, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive THREE POUNDS, or the above reward if brought home, with all reasonable charges paid by

LANCELOT WARFIELD.

Just Arrived,
In the ship *Phenix*, from MADEIRA, and to be
sold, by

James Williams,
A FEW PIPES of Choice Three-Year Old
London Bill WINE,
Shipped by the house of *Lamar, Hill, Bisset and Co.*
by order, and for particular use; perhaps its equal
to any wine shipped.
August 17, 1791.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 18th of
June last, a yellow complexion fellow by the
name of SAUL, formerly the property of Dr. Mood,
about five feet eight inches high, spare made; had on,
when he went away, a felt hat, a farnought jacket,
his under jacket cotton velvet, a coarse country linen
shirt, not much worn, a pair of short breeches of a
lead colour. Whoever takes up the said fellow and
brings him home, shall receive the sum of FIVE
POUNDS reward, and all reasonable charges, from
me.
WILLIAM BURNS, living in
Montgomery county, near the Ten Mile creek.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful SEAT or LOT of LAND, the
place of residence of the late *Daniel of St. Tho-*
mas Jenifer, Esquire, known by the name of STEP-
NEY, lying in Anne-Arundel county, within one
mile of South river ferry, containing 835 acres. The
improvements on this valuable farm are remarkably
good, and several orchards of excellent fruit, from
which may be made in a favourable year 15,000 gal-
lons of cider, equal, if not superior, to any in the
state.

—ALSO,—

A small TRACT of LAND, binding on South ri-
ver, nearly adjoining the above, containing 229 acres,
on which is an orchard of choice fruit, a convenient
and comfortable dwelling house, a large barn, quite
new, with other necessary out-houses. A more partic-
ular description of the above lands is considered un-
necessary, as it is presumed those disposed to purchase,
will previously view them.

The two tracts will be sold together, or separately,
as may be most convenient to the purchasers, and pos-
session given on the first day of January next, with
permission to sow fall grain.

Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the
terms, which will be made easy, by applying to
DANIEL JENIFER, sen. } Executors.
DANIEL JENIFER, jun. }

Port-Tobacco, August 9, 1791.

For SALE,

THAT valuable tract of LAND in Montgomery
county, known by the name of WOODSTOCK
MANOR, containing about eleven hundred acres, sit-
uated within two miles of the mouth of Monocacy,
and still nearer the Patowmack. The land is rich,
in general level, and extremely well adapted to the
cultivation of the finer kinds of tobacco and small
grain; its convenience to the seat of the federal gov-
ernment being not more than twenty-eight miles
distant with water communication, and on a main
road leading from George-town to Frederick-town,
which is only sixteen miles distant, and its vicinity
to the flourishing glass-works, combine to render its
situation highly valuable, and the whole tract a de-
sirable object of purchase as a gentleman's seat, for
which purpose it affords an healthy and elevated situa-
tion, uncommonly beautiful. The terms will be made
easy and may be known by application to colonel
DEAKINS, near the land, Mr. SPRIGO, of West
river, or Dr. STEWART, of Annapolis.

July 6, 1791.

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB PURSE
will be run for over the course near this city,
on the second TUESDAY in October next. Further
particulars will be inserted in due time.

This is to give NOTICE,

THAT I intend to prefer a petition to the next
general assembly of the state of Maryland, pray-
ing an act to liberate me from confinement, and a dis-
charge from debts which I am unable to pay.

REZEKIAH COOPER.

Kent county, July 22, 1791.

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,

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscribers intend to petition the next
general assembly, that an act may pass to lay
out a road from the plantation of George Pollett until
it intersects the road leading from Salisbury to Stevens's
Cry at the plantation of Joshua Morris.

GILLISS POLK.

By His Excellency
John Eager Howard, Esquire,
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the deposition of REZIN HAM-
MOND, Esquire, of Anne-Arundel county,
it appears, that on the morning of the 25th of April
last ELIJAH GAITHER, son of Edward, came to
the dwelling of the said Hammond, and fired at him
two pistols and a gun, with intention, as the said Ham-
mond believes, to kill him: And whereas, by the de-
position of JOHN G. HAMILTON, of Montgome-
ry county, it appears, that the said Gaither afterwards,
in conversation with him, acknowledged the facts set
forth in the deposition above mentioned, except the
firing of the gun, and declared that he did discharge
the said pistols with a design to kill the said Hammond,
and did then further declare that it was still his settled
determination to kill the said Hammond whenever an
opportunity should offer: And whereas it is obviously
the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be
against the commission of such enormities, and to bring
such offenders against the laws and peace of society to
justice—I have therefore thought proper, by and with
the advice of the council, to issue this my proclama-
tion, authorizing and enjoining all sheriffs, and other
officers of the peace, to apprehend and convey before
some one of the judges or justices within this state, the
said Elijah Gaither, in order that he may be dealt with
according to law; and I do hereby exhort and require
the good people of this state to be aiding and assisting
the said officers in the execution of their duty.

GIVEN at Annapolis, under the seal of the state
of Maryland, this seventh day of June, in the
year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred
and ninety-one.

J. E. HOWARD.

By his Excellency's command,
T. JOHNSON, jun. Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

ORDERED, That the above proclamation
be published six weeks.

T. JOHNSON, jun.

I HEREBY offer a reward of FOUR HUNDRED
DOLLARS for apprehending the above-mentio-
ned *Elijah Gaither*, agreeable to the foregoing proclama-
tion, and will pay the same upon his being brought
before any one of the judges of the general court, or
either of the associate justices of Anne-Arundel coun-
ty, to be dealt with according to law.

REZIN HAMMOND.

June 7, 1791.

Messrs. GREEN,
IN order fully to disclose the wicked and premed-
itated intent of *Elijah Gaither*, in his attack on me, be
pleased to publish in your paper the deposition of John
G. Hamilton, which is as follows:

REZIN HAMMOND.

MARYLAND, &c.

ON the second day of June, one thousand seven
hundred and ninety-one, came before me, the
subscriber, one of the judges of the general court,
JOHN G. HAMILTON, and made oath, that on
or about the thirteenth of May last he was in company
and had conversation with *Elijah Gaither*, son of Ed-
ward, and that, in the course of the said conversation,
the said Gaither informed this deponent as follows:—
That he had had a round with colonel Rezin Ham-
mond, of Anne-Arundel county; that the said Ham-
mond had injured his reputation, and that, in conse-
quence thereof, he, the said Gaither, for several months
before, had premeditated and determined to kill him,
and that he came down from New-York for that pur-
pose, that having discovered in Baltimore-town that
colonel Hammond had brought suits against him, he
immediately hired horses, provided himself with three
braces of pistols, all which he loaded, or caused to be
loaded, with three bullets and two buck shot each, and
a gun which was loaded with three bullets and a
quantity of shot, after which (viz. on Easter Monday
before day-light) he, the said Gaither, started with
his servant from Elk-Ridge for colonel Hammond's
place of residence with a full determination to kill him,
and arrived at the farm just after day-break; that he
placed and concealed himself in a certain field belong-
ing to the said farm, where it was usual for colonel
Hammond to pass every morning, and so concealed,
together with his said servant, waited for some time in
expectation of the said Hammond coming along, during
which time he, the said Gaither, and his servant,
watched for him alternately; that some time after sun-
rise he, the said Gaither, finding that the said Ham-
mond did not pass through the said field as he expect-
ed, sent his servant up to the house to inquire if the
said Hammond was at home, and if possible to discover
and give him information whether the said Hammond
intended to come out, and which way he intended to
go, who was at the house with him, and whether he
was still in bed or not; that his servant returned and
informed him that Mr. Hammond was at home and in
bed, and no body with him; whereupon the said Gaith-
er formed the design of going up to the house, enter-
ing Mr. Hammond's room (with which the said Gaith-
er was well acquainted) and assassinating him while
in bed, but that he changed this resolution from an ap-
prehension that he might be discovered before he could
carry his views into execution; that he remained in his
first situation until about eight o'clock, when he and
his servant rode up to the house with the gun and pis-
tols aforesaid; that when he arrived there, he sent one

of Mr. Hammond's negroes into the house to inform
Mr. Hammond that he wanted to speak with him;
that Mr. Hammond came into the yard and invited
him to alight and walk in, which he refused; that
Gaither then asked Mr. Hammond to come up to him,
as he wished to speak with him; whereupon Mr. Ham-
mond said, I see you are armed, and if I come to you,
you will shoot me; that Gaither then promised upon
his honour he would not, and that he made use of this
promise as an artifice to get Mr. Hammond in his
power; that Mr. Hammond then went within several
steps or thereabouts of him, and Gaither ordered him
to stop, gave his gun to his servant, and alighted from
his horse, at which time two of his pistols fell from his
belt; that he thereupon offered Mr. Hammond a pis-
tol, and insisted upon fighting, which Mr. Hammond
declined, because there were no witnesses by, but offer-
ed to fight at any subsequent day if he was bent up-
on it; that Gaither would not defer it, and said Mr.
Hammond should either fight him that moment, or he
would kill him; that, on hearing a noise behind him,
proceeding from the approach of a negro or negroes,
he, the said Gaither, turned in order to keep the said
negro or negroes off, and that then colonel Hammond
run from him towards the house; that he turned about,
and before he had run many steps, he the said Gaither
levelled one of his pistols at him, and fired the same,
and was astonished that he missed him, as he never took
a more cool and deliberate aim in his life; that as soon
as he found he had missed him, he drew another pistol,
and before Mr. Hammond had run above fifteen steps
he fired that also at him, and thought he saw the wa-
ding burning on his back; that thereupon, although
Mr. Hammond did not fall, he the said Gaither con-
cluded he had killed him; but finding that he contin-
ued to run until he got into the house, and supposing
that Mr. Hammond intended to get a gun, and return
with it, he the said Gaither took his gun from the ser-
vant, and got behind the pales of the yard, and le-
velled his gun over the pales, with his finger upon the
trigger ready to fire as soon as Mr. Hammond should
come out; that Mr. Hammond did come out of the
house with a gun in his hand, and fired at him, and
struck him in the left hand; that thereupon, under
an apprehension that Mr. Hammond's negroes were
coming to attack him, one of which had a gun, and
fearing Mr. Hammond would also get another gun, he
mounted his horse, and as he was mounting the said
negro fired and struck him on the neck and left shoul-
der; that then the said Gaither went off; that the said
Gaither, at the time of the above conversation, further
declared, that he was not yet satisfied, and would al-
ways go prepared for the said Hammond, and would
kill him wherever he met him, and expressed his re-
gret and complained that he was unfortunate in not
having killed him before; that this deponent endeav-
oured to dissuade the said Gaither from the further
prosecution of his revenge, but that such dissuasions,
instead of having any salutary effect upon him, only
seemed to make him the more determined; and that
the said Gaither further declared, that he could recon-
cile it to his conscience to hire assassins to take away
the life of the said Hammond; and that the debt for
which Mr. Hammond had brought suit against him
was a just debt, but that he never would pay it, and
would kill him, or any one else, if he ever asked for
it. Sworn before me on this 2d June, 1791.

J. T. CHASE.

True Copy. 14

JOHN RIGBY,
STAY-MAKER,

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the
public, that he has laid in a large and well
chosen assortment of the best MATERIALS of all
kinds in that branch, and is determined to carry on
his business with the greatest punctuality and dispatch:
He hopes by his attention to merit the custom of those
who please to favour him with their commands.

LADIES, who live at a distance, may have their
made to fit them by sending the linings of their old
ones, or measuring in the following manner:—

1. From the top of the forehead to the peak end.
2. From the top of the back to the lower lace-hole.
3. Round the body close under the arms.
4. Round the waist.
5. Under the arms, as low as the hip.
6. Cross the breast from arm to arm.

Said RIGBY returns his sincere thanks to all his
customers, and hopes a continuance of their favour,
as he does and always will do his utmost to oblige.

N. B. Orders from the country will be thankfully
received, and punctually attended to.

A LAD, about fourteen years of age, wanting as
an Apprentice to the above business.
Annapolis, August 10th, 1791.

THE subscriber is under the necessity of
petitioning the legislature at the next session, for an act
to liberate him from debts which he is not able to dis-
charge, as the number of suits already instituted against
him render a payment impracticable.

FRANCIS KING.

Ann Arundel county, August 11, 1791.
I HEREBY give notice, that I mean to apply in
the next general assembly of the state of Maryland,
for an act of insolvency in my favour, being unable
to pay my debts.

ISAAC SIMMONS.

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

published by the
military have dispatched
officers, to examine
of navigators.

From the interrogat-
ing and questioning
went out of the cable by
a dog of the vessel
case, which descends
and which is a
has been always kept
of *Parvillan's*

The depositions of
another lady, got into
which had been by
the *Port Royal*, opposite
deposition, there is re-
queen went off in a
the *Parvillan's*

Another account is
by sending two sent
They went out by a
cellar, which (rimin-
they then went to the
the *Port Malto*.

The numerous dep-
municipalities, actively
maintain the new con-
of the counter-revolu-
we had to fear the
the king's person, how-
and the general belief
quire fresh strength
for a little time gave

July 3. M. de Bou-
looked upon as an ulti-
national assembly; the
paris it with the writ-
clared its authenticity
signed by M. de la Pa-
packet, marked Luxe
the military fugitive's
pics of this celebrated

The preparations for
translation of the copy
been delayed and im-
proceeding will not
merely decreed by the
12th of this month,
man will receive that
to justify entitled to,
very by their philo-
lic of those privileges

All Paris has been
press from the *Jirre*
Lair, containing an
of five ships of the
sels, which appeared
their coat.

The national guar-
towns had been influ-
and military officers
wanted one hundred
when the courtier can
A letter, however,
and was intended at

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1791.

COPENHAGEN, June 21.

OSLORON, a Norwegian by birth, captain of a vessel named the *Emmal*, discovered, on the 31st of last month, a shoal between the Isle of Anholt and Valsbørg, in Sweden. As this shoal is not laid down in the chart of the *Caregao*, published last year by professor Bonn, the Danish admiralty have dispatched two yachts, with experienced officers, to examine it minutely, for the future safety of navigators.

PARIS, June 21.

From the interrogatories put to the domestics of the king and queen, there is reason to think that they went out of the castle by means of double keys, through a door of the vaulted passage upon a small staircase, which descends on one side of *la Cour de France*, and which is even said to have had an outlet, which has been always kept shut, on the quay, on the side of *Pavillon de Flore*.

The depositions state that Madame Elizabeth, and another lady, got into a Cabriolette, with three horses, which had been brought at mid-night to the end of the *Port Royal*, opposite the *Rue de Bac*. By another deposition, there is reason to think that the king and queen went off in a Berlin, hired for that purpose, in the *Faubourg St. Honoré*.

Another account states, that they made their escape by bribing two sentries, who have disappeared. They went out by a door from the kitchen leading to a cellar, which terminated on the banks of the Seine; they then went to the carriage, which was waiting at the *Port Maitrot*.

The numerous deportations from the neighbouring municipalities, testifying their firm determination to maintain the new constitution, in spite of this attempt of the counter-revolutionists, shewed how little reason we had to fear the consequences. The recovery of the king's person, however, has removed our anxiety; and the general belief is, that the constitution will acquire fresh strength from the issue of this event, which for a little time gave us unpleasable alarm.

July 3. M. de Bouille's letter has, till now, been looked upon as an actual attempt to impose upon the national assembly; the president, however, after comparing it with the writings of that gentleman, has declared its authenticity; and this opinion has been confirmed by M. de la Fayette, who has just received a packet, marked Luxembourg, sealed with the arms of the military fugitive, and containing two printed copies of this celebrated gazconade.

The preparations for the ceremony attendant on the translation of the corpse of Voltaire to Paris, having been delayed and impeded by the king's flight, the procession will not take place to-morrow, as was formerly decreed by the municipality. On the 16th or 17th of this month, however, the ashes of that great man will receive that tribute of respect which they are so justly entitled to, by a people emancipated from slavery by their philosophy, and taught by them the value of those privileges which they at present enjoy.

All Paris has been alarmed by the arrival of an express from the Directory of the department of the Loire, containing an account of an English armament of five ships of the line, and twenty-six smaller vessels, which appeared on the 28th of last month on their coast.

The national guards of the country and adjoining towns had been instantly called forth—the municipal and military officers had consulted together, and upwards of one hundred thousand men were assembled when the courier came away.

A letter, however, received soon after from Nantes, and immediately by the president, relieved the minds of the assembly and the public at large, as it contained the joyful news, that the English armament had been seen to descend from England was their departure occasioned by the flight of the king, and the formidable fleet a few days before, had on purpose to effect their escape.

The king, separated from the very best of his subjects, and surrounded by a few men in the assembly, who made use of his memorable words, "Give no credit to this report," must be the defendant in the counter-revolution like England.

The English government, in regard to the king, may be doubtful, but that of the counter-revolutionists, that great people have them, is not so. The king, as a prince, has no right to be a prisoner, and the rights of nations too, are not to be sacrificed to the private interests of a few men. The king, as a prince, has no right to be a prisoner, and the rights of nations too, are not to be sacrificed to the private interests of a few men.

On Sunday last all the ministers waited on the king, and were half an hour with him in his apartment. It is said that a courier who was dispatched to M. de Choiseul-Gouffier, our ambassador at Constantinople, to offer him the office of minister of foreign affairs, is soon expected back with the answer of that minister. This circumstance induces many to think, that M. de Montmorin has thought of retiring.

A letter of the 30th June, from Sedan, written by M. Jourdain, an officer of the national guards, contains a very serious charge against the regiment of Royal Alouans.

The fact, it is said, is, that this regiment was seduced; and after having promised to protect the king in his journey, were distributed to each squadron 25 Louis; but as the 5th squadron was to surround the king's carriage, it received 50 Louis—the jealousy of the other squadrons occasioned murmurs—Time was necessary for M. de Bouille to calm this dissention, which circumstance retarded his progress, and saved France. This is the truth, you may depend upon it—I was an eye witness to most of the facts.

At Bourdeaux, on the 28th ult. a very remarkable procession took place. More than 4000 citizen's wives assembled in the Champ de Mars, with the national cockade on their breasts. After having sworn, in the presence of the administrative bodies, to bring up their children in the principles of the new constitution; they presented a bouquet to the constitutional bishop. Divisions of national guards were drawn up in the form of a battalion, with the ladies in the centre; and a crowd of spectators filled up the train. This spectacle warmed every heart with the *amour patrie*.

At Strasburg the people have burnt in effigy Messrs. Bouille, Klinglin and Heymann. On each of these breasts was this label, "A Taxator to the Nation!"—Before burning them, they were carried through the streets on the hangman's carts.

LONDON, June 21.

Thursday morning last, the passengers in the mail-coach from Glasgow to Carlisle, had a very narrow and most wonderful escape from destruction at Cirdle-bridge, near Ecclefechan. By the negligence of the driver conversing with the gazed, who had imprudently shifted from his seat to the coach-roof, the reins slackened, the fore-horses flew over the bridge, and the coach falling at least ten feet upside down, was dashed to pieces. Of three passengers, only one, a gentleman from Glasgow, received any personal injury. One of the four horses was killed on the spot, and the pale of the carriage shivered to atoms!

Among the singular circumstances which have rendered the year 1791 remarkable, we may note a gentleman that travelled slow and all night, in one of the northern stage coaches, on the twelfth day of June, being so benumbed with cold, that when he arrived at his inn, he was unable to walk out of the carriage; he declares, that between day-break and five o'clock, it hailed, snowed, and froze.

The following singular circumstance lately happened at Everdon, in Northamptonshire:—The house of Mr. Warr, a farmer of that place, had been greatly infested with rats; Mrs. Warr, in clearing away the earth they had feasted from the foundation of a pantry under a stair-case, discovered several guineas; and upon further search found a large tea-pot with upwards of 25 guineas more in it.

June 25. Sir Watts Orton has proved a very successful Hunter this season, at the lady's Fair bank—12,000 hard guineas are said to have been thus gallantly squeezed out of the lost hands of certain fair gamblers!

The remains of the late countess of Huntingdon laid in state at the house in which she resided, next to her chapel in the Spa Fields.

CROWN HOUSES—During the mild winter two seasons ago, the London confectioners joined for freighting a ship with ice. On its arrival, an amazing confusion ensued at the customs, how to rate it, ad valorem. "They had never heard of such a thing before!—What could be the value of it?" When, unluckily, as the debate closed—all the ice had melted away!—No had hint for long speeches.

Heraldry—A man who rose to wealth, and wanted a coat of arms, had in his worse days escaped from Ludgate Prison, by means of a rope. He ever afterwards boasted that he descended in a direct line from King Lear!

Calone is selling his Villas to defray the expenses of his counter-revolution Crusade.

The eye of the prince of Conde, the leader of the anti-revolutionists, is seventy.—Perhaps he may think the remnant of his life but a little sacrifice to his principles!

The Corsican insurrection was probably prompted by the agents of France, who wishes to avail herself of the French insurrection, to regain that island. But the authority of Paul will be sufficient to frustrate their views, and save the Corsicans from the yoke of their ancient tyrants.

A pawnbroker's shop some time since upon a stall, that he had at the time upwards of eighty lawyers

gowns as pledges! And this, if the bar be not over-stocked, the devil is in it!

By the death of Mrs. Macaulay Graham her whole fortune goes from her husband, 4000l. a year to the execution of Dr. Wilson, and the remainder to her daughter. Her personal effects, are said, however, to be considerable, and they of course are her husband's.

A gentleman who a few days ago was cheapening a horse, received a neat rebuff from the stable-keeper.—Your horse, Mr. Stable-keeper, is not worth five pounds. He is only fit for dog meat.—Then Mr. ——— you shall have him at your own price.

July 5. The queen of France is certainly by this time chiefly immersed in a doze; she wept abundantly when she was told by the national commissioners, that it was their painful duty to separate her from the king and daughter.

The soldiery, even of Alsace, which is known to be the most discontented province in France, are of very opposite principles to the nobility.—The garrison of Civet, composed chiefly of regiments levied in that province, when they heard of the flight of the king, subscribed twelve thousand livres for the repair of the fortifications, and swore to live free or die.

WHITEHAVEN, June 19.

The vicissitudes of weather has seldom been more eminently displayed than within these few days, when, in the course of twelve hours summer and winter have alternately and repeatedly had the predominance. This is partially felt by the inhabitants on the sea coast, and by those living in the interior and mountainous parts of this country, notwithstanding their being accustomed to winds frequent and sudden changes in the atmosphere, have had their attention aroused in a very particular manner.

On Sunday morning last, in the neighbourhood of the celebrated lakes of Loweswater, Crummock and Buttermere, the tops of the surrounding mountains were seen covered with snow, which extended downwards, though thinly scattered, in some parts within a few yards of their bases. These delightful vales were, however, beautifully gilded by the sun, and the feathered inmates of their numerous and enchanting groves enlightened them with their melody.

Between the hours of twelve and three in the afternoon, at Scale-hill, there was not less than four tempestuous showers of thick hail, driven by a furious north-west wind, which breathed all the rigour of winter. Although their duration was short, and the intervals produced a contrast great as can be conceived from the effect of the sun, in a situation the most favourable, yet the hailstones laid a considerable depth upon the ground, which was whitened as far as the eye could extend.

We have had similar accounts from several other places, and find that it is a phenomenon not before observed on the 12th day of June. Such parties from distant counties of the kingdom, as happened then to be in these romantic regions, may have reason to remember their "Tour to the Lakes" and may justly boast of having seen more than any former visitors could discover.

They write from Carlisle, that there was a great fall of snow on the mountain tops, in the course of Saturday night; several heavy showers of hail in the valleys on Sunday; and that the mercury stood at 16 points below temperate. At Whitehaven, this morning at ten o'clock, it was at three points above temperate.

DUBLIN, June 20.

Our advices from London by the last mails breathe nothing but war. Had the object, they say, been only hostilities with Russia, its extent might nearly be ascertained; but the determination of the emperor to assist Russia against all her enemies, involves a number of outward circumstances, that if not deprecated, must involve the ministry of England in a business where success is problematical, profit impossible, and expense certain.

The arrival of the messenger at London from lord Eglin, the British resident at Vienna, has, we hear, been the occasion of much alarm, as it is said his dispatches are very far from being of a conciliatory nature;—Bank stock fell one per cent, and all the other funds have dropped. The underwriters seem to have felt the concussion more sensibly than any other set of men, as they on Thursday last raised the premium of insurance to the ports within the Straits of Gibraltar to ten guineas per cent.

It is expected that there will be a greater demand for linen this season, particularly for the English and American markets, than has been ever known before.

BOSTON, August 20.

Extract of a letter from Cape-François, dated August 6, to the editors—Breton's by captain Joseph Bonaparte, who arrived here on Friday last, in the *Brig Diane*, 12th day from the Cape.

Some of the best boys of our new academy, who were sent to England, (near Port of Prince) for the purpose of executing the legislative part of the

RIGBY,

MAKER,

informs his friends and the best MATERIALS of all and is determined to carry out with the utmost punctuality and dispatch: on to merit the esteem of those with their commands. At a distance, may have depending the linings of their old in the following manner:—the fore-part to the peek end. the back to the lower lace-hole close under the arms.

AS LOW AS THE HIP,

TO AN ARM.

his sincere thanks to all his continuance of their favour, will do his utmost to oblige. the country will be thankfully attended to. been years of age, wanting at above business.

FRANCIS KING,

country, August 17, 1791. I mean to apply in the assembly of the State of Maryland, by my favour, being unable

ISAAC SIMMONS,

APOLIS:

DERICK and SAMUEL

BEEN,

TO THE FREE VOTERS OF ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Gentlemen,
HAVING been solicited by the people of Elk-Ridge, and the upper part of the county, to stand as a candidate to serve in the next general assembly of this state, in order, if possible, to obtain a more equal and fair representation; I, with reluctance, consented thereto, and entered upon the business—I now find there is a report spread (I apprehend by some envious person or persons to prevent my being elected,) that if I should be elected, 'tis my intention to join the Baltimore people, and vote for the removal of the seat of government to Baltimore-town.—In order to obviate any doubts that may arise from this report, I take this public method of assuring the gentlemen of this county, that I never had a thought or intention to vote for the removal of the seat of government from Annapolis to Baltimore-town, or any other place. I am of opinion that the business of the state assembly can be carried on better in Annapolis than in any great trading town or city.

I am, Gentlemen,
 Your Very Humble Servant,
REUBEN MERWEATHER.

September 10, 1791.

**Lands, Negroes, and Stock,
 FOR SALE.**

On the 24th of October next, WILL BE SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises,

A valuable FARM, containing 348 ACRES of LAND, in a healthy situation, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, about 14 miles distant from Baltimore town. The improvements on this farm are very convenient and in good repair; the dwelling house has four rooms below stairs and five above, with two brick chimneys at each end, and a garden adjoining it, well paled in. Near 50 acres are now in excellent timothy meadow, and 30 acres more may be made with ease. There is on this place an apple-orchard, containing 300 bearing trees, with a great variety of other fruit; near forty bushels of wheat will be put in corn ground this fall.

There will also be SOLD, on the same day, and upon the same terms, SIXTEEN NEGROES, men, women and children, amongst whom are two very valuable men grown, and several fine boys, from eight years old upwards; seven head of HORSES; twenty-three head of CATTLE, some of them fit to kill, and others fine milch-cows; twenty-seven head of SHEEP, and thirty head of HOGS.

Any persons desirous of viewing any part of the above property, will please to apply, on the premises, to

JOSHUA DORSEY.

September 8, 1791.

NOTICE,

THAT agreeable to the constitution and form of government, an election will be held at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the third day of October next, to elect four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in assembly, and to elect a sheriff for said county.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Sheriff.

Annapolis, September 14, 1791.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, in November next, to pay him for the lot and warehouses for the reception of tobacco in Upper-Marlbrough-town. The rent is kept from him to pay the repairs; he has not received any for six years past, and has the assignment to pay annually.

THOMAS CONTEE.

September 10, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the general assembly, at their session in November next, for an act to subject the lands within the city of Washington, in the territory of Columbia, belonging to infants, persons insane or absent, or who will not agree to the same terms as the proprietors in general have, by agreement, subjected their lands to within the same city, instead of the common mode of condemnation on a valuation by jury.

September 9, 1791.

For SALE,

THAT valuable tract of LAND in Montgomery county, known by the name of WOODSTOCK MANOR, containing about eleven hundred acres, situated within two miles of the mouth of Monocacy, and still nearer the Patowmack. The land is rich, in general level, and extremely well adapted to the cultivation of the finer kinds of tobacco and small grain; its convenience to the seat of the federal government being not more than twenty-eight miles distant with water communication, and on a main road leading from George-town to Frederick-town, which last is only sixteen miles distant, and its vicinity to the flourishing glass-works, combine to render its location highly valuable, and the whole tract a desirable object of purchase as a gentleman's seat, for which purpose it affords a healthy and elevated situation, uncommonly beautiful. The terms will be made easy and may be known by application to colonel BARNES, near the land, or to Dr. SEWARY, of Annapolis.

July 6, 1791.

JOHN HYDE,

Boot and Shoemaker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and his friends in particular, that he carries on the tanning and currying business at the yard lately occupied by Mr. John Adam Bayly, where he buys all kinds of hides, or runs one half for the other, as may be most convenient for those who have them to dispose of; he also informs the public, that he is determined to sell leather as low as it can be purchased in Baltimore, and hopes by his attention and punctuality to merit the custom of those who may please to favour him with their commands.

N. B. He still carries on the boot and shoe-making business, in Conduit street, opposite Mr. George Mann's new building, where he makes all kinds of boots and shoes in the neatest manner, on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

August 27, 1791.

ALl persons having any claims against the estate of SAMUEL CHEW, Esq. of Calvert county, deceased, are hereby notified to render them properly authenticated, with all convenient speed to the subscriber, also all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

PRISCILLA CHEW, Executrix.

NEW LINE.

**ANNAPOLIS, EASTON, and PHILADELPHIA,
 Water and Land STAGES,
 Via CÆCIL COURT HOUSE & NEWCASTLE.**

THE Subscribers, (Proprietors of the Philadelphia and Baltimore New Line) very respectfully inform the inhabitants of this city and its vicinity, they intend to establish a communication from this place direct to Philadelphia, for the conveyance of freight and passengers, to commence running the 29th instant, by the following route:—A packet will leave Philadelphia every Monday morning for Newcastle, on its arrival the stage immediately conveys the passengers to Cecil Court House, where the packet waits their arrival, and proceeds direct for Annapolis and Easton, and touches at Annapolis on her return. The peculiar advantages of this tour, in point of expedition, will be obvious to every traveller going to the northward, it being certain this route can be performed in less time than by land. The proprietors solicit the patronage of the public, assuring them every exertion shall be used to render this line pleasing, agreeable and expeditious. The variableness of the winds renders the day of the packet's return from Easton rather uncertain; but it is expected she will leave this place early every Sunday morning. Passengers, and shippers that have freight to forward, are requested to leave their names at the Printers, who will instruct the captain to wait upon them and inform the hour of departure.

**JOHN CHAMBERS, Cecil Court House.
 HENRY DARLEY,
 Wm. CLAY,
 BOND and LEES, Newcastle.**

Passage to Cecil Court-House, 7 6
 to Newcastle in stage, 6 0
 to Philadelphia in packet, 3 9

3 17 3

Heavy freight, 2s. per cwt. from city to city. Light, in proportion to bulk.

Annapolis, August 19, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC VENDUE,

On THURSDAY the 13th day of October next, on the premises, in the city of Annapolis,

ABOUT eighty years, the unexpired term of a LEASE from Charles Carroll, Esquire, of Carrollton, to the subscribers, executors of John Crisall, deceased, a portion of GROUND, being part of two LOTS, lying in the city aforesaid, situate on Prince-George's and Fleet streets, subject to a ground rent of twenty six pounds five shillings, current money, per annum: On the premises are five tenements, renting for ninety-nine pounds per annum, and will be sold together, or in the portions as now divided and rented, by

**J. DAVIDSON, } Executors of
 R. P. DAVIS, } JOHN CRISALL.**

Annapolis, September 1, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC SALE,

At the late dwelling of VACHEL YATES, deceased, in the city of Annapolis, on FRIDAY the 16th of September, at 11 o'clock,

A NEGRO WOMAN, several pair of neat fashionable stays, stay-goods, whale-bone, stay-maker's tools, and sundry articles of household furniture. And,

On the next day, at 11 o'clock, will be SOLD, at the plantation of JOSHUA YATES, a riding horse, a negro boy, sundry articles of household furniture, &c. late the property of Vachel Yates, deceased.

If either of the days should not be fair, the sale will be as above on the first fair day after, Sunday excepted.

JOSHUA YATES, Executor of Vachel Yates, deceased.

August 29, 1791.

**The LEONARD-TOWN JOCKEY CLUB PURSE
 of TWENTY-FIVE GUINEAS.**

WILL be run for, over a course near town, on the last WEDNESDAY in September, for any horse, mare or gelding, the four mile heat, agreeable to the rules of the Annapolis Jockey Club.

On the day following, a PURSE of FIFTEEN GUINEAS will be run for, free as above, the two mile heat, for any thing under five years old, agreeable as aforesaid.

ALl persons indebted to the estate of DREIA LUSBY, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to Mr. Gilbert Mumfry, 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 requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, this being the second time of advertising, which, if not sufficient, there will be another method taken by the next of September.

DIKEWISE.

To be SOLD, on the 20th of September, if fair, if not the next fair day, at 11 o'clock, at the late dwelling of Jacob Lusby, deceased, near South river,

The PROPERTY of the said *Della Lusby*, consisting of a parcel of young negroes, boys and girls, able to be of most any service; beds and other furniture; some cattle; and the half part of a ferry boat. The term of the sale is cash.

E. MURDOCH, Administratrix.

August 24, 1791.

Just Arrived,

In the sloop *Phoenix*, from MADEIRA, and to be sold, by

James Williams,

A FEW PIPES of Choice Three Years Old

London Bill WINE,

Shipped by the house of *Lamar, Hill, Bisset and Co.* by order, and for particular use; perhaps its equal to any wine shipped.

August 17, 1791.

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB PURSE will be run for over the course near this city, on the second TUESDAY in October next. Further particulars will be inserted in due time.

This is to give NOTICE,

THAT I intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, praying an act to liberate me from confinement, and a discharge from debts which I am unable to pay.

HEZEKIAH COOPER.

Kent county, July 22, 1791.

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 agreed on.

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

LOST, OR STOLEN,

From the *Indian Landing*, on the fifteenth of August last,

A SORREL MARE, about fourteen hands high, blaze face, her hind feet white, a hanging mane and switch tail; she trots, paces and canters; all her gates are remarkable easy, only when jaded, then trots rough; when lost had on a saddle and bridle. Whoever brings home said mare, saddle and bridle, shall receive FOUR DOLLARS, or in proportion for either, paid by

Sept 3, 1791. **JOHN WARFIELD.**

who lives within three miles of said Landing.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly, that an act may pass to empower her to collect, by way of execution, all public taxes due to Benjamin Howard as collector for the year 1786, also all county charges and officers fees, and all fees or other balances due to him as sheriff and collector of the county for the years 1784 and 1786.

MARTHA HOWARD, Executrix.

Anne-Arundel county, August 30, 1791.

Wanted immediately,

A YOUNG LAD capable of attending in a retail store. Inquire of the printers.

Kent county, August 23, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the inhabitants of Kent county intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass an act to empower the county court of said county to cause a new road to be opened from Isaac Perkins's mill to New-Market, and in their discretion to shut up or leave open part of the old road from Marchant lane to New-Market aforesaid, and against the doing thereof their opinion the petitioners concerned, the expenses and damages incurred for opening the said new road.

Lands for Sale.
TO BE SOLD.
 On the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash, on Monday the 6th day of September, instant, at 11 o'clock.
ONE hundred and seventy three ACRES, more or less, of valuable LAND, situated on the Head of South river, in Anne Arundel county, being part of two tracts of land, the one called *Howard's Range*, the other *Part of Saunders's Proprietary*. The land is rich, and extremely well adapted to the cultivation of the several kinds of tobacco, Indian corn, and every kind of small grain; the land abounds with timber of the best quality, and hath a great proportion of wood; together with two never failing streams of water running through it, and a large proportion of meadow may be easily made; contiguous to this land is one of the finest ranges now in this county for every kind of flock. Its distance from the city of Annapolis ten miles, from Baltimore town twenty-two miles, and from the seat of federal government twenty-five miles. Any person inclinable to see the land, by application to the subscriber may be shewn it, together with a plot of the same.
THOMAS TALBOTT.
 September 1, 1791.

JAMES MACKUBIN,
 At his STORE, near the Market,
 Hath just received by the brig *Crybeand*, and ship *Cheafake*, from LONDON,
 A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Fall & Winter GOODS,
 Which he will sell, on the most reasonable terms, for CASH.

- CONSISTING OF—
- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| SUPERFINE Cloths, | Bed-Ticking, |
| Fine Ditto, | Corduroys, |
| Elastic Ditto, | Thicksetts, |
| Milled Drab Ditto, | Sattines, |
| Forrest Ditto, | Royal Ribs, |
| Cassimers, | Silk Stockings, |
| Coatings, plain & striped, | Cotton Ditto, |
| Halfhicks, | Worsted Ditto, |
| Negro Cottons, | Plated Ditto, |
| Fearnoughts, | Yarn Ditto, |
| Flannels, | Lutefrings, |
| Baize, | Pettians, |
| Cassimer Vest Shapes, | Modes, |
| Toylinet Ditto, | Black Sattin Florentine, |
| Rose and Striped Blankets, | Calicoes, |
| Carpets and Carpeting, | Durants, |
| Osnabrigs, | Wildboars, |
| Tickenburgs, | Camblets, |
| Russia Sheeting, | Jone's Spinning, |
| Rolls and Heflin, | Moreens. |
| Irish Sheeting. | |

He hath also, in the GROCERY LINE,
RUM, SUGAR, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, HY-SON, CONGO and BOHEA TEAS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to reinstate me in the same right to my land in St. Mary's county, that was given by my father for my support, which was changed by the act of confiscation.
ELIZABETH WILSON.
 St. Mary's, August 26, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given,
THAT I intend to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland to confirm my title to part of a TRACT of LAND called **RICHARD'S DELIGHT.**
DENNIS NALEY.
 Charles county, August 20, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given,
THAT I intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, praying an act to liberate me from confinement, and discharge from debts which I am unable to pay.
STEPHEN CLARKE.
 Annapolis, September 1, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given,
THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, at their next sitting for an act to discharge him from debts which he is unable to pay.
RISDON BOZMAN.
 Somerset county, September 7, 1791.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT there will be a petition preferred before the next general assembly of Maryland for a law to pass empowering sundry inhabitants of Anne Arundel county to erect an inspection-house, for tobacco, on South river, at a place called and known by the name of **Howard's Point**, where there formerly was one for that purpose, though burnt down by some malicious person or persons.
 September 2, 1791.

THE subscriber is under the disagreeable necessity of informing his creditors, that he intends to petition the next general assembly, for a law to relieve him from debt he is unable to pay.
MARSH M. DUVAL.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
John Bager Howard, Esquire,
 GOVERNOR of MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS by the deposition of **REZIN HAMMOND**, Esquire, of Anne Arundel county, it appears, that on the morning of the 25th of April last **ELIJAH GAITHER**, son of Edward, came to the dwelling of the said Hammond, and fired at him two pistols and a gun, with intention, as the said Hammond believes, to kill him: And whereas, by the deposition of **JOHN G. HAMILTON**, of Montgomery county, it appears, that the said Gaither afterwards, in conversation with him, acknowledged the facts set forth in the deposition above mentioned, except the firing of the gun, and declared that he did discharge the said pistols with a design to kill the said Hammond, and did then further declare that it was his settled determination to kill the said Hammond whenever an opportunity should offer: And whereas it is obviously the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice—I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of the council, to issue this my proclamation, authorizing and enjoining all sheriffs, and other officers of the peace, to apprehend and convey before some one of the judges or justices within this state, the said Elijah Gaither, in order that he may be dealt with according to law; and I do hereby exhort and require the good people of this state to be aiding and assisting the said officers in the execution of their duty.

GIVEN at Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

J. E. HOWARD.
 By his Excellency's command,
T. JOHNSON, jun. Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

ORDERED, That the above proclamation be published six weeks.

T. JOHNSON, jun.
I HEREBY offer a reward of **FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS** for apprehending the above-mentioned **Elijah Gaither**, agreeable to the foregoing proclamation, and will pay the same upon his being brought before any one of the judges of the general court, or either of the associate justices of Anne Arundel county, to be dealt with according to law.
REZIN HAMMOND.
 June 7, 1791.

Messrs. GREEN,
 IN order fully to disclose the wicked and premeditated intent of **Elijah Gaither**, in his attack on me, be pleased to publish in your paper the deposition of **John G. Hamilton**, which is as follows:
REZIN HAMMOND.

MARYLAND, &c.

ON the second day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, came before me, the subscriber, one of the judges of the general court, **JOHN G. HAMILTON**, and made oath, that on or about the thirteenth of May last he was in company and had conversation with **Elijah Gaither**, son of Edward, and that, in the course of the said conversation, the said Gaither informed this deponent as follows:—That he had had a round with **colonel Rezin Hammond**, of Anne Arundel county; that the said Hammond had injured his reputation, and that, in consequence thereof, he, the said Gaither, for several months before, had premeditated and determined to kill him, and that he came down from New-York for that purpose, that having discovered in Baltimore town that **colonel Hammond** had brought suits against him, he immediately hired horses, provided himself with three braces of pistols, all which he loaded, or caused to be loaded, with three bullets and two buck shot each, and a gun, which was loaded with three bullets and a quantity of shot, after which (viz. on Easter Monday before day-light) he, the said Gaither, started with his servant from Elk-Ridge for **colonel Hammond's** place of residence with a full determination to kill him, and arrived at the farm just after day-break; that he placed and concealed himself in a certain field belonging to the said farm, where it was usual for **colonel Hammond** to pass every morning, and so concealed, together with his said servant, waited for some time in expectation of the said Hammond coming along, during which time he, the said Gaither, and his servant, watched for him alternately; that some time after sunrise he, the said Gaither, finding that the said Hammond did not pass through the said field as he expected, sent his servant up to the house to inquire if the said Hammond was at home, and if possible to discover and give him information whether the said Hammond intended to come out, and which way he intended to go, who was at the house with him, and whether he was still in bed or not; that his servant returned and informed him that **Mr. Hammond** was at home and in bed, and no body with him; whereupon the said Gaither formed the design of going up to the house, entering **Mr. Hammond's** room (with which the said Gaither was well acquainted) and assassinating him while in bed, but that he changed this resolution from an apprehension that he might be discovered before he could carry his views into execution; that he remained in his first situation until about eight o'clock, when he and his servant rode up to the house with the gun and pistols aforesaid; that when he arrived there, he sent one

of **Mr. Hammond's** negroes into the house to inform **Mr. Hammond** that he wanted to speak with him; that **Mr. Hammond** came into the yard and invited him to alight and walk in, which he refused; that **Gaither** then asked **Mr. Hammond** to come up to him, as he wished to speak with him; whereupon **Mr. Hammond** said, I see you are armed, and if I come to you, you will shoot me; that **Gaither** then promised upon his honour he would not, and that he made use of this promise as an artifice to get **Mr. Hammond** in his power; that **Mr. Hammond** then went within seven steps or thereabouts of him, and **Gaither** ordered him to stop, gave his gun to his servant, and alighted from his horse, at which time two of his pistols fell from his belt, that he thereupon offered **Mr. Hammond** a pistol, and insisted upon fighting, which **Mr. Hammond** declined, because there were no witnesses by, but offered to fight at any subsequent day if he was bent upon it; that **Gaither** would not deter it, and said **Mr. Hammond** should either fight him that moment, or he would kill him; that, on hearing a noise behind him, proceeding from the approach of a negro or negroes, he, the said Gaither, turned in order to keep the said negro or negroes off, and that then **colonel Hammond** run from him towards the house; that he turned about, and before he had run many steps, he the said Gaither levelled one of his pistols at him, and fired the same, and was astonished that he missed him, as he never took a more cool and deliberate aim in his life; that as soon as he found he had missed him, he drew another pistol, and before **Mr. Hammond** had run above fifteen steps, he fired that also at him, and thought he saw the wadding barling on his back; that thereupon, although **Mr. Hammond** did not fall, he the said Gaither concluded he had killed him; but finding that he continued to run until he got into the house, and supposing that **Mr. Hammond** intended to get a gun, and return with it, he the said Gaither took his gun from the servant, and got behind the pales of the yard, and levelled his gun over the pales, with his finger upon the trigger ready to fire as soon as **Mr. Hammond** should come out; that **Mr. Hammond** did come out of the house with a gun in his hand, and fired at him, and struck him in the left hand; that thereupon, under an apprehension that **Mr. Hammond's** negroes were coming to attack him, one of which had a gun, and fearing **Mr. Hammond** would get another gun, he mounted his horse, and as he was mounting the said negro fired and struck him on the neck and left shoulder; that then the said Gaither went off; that the said Gaither, at the time of the above conversation, further declared, that he was not yet satisfied, and would always go prepared for the said Hammond, and would kill him wherever he met him, and expressed his regret and complained that he was unfortunate in not having killed him before; that this deponent endeavoured to dissuade the said Gaither from the further prosecution of his revenge, but that such dissuasion, instead of having any salutary effect upon him, only seemed to make him the more determined; and that the said Gaither further declared, that he could reconcile it to his conscience to hire assassins to take away the life of the said Hammond; and that the debt for which **Mr. Hammond** had brought suit against him was a just debt, but that he never would pay it, and would kill him, or any one else, if he ever asked for it.
 Sworn before me on this 2d June, 1791.
J. T. CHASE.

True Copy.

JOHN RIGBY,
 STAY-MAKER,

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has laid in a large and well chosen assortment of the best MATERIALS of all kinds in that branch, and is determined to carry on his business with the greatest punctuality and dispatch: He hopes by his attention to merit the custom of those who please to favour him with their commands.

- LADIES**, who live at a distance, may have sent made to fit them, by sending the linings of their old ones, or measuring in the following manner:—
1. From the top of the fore-part to the neck end.
 2. From the top of the back to the lower lace.
 3. Round the body close under the arms.
 4. Round the waist.
 5. Under the arms, as low as the hip.
 6. Cr. fit the breast from arm to arm.

Said RIGBY returns his sincere thanks to all his customers, and hopes a continuance of their favours, as he does and always will do his utmost to oblige.

N. B. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

A LAD, about fourteen years of age, wanting as an Apprentice to the above business.
 Annapolis, August 10th, 1791.

Calvert county, August 24, 1791.
THE subscriber is under the disagreeable necessity of informing his creditors, that he intends to petition the legislature at their next session, for an act to liberate him from debts which he is not able to discharge, as the number of suits already instituted against him render a payment impracticable.
FRANCIS KING.

Anne Arundel county, August 31, 1791.
I HEREBY give notice, that I mean to apply to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act of insolvency in my favour, being unable to pay my debts.
ISAAC SIMMONS.

ANNAPOLIS:
 Printed by **FRANCIS and SAMUEL SEAN.**

(XLVIII)
M
 I O
 A
 of the empire, unalterably denounce peace short of the course of the possession for the Bog to the
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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 22, 1791.

L O N D O N, July 14.

ACCOUNTS received on Tuesday night from Berlin assert, that on the 18th of June count Osterman, the Russian vice-chancellor, explicitly and formally declared to the British and Prussian envoys at the court of Peterburgh, by the express orders of the empress, "That her imperial majesty remained unalterably determined not to listen to any terms of peace short of those the originally proposed in the course of the last year, viz. that she would retain possession for ever of Occzadow and its district from the Bog to the Neister."

The breaking up of the congress at Szilhow, on the 8th of the same month, it is said was owing to the conduct of baron Herbert and count Esterhazy, the Austrian plenipotentiaries, who brought forward a new claim on the part of their sovereign, to certain Turkish provinces there specified, as the price of a definitive peace, and the renewal of the armistice. This claim the Turkish ministers peremptorily rejected, as being a direct infraction of the treaty of Reichenbach.

July 15. In the mail of yesterday mention is made, that lieutenant-general Kutusoff had crossed the Danube with a division of the Russian army, and on the 15th June, near Bahada, had attacked and defeated a body of 23,000 Turks and Tartarians, under the command of Chaw-Bachty-Gherey, and the Seraskier Achmed Pacha, three other bashaws, and five Tartarian sultans.

The exchange between London and Paris is now at 27 per cent.

The French nobility in this country are in high spirits on the return of affairs in France, which they deem favourable to the royal cause, and they every where express the most certain hopes that the counter-revolution will be successful.

Eight hundred French officers have offered to enlist as volunteers in the counter-revolution army.

The large purchase of horses for the counter-revolutionists, has raised the price of that animal to an excessive degree.

A Jew of the name of Csulla, has contracted to furnish uniforms for 15,000 men, including 3000 Hussars.

Yesterday the Revolution society dined at the Crown and Anchor tavern to celebrate the anniversary of the French revolution.

Lord Stanhope having thought proper to decline the chair, Mr. Rous undertook that arduous office. A number of toasts were drank suited to the occasion.

Yesterday a number of idle people assembled at the front of Newgate, and with many threats demanded the liberation of lord George Gordon, that he might participate with his worthy brethren in the celebration of the 14th of July.

The mob in a short time became so numerous, that it was deemed necessary to call in the assistance of the military. A body of soldiers were, in consequence, sent for, and on their arrival the mob, who, but an instant before, threatened Newgate with destruction, immediately dispersed.

Similar proceedings in the neighbourhood of King's Bench prison, rendered it necessary to send a guard thither.

July 18.

RIOTS at BIRMINGHAM.

It is with much concern we inform the public, that the town of Birmingham has been since Thursday last, a scene of riot, unparallelled since the memorable London riots of June, 1780.

The rise and progress of this affair we shall now lay before our readers, from authentic communications, which arrived on Saturday and yesterday.

Our first intelligence was by an express which reached London on Saturday morning.

Birmingham, July 15.

Ten o'clock in the morning.

The meeting at the Hotel yesterday, to celebrate the French revolution, was not so numerously attended as the friends to it expected. Eighty gentlemen only dined at the Hotel, all of whom departed soon after 5 o'clock. The mob that had begun to assemble before, now commenced hostilities by breaking all the windows of the Hotel, and thence paraded to Dr. Priestly's meeting house, which they set fire to; another party at the same time set fire to the old meeting house, and both these places were soon burnt to the ground. Some adjoining houses took fire by accident, and were also consumed.

The mob then went to Dr. Priestly's dwelling house at Fair Hill, about a mile and a half on this side Birmingham, which they completely gutted, burnt the stable, all his furniture, books, manuscripts and philosophical apparatus, and drank out all his wines, &c. They are at this moment pulling the next house down.

The mob now grew valiant, and swore that every Priestly's man here must now come down. In short, the whole place is in the utmost confusion.

Three o'clock, afternoon.

Since my last the following houses have been pulled down, furniture removed and burnt, viz. Messrs. Ryland's, (late Baskerville's) Humphrey's and Taylor's, all these gentlemen are Dissenters, and men of great property. The house of Mr. Humphrey, which is near Dr. Priestly's, was admired as an elegant structure, but now is a heap of ruins.

Lord Aylesford came into the town this morning, and harranged the mob. What his lordship said appeared at first to have a good effect, and they promised him and the magistrates that they would disperse peaceably. They did not, however, keep their word, but increased in numbers, and became more riotous. We dread the sight, as we have no military with us.

This instant, a large party of gentlemen on horseback are going to endeavour to save Mr. Ryland's house, or his furniture, but it is now known they are too late.

Saturday, eight o'clock at night.

By a gentleman who left Birmingham at the above hour, and arrived in town yesterday at noon, we learn, that the mob was increasing every hour; all the houses above mentioned were entirely destroyed. Many of the mob had fallen a sacrifice to their own villainy—near 20 of them, quite drunk, were buried under the ruins of a house by the walls falling in; one poor wretch was found with his legs burnt off, and a bottle of spirits or wine in each pocket.

A great number of the mob are lying in a state of most insupportable drunkenness on the green, and in other places near where they committed their depredations.

Several houses were at this time marked out for destruction; no opposition whatever was made to these riots. The town's people seemed to be so panic struck as to be capable of no exertion. An officer, who happened to be in Birmingham, offered to head any number of the inhabitants, and endeavour to suppress the mob, but he could not prevail upon them to make any attempt.

No troops had arrived on Saturday night. The mob detained the mail coach a full hour, but permitted it then to depart unmolested. Such was the state of Birmingham when the last accounts came away.

An express arrived at the secretary of state's office, at three o'clock on Saturday morning; and two more expresses arrived yesterday, one for Mr. Pitt, and another for Mr. Dundas. The Oxford Blues marched for Birmingham on Saturday, and orders were, at the same time, sent to Nottingham for the soldiery there to march to Birmingham.

An effigy of Dr. Priestly was burnt in the early part of the riot. A friend of the Doctor's gave him warning in time to depart, which he did with Mrs. Priestly, about two hours before his house was attacked.

The mob, as may be expected, is of the lowest order; their object avowedly was the Dissenters, and particularly such as were known to be the friends of Dr. Priestly.

A head-bill, of the most inflammatory nature ever published against the king and government, has been industriously circulated, some days before the revolution dinner. Whether this served to exasperate the people, we do not pretend to say.

July 19. A courier extraordinary, a confidential servant, arrived yesterday morning at the secretary of state's office, Whitehall, with dispatches from his excellency the earl of Elgin, containing the emperor's determination respecting the armistice between the Austrians and the Turks, which expired on the 11th June, and which the allied powers had engaged to guarantee; but we are sorry to add, that the emperor now absolutely refuses to fulfil the Reichenbach convention, which will involve all the continental powers and their allies in new, and we fear, very embarrassing difficulties.

There was a report in town yesterday, stating generally, that a riot had taken place in Dublin on the 14th of July, in which the mob had burnt nearly the whole of one street.

DISTURBANCES at BIRMINGHAM.

July 17.

The populace of Birmingham, conceiving that a commemoration of French anarchy in this country, was an insult to the majesty of the constitution, and a design to disturb the general and enviable tranquillity of the state, assembled on Thursday before Dudley's Hotel, where about eighty persons were met for the purpose of celebrating the glorious 14th of July. We lament, however, that what certainly proceeded from so laudable a principle, should end in consequences so unjustifiable; but their resentment being once warmed, soon became inflamed, and the influence communicated to certain religious conventicles, where they conceived an opposite, though not less inflammable spirit, originated.

By eight o'clock upwards of 2000 persons were collected, their first act was to break all the windows of the Hotel, they then proceeded to Dr. Priestly's new meeting house, which they shortly consumed—the old

meeting house became next the object of their fury, and shared the same fate. Irritated by one another against the Dissenters, they determined, one way or another, to destroy Dr. Priestly's dwelling house at Fair Hill, one mile from Birmingham. It accordingly was burnt about midnight, and before ten o'clock the following morning was entirely demolished. We lament to hear his library and laboratory, with all his philosophical apparatus, were consumed, as well as every other article in the house. The Doctor was apprised of these intentions in time to escape with his family to a house in the neighbourhood. On Friday morning nine persons were found dead in the streets, and several others have been dangerously wounded by the falling of houses, &c.

Many houses belonging to the principal Dissenters, have been marked for destruction; and, unless the arrival of the military should put an end to the commotion, the consequences may prove fatal to the whole town; trade is entirely at a stand, and every thing is in the greatest confusion.

Orders were, on Saturday sent from the secretary of state's office to the high sheriff of the county of Warwick, to call forth immediately the posse comitatus of the county, to quell the commotions at Birmingham.

Lord Aylesford was very active in pacifying the mob at Birmingham, and his endeavours were attended with some success.

At York, Manchester, Derby, Bristol, and some other places where the revolutionists assembled on the 14th instant, the populace shewed strong inclination to rise, but were prevented by the precautions taken by the magistrates.

RIOTS at BIRMINGHAM.

Friday Evening, July 15.

This day, after the mob had completed the destruction of Dr. Priestly's house and laboratory, by fire, and also his garden, the earl of Aylesford, and some other gentlemen, led a great part of the rioters from Sparkbrook to Birmingham, in hopes of dispersing them, but with no effect.

A great number, about one o'clock, assembled round the elegant mansion of Mr. John Ryland, formerly the residence of Mr. Baskerville, the celebrated printer, which had lately been enlarged and beautified at a great expence. The most soothing means were adopted to make them desist, money was even offered them to induce them to retire, but to no purpose; for, first exhausting the contents of the cellar, they then set fire to the house and furniture—the conflagration was dreadful!

The rioters being divided into parties, and meditating the destruction of several other houses, about three o'clock in the afternoon, consternation and alarm seemed to have superseded all other sensations in the minds of the inhabitants, business was given over, and the shops were all shut up; the inhabitants were traversing the streets in crowds, not knowing what to do, and horror was visible in every countenance.

About half past three, the inhabitants were summoned by the bell-man to assemble in the new church-yard; two magistrates attended in an adjacent room, and swore in several hundred constables, composed of every description of inhabitants, who marched away to disperse the rioters, who were beginning to attack the house of Mr. Hutton, paper-merchant, in the High-street; this was easily effected, there being not more than half a dozen drunken wretches then assembled on the spot.

From thence they proceeded to disperse the grand body, who were employed in the destruction of Mr. Ryland's house.

On entering the walls which surrounded the house, then all in a blaze, a most dreadful conflict took place, in which it is impossible to ascertain the number of the wounded; the constables were attacked with such a shower of stones and brickbats as it was impossible to resist; the rioters then possessing themselves of some of the bludgeons, the constables were entirely defeated, many of them being much wounded; one person was killed, but of which party is not yet known.

The mob, being now victorious, and heated with liquor, every thing was to be dreaded. Several attempts were yet made to amuse them, but in vain. They now exacted money from the inhabitants, and at ten o'clock at night they began and soon effected the destruction of Mr. Hutton's house, in High-street, plundering it of all its property.

From thence they proceeded to the seat of J. B. Taylor, Esquire, banker. There five hundred pounds were offered them to desist, but to no purpose, for they immediately set fire to that beautiful mansion, which, together with its superb furniture, tables, offices, green-house, hot-house, &c. are reduced to a heap of ruins.

Saturday, July 16.

In the forenoon the following hand bill was distributed:

Birmingham, July 16, 1791.

Friends and Fellow Countrymen.

It is earnestly requested, that every true friend to the church of England, and to the laws of his country,

into the house to inform
anted to speak with him;
into the yard and invited
n, which he refused; that
summond to come up to him
him; whereupon Mr. Ham-
med, and if I come to you
Gather then promised upon
and that he made use of this
get Mr. Hammond in his
d then went within seven
n, and Gather ordered his
a servant, and alighted from
vo of his pistols fell from his
ffered Mr. Hammond a plea
sing, which Mr. Hammond
ere no witnesses by, but of
quent day if he was beat up
not deter it, and said Mr.
not him that moment, or he
hearing a noise behind him,
such of a negro as reproach-
ed, in order to keep the fact
that then colonel Hammond
house) that he turned about,
ay steps, he the said Gather
at him, and fired the same,
anished him, as he never look-
aim in his life; that as soon
him, he drew another pistol,
d had run above fifteen steps,
and thought he saw the wall
of that thereupon; although
fall, he the said Gather con-
but finding that he could
into the house, and suppos-
nded to get a gun, and return-
her took his gun from the let-
he pales of the yard, and le-
ales, with his finger upon the
oon as Mr. Hammond threat-
mond did come out of the
hand, and fired at him; and
hand; that thereupon, under
Mr. Hammond's negroes were
one of which had a gun, and
would also get another gun, he
as he was mounting the said
in on the neck and left shoul-
Gather went off; that the fact
the above conversation, further
not yet satisfied, and would
the said Hammond, and would
et him, and expressed his re-
at he was unfortunate in not
re; that this dependant ende-
said Gather from the further
enge, but that such dissuasion
salutary effect upon him, only
the more determined; and that
e declared, that he could recon-
to hire assassins to take away
ammond; and that the debt for
had brought suit against him
that he never would pay it, and
one else, if he ever asked for
e on this 2d June, 1791.

J. T. CHASE.

RIGBY, Y-MAKER.

ly, informs his friends and the
e has laid in a large and well
the best MATERIALS of all
and is determined to carry on
reatest punctuality and dispatch:
tion to merit the custom of those
him with their commands.

live at a distance, may have first
ending the linings of these
the following manner:—
the fore-part to the peck end,
the back to the lower lace,
close under the arms.

as low as the hip,
from arm to arm.
rns his sincere thanks to all
a continuance of their favours,
s will do his utmost to oblige,
in the country will be thankfully
ally attended to.

urteen years of age, wanting at
above business.

vers county, August 24, 1791.
is under the disagreeable necessity
his creditors, that he intends to
re at their next session, for an
debts which he is not able to suf-
of suits already instituted against
at impracticable.

FRANCIS KING.

del county, August 31, 1791.
notice, that I mean to apply to
assembly of the state of Maryland,
ency in my favour, being unable

ISAAC SIMMONS.

A POLLS. BRICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

...in the night, for W...
...obliged to wait until a...
...to be secured to each...
...after done.
...there were no other...
...intelligence had, which was...
...All seemed quiet, and the...
...had dispersed, the...
...ment being accomplished.
...colliers who came to Bir...
...under. They went from...
...money, and where they met...
...the windows. This...
...consequence was, that these...
...were obliged to retreat.
...arrived, there was much...
...Several houses began to illu...
...very prudently, and all...
...illity yesterday morning.
...several more houses than...
...lives, belonging to the D...
...the particulars attending...
...ceived. The meeting was...
...number.
...were buried in Mr. Ryland's...
...regulating themselves when the...
...many of whom perished.
...ent, that with such a succ...
...should attend. Rites...
...kind of fury and confusion...
...distinction of persons, and...
...sale of its numbers. But in...
...particular set of men, who...
...to the welfare of the...
...objects of popular vengeance...
...was this accomplished, the...
...effects of the tumult...
...from Birmingham, received...
...are informed, that doct...
...self from the fury of the mob...
...that his plate had been pre...
...his house, and that this...
...pts, are all he has saved of...
...irmingham had made a...
...which they brought to do...
...they said they meant to...
...philosophy, by the blaze of...
...the fire with the R...
...N, September 5.
...an officer in the Federal army...
...and Fort Pitt, August 15.
...arrived at this post with about...
...agrecable march of 700 miles...
...oops had gone down the river...
...next week we embark for Fort...
...sole army will be about 4000...
...illitia. Heaven grant us suc...
...es from this place I encamp...
...rious to behold the place where...
...was defeated in 1755. With my...
...an of this country acquainted...
...marched about a mile to it, and...
...ations as gave us satisfaction...
...led us to a tree which...
...it, and which had been felled...
...C. my ensign, found a...
...about 25 feet from the...
...ad which, together with...
...which I picked up on the...
...r, lieutenant Sherman. You...
...wood and iron are...
...place at which he passed the...
...nooghels, nine miles from...
...allegany river make the head of...
...a this information and feel...
...think it may amuse you and...
...time to have been more...
...on the fact—it was not...
...office, nor in a barber's...
...the spot, known by the name...
...od bless you and all my friends.
...DRIA, September 15.
...om Frederickburg, September 11.
...eight reverend bishops...
...e time past visiting several...
...confirmation in this town, wh...
...and young people of both...
...very respectable, took that...
...public acknowledgment of...
...At the same time the...
...on Mr. Owen...
...of Trinity College, Dublin, who...
...one of the teachers in St. John's...
...om Shartsville, Washington...
...island, dated August 26th, 1791.
...by the report of the tavern-keeper...
...lit a young woman in a...
...had often attracted the notice...
...od, and was much talked of. I...
...g accompanied by several...
...inary fight, and when we...
...is about one mile distant...
...were collected there near...
...sexes, whom curiosity had...
...were there some time, we...
...when a hymn was sung, a...
...oman knelt down and...
...about fifteen minutes, and...
...urge, about the same time, with

great earnestness and fervor—When she was over, she lay down on a bed in the same room, and immediately appeared to go into a hysterical fit; her breath went and came very quick, and with apparent agony for about ten minutes; till at length she seemed quite dead—After she had lain in this state some minutes, a noise proceeded from her nostrils, like the sound of an English harp, or music at a distance, which continued, at times, during her trance, but not constantly. In about an hour after she awoke, and in the space of half an hour from that time began to talk. She said she had been in Heaven, and saw several of her acquaintances there, who had departed this life and were very happy, and that she had eat and drank there. Her name is Rosannah Orandorph, the daughter of Christian Orandorph; she is aged about nineteen years, and has been in this way, at different times, since the 4th of February last; she has neither eat nor drank much since that period—bread and a little water seems to be her only subsistence. Several clergymen and others, of all ages and both sexes, visit her out of curiosity.—This strange affair is become much the subject of conversation throughout this neighbourhood.

Infalible remedy for an ague.
Take forty grains of salt of wormwood, thirty grains of Virginia snake-root, and half an ounce of the best Jesuit's bark, mix them together in a tea-cup full of treacle, and take it in three equal proportions in the course of the day that the fit is off, to wit, before breakfast, an hour before dinner, and in the evening, at such time as the stomach is the emptiest. The first day of taking it has never failed of accomplishing its purposes; but it would not be imprudent to take the use of a nutmeg at different times the next day, which will infalibly remove the disease.

ANNAPOLIS, September 22.
At a meeting of the electors of the senate for the state of Maryland, in this city, on Monday last, were present, Messieurs George Pister and Edmund Snowden, for St. Mary's county—Messieurs Thomas Ringgold and James Ringgold, for Kent county—Messieurs William Harwood and John Hall, for Anne Arundel county—Mr. Thomas Gantt, for Calvert county—Messieurs William Smallwood and John Parham, for Charles county—Messieurs Charles Ridgely, of Williams and Charles Ridgely, for Baltimore county—Messieurs William Perry and Pollard Edmondson, for Talbot county—Messieurs John Stewart and John Dunc, for Somerset county—Messieurs John Henry and Robert Harrison, for Dorchester county—Messieurs Edward Oldham and Samuel Gilpin, for Cecil county—Messieurs Walter Bowie and David Crandery, for Prince George's county—Mr. James Brice, for the city of Annapolis—Messieurs James O'Brien and Henry Pratt, for Queen Anne's county—Messieurs Peter Chaille and John P. Mitchell, for Worcester county—Messieurs Baker Johnson and Joseph Sim, for Frederick county—Messieurs John Love and William Pinkney, for Harford county—Messieurs William Richardson and Joseph Douglas, for Caroline county—Mr. John O'Donnell, for Baltimore town—Messieurs Moses Rawlings and Henry Schrebely, for Washington county—Messieurs Laurence Oneale and Francis Deakins, for Montgomery county—and Messieurs George Magruder and Robert Cresap, for Allegany county—Mr. Walter Smith, from Calvert county, being unwell, did not attend.

On Tuesday morning the electors proceeded to elect, by ballot, the senate for the state of Maryland, and a majority appearing in favour of the honourable Benjamin Stoddert, William Smallwood, John Hall, John Esler Howard, George Dent, Samuel Chale, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, James M'Hary and Brice T. B. Worthington, Esquires, of the western shore—and the honourable William Titchman, William Perry, William Hindman, Gustavus Scott, James Hollyday and Edward Lloyd, Esquires, of the eastern shore—they were accordingly declared duly elected.

Mrs. JONES'S BOARDING SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, will be opened on the 1st of next month.

TO BE SOLD,
At Public Vendue,
On the premises, on MONDAY the 10th day of October next,

THOMAS LANE'S part of two tracts or parcels of land called **WHITES' PLAINS** and **BREWSTER HALL**, for which I have judgment and a writ of possession executed; and in case the same is not sufficient to pay my debt, with interest and costs, at same time and place will be **EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE**, the remainder of those two tracts that was the property of John Watkins, deceased, now in possession of Mrs. Plummer, widow of John Plummer, the whole containing three hundred and fifty acres of valuable land.

JOHN HALL,
September 21, 1791.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the Hockley Forge, near Elk Ridge Landing, on Wednesday night the 14th of September, a roan HORSE, four years old, all spring, about fourteen hands high, branded on both shoulders thus, O 1, trots and gallops, has been lately shod before, and fetlocks trimmed. The above horse is supposed to be stolen by a certain John Lamb, living in Annapolis, a well dressed fellow, of a yellow complexion, and peck marked. Whoever delivers the said horse to the subscriber, shall receive **THREE DOLLARS REWARD,** or **SIX DOLLARS** for the horse and thief. Sold by
10/27/91 **JOSEPH JACOB,** Blacksmith.

virtue of a decree of the chancery court, will be **EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE,** on Saturday the twenty second of October next, at the house of Mr. S. Hamilton, in Upper Marlborough, at three o'clock, P.M.

LOT of ground in the field town, late in the possession of Mr. BERRARD STANTY, on which is a large framed dwelling house, two story high, and almost new (long out houses) and a garden paved in.

ALSO,
A tract of land called **COVERT**, containing one hundred and four acres, in Prince George's county, on the road from Upper Marlborough to the Eastern Branch ferry, and about eight miles from each place. The purchaser to give bond, with security (to be approved by the chancellor) for the payment of one half of the purchase money, with legal interest thereon, within one year, and the residue with legal interest thereon within two years from the day of sale, on the receipt of which, deeds will be executed to them pursuant to the decree above mentioned.

JOHN READ MAGRUDER, Trustee.
September 20th, 1791.

CASH SALE.

TO BE SOLD,
At 12 o'clock, on Saturday the 24th of September, 1791, for the benefit of the Underwriters, at Tracey's Landing, Herring creek,

ONE BALE of damaged yard-wide CLOTHES, imported from London, in the ship Chesapeake, captain Patten.

By direction of **WILLIAM CAMPBELL,** Esquire, agent for the State of Maryland, I shall **EXPOSE TO SALE,** for ready cash, on **SATURDAY** the 29th day of October next, between 12 and one o'clock, at Rife's Tavern, in Bladenburg,

PART of a TRACT of LAND, called **DEAR KIN'S HALL**, containing 206 acres more or less, lying in Prince George's county, late the property of Leonard Marbury Deakins.

Wm. MARBURY, Deputy Agent.

Sheriff's Sales.

St. Mary's county, September 19, 1791.
By virtue of a writ of *condemni exponas*, to me directed from the general court of the western shore of the state of Maryland, will be **SOLD,** on Friday the 27th day of October 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 **Chapico 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, September 19, 1791.
By virtue of a writ of *condemni exponas*, to me directed from the general court of the western shore of the state of Maryland, will be **SOLD,** for ready cash, on **Saturday** the 28th day of October next, on the premises,

THE DWELLING PLANTATION of Mr. Stephen Cawood, called **Wellham**, containing by estimation 1981 acres, more or less. One other tract or parcel of land called **Cawood's Inheritance**, containing 70 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, September 19, 1791.
By virtue of a writ of *condemni exponas*, to me directed from the general court, will be **SOLD,** on **Saturday** the 28th day of October 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 Gardiner, 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.

A HOUSE & LOT

TO BE RENTED,

FOR a term of years, near Severn ferry. Application to be made to the Printers hereof, or the guardians of **Ruffell Lee**, at Blenheim, Charles county.

September 19, 1790.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

ON TUESDAY the 11th day of October, 1791, will be run for, over the course near this city, the **JOCKEY CLUB PURSE** of **FORTY GUINEAS**, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the property of a member of the Club; and to carry 120 pounds, six years old to carry 130 pounds, five years old 140 pounds, four years old 150 pounds, and three years old 160. Heats four miles.

ON WEDNESDAY the 12th of October, a **JOCKEY CLUB PURSE** of **TWENTY GUINEAS**, for three and four years old colts and fillies, to give three pounds to fillies. The horse winning the first day, excluded running the second. Heats two miles.

ON THURSDAY the 13th, a **SUBSCRIPTION PURSE** of **SIXTY POUNDS**, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the horse winning the Jockey Club Purse excepted; to carry weight agreeable to the rules of the Jockey Club. Heats four miles.

Any horse winning two clear heats, to be entitled to the purse. Three horses to start for the subscription purse, or no race. Entrances eight dollars.

The riders to be dressed in bit jackets, jockey caps and half boots.

The horses to be entered the day preceding the race with Mr. George Mann, and to start each day at 12 o'clock precisely. Proper judges will be appointed for the race.

NOTICE
ALL persons indebted to the estate **JAMES FARNANDIS**, late of Charles county, deceased; are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and all those to whom he stands indebted are desired to exhibit their account, legally authenticated, for payment, to

CHLOE FARNANDIS, Executrix.
Charles county, September 12, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, THAT a petition will be presented to the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to prevent **SWINE** from running at large in the town of **BLADENBURG**, Prince George's county.

September 15, 1791.

NOTICE

THAT the undersigned having been already attached to answer a claim, he is thereby incapacitated, by insolvency and losses in trade, to satisfy fully without doing material injury to the rest of his creditors; and it being his wish to render as equal justice to them as possible—he is constrained to manifest his intention of petitioning the legislature of Maryland, at their next meeting, to relieve his person from arrest, on his giving up his property, real and personal, in trust, for the benefit of those who have claims against him, either on his private account, or on account of the firms in which he has concerned. He intends also to petition the legislature, in a similar manner, in behalf of his brother, who is beyond seas.

BEN CON-FEE,
Charles county, September 19, 1791.

Kent county, September 18, 1791.

THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that, from a variety of causes and misfortunes which have befallen me, I am rendered incapable of paying my debts; I therefore intend to petition the next general assembly of this state to be released and discharged from the payment of my debts, whether in my own name, or the name of **Thomas Smyth and Sons**, upon delivering up all my property for the benefit of my creditors.

THOMAS SMYTH.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Sale,
At the late dwelling of **VACHEL YATES**, deceased, in the city of Annapolis, on **FRIDAY** the 23d of September, at 11 o'clock,

A NEGRO WOMAN, several pair of neat fashionable stays, stay-goods, whale bone, stay-maker's tools, and sundry articles of household furniture. And,

On the next day, at 11 o'clock, will be **SOLD**, at the plantation of **JOSHUA YATES**, a riding horse, a negro boy, sundry articles of household furniture, &c. late the property of **Vachel Yates**, deceased.

If either of the days should not be fair, the sale will be as above on the first fair day after, Sunday excepted.

JOSHUA YATES, Executor of **Vachel Yates**, deceased.

August 29, 1791.

THIS is to give NOTICE,

THAT I intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, praying an act to liberate me from confinement, and a discharge from debts which I am unable to pay.

HEZEKIAH COOPER.
Kent county, July 27, 1791.

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 agreed on.

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH,

TO THE FREE VOTERS OF ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Having been solicited by the people of Elk-Ridge, and the upper part of the county, to stand as a candidate to serve in the next general assembly of this state, in order, if possible, to obtain a more equal and fair representation, I, with reluctance, consented thereto, and entered upon the business. I now find there is a report spread (I apprehend by some envious person or persons to prevent my being elected,) that if I should be elected, 'tis my intention to join the Baltimore people, and vote for the removal of the seat of government to Baltimore-town. In order to obviate any doubts that may arise from this report, I take this public method of assuring the gentlemen of this county, that I never had a thought or intention to vote for the removal of the seat of government from Annapolis to Baltimore-town, or any other place. I am of opinion that the business of the state assembly can be carried on better in Annapolis than in any great trading town or city.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your Very Humble Servant,
REUBEN MERIWEATHER.

September 10, 1791.

Lands, Negroes, and Stock, FOR SALE.

On the 12th of October next, WILL BE SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises,

A valuable FARM, containing 348 ACRES of LAND, in a healthy situation, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, about 14 miles distant from Baltimore-town. The improvements on this farm are very convenient and in good repair; the dwelling house has four rooms below stairs and five above, with two brick chimneys at each end, and a garden adjoining it, well paled in. Near 50 acres are now in excellent timothy meadow, and 30 acres more may be made with ease. There is on this place an apple-orchard, containing 300 bearing trees, with a great variety of other fruit; near forty bushels of wheat will be put in corn ground this fall.

There will also be SOLD, on the same day, and upon the same terms, SIXTEEN NEGROES, men, women and children, amongst whom are two very valuable men grown, and several fine boys, from eight years old upwards; seven head of HORSES; twenty-three head of CATTLE, some of them fit to kill, and others fine milch-cows; twenty-seven head of SHEEP, and thirty head of HOGS.

Any persons desirous of viewing any part of the above property, will please to apply, on the premises, to

JOSHUA DORSEY.

September 8, 1791.

NOTICE,

THAT agreeable to the constitution and form of government, an election will be held at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the third day of October next, to elect four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in assembly, and to elect a sheriff for said county.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Sheriff.
Annapolis, September 14, 1791.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, in November next, to pay him for the lot and warehouses for the reception of tobacco in Upper-Marlbrough-town. The rent is kept from him to pay the repairs; he has not received any for six years past, and has the assentment to pay annually.

THOMAS CONTEE.

September 10, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the general assembly, at their session in November next, for an act to subject the lands within the city of Washington, in the territory of Columbia; belonging to infants, persons insane or absent, or who will not agree to the same terms as the proprietors in general have, by agreement, subjected their lands to within the same city, instead of the common mode of condemnation on a valuation by jury.

September 9, 1791.

For SALE,

THAT valuable tract of LAND in Montgomery county, known by the name of WOODSTOCK MANOR, containing about eleven hundred acres, situated within two miles of the mouth of Monocacy, and still nearer the Patowmack. The land is rich, in general level, and extremely well adapted to the cultivation of the finer kinds of tobacco and small grain; its convenience to the seat of the federal government being not more than twenty-eight miles distant with water communication, and on a main road leading from George-town to Frederick-town, which last is only sixteen miles distant, and its vicinity to the flourishing glass-works, combine to render its situation highly valuable, and the whole tract a desirable object of purchase as a gentleman's seat, for which purpose it affords an healthy and elevated situation, uncommonly beautiful. The terms will be made easy and may be known by application to colonel DEAKINS, near the land, Mr. SPRIGG, of West river, or Dr. STUART, of Annapolis.

July 6, 1791.

JAMES MACKUBIN,

At his STORE, near the Market, Hath just received, by the brig Greyhound, and ship Chesapeake, from LONDON,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Fall & Winter GOODS,

Which he will sell, on the most reasonable terms, for CASH,

—CONSISTING OF—

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| SUPERFINE Cloths, | Bed-Ticking, |
| Fine Ditto, | Corduroys, |
| Elastic Ditto, | Thicksets, |
| Milled Drab Ditto, | Sattines, |
| Forrest Ditto, | Royal Ribs, |
| Cassimers, | Silk Stockings, |
| Coatings, plain & striped, | Cotton Ditto, |
| Halfsticks, | Worsted Ditto, |
| Negro Cottons, | Plated Ditto, |
| Fearnoughts, | Yarn Ditto, |
| Flannels, | Lutestrings, |
| Beize, | Perfians, |
| Cassimer Vest Shapes, | Modes, |
| Toyliner Ditto, | Black Sattin Florentine, |
| Rose and Striped Blankets, | Callicoes, |
| Carpets and Carpeting, | Durants, |
| Osnabrigs, | Wildboars, |
| Tickenburgs, | Camblets, |
| Russia Sheetting, | Jane's Spinning, |
| Rolls and Hefins, | Moreens. |
| Irish Sheetting, | |

He hath also, in the GROCERY LINE, RUM, SUGAR, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, HYSON, CONGO and BOHEA TEAS.

Lands for Sale.

T O B E S O L D,

On the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash, on MONDAY the 26th day of September, instant, at 11 o'clock,

ONE hundred and seventy-three ACRES, more or less, of valuable LAND, situated on the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, being part of two tracts of land, the one called Harroff's Range, the other Part of Snowden's Reputation Supported. The land is rich, and extremely well adapted to the cultivation of the finer kinds of tobacco, Indian corn, and every kind of small grain; the land abounds with timber of the first quality, and hath a great proportion of wood, together with two never failing streams of water running through it, and a large proportion of meadow may be easily made; contiguous to this land is one of the finest ranges now in this county for every kind of stock. Its distance from the city of Annapolis ten miles, from Baltimore-town twenty-two miles, and from the seat of federal government twenty-five miles.

Any person inclinable to see the land, by application to the subscriber may be shewn it, together with a plot of the same.

THOMAS TALBOTT.

September 1, 1791.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to reinstate me in the same right to my land in St. Mary's county, that was given by my father for my support, which was changed by the act of confiscation.

ELIZABETH WILSON.

St. Mary's, August 26, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland to confirm my title to part of a TRACT of LAND called RICHARD'S DELIGHT.

DENNIS NALLEY.

Charles county, August 20, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, praying an act to liberate me from confinement, and discharge from debts which I am unable to pay.

STEPHEN CLARKE.

Annapolis, September 1, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, at their next sitting for an act to discharge him from debts which he is unable to pay.

RISDON BOZMAN.

Somerset county, September 7, 1791.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT there will be a petition preferred before the next general assembly of Maryland for a law to pass empowering sundry Inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county to erect an inspection house, for tobacco, on South river, at a place called and known by the name of Howard's Point, where there formerly was one for that purpose, though burnt down by some malicious person or persons.

September 2, 1791.

THE subscriber is under the disagreeable necessity of informing his creditors, that he intends to petition the next general assembly, for a law to relieve him from debts he is unable to pay.

MARSHM. DUVALL.

T O B E S O L D,

At Public Vendue,

On THURSDAY the 13th day of October next, on the premises, in the city of Annapolis,

ABOUT eighty years, the unexpired term of a LEASE from Charles Carroll, Esquire, of Carrollton, to the subscribers, executors of John Crisall, deceased, a portion of GROUND, being part of two LOTS, lying in the city aforesaid, situate on Prince-George's and Fleet streets, subject to a ground rent of twenty six pounds five shillings, current money, per annum: On the premises are five tenements, renting for ninety-nine pounds per annum, and will be sold together, or in the portions as now divided and managed, by

**J. DAVIDSON, } Executors of
R. P. DAVIS, } JOHN CRISALL.
Annapolis, September 1, 1791.**

Kent county, August 23, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the inhabitants of Kent county intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass an act to empower the county court of said county to cause a new road to be opened from Isaac Perkins's mills to New-Market, and in their discretion to shut up or leave open part of the old road from Marches lane to New-Market aforesaid, and to tax the county (or in their option the persons concerned) the expence and damages incurred for opening the said new road.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly, that an act may pass to empower her to collect, by way of execution, all public taxes due to Benjamin Howard as collector for the year 1786, also all county charges and officers fees, and all fees or other balances due to him as sheriff and collector of the county for the years 1788 and 1789.

MARTHA HOWARD, Executrix.

Anne-Arundel county, August 30, 1791.

Calvert county, August 24, 1791.

THE subscriber is under the disagreeable necessity of informing his creditors, that he intends to petition the legislature at their next session, for an act to liberate him from debts which he is not able to discharge, as the number of suits already instituted against him render a payment impracticable.

FRANCIS KING.

Anne-Arundel county, August 31, 1791.

HEREBY give notice, that I mean to apply to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act of insolvency in my favour, being unable to pay my debts.

ISAAC SIMMONS.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the justices of Cecil and Kent county courts, at their next October terms, for commissions to prove and mark the bounds of the following TRACTS of LAND, viz. *Worrell Manor, Heath's Range*, the first part, *Heath's Range*, the second part, *Seidgefield, Tod's Purchase, Holly Heath's Outlet, Heath's Forest*, and *Cass's Old Field*, agreeable to an act of assembly in those cases made and provided.

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.
August 14, 1791.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, within one mile of Severn chapel, on or about the 6th day of August, 1791, a negro man named CESAR, about 44 years of age, five feet eleven inches high; he is a stout square well made fellow, and when out of temper speaks very loud; he has remarkable small legs for a man of his size, and large flat feet; he was formerly the property of Mrs. Lewin of this county, who raised him, has since had several masters before he became the property of the subscriber; had on, and took with him, a new felt hat, osnabrig shirt and one white ditto, striped Holland trousers, and a short blue jacket: He is a very artful fellow, and probably will change his name and cloaths and pass for a freeman. Whoever secures the said negro in the goal of the county where he is taken, or in any other goal, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive THREE POUNDS, or the above reward if brought home, with all reasonable charges paid by

LANCELOT WARFIELD.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Port-Tobacco, August 20, 1791.
WHEREAS, on Saturday the 13th instant, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock at night, as my negro man called BENJAMIN was going from this place to Haberdventure, as soon as he reached the top of the hill, commonly called Theobald's Hill, (about half of a mile distant from this town) he was met and accosted by a white man who had on a dark cloth coat, and who rode a small black horse, some trifling conversation ensued, when this man rode up to Benjamin and gave him a violent stab in the breast with a knife, or some such weapon, of which he died on the Monday following—I will pay the above reward of one hundred dollars to any person who will discover the perpetrator of this inhuman act, so that he be convicted thereof.

J. H. STONE.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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LOND
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On the other hand, represented to the Port some sacrifices, as the not warrant the parties lute accomplishment of such.

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Extract of a letter
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In consequence of fresh instructions have count Francis Esterha Silovia, and recomme establishment of peace

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July 19. Advices f to confirm the idea the letters from Danu Last week there e their respective home the troops cantoned i vest work, and perhap Thus the army collec to half its number; t selves ready to retur is always lost in suc proves that no sudden It is somewhat re all appearances on tions go on just in the they continue to th chant ships in the T

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(XLVIII YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2333.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 29, 1791.

SON, } Executors of
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1791.

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of. J. H. STONE.

APOLIS:
EDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

STOCKHOLM, July 13.
HE courts of Sweden and Portugal
having mutually agreed to send mi-
nisters to reside at the respective
courts, the baron d'Oxenstierna is
appointed minister plenipotentiary
on the part of his Swedish majesty,
and Don Joseph Maire de Souza
has been invested with the like character by her most
faithful majesty.

LONDON, July 15.
The new Theatre opens this evening with Love in
a Village and Barnaby Rudge. The neat manner in
which it is fitted up within, and the elegant style of
the outside, will render it far more attractive than its
predecessor. The pillars of the boxes are all covered
with glass, and the coverings hung round with green
silk: The exterior resembles cut stone, and is orna-
mented with a large portico, supported by four pillars;
on each side is a circular wall, with an interfection of
four pillars.

Since the return of Mr. Tims, the English courier,
from Petersburg, and of M. Charlamoff, envoy from
that court, it is understood that the empress's answer is
consistent with those professions of firmness which she
has all along shewn.

On the other hand, it is believed, that our court has
represented to the Porte that it is necessary to make
some sacrifices, as the present situation of affairs does
not warrant the parties concerned to insist on the abso-
lute accomplishment of the convention of Reichens-
bach.

There is at present not the smallest appearance of
war, except that general Mollendorff arrived on the
26th of June at Konigsberg.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, June 29.
"Every thing wears the aspect of peace at Vienna.
Another estafette is arrived from the emperor to the
council of war, with orders to withdraw the regiments
which were on their march towards our frontiers, on
the borders of Turkey, and to suspend all warlike pre-
parations.

"In consequence of these orders of the monarch,
fresh instructions have been sent to M. Herbert and
count Francis Esterhazy to return from Bucharest to
Sitlovias, and recommence their negotiations for the re-
establishment of peace.

"Though the negotiations were in a manner put a
stop to, yet our ministers kept up a regular correspon-
dence with the mediating powers on the subject, but
they are now to resume their operations on the spot,
and it is hoped they will soon bring the pacification to
maturity. At court, and in the council of war, as
well as elsewhere, it is spoken of as a matter concluded
on."

July 19. Advices from all parts of Germany seem
to confirm the idea of peace being soon established;
the letters from Danzig say,

Last week there came orders from Berlin to send to
their respective homes 60 men out of each company of
the troops cantoned in their parts, to assist in the har-
vest work, and perhaps also to save money to the king.
Thus the army collected against the Russians is reduced
to half its number; the men indeed, are to hold them-
selves ready to return at the first summons, but time
is always lost in such arrangements, and the measure
proves that no sudden rupture is apprehended.

It is somewhat remarkable, that notwithstanding
all appearances on the continent, our naval prepara-
tions go on just in the same way with out any relaxation;
they continue to this hour pressing sailors from the mer-
chant ships in the Thames.

Extract of a letter from Petersburg, June 17.
"The empress has given an answer to the memorial
presented by the English and Prussian ministers, in
which she says, that as soon as those and other courts
expressed a wish to put an end to the differences be-
tween her and the Porte, she testified her entire wil-
lingness to come into any reasonable measures for that
purpose, as all the cabinets of Europe can testify.

"That the memorial lately delivered by the two
before-named courts dated May 26, only talk in gener-
al terms of the security of the Porte to be provided for
in any peace to be settled, and of a negotiation to be
entered into for that purpose. That her imperial
majesty can the less understand the meaning of this,
as she has, in all her proposals, given every proof of
her pacific wishes, and her disinterestedness, particu-
larly by her willingness to give up all her conquests
(which she has a just right to keep) except such a dis-
tinct as will secure a permanent frontier between her
dominions and the Turkish empire. That a river
like the Neister forms a natural and immovable bar-
rier between the two countries, and such a one as must
insure the safety of the Ottoman empire in as efficacious
a manner as the courts of England and Prussia can de-
fire.

"From these and other considerations, equally just
and reasonable, her majesty has charged her ministers
to declare to the two above-named courts, that she still

remains in the same pacific way of thinking, and that
she will with pleasure join in any friendly and impar-
tial steps which the above courts may take for the at-
tainment of a peace between her and the Turks, in
which the interests and welfare of the subjects are fair-
ly considered."

A letter from Rome says, that at an assembly, com-
posed of the Cardinals, it was agreed by all except one,
that Mr. Dutre, the first gentleman to the French am-
bassador, should retract the oath he had taken to the
national assembly, or quit that place in forty days, and
that he had accordingly chose the former.

A letter from Dunkirk states, that all the men, ca-
pable of bearing arms, have performed military duty
ever since the first intimation of the flight of the royal
family of France; that their capture has not produced
any tranquillity; that their fears have been greatly ex-
cited by the conduct of the officers of several regiments,
who still continue to adhere stedfastly to the old system
of the French government; and although they made
an abrupt departure on the information of the royal
flight from Paris, with an intent to join the other re-
fugees, yet that they had condescended to assure the
inhabitants of their return, with troops, to convert
this into one of their head-quarters. These alarms
have operated towards a total stagnation of commerce;
but reinforcements are soon expected from the national
assembly, that will quiet the minds of the people and
revive their spirit of trade.

MONTMEDY.

It appears, that under pretence of forming an en-
campment, Montmedy, where the king of the French
hoped to find an asylum, against prosecutions of his
own subjects, had been filled with an astonishing num-
ber of tents.

The people there had been for some time before the
escape of the king, baking bread day and night. A
large quantity of oxen had been bought. The town
was in short, full of all kinds of provisions, and war-
like ammunition.

Montmedy is situated on a mountain, which com-
mands the roads which lead to Metz, to Stonay, and
to Sedan. It is exceedingly strong both by nature
and art.

In the reign of Louis XIV. it sustained, during
forty days with open trenches, a vigorous siege, at
which the king was present, though the garrison con-
sisted of only 300 men.

The town is bounded on the north by meadows,
through which glides the river Chier. These mead-
ows are of great extent, and are surrounded with hills
which reach the Austrian territories at about two
leagues distance.

This would have been a charming situation for M.
de Bouille's camp. Here he would have entrenched
himself under the artillery of the fortresses; while he
could have easily maintained a correspondence with
the Austrians, and secured a safe passage to the French
emigrants.

BIRMINGHAM, July 19.

There was a system of regularity established in the
proceedings of the mob, that seems most wonderful.
No house is plundered by having the goods conveyed
away. Whatever is condemned perishes by the flames,
and where the house belongs to a Dissenter, and the
furniture to a Churchman, notice is sent to have the
goods removed, and that, in a such a removal, assist-
ance shall be sent, and not an article taken clandestine-
ly away.

An inflammatory bill, in Dr. Priestly's hand writing,
was found among his papers, and had been transmitted
to the secretary of state—The Doctor is at Kidder-
minster, to which place, it is said, the populace mean
to follow him. His doctrines, they avow, were meant
to subvert the constitution.

When all the Dissenters are extirpated from Bir-
mingham, the people say riot shall cease.

The reason why there is no military quartered at
Birmingham is, that it is not a market town, and that
quartering soldiers upon manufacturers would be con-
sidered as a grievance, where provisions of course
would be extremely dear. The highest civil officer in
the town is a constable. Mr. Caeleis and Mr. Spen-
cer are the two nearest magistrates. Mr. Caeleis at-
tended and did all in his power to stop the fury of the
enraged multitude.

Out of evil sometimes arises good, and from the
Birmingham business we may safely date the extinction
of revolution societies and revolution dinners.

The minds of the public are made up. The rebel-
lion in France is detested by the inhabitants of Eng-
land, and our present constitution fixed firm as a rock
in the hearts of the people.

The mob wear blue ribbons, and are particularly
observant in guarding the Churchmen's houses.

In the beginning of the riot, about 300 people of
the town attempted to oppose the mob, but were re-
pelled and extremely ill-treated.

Among the houses marked down for yesterday's de-
struction, were Mr. Lawrence's on Snow Hill, Mr.
Lewis's ditto, and about ten more in the same street.

Mr. Parker, a very eminent attorney, is the person
who sent up the inflammatory and treasonable paper
found in Priestly's house, and in the Doctor's own
hand, which is thought full ground for prosecution.

About sixty of the mob have been killed, besides a
number of people on both sides much wounded. The
Dissenters have all of them fled from the town in the
utmost consternation, and most of them are gone to
Wolverhampton and Kidderminster.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) August 6.

REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF LONGEVITY.

Died, a few days ago, in St. Elizabeth's, an old
negro woman, named Cooba, at the very advanced age
of 110—She belonged to the honourable Thomas
Chambers, Esquire, Custos of that parish. From her
master, and a numerous family of descendants, down
to the fourth generation, she had every comfort and
convenience of life; besides which, having been en-
tirely at liberty to do as she pleased for twenty or thirty
years past, she used regularly to visit a circle of ac-
quaintances for many miles round, and not only was
well received both by whites and blacks, but made
herself useful to them, as she possessed her recollection
to the last, and had her senses so perfectly, that to in-
stance only her sight, which generally fails the first,
she could see to thread a small needle, and was still so
active, that a few months before her death she was
seen to dance with as much apparent ease as a girl of
fifteen. On being questioned, whether she considered
her having been brought from Guinea (for she was by
birth a Creole) as a misfortune? she gave a de-
cided preference to the lot which had befallen her,
being sensible that she enjoyed much greater happiness
by coming to this country, and that she thought
this last was a lucky circumstance for all Africans,
even those whom, in her long experience, she had
known treated the worst.

Aug. 13. By a gentleman recently from Hispaniola,
we are informed of the entire stagnation of all com-
mercial business. The stores are shut, and every part
of the country is pervaded by apprehension and mis-
trust.

Yesterday was tried at the court-house in this town,
a negro man named Dick, belonging to the Rosary
River estate, for the practice of Obeah. After several
negroes being examined, their evidence corroborated
so much with his guilt, that no doubt remained with
either the bench or jury, of his having committed
many cruel crimes with slow poison. He was found
guilty and executed immediately.

There was produced on the above trial, a very
curious head, consisting of horns of various kinds, with
leading pipes from one to another, over which was
hair of different sorts, with many other contrivances.
It is hoped, that a number of negroes, as well as peo-
ple of other colour, who practise such villainy, will be
brought to trial, and meet their just reward.

NEW-LONDON, September 15.

INSURRECTION OF NEGROES.

Last Tuesday evening arrived here the brig Three-
Brothers, captain Edington, in 20 days from Cape
Francis. In this vessel came Messrs. Rutlin and Fau-
ras, who are deputed from the assembly at the Cape,
to solicit assistance from the United States. They in-
form, that on the 23d ult. a general insurrection of the
negroes took place in the quarter of the Cape, that they
had destroyed all the plantations by fire—that they
massacred without distinction every white man in their
power—and that the morning this vessel sailed, the
village of Petit Acre, within three miles of the Cape,
was destroyed—that the negroes are in immense bodies
—that they have cut off all communication with any
part of the country—have entirely surrounded the
Cape, and are within two miles of it on every quarter
—that a general embargo had taken place, and all the
sailors were on shore doing military duty—that all the
shipping were crowded with women and children and
effects of the inhabitants. Expresses had been sent to
Jamaica and the Havanna, to procure assistance.

NEW-YORK, September 21.

CONFLAGRATION.

Yesterday morning, at about one o'clock, this city
was alarmed by the cry of fire. The fire-men and
citizens, on this occasion, with their usual alacrity,
slew to stem the progress of that devouring element,
and to save the lives and property of their brethren and
friends. The block of buildings between the Jews
Ally and Duke-street, bounded on the north by Mill-
street, and some buildings adjoining the custom-house,
were the devoted objects, consisting of eleven houses,
two stores, three stables, and one lute house.

The principal sufferers in buildings by the fire were,
Messrs. Levi L. Pintard, Ludlow, Randall, N. Cru-
ger, Miller, Golcutt, Provoost, reverend Mr. Seizes,
and Miss Pinno.

Several tenantry families of labourers lost their furniture, &c. particularly Mr. James Paxton, a carpenter, being next to the bake house where the fire broke out; when he awoke from sleep he was so surrounded with liquid flame that he was obliged to cut a passage through the fence for his astonished wife and family, and before his return from escorting them out of danger, his dwelling was in flames, with all he possessed, leaving him an object of commiseration and the charitable assistance of his fellow citizens.

The fire proceeding from the bake house, and before proper assistance could be afforded, that building and adjoining houses were all in a blaze, which continuing to rage and spread, baffled the utmost exertions of the thousands of well equipped citizens, who were constantly plying their engines and fire hooks.

The horror of this fire exceeds any thing of the kind experienced in this city since the late war. The loss cannot be exactly estimated, but may be supposed to exceed twenty thousand pounds.

The fate of the elegant buildings in Great-Dock-street, Hanover-square, Smith, and Princess streets, as well as the custom house, which was preserved by great exertions, was suspended for an awful period; but, what exertions can exceed those of the fire-men and citizens of New-York—their efforts, with guided judgement, stopped the raging progress, and happily no lives were lost.

The scene, ensemble, was majestically awful—its duration was from one to six o'clock, and it is not probable the heat and smoke from the ruins will cease in several days. The loss of our fellow citizens extorts a sympathy, and the distresses of some individuals, on this occasion, demand the public contribution.

PHILADELPHIA, September 17.

Extra of a letter from Danville, in Kentucky, August 22.

"An express from general Wilkinson has this moment reached this place, informing of his success. He has destroyed a large Indian town, situated at the forks of the Wabash—Also a Kickapoo town, containing about 30 houses, and has killed and taken 42 of the enemy. His loss is two men killed and one wounded. I have not as yet heard where the express left him, but expect he has repassed the Ohio before this time."

Sept. 22. In the house of representatives yesterday, after the petitions and reports were gone through, Mr. Wells said, that previously to entering on the order of the day, he would beg leave to solicit the attention of the house to an event which must interest the feelings of every member present; the very recital of which was sufficient to make the boldest heart to tremble—that it would readily be conceived he alluded to the recent intelligence received from the island of Hispaniola, where, with the most savage fury, the negroes and mulattoes were committing an indiscriminate and horrid carnage. In this trying situation, the miserable surviving inhabitants have sent to the United States for relief—the congress are not sitting—the president is in Virginia—and the legislature of Pennsylvania is the only body that can afford timely succour. Whilst, therefore, these savages are carrying the dagger to the breasts of the affrighted inhabitants, it is our duty, said he, to step forward—He therefore would submit the following motion:

"This house, taking into consideration the melancholy accounts received from the island of Hispaniola, where a cruel and barbarous massacre of the white inhabitants had commenced on the 23d of August, and continued with unremitting fury on the 26th, when the vessel, which brings the intelligence, left the island—and feeling a deep sympathy for the distressed and dreadful situation of the wretched inhabitants of Cape Francis, then closely besieged by an enraged and brutal multitude of negroes and mulattoes—As citizens of the world—as men enjoying the blessings of peace, and in duty bound to relieve our fellow-creatures in an hour of such terror and misery, which will not admit of delay until the meeting of congress, do enter into the following resolutions:

"RESOLVED, That the legislature will immediately draw forth a portion of these resources with which the state is eminently blessed, to succour the unhappy inhabitants of Cape Francis, besieged, on the 23d of August last, by a murdering and desperate host of negroes and mulattoes.

RESOLVED, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to enable the governor immediately to charter two vessels, and load them with provisions, to be sent to the island of Hispaniola, and disposed of in such manner as may most effectually contribute the relief of the distressed inhabitants, and if required the said vessels shall receive as many of them on board, with their effects, as can be accommodated, and proceed either to some of the neighbouring islands, or to such part of the continent of America as may be judged most expedient."

When the motion was laid on the table, every member present so fully felt an instantaneous impression of humanity, that it was called up for a second reading, in order to be carried into immediate effect; but it was thought necessary to possess the house with some more authentic documents than were then in their hands, it was determined to submit the motion to a committee of five members, viz. Messrs. Wells, Boys, Clymer, Gallatin and Evans, to make inquiry into the ground of the intelligence, and report to the house.

Extra of a letter from New-York.

"There is certain news in this city, that the mulattoes and blacks have ravaged the country to a large extent around Cape Francis, burning all the plantations and massacring every white person far and near, and when the vessel which brought the information came away, fourteen plantations were then on fire in sight of the Cape, and all the vessels embargoed, ex-

cept the one which brought the news; on board of which came a person to collect assistance from congress. The vessel which brought this news came to Norwich in Connecticut; from whence the information was forwarded here by express."

Extra of a letter from a gentleman at Cape-François, to his friend in New-York, dated August 26th.

"The day after my last, (August 22) an insurrection broke out amongst the negroes and mulattoes, and they are now destroying every person and thing they come across. There are now eleven plantations on fire in sight, and where it will end God only knows. The inhabitants are in the greatest fear the town will be burnt, and every American here mounts guard nightly. The inhabitants will not suffer any vessel to depart, fearing they will be under the necessity of embarking."

TO BE SOLD, FOR CASH,

At the late dwelling house of THOMAS PIPER, deceased, on Friday the 7th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day.

ALL the ESTATE of the said Thomas Piper, consisting of two tenements on lease, a negro girl about 17 years of age, a variety of household furniture, a quantity of block-maker's and pump-maker's tools, some dead eyes, two battoes, a canoe, four hogs, and some fishing seines.

All persons having claims against the said estate are desired to bring them in, properly authenticated, that they may be discharged, and any person or persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to CHARLES RIDGLEY, Administrator.

Annapolis, September 23, 1791.

Prince-George's county, September 24, 1791.

On SATURDAY the 19th day of November next, WILL BE SOLD, to the highest bidder, by the subscriber, at his dwelling house,

ABOUT seven hundred and forty acres of good LAND, situated between Queen-Anne and Belle-Air, and about three miles from the former. The land is well improved, has several good dwelling houses, tobacco houses, corn houses, &c. on it; also, one good mill, with two pair of stones, double geared, and one other mill nearly finished, calculated to carry two pair of stones as the former, both standing on a constant stream, the latter is near Patuxent that it is proposed to take water therefrom in addition to the stream; both mills are calculated for merchant work. The lands, &c. may be seen, and the terms made known, by applying to the subscriber any time before the day of sale. This property will be sold together, or divided in parcels, as may be most convenient to purchasers.

THOMAS BOYD.

By order of William Campbell, Esquire, agent for the state of Maryland, WILL BE SOLD, on the first TUESDAY in November next, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock, if fair, or otherwise on the first fair day that may happen thereafter, at the house of Peter Lawson, Esquire,

A NUMBER of valuable negroes, consisting of men, women and children; a quantity of stock, of all kinds; as also the right of the said Peter Lawson in and to an undivided moiety or half part of all that part of a tract of land called Bohemia Manor, lying and being in Cecil county, in the state of Maryland, and in the possession of the aforesaid Lawson—the same to be sold for cash, being taken to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland.

JAMES ORRICK, Sheriff of Cecil county.

Montgomery county, September 18, 1791.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber, being in custody under an execution for a large sum of money, is under the necessity of applying to the general assembly, at their next session, for an act to release him from confinement, and discharge him from all debts heretofore contracted, upon his delivering up all his property.

SAMUEL OFFUTT.

St. Mary's county, September 17, 1791.

THE subscriber is under the disagreeable necessity of informing her creditors that she intends to petition the legislature, at their next session, for an act to liberate her from confinement for debts which she is unable to discharge.

MARY ROACH.

Annapolis, September 28, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against Mr. William Sanders, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make them known to the subscribers as speedily as possible, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, to

FREDERICK GREEN, } Executors.
WILLIAM W. DAVIS, }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT there will be a petition preferred before the next general assembly of Maryland for a law to pass empowering sundry inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county to erect an inspection house, for tobacco, on South river, at a place called and known by the name of Howard's Point, where there formerly was one for that purpose, though burnt down by some malicious person or persons.

September 9, 1791.

September 12, 1791.
THE creditors of WILLIAM RUSSELL, (an insolvent debtor) are requested to meet in Chester-town on Monday the 7th day of November next, with their respective claims, properly attested.

THO. WORRELL, Administrator
EDWARD, late sheriff of Kent county.

10/13/91

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, in November next, to pay him for the lot and warehouses for the reception of tobacco in Upper-Marlborough-town. The rent is kept from him to pay the repairs; he has not received any for six years past; and has the assentment to pay annually.

THOMAS CONTEE.

September 10, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the premises, on MONDAY the 10th day of October next,

THOMAS LANE's part of two tracts or parcels

of land called WHITE'S PLAINS and BREWERY

HALL, for which I have judgment and a writ of possession executed; and in case the same is not sufficient to pay my debt, with interest and costs, at same time and place will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE,

the remainder of those two tracts that was the property of John Watkins, deceased, now in possession of

Mrs. Plummer, widow of John Plummer, the whole containing three hundred and fifty acres of valuable land.

JOHN HALL.

September 21, 1791.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the twenty-second of October next, at the house of

Mr. S. Hamilton, in Upper-Marlborough, at three o'clock, P. M.

A LOT of ground in the said town, late in the possession of Mr. BERNARD SHANLY, on which

is a large framed dwelling house, two story high, and almost new, some out houses, and a garden paved in.

ALSO.

A tract of land called COVERT, containing one hundred and four acres, in Prince-George's county, on the road from Upper-Marlborough to the Eastern-Branch ferry, and about eight miles from each place. The purchasers to give bond, with security (to be approved by the chancellor) for the payment of one half of the purchase money, with legal interest thereon, within one year, and the residue with legal interest thereon within two years from the day of sale, on receipt of which, deeds will be executed to them pursuant to the decree above mentioned.

JOHN READ MAGRUDER, Trustee.

September 20th, 1791.

By direction of WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esquire, agent for the state of Maryland, I shall EXPOSE to

SALE, for ready cash, on MONDAY the 31st day of October next, between 12 and one o'clock, at Rife's tavern, in Bladensburg,

PART of a TRACT of LAND, called DEAKIN'S HALL, containing 26 1/2 acres more or less, lying in Prince-George's county, late the property of Leonard Marbury Deakins.

Wm. MARBURY, Deputy Agent.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

ON TUESDAY the 11th day of October, 1791,

will be run for, over the course near this city, the JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of FORTY GUINEAS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, being the property of a member of the Club; aged to carry 120 pounds, six years old to carry 120 pounds, five years old 110 pounds, four years old 98 pounds, and three years old a catch. Heats four miles.

On WEDNESDAY the 12th of October, a JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of TWENTY GUINEAS, for three and four years old colts and fillies, to give three pounds to fillies. The horse winning the first day, excluded running the second. Heats two miles.

On THURSDAY the 13th, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of SIXTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the horses winning the Jockey Club Purse excepted; to carry weight agreeable to the rules of the Jockey Club. Heats four miles.

Any horse winning two clear heats, to be entitled to the purse. Three horses to start for the subscription purse, or no race. Entrance eight dollars.

The riders to be dressed in silk jackets, jockey caps and half boots.

The horses to be entered each day preceding the race with Mr. George Mann, and to start each day at 12 o'clock precisely. Proper judges will be appointed for the race.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to prevent SWINE from running at large in the town of

BLADENBURG, Prince-George's county.

September 15, 1791.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate JAMES FARNANDIS, late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and all those to whom he stands indebted are desired to exhibit their accounts, legally authenticated, for payment, to

CHLOE FARNANDIS, Executrix.

Charles county, September 12, 1791.

September 12, 1791.
WILLIAM RUSSELL, (as
 requested to meet in the
 day of November next,
 properly attested.
WILLIAM RUSSELL, Administrator
 of the Sheriff of Kent county.

ICE.
 to petition the general as-
 sembly next, to pay him for the
 reception of tobacco in Up-
 per Marlborough. The rent is kept from him
 not received any for his
 payment to pay annually.
THOMAS CONTEE.

SOLD.
WEDNESDAY the 10th day of Oc-
 tober next,
 part of two tracts or parcels
 of **PLAINS** and **BREWSTER**
 judgment and a writ of pos-
 session the same is not sufficient
 here and costs, at same time
 to be **PUBLIC SALE**,
 of tracts that was the proper-
 ty of **John Plummer**, the whole
 and fifty acres of valuable
 land.

JOHN HALL.
 the chancery court, will be
PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the
 10th day of October next, at the house of
 Upper Marlborough, at three
 o'clock in the said town, late in the
 of **BERNARD SHANLEY**, on which
 house, two story high, and
 garden, and a garden paled in.

ALSO.
COVERT, containing one
 in Prince George's county,
 Marlborough to the Eastern
 eight miles from each place.
 bond, with security (to be ap-
 pointed) for the payment of one half
 the purchase money, with legal interest thereon,
 the residue with legal interest
 from the day of sale, on the
 day will be executed to them pur-
 suant to the said petition.

D. MAGRUDER, Trustee.
CAMPBELL, Esquire, agent
 for the said lands, I shall EXPOSE to
 public sale, on **MONDAY** the 11th
 day of October next, between 12 and one o'clock,
 in the town of **Bladenburg**,
 a TRACT of LAND, called **DEA-
 CON**, containing 264 acres more or less,
 in the county, late the property of
JOHN BARBURY, Deputy Agent.

HIS RACES.
 on the 11th day of October, 1791,
 at the course near this city.
PURSE OF FORTY GUINEAS.
 for a mare or gelding, being the
 best of the Club; aged to carry 120
 lbs. to carry 120 pounds, five years
 old 98 pounds, and three
 years old 84 pounds.

On the 12th of October, a **JOCKEY**
 CLUB of **TWENTY GUINEAS**,
 for old colts and fillies, to give
 the horse winning the first
 heat two miles.
 On the 13th, a **SUBSCRIPTION**
OF FORTY GUINEAS, for any horse
 or horses winning the Jockey Club
 weight agreeable to the rules.
 Heats four miles.
 On the 14th, two clear heats, to be entered
 for horses to start for the subscription
 entrance eight dollars,
 to be ridden in silk jackets, jockey caps
 and boots, and to start each day at 12
 o'clock. Upper judges will be appointed for
 the races.

NOTICE.
 is hereby given,
 that a will be presented to the next
 assembly of Maryland for an act to pre-
 vent running at large in the town of
 Prince-George's county.
JOHN FARNANDIS, Executrix.

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JOHN FARNANDIS, Executrix.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,
 for the disposal of PROPERTY belonging to Mr. **JAMES PATTISON.**

Prize of	Description	£	s	d
1	full-blooded mare	50	0	0
1	do.	45	0	0
1	mare colt	40	0	0
1	mare	35	0	0
1	do.	15	0	0
1	do.	12	0	0
1	mare colt	15	0	0
1	do.	15	0	0
1	do.	15	0	0
1	do.	12	0	0
1	do.	12	0	0
17	yards of black silk mode	15	10	7 1/2
1	do. fine spotted jeans	12	3	9
1	do. striped muslin	10	3	4
1	do. fine spotted jeans	7	14	4 1/2
1	do. black calimanco	5	9	4 1/2
1	do. striped cotton	5	5	9
1	mill-saw	4	12	6
1	50 yards of broad coloured ribbon	4	3	5
1	do. souflee gauze	3	16	6
1	do. white flannel	3	14	7 1/2
1	do. calimanco	3	0	8 1/2
1	lbs. of antimony	2	13	9
1	yards of white durants	2	4	11
1	2 gross and 3 dozen horn buttons	2	3	0
1	China cups and saucers	2	2	10 1/2
1	8 shawls	1	16	0
1	7 gauze handkerchiefs	1	15	0
1	yards of narrow lace	1	10	4 1/2
1	black silk hats	1	10	0
1	1 pair of mens slippers, & 1 jeanet vest shape	1	10	0
1	2 do. brats candlesticks	1	10	0
1	18 lbs coffee	1	10	0
1	8 gauze handkerchiefs	1	8	0
1	dozen mohair buttons	1	6	10
1	2 large bowls	1	6	8
1	2 shawls	1	5	0
1	1 worsted breeches pattern & 6 1/2 yards of gauze	1	4	9
1	1 large bowl & soup tureen	1	4	7
1	2 pair of brats candlesticks	1	4	0
1	4 gauze handkerchiefs	1	4	0
1	1 pair of mens leather shoes, and 3 yards of shalloon	1	4	0
1	6 pair of cloth breeches	1	2	6
1	2 large bowls	1	2	6
1	5 large dishes	1	2	6
1	1 scarlet vest shape, and 3 pieces of fine Dutch tape	1	2	6
1	5 pair of cotton stockings	1	2	6
1	do.	1	2	6
1	4 yards narrow lace, & 3 yards white buckram	1	2	4
1	do. Red Persian	1	2	3
1	3 pair worsted stockings & 4 Ricks of twist	1	2	0
1	6 1/2 yards of blue sagathy	1	1	10 1/2
1	1 pair fine worsted stockings, 2 pair garters, & 1 piece worsted bind	1	1	6
1	1 do. thread stockings, & 10 1/2 thousand pins	1	1	6
1	90 1/2 dozen shirt buttons, & 12 small ticks with	1	1	3
1	1 lb. of ounce thread	1	1	4
1	6 small dishes, and 3 large stone butter pots	1	1	0
1	17 cups & saucers, & 12 milk pots with covers	1	0	9
1	4 yards white Persian	1	0	0
1	2 pair cotton stockings	1	0	0
1	22 cups, 26 saucers, and 8 salt stands	1	0	0
1	6 1/2 yards spotted gauze, & 2 gauze handkerchiefs	0	19	10
1	2 gauze aprons, & 1 gauze handkerchief	0	19	6
1	3 gross small horn buttons, and 2 butter boats	0	19	6
1	6 1/2 lb. ounce thread, & 13 thimbles	0	19	8
1	1 pair silver plated spurs, & 3 dozen small mohair buttons	0	19	3
1	2 quart mugs, & 1 pair of brats candlesticks	0	19	0
1	3 yards of striped souflee gauze, and 1 gauze handkerchief	0	19	0
1	2 dozen breakfast plates, and 5 sugar pots with covers	0	18	6
1	1 lb. of ounce thread, and 6 silk laces	0	18	9
1	1 lb. fine slip thread, and 8 slips balandine	0	18	6
1	2 mustard pots, 11 white saucers, and 2 adzes	0	18	2
1	26 penknives	2	3	4
1	2 black silk bonnets	3	10	0
1	2 shawls	3	10	0
1	4 do.	3	17	0
1	3 pair thread stockings	2	5	0
1	3 pieces narrow worsted bind	2	5	0

Description	£	s	d
1 pair worsted breeches patterns	3	0	0
1 large trunk	3	0	0
6 lb. of allspice	1	16	0
1 pair fine worsted stockings	3	15	0
1 shawls	4	10	0
4 yards blue cloth	4	0	0
1 vest shape of stripe casimer	5	12	0
2 do. scarlet	6	0	0
3 pieces broad worsted bind	4	10	0
5 gauze handkerchiefs	5	0	0
80 sticks worsted cruels	5	0	0
1 pair of seal skin slippers	3	15	0
25 lb. large Bristol shot	10	0	0
1 handsome waistcoat-shape	7	17	6
2 Jeantet do.	10	10	0
5 ells check	6	8	3
1 coverlid	12	0	0
24 pair of garters	7	4	0
1 do. womens fatten shoes and slippers	11	5	0
8 do. mens leather shoes	11	0	0
1 pewter dish	8	10	0
3 ells of check	12	19	6
7 yards of Irish linen	84	14	4
14 do. ofsnabrigs	85	2	6

167 Prizes. 730 13 9
 633 Blanks. Contingent expenses, 19 6 3
 1000 Ticket at 15s. each, is 750 0 0

NOTICE.
 THE advantages of the above SCHEME are very obvious—it is well calculated to suit adventurers, from the valuable variety of its prizes—which are also very numerous—it is therefore intended to be drawn on the 20th of October next, in this city; previous to which, TICKETS may be had at the Printing-Office; of **William Hammond, Barrack Fowler**, at **Mr. Stevens's**; **William Foxcroft, William Alexander**, and **John Addison**, Annapolis—At **Lower-Marlborough**, of **Captain Thomas Harwood, William Allin, Robert Moore, Dr. Parran, James M. Blair**, and **James Whittington**—Of **Joseph Griffith**, at **St. Leonard's creek**—and also of **James Pattison**, at **Herring bay**.
 For the information of adventurers, a list of the prizes will be published in the **Maryland Gazette**.

NOTICE.
 THAT the undersigned having been already attached to answer a claim he is entirely incapacitated, by insolvencies and losses in trade, to satisfy fully without doing material injury to the rest of his creditors; and it being his wish to render as equal justice to them as possible—he is constrained to manifest his intention of petitioning the legislature of Maryland, at their next meeting, to relieve his person from arrest, on his giving up his property, real and personal, in trust, for the benefit of those who have claims against him, either on his private account, or on account of the firm in which he has concerned. He intends also to petition the legislature, in a similar manner, in behalf of his brother, who is beyond sea.
BEN. CONTEE.
 Charles county, September 19, 1791.

NOTICE.
 THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that, from a variety of causes and misfortunes which have befallen me, I am rendered incapable of paying my debts: I therefore intend to petition the next general assembly of this state to be released and discharged from the payment of my debts, whether in my own name, or the name of **Thomas Smyth** and **Sons**, upon delivering up all my property for the benefit of my creditors.
THOMAS SMYTH.

NOTICE is hereby given,
 THAT application will be made to the general assembly, at their session in November next, for an act to subject the lands within the city of Washington, in the territory of Columbia, belonging to infants, persons insane or absent, or who will not agree to the same terms as the proprietors in general have, by agreement, subjected their lands to within the same city, instead of the common mode of condemnation on a valuation by jury.
 September 9, 1791.

TO THE FREE VOTERS OF ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.
 Gentlemen,
HAVING been solicited by the people of Elk-Ridge, and the upper part of the county, to stand as a candidate to serve in the next general assembly of this state, in order, if possible, to obtain a more equal and fair representation, I, with reluctance, consented thereto, and entered upon the business—I now find there is a report spread (I apprehend by some envious person or persons to prevent my being elected,) that if I should be elected, 'tis my intention to join the Baltimore people, and vote for the removal of the seat of government to Baltimore-town—In order to obviate any doubts that may arise from this report, I take this public method of assuring the gentlemen of this county, that I never had a thought or intention to vote for the removal of the seat of government from Annapolis to Baltimore town, or any other place. I am of opinion that the business of the state assembly can be carried on better in Annapolis than in any great trading town or city.
 I am, Gentlemen,
 Your Very Humble Servant,
RUBEN MERIWEATHER.
 September 10, 1791.

Lands, Negroes, and Stock, FOR SALE.

On the 12th of October next, WILL BE SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises,
A valuable FARM, containing 348 ACRES of LAND, in a healthy situation, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, about 14 miles distant from Baltimore town. The improvements on this farm are very convenient and in good repair; the dwelling house has four rooms below stairs and five above, with two brick chimneys at each end, and a garden adjoining it, well paled in. Near 50 acres are now in excellent timothy meadow, and 30 acres more may be made with ease. There is on this place an apple orchard, containing 300 bearing trees, with a great variety of other fruit; near forty bushels of wheat will be put in corn ground this fall.
 There will also be SOLD, on the same day, and upon the same terms, **SIXTEEN NEGROES**, men, women and children, amongst whom are two very valuable men grown, and several fine boys, from eight years old upwards; seven head of HORSES; twenty-three head of CATTLE, some of them fit to kill, and others fine milch-cows; twenty-seven head of SHEEP, and thirty head of HOGS.
 Any persons desirous of viewing any part of the above property, will please to apply, on the premises, to
JOSHUA DORSEY.
 September 8, 1791.

Sheriff's Sales.
St. Mary's county, September 19, 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 Friday the 27th day of October 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 **Chapin's Manor**, containing 131 acres, more or less. One other tract or parcel of land called **Trent Park**, 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, September 19, 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 Saturday the 28th day of October next, on the premises,
THE DWELLING PLANTATION of **Mr. Stephen Cawood**, called **Westham**, containing by estimation 198 1/2 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, September 19, 1791.
 By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, on Saturday the 28th day of October 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 Gardiner**, 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.

August 27, 1791.
ALL persons having any claims against the estate of **SAMUEL CHEW**, Esq; of Calvert county, deceased, are hereby notified to render them properly authenticated with all convenient speed to the subscriber, also all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to
PRISCILLA CHEW, 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 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 agreed on.
DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
John Eager Howard, Esquire,
 GOVERNOR of MARYLAND.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the deposition of REZIN HAMMOND, Esquire, of Anne Arundel county, it appears, that on the morning of the 25th of April last ELIJAH GAITHER, son of Edward, came to the dwelling of the said Hammond, and fired at him two pistols and a gun, with intention, as the said Hammond believes, to kill him: And whereas, by the deposition of JOHN G. HAMILTON, of Montgomery county, it appears, that the said Gaither afterwards, in conversation with him, acknowledged the facts set forth in the deposition above mentioned, except the firing of the gun, and declared that he did discharge the said pistols with a design to kill the said Hammond, and did then farther declare that it was still his settled determination to kill the said Hammond whenever an opportunity should offer: And whereas it is obviously the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice—I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of the council, to issue this my proclamation, authorizing and enjoining all sheriffs, and other officers of the peace, to apprehend and convey before some one of the judges or justices within this state, the said Elijah Gaither, in order that he may be dealt with according to law; and I do hereby exhort and require the good people of this state to be aiding and assisting the said officers in the execution of their duty.

GIVEN at Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

J. E. HOWARD.
 By his Excellency's command,
 T. JOHNSON, jun. Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

ORDERED, That the above proclamation be published six weeks.

T. JOHNSON, jun.

HEREBY offer a reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for apprehending the above-mentioned *Elijah Gaither*, agreeable to the foregoing proclamation, and will pay the same upon his being brought before any one of the judges of the general court, or either of the associate justices of Anne-Arundel county, to be dealt with according to law.

REZIN HAMMOND.

June 7, 1791.

Messrs. GREEN,
 IN order fully to disclose the wicked and premeditated intent of *Elijah Gaither*, in his attack on me, be pleased to publish in your paper the deposition of *John G. Hamilton*, which is as follows:

REZIN HAMMOND.

MARYLAND, ff.
 ON the second day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, came before me, the subscriber, one of the judges of the general court, JOHN G. HAMILTON, and made oath, that on or about the thirteenth of May last he was in company and had conversation with *Elijah Gaither*, son of Edward, and that, in the course of the said conversation, the said Gaither informed this deponent as follows:— That he had had a round with *colonel Rezin Hammond*, of Anne-Arundel county; that the said Hammond had injured his reputation; and that, in consequence thereof, he, the said Gaither, for several months before, had premeditated and determined to kill him, and that he came down from New-York for that purpose; that having discovered in Baltimore-town that *colonel Hammond* had brought suits against him, he immediately hired horses, provided himself with three braces of pistols, all which he loaded, or caused to be loaded, with three bullets and two buck shot each, and a gun, which was loaded with three bullets and a quantity of shot, after which (viz. on Easter Monday before day-light) he, the said Gaither, started with his servant from *Elk-Ridge* for *colonel Hammond's* place of residence with a full determination to kill him, and arrived at the farm just after day-break; that he placed and concealed himself in a certain field belonging to the said farm, where it was usual for *colonel Hammond* to pass every morning, and so concealed, together with his said servant, waited for some time in expectation of the said Hammond coming along, during which time he, the said Gaither, and his servant, watched for him alternately; that some time after sunrise he, the said Gaither, finding that the said Hammond did not pass through the said field as he expected, sent his servant up to the house to inquire if the said Hammond was at home, and if possible to discover and give him information whether the said Hammond intended to come out, and which way he intended to go, who was at the house with him, and whether he was still in bed or not; that his servant returned and informed him that *Mr. Hammond* was at home and in bed, and no body with him; whereupon the said Gaither formed the design of going up to the house, entering *Mr. Hammond's* room (with which the said Gaither was well acquainted) and assassinating him while in bed, but that he changed this resolution from an apprehension that he might be discovered before he could carry his views into execution; that he remained in his first situation until about eight o'clock, when he and his servant rode up to the house with the gun and pistols aforesaid; that when he arrived there, he sent one

of *Mr. Hammond's* negroes into the house to inform *Mr. Hammond* that he wanted to speak with him; that *Mr. Hammond* came into the yard and invited him to alight and walk in, which he refused; that *Gaither* then asked *Mr. Hammond* to come up to him, as he wished to speak with him; whereupon *Mr. Hammond* said, I see you are armed, and if I come to you, you will shoot me; that *Gaither* then promised upon his honour he would not, and that he made use of this promise as an artifice to get *Mr. Hammond* in his power; that *Mr. Hammond* then went within seven steps or thereabouts of him, and *Gaither* ordered him to stop, gave his gun to his servant, and alighted from his horse, at which time two of his pistols fell from his belt; that he thereupon offered *Mr. Hammond* a pistol, and insisted upon fighting, which *Mr. Hammond* declined, because there were no witnesses by, but offered to fight at any subsequent day if he was bent upon it; that *Gaither* would not defer it, and said *Mr. Hammond* should either fight him that moment, or he would kill him; that, on hearing a noise behind him, proceeding from the approach of a negro or negroes, he, the said *Gaither*, turned in order to keep the said negro or negroes off, and that then *colonel Hammond* run from him towards the house; that he turned about, and before he had run many steps, he the said *Gaither* levelled one of his pistols at him, and fired the same, and was astonished that he missed him, as he never took a more cool and deliberate aim in his life; that as soon as he found he had missed him, he drew another pistol, and before *Mr. Hammond* had run above fifteen steps, he fired that also at him, and thought he saw the wadding burning on his back; that thereupon, although *Mr. Hammond* did not fall, he the said *Gaither* concluded he had killed him; but finding that he continued to run until he got into the house, and supposing that *Mr. Hammond* intended to get a gun, and return with it, he the said *Gaither* took his gun from the servant, and got behind the pales of the yard, and levelled his gun over the pales, with his finger upon the trigger ready to fire as soon as *Mr. Hammond* should come out; that *Mr. Hammond* did come out of the house with a gun in his hand, and fired at him, and struck him in the left hand; that thereupon, under an apprehension that *Mr. Hammond's* negroes were coming to attack him, one of which had a gun, and fearing *Mr. Hammond* would also get another gun, he mounted his horse, and as he was mounting the said negro fired and struck him on the neck and left shoulder; that then the said *Gaither* went off; that the said *Gaither*, at the time of the above conversation, further declared, that he was not yet satisfied, and would always go prepared for the said Hammond, and would kill him wherever he met him, and expressed his regret and complained that he was unfortunate in not having killed him before; that this deponent endeavoured to dissuade the said *Gaither* from the further prosecution of his revenge, but that such dissuasions, instead of having any salutary effect upon him, only seemed to make him the more determined; and that the said *Gaither* further declared, that he could reconcile it to his conscience to hire assassins to take away the life of the said Hammond; and that the debt for which *Mr. Hammond* had brought suit against him was a just debt, but that he never would pay it, and would kill him, or any one else, if he ever asked for it. Sworn before me on this 2d June, 1791.

True Copy. 16
 J. T. CHASE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to reinstate me in the same right to my land in St. Mary's county, that was given by my father for my support, which was changed by the act of confiscation.

ELIZABETH WILSON.
 St. Mary's, August 26, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland to confirm my title to part of a TRACT of LAND called RICHARD'S DELIGHT.

DENNIS NALLEY.
 Charles county, August 20, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, praying an act to liberate me from confinement, and discharge from debts which I am unable to pay.

STEPHEN CLARKE.
 Annapolis, September 1, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, at their next sitting for an act to discharge him from debts which he is unable to pay.

RISDON BOZMAN.
 Somerset county, September 7, 1791.

THE subscriber is under the disagreeable necessity of informing his creditors, that he intends to petition the next general assembly, for a law to relieve him from debts he is unable to pay.

MARSH M. DUVALL.

NOTICE,

THAT agreeable to the constitution and form of government, an election will be held at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the third day of October next, to elect four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in assembly; and to elect a sheriff for said county.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Sheriff.
 Annapolis, September 14, 1791.

T O B E S O L D,
 At PUBLIC VENDOR,

On Thursday the 13th day of October next, on the premises, in the city of Annapolis, ABOUT eighty years, the unexpired term of a LEASE from *Charles Carroll*, Esquire, of Calverton, to the subscribers, executors of *John Crisall*, deceased, a portion of GROUND, being part of two LOTS, lying in the city aforesaid, situate on *Prince-George's* and *Fleet* streets, subject to a ground rent of twenty-six pounds five shillings, current money, per annum: On the premises are five tenements, renting for ninety-nine pounds per annum, and will be sold together, or in the portions as now divided and rented, by

J. DAVIDSON, } Executors of
 R. P. DAVIS, } JOHN CRISALL.
 Annapolis, September 1, 1791.

Kent county, August 21, 1791.
 NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the inhabitants of Kent county intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass an act to empower the county court of said county to cause a new road to be opened from *Isaac Perkins's* mill in *New-Market*, and in their discretion to shut up or leave open part of the old road from *Marches* lane in *New-Market* aforesaid, and to tax the county (or by their option the persons concerned) the expence and damages incurred for opening the said new road.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly, that an act may pass to empower her to collect, by way of execution, all public taxes due to *Benjamin Howard* as collector for the year 1786, also all county charges and officers fees, and all fees or other balances due to him as sheriff and collector of the county for the years 1788 and 1789.

MARTHA HOWARD, Executrix.
 Anne-Arundel county, August 30, 1791.

Calvert county, August 24, 1791.

THE subscriber is under the disagreeable necessity of informing his creditors, that he intends to petition the legislature at their next session, for an act to liberate him from debts which he is not able to discharge, as the number of suits already instituted against him render a payment impracticable.

ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY, August 31, 1791.
 I HEREBY give notice, that I mean to apply to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act of insolvency in my favour, being unable to pay my debts.

ISAAC SIMMONS.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the justices of Cecil and Kent county courts, at the next October terms, for commissions to prove and set the bounds of the following TRACTS of LAND, viz. *Worsell Manor*, *Heath's Pavee*, the first part *Heath's Range*, the second part, *Seelyfield*, *Tad's Purchase*, *Hick*, *Heath's Outlet*, *Heath's Forest*, and *Coe's Old Field*, agreeable to an act of assembly in their cases made and provided.

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.
 August 14, 1791.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, within one mile of *Severn* chapel, on or about the 6th day of August, 1791, a negro man named *CESAR*, about 44 years of age, six feet eleven inches high; he is a stout square well made fellow, and when out of temper speaks very loud; he has remarkable small legs for a man of his size, and large flat feet; he was formerly the property of *Mr. Lewin* of this county, who raised him, has since had several masters before he became the property of the subscriber; had on, and took with him, a new hat, of a sordid tawny and one white ditto, striped Holland trousers, and a short blue jacket: He is a very artful fellow, and probably will change his name and cloaths and pass for a freeman. Whoever secures the said negro in the goal of the county where he is, or in any other goal, so that the owner may get him again; shall receive THREE POUNDS, or the above reward if brought home, with all reasonable charges paid by

LANCELOT WARFIELD.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Port-Tobacco, August 20, 1791.
 WHEREAS, on Saturday the 13th instant, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock at night, as my negro man called *BENJAMIN* was going from this place to *Haberdeventure*, as soon as he reached the top of the hill, commonly called *Theobald's Hill*, (about half of a mile distant from this town) he was met and accosted by a white man who had on a dark cloth coat, and who rode a small black horse, some tiffing conversation ensued, when this man rode up to *Benjamin* and gave him a violent stab in the breast with a knife, or some such weapon, of which he died on the Monday following—I will pay the above reward of one hundred dollars to any person who will discover the perpetrator of this inhuman act, so that he be convicted thereof.

J. H. STONE.

ANNAPOLIS:
 Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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