

(XLVIIIth YEAR.)
MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1791.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, November 21.

R. WADSWORTH from the committee appointed, reported a bill, more effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States: which being twice read, was referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday next, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Sedgwick called up the report of the committee on the petition of general Jackson, which was referred to a committee of the whole house, made the order of the day for Thursday next, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Murray called up the report of the committee of elections, on the election of Mr. Mercer to sit as representative for the state of Maryland, in lieu of Mr. Pinkney who had resigned. The report being read,

Mr. Seney moved, that the house should adopt it. **Mr. Giles** was against a too hasty adoption of the report; as the subject was of a very important nature, and such as would materially affect the privileges of every member in the house. Two questions occurred in this business—the one, whether a person, appointed to represent his state in congress, has the power of resignation; the other, whether that appointment can be resigned to the executive of a state government, and whether the executive be authorized to accept the resignation, and issue a writ for a new election.—If the report were received, as it then stood, he observed, that it would authorize the executive of every state to judge of all vacancies, and of the circumstances that may cause vacancies. He hoped the house would take time to consider the subject; the constitution says, that when vacancies happen, the executive may issue writs to fill up those vacancies; but it does not say, that resignation causes a vacancy; and if the executive in the present instance judges of the circumstances that cause a vacancy, he may do it in every other instance, in which case the members of the house must be reduced to hold their seats on a very precarious tenure indeed. On the whole he wished the determination might be postponed.

Mr. Boudinot coincided in opinion with Mr. Giles, and thought the well being of the house was deeply interested in the question, whether the executive of a state government should interfere between a member of that house, and his constituents. He moved that the report should be committed to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Seney observed that this was no new case; that there were members sitting in the house, who had been elected in lieu of others who had resigned; he adverted to the inconvenience that must accrue to the state of Maryland from delay; as that state would be deprived of the voice and support of one of her members; he thought it a very new and strange declaration, to say that a member has not a right to resign;—such a doctrine must affect the privilege of every free citizen—suppose a man, who has a large family, and is engaged in a very extensive and lucrative business, should be elected contrary to his will, might a man, so circumstanced, be obliged to resign his business, and take his seat in the house? He wished to have the matter decided; and saw no necessity of delay.

Mr. Ames thought he recollected to have heard Mr. Pinkney's name called in the list of the members, and that the committee of elections had reported him duly elected: the house, he observed, has a control over absent members; but if a member may resign when he pleases, he may do it out of the house, and withdraw himself from the power of the house whenever he thinks proper.

Mr. Livermore observed, that if the transaction alluded to was merely an act of the state executive, it might with some degree of truth be said to render the seat of every member precarious; but as it was supported by the laws of the state, he could not suppose it dangerous to the privileges of any member of the house.

Mr. Sedgwick thought it of some importance to determine upon what tenure the members were to hold their seats, and what circumstances were to vacate them. He therefore wished to have the question properly discussed, and that the report should be committed.

The question on the commitment being taken and carried, the report of the select committee was referred to a committee of the whole, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Dayton then called up a motion for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill to extend the time limited for settling the accounts of the United States with the individual states. The motion was agreed to, and the committee accordingly appointed.

On a motion for referring to the secretary of the war department, a petition praying compensation for a vessel captured and sunk in the river Delaware, by order of the committee of safety during the late war. Some debate took place, which terminated in a resolution, that the petition should be rejected.

The house then, pursuant to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill, apportioning the representation of the people of the United States, according to the sixth enumeration. —**Mr. Muhlenberg** in the chair.

Motions were made for the different ratios of thirty-four and thirty-five thousand, which were rejected: difficulties were stated with respect to the time, when the additional members should be elected, and entitled to take their seats in the house; sundry amendments were proposed and debated; after which the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, November 22.

Mr. Speaker laid before the house a report from the secretary of state, on the petition of Jacob Isaacs of Newport, Rhode Island, praying a bounty for the discovery of a method of converting salt water into fresh. In the said report, the secretary of state traced the history of the various attempts hitherto made to attain that grand desideratum, of so much importance to sea-faring people; described the various processes, and their effects:—(from all which it appears, that, before Mr. Isaacs's discovery, various methods, simple in their operation; had been successfully put in practice by different navigators to obtain supplies of water from the sea) and concluded with a recommendation, that proper directions for the purpose should be printed on the back of all clearances of vessels, from every port of the United States.

Mr. Findley presented a memorial from a committee of the counties of Washington, Westmoreland, Fayette, and Allegany, (in this state) remonstrating against the excise-law. Referred to the secretary of the treasury for information.

Mr. Lawrence, from the committee appointed, reported a bill-making appropriations for the support of government, for the year 1792; which was twice read, referred to a committee of the whole house, and made the order of the day for Wednesday the 30th instant.

Mr. Williamson presented a memorial from the quarters of the eastern part of North-Carolina, praying an immunity from militia duty.—Referred to the committee of the whole on the militia bill.

The house in committee of the whole; (Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair) proceeded to the further consideration of the report of the committee of elections, on the election of J. F. Mercer, to represent the state of Maryland, in congress, in the room of Mr. Pinkney, who had been elected, and resigned.

Mr. Seney observed, that the further discussion of this business would be only productive of an unprofitable waste of time. He was at a loss to account for the difficulties started by gentlemen on this occasion:—this was not the first instance of vacancies occasioned by resignation; and of the election of new members to supply them;—but it was the first instance in which objections were brought forward—the executive and council of Maryland were not, he hoped, so ignorant of their duty; or so little acquainted with the constitution of the United States, as to have taken any improper steps on this occasion.—The committee of elections had deliberately weighed the matter, and reported Mr. Mercer duly elected; and he hoped their report would be adopted.

Mr. Giles, though he entertained a high respect for the executive of the state of Maryland, and did not doubt that the greatest caution had been observed in every measure relative to the election of Mr. Mercer, was however unwilling the opinion of the house should be given up in favour of the opinion of theirs. The report of the committee he looked upon as improper;—resignation did not, in his opinion, create a vacancy in the representative branch of the government;—and the resignation of any appointment must be made to the power that conferred it.—He drew many arguments from the practice of the British government, and from the silence of the constitution, with respect to the resignation of representatives;—maintained, that the duty of the state executive was, not to declare when a vacancy happened in the representation, but simply to issue writs to supply the vacancy, when it was declared.—It might affect the privileges of every member of the house, if a tribunal, that was only empowered to issue writs, was permitted to decide when vacancies took place:—the house alone, he thought, had a right to determine respecting the resignation; and if this right was transferred to the executive, the whole power of judging of every circumstance that might create a vacancy, was transferred with it;—for since the constitution of the United States does not say that resignation causes a vacancy, the executive, authorized to say that it does, may

also determine that any other circumstance creates one. The house being judge of the election of its own members, must, in his opinion, judge of all the contingent circumstances pertaining to elections:—if in the present instance, the executive be allowed to judge of the cause creating a vacancy, will not the executive of every other state be empowered to declare a vacancy, whenever an election happens to turn out contrary to their own wishes?—As to the act of the state of Maryland, they could not make that a vacancy, which was not so by the constitution.—On the whole, on every point of view, he considered the report of the committee as improper; hoped it would be rejected, and wished to see the principle established by the house.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) was in favour of accepting the report of the committee, but did not wish this should be done, without giving the business a due share of consideration. As this was the first instance of the kind, he thought it of some consequence to establish a proper principle. It might be questioned, he said, whether this could be called a resignation;—the resignation of an office being very different from the non-acceptance of it; and Mr. Pinkney having declined the appointment, before he took his seat in the house. —As to any arguments drawn from the practice of the British parliament, he alleged several reasons to prove their inapplicability to the case under consideration:—And although the constitution makes no particular mention of the resignation of members of the house of representatives, yet as it contains no clause to prevent such resignation, he thought it would be a convenient construction, to say that they have the power of resigning their seats:—for, suppose a member sick, unable to attend the house; and yet precluded from resigning, his constituents must be deprived of the benefit of his services in congress:—As to the necessity of resigning an office to the power that conferred it, this argument seemed strong against the resignation of the president or vice-president, who were chosen by the people through the medium of electors; and yet the constitution expressly provides for their resignation. The constitution, he observed, left the question open for the house to decide what circumstances should cause vacancies, and there is no clause in it which excludes resignation from being one of those circumstances. He could not see how the executive of any state would have the power of displacing a member, and declaring his seat vacated:—if such a case should occur, the house would investigate the business; and the person improperly sent forward to occupy a seat in congress, would of course be sent back again; so that no danger was to be apprehended from that quarter. On the subject of resignation, he observed, that the laws of the states varied, provisions being made for such cases by some, for instance by Maryland, whilst in others, as in South-Carolina, the question of resignation was left wholly untouched:—A member of the legislature of South-Carolina cannot resign his seat, but a person elected may refuse to accept it:—in the parliament of Great Britain, a member who wishes to resign, effects this by accepting of an office which is merely nominal, though sufficient to incapacitate him from holding his seat:—the same mode might be pursued by a member of congress, who, if otherwise debarred the privilege of resigning his seat, must be obliged to apply for some office that will disqualify him. He concluded with a wish that the report of the committee might be adopted, as a precedent to regulate the business.

Mr. Murray was of opinion, that, both from principle and convenience, the report ought to be adopted. Vacancies, he observed, may happen in various ways; and it must depend on the manner in which they happen, whether the business shall be taken up by the state executive, or made known to the state legislature through the medium of the house. If a member has once taken his seat, and afterwards resigns it, he thought it would then be the business of the house to declare the vacancy; but if the person elected declines the appointment before he has taken his seat, then the notification belongs to the executive;—and when either death or refusal of acceptance causes a vacancy, the executive must recognize such vacancy, and issue writs for a new election. Suppose the house should decide that Mr. Pinkney had not resigned in due form; or had not a right to resign, the state of Maryland must remain unrepresented. Suppose the state of Georgia had chosen persons who were unwilling to serve,—if these members must be obliged to come before the house, to give in their resignation; that state would not be represented during the whole session. The house, he observed, before they should decide upon the principle, ought to consider the practicability of carrying it into execution. If it be decided that Mr. Pinkney could not resign, the house must dispatch the sergeant at arms after him to bring him before the bar; but they cannot punish him, as he did not undertake any trust, and cannot therefore be answerable for a breach of duty. With respect to pre-

HYDE
Shoe-maker,
Y informs the public, and his
ular, that he carries on the
fines at the yard lately occupied
Bayer, where he buys all kinds
the half for the other, as may be
those who have them to dispose of,
public, that he is determined to
it can be purchased in Baltimore,
tion and punctuality to merit the
o may please to favour him with

carries on the boot and shoe-making
nit Street, opposite Mr. George
ng, where he makes all kinds of
the neatest manner, on the most
reasonable terms.
ber 20, 1791. *DX*

ers hereby forewarn all persons
n hunting, with either dog or gun,
a river neck belonging to the estate
lately deceased.

F. GREEN,
W. W. DAVIS,

W. LINE.

S. EASTON, and **PHILADELPHIA,**

Land STAGES,

COURT HOUSE & NEW CASTLE.

thers, (Proprietors of the *Philadelphians New Line*) very respectfully
nts of this city and its vicinity, they
a communication from this place
ia, for the conveyance of freight and
ence—running the 29th instant, by
—A packet will leave Philadelphia
ming for Newcastle, on its arrival
tely conveys the passengers to Cecil
the packet waits their arrival, and
Annapolis and *Easton*, and touches
er return. The peculiar advantage
point of expedition, will be obvious
going to the northward, it being cer-
n be performed in less time than by
others solicit the patronage of the pub-
every exertion shall be used to re-
agreeable and expeditious. The
winds renders the day of the packet's
rather uncertain; but it is expected
place early every Sunday morning,
pers that have freight to forward, are
their names at the *Printers*, who will
n to wait upon them and inform the

CHAMBERS, Cecil Court High.
DARLEY,
BLAY,
and **LEES,** Newcastle.

Court-House, 7 6
attle in stage, 6 6
elphia in packet, 1 9

per cwt. from city to city. Light
in proportion to bulk. 9
10, 1791.

Dollars Reward,

ending four slaves, or four dollars for
BEN, a black well set man, about
and 5 feet 8 inches high; had with
abandoned good cloaths of a variety of
been long and well known as a water-
and had charge of a schooner of Mr.
HILL, a young black crop negro, about
inches high, very forward, and imper-
years of age, and well made, had the
ing of a crop negro.—**MARENE**, a
negro woman of about 21 years of
et 7 inches high, stout and well made,
cty of good cloathing.—**JACK**, a
an of about 28 years of age, 5 feet 8
h, and well made, has been long time
it is apprehended that these three are
neighbourhood of West River. All per-
turned against harbouring them, as they
covered, be prosecuted with the utmost
law. The persons have assumed the
and have petitioned for their freedom
n of the general court, and have since
a pretence that they are free. The
will be paid to any person who will de-
lavery, or either of them, to the fol-
anapolis, or Richard Sprick, Esq. of
The yellow Jack will be hired to any
a very reasonable rate, until next April

JOHN F. MERCER.
November 26, 1791.

INAPOLIS:
FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

cedents drawn from the practice of Great-Britain, he thought them of little weight; and was not at all disposed to look into the government of a country, that had no constitution, for precedents to be followed in the government of this country that enjoys a constitution the best defined in the universe. He noticed some reasons for depriving members of the British parliament of the power of resignation, which do not apply to the circumstances of the United States;—and observed, that as the federal constitution is silent as to the right of resignation, and that right exists under some of the state governments, the house cannot take away the privilege by implication. The constitution of Maryland recognises the right, and has expressly provided for it: the constitutions of some of the other states also, considering the absurdity of forcing a man to the performance of a duty, which ought to be voluntary on his part, have not taken away from the person elected this privilege, which is one of the greatest instances of his freedom. Reasons may be alleged, why military men should not be permitted to resign their appointments in particular cases; but those reasons do not apply to members of the legislature:—if the right of resignation was refused to them in cases of sickness, imprisonment, or even apprehension of imprisonment, the house would be deprived of the attendance of its members:—why then not establish at once a principle that would obviate all those difficulties?—As Mr. Pinkney had not undertaken a trust, and Mr. Mercer was duly elected, he hoped the report of the select committee would be adopted.

After further remarks by Messrs. Williamson, Gerry, Seney, Sedgwick, Lee and Vining, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again to-morrow.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill apportioning the representation of the people of the United States, according to the first enumeration.

Some debate having taken place respecting the time when the additional members should be admitted into the house,

Mr. Madison proposed, and the committee adopted, the following amendment:

“That from and after the 3d day of March, 1793, and until the next enumeration of the people of the United States, the house of representatives shall be composed of members, who shall have been chosen in the proportion of one representative to every 30,000 persons, computed according to the rule prescribed by the constitution of the United States.”

Sundry other amendments were made; after which the committee rose and reported the bill, as amended. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY November 23.

Mr. Speaker laid before the house a report from the secretary of the department of war, on the petitions of the widows, children and executors of sundry commissioned officers, who perished during the late war. Referred to the committee appointed to prepare a bill making compensation to the widows, orphans and representatives of deceased officers of the late army.

Mr. Madison presented a memorial from the quakers of the state of Virginia, praying immunity from militia duty. Referred to the committee of the whole on the militia bill.

The house then proceeded to the consideration of the amendments proposed by the committee of the whole house to the “bill apportioning the representation of the people of the United States according to the first enumeration.”

Mr. Sedgwick moved an amendment, for settling the ratio at thirty-four thousand; and called for the yeas and nays.

The question was taken on this motion, and lost.

Yeas.—Messrs. Ames, Ashe, Barnwell, Boudinot, B. Bourne, S. Bourne, Dayton, Gilman, Goodhue, Hillhouse, Kitchell, Livermore, Niles, Sedgwick, J. Smith, I. Smith, W. Smith, Steele, Sturges, Thatcher, Ward.—21.

Nays.—Messrs. Baldwin, Brown, Benson, Findley, Gerry, Giles, Gordon, Gregg, Griffin, Grove, Hartley, Heister, Huger, Jacobs, Kittera, Lawrence, Leonard, Lee, Macon, Madison, Moore, Muhlenberg, Murray, Page, Parker, Schoonmaker, Seney, Sheredine, Sumpter, Sylvester, Tredwell, Tucker, Venable, Wadsworth, Wayne, White, Williamson, Willis.—38.

The house having gone through the amendments, and further amended the bill, it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole (Mr. Muhlenberg in the chair) and proceeded to the further consideration of the report of the committee of elections on the election of Mr. J. F. Mercer; as representative for the state of Maryland, in the room of Mr. Pinkney, who had resigned his appointment.

After a debate of some length, the committee rose, and reported the report of the standing committee of elections, with amendments; which being adopted by the house, Mr. Mercer is recognised as entitled to sit in the house, to represent the state of Maryland. Adjourned.

P A R I S, September 12.

Affairs of the Colonies.

THE sitting of the national assembly of the 5th in the evening, was one of the most tumultuous of the present session. The affairs of the colonies, and the decree of the 15th of May, in favour of the people of colour, gave rise to the tumult. The two opposite parties are more violent than ever. The debate was opened by the reading of an address of the

city of Brest, very different from that by which the citizens of Nantes desired the repeal of the decree in question, by a formal prediction of the total loss of the colonies, if the assembly should not determine to take that step. That petition read at the sitting of the 25th of August, was referred to the colonial committee. That of Brest, on the contrary demands the execution of the decree of the 15th of May, and violently charges the committee. Messrs. Alexander Lameth and Barnave, have answered these charges with great force, and have not concealed that the assembly would be at last compelled to repeal its decree. M. Roberespierre, giving a loose to his violent temper, openly declared the two above named members to be traitors to their country, and he prayed a day to be appointed to prove the truth of his charge, formally accusing M. Barnave with having employed the most iniquitous means to prevent the execution of the decree in the colonies. M. Barnave has accepted the challenge, and likewise required a special sitting for the discussion of the affair. A dreadful agitation succeeded this challenge. At last, in order to put an end to this scandalous scene, the assembly passed on to the order of the day, and separated without taking this subject into consideration.

The discussion began again on Wednesday the 7th in the forenoon; when M. Rewbell, persuaded, as well as several other members, that the whole truth is not yet known respecting this matter, moved that it should be adjourned to the next legislature; but M. Barnave opposed this notion out of concern for the colonies, and moved that a new report be ordered on the subject, to be made in ten days, which was decreed.

A thick veil still seems to cloud this subject, and prevent us as yet from forming a judgment on the question. The whole commercial interest appears to wish for the repeal of this humane decree. As to the news which come daily from the colonies, they all contradict each other, and each bears the stamp of the spirit of party which dictated it. It appears, however, that there is a large majority against the adoption of the contested decree.

S T. E U S T A T I U S, October 28.

In the night of the 24th instant, we had a heavy gale from the S. W. accompanied with a heavy swell of the sea, and great fall of rain; there were about 24 fail of vessels in the road when it began, several of which in striving to get under weigh run foul of each other, by which some damage was sustained. On Tuesday morning an affecting scene was presented to the view of the sympathetic spectators on shore; the sea continuing to run very high and the wind increasing, the perilous state of those on board gave great anxiety to the feeling mind. Two vessels only held by their anchors; many cleared the land and got to sea—a sloop and schooner belonging to this island, and the sloop Jersey, of Jersey, captain Hampton, were driven on shore. This sloop had but a few days before anchored in the road under a jury mast, after escaping the fury of a violent gale, and had just got in a new mast, which the master and crew were all night laboriously employed to secure, with tacks, for the reception of sail to get her to sea, but at four o'clock in the morning, their laudable view was disappointed, her best bower cable gave out and she was driven from her small anchor on shore. About 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning the gale abated, since then most of the above-mentioned vessels have returned to their moorings. Happily no lives were lost; and we do not hear of any vessel now remaining unaccounted for.

Letters from St. Martin's state the consequences of this gale to have been more fatal there; a new ship belonging to New-London, with 1800 barrels salt on board, three other American vessels, and a sloop and schooner belonging to that island, were driven on shore, and some parts of the island the planters have suffered considerably. In the town of Great-Bay it gives us pleasure to add, the effects of it were trifling, as the blowing down of fences, &c.

B O S T O N, November 10.

Yesterday the inhabitants met at Faneuil-Hall pursuant to adjournment.

The committee appointed to draught instructions to our representatives, relative to the repeal of a law passed in 1750, prohibiting theatrical exhibitions, reported the same, which, after some debate, were accepted.

S A L E M, November 8.

Captain Henry Clarke arrived here since our last from Cape François, which he left on the 8th of October, in no happier situation than our former accounts represented.

A letter from James Perkins, Esq; resident at the Cape, dated the 7th of October, says, “The blacks have made proposals to surrender; yet there is so little faith to be put in these people, we know not if their repentance is sincere. This eve, or to-morrow, will determine it. The late rains have prevented our troops going into the country. Every thing has therefore remained quiet since my last.”

N E W - Y O R K, November 12.

By an examination of the European accounts, we have reason to conclude, that the mighty combinations, and formidable preparations, to effect a counter-revolution in France, exist only in the distracted brains of the fugitive votaries of despotism. The pompous declarations and letters of surrounding sovereigns, which have been published, are supposed to be all fictitious. But were all the crowned robbers of Europe to unkenel their slaves, and set them upon France, the world, with the wonderful unanimity which now pervades her, be able to cope with the whole. But liberty is now the watch-word of half the inhabitants of Europe; and for any monarch to engage in a war

against it, would be to put out half of his subjects in arms against the other. France (taught by America) and all Europe will eventually be free.

Number of representatives, according to the return of the census now made from the several States, if the ratio of representation established be of

No. of representatives from	1 for 30000	1 for 33000	1 for 34000	1 for 35000	1 for 36000
Vermont	2	2	2	2	2
New-Hampshire	4	4	4	4	4
Massachusetts	15	14	14	13	12
Rhode-Island	2	2	2	2	2
Connecticut	7	7	6	5	5
New-York	11	10	9	8	8
New-Jersey	6	5	5	4	4
Pennsylvania	14	13	12	11	10
Delaware	1	1	1	1	1
Maryland	9	8	8	7	6
Virginia	20	19	18	17	16
Kentucky	3	2	2	2	2
North-Carolina	11	10	10	9	8
Georgia	2	2	2	2	2

And allowing South Carolina, which state has made no return, upon a supposition, 5 members, in each case, would then be 110 104 100 92 82

P I T T S B U R G, November 5.

About ten or twelve days ago, two men were killed on the Kiskiminitas river which empties into the Alleghany river some distance from this place, by the Indians. It is not known what tribe they were of, but generally supposed to be Muncies. This has alarmed that neighbourhood a good deal, and several families have removed into the settlement, for fear there should be other parties out, which they have reason to suppose from accounts they received from Reed's Station, to that effect.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, November 21.

By the latest accounts from Port-au-Prince, we are informed, that the mulattoes have made peace with the whites, which has enabled them to repel every possible incursion near the town; the mulattoes being very strong in number, and better adapted to the service of fighting against the negroes. But all this is not sufficient to put a period to the disturbances in that beautiful island. A force is expected from old France to effect this; on the arrival of which, there can be little doubt but that the insurgents will not only disperse, but be intimidated into peace, and a submission to the laws.

Nov. 22. Late advices from France say, that after the first day of October, 1791, no American ships, laden with tobacco were to be admitted to entry in the French ports, except upon condition of coming directly from America with clearances for France.

Extract of a letter from Leyden, September 20.

“The French king's acceptance of the constitution, has thrown a universal damp upon the spirits of such anti-revolutional Frenchmen as reside among us, and in our neighbourhood. All Germany would have been in motion long before this time, to have restored the old tyrannical government, could the pulse of the people have been brought to beat in concert with the wishes of the courts; but at present, we as much expect the emperor of China here as a counter-revolution in France. The two (exiled) French princes Artois and Conde, not long since solicited a loan of three millions of florins at Amsterdam, but did not succeed. All they could procure was about 275 thousand livres, for which the diamonds and jewels of the Conde family were mortgaged, valued at a million sterling, and which now he pawned at a public broker's for redemption. The Diet of Ratisbon have drawn up a petition to the emperor, to persuade him, if possible to reinstate certain German princes in possession of Alsace; but the answer, it is said, has not yet been received.”

Nov. 24. By the brig Commerce, captain Jones, arrived yesterday from Cape François, which place he left the 3d instant, we learn that the situation of the white people in Hispaniola was very distressing when he came away—that the blacks had lost no ground, and in every engagement seemed to act with astonishing intrepidity. The frigates and troops which left the Cape the 23d of October, to attack Port-Margot, had captured the fort, after some resistance, and shortly after marched to attack English Hill, a strong post in possession of the insurgents, commanding a pass through the mountains. The troops were advancing with their arms supported, when they were suddenly fired on by a considerable body of the blacks in ambuscade. The whites upon this were obliged to retreat with precipitation, having suffered a considerable loss in killed and wounded. Two vessels had arrived at the Cape with the wounded on this expedition.

That a few days before he sailed, a vessel had arrived in a short passage from Bourdeaux, which brought an account of the appointment of count Dillon to the government of Hispaniola—and that he was to have embarked for his government on the 12th of October, with four thousand troops.

By extracts of a letter from Aux Cayes, to a merchant in this city, we learn, that there is almost a total stagnation of business; that flour was selling at five dollars, and most other things in proportion. That in consequence of the continuation of the disturbances and the loss of revenue by the destruction of so many sugar plantations, the duty on sugar was doubted. The writer, in order to give a striking idea of the disagreeableness of his situation, mentions, that he would be willing to put up with any thing, however disagreeable, to be once safe returned from amongst them. All sorts of produce are very scarce and dear.

Some accounts from England recently published, inform that Mr. Burke is become so unpopular, that both his friends and the world are deserting him—and even the ministers treat him with coldness.

SHEPHERD'S

Extract of a letter dated

“Since I have been that the Indians have Station, with a letter, come in, and treat of proclamation, forbidding annoying them, if the what nation it is that off Although I do not thir uncultivated beings, I policy to make a peace have a proper impression nations in general, ag A thing well done watched up now, gover the business de novo; o these parts will once m of blood.”

A N N A P O

Extract of a letter from

to his brother in Alle “The distracted sit time very disagreeable continues, at Cape Pr the negroes, who have country. Two or thr reduced to ashes: they against the mouths of break into town, but part of the island they sition to revolt. Ever ing, torturing, and pu three plantations are bu every moment, appreh on fire. Guards arc kner of the town; and rubs of water always at dles burning during th not express the distress “The Spaniards h sistance in our presen commissioners sent to E them they would hav without religion, and were a judgment on their king. On the 25 and a sloop of war, &c. from Jamaica; w out a vessel to protect Cape François beside nerous Englishmen!”

F O R

A TRACT of L and three hun county, on the east fi four miles from the from Bladenburg; th some houses. Applic CHARB PONSORBY, scribe, in Piscataway AL November 23, 179

To be SOLD, on the of January, 17

ALL Charles S called SHAR testament, lying in Swamp, on the road Piscataway.

November 23, 17

W A R R E

FAUQU NOTICIE is her tary resignation for some time had ed seminary, and m tees and visitors, Princeton college, N charge of the said execution of his offi 1792.—The branch to teach the ensuin languages, together branches of the M will be six pounds annum, for each sch of eight shillings m pole of procuring fu the Academy. Co and probably may houses, upon the r pounds per annum situation of WAR that it is unnecessary mendment of it. F and exhibitions of whereof shall be her By order WIL November 17, 1

to put out half of his subjects in
her. France (tragedy by America)
eventually be free.
atives, according to the return of
made from the several States, if the
ation established be of
1 for if 1 for if 1 for if 1 for
30000 33000 34000 40000
2 2 2 2
4 4 4 4
15 14 14 11
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7 7 6 5
11 10 9 8
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14 13 12 10
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20 19 18 15
2 2 2 2
11 10 10 8
2 2 2 2
outh Carolina, which state has made
oposition, 5 members, in each case,
110 104 100 82
S B U R G, November 5.
elve days ago, two men were killed
tas river which empties into the
me distance from this place, by the
t known what tribe they were of,
posed to be Munsee. This has
ighbourhood a good deal, and several
moved into the settlement, for the
other parties out, which they have
from accounts they received from
that effect.
D E L P H I A, November 21.
counts from Port-au-Prince, we see
the mulattoes have made peace with
h has enabled them to repel every
near the town; the mulattoes being
umber, and better adapted to the ter-
against the negroes. But all this is
put a period to the disturbances in
nd. A force is expected from old
this; on the arrival of which, there
ut but that the insurgents will not
ut be intimidated into peace, and a
laws.
advices from France say, that since
October, 1791, no American ships,
co were to be admitted to entry in
except upon condition of coming
erica with clearances for France.
letter from Leyden, September 20.
king's acceptance of the constitution,
verfal damp upon the spirits of such
Frenchmen as reside among us, and
hood. All Germany would have
ong before this time, to have restored
government, could the pulse of the
brought to beat in concert with the
rts; but at present, we as much ex-
of China here as a counter-revolution
two (exiled) French princes Artois
long since solicited a loan of three
at Amsterdam, but did not succeed.
rocurer was about 275 thousand livres,
monds and jewels of the Conde fami-
ed, valued at a million sterling, and
awned at a public broker's for
Diet of Ratisbon have drawn up a
emper, to persuade him, if possible
ain German princes in possession of
answer, it is said, has not yet been
the brig Commerce, captain Jones,
from Cape Francois, which place he
nt, we learn that the situation of the
Hispaniola was very distressing when
that the blacks had lost no ground,
agement seemed to act with astonish-
The frigates and troops which left
d of October, to attack Port-Margot,
fort, after some resistance, and short-
to attack English Hill, a strong post
the insurgents, commanding a pit
antains. The troops were advancing
supported, when they were suddenly
nsiderable body of the blacks in am-
whites upon this were obliged to re-
tation, having suffered a considerable
d wounded. Two vessels had arrived
the wounded on this expedition.
ays before he failed, a vessel had si-
assage from Bourdeaux, which brought
e appointment of count Dillon to the
Hispaniola—and that he was to have
government on the 12th of October,
nd troops!
of a letter from Aux-Cayes, to a mer-
y, we learn, that there is almost a to-
business; that flour was selling at five
ft other things in proportion. That
of the continuation of the disturbances
revenue by the destruction of so many
s, the duty on sugar was doubled.
order to give a striking idea of the dis-
his situation, mentions, that he would
nt up with any thing, however dis-
once safe returned from amongst them.
are very scarce and dear.
a from England recently published,
Burke is become so unpopular, that
and the world are deserting him—and
to treat him with coldness.

SHEPHERD'S-TOWN, November 7.
*Extra of a letter dated Washington, in Kentucky, Sep-
tember 3.*
" Since I have been here, I have been informed
that the Indians have sent in a prisoner to Dunlap's
Station, with a letter, importing that they wish to
come in, and treat of peace. In consequence of which
I have been told that governor St. Clair has issued a
proclamation, forbidding any of the citizens killing or
annoying them, if they approach with a flag—but
what nation it is that offers to treat, I have not heard.
Although I do not thirst for the blood of these poor
uncultivated beings, I am of opinion it would be bad
policy to make a peace before the arms of the Union
have a proper impression on the minds of the Indian
nations in general, agreeable to the trite observation—
"A thing well done is twice done." If a peace is
atched up now, government will soon have to begin
the business de novo; or the poor scattered citizens in
these parts will once more have to wade through a sea
of blood."

ANNAPOLIS, December 1.
*Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Port-au-Prince,
to his brother in Alexandria, 12th October 1791.*
" The distracted situation of this island renders my
time very disagreeable. There has been, and still
continues, at Cape Francois, a general insurrection of
the negroes, who have burnt and laid waste the whole
country. Two or three hundred plantations are re-
duced to ashes: they several times rushed on in crowds
against the mouths of the cannon, endeavouring to
break into town, but were always repulsed. In this
part of the island they have frequently shewn a dispo-
sition to revolt. Every day exhibits a scene of hang-
ing, torturing, and burning negroes. Only two or
three plantations are burnt as yet; but the citizens are,
every moment, apprehensive that the town will be set
on fire. Guards are kept night and day in every cor-
ner of the town; and the citizens are obliged to keep
tubs of water always at their doors, and lamps or can-
dles burning during the night. In short, words can-
not express the distressing situation of this colony.
" The Spaniards have refused to give us any as-
sistance in our present difficulties: they treated the
commissioners sent to Havana, with contempt; telling
them they would have no connexion with a people
without religion, and that their present calamities
were a judgment on them for the injustice done to
their king. On the 29th ult. one English man of war,
and a sloop of war, arrived here with ammunition,
&c. from Jamaica; which place they left almost with-
out a vessel to protect it, having sent three frigates to
Cape Francois besides those which came here. Gen-
erous Englishmen!"

FOR SALE,
A TRACT of LAND, containing betwixt two
and three hundred acres, in Prince-George's
county, on the east side of the Eastern Branch, about
four miles from the federal city, and the same distance
from Bladenburg; there is a good meadow on it, and
some houses. Application may be made to Mr. Ri-
chard Ponsoby, in Bladenburg, or to the sub-
scriber, in Piscataway.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON.
November 23, 1791.

To be SOLD, on the PREMISES, on the 12th day
of January, 1792, for READY CASH,
ALL Charles Smith's right of a tract of LAND,
called SHARPE, agreeable to his last will and
testament, lying in Charles county, on Mattawoman
Swamp, on the road leading from Port-Tobacco to
Piscataway.
MARY SMITH, Executrix.
November 23, 1791.

WARREN ACADEMY,
FAUQUIER COURT-HOUSE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the volun-
tary resignation of Mr. John Dyson, who has
for some time had the direction of the above-mention-
ed seminary, and merited the approbation of the trust-
ees and visitors, James Campbell, A. B., lately from
Princeton college, New-Jersey, was appointed to take
charge of the said Academy, and will enter upon the
execution of his office about the beginning of January
1792.—The branches of education which he engages
to teach the ensuing year, are the Latin and Greek
languages, together with the elementary and practical
branches of the Mathematics.—The price of tuition
will be six pounds current money of Virginia, per
annum, for each scholar, exclusive of which, the sum
of eight shillings must be paid in advance for the pur-
pose of procuring fuel, to be appropriated to the use of
the Academy. Convenient board has hitherto been,
and probably may hereafter be, procured in reputable
houses, upon the moderate terms of ten or twelve
pounds per annum. It is presumed that the eligible
situation of WARREN ACADEMY is so well known,
that it is unnecessary to say any thing here in recom-
mendation of it. Public examinations of the students,
and exhibitions of Oratory, will be held; the periods
whereof shall be hereafter made known.
By order of the trustees,
WILLIAM EDMONDS, president.
November 17, 1791. *Wm. Campbell*

NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby warned against hunt-
ing, with dog or gun, within my enclosures on
Rhode river, without permission from my overseer.
JAMES CARROLL.
November 21, 1791.

THE subscriber, in London-town, gives notice,
that he wants a plantation of about two hun-
dred acres of good LAND to RENT or LEASE,
with a tolerable dwelling house and other out houses
on it; he would choose it to be within ten or twelve
miles of this place. Any person that has such a plan-
tation to rent or lease, and will give information to
the subscriber, he will treat of the same directly, and
if they can agree on terms will move on it in the
spring.
JOHN SEFTON.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.
RAN away from the subscriber,
living in Prince-George's county,
near Snowden's Iron Works, on
the 26th instant, a negro slave named
JERRY, about 18 years of age,
5 feet 2 or 3 inches high; had on
when he went away, a short pale blue coat, red jack-
et, buckskin breeches, good felt hat, and shoes; he
is an artful villain, and is capable of telling a good
tale, and has travelled much about the country.
Whoever takes up the said boy, and secures him in
any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall
have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid
by
CHARLES DUVAL.
November, 1791.

CAME to the subscriber, living on Patapsco, a
dark bay HORSE, about fourteen hands high,
appears to be about ten years old, his left hind foot
white above the hoof, and has a blaze face. The
owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and
take him away.
WILLIAM URQUHART.
November 1st, 1791.

THERE is at the plantation of
the subscriber, living on the
head of South River, taken up as a
stray, a dark bay HORSE, about
seven or eight years old, about four-
teen hands and an half high, shod be-
hind, with a hanging main and switch tail, trots and
gallops. The owner may have him again, by proving
property and paying charges.
JOSEPH SELBY.
Annapolis, November 23, 1791.

THE subscriber apprehends business will require
him to leave Annapolis by the first of January
next, and will probably be absent some length of time,
he therefore earnestly begs those who are in his debt,
to call in the course of next month, and if they can-
not discharge their accounts, they may at least make
some agreeable arrangements.—This request is so reason-
able, it is presumed those concerned will not neglect
complying therewith. Should there still remain delin-
quents, they may rest assured that recourse will be had
to a mode more obligatory, as longer indulgence can-
not be granted.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER.
St. Mary's county, November 10, 1791.

ALL persons having legal claims against the estate
of GEORGE AISQUITH, late of St. Mary's
county, deceased, are requested to bring in their
claims, properly attested, to the subscriber, on or be-
fore the first day of February next, after which the
will not deem herself bound to receive or satisfy any
further claims.
ELIZABETH AISQUITH, Admx.

WAS committed to my custody, as a runaway,
on the 20th day of September last, a mulatto
man, who calls himself HARRY JONES: He has
lately been proved, in Charles county court, by Joseph
Clarke, of the state of Virginia, to have once been his
property, and that he the said Clarke sold the aforesaid
fellow, about ten years ago, to a certain John M'Da-
niel, who then lived near Fort Pitt, in the state of
Virginia. Jones is about twenty-four years old, five
feet six inches high, tolerably well clothed, has a scar
on his forehead and right hand. His master is request-
ed to pay charges, and take him away.
THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of
Charles county.
October 11, 1791.

NOTICE.
THOSE persons having TICKETS for sale, in
the subscriber's PROPERTY LOTTERY, are
requested to make returns of them in ten days from
this date, otherwise they will be considered as sold, af-
ter which notice will be given when the lottery will
commence drawing.
JAMES PATTISON.
Herring Bay, November 24, 1791.

JOSEPH COURT,
Has for sale, for cost and charges,
A SMALL Assortment of FALL GOODS, of
about 300l. cost, imported in the ship Kitty,
captain Forster.
He has also for sale,
By the piece or package, a general assortment of
FALE GOODS, which he will sell for cash or to-
bacco, at the Baltimore wholesale prices, at his stores
at Nottingham, Pig Point and Tracy's Landing.
N. B. A small invoice of MEDICINE, to be sold
very low, for cash or produce; also, two TENT
BEDS, with cotton furniture, mattresses, blankets,
counterpanes, &c. complete.
Well River, November 10, 1791.

Cheap LANDS for Sale,
in MONGALIA County, Virginia.
I WILL SELL
EIGHTEEN HUNDRED ACRES of LAND,
in the county of Mongalia, held by right of set-
tlement, for which I will give a general warranty
deed. The land lies on the Mongalia river, within 19
miles of Morgan-town, through which runs the Bul-
falo creek. The land is of the first quality, both up-
land and meadow; and, to accommodate the purchas-
ers, it will be divided into three tracts. If agreeable,
I will take negroes, or any other property, at their val-
ue, in payment. Immediate possession will be given,
either by colonel John Evans, at Morgan-town, or the
subscriber, in Berkeley county, Virginia.
DAVID GRAY.
N. B. The state road from Morgan-town to the
mouth of the Little Kanhawa, passes within three
quarters of a mile of the said land.
October 27, 1791.

The SUBSCRIBER has upwards of 300
acres of valuable LAND, in St. Mary's county, Bed-
lam Neck, which he will sell for cash in hand, or on
long credit.
THOMAS BOND.
November 11, 1791.

For Sale,
THE following TRACTS of LAND,
lying in St. Mary's county, viz.
BUSHWOOD LODGE, containing about four
hundred and fifty acres, one hundred and fifty acres of
which are uncleared; PENRIN, containing about
two hundred acres, eighty acres uncleared; one hun-
dred acres in MAIDEN'S BOWER, about twenty
acres uncleared.
Persons desirous of purchasing, are requested to ap-
ply to J. Briscoe, in St. Mary's county, or to Edmund
Key, in Philadelphia.

NOTICE.
THE subscriber, for several good reasons, post-
pones the sale of his negroes till the third TUES-
day in March next.

London-town, November 14, 1791.
THIS to inform gentlemen who wish to import
horses for the turf, stud, saddle, or carriage
horses, that the subscriber intends sailing for England
in March or April next, and to return next fall. Any
orders, with the necessary, to empower him to pur-
chase and ship horses, will be thankfully received,
and executed with much attention and care, by their
Humble Servant,
JOHN CRAGGS.

Somerset county, October 1, 1791.
NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscriber, a
languishing prisoner in Somerset county gaol,
intends to apply to the next session of assembly to libe-
rate him from confinement, and from debts which he
is unable to pay.

St. Mary's, October 8, 1791.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
That I intend to apply to the next general as-
sembly for an act to make valid a deed executed by
Caleb Jones to me, for about forty-eight acres of land,
Part of Beckwith's Lopez, lying in St. Mary's
county, which deed was not recorded in the time pre-
scribed by law, and to direct the recording of the said
deed.

Montgomery county, October 10, 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 exonerate me
from debts which I am unable to pay.

St. Mary's county, September 17, 1791.
THE subscriber is under the disagreeable neces-
sity 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.

By THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND
COURTS OF JUSTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE
of GRIEVANCES AND COURTS OF JUSTICE will
sit every day during the present session, from nine
o'clock in the morning until three in the after-
noon.
By order, A. GOLDR, clk.
November 10, 1791.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE
of CLAIMS will sit every day during the pre-
sent session, from nine o'clock in the morning until
three in the afternoon,
By order, A. GOLDR, clk.
November 10, 1791.

Annapolis, September 28, 1791.
ALL persons having claims against Mr. William
Senders, 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, }
WILLIAM W. DAVIS, } Executors.

Matthew and John Beard,
 HAVE LATELY RECEIVED,
 At the Sign of the Golden Bee-Hive,
 And now opening, at their STORE in Church-street,
 next door to Mr. Stephen Clark's Stationary and book
 store, and near the market, **W-I-T**
 A NEAT and General Assortment of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
 Which they will sell low for cash.

MATCHCOAT
 Blankets, Blue- Irish-Linen, Do. Sheetings, Morocco Slaves for Children, Sewing Silk, Doylals, Curry Combs, Shot, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Black Silk Hose, Best Patent do. Brown Holland, Brod-Ticking, Mens Country made Saddles, Knee and Shoe-Buckles, Coloured Thread, Cambric and Osnabrigs do. A Variety of Calicoes, Fustians, Hat-Band Craps, Mens and Womens black Gloves, Raisins, A Variety of Queen's Ware, and a Quantity of Hyson and Bohea TEAS, &c. &c.
 Annapolis, October 5, 1791.

WILLIAM CATON,
 Ladies and Gentlemens Hair-Dresser,
 Has just IMPORTED, in the ship NANTAS,
 CAPTAIN SPENCER,

A Quantity of HAIR,
 OF DIFFERENT COLOURS AND LENGTHS.

HE begs leave to acquaint those ladies who wish for convenience and little trouble, that he makes **CURL** and **ELASTIC CUSHIONS** that fit easy and firm upon the head without any trouble of pinning; and, when dressed, no head of hair whatever, though dressed by the completest hand, can look better or more natural, so that a lady, in a few minutes, may complete her own hair-dressing. Also new fashioned **CURL BRIDES**, and fashionable **WIGS**—Ladies who wish to have any alteration in any they have got from other hair-dressers, he will do it on the most **REASONABLE TERMS**.

He has also just received by the same ship, a variety of articles in the line of his profession, among which are the following, viz.—Perfumes of all kinds; different sorts of pomatum, hard and soft; plain and perfumed powder; powder knives and bags; ladies elegant pocket bottles; court painters; dressing and fine tooth combs; swan skin, cat, skin and silk puffs; ladies powder boxes, with puffs; hair-pins, long and short, double and single; tooth-brushes; razors in cases, and razor froths; shaving-boxes, soap and brushes; rath-balls; hair-rubbers; band-boxes; creeps, pinches, and toupes iron.

He has likewise for **SALE**, an elegant fashionable **HEAD-DRESS**, from London. Said **CATON** respectfully 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.

Orders from any part of the state, will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to. **6X**
 Prince George's county, October 15, 1791.
ABIRK-MOCKBEE, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated to the subscriber, near Upper Marlborough, on or before the 10th day of December next, or they will be excluded on the distribution of the assets in hand. **6X**
 Wm. N. MOCKBEE, Administrator.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.
 Port-Tobacco, August 20, 1791.

WHEREAS, on Saturday the 14th 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 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.**

WILLIAM FOXCROFT,
 At the Sign of the Golden Bee-Hive,
 Most respectfully acquaints his friends
 and the public, that he has just received, via Philadelphia, and now opening,
 A NEAT and General Assortment of
FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING OF
 Fashionable, Superfine & Second Clothier, Three quarters and seven-eighths stripe Clothier, Calimere, Superfine, stripe & plain Coating, Cardinals, Halsticks, Knapt Cottons, Flannels, Baizes, Welsh Plains, Duffil Blankets, Dyrants, Callimancoes, Jones Spinning, Moreens, Wildboars, Crapes, Mullins, Mullins of all sorts, Plain, stripe and spotted Gauzes, Royal Ribbs, Thickset, Satinets, Jeans, Fustians, Corduroys, Black Prince's Stuff, Cottons and Calicoes, Cotton & Chintz Shawls, Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs, Black Silk & Love Handkerchiefs,
 Table Cloths, Bed-Ticks, Flanders Bed-Burns, Checks, 7 and yard wide, Cotton Stripes, 7-8 and yard wide Irish Linens, & Sheetings, Ink Powder, Snuff, Ladies fashionable Beaver, Hats, Mens coarse ditto, Fashionable Coat & Vest Buttons, Imperial ditto, Broad and Narrow Ribbands, Modes and Sattins, Tapes, Bindings, Thread, Edging and Bobbing, Ladies and Gentlemens Cotton, Silk & Worsted Hose, Silk and Cotton Patent ditto, Ladies Gloves, Gentlemens Beaver ditto, Ditto lined with Flannel, Best Philadelphia & common Snuff Shoes, White Satin ditto, Ironmongery, Queen's Ware, &c. &c.
 Fine Old **MADEIRA**,
 By the PIPE, or GALLON. **6**

LEWIS NETH,
 Informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from where he kept store in Fleet street, to the house lately built by Mr. F. Grammar, opposite the south-west end of the Market, where he has opened a large and general ASSORTMENT of

G O O D S,
 Suitable to the season,
 IMPORTED in the last Vessels from EUROPE,
 Amongst which are—

R O S E & Duffil Blankets, Rugs, Fearnoughts, Twilled Kerseys, Halsticks, Negro Cottons, Striped & plain Coatings, Plains, Forreit Clothes, Superfine, second & coarse Broad Cloths, Superfine Calimere, Double milled Drab, Baizes, Flannels, Linens, Carpets and Carpeting, Moreens, Taboreens, Joans Spinning, Wildboars, Camblets, Dimities, Bombazenet, Bombazets, Crapes, Corduroys, Thicksets, Franklin Cordes, Velvets, Valencias, Satinets, Fustians, Jeans, Toilenets, Checks, Bed-Ticks, Irish Linens,
 Sheetings and Dowials, Russia Sheetings, Osnabrigs, Ticklenburgs, German Linens, Brown Hollands, A handsome Assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes, Shawls, White Cottons, Mullins, Muffin Handkerchiefs and Aprons, Rich Silk, Tamboured Calimer, Cabinet, and Bagatelle Jacket Shapes, Rich white and black Sattins and Lutestrings, Black Peclongs, Moles, Sarinets, Persians, An Assortment of Ribbons, Silk, Linen, and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Fine and coarse Hats, Silk, Cotton, Silk & Cotton, Worsted and Yarn Hose, Writing Paper, Ink Powder, Sealing Wax, Waters, Ironmongery, Cutlery and Hard Ware, Queen's Ware, Wool and Cotton Cards,
 With a number of other **ARTICLES**, all which he will sell at the lowest prices.
 He has also for Sale,
G R O C E R I E S,
 West-India and New-England Rum, French Brandy, Wine, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar; Imperial, Hyson, Hyson skin, Soochong, Congo, and Bohea Teas; Raisins, Currants, Pepper, Allspice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Starch, Fig-Blue, Indico, Salt, Saltpetre, Glauber Salts, Alum, Copperas, Powder and Shot, &c. &c.
 Annapolis, November 1, 1791. **5X**

JOHN HYDE,
 Boot and Shoe-maker,
 RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he carries on the making and mending business at the yard lately occupied by Mr. John Adam Bayes, where he buys all kinds of hides, or takes 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.
 Annapolis, September 20, 1791. **X**

THE subscribers hereby forewarn all persons whatever from hunting, with either dog or gun, on the lands in South river neck belonging to the estate of William Sanders, lately deceased.
 OR 4, 1791. **9** F. GREEN, W. W. DAVIS.

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 25th 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 returns at Annapolis on her return. The peculiar advantage 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 return from Easton rather uncertain; but it is expected she will leave this place every Sunday morning. Passengers and shippers that have freight to forward are requested to leave their names at the Printers, who will intrust the captain to wait upon them and inform the hour of departure.

JOHN CHAMBERS, Cecil Court House.
HENRY DARLEY, Newcastle.
Wm. CLAY, Newcastle.
BOND and LEES, Newcastle.
 Passage to Cecil Court-House, 2 6
 to Newcastle in stage, 6 0
 to Philadelphia in packet, 3 9
 Heavy freight, 2s. per cwt. from city to city. Light in proportion to bulk.
 Annapolis, August 19, 1791. **10**

Sixteen Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending four slaves, or four dollars for each, viz. **BEN**, a black well set man, about 35 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high; had with him when he absconded good cloaths of a variety of kinds, he has been long and well known as a workman on this bay, and had charge of a schooner of Mr. Spriggs.—**PHIL**, a young black crop negro, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very forward and impatient, about 22 years of age, and well made, had the ordinary cloathing of a crop negro.—**MAREEN**, a light coloured negro woman of about 21 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, stout and well made, had also a variety of good cloathing.—**JACK**, a stout young man of about 28 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 9 inches high, and well made, has been some time a coachman. It is apprehended that these slaves are lurking in the neighbourhood of West river. All persons are forewarned against harbouring them, as they will, when discovered, be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. These persons have assumed the name of Boston, and have petitioned for their freedom at the last term of the general court, and have since absconded under a pretence that they are free. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said slaves, or either of them, to the subscriber, in Annapolis, or Richard Spriggs, Esq. at West river.—The fellow Jack will be hired to any strict master at a very reasonable rate, until next April term.

ANNAPOLIS:
 Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.**
 Annapolis, November 16, 1791. **3** JOHN F. MERCER.

(XLVIIth YE
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N HYDE,
and Shoemaker,

LILY informs the public, and in particular, that he carries on the business at the yard lately occupied by dam Bayer, where he buys all kinds of one half for the other, as may be for those who have them to dispose of, the public, that he is determined as it can be purchased in Baltimore, attention and punctuality to merit who may please to favour him with

carries on the boot and shoe-making in conduit street, opposite Mr. George's building, where he makes all kinds of in the neatest manner, on the shortest and reasonable terms. September 20, 1791

scribers hereby forewarn all persons from hunting, with either dog or gun, the river neck belonging to the planters, lately deceased. F. GREEN, W. W. DAVIS.

EW LINE. LIS, EASTON, and PHILADELPHIA, and Land STAGES, COURT HOUSE & NEW CASTLE.

scribers, (Proprietors of the Philadelphia and Baltimore New Line) very respectfully inform the inhabitants of this city and its vicinity, that with a communication from this city to Philadelphia, for the conveyance of freight and passengers running the 29th of August, a packet will leave Philadelphia morning for Newcastle, on its arrival immediately conveys the passengers to Baltimore where the packet waits their arrival, for Annapolis and Easton, and thence to their return. The peculiar advantage of a point of expedition, will be obvious in going to the northward, it being performed in less time than by the proprietors solicit the patronage of the public, every exertion shall be used to make the voyage agreeable and expeditious. The winds renders the day of the month uncertain, but it is expected to arrive here early every Sunday morning.

scribers that have freight to forward, to have their names at the Printers, who will wait to wait upon them and inform them.

N CHAMBERS, Cecil Court, High Street, NRY DARLEY, CLAY, and LEES, Newcastle.

Cell Court-House, 7 6
Newcastle in stage, 6 0
Philadelphia in packet, 3 9
17 5
2/ per cwt. from city to city. Light in proportion to bulk.
August 19, 1791. 10

n Dollars Reward

herding four slaves, or four dollars reward. BEN, a black well set man, about 40 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high; had with him absconded good cloaths of a variety of kinds, and had charge of a schooner of Mr. PHIL, a young black crop negro, about 12 years of age, and well made, had with him a crop negro. MAREEN, a red negro woman of about 21 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, stout and well made, variety of good cloathing. JACK, a man of about 28 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, and well made, has been some time in the neighbourhood of West river. All persons warned against harbouring them, as they are discovered, be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. These persons have assumed the name of the general court, and have signed under a pretence that they are free. The reward will be paid to any person who will deliver up any of them, to the sheriff of Annapolis, or Richard Sprigg, Esq. of Annapolis. The fellow Jack will be hired to any person at a very reasonable rate, until next April.

JOHN F. MERCER. November 16, 1791.

NNAPOLIS: by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(XLVIIIth YEAR.)

THE

(No. 2343.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1791.

PRAGUE, September 3.

In the midst of general joy, a circumstance has taken place from religious prejudices, which has considerably allayed it. In the city of Prague there is a number of Jews who principally inhabit that part called the Little Side. As in the reign of the emperor Joseph II. they obtained the privileges of citizens, and as the principles of toleration were professed by Leopold II. did not permit them to entertain the least uneasiness on the subject, they felt themselves inclined to act like other citizens, to give their attachment to our sovereign, who is likewise theirs; in consequence of which, they armed and formed themselves into companies, for the purpose of parading like the other corporations, on the entrance of their imperial majesties. The catholics would not suffer it. Both parties were irritated, and the quarrel rose to such a height that they fired on each other. On each side there were some killed and wounded. The interposition of the garrison became necessary, which was attended with much success. The wise precaution was adopted, of shutting up the Little Side, and thereby cutting off, for the moment, all communication between that quarter and the other part of the city. It is hoped that the ferment will subside: there is, however, but too much reason to fear for the consequences.

STOCKHOLM, September 9.

A corps of several thousand men have received orders to be ready for marching towards the end of this month. It is said they will embark at Carlscrona, where several ships are getting in readiness; and that they will be employed on the French affairs. Some assert, that his heroic majesty, our king, will command them in person; whilst others are of opinion, the command in chief will be conferred on baron Taube.

VIENNA, September 6.

A courier from the king of Sweden lately arrived at the office of prince Kaunitz; a few hours after which, the minister dispatched a courier to the emperor, and a message to the marquis de Bouille. This circumstance has contributed to revive almost generally the reports, which began to subside, of a war with France.

The evacuation of the Turkish provinces by our troops is going forward. The last column will, tomorrow, quit Wallachia, into which the Turks will enter without molestation. On the 24th, Belgrade will be evacuated by the Austrians; and on the 26th, it will be delivered to the Turks. On the day on which the evacuation of that fortress was proclaimed by sound of trumpet, the inhabitants, consisting principally of Greeks, by no means friendly to the Turks, mutinied. Field martial count de Wallis, with great difficulty, at length convinced them, that in virtue of the treaty of peace, they should neither be incommoded by the Porte, nor even called to account for their conduct during the war. The bishop was obliged to join his endeavours to those of the field marshal, to prevent the apprehended effects of the despair of Servians. The bishop assured them that the grand signior would take them under his especial protection, and would insure them from all molestation; notwithstanding which, many of the inhabitants, as well as other Servians, have passed into Hungary, where the government has granted to them considerable privileges.

PARIS, September 21.

The municipality, as the first effort to aid their fellow-citizens in deriving the greatest possible advantage from the new constitution, have proposed the following questions:

1. What are the best means, within the power of the municipality, of exciting in Paris the efforts of industry, and encouraging in it the establishment of manufactures of all kinds?
2. What are the best means, within the power of the municipality, of procuring for the capital all the advantages which it may hope from general commerce with respect to its situation, the number and character of its inhabitants, its connexion with the departments of the kingdom and with foreign nations.

For each of the two best papers on these questions, to be sent in before the first of February, they offer a gold medal, of 600 livres value, and for each of the four next a gold medal of 200 livres value.

When the king and queen on Sunday evening drove through the Champ Elysees the people were so gratified by their appearances among them without a guard, that they saluted them as in former times, with the pleasing acclamations of *Vive le Roi! Vive la Reine!* Since that time the people have been perfectly quiet, and apparently contented and happy in their new situation.

Whatever may be said to the contrary by the weak and the confident, the declaration of the emperor and the king of Prussia has made a considerable impression in France. The moderate and thinking, though they might not apprehend the overthrow of the constitution from such an attack, yet foresee calamities would long destroy the peace and happiness of their country.

LONDON, September 12.

Explanations have been made by the court of Madrid the most satisfactory, relative to some proceedings which have been directed against certain natives of this country, in consequence of the late internal regulations, which Spain, in its great wisdom, has been disposed to adopt.

Profound peace and universal satisfaction prevails at home; the soil, manufactures and commerce of the country, were never more abundantly productive.

Turkey has accepted the terms of peace from Prussia, without the necessity of their being enforced on the part of the negotiating powers, and wisely, for that unfortunate country has yet sufficient evils to combat.

Sept. 15. Near three millions have been remitted to lord Cornwallis from Bengal and Britain, since he took the command.

Italy exhibits in several parts a state of discontent, which may at length break out into a general ferment. That country being chiefly divided into a number of aristocracies and small principalities, it is much more in the power of the people to bring about a revolution in favour of liberty, than in empires or extensive kingdoms, where the sovereigns have large armies at their command to check any risings in their bud.

An account from Lisbon, dated the 4th ult. says: "A Portuguese ship of war is arrived from Rio Janeiro with two millions of specie on board, of which one fourth belongs to the crown, and the rest to the merchants. For some years the revenues of that part of the Brazil, as well as the exportation of specie for the merchants, have diminished much, which is not only attributed to the falling off of the quantity of bullion extracted from the mines, but to the turn which the trade between this kingdom and her colonies has taken, by which the balance begins to be considerably in favour of the latter."

A few days since a Welch heiress eloped from her father's house with a young officer, accompanied by a confidential friend, and were married. On their return home, the bride and bridegroom were much surprised to hear the father address them in words like the following:—"My children, I am not come to storm or upbraid; I opposed your union with no selfish motives. My daughter's happiness was all I had in view; and as I once thought I could not better promote it than by refusing my consent to your marriage, so I am convinced that I could not more effectually destroy it than by continuing my resentment. You must therefore both return with me, and my fortune shall be yours; and I trust, my son-in-law, by his future conduct, will convince me, that he had more love for my daughter than my land."

One of the tenants of the duke of Devonshire, at Summercales, near Bolton Abbey, in Yorkshire, who had his house and barn set on fire in the thunder storm of the 22d of last month, and entirely consumed, received a visit from his grace a few days since, who not only promised him to rebuild his house and its appendages with improvements, but made him a present of ten guineas towards refurbishing his cottage, which is rented at only five pounds a year. The poor man estimated his grace's condescension at a higher rate than this unexpected bounty.

It is said, that most of the officers and men taken with general Meadows during the last war in India, are at present alive.

A native officer in the service of the East-India Company, who had effected his escape from Seringapatam, where he had been confined many years, brought this intelligence to lord Cornwallis.

There is every reason to believe, that the war in India will prove highly advantageous to the interest of the company, and very much increase their annual revenue. The plan of lord Cornwallis seems to be that of restoring the old Rajas who had been driven from their governments by the usurper Tippoo: for this they will pay cheerfully an annual tribute to the company. But this is not all—the English will regain the pepper trade, which for a long time has been carried on through circuitous channels, owing to the prohibitions issued by Tippoo, under the influence of French councils, whereby the English have for years been prevented from loading on the Malabar coast.

The French have for a long time been jealous of every surrounding nation, that they meant to attack them, and attempt to overthrow the new constitution. A circumstance, however, took place in Paris on Sunday last, which has entirely removed their suspicions respecting this country. The chaplain of our ambassador at that court, in a sermon delivered in the

ambassador's chapel, developed with much eloquence, the rights of equality which form the French constitution; and expressed himself with much energy against those crowned robbers, whom he compared to butchers leading their sheep to slaughter.

The nature of this discourse was soon spread over Paris, by means of the news-papers; and the inference drawn from this circumstance was, that he had been permitted so to express himself, which would not have been the case had England intended to take an active part against them.—In consequence, the English, who always stood high in their esteem, are more respected than ever.

The elections for the new legislature of France go on with great rapidity, and every where with the most profound tranquillity.

Osiparens civitatis.—Last week, a hawk was observed upon the wing, very near a pigeon-trap in the neighbourhood of Spitalfields; and which, in a few minutes after, bounding upon a hen pigeon flying with some others, would have carried it off, if, contrary to any instance known before, the cock had not flown upon the back of the hawk, and prevented his rising with his prey. All the three fell down into a yard, the hen was taken up dead, but the hawk was taken up alive, and preserved.

Sept. 19. Nothing could have been more dexterous than the art with which la Fayette seized the moment of the assembly's joy at the royal acceptance, to procure from them an amnesty. This was artfully availing himself of the *molliora tempora fandi*. Any delay might indeed, from the tumultuous clamours of the *Enragés*, have proved fatal to that wise and magnanimous measure. It remains to be ascertained, whether the haughty spirit of the princes and nobles of France will suffer them to re-enter their country as pardoned criminals.

The French king's speech does no little honour to its author: besides the good style and good sense which pervade it, there is an apology for the king's late elopement, intermixed with peculiar skill and effect.

When the king of France refused to wear the decoration of the *St. Esprit*, notwithstanding the previous permission of the national assembly, he said, "that he could not decide in regard to the prince royal, who was a minor; but he doubted not but that the eldest son of a king of France would endeavour to distinguish himself by the virtues of heart, rather than any baubles about his person."

Numbers of French families, are preparing to quit London, in consequence of the adjustment of the French constitution.

Saturday last dispatches were received at the India house, over land, confirming the particulars of the capture of Darwee by colonel Frederick, who is not dead, as has been generally reported.

Yesterday dispatches were received at the secretary of state's office, from Mr. Whitworth, the British ambassador at Peterburgh. They were brought over by the Jezikill, Garnour. It was mentioned, news of the greatest importance had been received by the empress from prince Potemkin; that on the departure of the messenger, the Russian army continued to penetrate farther against the Turks; that the former had been successful in several skirmishes; that the latter received several considerable reinforcements from home; and, not having heard of the treaty of peace between the two powers, they were about to rally themselves for the purpose of a general engagement. In the last encounter, the chief of the Turks and a lieutenant-general of the Russians, fell. It is however believed, that the communication of the peace would soon disperse the federal encampments, and render the usual guards on the frontiers only necessary. The Russian fleet at Cronstadt had been dismantled; and the empress had issued orders for another *festin* in honour of her conquests.

Spain has involved itself in a war with Morocco, at a time when all its vigilance requires to be exercised at home, to prevent a universal spirit of discontent from breaking out into action in its own provinces. The late edicts directed against the French inhabitants of Spain have, and little else could be anticipated, set the natives to inquire what this liberty is which provokes such a spirit of persecution; but the advocates for freedom in Spain have a stubborn foe to contend with in the clergy, who are a much more powerful body than ever they were in France; moreover, the French being expelled the kingdom, they have no philosophical leaders to urge them on; the Spanish people of weight and consequence being at present by no means remarkable for that liberal manner of thinking which has long distinguished their Gallic neighbours.

Russia has begun to fulfil her terms with the Porte, and the peace, at length established between these violent foes, promises to be one of some continuance.

An American schooner, commanded by captain Metcalf, which made a successful voyage to China, called at the Sandwich Islands in November last, on her return home—the crew were surprised by the natives, and every one murdered.

...the negroes, who were...
...a house filled with...
...purposes, arrives. Eight...
...house do not stop him, according...
...sword in hand, and in the midst...
...the negro he was pursuing, killed...
...and returns to the camp with the...

STON, November 18.

...the following extraordinary...
...selves will be entertaining to your...
...last, past through the town of...
...Madingum, which place they left...
...on their way to Broad-Bay; two...
...family of two men, their wives...
...three in each family—the oldest...
...years, the other three, and the...
...the other family had one child...
...months and one four months...
...their baggage on their backs, containing...
...g, &c.—They had four packs, each...
...one hundred to one hundred and...
...h; one of the women carried a...
...youngest children bound on the...
...one hundred and forty-six pounds...
...came to my house, the other child...
...second child is very weakly, and...
...alone.—The woman which had...
...with child when she passed the...
...ected every moment to be cut in...
...and trembling with fear, she...
...rying the above pack on her back...
...from their native country, about...
...landed in Philadelphia, from...
...Ohio, from which place they were...
...and have left all behind them...
...upon their backs.—They travel...
...miles in a day, and may be expected...
...new days.—Who can refrain from...
...of compassion, or withhold their...

R W I C H, November 17.

...man from Brattleborough in the...
...are informed of the following...
...of mortality, that happened a few...
...owa—Five grown persons, brothers...
...in the same family, died in the...
...the fever that has of late been...
...York and elsewhere—two others, a...
...of the same family, lay at the...
...in informant left that place!

W - Y O R K, November 23.

...friendship, Fellow, belonging to...
...and the cargo sold at the Havana...
...board contraband goods. Two French...
...coast of Guinea, with near 800...
...also been seized, condemned and...
...board contraband goods. The crew...
...were imprisoned for some days, but...
...the sale of the property, the principal...
...h was slaves, taken on board at...

TSBURGH, November 12.

...from our army as late as the 15th of...
...us, that they had built two forts, one...
...Fort Washington, and the other about...
...er; that the army was proceeding on...
...on for the next fort.—They had...
...with the Indians, except in...
...of which they had taken a considerable...

AD E L P H I A, November 25.

...an just arrived from Fort...
...wilderness, informs us, that early in...
...ago, or the Mountain Leader (a...
...nel) passed through Lexington, with...
...is nation, to join our army on the...
...expedition.

AD E L P H I A, November 25.

...the register of the general assembly of...
...French St. Domingo.

October 10, 1791.

...has been presented to the assembly by...
...hy, master of the American brig...
...ing them that "not being able to find...

...arket for his cargo in this port, it is already in a...
...ing condition, and must be completely ruined, if...
...longer on board. He therefore requests leave to...
...port from this port, or, if he must be detained...
...his cargo may be purchased at the expense of the...
...ony."

...in proceeding on the petition, a member proposed...
...ecree, that when any American captain shall not...
...found a sale for his cargo in this port within...
...days after his arrival, at a reasonable price (which...
...ce shall be fixed by the assembly) it shall and may...
...lawful for him to leave the port, and proceed to...
...other in the colony as shall see fit."

...A postponement of this motion was then mentioned...
...the assembly declared, that it was improper to...
...the consideration of the motion.

...Another member proposed, that the governmental...
...bargo should instantly be taken off all American...
...selves detained under that order.

...The assembly taking into consideration, that from...
...calamities this island labours under, it was nothing...
...re than an act of prudence in them to extend the...
...bargo, even to the inclusion of foreign vessels; yet...
...withstanding this, they wish to pay all possible...
...to the rights of nations, and therefore determine...
...continue this measure as short a time as circum...
...stances will permit.

...Considering, moreover, that the sooner the foreign...
...selves shall have disposed of their cargoes, the sooner...
...y will be enabled to return to their respective coun...
...es, and bring out future supplies for the subsistence...
...of the colony.

...Decreed, that the embargo laid upon foreign ves...
...selves be immediately taken off, and that it shall be law...
...for them to proceed to such ports in the colony as...
...them shall seem best.

...The assembly enjoin the president to acquaint the...
...utenant-governor-general of the island with the...
...bove decree, for his approbation, and to notify the...
...me to the provincial assemblies, provisionally ap...
...ointed, of the northern, western and southern de...
...partments, with an injunction upon the latter to make...
...the decree known to the municipalities and other bo...
...dies politic of the respective districts.

...Done at the sessions of the general assembly...
...the day, month, and year above-mentio...
...ed.

(Signed) P O N C I G N O N, President,
J O U E T T E, Vice-President.

Cheron, Viel, Berault
Goult, Secretaries.

[And a little lower.]
Signed and approved by
B L A N C H E L A N D E.

REVOLT AT GUADALOUPE.

By accounts from Point Petre, in Grand Terre,
Guadaloupe, a great riot took place there about the...
...20th of September, on intimation having arrived of...
...some decrees passed by the national assembly of France...
...—The company of Grenadiers quartered at Point...
...Petre, had revolted and joined the mob, and formed...
...on the rising ground above the town.

In consequence of which, the planters and gentle...
...men of property in the island assembled, and marched...
...against them sword in hand; they were all taken...
...prisoners and strictly confined. It is farther mention...
...ed, that the people went on board the commodore of...
...the merchant ships in the port, and struck the national...
...flag, in place of which they hoisted a white ensign on...
...the commodore's main-mast.

Dec. 1. The brig Lydia, captain Vanfise, from...
...Martinico, brings the following intelligence.—That he...
...arrived there from Charleston, on the 28th October...
...when they had not heard at Martinico of the insurrec...
...tion at St. Domingo; and captain Vanfise was called...
...before the governor and assembly of Martinico, and...
...after entering into a detail of the distressing situation...
...of the island, the government resolved to send a 74 gun...
...ship and a frigate to the Cape, with about 400 troops...
...on board. Captain Vanfise saw them under sail the...
...14 of November.

When he left Martinico all was quiet, but business...
...very dull, great quantities of flour, at from four to...
...five dollars per barrel.

The vessel which had been dispatched from the Cape...
...for Martinico to solicit succour, was lost, and thus it...
...was that they remained ignorant of the insurrection in...
...Hispaniola.

Extract of a letter from James Mawr, consul of the...
...United States at Liverpool, to the secretary of state,
...dated September 14, 1791.

"The ports of Britain are shut against foreign...
...wheat.—Many of our vessels within my district have...
...been under difficulties this year; and although, as yet...
...they have been released (except in three cases not...
...finally decided on) without any great expense, yet the...
...delay has been extremely injurious to, and been very...
...hard on the owners. The causes have been informali...
...ty in manifests, irregularity in crews, trading to Guern...
...sey, as before-mentioned, but principally excess of...
...spirits.

"The brig Betsey, captain Salter of Portsmouth,
...New-Hampshire, was refused entry in the Clyde six...
...weeks, for the tonnage and where built being omitted...
...in the manifest, and the affidavit thereto being made...
...before a justice of the peace instead of the British...
...consul, although it was afterwards certified by...
...said deputy consul.

"I submit to you the propriety of making public...
...these particulars that similar inconveniences may be...
...guarded against in future.

Extract from the board of customs, to the collector and...
...comptroller of Liverpool.

"Whereas it has been stated to have been the prac...
...tice for American ships and vessels to land at Guernsey...
...cargoes of tobacco, the produce of the United States of...

America, contrary to the 12th Charles 2d. Chap. 18th.

"We direct you to make it known to all owners...
...and masters of American vessels which may trade to...
...and from your part, that two American vessels have...
...been on that account lately seized there, and that the...
...said act which not only prohibits the before-mentioned...
...article, but all other species of goods, the produce of...
...America, from being imported into the aforesaid Island...
...or the Island of Jersey, in foreign ships, will be strict...
...ly enforced in future."

Captain Robinson, of the brig Peggy, from Bristol,
...on Thursday the 3d November, in lat. 38, 40; long...
...55, fell in with the ship Lucretia, captain William...
...Bryant, from Amsterdani, bound to Bolton, out three...
...months, in great distress, the captain much deranged...
...in his senses and melancholy, the ship leaky, and in...
...want of every thing: We supplied them with bread...
...cans, twine, nails, rope and porter. I sent my...
...mate by the particular request of the mate of the Lu...
...cretia, with a Mr. Dods, a gentleman, passenger...
...bred to the less, to examine the situation of the ship...
...they found her very leaky, one pump almost constant...
...ly going, though at this time the weather was very...
...moderate, and the ship to work very much; they ob...
...served the bolts in the knees of her lower deck beams...
...to work in and out two or three inches. On their...
...getting into the boat to return on board the Peggy...
...captain Bryant jumped from the gunwale of the ship...
...into the boat, although they used every endeavour to...
...keep him on board of his ship. It being late in the...
...afternoon, I was very anxious to get him back, he...
...pressed hard to stay with me; I prevailed on Mr...
...Dods, to return with the captain and engaged to keep...
...them company, which I did, until Monday the 7th...
...the wind hanging to the westward, a prospect of a...
...long passage, and the ship to sail very heavy; my...
...provisions expending fast, and a winter's coat to encoun...
...ter, induced me to make a proposal to them to abandon...
...the ship and come on board the Peggy, or I must part...
...with them; they concluded to stay by the ship, and I...
...left them in lat. 39, 27, long. 59. During the time...
...I was in company with the Lucretia, we had a heavy...
...blow from the westward, in which gale the ship work...
...ed very much, and increased her leaking so much...
...that they were obliged to work both pumps to keep...
...her free.

ANNAPOLIS, December 8.

John Scott, Esq; is elected a member of the house...
...of delegates for Kent county, in the room of Richard...
...Miller, Esq; deceased.

The president of the United States has appointed...
...with the advice and consent of the senate, Richard...
...Harrison, of Virginia, to be auditor in the treasury...
...department of the United States, vice Oliver Wol...
...cott, jun. appointed comptroller.

MELANCHOLY INTELLIGENCE.

R I C H M O N D, December 2.

From the Lexington (Kentucky) Gazette.

Copy of a circular letter from brigadier-general Scott, to...
...the different county lieutenants in Kentucky.

S I R, Lexington, November 11, 1791.

WE have now received certain intelligence that the...
...army has been defeated.—The loss is very great.—The...
...garrison at Fort Jefferson is intercepted, and many...
...many brave wounded gallant men are now left on the...
...road, unable to travel, and without any provision but...
...the flesh of the pack-horses.—This case requires im...
...mediate exertions.—I have appointed a rendezvous of...
...volunteers at Craig's Mill, the 15th instant, complet...
...ly equipped, with arms, ammunition, and 20 days...
...provision. I trust that no exertion on your part will...
...be wanting, when the safety of our country, and the...
...lives of brave men, are in danger. The circumstance...
...requires the greatest dispatch, and no friend to his...
...country can now be idle.—Believe me, with respect...
...yours.

* * * The volunteers who are not ready by the 15th...
...instant, are to follow as soon as possible.

By sundry gentlemen who are arrived in town since...
...Thursday last, we have the melancholy account of the...
...defeat of the army under general St. Clair.—They...
...say the attack was made by the Indians on the 4th inst...
...at day-break, and continued about four hours.—That...
...we lost 44 commissioned officers killed, and 27 wound...
...ed, and about 600 privates, besides pack-horse and...
...bullock-drivers, &c. eight pieces of cannon, and all...
...the baggage.

The following is a list of the officers said to be killed...
...and wounded:

KILLED—General Butler, colonel Oldham, Ma...
...jors, Brown, Hart, Clark, and Ferguson.—Captains...
...Bradford, Tipton, Smith, Purdie, Newman, Phelon...
...Kirkwood, Peat, Price, Swearingen, Cubbs, and...
...Guthrie.—Lieutenants, Warren, Spier, Lickins...
...McNickle, McMath, Hopper, Ried, Kello, Boyd...
...and two others.—Ensigns, Bealy, Cobbs, Balch...
...Brooks, Coafe, Turner, Purdie, and two others.—...
...Quartermasters, Ward, Reynolds, and Semple.—Ad...
...jutants, Anderson, Burgeis, besides militia-officers...
...doctor Grayson.—Wounded, Colonels, Gibson...
...and Dark.—Major Butler.—Captains, Ford, Doyle...
...Dark, Buchanan, Madison, Trueman, Slough, and...
...three others.—Lieutenants, Debutts, Price, Greathous...
...Crawford, McCrea, and two others.—Ensigns, Mor...
...gan, Bines, and four others. Doctor Gano. Total...
...44 killed; 27 wounded.

On Saturday last, the Indians killed two men on...
...the Ohio, between Locust-Creek, and the mouth of...
...Limestone.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Mercer county, to...
...a member of the general assembly, dated November 13,

1791.

"The defeat of general St. Clair, on the 4th in...
...stant, engrosses all our thoughts.—We had 600 men...
...killed and wounded, all the stores lost, and seven pieces...

of artillery. This engagement happened about 15...
...miles from the Manatee Village, 30 from Fort Jeffer...
...son, and 98 from Fort Washington.

"General St. Clair expected an action, the men were...
...drawn up in order of battle, and stood in their ranks...
...all night, the army was formed into a hollow square...
...the artillery and baggage in the centre.—The enemy...
...made their attack, at the dawn of day, on all the lines...
...particularly on the rear, which was composed of mili...
...tia; they were overpowered, and gave way; the In...
...dians rushed on and were soon possessed of the artillery...
...which was retaken in a few moments; by a company...
...of regulars, with fixed bayonets; but, most of the...
...matrosses being killed, no use was made of it. The...
...action continued obstinately till 9 o'clock, when our...
...men gave way; general St. Clair rallied them, and...
...brought off the greater part of the wounded to Fort...
...Jefferson, being pursued about five miles, where the...
...remains of the army, and wounded, are cooped up...
...almost starved, living on poor pack-horses.

"The people of the district are preparing to go to...
...the relief of Fort Jefferson; and I hope, by the 20th...
...1000 or 1500 effective men will be at Fort Washing...
...ton on their way. Upon this occasion a number of...
...your acquaintances will turn out, in Lincoln, Logan...
...Shelby and Ewing—Mercer, colonel McDowell and...
...myself, with a number of young fellows; we shall...
...carry provisions to the garrison, and bring off the...
...wounded."

By a gentleman who left Kentucky on the 15th in...
...stant, we learn, that our friend the Mountain-Leader...
...was out with a party of white men at the time of the...
...attack, and it was feared they have fallen a sacrifice...
...likewise.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

POPULARITY.

SAY Mute, or either sing or say,
How some proceed the nearest way.
Loud words, much noise to 'mute the rabble,
Who're oftimes pleas'd to hear a squabble.—
Lies told with plausible pretence,
So smooth, as scarce to give offence.
Found out at length, they will not pass,
And prove the sifter but an ass.

Low cunning here must intervene,
And closely shrink behind some screen.
Thus well intrench'd, you much may scheme,
Tho' for a time it's but a dream,
Huzzas! loud acclamations hail ye,
And 'till you're catch'd, will seldom fail ye.

The ignorant oft take on tick
What you may urge as politic,
But truth at last will sure prevail,
And honesty will turn the scale.—
Behold the Patriot, true and steady,
Who flatters not, is always ready
To stand forth in his country's cause,
In defence of liberty and laws.

To obtain wise ends, ne'er forges slander,
Abhors all lying, ne'er will wander;—
Deems public interest as his own,
They both alike to him are known.—
Such men, will oft at last prevail,
The populace will turn the scale.

Their favour, while low double dealing
Meets but disgrace; it's author's sealing
With infamy, at least, contempt,
From which they ne'er will be exempt.
Let us the proverb here apply,
"Honesty is the best policy."

St. Mary's county, November 28, 1791.

The SUBSCRIBER will SELL for CASH...
...ABOUT two hundred acres of valuable LAND...
...adjoining the land advertised by Mr. Thomas...
...Bond, which will make a seat of valuable level land...
...and in a few years an opportunity of purchasing a...
...small plantation adjoining the above lands.

WILFRED NEALE.

THE subscribers hereby forewarn all persons...
...whatever from hunting, with either dog or gun...
...on the lands in South river neck belonging to the estate...
...of William Sanders, lately deceased.

Oct. 4, 1791. F. GREEN,
W. W. DAVIS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned against hunt...
...ing, with dog or gun, within my enclosures on...
...Rhode river, without permission from my overseer.

November 21, 1791. JAMES CARROLL.

CAME to the subscriber, living on Patapco, a...
...dark bay HORSE, about fourteen hands high...
...appears to be about ten years old, his left hind foot...
...white above the hoof, and has a blaze face. The...
...owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and...
...take him away.

WILLIAM URQUHART.

For Sale,

THE following TRACTS of LAND...
...lying in St. Mary's county, viz.
...BUSHWOOD LODGE, containing about four...
...hundred and fifty acres, one hundred and fifty acres of...
...which are uncleared; PENRIN, containing about...
...two hundred acres, eighty acres uncleared; one hun...
...dred acres in MAIDEN'S BOWER, about twenty...
...acres uncleared.

Persons desirous of purchasing, are requested to ap...
...ply to J. Briscoe, in St. Mary's county, or to Edmund...
...Key, in Philadelphia.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing betwixt two and three hundred acres, in Prince-George's county, on the east side of the Eastern Branch, about four miles from the federal city, and the same distance from Bladensburg; there is a good meadow on it, and some houses. Application may be made to Mr. RICHARD PONSONBY, in Bladensburg, or to the subscriber, in Piscataway.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

November 23, 1791.

To be SOLD, on the PREMISES, on the 12th day of January, 1792, for READY CASH,

ALL Charles Smith's right of a tract of LAND, called SHARPE, agreeable to his last will and testament, lying in Charles county, on Mattawoman Swamp, on the road leading from Port-Tobacco to Piscataway.

MARY SMITH, Executrix.

November 22, 1791.

WARREN ACADEMY,

FAUQUIER COURT-HOUSE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the voluntary resignation of Mr. John Dylson, who has for some time had the direction of the above-mentioned seminary, and merited the approbation of the trustees and visitors, James Campbell, A. B. lately from Princeton college, New-Jersey, was appointed to take charge of the said Academy, and will enter upon the execution of his office about the beginning of January 1792.—The branches of education which he engages to teach the ensuing year, are the Latin and Greek languages, together with the elementary and practical branches of the Mathematics.—The price of tuition will be six pounds current money of Virginia, per annum, for each scholar, exclusive of which, the sum of eight shillings must be paid in advance for the purpose of procuring fuel, to be appropriated to the use of the Academy. Convenient board has hitherto been, and probably may hereafter be, procured in reputable houses, upon the moderate terms of ten or twelve pounds per annum. It is presumed that the eligible situation of WARREN ACADEMY is so well known, that it is unnecessary to say any thing here in recommendation of it. Public examinations of the students, and exhibitions of Oratory, will be held; the periods whereof shall be hereafter made known.

By order of the trustees,

WILLIAM EDMONDS, president.

November 17, 1791.

THE subscriber, in London-town, gives notice, that he wants a plantation of about two hundred acres of good LAND to RENT or LEASE, with a tolerable dwelling house and other out houses on it, he would choose it to be within ten or twelve miles of this place. Any person that has such a plantation to rent or lease, and will give information to the subscriber, he will treat of the same directly, and if they can agree on terms will move on it in the spring.

JOHN SEFTON.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.



RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Snowden's Iron Works, on the 26th instant, a negro slave named JERRY, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high; had on when he went away, a short pale blue coat, red jacket, buckskin breeches, good felt hat, and shoes; he is an artful villain, and is capable of telling a good tale, and has travelled much about the country. Whoever takes up the said boy, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

CHARLES DUVALL.

November, 1791.

Annapolis, November 23, 1791.

THE subscriber apprehends business will require him to leave Annapolis by the first of January next, and will probably be absent some length of time, he therefore earnestly begs those who are in his debt, to call in the course of next month, and if they cannot discharge their accounts, they may at least make some agreeable arrangements.—This request is so reasonable, it is presumed those concerned will not neglect complying therewith. Should there still remain delinquents, they may rest assured that recourse will be had to a mode more obligatory, longer indulgence cannot be granted.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

St. Mary's county, November 10, 1791.

ALL persons having legal claims against the estate of GEORGE AISQUITH, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are requested to bring in their claims, properly attested, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of February next, after which she will not deem herself bound to receive or satisfy any further claims.

ELIZABETH AISQUITH, Admx.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from hunting, with either dog or gun, or passing through any of my enclosed lands, near Herring creek church, in Anne-Arundel county, as I am determined to prosecute all such offenders to the utmost rigour of the law.

JOHN L. CHEW.

November 12, 1791.

WILLIAM FOXCROFT, One Hundred Dollars Reward.

At the Sign of the Golden Bee-Hive,

Most respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has just received, via Philadelphia, and now opening,

A Neat and General ASSORTMENT of FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

- Fashionable, Superfine & Second Clothes,
- Three quarters and seven-eighths stripe Clothes,
- Cassimers,
- Superfine, stripe & plain Coating,
- Cardinals,
- Halfsticks,
- Knapt Cottons,
- Flannels,
- Baizes,
- Welsh Plains,
- Duffel Blankets,
- Durants,
- Calimancoes,
- Jones Spinning,
- Moreens,
- Wildboars,
- Crapes,
- Mullinets,
- Mullins of all sorts,
- Plain, stripe and spotted Gauzes,
- Royal Ribbs,
- Thickflet,
- Satinets,
- Jeans,
- Fustains,
- Corduroys,
- Black Prince's Stuff,
- Cottons and Calicoes,
- Cotton & Chintz Shawls,
- Cotton and-Linen Handkerchiefs,
- Black Silk & Lové Handkerchiefs,
- Table Clothes,
- Bed-Ticks,
- Flanders Bed-Bunts,
- Checks, 7 and yard wide,
- Cotton Stripes,
- 7-8 and yard wide Irish Linens, & Sheetings,
- Ink-Powder,
- Snuff,
- Ladies fashionable Beaver, Hats,
- Mens coarse ditto,
- Fashionable Coat & Vest Buttons,
- Imperial ditto,
- Broad and Narrow Ribbands,
- Modes and Sattins,
- Tapes,
- Bindings,
- Thread,
- Edging and Bobbing,
- Ladies and Gentlemen's Cotton, Silk & Worsted Hosiery,
- Silk and Cotton Patent ditto,
- Ladies Gloves,
- Gentlemen's Beaver ditto,
- Ditto lined with Flannel,
- Best Philadelphia & common Stuff Shoes,
- White Sattin ditto,
- Ironmongery,
- Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

Fine Old MADEIRA, By the PIPE, or GALLON.

St. Mary's, October 8, 1791.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That I intend to apply to the next general assembly for an act to make valid a deed executed by Caleb Jones to me, for about forty-eight acres of land, Part of BACKWICH'S LODGE, lying in St. Mary's county, which deed was not recorded in the time prescribed by law, and to direct the recording of the said deed.

MORDECAI JONES.

LAND,

A PLACE called SANDGATE, for sale, containing above 300 acres, situated between the Baltimore and South river roads, within one mile of Annapolis. Apply to MATTHIAS BOARDLEY, on Wye river, Eastern Shore.

October 24, 1791.

WAS committed to my custody, as a runaway, on the 29th day of September last, a mulatto man, who calls himself HARRY JONES: He has lately been proved, in Charles county court, by Joseph Clarke, of the state of Virginia, to have once been his property, and that he the said Clarke sold the aforesaid fellow, about ten years ago, to a certain John M'Daniel, who then lived near Fort Pitt, in the state of Virginia. Jones is about twenty-four years old, five feet six inches high, tolerably well clothed, has a scar on his forehead and right hand. His master is requested to pay charges, and take him away.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

October 11, 1791.

BY THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS OF JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS OF JUSTICE will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, A. GOLDER, clk.

November 10, 1791.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, A. GOLDER, clk.

November 10, 1791.

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, }

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 Haberventure, 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.

Somerset county, October 1, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscriber, a languishing prisoner in Somerset county goal, intends to apply to the next session of assembly to liberate him from confinement, and from debts which he is unable to pay.

JOHN KENNEDY.

NEW LINE.

ANNAPOLIS, EASTON, and PHILADELPHIA,

Water and Land STAGES,

Via CECIL 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 any other. 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 LEES, }

Passage to Cecil Court-House, 7 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.

Sixteen Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending four slaves, or four dollars for each, viz. BEN, a black well set man, about 35 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high; had with him when he absconded good cloaths of a variety of kinds, he has been long and well known as a waterman on this bay, and had charge of a schooner of Mr. Sprigg's.—PHIL, a young black crop negro, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very forward and impudent, about 22 years of age, and well made, had the ordinary clothing of a crop negro.—MAREEN, a light coloured negro woman of about 21 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, stout and well made, had also a variety of good cloathing.—JACK, a stout young man of about 28 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and well made, has been some time a coachman. It is apprehended that these slaves are lurking in the neighbourhood of West river. All persons are forewarned against harbouring them, as they will, when discovered, be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. These persons have assumed the name of Boston, and have petitioned for their freedom at the last term of the general court, and have since absconded under a pretence that they are free. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said slaves, or either of them, to the subscriber, in Annapolis, or Richard Sprigg, Esq. of West river.—The fellow Jack will be hired to any strict master at a very reasonable rate, until next April term.

JOHN F. MERCER.

Annapolis, November 16, 1791.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(XLVIIth YEAR.)

MARY

T H

MADRAS, February

The following account of the British general Matthews at Bednor received, and is generally credited:

HAIK ALLY the 15th Bombay manded by captain who was taken with thows at Bednor day at this preside his escape from Se

On his first imprisonment he was agreeable to the tyrant's general mo about three years ago, and suffered fort as a prisoner at large. About Tippo sent to his capital for his child, when, mixing with the cro panied them in the habit of a faker, his escape. He left captains Lind Macculloch, at Seringapatam, tho Tippo to be dead, and says that lier other officers of the Bombay establi alive when he came away. Respe the unfortunate general Matthews, h belief was, that he died of grief.

He left Tippo with his whole ar which place he had accompanied T family from Seringapatam; and a Sub, Tippo's brother, was put to d Mahomed Ally had experienced that the eminent services he had rendered

ROME, A

On Thursday last, after dinner, pope paid a visit to the convent of was received at the gate by the prin and his chief officers. He then k prayed before the high altar, after w the body of St. Dominique, the fo minicans. Having spent some tim defenders of the church, he returned France is the perpetual subject o Rome: all eyes, all ears, are tu kingdom, and not a moment pass bearing of a counter-revolution bein zealous adherents to the French na reside here, are every minute disapp areth, so that the only Frenchmen the streets are some bishops and title money, who are waiting a change favour. In Naples the French are very numerous—the ladies particul with their principles by large r stamped with a variety of aristocr willies, crowns and sceptres.

The count de Mercei Argenteau paper) has proceeded on his journey French refugees will have it that h made the king of Britain to exert l a counter-revolution in France. It people to imagine that the whole w slide down to gratify their whims truth of the matter is, the count's is to visit the principal manufact acquainted with the various usefu by.

A T H, (Austrian Netherland) The life that the French exiles of a piece with that at Brussels, o The greater part of them are real Most of them have no other bed th raw thrown into a cellar, and no duced to the necessity of eating g Although this kind of life has some military, it does not seem to as much—they have lost all confide and the far greater part are destitut they have been long promised to th The bishop of Segrento (a city o Naples) has just published a l news, that the Romish priests, Greek church, ought to be rein privileges of marrying, and that Roman priesthood is the work married priest (says he) would b later his own temporal interests low-citizens, as having some affi that ever had great weight wit in former ages, had the vanity to anarchy.

BRUSSELS, S

The intelligence of the French l the constitution decreed by the reached this city yesterday. It scribe the general surprise that th for the prevailing opinion here would not have been in haste to or, if he did, that exceptions wo in some parts of it. The audien

Dollars Reward.

...cco, August 20, 1791. ...day the 13th instant, be... ten and eleven o'clock at... BENJAMIN was gu... enture, as soon as he reached... ly called Theobald's Hill... nt from this town) he was... te man who had on a dark... a small black horse, some... 1, when this man rode up... a violent stab in the breast... weapon, of which he died... I will pay the above re... ars to any person who will... this inhuman act, so that

J. H. STONE.

...ounty, October 1, 1791. ...ven, That the subscriber, a... in Somerset county goal... e session of assembly to libe... t, and from debts which he

JOHN KENNEDY.

LINE.

ASTON, and PHIL... PHIA, and STAGES, T HOUSE & NEW... TLE.

(Proprietors of the *Philadelph. New Line*) very respectfully... his city and its vicinity, they... munication from this place... the conveyance of freight and... nning the 29th instant, by... packet will leave Philadelphia... or Newcastle, on its arrival... avays the passengers to Cecil... packet waits their arrival, and... itz and Easton, and touches... n. The peculiar advantages... expedition, will be obvious... the northward, it being cer... rformed in less time than by... bit the patronage of the pub... exertion shall be used to ren... eable and expeditious. The... renders the day of the *packet's*... uncertain; but it is expected... rly every Sunday morning... at have freight to forward, are... ames at the *Printers*, who will... it upon them and inform the

MBERS, Cecil Court House.

RLEY, Newcastle.

ES, Newcastle.

House, 7 6

Stage, 6 0

n packet, 3 9

17 3

wt. from city to city. Light,

rtion to bulk. 11

1791.

Dollars Reward,

four slaves, or four dollars for... a black well set man, about... feet 8 inches high; had with... and good cloaths of a variety of... and well known as a water-... d charge of a schooner of Mr... young black crop negro, about... h, very forward and imperi-... age, and well made, had the... crop negro. MAREEN, a... woman of about 21 years of... es high, stout and well made... good cloathing. JACK, a... out 28 years of age, 5 feet 8... well made, has been some time... prehended that these slaves are... hood of West river. All per-... nst harbouring them, as they... be prosecuted with the utmost... These persons have assumed the... ve petitioned for their freedom... general court, and have since... ence that they are free. The... aid to any person who will de-... or either of them, to the sub-... or Richard Sprigg, Esq. of... ellow Jack will be hired to any... reasonable rate, until next April... of JOHN F. MERCER.

er 16, 1791.

APOLIS:

DERICK and SAMUEL

GREEN.

(XLVIIth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2344.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, DECEMBER 15, 1791.

M A D R A S, February 23.

The following account of the British officers taken with general Matthews at Bednore, was lately received, and is generally credited:

HAIK ALLY, a subadar of the 15th Bombay battalion, commanded by captain Macculloch, and who was taken with general Matthews at Bednore, arrived yesterday at this presidency, having made his escape from Seringapatam.

On his first imprisonment he was put in irons, agreeable to the tyrant's general mode, but liberated about three years ago, and suffered to walk about the fort as a prisoner at large. About three weeks since, Tippoo sent to his capital for his favourite wife and child, when, mixing with the crowd who accompanied them in the habit of a fakir, he accomplished his escape. He left captains Lindrum, Bames and Macculloch, at Seringapatam, though reported by Tippoo to be dead, and says that lieutenant Stuart and other officers of the Bombay establishment, were also alive when he came away. Respecting the fate of the unfortunate general Matthews, he said the general belief was, that he died of grief.

He left Tippoo with his whole army at Gingee, to which place he had accompanied Tippoo's wife and family from Seringapatam; and adds that Cariem Saib, Tippoo's brother, was put to death, shortly after Mahomed Ally had experienced that dread reward for the eminent services he had rendered his father.

R O M E, August 15.

On Thursday last, after dinner, his holiness the pope paid a visit to the convent of Dominicans. He was received at the gate by the principal of that order, and his chief officers. He then kneeled down and prayed before the high altar, after which he looked at the body of St. Dominique, the founder of the Dominicans. Having spent some time with these brave defenders of the church, he returned to the Quirinal.—France is the perpetual subject of conversation in Rome: all eyes, all ears, are turned towards that kingdom, and not a moment passes without hopes of bearing of a counter-revolution being effected. Such zealous adherents to the French national assembly, as reside here, are every minute disappearing, for fear of arrest, so that the only Frenchmen now to be seen in the streets are some bishops and titled noblesse without money, who are waiting a change of affairs in their favour. In Naples the French anti-revolutionists are very numerous—the ladies particularly so—who publish their principles by large neck-handkerchiefs, stamped with a variety of aristocratical symbols such as billies, crowns and sceptres.

The count de Mercu Argenteau, (says a Brussels paper) has proceeded on his journey to England. The French refugees will have it that his errand is to persuade the king of Britain to exert himself in favour of a counter-revolution in France. It is the folly of these people to imagine that the whole world is to be turned upside down to gratify their whimsical fancies. The truth of the matter is, the count's business in England is to visit the principal manufactories, and become acquainted with the various useful arts in that country.

A T H, (Austrian Netherlands) August 25.

The life that the French exiles lead here is much at a piece with that at Brussels, or in their garrisons. The greater part of them are really objects of pity. Most of them have no other bed than some heaves of straw thrown into a cellar, and not a few of them reduced to the necessity of eating ammunition bread. Although this kind of life has some resemblance to the military, it does not seem to agree with their stomachs;—they have lost all confidence in their leaders, and the far greater part are destitute of arms, although they have been long promised to them.

The bishop of Segrento (a city eighteen miles south of Naples) has just published a book, in which he proves, that the Romish priests, like those of the Greek church, ought to be reinstated in the natural privileges of marrying, and that the celibacy of the Roman priesthood is the work of state policy. A married priest (says he) would be most likely to consider his own temporal interests and those of his fellow-citizens, as having some affinity—a consideration that ever had great weight with the popes, who, in former ages, had the vanity to aspire after universal monarchy.

B R U S S E L S, September 16.

The intelligence of the French king having accepted the constitution decreed by the national assembly, reached this city yesterday. It is impossible to describe the general surprise that this event occasioned; for the prevailing opinion here was, that the king would not have been in haste to give his acceptance, or, if he did, that exceptions would have been made to some parts of it. The audience days at court here

are Wednesday and Friday; but the audience which should have been to-day (Friday) has been put off till to-morrow, occasioned, as is generally believed, by the surprise into which the court was thrown by this piece of intelligence.

P A R I S, September 6.

The Bourdeaux chamber of commerce has importunately demanded the recal of the decree, granting liberty and equal privileges with the whites to the mulattoes in St. Domingo. This is directly opposite to the opinion of the citizens of Bourdeaux, who in their petition on this subject, voluntarily offered to embark in quality of soldiers, to compel the colonists to comply with the decree of May 15th. The municipality and friends of the constitution wished to prevent the setting out of the messenger that had been engaged to carry the address of the chamber of commerce to the national assembly; but the mercantile and naval bodies urged his departure, considering, no doubt, that the commercial interests had at least as good a right to petition, as the constitutionists.

An address from the merchants and captains of the port of Havre-de-Grace, to the national assembly of France.

GENTLEMEN,

Since the publication of your decree of May 15, the merchants and captains of this port trading to the French colonies in the West-Indies, or who have connexions there, have not failed constantly to represent to you the impossibility of your new mode of colonial government being carried into execution.—We are sorry to say that the clamours of malevolence, ignorance, or intrigue, have stifled our complaints. Convinced in our own minds of the ruinous consequences of this decree, we have therefore been constrained to lament in silence the inefficacy of our address.

Happy should we find ourselves to be deceived in our apprehensions of ill, but, alas! what we foreboded has really come to pass.

In the town of Cape Francois, and in all the northern parts of St. Domingo, upon the first intelligence of this ill judged decree, rage and indignation took possession of the minds of the white inhabitants; party quarrels and difference of opinion instantly ceased, and all were united in the common cause—they universally agreed to sacrifice their lives a thousand times, and be buried in the ruins of their unfortunate country, rather than remain passive spectators of their individual destruction.

We give you, gentlemen, an exact copy of the expressions we have received of the feelings of the inhabitants—do not suppose, then, that the discontents of the colonists will be confined to empty exclamations and vain menaces.

We tremble when we tell you, that a motion has been made in the general assembly to hoist the English flag in the island of St. Domingo—and the motion was highly applauded.

In this, their season of terror and calamity, the treasures of the island are shut, commerce is interrupted, payments are at an end, every citizen has become a soldier, and preparations are every where made for vigorous warfare.

At the Cape, the batteries of fort Picolet have been manned to repulse those who shall be so hardy as to come there with their doctrines of national liberty and philanthropy—doctrines, at once productive of blood and cruelty.

The citizens, the governmental bodies, the regular troops; all have but one mind; one soul: they are ready to curse the connexions that ally them to France; and in the moments of desperation, loudly exclaim, that the parent country is the mother of cruelty.

And thus it is, gentlemen, that by giving way to refined notions and impracticable systems, the nation is upon the point of losing for ever no inconsiderable number of its most faithful citizens.

The event will be, that we shall be compelled to conquer our own colonies, and cut the throats of our brethren through a national predilection for metaphysical ideas. Need we mention, that the resentment of a powerful body of citizens must speedily be wreaked upon some of the French sea ports who are advocates of this false philanthropy; [the emancipation of the negroes and mulattoes in the West-Indies] but, if they are real philanthropists, why do they refuse to pay their debts to the planters, and send back the vessels that have been so long waiting for returns.

Enlightened as you are by calamitous experience, suspend, we beseech you, the execution of this your impolitic decree, relative to liberating the people of colour. Be patient—do not precipitate matters of this kind, till the minds of men are become more ripe for receiving the lessons of philosophy, than they are at present.

We would fain hope that France will not, (like the Spaniards of the fifteenth century) carry fire and sword into the peaceable Islands of the Indies, merely to establish fantastical opinions—Her laws will one

day govern the universe, but their wisdom only will cause them to be universally adopted,—not a propensity to violence.

Signed by two hundred and seventy citizens of Havre, merchants and mariners. Havre, August 26, 1791.

Sept. 18. A deputation from the community of Paris repaired to the Thuilleries. The mayor who was at its head, addressed the following speeches to the king and queen?

"SIRE,
"The community presents to your majesty the homage and respect of the city of Paris. It lays before you the joy and the benedictions of the people. Two years of labour, of evils, and of storms, are happily terminated by the completion of the constitution, and by your majesty's acceptance of it. Henceforth resting upon this constitution, Sire, and governed by immutable laws, who will promote the public prosperity. When every heart is devoted to you—when your's is devoted to the French—who will undertake to disturb that intimate agreement of the nation and its king? The moment which attaches you anew to France, and it to you, will secure the tranquillity of the city of Paris, which has been so long agitated. Peace and goodness, the justice and the virtues of your majesty are our true friends. You will fix them among us, Sire: and you will be happy in the love of the French, as the French will be in your welfare.

ANSWER OF THE KING.

"The welfare of the nation will ever be the wish most dear to my heart. Its true welfare can only be attained by maintaining public order and tranquillity. You are to avail yourself of all the means with which the law invests you, to concur with me in attaining that end."

"MADAME,
"The community presents to your majesty the respects of the city of Paris, in the most memorable epoch—the joy has been universal. The king has received the benedictions of the people—you have participated them, and the city of Paris joins the expression of its sentiments to the voice of the nation. May these sentiments prove pleasing to your majesty—Deign frequently to recal them, and to recal them to the king.

"Say, Madame, to the august prince, brought up for France near your person, that these sentiments are destined for him, and that we will one day pay him all the welfare which his tenderness, which his cares shall have shed upon the king and upon your majesty."

The queen answered, "That she coincided in every thing with the sentiments of the king; and entreated the municipality to assure the citizens of the capital, that she should daily inspire her son with them, and that she would contribute to the utmost of her power to the welfare of the nation."

"In the evening, by order of the king, the Thuilleries and the Champ Elysses will be illuminated."

The day that is to terminate the labours of the present memorable legislature, is at length fixed; this important event is to take place on the 30th instant.

The new assembly will then meet; and after verifying their powers, will proceed to business.

P L Y M O U T H - D O C K, September 10.

This day his majesty's ship Impregnable, of 98 guns, Sir Thomas Bayard, was paid off and laid up in ordinary.

When the Impregnable was paid off, all the seamen went to the pay table in uniform; and after receiving their wages, they went respectfully to return thanks to all the officers for their treatment of them; as did also upwards of sixty fine boys, sons of the seamen, who, from the liberality of the officers, had been taught to read and write.

P O R T S M O U T H, September 12.

An invention is successfully used in the Dock-yard for tarring ropes by the labour of horses instead of men, and another is shortly to be introduced for laying the cables by the same means. This will be a great injury to the people employed in the rope-house, but a very considerable saving to government.

Mr. Pring, a brush-maker of this place, has also discovered a method of preventing the fatal accidents that happen through guns bursting, by being honey-combed, &c. This invention has been submitted to and approved of by the master-general of the ordnance, and a board of field officers of the artillery, and by them ordered in future to be used. It is a brush with springs, constructed on extremely ingenious mechanical principles, and cannot possibly fail of answering the end proposed.

On the 9th instant, at 12 o'clock, Reed, the celebrated pedestrian, set out in a field near Gosport, to go 100 miles from that time till next morning at tea, to decide a trifling bet of ten guineas. He rested two

...for a wife, and the
...desires letters to be address
...house in Tavistock-street
...article of intelligence, said
...some decree to elucidate
...meeting which lately took
...emperor and the king of
...is urged the granting some
...very strong terms, but the
...was this: "That if the
...ould be engaged to assist in
...hy to its former splendour,
...emperor would feel no ob-
...them, but that they could
...such attempt on any other
...November 19.
...made of the American war,
...the French, to the national
...ness of that monarch's ears
...impressions on the minds of
...ed States.
...gence of the ratification of
...y Louis XVI. spread fast
...all ranks of citizens in this
...ere rung, and amidst the
...ored to Almighty God, in
...event very largely partook
...of the honourable consul
...s, were beautifully illumi-
...Fayette has shewn himself,
...sion of liberty; his becom-
...splendour to his character.
...ery of the declaration of
...moved for an act of amnesty
...political conduct—which was
...s assembly. In consequence,
...nces, *si desant nobles*, &c.
...arrived here from St. Mar-
...Samuel Cobb, master, in
...ames Dodge, who came pas-
...following intelligence:
...between the hours of four
...came on a very severe
...very vessel on shore that lay
...the greatest part of which,
...tively lost. Amongst them
...New-London; schooners
...eck; Donald, Denton, New-
...Dodge, jun. North-Caro-
...a sloop belonging to St.
...at great damage was done to
...St. Martin's, and that about
...in Anguilla.
...all the vessels at St. Eustatia,
...a, were destroyed.
...R K, December 6.
...gentleman in Bermuda, to be
...in this city.
...awl about 14 feet keel, came
...the captain and crew of a
...dered and sunk about 1100
...his island.—They, in number
...took to this little boat, with
...most wonderful manner were
...during which time they navi-
...on the ocean, and were at last
...th brig from Nova-Scotia to
...near this island that they
...and arriving here were treat-
...and tenderness."
...national manufactory lately
...neral assembly of the state of
...ixed upon; but it is conjectur-
...will be the spot, and there is,
...the continent more happily
...never failing stream of water,
...foot—no apprehensions from
...o or three miles of navigable
...ere a small sum expended in
...might load and unload at the
...ld to this the beauty, popula-
...the country; which all conspire
...ligible situation in Jersey.
...PHIA, December 3.
...ward inform, that the com-
...Rock Landing, in Georgia, for
...the line agreeable to the treaty
...till the beginning of Novem-
...when they departed of being
...is this season. The difficulties
...iefs from attending, are said to
...us Bowles, who arrived in the
...mber last.
...be made to think, the better,
...—But they are dear and
...nd almost all the busy, neglect
...task. Who would begin that
...finish the reading one? Every
...ack—it is the poor man's ill-
...though good, is too seldom
...heap, of small bulk, and goes
...t is a treat which always creates
...ity is sauce to it. Add to all
...weekly, served—it is a kind of
...s-paper, therefore, is a valu-
...—it tells us facts at the minute
...them—it tells us also the opi-
...on them. We keep company

with the absent; we are, by their means, made ac-
quainted with strangers—we feel, in solitude, a sym-
pathy with mankind—without abstruse thinking, we
receive the truths which others have hammered out.
Men stick to their business, and yet the public is ad-
dressed as a town meeting. Yet the Gazettes follow
us to our closets, and give us counsel there. With
all this pleasure, and more than all this use, they need
not cost any thing, to the public, to be made easy of
circulation through all parts of the country.
Dec. 5. The samples of buttons from the manufac-
tory in Connecticut, which are presented for inspection
to the members of congress, afford the fullest evidence
of the practicability of furnishing, without importation
that necessary article, upon the cheapest terms, and of
the best quality.
Extract of a letter from New-Haven, November 28.
"I have just received information from the east-
ward, that the town of Port-au-Prince was destroyed
by fire, on or about the seventh of this month—I hope
the account is not true, but I have no reason to doubt
it."
Dec. 7. Authentic intelligence of fresh disturbances
among the Creek Indians.
The public have been informed, by numerous pa-
pers extracted from the London papers, that a
Mr. Bowles arrived in England from America, in the
course of the year 1790, with several Indians belong-
ing to some of the Southern tribes—That the said
Bowles, and Indians, had received countenance and
support, to a certain degree, and that they sailed from
England, during the course of the last summer, en-
riched with presents, for the Bahama Islands.
It now appears, that the said Bowles, after arriving
at the Bahamas, sailed for Indian river, so called, ly-
ing on East-Florida, and thence proceeded to that part
of the Creek country inhabited by the Seminolies,
where he arrived in the month of September last.
That at the time of his arrival, the Creeks were pre-
paring to execute the treaty, made between them and
the United States, at New-York in August 1790.
They had chosen the chiefs to attend at the Rock-
Landing on the first of October, the time slated for
running the boundary lines mentioned in the treaty—
The White-Bird king of the Cusitahs being of this
commission.
Bowles's appearance however at that crisis—the pre-
sents he brought with him, and his bold assertions,
caused great agitations and hesitation among the igno-
rant part, and of course among the mas of the Creeks.
Although it appears that a considerable portion of
the upper Creeks, and indeed all the respectable chiefs,
were for running the line, notwithstanding the delu-
sions of Bowles, it is presumed that he is an impostor
—But, he pretends, "he has powers from the British
government to conclude a treaty with the Creeks—
The basis of which shall be a revocation, on their part,
of the treaty with the United States, and a guarantee
of all their lands."
He has spread reports, that he has three ships loaded
with goods, arms and ammunition, and cannon—that
if the Creeks will permit him, he will establish a fort,
and trading houses, at which the Creeks shall be sup-
plied with goods of all sorts, upon better terms than
ever they have been, and that he has six thousand men,
in the islands, ready to support him.
That he would write to Georgia, and prevent the
line being run, and he accordingly has written to the
commissioners, who were waiting at the Rock Land-
ing, expecting the Creek chiefs, which letter is dated
at "Ulachee, October 25, 1791," and signed, "ge-
neral Wm. A. Bowles, director of affairs for Creek
nation." In this letter, and in his general declarations,
jesters, that Alexander M'Gillivray has deceived the
Indians in the treaty made at New-York; but that
he is willing to form a treaty with the United States
in behalf of the Creek nation, and declares that the
former treaty shall not be executed.
The Indians, distracted by his arts, have entreated
the United States to wait until the spring, before the
boundary shall be marked, and if Bowles, whom they
style the "lying captain," shall then turn out an im-
postor, they will attend and run the boundary lines
without further difficulty.
It appears that Mr. M'Gillivray has faithfully ad-
hered to the interests of the United States, warmly re-
commending that the line should be run at the time
appointed, and that Bowles's falsehoods should be en-
tirely disregarded—Indeed, his importance, and life,
probably depend on Bowles being driven out of the
nation.
A considerable detachment of the troops of the Uni-
ted States, and Mr. Ellicott the surveyor, and three
respectable commissioners from the state of Georgia,
were assembled punctually at the Rock-Landing on
the 1st of October, and they waited for
the Creek chiefs until the beginning of November,
when they departed of the business being effected
this season.
AFFECTING ANECDOTE.
THE following anecdote is taken from the transla-
tion of doctor Iert's voyage to Guinea and the Carib-
bean Islands, lately published. The perusal of it is re-
commended to the advocates for the slave-trade, as an
instance of the evils which arise from that traffic, even
in sales where neither force nor fraud are employed.
In the eighth letter, doctor Iert describes the
owners of the negroes in the vicinity of Christian-
burg. Among the particulars, he mentions their re-
markable attachment to their children, and relates an
interesting instance of it, to which he was witness.
One of them, being involved in debts which he was
unable to pay, acknowledged to his creditor that he
had nothing left to satisfy his demands, except his own
persons, of which he might dispose as he thought fit:
The creditor took the poor fellow at his word, and sold

him to the Danes. During his confinement at the
fort, where he was shut up with other slaves, till a
ship should sail for the West-Indies, his son formed
the affectionate and noble resolution of delivering him
from slavery. The parental tenderness of the old man,
who chose rather to forfeit his own liberty and endure
the hardships of perpetual slavery than to sell his child,
which, by the laws of his country, he might have
done, prompted the latter to this heroic exertion of
filial duty: he came to the fort, accompanied by some
of his relations, and insisted on being accepted instead
of his father; this was granted, and the scene which
took place on their meeting, was such as must have
melted any heart, excepting that of a dealer in slaves:
it was the contest of the noblest and most benevolent
affections: the father, with grief and reluctance, ac-
cepted the freedom which was forced on him, and the
generous youth surrendered his limbs to the chains
with apparent pleasure. The benevolent author of the
work before us, deeply affected with this interesting
scene, represented it to the Danish governor, who
generously advanced the money to pay the debt; on
which the young man was released, and happiness was
restored to this worthy family."
DUMFRIES, December 1.
On Sunday the 27th instant, the following melan-
choly affair took place near Chester-Gap, Culpepper
county. Mr. John Johnston, having a dispute with
captain James Browning (his brother-in-law) respect-
ing a negro slave, Johnston in a passion went to the
house of captain Browning armed with a rifle, and on
seeing the object of his fury, declared he came with
the intention of killing either Browning or his son.
Captain Browning finding his life in danger, took his
rifle and retreated behind his stable, and being pur-
sued by Johnston, fired, and lodged the contents in
the breast of Johnston, of which he expired on the
spot. Captain Browning then went and delivered
himself up to a magistrate.
ANNAPOLIS, December 15.
BRITISH MAIL PACKETS.
Admiral Hughes, naval commander on the Halifax
station, has ordered, that the British armed schooners
shall sail from thence to New-York, monthly, during
the winter, to carry the mails to and from those places.
The first was made up at Halifax, the 31st of October.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Jamaica, to his
friend in New-York, dated November 20.
"The countess of Effingham died on board the
Diana frigate within three days sail of New-York;
the frigate has returned with her corpse to this island.
The assembly of which have ordered the sum of four
thousand five hundred dollars to be paid towards de-
fraying the expence of her funeral, which is to take
place the first of next month."
Will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Tues-
day the 20th instant, if fair, if not the next fair
day, at the plantation of Mrs. Thomas Clagett, near
Upper Marlborough,
A NUMBER of valuable healthy country born
NEGROES of different ages and sexes, house-
hold and kitchen furniture, also the stock of horses,
cattle, sheep and hogs, a quantity of corn and fodder.
One half of the purchase money to be paid in six
months, the remainder in twelve. Bond with se-
curity will be required, and to carry interest.
IX MARY CLAGETT, Administratrix
of Thomas Clagett,
December 6, 1791. *Thos. Clark*
Just received from LONDON, by the WILLIAM and
MARY, Captain LEONARD, and to be sold by the
subscriber,
URN DRESSING GLASSES, with drawers,
oval and square; swing ditto, without drawers;
double and single inlaid tea caddies; billiard balls;
backgammon tables; dice boxes and dice.
JOHN SHAW.
Annapolis, December 9, 1791.
A Hat Manufactory.
TOOTELL & NORTON,
RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they
mean to open a HAT MANUFACTORY in
South-East-street, in this city, on or before the 31st
of January, where it will be carried on, in an ex-
tensive manner, in all its various branches. Mr.
NORTON, who has been foreman to Mr. John Gray,
hatter, in Baltimore-town, (and has also worked in
several of the first manufactories in London,) flatters
himself, that he will give general satisfaction to those
persons, who honour them with their custom.
Commissions from the country, will be gladly re-
ceived, and punctually attended to.
N. B. Those persons having FUR's for sale, will
always receive the best prices for them, cash in hand.
Annapolis, December 15th, 1791. *10/17/91*
ALL persons having any claims against the estate
of EDMUND JENINGS, senior, late of
Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to ren-
der their claims legally proved, and those who are
indebted to the said estate are desired to make pay-
ment to
w 6
EDMUND JENINGS, Executor.
THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons
whatever from hunting, with either dog or
gun, on his plantation on Herring Creek.
Am. Daily
DAVID WEEMS.
November 24, 1791.

St. Mary's county, November 28, 1791.
The SUBSCRIBER will SELL for CASH,
ABOUT two hundred acres of valuable LAND,
adjoining the land advertised by Mr. Thomas
Bond, which will make a feat of valuable level land,
and in a few years an opportunity of purchasing a
small plantation adjoining the above lands.
2 WILFRED NEALE.
THE subscribers hereby forewarn all persons
whatever from hunting, with either dog or gun,
on the lands in South river neck belonging to the estate
of William Sanders, lately deceased.
Oa. 4, 1791. // F. GREEN,
W. W. DAVIS.
NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby forewarned against hunt-
ing, with dog or gun, within my enclosures on
Rhode river, without permission from my overseer.
JAMES CARROLL.
November 21, 1791. 4X
CAME to the subscriber, living on Patapco, a
dark bay HORSE, about fourteen hands high,
appears to be about ten years old, his left hind foot
white above the hoof, and has a blaze face. The
owner is desired to prove property, pay charges and
take him away.
3X WILLIAM URQUHART.
RAN away, about one year ago, from the sub-
scriber's plantation, in Prince-George's county,
three miles from Alexandria ferry, a negro man by
the name of ANTHONY, five feet eight or ten inches
high, knock kneed, which gives him a bad counte-
nance when walking, he stammers a little, and has
petitioned for his freedom at the general court at An-
napolis, last September was one year, and was ordered
to return to my house, he came back in December,
but did not stay more than a fortnight, and passed for
a free negro. Any man who will stop the said An-
thony, and secure him so that I may get him again,
shall have a reward of one guinea, and three pounds
if brought home to me; also, any man who will dis-
cover by whom, planter, farmer, or tradesman, he is
harboured and employed, and certify it before any
court, so as I may recover damages, shall have a re-
ward of five pounds, paid by
3X PETER SAVARY.
LEWIS NETH,
Informs his friends and the public, that he has removed
from where he kept store in Fleet-street, to the house
lately built by Mr. F. Grammar, opposite the south-
west end of the Market, where he has opened a large
and general ASSORTMENT of
GOODS,
Suitable to the season,
IMPORTED in the last Vessels from EUROPE,
Among which are—
ROSE & Duffil Blan- Sheetsings and Dowlafs,
kets, Ruffia Sheetsings,
Rugs, Osnabrigs,
Fearnoughts, Tickenburgs,
Twilled Kerseys, German Linens,
Halfthicks, Brown Hollands,
Negro Cottons, A handsome Assortment of
Striped & plain Coatings, Calicoes and Chintzes,
Plains, Shawls,
Forrest Clothes, White Cottons,
Superfine, second & coarse Muslins,
Broad Clothes, Muffin Handkerchiefs and
Superfine Casimers, Aprons,
Double milled Drab, Rich Silk, Tamboured
Baizes, Casimer, Casinet, and
Flannels, Bagatelle Jacket Shapes,
Linen, Rich white and black Sat-
Carpets and Carpeting, tins and Lutefrings,
Moreens, Black Peclongs,
Taboreens, Modes,
Joans Spinning, Sarfnets,
Wildbores, Perfians,
Camblets, An Assortment of Rib-
Dimities, bons,
Bombazenes, Silk, Linen, and Cotton
Bombazets, Handkerchiefs,
Crapes, Gloves,
Corduoyes, Fine and coarse Hats,
Thicksets, Silk, Cotton, Silk & Cot-
Franklin Corda, ton, Worsted and Yarn
Velvets, Hofs,
Valencias, Writing Paper,
Satinets, Ink-Powder,
Fustians, Sealing Wax,
Jeans, Wafers,
Tollenets, Ironmongery, Cutlery and
Checks, Hard-Ware,
Bed-Ticks, Queen's Ware,
Irish Linens, Wool and Cotton Cards,
With a number of other ARTICLES, all which he
will sell at the lowest prices.
He has also for Sale,
GROCERIES,
West-India and New-England Rum, French Bran-
dy, Wine, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar; Imper-
rial, Hyfon, Hyfon-skin, Souchong, Congo, and Bo-
hea Teas; Raisins, Currants, Pepper, Allspice, Gin-
ger, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Starch, Fig-
Blue, Indico, Salt, Saltpeas, Glauber Salts, Allumy
Copperas, Powder and Shot, &c. &c.
ANNAPOLIS, November 1, 1791.

Dollars Reward.

acco, August 23, 1791.
Friday the 13th instant, be
of ten and eleven o'clock at
and BENJAMIN was going
enture, as soon as he reached
ly called Theobald's Hill,
nt from this town) he was
ite man who had on a dark
a small black horse, some
d, when this man rode up
a violent stab in the breast
weapon, of which he died
—I will pay the above re-
ars to any person who will
f this inhuman act, so that

J. H. STONE.

ounty, October 1, 1791.
Given, That the subscriber,
in Somerset county goal,
at session of assembly to libe-
nt, and from debts which he

JOHN KENNEDY.

LINE.

ASTON, and PHIL-
ELPHIA,

and STAGES,

T HOUSE & NEW-
STLE.

(Proprietors of the Philadel-
New Line) very respectfully
this city and its vicinity, they
communication from this place
the conveyance of freight and
running the 29th instant, by
packet will leave Philadelphia
for Newcastle, on its arrival
conveys the passengers to Cecil
packet waits their arrival, and
pelis and Easton, and touches
arn. The peculiar advantage
of expedition, will be obvious
to the northward, it being cen-
performed in less time than by
licit the patronage of the pub-
exertion shall be used to ren-
agreeable and expeditious. This
renders the day of the packe-
er uncertain; but it is expected
early every Sunday morning,
that have freight to forward, an-
names at the Printers, who will
wait upon them and inform the

MEMBERS, Cecil Court House,

ARLEY,

LEES,

-House,

n stage,

in packet,

17 3

cwt. from city to city. Light

portion to bulk.

1791.

Dollars Reward

g four slaves, or four dollars for
N, a black well set man, about
5 feet 8 inches high; had wid-
ded good cloaths of a variety
long and well known as a water
had charge of a schooner of M
a young black crop negro, abo-
high, very forward and imper-
of age, and well made, had th
of a crop negro.—MAREEN
ro woman of about 21 years
ches high, stout and well made
of good cloathing.—JACK,
about 28 years of age, 5 feet
d well made, has been some tim
apprehended that these slaves
ourhood of West river. All pe-
against harbouring them, as the
d, be prosecuted with the utmost
These persons have assumed th
have petitioned for their freedom
the general court, and have fine-
reference that they are free. Th
e paid to any person who will
is, or either of them, to the fa-
tis, or Richard Sprigg, Esq;
e fellow Jack will be hired to an
y reasonable rate, until next Ap-
1791.

JOHN P. MERCER.

ber 16, 1791.

APOLIS:

FREDERICK and SAMUEL

GREEN.

(XLVIIth YEAR.)

T H R

(No. 2345.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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

The following message from the president was yesterday presented by his secretary, Mr. Lear, to both houses of the legislature of the United States.

UNITED STATES, December 12, 1791.

Gentlemen of the senate, and of the house of representatives:

IT is with great concern that I communicate to you the information received from major-general St. Clair, of the misfortune that has befallen the troops under his command.

Although the national loss is considerable, according to the scale of the event, yet it may be repaired without great difficulty, excepting as to the brave men who have fallen on the occasion, and who are a subject of public as well as private regret.

A further communication will shortly be made of all such matters as shall be necessary to enable the legislature to judge of the future measures which it may be proper to pursue.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Fort Washington, October 6, 1791.

S I R, HAVE now the satisfaction to inform you that the army moved from Fort Hamilton, the name I have given to the fort on the Miami, on the 4th at eight in the morning, under the command of general Butler. The order of march and encampment I had regulated before, and on the 5th returned to this place to get up the militia. They marched yesterday, and consist of but about three hundred men, as you will see by the enclosed abstract of the muster. I have reason to believe, however, that at least an equal number will be up here by the 10th, and I have left orders for their following us. The monthly return should have accompanied this letter, but it was not ready when I left camp, and has not been forwarded since. I have hitherto found it impossible to reduce the officers commanding corps to punctuality with respect to their returns, but they are mending. Our numbers, after deducting the garrisons of this place and Fort Hamilton, are about two thousand, exclusive of the militia. I trust I shall find them sufficient; and should the rest of the militia come on, it will make the matter pretty certain. But the season is now so far advanced, that I fear the intermediate posts, which would indeed have been highly necessary, it will be impossible to establish: in that, however, I must be governed by circumstances, of which I will take care that you shall be apprized in due time. Should the enemy come to meet us, which seems to be expected, and be discomfited, there will be no difficulties; but if they expect us at the Miami villages, the business will wear another face, and the intermediate posts become more essential.

I am this moment setting out for the army, which I hope to overtake to-morrow evening, and will write to you again as soon after as may be.

With great regard and respect, I have the honour to be, Sir, your very humble servant,

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

The honourable major-general Knox, secretary of war.

Camp, eighty-one miles advanced of Fort Washington, November 1, 1791.

S I R, SINCE I had the honour to write to you on the 21st, nothing very material has happened, and indeed I am at present so unwell (and have been so for some time) that I could ill detail it, if it had happened, — but that that space of time has been entirely barren of incidents; but as few of them have been of the agreeable kind, I beg you to accept a sort of journal account of them, which will be the easiest for me.

On the 22d, the indisposition that had hung about me for some time, sometimes appearing as a bilious colic, and sometimes as a rheumatic ailment, to my great satisfaction changed to the gout in the left arm and hand, leaving the breast and stomach perfectly untroubled, and the cough which had been excessive, entirely gone. This day Mr. Ellis, with sixty militia from Kentucky, joined the army, and brought with him a quantity of flour and beef. 23d. Two men were taken in the act of deserting to the enemy, and one by shooting another soldier and threatening to kill an officer, were hanged upon the grand parade, the whole army being drawn out. Since the army have halted, the country around this and ahead for fifteen miles has been well examined: it is a country, which had we arrived a month sooner in it, and with three times the number of animals, they would have been all fat now. Named the fort Jefferson (it lies in lat. 40, 4, N.) and marched, the same Indian path serving us as a road, about six miles, and encamped on good ground, and an excellent position—a rivulet in front, and a very large prairie, which would at this proper season afford forage for a thousand horses, on the left. On all this day that I had much difficulty in keeping

with the army. 25th. Very hard rains last night—obliged to halt to-day on account of provision; for though the soldiers may be kept pretty easily in camp under the expectation of provisions arriving, they cannot bear to march in advance and take none along with them. Received a letter from Mr. Hodgdon by express; 13,000 cwt. of flour will arrive on the 27th. 26th. A party of militia sent to reconnoitre, fell in with five Indians, and suffered them to slip through their fingers: in their camp, articles to the value of twenty-two dollars were found and divided. The Virginia battalion is melting down very fast; notwithstanding the promises of the men to the officers, thirteen have been discharged by colonel Dark to-day. 27th. Gave orders for enlisting the levies, with the condition of serving out their time in their present corps. Pyramingo arrived in camp with his warriors: I was so unwell, could only see him and bid him welcome, but entered on no business. Considerable dissatisfaction among the levies about their enlistments. 28th. Some clothing sent for to Fort Washington for the recruits arrived, was begun to be distributed, and will have a good effect; but the enlisting the levies does not meet with the encouragement that might have been expected: it is not openly complained of by the officers, but it is certainly privately by some of high rank, and the measure of tempting them with warm cloathing condemned. Mr. Hodgdon writes me that he is sending forward a quantity of woollen overalls and socks by general Butler's orders: I have ordered them to be deposited at Fort Jefferson. Some few Indians about us, probably those the militia fell in with a day or two ago. Two of the levies were fired upon about three miles off, one killed: two of the militia likewise, one of them got in, and the other missing, supposed to be taken. 29th. Pyramingo and his people, accompanied by captain Sparks and four good riflemen, gone on a scout; they do not propose to return under ten days, unless they sooner succeed in taking prisoners and scalps. 30th. The army moved about nine o'clock, and with much difficulty made seven miles, having left a considerable part of the tents by the way; the provision made by the quarter-master for that purpose was not adequate—three days flour issued to the men to aid the horses that carried it to the arrangements; the Indian road still with us—the course this day N. 25 W. 31st. This morning about sixty of the militia deserted—it was at first reported that half of them had gone off, and that their design was to plunder the convoys which were upon the road—detached the first regiment in pursuit of them, with orders to major Hamtramck to send a sufficient guard back with Benham whenever he met with him, and follow them about twenty-five miles below Fort Jefferson, or until he met the second convoy, and then return and join the army. Benham arrived last night, and to-day, November 1st, the army is halted to give the road cutters an opportunity of getting some distance ahead and that I might write to you—I am this day considerably recovered, and hope that it will turn out what I at first expected it would be, a friendly fit of the gout come to relieve me from every other complaint.

Yesterday I was favoured with yours of the 28th and 29th September, I have enclosed my communications with the old and new contractors and their answers—My orders for the posts to them are not yet definite, but they will be very soon, in the mean time I expect they are both at work.

With great respect I have the honour to be Sir, your most obedient servant,

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

The honourable major-general Knox, secretary of war.

Fort Washington, November 9, 1791.

S I R, YESTERDAY afternoon the remains of the army under my command got back to this place, and I have now the painful task to give you an account of as warm and unfortunate an action as almost any that has been fought, in which every corps was engaged and worsted except the first regiment—that had been detached upon a service I had the honour to inform you of in my last dispatch, and had not joined me.

On the 3d inst, the army had reached a creek about twelve yards wide, running to the southward of west, which I believe to have been the river St. Mary, that empties itself into the Miami, of the lake at the Miami village, about four o'clock in the afternoon, having marched near nine miles, and were immediately encamped upon a very commanding piece of ground in two lines, having the above mentioned creek in front. The right wing composed of Butler's, Clarke's and Patterson's battalions, commanded by major-general Butler, formed the first line, and the left wing, consisting of Bedinger's and Gaither's battalions, and the second regiment commanded by lieutenant-colonel Dark, formed the second line, with an interval between them of about seventy yards, which was all the ground would allow. The right flank was pretty well secured by the creek, a steep bank and Faulkner's corps

some of the cavalry and their piquets covered the left flank. The militia were thrown over the creek, and advanced about one quarter of a mile and encamped in the same order. There were a few Indians who appeared on the opposite side of the creek, but fled with the utmost precipitation on the advance of the militia. At this place, which I judged to be about fifteen miles from the Miami village, I had determined to throw a slight work, the plan of which was concerted that evening with major Ferguson, wherein to have deposited the men's knapsacks, and every thing else that was not of absolute necessity, and to have moved on to attack the enemy as soon as the first regiment was come up; but they did not permit me to execute either, for on the 4th, about half an hour before sunrise, and when the men had been just dismissed from the parade (for it was a constant practice to have them all under arms a considerable time before day-light) an attack was made upon the militia—those gave way in a very little time, and rushed into camp through major Butler's battalion, which, together with part of Clarke's, they threw into considerable disorder, and which, notwithstanding the exertions of both those officers, was never altogether remedied, the Indians following close at their heels. The fire, however, of the first line checked them, but almost instantly a very heavy attack began upon that line, and in a few minutes it was extended to the second likewise—the great weight of it was directed against the centre of each, where the artillery was placed, and from which the men were repeatedly driven with great slaughter. Finding no great effect from our fire, and confusion beginning to spread from the great number of men who were falling in all quarters, it became necessary to try what could be done by the bayonet. Lieutenant-colonel Dark was accordingly ordered to make a charge with part of the second line, and to turn the left flank of the enemy—this was executed with great spirit—the Indians instantly gave way, and were driven back three or four hundred yards; but for want of a sufficient number of riflemen to pursue this advantage, they soon returned, and the troops were obliged to give back in their turn.—At this moment they had entered our camp by the left flank, having pushed back the troops that were posted there. Another charge was made here by the second regiment, Butler's and Clarke's battalions, with equal effect, and, it was repeated several times, and always with success; in all of them many men were lost, and particularly the officers, which with so raw troops, was a loss altogether irremediable.—In that just spoke of, made by the 2d regiment, and Butler's battalion, major Butler was dangerously wounded, and every officer of the second regiment fell, except three, one of whom, Mr. Greston, was shot through the body. Our artillery being now silenced, and all the officers killed, except captain Ford, who was very badly wounded, and more than half of the army fallen, being cut off from the road, it became necessary to attempt the regaining it, and to make a retreat, if possible.—To this purpose the remains of the army were formed, as well as circumstances would admit, towards the right of the encampment, from which by the way of the second line, another charge was made upon the enemy, as if with the design to turn their right flank, but, in fact to gain the road.—This was effected, and, as soon as it was open, the militia took along it, followed by the troops, major Clarke, with his battalion, covering the rear. The retreat, in these circumstances, was, you may be sure, a very precipitate one—it was, in fact, a flight.—The camp and the artillery were abandoned: but that was unavoidable, for not an horse was left alive, to have drawn it off, had it otherwise been practicable. But the most disgraceful part of the business is, that the greatest part of the men threw away their arms and accoutrements, even after the pursuit, (which continued about four miles) had ceased. I found the road strewn with them for many miles, but was not able to remedy it; for having had all my horses killed, and being mounted upon one that could not be pricked out of a walk, I could not get forward myself; and the orders I sent forward, either to halt the front, or to prevent the men from parting with their arms, were unattended to.

The rout continued quite to Fort Jefferson, twenty-nine miles, which was reached a little after sun-setting.

The action began about half an hour before sun-rise, and the retreat was attempted at half an hour after nine o'clock.

I have not yet been able to get returns of the killed and wounded, but major-general Butler, lieutenant-colonel Oldham of the militia, major Ferguson, major Heart, and major Clarke, are among the former. Colonel Sargens, my adjutant-general, lieutenant-colonel Dark, lieutenant-colonel Gibson, major Butler, and the viscount Malartic, who served me as an aid-de-camp, are among the latter, and a great number of captains and subalterns in both.

I have now, Sir, finished my melancholy tale—a tale that will be felt sensibly by every one that has

sympathy for private distress, or for public misfortune:

I have nothing, Sir, to lay to the charge of the troops but their want of discipline, which, from the short time they had been in service, it was impossible they should have acquired, and which rendered it very difficult, when they were thrown into confusion, to reduce them again to order, and is one reason why the loss has fallen so heavy upon the officers, who did every thing in their power to effect it; neither were my own exertions wanting, but worn down with illness, and suffering under a painful disease; unable either to mount, or dismount an horse, without assistance; they were not so great as they otherwise would, and perhaps, ought to have been.—We were overpowered by numbers; but it is no more than justice to observe, that though composed of so many different species of troops, the utmost harmony prevailed through the whole army during the campaign.

At Fort Jefferson, I found the first regiment, which had returned from the service they had been sent upon without either overtaking the deserters or meeting the convoys of provision. I am not certain, Sir, whether I ought to consider the absence of this regiment from the field of action as fortunate, or otherwise.—I incline to think it was fortunate; for I very much doubt whether, had it been in the action, the fortune of the day had been turned: and, if it had not, the triumph of the enemy would have been more complete, and the country would have been destitute of every means of defence.

Taking a view of the situation of our broken troops at Fort Jefferson, and that there was no provisions in the Fort, I called upon the field-officers, viz. lieutenant-colonel Dirk, major Hamtramck, major Zeigler, and major Gaither, together with the adjutant-general, for their advice, what would be proper further to be done, and it was their unanimous opinion, that the addition of the first regiment, unbroken as it was, did not put the army on so respectable a footing as it was in the morning, because a great part of it was now unarmed—that it had been then found unequal to the enemy; and should they come on, which was probable, would be found so again.—That the troops could not be thrown into the Fort, both because it was so small, and that there were no provisions in it.—That provisions were known to be upon the road, at the distance of one, or at most two marches.—That therefore it would be proper to move, without loss of time to meet the provisions, when the men might have the sooner an opportunity of some refreshment, and that a proper detachment might be sent back with it to have it safely deposited in the Fort. This advice was accepted, and the army put in motion again at ten o'clock and marched all night, and the succeeding day met with a quantity of flour—part of it was distributed immediately—part taken back to supply the army on the march to Fort Hamilton, and the remainder (about fifty horse loads) sent forward to Fort Jefferson—the next day a drove of cattle was met with for the same place, and I have information that both got in: The wounded who had been left at that place, were ordered to be brought here by the return horses.

I have said, Sir, in a former part of this letter, that we were overpowered by numbers; of that, however, I have no other evidence but the weight of the fire, which was always a most deadly one, and generally delivered from the ground, few of the enemy showing themselves on foot, except when they were charged; and that in a few minutes our whole camp, which extended above three hundred and fifty yards in length, was entirely surrounded and attacked on all quarters.

The loss, Sir, the public has sustained by the fall of so many officers, particularly general Butler and major Ferguson, cannot be too much regretted; but it is a circumstance that will alleviate the misfortune in some measure, that all of them fell most gallantly, doing their duty. I have had very particular obligations to many of them, as well as to the survivors, but to none more than colonel Sargent.—He has discharged the various duties of his office with zeal, with exactness and with intelligence, and on all occasions afforded me every assistance in his power, which I have also experienced from my aid-de-camp, lieutenant Denny, and the viscount Malartic, who served with me in the station as a volunteer.

With every sentiment of respect and regard, I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,
ARTHUR ST. CLAIR.

The honourable major-general Knox,
secretary of war.

P. S. Some orders that had been given to colonel Oldham over night, and which were of much consequence, were not executed; and some very material intelligence was communicated by captain Slough to general Butler, in the course of the night before the action, which was never imparted to me, nor did I hear of it until after my arrival here.

List of the killed and wounded officers in the battle of the 4th November, 1791.

KILLED—Major-general Butler.—Lieutenant-colonel Oldham, Kentucky militia.—Majors, Ferguson, Clark, and Pratt.—Captains, Bradford, Phelan, Kirkwood, Price, Van Swearingen, Tipton, Smith, Purdy, Platt, Guthrie, Cribbs, and Newman.—Lieutenants, Shear, Warren Boyd, McMath, Burgess, Kello, Read, Little, Hopper, and Lickens.—Ensigns, Cobb, Balch, Chace, Turner, Wilson, Brooks, Beatty, and Purdy.—Quarter-masters, Reynolds and Ward.—Adjutant, Anderson.—Doctor, Grasson.—**WOUNDED**—Lieutenant-colonels, Gibson, Dirk, and Sargent, adjutant-general.—Major Butler.—Captains, Doyle, Trueman, Ford, Buchanan, Dark, and Slough.—Lieutenants, Greaton, Davidson, De Butts, Price, Morgan, McGee, Lytle, and Thomson.—Ensigns, Bisco.—Adjutants,

Whistler, and Crawford.—The viscount Malartic, who acted as a volunteer aid-de-camp.

[The above list was forwarded by quarter-master Hodgson, at Fort Wappington, to the secretary of war.]

PARIS, September 23.

ALL descriptions of persons, public bodies and individuals, are now turning their attention to the important objects of national industry, the establishment of manufactures, the promotion of agriculture, the extension of commerce, and the instruction of the people.

Besides the questions proposed by the municipality of Paris (see Monday's Chronicle) the Jacobins have offered a prize of twenty-five louis to the author of the best Almanack for 1792, that in a sheet and a half shall give the most sensible, simple, and short information to the people, on the great and leading principles of a popular government, maxims in politics and jurisprudence, &c. &c.

There are many others of the same kind, and men in every part of the kingdom are turning themselves with the alacrity of the French character to the improvement of the country.

I enclose you a pretended letter of the prince's to the king. I cannot give credit to it myself, nor is it generally believed, but all the aristocrats consider it as authentic. True or false, it makes no impression. The cheerful testimonies which the king and queen have given of their determination to participate in the happiness of the people, by exerting themselves to give efficacy to the new system, overthrow all opposite attempts, and they are full of confidence. Sunday next the queen gives the fete, and as there has been more time for illuminations and fire-works, we expect them to be wonderfully brilliant. You will see the manner in which the royal family were received at the opera on Tuesday evening. The concourse was immense. Even before noon the doors were crowded. Ladies in full dress stood in the sun for four hours to get into the boxes, and the scene was truly interesting.

Sept. 26. The king's acceptance of the constitution, and his enlargement thereupon, has diffused a general joy. In the rejoicings on Sunday evening, the greatest decency, politeness, and good humour prevailed; the populace entirely laying aside the ferocity for which they have been lately distinguished. The queen, however, was afraid of exposing herself to the hoofs and bites to which she has been some time accustomed; but M. de la Fayette assured her she would meet with nothing but applause; and so it proved when she walked out in the evening with the king in the garden of the palace. This knowledge of the disposition of the popular mind, and the ascendancy he has over it, has made the commandant general (Fayette) regretted by the royal family. It is said, that the suppression of his post was a great deal owing to his own management. He was jealous of any ones holding it after him, and wished to disappoint the rivals who aspired to fill his place. As he imitates his master, Washington, in every thing, he is going to retire to the obscurity of the country, until he shall be called to the mayoralty of Paris, as the other was from the shades of Mount Vernon, to the presidency of the United States of America.

Monsieur Bougainville, the famous circumnavigator, is appointed minister of the French marine.

LONDON, September 27.

The long continuance of the present easterly winds have hitherto proved very unfavourable to the arrival of any intelligence from our armies in India; we may, however, now expect an early change, and the arrival of the Swallow packet is hourly expected at the India-house. It would be premature to anticipate the contents of that packet, but we cannot but entertain the strongest hopes that they will be of a nature the most flattering to the interests of this country; on the 6th of April last, lord Cornwallis, as appears from the official account published, had left Bangalore on his way to effect a junction with the Nizam, and proceed to Seringapatam, and he had only to pass the following villages, through a fine open country, to arrive at Tippee's capital, viz.

Bangalore to Kingerry Catab	6 Cofs.
Ramgurry,	8
Chenapatam,	4
Guntaal,	7
Seringapatam,	8

Total, 33 cofs, or 66 English miles.

The town of Seringapatam (since the massacre and plunder of Delhi, by Nadir Shaw, in 1737) is now considered as the largest, and by far the most wealthy town in India; it contains the accumulated wealth of a long line of affluent princes, and the immense treasures of Tippee; it is situated upon a long island in the Caveri river, and connected with the main by an immense bridge; its defences are not naturally strong. The Caveri, like most of the rivers in India, is fordable at all times, except during the rains, at which period the strength of the place becomes considerably increased.

The capture of Seringapatam, before the end of May, will therefore entirely depend upon lord Cornwallis being able to reach it before the rains commence; if he does, it will assuredly fall; but if, unfortunately the rains should have commenced earlier than usual, his lordship must then be content to remain inactive in the countries he has already conquered, until the month of July, at which period the rains break up, and his certainty of being able to cross the Caveri, becomes ensured. In the mean while such countries as are already conquered, are a very brilliant requital for the labour of the campaign, being more than sufficient for the maintaining of our army; and if the war should terminate, as we have every reason to

hope, by the entire reduction of the Mysore empire, there is little doubt but that it will raise the East-India company to the most unexampled state of prosperity and splendour.

[From the London Gazette.]

At the Court at Weymouth, September 28, 1791.

His majesty in council was this day pleased to declare his consent to a contract of matrimony between his royal highness the duke of York and her royal highness the princess Frederique Charlotte Ulrique Chatherine of Prussia, eldest daughter of his majesty the king of Prussia; which consent his majesty has also caused to be signified under the great seal.

W. FAWCENNER.

The famous baron Trenck, whose pension the emperor had augmented from 1000 to 1500 florins, on condition that he engaged under his hand not to publish any thing either in the Austrian dominions or elsewhere, has been guilty of an unpardonable breach of faith. No sooner was he arrived in Hungary, than at Buda he committed a work to the press in favour of the French revolution, in which he had the temerity to declare, that the convulsion of the French ought to serve as a model for other states, and that himself had contributed much to the revolution.

The Hungarian government having seized his person, he was conducted to Vienna under an escort of twelve grenadiers, and is put into the mad-house, where probably he will end his days.

The public rejoicings, on account of the completion of the new constitution, and the confirmation it has received from the king's acceptance, still continue unabated at Paris. The brilliancy of illuminations supplies the absence of day, and the air incessantly resounds with the song of triumph, and the shout of congratulation, on account of the acquisition of freedom. The king and queen, who might be supposed not to enjoy their testimonies of festivity, are at pains to avoid the suspicion, by mingling in the public train, and appear to share in their satisfaction. They have, in consequence become more popular, and the cry of *vive le roi* may be frequently distinguished among those of *vive la nation, vive la constitution*. This popularity the king is careful to preserve and merit.

The following circumstance is mentioned in a private letter from India: Three European soldiers came into the English camp, desiring particularly to see lord Cornwallis, upon which they were conducted to his lordship's tent, where, upon their arrival, they were observed to look first at one officer, and then at another, which creating some suspicion, one of the officers went up to one of them, and asked him several questions. The man's answers confirming the suspicion, the officer, in attempting to seize him, received a stab in the side. The man was shot in attempting to escape.

Lord Cornwallis upon inquiry, finding they came from Tippee, ordered them to be sent back to him, and desired they would report every thing they had seen in the English camp. It came out that the man who was shot, was looking for the star upon the regimentals, as he was not acquainted with lord Cornwallis's person; and it is believed, that his intention was to have assassinated his lordship.

Sept. 30. The declaration of the emperor and the king of Prussia, signed at Piniz on the 27th of August, is circulating at Vienna; in consequence of which, we learn, that Leopold and Frederick William have undertaken to reitrate the liberty of the king, and the splendour of the French monarchy; and that for this purpose they undertake to act with mutual accord, in employing the forces necessary for this important purpose. In consequence of this resolution, the chancery of war have ordered, two large bodies of troops to be ready to march at a moment's notice, one of which is to take the route to the Austrian Low Countries, and the other to remain on the frontiers till further orders.

M. Montmorin, the French minister for foreign affairs, has formally notified to all the foreign courts, the king's acceptance of the constitution. None of the foreign courts have yet thought proper to take any public notice of this notification.

There is hardly a kingdom or state on the continent but prohibits the importation of French newspapers upon the severest penalties. Their folly is almost equal to a certain ancient senate. Herodotus had burnt the famous temple of Diana, in order that his name might become immortal. The senate were resolved to disappoint his wish, and passed an edict, that no person, under penalty of suffering death, should pronounce the name of Herodotus. The consequence is, that the incendiary's name has taken root in history, and will never be forgot.

Oct. 1. An action happened on the 23d of August, between the fleets of Russia and the Porte, at the distance of a few miles of the canal of Constantinople. The Russians having the advantage of the wind, and their fire being more steady than that of the Turks, the captain balsa was obliged to retreat to the canal, which he effected, after having several of his ships disabled. Three Russian sloops, however, having pursued them, had all the misfortune to fall into the hands of the Turks, who seized this opportunity of publishing at Constantinople that the captain balsa had beat the Russian fleet, and that he was entering the Porte in triumph with three great prizes.

BOSTON, November 30.

An exercise of sacred music and oratory, for the purpose of providing books for the children of poor parents in this town, was given in the old south meeting-house, last evening. The oratorical part by Mrs. Abraham-Bishop, and the musical, by a choir of singers of the various singing societies in this town. The as-

stance was uncommonly numerous, and the collection very excellent, and the collection very

371. A very melancholy accident yesterday. The ship Jefferson, under way, going to sea, and against the stern of the ship Diana the end of Long wharf, and the ship Robinson, of this town, head-on, when the Jefferson, and so sudden and forcible was the collision, that the Jefferson was in some time to extricate himself; but between the two ships almost was a very indutrious, useful and his loss will be felt a public misfortune. His son was with very narrowly escaped.

It is in contemplation with a view to this town, to apply to the approaching session, for permission to purchase, in this town, a piece of land, in Cambridge, called, in Cambridge. If granted, it is supposed, from the gentlemen who have the design, the building of the early in the ensuing spring.

ALBANY,

A gentleman of respectable rank, who has been in the military of which into farms of 600 acres. It is said by attentive observers, that delightful country, of the same extent, contains of excellent land as with for the most part healthy, and for water transportation.

This gentleman was eight miles from Schenectady, and only accomplished in two days, and logs which the new road of Whitestown have in which means it is now nearly in a public highway calls loudly for the laws of the state have to be hoped the aggressors will not, it is time for our wretched their lethargy, and discharge constituents, by a vigorous attempt.

PHILADELPHIA

Extract of a letter from Cape

372. The day before yesterday we took the camp of Limbe, we not, we took alive the king and the curate of that parish, the blacks—they are all three will be soon decided. We that were chained for upwards of the blacks; they were truly they landed here. We have three wounded. Matters be the blacks are starving and hope we shall soon see an

Vessels which sailed from the ice in the river. By the appearance of they will be able to depart

Extract of a letter from

I embrace the present of a severe hurricane having the greater part of this island. The very day, on which the churches return thanks year has happened during the p. The ravages on the north end are terrible, and the death in no small degree to the ne. Most of the fugar plantations, thus forward, have suffered of a larger growth are twitted as to be nearly useless. great prospects from the enst present of not making a home damage is done to the week end road, numbers to sea, some of which are

The following is a translation

Cape Fr.

According to the account of slaves, men, women, and children now revolted, he hundred and sixty-four. deduct two thirds for old m. outside, there will remain fifty, twenty-two thousand

There have been killed

men with them 4000, v

ber to 18,888.

From these again we mu

number returned to their m

the woods for the purpose

The number we have actu

of this number there were

forced into the fervid

and incapable of m

being attacked.—Of this

part furnished with muske

amounts to 2977.—T

through the tea

to every quarter, but the

some renders their partic

of the Mysore empire, it will raise the East-India Company to the state of prosperity

on Gazette.]

September 28, 1791.

was this day pleased to declare matrimony between York and her royal Highness Charlotte Ulrique daughter of his Majesty's consent his Majesty has all the great seal.

W. FAWCENNER.

whose pension the Emperor under his hand not to the Austrian dominions or of an unpardonable breach arrived in Hungary, then work to the prels in favour in which he had the temporary convulsion of the French for other states, and that such to the revolution.

ment having seized his perment Vienna under an escort of put into the mad-house, and his days.

on account of the completion and the confirmation it has acceptance, still continue un-illuminations sup-ay, and the air incessantly of triumph, and the about of the acquisition of free-

men, who might be supposed unies of festivity, are at pains by mingling in the public in their satisfaction. They become more popular, and the be frequently distinguished nation, vive la constitution.

is careful to preserve and

stance is mentioned in a pri- three European soldiers came desiring particularly to see which they were conducted to

re, upon their arrival, they at one officer, and then at some suspicion, one of the them, and asked him several answers confirming the sus-

attempting to seize him, re- The man was shot in at-

inquiry, finding they came them to be sent back to him, report every thing they had p. It came out that the ma-

king for the star upon the re- acquainted with lord Corn- is believed, that his intention his lordship.

ation of the emperor and the at Pinitz on the 27th of Au- Vienna; in consequence of Leopold and Frederick Wil-

re the liberty of the king, e French monarchy; and that undertake to act with mutual

the forces necessary for this im- consequence of this resolution, ve ordered, two large bodies of arch at a moment's notice, one ne route to the Austrian Low- ner to remain on the frontiers

French minister for foreign notified to all the foreign courts, of the constitution. None of yet thought proper to take any

ification.

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the misfortune to fall into the who seized this opportunity of inople that the captain bafa had, and that he was entering the

three great prizes.

ON, November 30.

science was uncommonly numerous, the performances excellent, and the collection very liberal, it exceeding

371. A very melancholy accident happened in this town yesterday. The ship Jefferson, captain Roberts, being under way, going to sea, an eddy of tide, drove her against the stern of the ship Dispatch, which was lying at the end of Long wharf, and instantly killed Mr. Elias Robinson, of this town, head-builder. He was busy at work in a boat, between the Dispatch and another ship, when the Jefferson struck the Dispatch; and so sudden and forcible was the shock, that he had no time to extricate himself; but was crushed to death, between the two ships almost instantaneously. He was a very industrious, useful and ingenious mechanic; and his loss will be felt a public as well as a private misfortune. His son was with him, in the boat, and very narrowly escaped.

It is in contemplation with a number of gentlemen of this town, to apply to the legislature, at the approaching session, for permission to build a bridge from Bartons Point, in this town, to Lechmore's Point, so called, in Cambridge. If an act of incorporation is granted, it is supposed, from the spirit already exhibited by the gentlemen who have stepped forward in the design, the building of the bridge will commence early in the ensuing spring.

ALBANY, December 5.

A gentleman of respectability arrived in this city last week from the military country, the subdivision of which into farms of 600 acres is now nearly complete. It is said by attentive observers, who have explored that delightful country, that no part of this State, of the same extent, contains so large a proportion of excellent land as within this district, which is for the most part healthy, and conveniently situated for water transportation.

This gentleman was eight days in descending the Mohawk river to Schenectady, which he could have easily accomplished in two—but for the obstruction of trees and logs which the new settlers in the neighbourhood of Whites town have thrown into the river—by which means it is now nearly impassable.—This abuse of a public highway calls loudly for legislative interference. If the laws of the State have made rivers highways, it is to be hoped the aggressors will fall under the lash—if not, it is time for our western members to rouse from their lethargy, and discharge a duty they owe their constituents, by a vigorous attention to this important subject.

PHILADELPHIA, December 15.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, dated November 3.

"The day before yesterday in the morning, we took the camp of Limbe, we killed the general, Janot, we took alive the king and queen, Jean and Louis, and the curate of that parish, who was at the head of the blacks—they are all three in prison, and their fate will be soon decided. We saved 31 white women that were chained for upwards of two months amongst the blacks; they were truly the picture of death when they landed here. We have lost seven men and forty three wounded. Matters begin to take a better turn; the blacks are starving and much discouraged.—We hope we shall soon see an end of this melancholy war."

Vessels which sailed from this port yesterday, were obliged, by the ice in the river, to return immediately. By the appearance of the weather it is probable they will be able to depart this day.

Extract of a letter from St. Croix, November 1.

"I embrace the present opportunity to inform you of a severe hurricane having in a manner laid waste the greater part of this island on the 25th of October. The very day, on which by a rule of the island, our churches return thanks yearly, in case no hurricane has happened during the preceding three months.—The ravages on the north side and towards the west end are terrible, and the destruction has also extended in no small degree to the neighbouring Virgin islands. Most of the sugar plantations that had canes in any degree forward, have suffered extremely, and even those of a larger growth are twisted and torn in such a manner as to be nearly useless. Several estates that had great prospects from the ensuing crop, have a certainty at present of not making a single hoghead of sugar. Some damage is done to the shipping at Bassend; at the west end road, numbers were fortunate enough to get to sea, some of which are returned, others not."

The following is a translation from a paper printed at Cape Francois.]

According to the accounts taken in 1729, the total number of slaves, men, women, and children, in the ten parishes now revolted, was sixty-eight thousand five hundred and sixty-four. From this number, if we deduct two thirds for old men, women, children, and invalids, there will remain, capable of acting offensively, twenty-two thousand, eight hundred and eighty-eight.

There have been killed or wounded in our engagements with them 4000, which will reduce the number to 18,888.

From these again we must deduct 4000, who have either returned to their masters, or are concealed in the woods for the purpose of giving themselves up. The number we have actually to cope with, is 14,888—most of this number there are at least one half who were forced into the service of the insurgents, without arms, and incapable of making resistance in case of being attacked.—Of this 14,888 there are not a fifth part furnished with muskets or pistols, and this fifth part amounts to 2977.—The whole of this number are scattered through the ten quarters, which gives 1400 to every quarter, but the necessity of providing salt-

meat renders their parties very unequal.

ON, November 30.

red music and oratory, for the books for the children of poor parents given in the old fourth meeting. The oratorical part by Mrs. Abram musical, by a choir of singers of societies in this town. The au-

Of the 68,664 negroes that have revolted, 30,000 may be deemed lost, either by being actually killed, or becoming wild in mountains to which there is no access. The value of each of these negroes, may be estimated at 2500 livres each, which makes the whole loss in revolted negroes, 75,000,000 livres.

The losses incurred from the destruction of 172 sugar works, plantation-houses, cattle, &c. &c. is reckoned at 111,800,000 livres.

The losses in buildings, produce, and the cattle on 936 coffee-plantations, is—131,400,000 livres.—Villages, cotton and indigo plantations, and cattle, buildings, &c. upon them, are estimated at 6,400,000 Total loss—324,600,000 livres.

If Louis the sixteenth (says a London paper) should not now make the best of kings, the fault must be his own, as the discipline he has experienced in his person and family, with the thorough reformation in church and state, must have, in a great measure, effaced those prejudices with which every royal mind is but too well furnished, till instructed by the precepts of the law, and the firmness of the people. The methods of governing a spirited, populous, and extensive empire, are so plainly laid out, that it is next to impossible that either the king or his ministers can mistake the road. There are also spiritual advantages secured to the monarch; for by being deprived of his own will in all public acts, he must necessarily avoid those crimes which a deviation from the rules of known justice are perpetually accumulating on the exercise of arbitrary power. The maxim "that the king can do no wrong," is a reality in France.—He whose wings are clipped cannot fly over the constitution.

On the 27th of August last a letter was laid before the national assembly of France, from the inhabitants of the island of St. Pierre and Miquelon, near Newfoundland, praying supplies of provision. "It is the lot of these unfortunate people (says a French paper) to exist upon barren sands, and even there to contend with their neighbours the English, for a miserable subsistence on codfish. Perhaps the best mark of our regard for them would be to return this wretched colony to old France."

The war between the Moors and the Spaniards is said to be a piece of the most consummate policy in the court of Madrid. The minds of the populace, which, for want of other employment, were wholly occupied in devising means for redressing the grievances under which they laboured, will now be diverted, and the government be again suffered to enjoy a state, if not entirely tranquil, free at least from intestine commotions.

A London paper of credit has the following paragraph under the Vienna head of Sept. 10. "The measures which the emperor seems to have taken with the king of Prussia relative to France appear daily more serious. If the declaration which will shortly appear at Paris on the part of those two monarchs, and which will be seconded by similar declarations on the part of several courts of the south and north of Europe shall be absolutely ineffectual, and if the negotiations in which the winter may be employed terminate but in useless conferences, there can be no doubt but scenes of destruction and carnage will take place the ensuing spring. The preparations making for that fatal purpose are not of the blustering kind, but they are not for that reason the less certain. Many bodies of troops have begun their march from different parts of the Austrian states towards the Rhine: Ten battalions and as many squadrons have just received orders enjoining them to make all the necessary dispositions to enable them to follow the same route.

With respect to the reports circulated, relative to the plan of attack, and of the campaign, which the allied princes have agreed upon, there is reason to think that all is not authentic; but exaggeration and error in details do not destroy the existence of the design. Three armies will certainly be assembled, to act against France on the side of Germany. The first will be assembled near Luxembourg, where 30,000 Austrians will be joined by all the Prussian regiments on the Westphalia establishment. The second will be assembled in Brigaw, to consist of twenty battalions of Hungarians and Croats, of ten squadrons of Austrians, cavalry, and of the double contingents of the cities of Bavaria, Franconia, Suabia, and the Upper Rhine. The third will be collected in the environs of Worms, and will consist principally of the troops of the two circles of Saxony.

CHARLESTON, November 17.

The recent example of congress, in making a house to do business on the first day appointed by law for that purpose, is well worthy the imitation of the state legislatures. A correspondent particularly recommends it to the members of the senate and house of representatives, about to convene on Monday week at Columbia. As they will doubtless break up about the 21st of December, so as to be at their respective homes on Christmas day, the whole period of their session cannot exceed twenty-four days. The necessity of a punctual attendance on the 28th of this month, is therefore great; for without it there is too much reason to fear that the public business will either be left undone, or inaccurately hurried over, to the great injury of the state and its inhabitants.

Nov. 19. About one o'clock, on Tuesday morning last, the elegant house of Ralph Izard, jun. Esquire, a few miles from Dorchester, took fire and was burnt to the ground. Miss Oliphant and the two daughters of Mr. John Alleyne Walter, deceased, were living in the house, which was almost in a general blaze before they were apprized of their danger. Miss Oliphant and the eldest Miss Walter escaped unhurt; but the youngest, in attempting to save some articles of value, was much burnt, and her life is despaired of. A negro woman who was in the second story, finding the

flames had reached the stairs, took up a small trunk, and threw herself out of the window; but providentially received no injury, although from a great height. The furniture and every thing in the house was consumed with the building.

ANNAPOLIS, December 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Kentucky to a correspondent in Philadelphia, dated Lexington, November 13.

[After mentioning the defeat of general St. Clair.]

"The people of the country have taken the alarm, the best blood is in motion, and in five days 5000 men well armed will be mounted to march under governor St. Clair's orders to whatever point he may direct.—'Tis said the first regiment was not engaged, being at the time employed in escorting provisions."

Extract of a letter from captain Atkins, dated Cape Francois November 2.

"This day arrived here from the camp to the leeward, a sloop having six men on board, wounded at the attack of a small town in possession of the blacks.—In this attack the black intendand, his lady, and a white priest were captured; a church was also taken, in which was found thirty white women, who were delivered from the barbarous captivity the blacks had for some time held them in.

Agreeably to the last will and testament of HENRY RIDGELY, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, will be SOLD, at his late dwelling plantation, for READY MONEY, on the 20th day of January next,

SEVERAL tracts of LAND in Anne Arundel county, called and known by the names of PLANTER'S PLEASURE, PATUXENT MILL SEAT, part of a tract of land called GRIMMETT'S CHANCE, and part of a tract of land taken out of a tract of land called SNOWDEN'S SECOND ADDITION TO HIS MANOR, containing about 439 acres, more or less, some hogs, household furniture, and plantation utensils, the property of the late Henry Ridgely.

Will also be sold, on the first day of February next, a quantity of LAND in the upper part of Anne Arundel county; and on the 10th day of February, will be sold, a quantity of LAND in the upper part of Montgomery county; as much of the above property as will be sufficient to discharge sundry claims against the estate of the late Henry Ridgely, will be offered to public sale, by

HENRY RIDGELY, Executor.

ALL persons indebted to the above estate are desired to make immediate payment, otherwise methods will be adopted to compel payment from those who do not attend to this notice, to enable the subscriber to discharge claims due from the estate.

HENRY RIDGELY, Executor.

December 21, 1791. 10⁰9/1¹/₂

By virtue of a deed of trust from major HENRY RIDGELY to the subscribers, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE, at his late dwelling place, on the 20th day of January next, if fair, it not the first fair day thereafter, for READY MONEY,

A NUMBER of valuable SLAVES, consisting of men, women and children; also a small flock of sheep and a quantity of land, sufficient to answer the purposes specified in said deed.

THOMAS SNOWDEN, CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

December 21, 1791. 10⁰9/1¹/₂

Montgomery county, December 10, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we the proprietors of the tract of LAND called BRALL and MAGRUDER'S HONESTY, intend to present a petition to Montgomery March court next, for a commission to prove and perpetuate the bounds of said land, agreeable to the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

ROBERT PETER, JOS. MAGRUDER,

10⁰9/1¹/₂ WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

Kent Island, December 19, 1791.

TAKEN up adrift by the subscriber, living on Kent Island, the BETSEY and SALLY, of Vienna, a SLOOP, burthen about 500 bushels, with a small quantity of staves in her; she had no mast or rigging standing. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.

10⁰7/16 WILLIAM DAVIS.

Annapolis, November 23, 1791.

THE subscriber apprehends business will require him to leave Annapolis by the first of January next, and will probably be absent some length of time, he therefore earnestly begs those who are in his debt, to call in the course of next month, and if they cannot discharge their accounts, they may at least make some agreeable arrangements.—This request is so reasonable, it is presumed those concerned will not neglect complying therewith. Should there still remain delinquents, they may rest assured that recourse will be had to a mode more obligatory, as longer indulgence cannot be granted.

X WILLIAM ALEXANDER.

L A N D,

A PLACE called SANDGATE, for sale, containing above 300 acres, situated between the Baltimore and South river roads, within one mile of Annapolis. Apply to MATTHIAS BOARDLEY, on Wye river, Eastern Shore.

October 24, 1791. X

Just received from LONDON, by the WILLIAM and MARY, Captain LEONARD, and to be sold by the subscriber,

URN DRESSING GLASSES, with drawers, oval and square; swing ditto, without drawers; double and single inlaid tea caddies; billiard balls; backgammon tables; dice boxes and dice.

JOHN SHAW. Annapolis, December 9, 1791.

A Hat Manufactory.

TOOTELL & NORTON,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they mean to open a HAT MANUFACTORY in South-East-street, in this city, on or before the 31st of January, where it will be carried on, in an extensive manner, in all its various branches.

Commissions from the country, will be gladly received, and punctually attended to.

N. B. Those persons having FUR's for sale, will always receive the best prices for them, cash in hand.

DAVID WEEMS. November 24, 1791.

St. Mary's county, November 28, 1791.

ABOUT two hundred acres of valuable LAND, adjoining the land advertised by Mr. Thomas Bond, which will make a feat of valuable level land, and in a few years an opportunity of purchasing a small plantation adjoining the above lands.

THE subscribers hereby forewarn all persons whatever from hunting, with either dog or gun, on the lands in South river neck belonging to the estate of William Sanders, lately deceased.

F. GREEN, W. W. DAVIS. Oct. 4, 1791.

FOR SALE,

TRACT of LAND, containing betwixt two and three hundred acres, in Prince-George's county, on the east side of the Eastern Branch, about four miles from the federal city, and the same distance from Bladenburg; there is a good meadow on it, and some houses.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON. November 23, 1791.

To be SOLD, on the PREMISES, on the 12th day of January, 1792, for READY CASH,

ALL Charles Smith's right of a tract of LAND, called SHARPE, agreeable to his last will and testament, lying in Charles county, on Mattawoman swamp, on the road leading from Port-Tobacco to Piscataway.

MARY SMITH, Executrix. November 22, 1791.

WARREN ACADEMY,

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the voluntary resignation of Mr. John Dyson, who has for some time had the direction of the above-mentioned seminary, and merited the approbation of the trustees and visitors, James Campbell, A. B. lately from Princeton college, New-Jersey, was appointed to take charge of the said Academy, and will enter upon the execution of his office about the beginning of January 1792.

By order of the trustees, WILLIAM EDMONDS, president. November 17, 1791.

BY THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS OF JUSTICE,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS OF JUSTICE will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

A. GOLDR, clk. November 10, 1791.

WILLIAM FOXCROFT,

At the Sign of the Golden Bee-Hive, Most respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has just received, via Philadelphia, and now opening,

FALL GOODS,

- CONSISTING OF Fashionable, Superfine & Second Clothes, Three quarters and seven-eighths stripe Clothes, Casimers, Superfine, stripe & plain Coating, Cardinals, Halsticks, Knapt Cottons, Flannels, Baizes, Welsh Plains, Duffel Blankets, Durants, Calimancoes, Jones Spinning, Moreens, Wildboars, Crapes, Mullinets, Mullins of all sorts, Plain, stripe and spotted Gauzes, Royal Ribbs, Thickset, Satinets, Jeans, Fullains, Corduroys, Black Princefs Stuff, Cottons and Calicoes, Cotton & Chintz Shawls, Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs, Black Silk & Love Handkerchiefs, Table Cloths, Bed-Ticks, Flanders Bed-Bunts, Checks, 7 and yard wide, Cotton Stripes, 7-8 and yard wide Irish Linens, & Sheeting, Ink-Powder, Snuff, Ladies fashionable Beaver, Hats, Mens coarse ditto, Fashionable Coat & Vest Buttons, Imperial ditto, Broad and Narrow Ribbands, Modes and Sattins, Tapes, Bindings, Thread, Edging and Bobbing, Ladies and Gentlemens, Cotton, Silk & Worsted Hofs, Silk and Cotton Patent ditto, Ladies Gloves, Gentlemens Beaver ditto, Ditto lined with Flannel, Best Philadelphia & common Stuff Shoes, White Sattin ditto, Ironmongery, Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

Fine Old MADEIRA, By the PIPE, or GALLON.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon,

A. GOLDR, clk. November 10, 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, WILLIAM W. DAVIS, Executors.

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.



AN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Snowden's Iron Works, on the 26th instant, a negro slave named JERRY, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high; had on when he went away, a short pale blue coat, red jacket, buckskin breeches, good felt hat, and shoes; he is an artful villain, and is capable of telling a good tale, and has travelled much about the country. Whoever takes up the said boy, and secures him in any gaol, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

CHARLES DUVALL. November, 1791.

AN away, about one year ago, from the subscriber's plantation, in Prince-George's county, three miles from Alexandria ferry, a negro man by the name of ANTHONY, five feet eight or ten inches high, knock kneed, which gives him a bad countenance when walking, he stammers a little, and has petitioned for his freedom at the general court at Annapolis, last September was one year, and was ordered to return to my house, he came back in December, but did not stay more than a fortnight, and passed for a free negro. Any man who will stop the said Anthony, and secure him so that I may get him again, shall have a reward of one guinea, and three pounds if brought home to me; also, any man who will discover by whom, planter, farmer, or tradesman, he is harboured and employed, and certify it before any court, so as I may recover damages, shall have a reward of five pounds, paid by

PETER SAVARY. St. Mary's county, November 10, 1791.

ALL persons having legal claims against the estate of GEORGE AISQUITH, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are requested to bring in their claims, properly attested, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of February next, after which she will not deem herself bound to receive or satisfy any further claims.

ELIZABETH AISQUITH, Adm.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of EDMUND JENINGS, senior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to render their claims legally proved, and those who are indebted to the said estate are desired to make payment to

EDMUND JENINGS, 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 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.

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 and. 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 intrust 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 Cæcil Court-House, to Newcastle in stage, to Philadelphia in packet,

7 6 6 0 3 9 17 3 Heavy freight, 2s. per cwt. from city to city. Light, in proportion to bulk. Annapolis, August 19, 1791.

Sixteen Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending four slaves, or four dollars for each, viz. BEN, a black well set man, about 35 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high; had with him when he absconded good cloaths of a variety of kinds, he has been long and well known as a waterman on this bay, and had charge of a schooner of Mr. Sprigg's.—PHIL, a young black crop negro, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very forward and impertinent, about 22 years of age, and well made, had the ordinary clothing of a crop negro.—MAREEN, a light coloured negro woman of about 21 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, stout and well made, had also a variety of good clothing.—JACK, a stout young man of about 28 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and well made, has been some time a coachman. It is apprehended that these slaves are lurking in the neighbourhood of West river. All persons are forewarned against harbouring them, as they will, when discovered, be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. These persons have assumed the name of Boston, and have petitioned for their freedom at the last term of the general court, and have since absconded under a pretence that they are free. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said slaves, or either of them, to the subscriber, in Annapolis, or Richard Sprigg, Esq. of West river.—The fellow Jack will be hired to any strict maiter at a very reasonable rate, until next April term.

JOHN F. MERCER. Annapolis, November 16, 1791.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

FRANKFORT,

THE result of the late election appears to be as follows. It is reported that the emperor was desirous of the execution of the emperor by attacking the emperor which he was to have even pretended that the French prince to this shameful condition; but Louis XVI, which by indirect influence was to be prevented, changed the following are the articles which the emperor and the king of Prussia...

I. The two high contracting parties each other in case of aggression, and even with the whole of their military force, and the attacked party require it. II. For the maintenance and execution of the treaties between the Emperor and the King of Prussia, the two monarchs shall concert together the measures which shall appear most expedient to them for the purpose of maintaining the peace and tranquillity of the empire; and if negotiations should be unsuccessful, they shall use all the means in their power to procure justice by force. III. The two high contracting parties with the court of Peterburgh the measures to be pursued to secure the throne of Poland in favour of the Emperor of Saxony.

IV. They reserve to themselves the right of changing part of their present or future laws, and the laws of the German Empire, in any way they think proper.

V. They consent from the present to reduce their military state, as far as possible, and to discontinue all connections with foreign powers.

VI. The king of Prussia promises to refuse his vote in favour of the Emperor, and never to oppose the Emperor, or the other archdukes.

VII. His imperial majesty promises to reduce his military state, as far as possible, and to discontinue all connections with foreign powers.

BERLIN, Sept.

Since the arrival of a courier from the court of Prussia, the royal court of Prussia, is the 29th of this month, will take place very privately. On the marriage of the hereditary prince of Prussia, the prince of Orange, the prince and princess of Orange, the prince and princess of Orange, and other persons of distinction, and the count d'Artois and several other persons of distinction, will be here at that time. On 4. On Saturday last the highest princess Wilhelmina of Prussia, the hereditary princess of Prussia, with the same state as that of the duke of York with the princess of Prussia.

PARIS, Oct.

The manner in which the constitution was conducted is very interesting. It is remarkable, for, in the short time that has elapsed, there was established a patriotism, which assure to their new representatives, and the blood of any attack being made upon the principles which are established. This morning the assembly met, which was made by the result of the deputation sent to the king, that having taken the opportunity of what he should say to the king, at six o'clock in the evening the minister of justice, who told the assembly the next day at one o'clock. The vice-president...

public examination. In the course of three months the chapter of accidents may produce something to divert public attention; and if it should not, the folly of the measure and the disgrace of the result will be less poignantly recalled by the public. Time is a great foother of indignation, as well as grief.

The pay of the Spanish army is shortly to be increased, and the whole military system to be altered: by this regulation, a captain is to have ten cobs a month addition to his former pay; and that of the inferior officers and soldiers is also to be raised in proportion.

EDICT published by the supreme council of Castile, on the 10th of September, against the circulation of writings which have a tendency to propagate the principles of the French constitution.

"The king, informed of the distribution of certain writings full of falsehood and dangerous maxims, capable of disturbing the tranquillity and of endangering the fidelity of his subjects, had sent circular letters, the 9th of January, 1790, to prohibit the entry of these libels, to encourage informers, and to give the utmost latitude, both in discovering and punishing such atrocities. These precautions have produced the salutary effect which his majesty's council had expected.

"The king is again assured, that attempts are now making to introduce and diffuse throughout his dominions similar writings from France, containing seditious principles, contrary to the fidelity due to his sovereign power, to public tranquillity, and the prosperity of his faithful subjects, his majesty has recourse a second time, to the same precautions, which were before sufficient to prevent the evil: he has renewed the prohibition of those writings in his states, and ordered that every person who shall find or seize in the hands of any person such productions, either printed or written, shall be obliged to give them up to the tribunals, rendering an account of the motives which excited them, if they know or are acquainted with them, on failure of which they shall be proceeded against, as well as other delinquents for the crime of disobedience: that the tribunals shall be obliged to transmit to the supreme council, all the writings which may have been presented or denounced to them, or which they may have seized; and to proceed in this respect with all the vigilance and activity required in such important cases.

"The execution of the edict is recommended to the pastoral and monarchical zeal of the most reverend archbishops, prelates, as well as secular as regular, throughout the kingdom of Spain."

Oct. 25. A letter from the Hague, of October 14, says, "Respecting the late sea engagement between the Russians and the Turks, we learn that they met in stormy weather; that the Turkish commander having had notice of the signing of the preliminaries, retired; but being followed by the Russians, and several Turkish ships being damaged by the storm, they fled to Constantinople, and occasioned great alarm in that capital; but no ships fell into the hands of the Russians.

"We learn from the rendezvous of the French princes and their party, on the frontiers of Germany, that the news of the king's having formally accepted the French constitution, has caused great sensations among them, inasmuch that they hardly know what to resolve upon: nay, it is even said to have thrown such a damp upon their intended plans, as to make it doubtful if they will put them in execution, and its effects in the different courts of Europe, must occasion some alteration in the proceedings of the aristocratic party."

ALBANY, December 12.

A subscription being opened in this city in the course of the last week, for the purpose of forming an extensive library, we are happy the list of subscribers is already very respectable, and it is probable the establishment of this useful institution will be carried into immediate effect.

That the growth of this city will in future keep pace with the unexampled increase of the country depending upon it, is beyond all doubt; but whether this increase will spread itself over what is commonly denominated the "Dutch pasture," or whether we shall, like the progress of the empires, edge to the westward, is yet a matter of doubt—the ensuing summer will probably decide the point; in favour of the pasture it is said several respectable buildings will be erected there the ensuing season.

From the number of petitions which have lately been presented to the corporation of this city, for the purpose of having different streets paved, &c. and from that spirited co-operation which the corporation have lately evinced on every occasion, when improvements are in question, perhaps no city in America, will in future advance more rapidly than this—which must of necessity, from its fortunate situation, become one of the first in the union.

PHILADELPHIA, December 17.

In several eastern papers, appears a circumstantial account of the transactions that passed at the Sandwich Islands between the natives and the crew of the snow Elinora, captain Medcalf, of New-York, in January 1790. The substance of the whole narrative is comprised in the following paragraph:

In the latter end of January 1790, the Elinora anchored in one of the bays of Mowhee, lat. 19, long. 168° E. and trade was established with the natives for such produce as the island afforded. During the stay of the snow in this bay, the cutter was one night stolen from the stern, together with the boat-keeper who was on board. It was soon after discovered that the cutter had been taken to pieces by the islanders, and the boat-keeper offered up as a sacrifice to the gods of the island, only his thigh bones being after-

wards brought on board, which captain Medcalf threw into the sea; and resolved upon taking exemplary vengeance the first opportunity. Soon after, the trade which had been interrupted for some days, recommenced. Two hundred and twelve canoes came along side (another account says 170 or 180) filled with men, women, and children of all ages, imagining that no ill was intended them. Captain Medcalf now saw a fair opportunity of making the natives pay severely for the death of the boat-keeper. In this view he ordered all his great guns to be loaded with musket balls, langrage, nails, &c. and to be discharged at the same instant into the canoes. This dreadful order, notwithstanding the remonstrances of several of his officers, was obeyed, and many hundreds of people torn to pieces. The snow soon after sailed from the island, and in six weeks a sooner arrived there belonging to captain Medcalf, the crew of which were murdered by the natives, as mentioned in one of our former papers.

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, of the 16th of November, 1791, received by the brig Kexiab, captain Robert Brown.

"We have just got a letter from Port-au-Prince of the 14th instant, where they had received the news that 14 ships of the line with troops were arming in France for Hispaniola, so that we may expect them now every day, and we are in hopes that their assistance will not come too late. The mulattoes are very much displeas'd that the decree of the 15th of May is entirely repealed.

"The negroes go on destroying this country, and although we are successful in our attacks, we foresee it impossible to stop the rioters without assistance from France. We are tired to death of this sort of life, and many of us cannot bear the soldiers duty."

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

"The news of the defeat of the troops under governor St. Clair by the Indians, so far from disheartening, has filled every man in Kentucky with a thirst for revenge. General Scott has proceeded towards Fort Jefferson with fifteen hundred mounted militia and riflemen. As these people are perfectly acquainted with the Indian mode of warfare, and will not be encumbered with artillery, and other similar apparatus (generally useless in expeditions of this kind) we are still in hopes of being in possession of the Maumee towns before winter."

ANNAPOLIS, December 29.

The municipality of Paris has come to a resolution to testify their gratitude to M. la Fayette for the services rendered by him to the capital and the empire at large:

1st. By striking a medal in honour of this brave citizen soldier, the emblems, &c. of which are to be furnished by the academy of inscriptions.

2dly. By presenting him with the statue of his friend general Washington, executed by M. Hudson. And

3dly. By ordering this decree to be engraved on the pedestal of the bust of M. la Fayette, presented two years since by the states of America to the city of Paris.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 27, 1791.

ORDERED, That the resolution respecting the conduct of the Abolition Society, and the opinion of this house on their memorial, with the yeas and nays, be published in the Maryland Gazette, Baltimore Journal, the George-town paper, and Maryland Herald, and that five hundred copies thereof be struck for the use of the members of this house.

Attest. W. HARWOOD, clk.
J. WINCHESTER, assist. clk.

By the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 21, 1791.

THE house having gone through the report of the committee of grievances, on the complaint of Ezekiel John Dorsey and Edward Dorsey, respecting the conduct of the society in Baltimore county, who style themselves "The Maryland Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, and the Relief of Free Negroes, and others, unlawfully held in Bondage," in supporting the petitions in the criminal court of Baltimore county, preferred by Jonathan, alias, Fortune, against Ezekiel J. Dorsey, and Simon, alias, David, against Edward Dorsey, and the witnesses produced by them; and having also heard the said society, by their memorial, and the witnesses brought forward in support of it, the question was put, That the said society, in the part they took in support of the said petitioners, have conducted themselves in a most uncandid, unjustifiable, and oppressive manner, and their conduct cannot be justified upon any principle by which good citizens ought to be actuated? The yeas and nays being called for Mr. Lesompte, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messieurs Carroll, Hopewell, T. Bond, J. Ringgold, J. Worthington, Mercer, N. Worthington, Wilkinson, Chesley, Gantt, jun. Craik, Hawkins, M'Pherson, Chapman, Ridgely, of Wm. Ridgely, Cockey, Tilghman, Waggaman, Denwood, Lowes, Goldborough, Eceleston, Miller, Oldham, Bowie, T. Marshall, Clark, Gantt, Quynn, Duvall, Sney, O'Byron, Barnes, Dennis, Holland, J. P. Marshall, F. Smith, Love, Pinkney, Douglas, Swearingen, Onsale, Tanner, Beall, Cresap, Tomlinson, Jacob.

NEGATIVE.

Messieurs Comegys, Scott, Gough, Sherswood, Lescompte, Frazier, R. Bond, Hollingsworth, Key,

Beatty, Burkhart, Prall, Wilson, S. Smith, M'Mechen.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

RESOLVED, That the memorial of the said society is indecent, illiberal, and highly reprehensible, and moreover is as untrue as it is illiberal.

Attest. W. HARWOOD, clk.
J. WINCHESTER, assist. clk.

* * * This GAZETTE No. 2346, completes the year with all our customers.

S C H E M E O F A L O T T E R Y

For the purpose of disposing of valuable property in the district of COLUMBIA, consisting of three tracts or lots of LAND about one mile north of the city of WASHINGTON; and fourteen lots in the lower part of the town of GEORGE-TOWN, as follows:

LOT No. 1, contains 107 acres, on it are 18 acres of meadow-ground, and a promising young apple orchard containing 175 bearing trees of choice fruit. At the western extremities thereof is a delightful eminence that commands a view of the river Patowmack and city of Washington. This lot contains about 16 acres of wood-land, lies upon a main road, and is not more than one mile from the city of Washington.

LOT No. 2, contains 84 acres, and bounds with the preceding lot; about 35 acres thereof are in wood, and about 17 acres in meadow-ground. This lot is bounded on the west by the meandering waters of the Piny-Branch. On this stream is a fall of 21 feet, and abounds with quarries of excellent building stone. On this lot are two beautiful situations for houses.

LOT No. 3, contains 39 acres, and bounds with lot No. 1. This lot contains 20 acres of wood, and has on it a beautiful eminence for a house as a country seat.

The fourteen lots in George-Town are at that end of the town which is contiguous to the city of Washington, and are all advantageous and beautiful situations.

4000 Tickets at 35s. each, dollars at 7s. 6d. is £. 7000
No. 1, 1 prize of 107 acres of land at £. 20 per acre 2140 00
2, 1 do. of 84 do. do. 1680 00
3, 1 do. of 39 do. do. 780 00
1 to 14, 14 lots in George-town, at 65l. each, 910 00
1 prize in cash, 100 00
1 ditto, 50 00
1 ditto, 46 00
647 ditto, of 40s. each, 1294 00
667 Prizes. £. 7000
3333 Blanks.

M A N A G E R S.

Robert Peter, colonel William Deakins, Benjamin Stedert, Thomas Beall of George, John Trolcheld, and Samuel Davidson, Esquires, George-Town. George Walker, Esquire, city of Washington. Wallace and Muir, and John Davidson, Esquires, Annapolis.

This scheme contains several very valuable lots of land contiguous to the city of Washington, whose increase in value will keep pace with the growth of the rising empire of the United States of America—Hence, therefore, without any further definition, it will be evident that for the small sum of one Guinea a valuable and beautiful country seat may be obtained in the vicinity of the capital of America; or a lot in a town now possessing an extensive commerce.

The subscriber proposes drawing this Lottery in George-Town, on the first Monday in May next, or sooner, if the tickets are all sold, which he flatters himself will be the case from his present prospects. Deeds, with a general warranty, will immediately be given for the lots of land, and the money for the cash prizes will be paid on demand. Notice will be given of the drawing in the public papers, and a list of the fortunate numbers will be immediately published. The crop now on the lots is referred to the subscriber. A plot of the lots may be seen at Mr. George Mann's.

TICKETS may be had of Messrs. Wallace and Muir, John Davidson, Esquires, and Mr. George Mann.

JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

December 13, 1791.

To be SOLD at Pig-point, on Friday the 15th day of January next, if fair, if not the next fair day, (Sunday excepted,) if not sold at private sale, previous to that day.

TWO young NEGRO WOMEN and one NEGRO CHILD, for READY CASH.

ABEL HILL.

N. B. The above negroes, formerly the property of Adam Allein, deceased, were lawfully conveyed to me for the security of a debt. 10/7/6 A. H.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber forewarns all persons from hunting on his farm called GREENBURY'S POINT, with either dog or gun, or passing through his lands in any manner; any one offending after this notice, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.

THOMAS COATES.
Greenbury's point, December 22, 1791.

A CAUTION

FOREWARN all shopkeepers and persons from selling any quantity, directly or indirectly, of any spirituous liquors for them, at their private request, or in any other manner, as a very particular request it is, that they will be a safe guarding attention to these gentlemen passengers who are in my boats, that they will not sell any spirituous liquors, whereby the passengers may be endangered, or their navigation of my boatmen. Two first and most experienced watermen, but on land) hath drawn notice to myself from the abolition they are not the most callous they must lament it. I feel anxious of it, and the more so as one of them, was not only the great, but his timid character by My duty to the public interest that salutary good and safety derived from it.

So offended am I at the conduct and villainous behaviour of the noted and nautical that I would sell my ferry, boat, and hold between this and next them for public sale.

JAM
Kent Island, December 26,

FINDING my title to part of the LIGHT to be secure, I petition to the legislature and had given,

Charles county. M. J.

Agreeably to the last will and testament of Anne A. RIGGELY, late of Anne Arundel county, will be SOLD, at his late READY MONEY, on the next,

SEVERAL tracts of LAND in Anne Arundel county, called and known by the names of PATERSON'S PLEASURE, PATUXEN, a tract of land called GRANT, part of a tract of land taken called SNOWDEN'S SECOND, &c. containing about 439 acres, household furniture, &c. the property of the late Henry RIGGELY.

Will also be sold, on the next, a quantity of LAND in Anne Arundel county; and on the next, a quantity of LAND in Montgomery county; as well as will be sufficient to equal the estate of the late Henry RIGGELY.

ALL persons indebted to the said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, or to apply to the undersigned, to be adopted to compel payment, or to attend to this notice, to discharge claims due from the said estate.

HENRY RIGGELY.
December 21, 1791.

By virtue of a deed of trust, the subscriber is hereby notified to give notice of the PUBLIC VENDUE, at the 20th day of January next, at the fair day thereafter, for the sale of a NUMBER of valuable

men, women and children, and a quantity of the purposes specified in said deed, the property of the late THOMAS SNOWDEN, CHARLES ALEXANDER, &c. December 21, 1791.

Montgomery county, NOTICE is hereby given of the tract of LAND called HONESTY, in Montgomery March 6th next, and perpetuate the same to the use of assembly and bounding lands.

ROBE
JOS. M.
WILL

Kent Island, TAKEN up adrift by Kent Island, the SLOOP, burthened with a small quantity of slaves, and other goods, and ship property and passengers.

London town, THIS to inform gentlemen, that the subscriber in March or April next, will sell, with the necessary and ship horses, and executed with much

THOMAS COATES.
Greenbury's point, December 22, 1791.

... S. Smith, M^o.
... the affirmative.
... of the said society
... highly reprehensible, and
... liberal.
... WOOD, clk.
... CHESTER, assist. clk.
... No. 2346, com-
... with all our cus-

EMERY

... of valuable property in
... BIA, consisting of three
... about one mile north of the
... and fourteen lots in the
... of GEORGE-TOWN, is

... 07 acres, on it are 18 acres
... and a promising young ap-
... 15 bearing trees of choice
... varieties thereof is a delight-
... view of the river Pa-
... ington. This lot contains
... and, lies upon a main road,
... mile from the city of Wash-

... 84 acres, and bounds with
... 5 acres thereof are in wood,
... meadow-ground. This lot is
... the meandering waters of the
... stream is a fall of 21 feet, and
... of excellent building stone,
... situations for houses.

... 39 acres, and bounds with
... contains 20 acres of wood, and
... for a house as a country
... George-Town are at that end
... contiguous to the city of Wash-
... ntageous and beautiful situa-

... dollars at 7s. 6d. is £. 7000
... acres of land at £. 20 per
... 2140 00
... do. do. 1680 00
... do. do. 780 00
... ge-town,
... 910 00
... 100 00
... 50 00
... 46 00
... each, 1294 00
... £. 7000

AGERS

... William Deakins, Benjamin Ste-
... George, John Trelkeld, and Se-
... George-Town. George Walker,
... John. Wallace and Muir, and
... Annapolis.
... several very valuable lots of
... city of Washington, whose in-
... pace with the growth of the
... ted States of America—Hence,
... further definition, it will be
... of one Guinea a valuable
... feat may be obtained in the vi-
... America; or a lot in a town
... five commerce.

... of drawing this Lottery in
... first Monday in May next, or
... are all fold, which he flatters
... se from his present prospects.
... warranty, will immediately be
... and, and the money for the cash
... demand. Notice will be given
... public papers, and a list of the
... will be immediately published.
... is referred to the subscribers.
... be seen at Mr. George Mann's
... be had of Messrs. Wallace and
... Esquires, and Mr. George

... THOMAS BOUCHER.
... 10/23/76

... point, on Friday the 13th day
... fair, if not the next fair day,
... if not sold at private sale, pro-
... GRO WOMEN and one NE-
... for READY CASH.
... ABEL HILL.
... negroes, formerly the property
... ased, were lawfully conveyed to
... a debt. 10/23/76 A. H.

... given, that the subscriber fore-
... ns from hunting on his farm cal-
... POINT, with either dog or
... gh his lands in any manner; any
... notice, will be prosecuted with
... the law.
... THOMAS COATES.
... December 22, 1791.

A CAUTION.

FOREWARN all shop-keepers and retailers of
ardent liquors from selling or supplying my ferry-
men with any quantity, directly or indirectly, or any
other person from purchasing or procuring ardent li-
quors for them, at their peril, as I will certainly pro-
secute any person who shall violate this notice. And
I request it as a very particular favour done me, and
it will be a safe guarding attention to themselves, that
these gentlemen passengers who may cross and re-cross
in my boats, that they will not give my ferry-men any
ardent liquors, whereby the safety of gentleman passen-
gers may be endangered, or their lives risked by the in-
temperance of my boatmen. The recent conduct of my
two first and most experienced nautical skippers, (not by
water, but on land) hath drawn forward this painful
notice to myself from the absolute necessity of it, and if
they are not the most callous and incorrigible rascals,
they must lament it. I feel and lament the propriety
of it, and the more so as one of the offenders, Captain
Tom, was not only the great favourite of some distin-
guished but timid characters by water, but of myself.
My duty to the public impels this notice, and I hope
that salutary good and safety which I wish, will be
derived from it.

So offended am I at the drunken and almost murderous
conduct and villainous behaviour of the offending in-
temperate, the noted and nautical skippers, Tom and Mord,
that I would sell my ferry, boats and hands, and if not
sold between this and next spring, I will advertise
them for public sale.

JAMES HUTCHINGS

Kent Island, December 26, 1791. 10/27/6

FINDING my title to part of RICHARD'S DE-
LIGHT to be secure, I have declined preferring
petition to the legislature conformably to the notice
had given,

DENNIS NALLY.

Charles county. M. J. Stone

Agreeably to the last will and testament of HENRY
RIDGELY, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased,
will be SOLD, at his late dwelling plantation, for
READY MONEY, on the 20th day of January
next,

SEVERAL tracts of LAND in Anne Arundel
county, called and known by the names of PLAN-
ter's PLEASURE, PATUXENT MILE SEAT, part of
a tract of land called GRIMMETT'S GRANGE, and
part of a tract of land taken out of a tract of land
called SNOWDEN'S SECOND ADDITION TO HIS MA-
JOR, containing about 439 acres, more or less, some
hops, household furniture, and plantation utensils,
the property of the late Henry Ridgely.

Will also be sold, on the first day of February
next, a quantity of LAND in the upper part of Anne-
Arundel county; and on the 10th day of February,
will be sold, a quantity of LAND in the upper part
of Montgomery county; as much of the above pro-
perty as will be sufficient to discharge sundry claims
against the estate of the late Henry Ridgely, will be
offered to public sale, by

HENRY RIDGELY, Executor.

ALL persons indebted to the above estate are de-
manded to make immediate payment, otherwise methods
will be adopted to compel payment from those who
do not attend to this notice, to enable the subscriber
to discharge claims due from the estate.

HENRY RIDGELY, Executor.

December 21, 1791. 2

In virtue of a deed of trust from major HENRY
RIDGELY to the subscribers, will be SOLD, at
PUBLIC VENDUE, at his late dwelling place,
on the 20th day of January next, if fair, if not the
first fair day thereafter, for READY MONEY,

A NUMBER of valuable SLAVES, consisting of
men, women and children; also a small stock
of sheep and a quantity of land, sufficient to answer
the purposes specified in said deed.

THOMAS SNOWDEN,

CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

December 21, 1791. 2

Montgomery county, December 20, 1791.
NOTICE is hereby given, that we the proprietors
of the tract of LAND called BEALL and MA-
GROVER'S HOMESTEAD, intend to present a petition to
Montgomery March court next, for a commission to
divide and perpetuate the bounds of said land, agree-
able to the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking
and bounding lands.

ROBERT PETER,

JOS. MAGRUDER,

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

2

Kent Island, December 19, 1791.
TAKEN up adrift by the subscriber, living on
Kent Island, the BETSEY and SALLY, of
Virginia, a SLOOP, burthen about 500 bushels, with
a small quantity of slaves in her; she had no mail or
other standing. The owner may have her again
by proving property and paying charges.

WILLIAM DAVIS.

London town, November 14, 1791.
THIS to inform gentlemen who wish to import
horses for the turf, stud, saddle, or carriage
purposes, that the subscriber intends sailing for England
in March or April next, and to return next fall. Any
orders, with the necessary, to empower him to pur-
chase and ship horses, will be thankfully received,
and executed with much attention and care, by their
Humble Servant,
JOHN CRAGGS.

X

LEWIS NETH,

informs his friends and the public, that he has removed
from where he kept store in Fleet-street, to the house
lately built by Mr. F. Grammar, opposite the south-
west end of the Market, where he has opened a large
and general ASSORTMENT of

GOODS,

Suitable to the season,

IMPORTED in the last Vessels from EUROPE,

Amongst which are—
ROSE & Duffel Blan-
kets,
Rugs,
Fearnoughts,
Twilled Kerseys,
Halfthicks,
Negro Cottons,
Striped & plain Coatings,
Plains,
Fornett Cloths,
Superfine, second & coarse
Broad Cloths,
Superfine Casimers,
Double milled Drab,
Baizes,
Flannels,
Lincens,
Carpets and Carpeting,
Moreens,
Taboreens,
Joans Spinning,
Wildbore,
Camblets,
Dimities,
Bombazines,
Bombazets,
Crapes,
Corduroys,
Thickets,
Franklin Cordis,
Velvets,
Valencias,
Satinetts,
Fustians,
Jeans,
Toilenets,
Checks,
Bed Ticks,
Irish Lincens,
Sheetings and Dowls,
Russia Sheetings,
Ofnabrigs,
Ticklenburgs,
German Lincens,
Brown Hollands,
A handsome Assortment of
Calicoes and Chintzes,
Shawls,
White Cottons,
Mullins,
Mullin Handkerchiefs and
Aprons,
Rich Silk, Tamboured
Casimer, Calfnet, and
Bagatelle Jacket Shapes,
Rich white and black-Sat-
tins and Lutestrings,
Black Peelonges,
Modes,
Sarfnets,
Perfians,
An Assortment of Rib-
bons,
Silk, Lincen, and Cotton
Handkerchiefs,
Gloves,
Fine and coarse Hats,
Silk, Cotton, Silk & Cot-
ton, Worsted and Yarn
Hofe,
Writing Paper,
Ink Powder,
Sealing Wax,
Wafers,
Ironmongery, Cutlery and
Hard Ware,
Queen's Ware,
Wool and Cotton Cards,

With a number of other ARTICLES, all which he
will sell at the lowest prices.

He has also for Sale,

GROCERIES,

West-India and New-England Rum, French Bran-
dy, Wine, Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar; Imper-
rial, Hyson, Hyson-Skin, Souchong, Congo, and Bo-
hea Teas; Raisins, Currants, Pepper, Allspice, Gin-
ger, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Starch, Fig-
Blue, Indico, Salt, Saltpetre, Glauber Salts, Allum,
Copperas, Powder and Shot, &c. &c.

ANAPOLIS, November 1, 1791. X

JOHN HYDE,

Boot and Shoe-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and his
friends in particular, that he carries on the tan-
ning 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
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.

Annapolis, September 20, 1791. X

JOSEPH COURT,

Has for sale, for cash and charges,

A SMALL Assortment of FALL GOODS, of
about 300l. cost, imported in the ship Kitty,
captain Forster.

He has also for sale,
By the piece or package, a general assortment of
FALL GOODS, which he will sell for cash or to-
bacco, at the Baltimore wholesale prices, at his stores
at Nottingham, Pig Point and Tracey's Landing.

N. B. A small invoice of MEDICINE, to be sold,
very low, for cash or produce; also, two TENT
BEDS, with cotton furniture, mattresses, blankets,
counterpanes, &c. complete.

West River, November 12, 1791. X

For Sale,

THE following TRACTS of LAND,
lying in St. Mary's county, viz.
BUSHWOOD LODGE, containing about four
hundred and fifty acres, one hundred and fifty acres of
which are uncleared; PENRIN, containing about
two hundred acres, eighty acres uncleared; one hun-
dred acres in MAIDEN'S BOWER, about twenty
acres uncleared.
Persons desirous of purchasing, are requested to ap-
ply to J. Briscoe, in St. Mary's county, or to Edmund
Key, in Philadelphia. X

Matthew and John Beard,

HAVE LATELY RECEIVED,
And now opening, at their STORE in Church-street,
next door to Mr. Stephen Clark's stationary and book
store, and near the market,

**AN ASSORTMENT of choice
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,**
Which they will sell low for cash,

MATCHCOAT Toilenet Shapes,
Blankets, Fine Irish Lincens,
Rose do. Do. Sheetings,
Fearnought, Morocco Shoes for Chil-
Kerseys, dren,
Kendal Cottons, Sewing Silk,
Green Welch do. Dowls,
Lincsey, Carry Combs,
Coatings, Shot,
White and red Flannel, Coarse and fine Tooth
Buckram, Combs,
Mens Yarn Hofe, Black Silk Hofe,
Boy's Worsted do. Best Patent do.
Mens ribbed do. Brown Holland,
Womens fine white do. Bed-Ticking,
Turkey Stripes, Mens Country made Sad-
Moreens, dles,
Durants, Knee and Shoe Buckles,
Camblets, Coloured Thread,
Wildbore, Cambrick and Ofnabrigs
Thickset, do.
Mens fine Beaver Gloves, A Variety of Calicoes,
Superfine Broad Cloth, Fustians,
Elastic do. Hat Band Crape,
Drab do. Mens and Womens black
Swan Down, Gloves,
Velveret Waistcoat Shapes, Raisins,
Royal Rib, A Variety of Queen's
Striped Cotton and Lincen, Ware, and a Quantity
Check, of Hyson and Boxes
Romal, Bandano, Bark & TRAS, &c. &c. &c.
Lincen Handkerchiefs,
Annapolis, October 5, 1791. X

WILLIAM CATON,

Ladies and Gentlemens Hair-Dresser,
Has just IMPORTED, in the ship NANTES,
CAPTAIN SPENCER,

A Quantity of HAIR,

OF DIFFERENT COLOURS and LENGTHS.
HE begs leave to acquaint those ladies who wish
for convenience and little trouble, that he makes
CURL and ELASTIC CUSHIONS that fit easy and
firm upon the head without any trouble of pinning;
and, when dressed, no head of hair whatever, though
dressed by the completest hand, can look better or
more natural, than that a lady, in a few minutes, may
complete her own hair-dressing. Also new fashioned
CURL BRADES, and fashionable WIGS—Ladies
who wish to have any alteration in any they have got
from other hair-dressers, he will do it on the most
REASONABLE TERMS.

He has also just received by the same ship, a variety
of articles in the line of his profession, among which
are the following, viz.—Perfumes of all kinds; dif-
ferent sorts of pomatum, hard and soft; plain and per-
fumed powder; powder knives and bags; ladies' ele-
gant pocket bottles; court plaister; dressing and fine
tooth combs; swan-skin, cat-skin, and silk puffs; ladies
powder boxes, with puffs; hair-pins, long and short,
double and single; tooth-brushes; razors in cases, and
razor-strops; shaving-boxes, soap and brushes; wash-
balls; hair-riband; band-boxes; craping, pinching,
and toupee irons.

He has likewise for SALE, an elegant fashionable
HEAD-DRESS, from London.
Said CATON respectfully 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.

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

WAS committed to my custody, as a runaway,
on the 29th day of September last, a mulatto
man, who calls himself HARRY JONES: He has
lately been proved, in Charles county court, by Joseph
Clarke, of the state of Virginia, to have once been his
property, and that he the said Clarke sold the aforesaid
fellow, about ten years ago, to a certain John M^o Da-
niel, who then lived near Fort Pitt, in the state of
Virginia. Jones is about twenty-four years old, five
feet six inches high, tolerably well clothed, has a scar
on his forehead and right hand. His master is request-
ed to pay charges, and take him away.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of
Charles county. X

October 11, 1791. X

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned against hunt-
ing, with dog or gun, within my enclosures on
Rhode river, without permission from my overseer.
JAMES CARROLL.

November 21, 1791. X

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, for several good reasons, post-
pones the sale of his negroes till the third Tues-
day in March next. X R. H. COURTS.

Just received from London, by the WILLIAM and MARY, Captain LEONARD, and to be sold by the subscriber,
URN DRESSING GLASSES, with drawers, oval and square; swing ditto, without drawers; double and single inland tea caddies; billiard balls; backgammon tables; dice boxes and dice.
 JOHN SHAW.
 Annapolis, December 9, 1791.

A Hat Manufactory.

TOOTELL & NORTON,
 RESPECTFULLY inform the public, that they mean to open a HAT MANUFACTORY in South-East street, in this city, on or before the 31st of January, where it will be carried on, in an extensive manner, in all its various branches. Mr. NORTON, who has been foreman to Mr. John Gray, latter, in Baltimore-town, (and has also worked in several of the first manufactories in London,) flatters himself, that he will give general satisfaction to those persons, who honour them with their custom. Commissions from the country, will be gladly received, and punctually attended to.
 N. B. Those persons having FUR's for sale, will always receive the best prices for them, cash in hand.
 Annapolis, December 15th, 1791.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons whatever from hunting, with either dog or gun, on his plantation on Herring-Creek.
 DAVID WEEMS.
 November 24, 1791.

St. Mary's county, November 28, 1791.
 The SUBSCRIBER will SELL for CASH, ABOUT two hundred acres of valuable LAND, adjoining the land advertised by Mr. Thomas Bond, which will make a feat of valuable level land, and in a few years an opportunity of purchasing a small plantation adjoining the above lands.
 WILFRED NEALE.

THE subscribers hereby forewarn all persons whatever from hunting, with either dog or gun, on the lands in South river neck belonging to the estate of William Sanders, lately deceased.
 F. GREEN,
 W. W. DAVIS.
 OR. 4, 1791.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing betwixt two and three hundred acres, in Prince-George's county, on the east side of the Eastern Branch, about four miles from the federal city, and the same distance from Bladensburg; there is a good meadow on it, and some houses. Application may be made to Mr. RICHARD PONSONBY, in Bladensburg, or to the subscriber, in Piscataway.
 ALEXANDER HAMILTON.
 November 23, 1791.

To be SOLD, on the PREMISES, on the 12th day of January, 1792, for READY CASH, ALL Charles Smith's right of a tract of LAND, called SHARPE, agreeable to his last will and testament, lying in Charles county, on Mattawoman swamp, on the road leading from Port-Tobacco to Piscataway.
 MARY SMITH, Executrix.
 November 22, 1791.

WARREN ACADEMY,
 FAUQUIER COURT-HOUSE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that upon the voluntary resignation of Mr. John Dyson, who has for some time had the direction of the above-mentioned seminary, and merited the approbation of the trustees and visitors, James Campbell, A. B. lately from Princeton college, New-Jersey, was appointed to take charge of the said Academy, and will enter upon the execution of his office about the beginning of January 1792.—The branches of education which he engages to teach the ensuing year, are the Latin and Greek languages, together with the elementary and practical branches of the Mathematics.—The price of tuition will be six pounds current money of Virginia, per annum, for each scholar, exclusive of which, the sum of eight shillings must be paid in advance for the purpose of procuring fuel, to be appropriated to the use of the Academy. Convenient board has hitherto been, and probably may hereafter be, procured in reputable houses, upon the moderate terms of ten or twelve pounds per annum. It is presumed that the eligible situation of WARREN ACADEMY is so well known, that it is unnecessary to say any thing here in recommendation of it. Public examinations of the students, and exhibitions of Oratory, will be held; the periods whereof shall be hereafter made known.
 By order of the trustees,
 WILLIAM EDMONDS, president.
 November 19, 1791.

BY THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS OF JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS OF JUSTICE will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.
 By order,
 A. GOLDER, clk.
 November 10, 1791.

WILLIAM FOXGROFT,
 At the Sign of the Golden Bee-Hive,
 Most respectfully acquaints his friends and the public, that he has just received, via Philadelphia, and now opening,
 A Neat and General ASSORTMENT of
FALL GOODS,

- CONSISTING OF
- Fashionable, Superfine & Second Clothes,
 - Three quarters and seven-eighths stripe Clothes,
 - Callimers,
 - Superfine, stripe & plain Coating,
 - Cardinals,
 - Halfsticks,
 - Knapt Cottons,
 - Flannels,
 - Baizes,
 - Welsh Plains,
 - Duffel Blankets,
 - Durants,
 - Calimancoes,
 - Jones Spinning,
 - Morcens,
 - Wildboars,
 - Crapes,
 - Mullinets,
 - Mullins of all sorts,
 - Plain, stripe and spotted Gauzes,
 - Royal Ribbs,
 - Thickset,
 - Satinets,
 - Jeans,
 - Fustians,
 - Corduroys,
 - Black Princets Staff,
 - Cottons and Calicoes,
 - Cotton & Chintz Shawls,
 - Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs,
 - Black Silk & Love Handkerchiefs,
 - Table Clothes,
 - Bed-Ticks,
 - Flanders Bed-Bants,
 - Checks, 7 and yard wide,
 - Cotton Stripes,
 - 7-8 and yard wide Irish Linens, & Sheetings,
 - Ink-Powder,
 - Snuff,
 - Ladies fashionable Beaver Hats,
 - Mens coarse ditto,
 - Fashionable Coat & Vest Buttons,
 - Imperial ditto,
 - Broad and Narrow Ribbands,
 - Modes and Sattins,
 - Tapes,
 - Bindings,
 - Thread,
 - Edging and Bobbing,
 - Ladies and Gentlemens, Cotton, Silk & Worsted Hofs,
 - Silk and Cotton Patent ditto,
 - Ladies Gloves,
 - Gentlemens Beaver ditto,
 - Ditto lined with Flannel,
 - Best Philadelphia & common Stuff Shoes,
 - White Sattin ditto,
 - Ironmongery,
 - Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

Fine Old MADEIRA,
 By the PIPE, or GALLON.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day during the present session, from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon,
 By order,
 A. GOLDER, clk.
 November 10, 1791.

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, }
SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Snowden's Iron Works, on the 26th instant, a negro slave named JERRY, about 18 years of age, 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high; had on when he went away, a short pale blue coat, red jacket; buckskin breeches, good felt hat, and shoes; he is an artful villain, and is capable of telling a good tale, and has travelled much about the country. Whoever takes up the said boy, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by
 CHARLES DUVALL.
 November, 1791.

RAN away, about one year ago, from the subscriber's plantation, in Prince-George's county, three miles from Alexandria ferry, a negro man by the name of ANTHONY, five feet eight or ten inches high, knock kneed, which gives him a bad countenance when walking, he stammers a little, and has petitioned for his freedom at the general court at Annapolis, last September was one year, and was ordered to return to my house, he came back in December, but did not stay more than a fortnight, and passed for a free negro. Any man who will stop the said Anthony, and secure him so that I may get him again, shall have a reward of one guinea, and three pounds if brought home to me; also, any man who will discover by whom, planter, farmer, or tradesman, he is harboured and employed, and certify it before any court, so as I may recover damages, shall have a reward of five pounds, paid by
 PETER SAVARY.

St. Mary's county, November 10, 1791.
 ALL persons having legal claims against the estate of GEORGE AISQUITH, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are requested to bring in their claims, properly attested, to the subscriber, on or before the first day of February next, after which he will not deem herself bound to receive or satisfy any further claims.
 ELIZABETH AISQUITH, Adm.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of EDMUND JENINGS, senior, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to render their claims legally proved, and those who are indebted to the said estate are desired to make payment to
 EDMUND JENINGS, 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 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 produced 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.

NEW LINE.

ANNAPOLIS, EASTON, and PHILADELPHIA,
 Water and Land STAGES,
 Via CECIL 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 route, 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 and. 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 LEES, }

Passage to Cecil Court-House, to Newcastle in stage,	7 6
to Philadelphia in packet,	6 0
	3 9
	17 3
Heavy freight, 2s. per cwt. from city to city. Light in proportion to bulk.	

Annapolis, August 19, 1791.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

FOR apprehending four slaves, or four dollars for each, viz. BEN, a black well set man, about 35 years of age, and 5 feet 8 inches high; had with him when he absconded good cloaths of a variety of kinds, he has been long and well known as a waterman on this bay, and had charge of a schooner of Mr Spriggs.—PHIL, a young black crop negro, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very forward and impatient, about 22 years of age, and well made, had the ordinary clothing of a crop negro.—MAREEN a light coloured negro woman of about 21 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, stout and well made, had also a variety of good cloathing.—JACK, a stout young man of about 28 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, and well made, has been some time a coachman. It is apprehended that these slaves are lurking in the neighbourhood of West river. All persons are forewarned against harbouring them, as they will, when discovered, be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law. These persons have assumed the name of Boston, and have petitioned for their freedom at the last term of the general court, and have absconded under a pretence that they are free. The above reward will be paid to any person who will deliver the said slaves, or either of them, to the subscriber, in Annapolis, or Richard Sprigg, Esq. of West river.—The fellow Jack will be hired to any strict mailer at a very reasonable rate, until next April term.

JOHN F. MERCER.
 Annapolis, November 16, 1791.

ANNAPOLIS:
 Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

MARY

T H

An Act to appoint an agent for the year hundred and ninety-two, and for

BE IT ENACTED,

Assembly of Maryland, that the said agent, to execute power reposed in him by this act, from the first day of January, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, until the first day of the year seventeen hundred and ninety-three, shall be the said agent, and he shall be authorized to collect the arrears and balances of the several collectors of the respective counties, appointed since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three; and he is hereby authorized and required to treasurer of the respective shires for a list of all the arrears and balances of the several collectors, and such account shall be laid before the assembly accordingly.
 And be it enacted, That the said agent, upon the collection of all arrears and balances of the several collectors of the respective counties, appointed since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three; and he is hereby authorized and required to treasurer of the respective shires for a list of all the arrears and balances of the several collectors, and such account shall be laid before the assembly accordingly.
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