

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 2, 1790.

L O N D O N, June 7.

LETTERS from Ostend say, that the Spanish consul there has received advices from the Spanish minister at Paris, warning him of hostilities being about to begin between his nation and Great-Britain—and desiring him to give the necessary information to all Spanish ships which are there.

The Aurora whale ship, arrived at Bristol from the Southern Ocean, is said to have brought further evidence of the insulting conduct of Spain. One of the Spanish frigates sent a boat on board her with notice that she must desist from fishing in those parts, as it would not be permitted; and, if that notice was disregarded, force would be used to drive her from those seas, where no colours but those of Spain, and the nations she protected, had a right to exercise a commerce.

June 16. Soon after midnight, between Monday and yesterday, in consequence of the arrival of Mr. Basilio, the long expected messenger from Spain, the duke of Leeds summoned a meeting of the cabinet ministers, who met accordingly yesterday at ten o'clock, and were all present, except the minister, and lord Privy Seal, who are both out of town; after which letters were dispatched by his grace's messengers as follows, viz. to the king, at Windsor Lodge; to the duke of Clarence, at Plymouth; the minister, at the university at Cambridge; the marquis of Strarford, at Trenton, Staffordshire; to admiral Barrington, in the Downs; and to most of his majesty's ministers abroad.

Dispatches were also sent off yesterday from the secretary of state's office for the home department, to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, and the governors of the different islands, ports, &c. under the crown.

Mr. Fitzherbert was not arrived at Madrid when Basilio left that place, but was expected in a day or two.

We have the best authority to say that the tendency of the message from Spain is extremely equivocal, and by no means determinate of the event of peace or war. The court of Madrid is willing to make restitution for the prizes taken at Nootka, as well as to allow any fair indemnification for the expense we have been put to; but in respect to a cession of those rights of territory which that court supposes itself possessed of—they are points which cannot be given up, and the king of Spain trusts that Great-Britain will not insist on them. The king declares, that he has not the most distant wish of engaging in hostilities with Great-Britain, and that his armaments are destined to other objects; but, at the same time, he contends for an exclusive right to the southern whale fishery and the fur trade of Nootka Sound—the principal objects of the present disputes—and urges the expediency of discussing the various commercial points with temper and deliberation.

It is certain that the news of the armaments in this country has occasioned the greatest consternation in Spain, but the merchants all acknowledge the impossibility that they can enter on a war with Great-Britain, which must prove such an unequal contest. To this, however, that Spain seems well inclined to accommodate matters with England, the court of Madrid no sooner received the dispatches taken out by Basilio, which, among other objects, is supposed to have insisted on having the ancient commercial privileges with this country renewed, than orders were sent to all the custom-houses in the out ports of Spain, to allow the entry of British merchandise, according to the stipulations made in the treaty of Utrecht. The conduct of Spain has long been a subject of vexation and complaint to our merchants, as it has for many years past endeavoured to lay burthens on the British commerce, which it is now insisted shall be remedied. This point the court of Madrid seems willing to accede to, by the orders having been given which we have just mentioned.

The orders sent from this country to the consuls in Spain were such, that immediately on the receipt of them notice was given for our ships to quit the Spanish ports immediately. The port of Barcelona has been wholly cleared of English vessels—upwards of 40 sail have failed from thence about the middle of May, under the convoy of the Bull Dog, captain Peyton, for Gibraltar, where they arrived.

A letter from Paris, dated on Friday last, says—“Our court will be the mediator between Spain and England, and instructions to that purpose are already sent to the marquis de la Luzerne, the ambassador at London.”

June 17. The information relative to the preparations of Spain, assert, that forty-six ships of the line is the force they are able to bring forward in the course of six weeks.

In respect to the southern whale fishery, it may be depended on, that administration will not recede in the least degree; and, among those most zealous in support of this commercial object, lord Hawkesbury is to be named.

The last express received by the Russian minister at Vienna carried him this intelligence: “That it was

the final and unalterable determination of the empress of Russia not to accept the mediation of the king of Prussia on any other consideration than this—That the court of Berlin shall guarantee to Russia the possession of the Crimea, Oczakow, and Bessarabia; or that, instead of Bessarabia, his Prussian majesty shall insure to her the payment of ten millions of dollars by the Turks, towards reimbursing the expenses of a war unjustly commenced by the Porte, without the least provocation!”

This strange ultimatum of Russia must necessarily produce a war—for the court of Berlin is bound by treaty with the Porte to procure her a peace that shall restore to her Oczakow and the Crimea, or to declare war against Austria and Russia.

Russia declares she will never consent to give up either the Crimea or the town of Oczakow.—The only alternative, therefore, which Prussia has, is war!

June 29. The Dutch Squadron, consisting of twelve ships of the line, under the command of an officer bearing a flag at the fore-topmast head, has passed through the narrow seas, on their way to Portsmouth; these ships, in all probability, are by this time anchored at St. Helen's.

When this force left the Texel, five more ships were in preparation for sea—the shipwrights were unremitting in completing their work; but the want of seamen was what they apprehended detention from.

Extract of a letter from Gosport, June 28.

“Arrived the Fury sloop of war from the coast of Spain; she brings intelligence, that on the 5th instant they discovered eighteen sail of men of war from Ferrol, sailing for Cadiz; and that on the 19th instant she was chased off the coast of Spain, by a Spanish frigate; the captain arrived at Torbay on Friday last, and went off express for the admiralty.

“Admiral Barrington is now under way with 16 sail of the line, 5 frigates, and a sloop of war supposed for the westward.”

BRIDGE-TOWN, (Barbadoes) June 19.

Accounts from leeward since our last publication bring further information respecting the insurrection of the free people of colour and slaves at Martinico, numbers of whom are daily brought in, and executed in a manner, which, though in some degree justifiable from the atrocity of the crime, is shocking to humanity; an immediate suspension on the first tree, and the merciless thrusts of the bayonets of the soldiery, is the sure fate of those who are taken; and the least cause of suspicion of an accomplice or disaffected person, dooms the person suspected to the horrors of a dungeon.—It is also said that several of the principal inhabitants were concerned in the conspiracy, many of whom had fled from the island. Upon the whole, we are assured that the utmost confusion prevails throughout the colony, and a total stagnation of trade and business of every kind.

July 3. On Wednesday last arrived the transport ship Queen, from Corke, with recruits for the regiments in the West-Indies.

About ten days before her arrival, a conspiracy was discovered to have been entered into by a number of the people on board, to seize the ship and carry her into America, where they proposed selling the ship and cargo, which consists chiefly of gun-powder. After some resistance the ringleaders were secured in irons.

A few days before the arrival of the above ship, an officer on board (supposed to be in a fit of insanity) deliberately threw himself overboard, and every effort made to save him proved ineffectual.

That dreadful disorder, the small-pox, is brought to this island among the recruits destined here; but we are happy to add, that every precaution is taken by the commanding officer of the garrison to prevent the spreading of the infection. A precaution which does honour to his humanity, and entitles him to the warmest thanks of the inhabitants.

This morning arrived an armed brig, carrying 12 guns and 60 men, from Liverpool and Corke bound to St. Vincent. She brings no later accounts of affairs in Europe than we have already had.

NASSAU, (N. P.) July 2.

This day the Endymion 44 gun ship, armed en flute, commanded by lieutenant Woodruff, and having on board the 47th regiment, arrived off this bar from Halifax.

July 13. A turtling vessel which arrived on Sunday from the coast of Cuba, was, on Friday last, spoken with by a person in an open boat from the shore, who informed the turtle that orders were received at Port Principe, from the Havanna, for the guarda costas to seize every English vessel they met with on the coast.

July 16. At the Havanna, about three weeks since, nothing like war, or the expectation of any such event, was talked of.

Admiral Affleck, at Jamaica, has issued a proclamation, offering a bounty of three pounds sterling to such able seamen as shall enter on board his majesty's ships on that station. The same is also offered here by cap-

tain Burden of his majesty's brig Alert, who has likewise advertised for a number of Bahama pilots.

Late accounts from Cuba inform us of a large body of the inhabitants of the country, in the vicinage of Cape Antonio, having taken up arms, and fixed themselves on a commanding situation which they had fortified. The language of the insurgents was, that they had equal claims to freedom with other men, and that they were determined to follow the example set them by the French in asserting those claims.

MONTEGO-BAY, (Jamaica) July 17.

Thursday arrived his majesty's cutter Advice, lieutenant Wray, commander; and yesterday his majesty's ship Brune, captain Gould, of 32 guns. The Brune left Port-Royal on Wednesday morning. She came round the west end, and is to cruise on this side of the island till the convoy sails. Both the Brune and the cutter have orders to impress, but not to distress the homeward bound vessels. The cutter, however, began to press on Thursday without exception; the consequence was, that the ships were entirely deserted, and a total stop put to their loading at this momentous period. The arrival of the Brune, we are informed, has harmonised matters; the impressed have been returned, except those who chose voluntarily to enter.—The Brune failed again yesterday evening.

Captain Roper, of the Crescent, touched at Barbadoes the 6th instant, and captain Finley, of the Hammond, at Dominica, the 7th; at both islands they were in the same state of uncertainty as we are of the event of affairs at home. Captain Roper informs, that the 49th regiment had been some time landed at Barbadoes before his arrival, and that governor Parry was recently returned from England, to resume his administration of that island.

St. JOHN'S, (Antigua) July 20.

Governor Parry arrived at Barbadoes in the Halifax packet on the 24th ult. to resume the government of that island. The Halifax arrived here on Thursday, and sailed again on Saturday evening for Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts and Tortola, on her return to Europe.

By advices received to-day from leeward, we learn, that four frigates, a few days ago, touched at Barbadoes, from England, in their way to Jamaica, and that they landed two regiments for the garrison of Grenada. The latest news from England were of the 10th; admiral Barrington had not sailed, but was momentarily expected with his fleet to put to sea, and the general idea was, that he was to join the duke of Sudermania's force in the Baltic.—No mention is made of the event of peace or war with Spain, so that we may conclude it on the 10th of June undetermined.

The Spaniards at Porto-Rico, dreading an attack, are exerting themselves to put their island in a defensible state. They have purchased, very lately, great quantities of lumber at Santa Cruz and St. Thomas's. At Trinidad they are erecting a fort, and seem also to apprehend, should a rupture take place, a visit from us.—They are not, in that colony, it seems, at all in a situation to act offensively against our vessels or territories.

Some time in the night of Saturday, or early on Sunday morning, a fast sailing Spanish schooner got into English harbour, and was quietly anchored near his majesty's ship Trusty. At day break, one of the lieutenants of that ship went on board, without suspecting her to be a foreigner, and found her to be of the above description, laden with mules.—Upon inquiring into the reason of their entrance, the captain alleged, want of grass for the flock, and being destitute of provisions. This not being satisfactory, she was taken possession of, and will be detained until the opinion of the crown officer is known respecting her.

Such a circumstance never happened before, and although her intentions may have been innocent, yet there is great room for contrary suspicion.—Coming from the Caraccas at a critical period like the present—so many islands to make besides this, with greater facility; entering a harbour difficult of access, and frequented only by our marine forces; pleading want of grass or provisions, articles so easily got rid of by throwing them overboard, are circumstances that make so much against her, that it is more than probable she will suffer for her folly and temerity.

DOVER, (N. H.) August 12.

A gentleman of this town, who has a very fine burning-glass, a short time since made the following experiment:—He took a small piece of thin pewter and bored a hole through it, the bigness of a pin; then taking the burning-glass, he melted a piece of spectacle glass, and let one drop fall on the hole in the pewter, which has formed an excellent microscope. Take a pin, and dip the head into standing water, and let the water, taken up on the head of the pin, be put on this drop of glass, then looking through upon the opposite side, you may discover an ocean of watery in which are millions of live creatures of different kinds and sizes, swimming about, some of which appear as large as beans: take the point of the smallest cambric needle and put upon one side, and look through the other, you may discover a large pyramid, or a vast large steple; in short,

the vast magnitude which this drop of glass will give the smallest substance, is so curious, as to outgo all credulity, and reflects the highest honour on the discoverer.

S A L E M, August 17.

Extract of a letter from a mercantile house in Lisbon, to a merchant in Salem, June 23.

"The advices we have lately received from Italy, Spain, France and England, inform of their having noble harvests of wheat, and all over this kingdom the crops yield abundantly, and of the best quality, which occasions prices to lower daily.

"The dispute between Great-Britain and Spain is not yet settled:—A little time will shew whether we shall have peace or war, as Mr. Fitzherbert is now at the court of Madrid negotiating that business."

B O S T O N, August 16.

By captain Henry Williams, who arrived here last Friday night in 19 days from Stata, and 21 from Martinico, we are informed, that the day he left Martinico an American sloop arrived there which spoke with a Spanish privateer brig of fourteen guns; the captain of which informed the American, that he was cruising to windward for English vessels; and that the English and Spanish fleets had had an engagement in the Mediterranean seas.

The 23d of July a ship belonging to Philadelphia arrived at Stata in 25 days from Lisbon (having 5 or 600 barrels of flour on board.) The captain informed, that, before he left Lisbon, news arrived there, that in Spain the people were almost mad for a war with England, and that they had actually stabbed the prime minister in the street because he was for peace.

Yesterday arrived the brig Matty, captain Key, 18 days from Barbadoes—brings accounts that the English had failed on a secret expedition against the Spaniards.

M I D D L E T O W N, August 14.

Migration to the Western Territory.

Much has been said of the diminution of the population of the United States, to be dreaded from migrations to the Western Country. This apprehension is ill-founded. The increase of people in these states by births is 150,000 annually, being one twentieth part of the whole number of the inhabitants; whereas the migration to the Western Country, as stated lately in congress, by the hon. Mr. Brown, is only 15,000 annually on an average.

N E W - Y O R K, August 21.

On Thursday last colonel M'Gillivray, and the other chiefs of the Creek nation, sailed from this port for St. Mary's river, in high spirits, and greatly pleased with having concluded a treaty of peace and friendship with the United States.

The issue of the negotiation with the Creeks, observes a correspondent, must give pleasure to every friend to humanity, and the peace and honour of the United States. The solemn ratification of this just and equal treaty, with which the Creeks appear to be so fully satisfied, and which has received the deliberate sanction of the president of the United States, and of the senate, affords the happiest prospects of lasting peace and tranquillity to our southern frontiers.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Balls-town, dated August 17.

"I have this season made a considerable quantity of maple sugar, a part of which I mean in a short time to forward to your market. Prejudice may perhaps have some influence upon me when I say it is in every respect equal to the best quality from the West-Indies—This I will aver positively, however, that very few samples from that quarter have ever exceeded it."

The governor of Jamaica has laid an embargo on all British ships bound to the United States.

Extract of a letter from Post Vincennes, June 23.

"The savages are extremely troublesome, and every traveller in this country may be said to run the gantlope, wherever he goes in it.

"I am inclined to believe under the present complexion of things, that any treaty with the Indians, were it practicable, would only tend to invite their farther depredations; since experience teaches us, that the presents they receive on such occasions, prove but incitements to the renewal of hostilities, in order to obtain, by a fresh treaty, the repetition of the public generosity."

August 24. The accounts which we daily receive from Europe and the West-Indies, respecting the dispute between England and Spain, still wear a warlike aspect—and although they may be erroneous in particulars, yet they appear to agree to this, that an accommodation will not so easily be brought about, as hath been imagined.

From Long-Island we are informed that the bloody flux is very rife, and proves so fatal that none of those who are seized with it recover, but are presently carried off, inasmuch that four persons have lately died, and it is become so epidemical that numbers have, within a day or two past, been seized with it, and there are little hopes of restoring them to health. It seems at present to be confined to the district of the town of Jamaica.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, August 24.

Extract of a letter from Cape-François, August 6.

"Yesterday arrived several vessels from Baltimore, Wilmington and Philadelphia, in which were upwards of 3000 barrels of flour. Before these arrivals, we were well supplied: we had as much flour in stores as will serve the consumption as long as it will keep good.

"We have now a civil war throughout this island: citizens are fighting against citizens, and trade is entirely at a stand, and unsafe: it is a very critical time, and very dangerous to have debts out. Produce has got exceeding high and scarce: a great part of the people's time is taken up with the present disturbances, so that they cannot attend to the plantations. Molasses is not got at any price.

Extract of a letter from Hispaniola.

"Some time ago, the citizens of the island assembled, and chose delegates from each district, to meet at St. Mark's in assembly, with authority to make laws for the government of the island. They met, and made a number of laws: these laws were approved of by the inhabitants of the north, and disapproved of by the south side of the island; but the assembly attempted to enforce them, and enlisted all the king's troops, at eight dollars per month, and a bit a day wages:—seized upon a French 74 gun ship, and a frigate which lay in the harbour, and manned them: they also enrolled all the inhabitants of the north, and drafted them by turns. Any person who is drafted, and does not turn out to enforce the assembly's laws, is put into confinement. Any person drafted is free from arrest for debt while in service, or in going to or coming from head quarters, or for fifteen days after their return. In consequence of this law, a number of people have purchased goods from merchants and masters of vessels, and taken protection by joining the troops.

"The inhabitants of the south armed and assembled themselves in great bodies, and were prepared to attack St. Mark's; they had got a frigate and some other vessels of force with troops on board, which sailed on the 3d instant for St. Mark's, to endeavour to disperse the assembly and troops.

"Whig and tory disputes are carried to a great height, and in many parts of the island, these disputes have produced blood-shed, and from appearances, will be very serious."

From a late London Paper.

Particulars of the attack made by Tipoo Saib on Travancore, in the East-Indies, on the 29th of December last.

TIPPOO commenced his operations by a general assault on the lines. Three guns were fired from a battery towards the hills, as a signal for the rest to commence. The rajah of Travancore's people seem to have been surprised, as Tipoo's people got possession of the bastion without opposition, but were soon repulsed by the Nairs. At the same time an attack was made about ten miles westward of the first opened battery. His guns soon made a breach in the walls; he then ordered the ditch to be filled with bales of cotton, and soon after stormed and took possession of about three miles of the lines and twelve bastions. The rajah's troops then collected instantly to the amount of many thousands, and attacked the assailants, who fled precipitately to the breach in hopes of making an escape. Here, however, their progress was stopped by means of the immense quantity of cotton which had taken fire, and burnt with violence; and here they were obliged to stand to be cut down by the Nairs till the flames were extinguished. At least one thousand three hundred heads were chopped off in this dreadful interval and kicked into the flames. Among the slain were two men of high rank. Tipoo was there himself mounted on a white horse; the horse was wounded and he was obliged to mount another, with which he rode off through the remains of the burning cotton—it might truly be said that hell and destruction followed after him.—This was reckoned a very severe check to Tipoo, and will no doubt exasperate him to still greater exertions.

This tyrant, after making a retreat, mustered his army on the 30th of December, and found no less than 3000 missing, over and above the killed and wounded. Tipoo is now waiting for heavy cannon with an intention of attacking Cranganore, one of the forts claimed by him from the rajah of Travancore.—The English are bound by treaty to assist and defend the rajah of Travancore, who is guaranteed in his possessions by the treaty of peace between the East-India company and Tipoo Saib; and he has made a claim on the assistance and support of the British government to enable him to repel the wanton attacks of this restless and ambitious tyrant.

Aug. 26. Yesterday arrived here, from Liverpool, the ship Ceres, captain Angus, after a passage of seven weeks. Captain Angus left Liverpool the 4th of July, when nothing determinative had occurred as to the expected war between England and Spain; but very great preparations were making on both sides, to commence hostilities in the most active manner, should the negotiations between the two courts not bring about an amicable accommodation. The public opinion was so much divided as to the event of those negotiations, that it was impossible to form a decision on that important point.—Our readers are referred to the foreign head of this paper, which contains extracts from the British prints, with which captain Angus was so kind as to furnish us.

Extract of a letter from Elizabeth town, August 18.

"The fatal effects of wild cherry tree leaves to cattle, especially in the dog-days, have frequently been experienced, and ought to make people very cautious of throwing the loppings or tops of said trees in the highways or streets, to the great injury of their neighbours. A recent instance, which confirms the above, happened at Chatham, by which a person lost two cows by partaking of this destructive poison."

A late Portsmouth paper asserts the following to be a fact—A gentleman of this town, famous for his poetical and musical talents, was one day diverting himself by a solo on the violin. He had not played long

before a mouse, attracted by the music, crept from a crevice in a corner of the room, and came and seated itself on its hind legs immediately between the gentleman's feet, and there remained with its head erect until the gentleman concluded, when it very politely withdrew.

Extract of a letter from Wrentham, Massachusetts, dated July 26.

"Yesterday between the hours of twelve and one o'clock there fell in this place the most destructive storm of hail perhaps ever known in New-England—the cloud arose in the west, very black, and rolling in columns one over another, very rapidly, until the whole horizon was overcast. The cloud was highly charged with the electric fluid, evidenced by the frequent and vast explosions, though so high as not to be greatly terrifying. But it is not in my power to describe the terror and destruction of the hail, I will only relate the simple facts: By the best information I can get, it began to hail about a mile and a half S. W. from the meeting-house, and advanced through the whole street with an increasing width as it advanced; its extent from the meeting-house was about two miles from the E. S. E. to the N. and N. W. when the wind shifting to the W. by N. drove it more to the E.—In its course it cut down all kinds of grain in a deplorable manner.—The rye that was not previously cut up was nearly ruined, and that which was (which was generally the case) was nearly half beat out of the husk upon the ground—gardens were ruined, whole fields of Indian corn laid waste, trees barked and their boughs broken off, and many tore up by the roots, and at least half the fruit driven from the fruit trees, and those remaining too much bruised to come to maturity.—The force of the hail was sufficient to kill the birds, which were found dead under the trees—large quantities of glass were broken in the meeting-house, and Mr. Mann's tavern in particular, suffered greatly, having the greater part of the glass in front broken. Some affirm they took up the hail-stones as large as goose eggs; many were really as large as hen's eggs; their shapes irregular and various, from oval to cylindrical of two inches long; the quantity which fell was astonishing, three inches deep upon a level; and this morning, sun an hour and an half high, they were still remaining in heaps, many of them larger than an ounce ball, though many of the preceding days had been extremely warm, and the earth consequently much heated, where they had driven into considerable heaps, by adhering and amassing they formed columns of ice twelve inches long, and as large as a man's arm.—Thus as fine a prospect of plentiful productions of the earth as ever was known, was in a few moments blasted."

S A V A N N A, July 29.

His excellency the governor, on the 19th inst. issued a proclamation, offering a reward of 100l. for the murderer of the Cusitah Indian, near the Oconee river, about the 4th of this month, and 50l. for the other offender—one half of said sums to be paid on the said offender or offenders being secured in a good and sufficient goal within this state, and on lodging the necessary evidence with the attorney-general, the other moiety to be paid on trial and conviction of the offender or offenders aforesaid.

N O R F O L K, August 21.

By captain Dickson of the ship Louisa, who arrived here the 18th instant from Port-au-Prince, we learn, that great confusion still prevails in Hispaniola; that the crew of a 74 gun ship had mutined against their captain, and drove him on shore; that frequent skirmishes have happened among the islanders and soldiers, in which some lives have been lost—On the 8th instant off Cape Nicholas Mole, captain Dickson fell in with fifty sail of merchantmen from Jamaica bound to Great-Britain, under convoy of three frigates and a sloop of war.—On the 13th in lat. 31. 21. and long. 74. spots the ship Britannia, captain Duncan, from this port bound to Jamaica—out 12 days.

A N N A P O L I S, SEPT. 2.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, of the 29th of June.

"The crop of wheat in this kingdom proves the best and most abundant, one we have had for many years; the same in Spain, and all over Italy.

"Peace is likely to be lasting, as the advices from Spain mention matters to be settled with Great-Britain."

Messieurs GREEN,

Annapolis.

IN your last paper, I discover a curious production "For the Maryland Gazette," headed with "Everlasting damnation." In justice to that subject, I beg leave to make a few remarks upon the essay. The gentleman starts at the "dreadful idea" of "everlasting." But if "eternal torture" will not deter men from wickedness, most certainly a shorter or limited time will not. Where then can be the utility of reprobating the idea of "everlasting?" Will a contrary opinion be productive of less vice and more virtue? 'Tis humbly and rationally conceived quite the reverse. Shall any lover and promoter of virtue in civil, religious, or domestic society, fly in the face of the idea of a judgment calculated to deter men from evil, by holding out a consideration of future punishment? "Punishment ought to be proportioned to the crime." If this be the foundation of his argument, I will grant his premises, and therefrom point out, as a just conclusion, the perpetuity of "damnation." It is a just maxim. The magnitude of a crime is in proportion to the dignity of the character against whom it was committed. My cousin, that would be nothing more than an insult to an equal, would be treason to a prince. Thus the offence may

nifes in proportion to us consider man as vice preme! King of kings, and flying in the face authority by profane committed against the properly called "infinitesimal" ought to be proportioned to the offence; but man can fore he must in duration lasting." If the image of God can be dimmed "What a dreadful idea will enforce the penalties linquents, which justify lasting damnation." through the mediator, were penitents. What more merciful term ent time and means to thereupon to receive a but everlasting punish for daring insolence an God of Heaven? Sh demands of his Creator, fers, call in question his presence, disregard his o and yet presumptuously are not deserving an i fenders should tremble "dreadful judgment," the thunderbolt" of v proportion to the crime ers.—Let none put fo certain venture. Now day of salvation. O I TY! futurity and eter Can Newton's pupils How many years etc Can he who scann'd When set the SUN "Never!" where link Into a gulph how da

Sherif

T O B

At Mr. JOHN SU the 11th D.

SUNDRY tracts of writ of fieri facias, against the property of cholls, late collector of ty, viz. one tract of land containing 64 acres; one containing 40 acres; Pa Cow, containing 820 Beall's Honeyly, and containing 250 acres, th And on the following of fold several houses and virtue of the same writ portion of ground in G guished by number eig four inches and a half ninety-nine feet back, w house, the property of e or portion of ground in tinguished by number tv front, and three hundw whereon is a framed dw Richard Thompson; on Beatty, Threlkeld and town, known and disti taining thirty feet front, whereon is a framed stor liam Deakins, junior; p in George-town, known forty-seven, containing t feet back, subject to a rency per foot, whereon house, and a framed gra O'Neill.

BENJAM August 28, 1790.

NOTICE persons

THAT I intend to court, at their a commission to prove an lines of the following tr or parcels of land, contig in the county aforesaid, GRAY, Part of ROBIN SEAT, Part of SNOWB 10, Part of LINTHIC HILLS, all adjoining ea directions of the act, en bounding lands.

RICHARD

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SEPT. 2.
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nifies in proportion to the dignity of the offended. Let us consider man as violating the laws of the great Supreme King of kings, and Lord of lords! Offending and flying in the face of his Maker, and contemning his authority by profane conduct. Are not such crimes committed against the majestic INFINITY himself, properly called "infinite offences?" "The punishment ought to be proportioned to the crime. Then an infinite offence most justly deserves an infinite punishment; but man cannot bear this in degree; wherefore he must in duration, which extends to "everlasting." If the immense dignity, and infinite justice of God can be diminished, we may then cry out—"What a dreadful idea." But God is "just;" he will enforce the penal of his law upon relentless delinquents, which justice and truth declare to be "everlasting damnation." He is also "merciful," and freely, through the mediator, will absolve and receive all sincere penitents. What rational creature can ask or expect more merciful terms from his Creator, than sufficient time and means to repent, believe and obey, and thereupon to receive salvation? What can be expected but everlasting punishment (after sufficient probation) for daring insolence and rebellion against the eternal God of Heaven? Shall a creature violate the commands of his Creator, refuse his service, reject his offers, call in question his authority, defy his omnipotence, disregard his omnipresence and omniscience, and yet presumptuously suppose such complicated crimes are not deserving an infinite chastisement? Such offenders should tremble, indeed, at the idea of the "dreadful judgment," when God can and will "hurl the thunderbolt" of vengeance, and justly repay, in proportion to the crimes of provoking, daring offenders.—Let none put so momentous a concern to an uncertain venture. *Now is the accepted time; now is the day of salvation.* O INFINITY! O PERPETUITY! futurity and eternity.

Can Newton's pupils tell, e'er time be past,
How many years eternity will last?
Can he who scann'd the holy city say,
When sets the SUN of an eternal day?
"Never!" where sinks the dawn'd at that dread found?
Into a gulph how dark, and how profound!
A LOVER OF TRUTH.

Sheriff's Sales.

TO BE SOLD,

At Mr. JOHN SUTER's, in George-Town, on the 11th Day of October next,

SUNDRY tracts of LAND, taken by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued by the State of Maryland against the property of the securities of John H. Nicholls, late collector of the tax for Montgomery county, viz. one tract or parcel of land called Blue Hill, containing 64 acres; one tract of land called Hay Park, containing 40 acres; Part of the Resurvey on Wolf's Cow, containing 820 acres; Part of Magruder and Beall's Honesty, and part of the Resurvey thereon, containing 250 acres, the property of Robert Peter.—And on the following day, at the same place, will be sold several houses and lots in George-town, taken by virtue of the same writ of fieri facias, viz. one lot or portion of ground in George-town known and distinguished by number eight, containing sixty-seven feet four inches and a half front, and three hundred and ninety-nine feet back, whereon is a good framed store-house, the property of colonel John Murdock; one lot or portion of ground in George-town, known and distinguished by number twenty, containing sixty-six feet front, and three hundred and ninety-nine feet back, whereon is a framed dwelling house, the property of Richard Thompson; one lot or portion of ground in Beatty, Threlkeld and Deakins, addition to George-town, known and distinguished by number one, containing thirty feet front, and one hundred feet back, whereon is a framed store-house, the property of William Deakins, junior; part of a lot or portion of ground in George-town, known and distinguished by number forty-seven, containing thirty feet front, and seventy feet back, subject to a ground rent of ten shillings currency per foot, whereon is a large two-story brick house, and a framed granary, the property of Bernard O'Neill.

BENJAMIN W. JONES, Sheriff.
August 28, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested—

THAT I intend to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, at their sitting in November next, for a commission to prove and mark the ancient bounds and lines of the following tracts of land, or parts of tracts or parcels of land, contiguous and adjoining each other, in the county aforesaid, to wit—Part of ARNOLD GRAY, Part of ROBER RANGE, Part of BRIGHT SEAT, Part of SNOWDEN'S REPUTATION SUPPORTED, Part of LINTHICOM'S WALKS, and COPE'S HILLS, all adjoining each other, and pursuant to the directions of the act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

RICHARD HOPKINS, of GERARD.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber means to petition the next general assembly for a law to pass enabling him to dispose of and to will certain property to which he is entitled.

WILLIAM HICKS
SAMUEL JUDSON COOLIDGE.

Upper-Marlborough, August 19, 1790.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, directed to me, from the general court, will be EXPOSED, to SALE, to the highest bidder, for ready cash only, at the dwelling house of colonel JOHN ADDISON, near Oxon Hill, in Prince-George's county, on the 8th day of September next.

EIGHT likely NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children—To satisfy a judgment obtained at the suit of John Hall against said Addison and wife, administrators of Thomas Watkins, deceased.

Edward Lloyd Wailes,
Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

Will be SOLD, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 15th day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

A TRACT of LAND, situated on Patowmack, in Charles county, called TOTTERSHALL'S GIFT, containing about four hundred acres—The soil is tolerably adapted to the growth of Indian corn, wheat and tobacco. One fourth of the purchase money will be expected in hand, the remaining three fourths in three annual equal payments. Bond with good security will be required, and interest from the first of January ensuing.

SAMUEL HAWKINS.

WILLIAM CATON,
Ladies and Gentlemens Hair-Dresser,
—HAS JUST RECEIVED—

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 TOUPEE 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. Entire whole TATES made upon the same construction; also, 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 from France, viz Philadelphia, 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 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.

ANTHONY MANN,
DRUGGIST,

At his MEDICINAL STORE, at the corner of Market and Calvert streets, BALTIMORE, has just received, by the last arrivals,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF MEDICINES AND DRUGS, of the best qualities—and will receive, from time to time, such supplies as to enable him to sell as reasonable as any other person on the continent—With a variety of PATENT MEDICINES, and a few DRY PAINTS, such as PRUSSIAN BLUE, VERMILLION, VENETIAN RED, YELLOW OAKER, SPANISH BROWN and KING'S YELLOW. All masters of vessels, private families, store-keepers and ferries, may be furnished with every article they have occasion for, at the shortest notice.

NOTICE,

THAT a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly of Maryland to establish a market in Easton, and to regulate the same. 8w
AUGUST 25, 1790. David Hest

Take Notice!

WE, the subscribers, intend to petition the next county court of Anne-Arundel, for a commission to establish the boundaries and lines of TIMBER NECK, GOSLING'S ADVENTURE, VACANT LANE, TAYLOR'S LOT, MILFORD, and PROCTER'S PARK.

DORSEY JACOBS,
ZACHARIAH JACOBS,
FRANCIS CROMWELL.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the PROPRIETORS of The LONG MARSH in Queen-Anne's and Caroline counties, intend petitioning the next general assembly for an amendment to the act made the last session for draining and reclaiming of the said Marsh.

September 1, 1790. 12/10/10 W 8
THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF
W. ALEXANDER, and CO.

—BEING DISSOLVED—
ALL those, therefore, who stand any ways in debt for dealings with me under that firm, are earnestly requested to settle their respective accounts before the 15th instant, as longer indulgence cannot be given. It is hoped due regard will be paid to this my last public CALL, and prevent a more disagreeable one from an officer, which delinquents may expect.
W. ALEXANDER.

BUSINESS in future will be carried on more extensively by W. ALEXANDER, who offers CASH for two smart NEGRO LADS, between the age of twelve and sixteen.
September 2, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly to confirm the last WILL and TESTAMENT of JOHN HICKS TRAVERS, late of Dorchester county, deceased, according to the intention of the testator.

HENRY HICKS TRAVERS.
August 13, 1790.

Caroline County, Maryland, July 22, 1790.
A PETITION will be preferred to the next general assembly of this state, praying that the seat of justice for Caroline county, may be fixed by law, at CHOPTANK Bridge.

Frederick county, Aug. 1, 1790.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland for a divorce from her husband, THOMAS BOYLAN.
MARY BOYLAN.

THE subscriber, finding from an arrangement of his business, which has nearly taken place within these few weeks, from which he conceives himself under great obligations to many persons for the indulgence he has met with these eight or ten years past, in the line of his profession (as also many other ways) for which they have, in this public manner, his sincere thanks; and have to inform them, and the public in general, that he hath, at this time, a set of good hands, such as house-joiners, carpenters and sawyers, (and all are good,) together with those, and his own particular attention that he is determined to give, will enable him to undertake work upon very reasonable terms, such as may be agreed on before any part of the labour is begun, which shall be completed in a neat faithful manner, with punctuality and dispatch.

The subscriber will be particularly obliged to those in arrears to him, either on bond, note or book account, if they will make it convenient to settle the same, at any rate through the month of August, as he can assure them the nature of his business absolutely requires it. Attention to this and the above will very much oblige
THOMAS BICKNELL.

Head of South river, Anne-Arundel county, July 6, 1790. 7 } X

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living near Rawlings's tavern, Anne-Arundel county, a dark bay HORSE, about thirteen hands three inches high, five years old last May, his two hind feet white as high as his fetlocks, his left fore hoof white, he has a narrow blaze in his forehead, the right side of his lower lip white, a small slim head, and his near eye a glass eye, a middling long spring tail docked, a small saddle-spot on the left side of his back, in handling of his hind parts he is very apt to kick, he trots and canters short, and is very proud in a bridle, and a lasting spirit for work or riding. Whoever takes up the said horse, and brings him to the owner, shall receive 20 shillings besides what the law allows.
Aug. 1, 1790. 4 Rd. TIDINGS.

Wanted Immediately,
AS AN
APPRENTICE
TO THE
PRINTING BUSINESS,
On the Eastern Shore,

A Lad of good Character and Capacity. X
Inquire of the Printer of this Paper.
Annapolis, March 31, 1790. 25

Congress of the United States.

At the second session, begun and held at the city of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT to enable the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line on continental establishment, to obtain titles to certain lands, lying northwest of the river Ohio, between the Little Miami and Sciota.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act of congress on the seventeenth of July, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, relative to certain locations and surveys made by, or on account of the Virginia troops on continental establishment upon lands between the Little Miami and Sciota rivers, northwest of the Ohio, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

And, whereas the agents for such of the troops of the state of Virginia who served on the continental establishment in the army of the United States, during the late war, have reported to the executive of the said state, that there is not a sufficiency of good land on the south-easterly side of the river Ohio, according to the act of session from the said state to the United States, and within the limits assigned by the laws of the said state, to satisfy the said troops for the bounty lands due to them, in conformity to the said laws: to the intent therefore, that the difference between what has already been located for the said troops, on the south-easterly side of the said river, and the aggregate of what is due to the whole of the said troops, may be located on the north-westerly side of the said river, and between the Sciota and Little Miami rivers, as stipulated by the said state.

Be it further enacted, That the secretary of the department of war, shall make return to the executive of the state of Virginia of the names of such of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the line of the said state, who served in the army of the United States on the continental establishment during the late war, and who in conformity to the laws of the said state, are entitled to bounty lands; and shall also in such return state the aggregate amount in acres due to the said line by the laws aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said agents to locate to and for the use of the said troops, between the rivers Sciota and Little Miami, such a number of acres of good land, as shall, together with the number already located between the said two rivers and the number already located on the south-easterly side of the river Ohio, be equal to the aggregate amount, so to be returned as aforesaid by the secretary of the department of war.

And be it further enacted, That the said agents, as soon as may be after the locations, surveys and allotments are made and completed, shall enter in regular order, in a book to be by them provided for that purpose, the bounds of each location and survey between the said two rivers, annexing the name of the officer, non-commissioned officer or private originally entitled to each; which entries being certified by the said agents or the majority of them, to be true entries, the book containing the same shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the president of the United States, to cause letters patent to be made out in such words and form as he shall devise and direct, granting to such person so originally entitled to bounty lands, to his use, and to the use of his heirs or assigns, or his or their legal representative or representatives, his her or their heirs or assigns, the lands designated in the said entries: Provided always, that before the seal of the United States shall be affixed to such letters patent, the secretary of the department of war shall have endorsed thereon that the grantee therein named, was originally entitled to such bounty lands, and that he has examined the bounds thereof with the book of entries filed in the office of the secretary of state, and finds the same truly inserted; and every such letters patent shall be countersigned by the secretary of state, and a minute of the date thereof, and of the name of the grantees shall be entered of record in his office, in a book to be specially provided for the purpose.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the secretary of state as soon as may be after the letters patent shall be so completed and entered of record, to transmit the same to the executive of the state of Virginia, to be by them delivered to each grantee; or in case of his death, or that right of the grantee shall have been legally transferred before such delivery, then to his legal representative or representatives, or to one of them.

And be it further enacted, That no fees shall be charged for such letters patent and record, to the grantees, their heirs or assigns, or to his or their legal representative or representatives.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and president of the Senate.
Approved August 10th, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.
(True Copy.)
THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

ALL persons indebted to the ESTATE of JOHN HALL late of West River, deceased, are directed to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to bring them in legally attested, to WILLIAM HENRY HALL, Executor.

To the free and independent VOTERS of MARYLAND.

GENTLEMEN, I TAKE this mode of informing you that I offer myself as a candidate for the lower eastern shore district of this state at the ensuing election of representatives of congress—and I chose this manner of soliciting the honour of your suffrages, because I deemed it most respectful, and that my ambition to serve you to the best of my humble abilities might be easily and extensively known.

I am, Gentlemen,
With the greatest respect,
Your devoted servant,
W. V. MURRAY.
Cambridge, Lower E. S. District,
August 22, 1790.

THE ANNAPOLIS RACES

Will commence on the second TUESDAY in OCTOBER next.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern—

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the next session of assembly for an allowance to be made to him in the public levy for Prince-George's county, of certain hogheads of tobacco which were lost out of Broad Creek warehouse, and which he, as inspector, was obliged to make good to the holders of the notes, as will appear by their receipts in his possession.
Aug. 15, 1790. ZACHARIAH WADE.

Anne-Arundel county, August 23, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to liberate him from his present confinement in gaol, in the county aforesaid, for debts he is unable to pay.
BENJAMIN LANE.

August 13, 1790.

THE CREDITORS of GEORGE THOMAS, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are desired to meet at Mr. JOSHUA TURNER'S, at Choptico, in St. Mary's county, on the 15th day of September 1790, with their claims properly authenticated, to receive their proportionable parts of the assets in my hands.
Wm. THOMAS, jun. Admr.

THERE is at the plantation of JACOB LUSBY, living near South river ferry, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a STRAY, a black BULL, with some white under his belly, short tail, the end of which is white, about four years old last spring. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

TO BE RENTED, THE HOUSE

Now occupied by G. Duvall, Esquire.

POSSESSION may be had on the first day of October. The above property will be sold for cash or on credit. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, That VALUABLE

HOUSE AND LOT,

IN Annapolis, which belongs to captain ALEXANDER TRUEMAN.—POSSESSION will be delivered immediately. Apply to G. DUVAL.

THE subscribers, having taken out letters of administration on the estate of DANIEL CARROLL, jun. late of Montgomery county, deceased, requests all persons who have claims against the said estate to bring them in properly authenticated, and those indebted to make payment.
NOTLEY YOUNG, } Administrators.
GEORGE DIGGES, }

To be Sold, A New Brick House,

In the City of Annapolis,

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

December 9, 1789.

TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Wednesday the first day of September next, at the premises,

A TRACT of LAND situated in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, containing 215 acres, about 80 of which are cleared, and 20 may be made into good meadow at a small expence; the soil is rich, and well adapted to farming or planting, and is well timbered and watered. There are on the premises a small framed dwelling house, kitchen, stable, and other convenient out-buildings; an orchard of choice fruit, and a never failing spring within a convenient distance of the houses, which are placed on an eminence, commanding an extensive prospect. This land adjoins the lands of Mr. John Hood, deceased, and Mr. Edward Dorley, of Vachel; distant from Baltimore 23 miles, from Ellicott's noted merchant mills 11 miles, and within two miles of the road leading from the Red-House Tavern to Baltimore. The terms of sale are, one fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, and the balance in three equal annual payments, the purchaser to give bond on interest, with approved security.—Any person wishing to view the land will be shewn it by applying to Mr. Edward Mason, who lives on the premises. Permission will be given to feed a fall crop, and possession given in November next.
R. PINDELL.

Hagar's-Town, July 9, 1790.

At a meeting of the Visitors and Governors of St. John's College—

RESOLVED, That this board meet on Monday the 13th of September, and then take into consideration the propriety of appointing an usher, or second assistant to the professor of languages, and also a master of the French language, and that notice of the said meeting be published in the Maryland Gazette.
Signed by order,
A. C. HANSON, Pres. pro tem.
Annapolis, August 10, 1790.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

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

Annapolis, June 30, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT such property as was taken in execution for arrears of taxes due the late THOMAS WILLIAMS, collector of Prince-George's county, advertised last fall, and now remains unsettled for, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the days and at the places following, viz.—at MAGRUDER'S FERRY the 16th instant—at NOTTINGHAM the 6th of September—at UPPER-MARLBOROUGH the 13th—at PRINCETON the 20th—and at BLADENSBURG the 27th—if fair, if not on the next fair day. Attendance, with the books, will be given at those places a day or two before the days of sale, in order that all those in arrears may come in and settle their respective balances.
RINALDO JOHNSON.
Upper-Marlborough, August 7, 1790.

COMEDY of the CONTRAST,

Written by a Citizen of the United States, and published (under an Assignment of the Copy-Right),
By THOMAS WIGNELL.

THE subscribers, (to whom the Editor thankfully professes his obligations,) may reasonably expect an apology for the delay which has attended the appearance of THE CONTRAST—but as the true cause cannot be declared without leading to a discussion, which the Editor wishes to avoid, he hopes that the care and expence which have been bestowed upon this book, will be accepted without further scrutiny, as an atonement for his seeming negligence. (The subscribers are requested to call at this office for their books.)

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland for an act to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.
WILLIAM GILLIS.
Somerset county, July 31, 1790.

The Subscribers hereby give Notice,

THAT they intend to apply to the justices of Prince-George's county court, in Sept. next, for a commission to ascertain the lines and boundaries of a certain tract of LAND called RED HOUSE, lying in the county aforesaid, agreeably to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.
Rd. T. LOWNDES,
JAMES WILSON.

July 26, 1790.

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.

MA

Congress of

At the second session, New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT making Provisions for the better Regulation of the Publick Debt.

HER publick Debt, should be managed with the greatest Economy, and the Interest thereon should be paid in the most convenient Manner.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of one hundred thousand Dollars, be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of the moneys in the Treasury of the United States, to the use of the said publick Debt.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, S E P T E M B E R 9, 1790.

Congress of the United States.

At the second session, begun and held at the city of New-York, on Monday the fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT making Provision for the DEBT of the UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS justice and the support of public credit require, that provision should be made for fulfilling the engagements of the United States, and for funding their domestic debt upon equitable and satisfactory terms:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That referring out of the monies which have arisen since the last day of December last past, and which shall hereafter arise from the duties on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels, the yearly sum of six hundred thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be appropriated from time to time towards the support of the government of the United States, and their common defence, the residue of the said monies, or so much thereof as may be necessary, as the same shall be received in each year, next after the sum reserved as aforesaid, shall be and is hereby appropriated to the payment of the interest which shall from time to time become due on the loans heretofore made by the United States in foreign countries; and also to the payment of interest on such further loans as may be obtained for discharging the arrears of interest thereupon, and the whole or any part of the principal thereof; to continue so appropriated until the said loans, as well those already made as those which may be made in virtue of this act, shall be fully satisfied, pursuant to the contracts relating to the same; any law to the contrary notwithstanding. And, provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to annul or alter any appropriation by law made prior to the passing this act.

And, as new loans are and will be necessary for the payment of the aforesaid arrears of interest, and the instalments of the principal, of the said foreign debt due, and growing due, and may also be found expedient for effecting an entire alteration in the state of the same; Be it further enacted, That the president of the United States be and is hereby authorized to cause to be borrowed, on behalf of the United States, a sum or sums not exceeding, in the whole, twelve millions of dollars; and that so much of this sum as may be necessary to the discharge of the said arrears and instalments, and (if it can be effected upon terms advantageous to the United States) to the paying off the whole of the said foreign debt, be appropriated solely to those purposes: And the president is moreover further authorized to cause to be made such other contracts, respecting the said debt, as shall be found for the interest of the said states; provided nevertheless, that no engagement or contract shall be entered into, which shall preclude the United States from reimbursing any sum or sums borrowed, within fifteen years after the same shall have been lent or advanced.

And, whereas it is desirable to adapt the nature of the provision to be made for the domestic debt, to the present circumstances of the United States, as far as it shall be found practicable, consistently with good faith and the rights of the creditors, which can only be done by a voluntary loan on their part: Be it therefore further enacted, That a loan, to the full amount of the said domestic debt, be and the same is hereby proposed; and that books for the receiving subscriptions to the said loan be opened at the treasury of the United States, and by a commissioner to be appointed in each of the said states, on the first day of October next, to continue open until the last day of September following inclusively; and that the sums which shall be subscribed thereto, be payable in certificates issued for the said debt, according to their specie value, and computing the interest upon such as bear interest to the last day of December next inclusively; which said certificates shall be of the several descriptions, to wit:

- Those issued by the register of the treasury.
- Those issued by the commissioners of loans in several states, including certificates given pursuant to the act of congress of the second of January, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine, for bills of credit of the several emissions of the twentieth of May, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, and the eleventh of April, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.
- Those issued by the commissioners for the adjustment of the accounts of the quarter-master, commissary, hospital, clothing, and marine departments.
- Those issued by the commissioners for the adjustment of accounts in the respective states.
- Those issued by the late and present paymaster-general, or commissioner of army accounts.
- Those issued for the payment of interest, commonly called indents of interest.

And in the bills of credit issued by the authority of the United States in congress assembled, at the rate of one hundred dollars in the said bills for one dollar in specie.

And be it further enacted, That for the whole or any part of any sum subscribed to the said loan, by any person or persons, or body politic, which shall be paid in the principal of the domestic debt, the subscriber or subscribers shall be entitled to a certificate, purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, his, her, or their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein, equal to two thirds of the sum so paid, bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and subject to redemption by payments not exceeding in one year, on account both of principal and interest, the proportion of eight dollars upon a hundred of the sum mentioned in such certificate; and to another certificate, purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, his, her, or their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein, equal to the proportion of thirty-three dollars and one third of a dollar upon a hundred of the sum so paid, which, after the year one thousand eight hundred, shall bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and subject to redemption by payments not exceeding in one year, on account both of principal and interest, the proportion of eight dollars upon a hundred of the sum mentioned in such certificate: Provided, that it shall not be understood that the United States shall be bound or obliged to redeem in the proportion aforesaid; but it shall be understood that they only have a right so to do.

And be it further enacted, That for the whole or any part of any sum subscribed to the said loan by any person or persons, or body politic, which shall be paid in the interest of the said domestic debt, computed to the said last day of December next, or in the said certificates issued in payment of interest, commonly called indents of interest, the subscriber or subscribers shall be entitled to a certificate, purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, his, her, or their assigns, a sum to be specified therein, equal to that by him, her, or them so paid, bearing an interest of three per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and subject to redemption by payment of the sum specified therein, whenever provision shall be made by law for that purpose.

And be it further enacted, That a commissioner be appointed for each state, to reside therein, whose duty it shall be to superintend the subscriptions to the said loan; to open books for the same; to receive the certificates which shall be presented in payment thereof; to liquidate the specie value of such of them as shall not have been before liquidated; to issue the certificates above-mentioned in lieu thereof, according to the terms of each subscription; to enter in books, to be by him kept for that purpose, credits to the respective subscribers to the said loan, for the sums to which they shall be respectively entitled; to transfer the said credits upon the said books from time to time as shall be requisite; to pay the interest thereupon as the same shall become due, and generally to observe and perform such directions and regulations as shall be prescribed to him by the secretary of the treasury, touching the execution of his office.

And be it further enacted, That the stock which shall be created pursuant to this act, shall be transferable only on the books of the treasury, or of the said commissioners respectively, upon which the credit for the same shall exist at the time of transfer, by the proprietor or proprietors of such stock, his, her, or their attorney; but it shall be lawful for the secretary of the treasury, by special warrant under his hand and the seal of the treasury, counter-signed by the comptroller, and registered by the register, at the request of the respective proprietors, to authorize the transfer of such stock from the books of one commissioner to those of another commissioner, or to those of the treasury, and from those of the treasury to those of a commissioner.

And be it further enacted, That the interest upon the said stock, as the same shall become due, shall be payable quarter yearly, that is to say, one fourth part thereof on the last day of March; one other fourth part thereof on the last day of June; one other fourth part thereof on the last day of September; and the remaining fourth part thereof on the last day of December, in each year, beginning on the last day of March next ensuing, and payment shall be made whereforever the credit for the said stock shall exist at the time such interest shall become due, that is to say, at the treasury, if the credit for the same shall then exist on the books of the treasury, or at the office of the commissioner upon whose books such credit shall then exist; but if the interest for one quarter shall not be demanded before the expiration of a third quarter, the same shall be afterwards demandable only at the treasury.

And, as it may happen that some of the creditors of the United States may not think fit to become subscribers to the said loan; Be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed in anywise to alter, abridge or impair, the rights of those creditors

of the United States, who shall not subscribe to the said loan, or the contracts upon which their respective claims are founded; but the said contracts and rights shall remain in full force and virtue.

And, That such creditors may not be excluded from a participation in the benefit hereby intended to the creditors of the United States in general, while the said proposed loan shall be depending, and until it shall appear from the event thereof what farther or other arrangements may be necessary respecting the said domestic debt; Be it therefore further enacted, That such of the creditors of the United States as may not subscribe to the said loan, shall nevertheless receive during the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, a rate per centum on the respective amounts of their respective demands, including interest to the last day of December next, equal to the interest payable to the subscribing creditors, to be paid at the same times, at the same places, and by the same persons, as is herein before directed, concerning the interest on the stock which may be created in virtue of the said proposed loan; but as some of the certificates now in circulation have not heretofore been liquidated to specie value, as most of them are greatly subject to counterfeit, and counterfeits have actually taken place in numerous instances, and as embarrassment and imposition might, for these reasons, attend the payment of interest on those certificates in their present form, it shall therefore be necessary to entitle the said creditors to the benefit of the said payment that those of them who do not possess certificates issued by the register of the treasury, for the registered debt, should produce previous to the first day of June next, their respective certificates, either at the treasury of the United States, or to some one of the commissioners to be appointed as aforesaid, to the end that the same may be cancelled, and other certificates issued in lieu thereof; which new certificates shall specify the specie amount of those in exchange for which they are given, and shall be otherwise of the like tenor with those heretofore issued by the said register of the treasury for the said registered debt, and shall be transferable on the like principles with those directed to be issued on account of the subscriptions to the loan hereby proposed.

And be it further enacted, That the commissioners who shall be appointed pursuant to this act, shall respectively be entitled to the following yearly salaries, that is to say: The commissioner for the state of New-Hampshire, six hundred and fifty dollars; the commissioner for the state of Massachusetts, fifteen hundred dollars; the commissioner for the state of Rhode-Island and Providence-Plantations, six hundred dollars; the commissioner for the state of Connecticut, one thousand dollars; the commissioner for the state of New-York, fifteen hundred dollars; the commissioner for the state of New-Jersey, seven hundred dollars; the commissioner for the state of Pennsylvania, fifteen hundred dollars; the commissioner for the state of Delaware, six hundred dollars; the commissioner for the state of Maryland, one thousand dollars; the commissioner for the state of Virginia, fifteen hundred dollars; the commissioner for the state of North-Carolina, one thousand dollars; the commissioner for the state of South-Carolina, one thousand dollars; the commissioner for the state of Georgia, seven hundred dollars; which salaries shall be in full compensation for all services and expenses.

And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners, before they enter upon the execution of their several offices, shall respectively take an oath or affirmation for the diligent and faithful execution of their trust, and shall also become bound with one or more sureties to the satisfaction of the secretary of the treasury, in a penalty not less than five thousand, nor more than ten thousand dollars, with condition for their good behaviour in their said offices respectively.

And, whereas a provision for the debts of the respective states by the United States, would be greatly conducive to an orderly, economical, and effectual arrangement of the public finances; Be it therefore further enacted, That a loan be proposed, to the amount of twenty-one millions and five hundred thousand dollars, and that subscriptions to the said loan be received at same times and places, and by the same persons, as in respect to the loan herein before proposed, concerning the domestic debt of the United States: And that the sums which shall be subscribed to the said loan, shall be payable in the principal and interest of the certificates or notes, which, prior to the first day of January last, were issued by the respective states, as acknowledgments or evidences of the debts by them respectively owing, except certificates issued by the commissioners of army accounts in the state of North-Carolina, in the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six; provided, that no greater sum shall be received in the certificates of any state, than as follows, that is to say, in those of

- New-Hampshire three hundred thousand dollars.
- Massachusetts four millions dollars.
- Rhode-Island and Providence-Plantations two hundred thousand dollars.

Connecticut one million six hundred thousand dollars.
New-York one million two hundred thousand dollars.
New-Jersey eight hundred thousand dollars.
Pennsylvania two millions two hundred thousand dollars.
Delaware two hundred thousand dollars.
Maryland eight hundred thousand dollars.
Virginia three millions five hundred thousand dollars.
North-Carolina two millions four hundred thousand dollars.
South-Carolina four millions dollars.
Georgia three hundred thousand dollars.

And provided, That no such certificate shall be received, which from the tenor thereof, or from any public record, act or document, shall appear or can be ascertained to have been issued for any purpose, other than compensations and expenditures for services or supplies towards the prosecution of the late war, and the defence of the United States, or of some part thereof during the same.

Provided also, and be it further enacted, That if the total amount of the sums which shall be subscribed to the said loan in the debt of any state, within the time limited for receiving subscriptions thereto, shall exceed the sum by this act allowed to be subscribed within such state, the certificates and credits granted to the respective subscribers, shall bear such proportion to the sums by them respectively subscribed, as the total amount of the said sums shall bear to the whole sum so allowed to be subscribed in the debt of such state within the same: And every subscriber to the said loan shall, at the time of subscribing, deposit with the commissioner, or the certificates or notes to be loaned by him.

And be it further enacted, That for two thirds of any sum subscribed to the said loan, by any person or persons, or body politic, which shall be paid in the principal and interest of the certificates or notes, issued as aforesaid by the respective states, the subscriber or subscribers shall be entitled to a certificate purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, or his, her, or their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein, equal to two thirds of the aforesaid two thirds bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and subject to redemption by payments, not exceeding in one year, on account both of principal and interest, the proportion of eight dollars upon a hundred of the sum mentioned in such certificate, and to another certificate, purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, his, her, or their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein, equal to the proportion of thirty-three dollars and one third of a dollar upon a hundred of said two thirds of such sum so subscribed, which, after the year one thousand eight hundred, shall bear an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and subject to redemption by payments not exceeding in one year, on account both of principal and interest, the proportion of eight dollars upon a hundred of the sum mentioned in such certificate, and that, for the remaining third of any sum so subscribed, the subscriber or subscribers shall be entitled to a certificate, purporting that the United States owe to the holder or holders thereof, his, her, or their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein equal to the said remaining third, bearing an interest of three per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and subject to redemption by payment of the sum specified therein, whenever provision shall be made by law for that purpose.

And be it further enacted, That the interest upon certificates, which shall be received in payment of the sums subscribed towards the said loan, shall be computed to the last day of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one inclusively; and the interest upon the stock, which shall be created by virtue of the said loan, shall commence or begin to accrue on the first day of the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, and shall be payable quarter yearly, at the same time and in like manner as the interest on the stock to be created by virtue of the loan above proposed in the domestic debt of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That if the whole sum allowed to be subscribed in the debt or certificates of any state as aforesaid, shall not be subscribed within the time for that purpose limited, such state shall be entitled to receive, and shall receive from the United States an interest per cent. per annum, upon so much of the said sum as shall not have been so subscribed, equal to that which would have accrued on the deficiency, had the same been subscribed, in trust for the non-subscribing creditors of such state, who are holders of certificates or notes issued on account of services or supplies towards the prosecution of the late war, and the defence of the United States, or of some part thereof, to be paid in like manner as the interest on the stock which may be created by virtue of the said loan, and to continue until there shall be a settlement of accounts between the United States and individual states; and in case a balance shall then appear in favour of such state, until provision shall be made for the said balance.

But, as certain states have respectively issued their own certificates, in exchange for those of the United States, whereby it might happen that interest might be twice payable on the same sums, *Be it further enacted,* That the payment of interest, whether to the states or individuals, in respect to the debt of any state, by which such exchange shall have been made, shall be suspended, until it shall appear to the satisfaction of the secretary of the treasury, that certificates issued for that purpose by such state, have been re-exchanged or redeemed, or until those which shall not have been re-exchanged or redeemed, shall be surrendered to the United States.

And be it further enacted, That so much of the debt of each state as shall be subscribed to the said loan, and the monies (if any) that shall be advanced to the same pursuant to this act, shall be a charge against such state in account with the United States.

And be it further enacted, That the monies arising under the revenue laws, which have been, or during the present session of congress may be passed, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be and are hereby pledged and appropriated for the payment of the interest on the stock which shall be created by the loans aforesaid, pursuant to the provisions of this act, first paying that which shall arise on the stock created by virtue of the said first mentioned loan, to continue so pledged and appropriated until the final redemption of the said stock, any law to the contrary notwithstanding; subject nevertheless to such reservations and priorities as may be requisite to satisfy the appropriations heretofore made, and which, during the present session of congress, may be made by law, including sums herein before reserved and appropriated; and to the end that the said monies may be inviolably applied in conformity to this act, and may never be diverted to any other purpose, an account shall be kept of the receipts and disposition thereof, separate and distinct from the product of any other duties, imposts, excises, and taxes whatsoever, except such as may be hereafter laid, to make good any deficiency which may be found in the product thereof, towards satisfying the interest aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, That the faith of the United States be, and the same is hereby pledged to provide and appropriate hereafter such additional and permanent funds as may be requisite towards supplying any such deficiency, and making full provision for the payment of the interest which shall accrue on the stock to be created by virtue of the loans aforesaid, in conformity to the terms thereof respectively, and according to the tenor of the certificates to be granted for the same pursuant to this act.

And be it further enacted, That the proceeds of the sales which shall be made of the lands in the Western Territory now belonging, or that may hereafter belong to the United States, shall be and are hereby appropriated towards sinking or discharging the debts, for the payment whereof the United States now are or by virtue of this act may be holden, and shall be applied solely to that use until the said debts shall be fully satisfied.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

Approved August 4th, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(True Copy.)

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

M A D R I D, May 25.

THE arrival of a number of couriers from London, Lisbon and Paris, have caused a great many councils to be held lately, but it is not apparent that our government is disposed to abandon its pretensions in the southern ocean. The increasing preparations in our ports announce the contrary, and a determination to support them, and that Portugal deserting the interests which binds her to Great-Britain, will embrace our cause. The number of ships of the line which will be soon ready for sea amounts to 45.

B E R L I N, June 5.

Yesterday and this day we received (both by couriers and private letters) the very important accounts that the duke of Sudermania had again attacked the Russian fleet before Revel, and after a severe conflict had put them to flight, and rushed into the haven with them; that the Swedes had taken and destroyed ten ships, and had summoned the place to surrender, which it did, and thus that his royal highness is now in full possession of the place and harbour. After regulating every thing there, the duke proceeded with twenty-one sail of the line to Cronstadt, which place he keeps perfectly blockaded up. We impatiently wait the confirmation of the above important news.

This morning arrived the mail from Flanders, which brings the important intelligence—"That an estafette had arrived two days before with news to the sovereign congress, that his Prussian majesty having been informed of the circumstances which happened on the 23d of May last, had given orders to general Schlieffen to march with his troops towards our frontiers."

Private letters mention the said troops to the number of 7000 were in motion, and had formed magazines on the Belgic frontiers.

The Austrian ambassador, prince Reufs, has had another audience of our sovereign, in which he delivered a letter from king Leopold, containing fresh proposals for the preservation of peace.

B R U S S E L S, June 5.

Nothing can impede the zeal of the villagers of Brabant, they all vie with each other in their eagerness to offer their homage to the states. Above 10,000 men entered this city this morning, all well armed, and in the best order. About noon a dozen parishes, who arrived at the same moment in the grand place, and ranged themselves in a square battalion, formed a noble spectacle.

The villagers of Boisfort, Meulebeck and Berchem, make a fine appearance, and their manoeuvres in the presence of the states, shew them to be as well versed in the military art as if they had been in the army for years.

June 6. This city is in the greatest consternation and confusion. On the one side, the alarming news from the army, and the dread of the Austrians bringing

fire and sword into the country, afford great apprehensions without; whilst the prosecution and violence within rages with more severity than ever—so much that upwards of three hundred citizens, of all ranks and classes, have been forced, at the dead of night, from their beds, and dragged into prisons of the city, already crammed with the victims of unlimited tyranny. The circumstance of the arms found in two houses already mentioned, has involved them all in a pretended suspicion of conspiracy. Every one who has been recognised to have held democratic discourses, or not to admit of the infallibility of his holiness Van Eupen, and his master Vander Noot, is laid hold of; and such is the consummate blindness and ignorance of many, that they continue to pay the most abject homage to the author of all the national calamities, and have even carried it to such a pitch, that a deputation of certain volunteers, the morning after this midnight press, repaired to the hotel de Ville, and requested of the states that summary and immediate justice might be done on some of those who had been apprehended. They did not, however, think so great a stretch of prerogative quite prudent to venture at.

L O N D O N, June 19.

The bodies and skeletons found in the dungeons of the Bastille, were deposited on the first instant in St. Paul's church-yard.—The funeral ceremony was accompanied with solemn pomp.—The bier was borne by twelve of the workmen employed in the demolition of that fortress, and the pall supported by those who had disinterred the corpses: they had their tools conspicuous with a label containing these words—"Tremble, ye enemies of public good!" On the coffin were placed a chain and bullet, found very near one of the victims. The battalion, and almost all the citizens of the de la Culture, attended this funeral.

S T. G E O R G E 'S, (Bermuda) July 17.

Wednesday last the general assembly met, pursuant to proclamation for that purpose, when his excellency the governor made a requisition of negro labour, which was granted, and 54 negroes ordered to be furnished by the country, to work on the fortifications.

Provisions and stores are purchased and laid in for the use of the garrison of these islands.

From the many precautions taking, we shall soon be in such a state of defence in Bermuda as to have little to fear from the enemies of Great-Britain.

Several stout vessels, nearly finished, will be fitted out here immediately, as privateers, should a war take place.

The prevailing opinion in England, as well as every other part of the British possessions, is, that the Spaniards have an eye to Jamaica; and it is pretty certain that England will give relief to the revolutionists in South-America, who, it is well known, would be happy to fly into the arms of Great-Britain, and have long had an attachment for that country.

Every exertion possible is making, in the West-Indies, to put the islands in a proper state of defence, ample provisions purchased for the garrisons, and some at a very high price.

July 31. New barracks are ordered to be built at Barbadoes for 5000 more troops, which are said to be on their passage out.

We learn that lumber is very high in the West-Indies now, on account of the great demand for it to build barracks, &c.

In consequence of the present dispute between England and Spain, the British who were mad enough to take up lands and settle at Trinidad, have received the most unprovoked insults imaginable from the Spaniards: The communication is cut off from our islands, and not an English inhabitant suffered to depart from thence. Guarda costas are stationed at the island, to prevent the intercourse, &c. So much for Spanish faith!!!

All commerce is at a stand here now, and will continue so until we can hear further from England.

S T. E U S T A T I U S, August 4.

A vessel arrived here from Antigua yesterday, the captain of which informs us, that a very sudden and hot press took place in that island, on Monday evening last; that several mates and even masters of small craft were impressed. It appears to us from the foregoing circumstance that a British fleet must be expected in these seas, as the few ships of war now lying at Antigua have their full complement.

B O S T O N, August 16.

If a general war should take place in Europe, a more magnificent, or rather, if we suffer ourselves to reflect on the miseries of war, a more awful spectacle will be displayed than ever was exhibited to the world. The scene of action will be more enlarged, the parties contending more numerous, and the stratagems and machinations of war more various and effective. Three quarters of the globe and almost every kingdom in Europe will be engaged in the wide conflict. On one side, we may arrange Tippoo Sultan, who has already commenced war on the ally of the English; the king of Travancore, the French, the Spaniards, the Italians, the Austrians, with their German allies, and the Russians;—on the other, Turkey, Sweden, Holland, Poland, the Prussians, with their German allies, and Great-Britain.—Happily situated out of the vortex of this scene of "pell-mell, havoc and confusion," every principal of interest must induce the United States to observe a strict neutrality—and by cultivating the earth, and the arts of peace, become a granary to supply the wants of the elder world, and an asylum to its unhappy citizens.

The Spanish commodore, Don Martinez, who captured the English vessels at Nootka Sound, took possession of the coast in 1774—some time before captain

Cook arrived there—and by the latter to have been from Don Martinez by the American ship registers, demand in England—w/ prices.

N E W - Y O R K

The gazettes of the 15th June last, informed the public himself Archibald Ross, and in Virginia, gave out that on board a ship, called the by captain Squires, belonging her way from Charleston taken off the Western Islands and carried to Algiers; that companions, whose names were condemned to slavery, of which at length escaped to Gibraltar Spain, he, the said Archibald Deacon, got a passage to said Deacon, and was proceeding to Charleston, where he pretended also to have seen slavery among the Algerines possession of evidence that captives in the Barbary states taken in the year 1785, in and schooner Maria, Stephen fures for inquiring into such Archibald Ross, as were with informed from Philadelphia of the entries for six years the Julius Caesar, command belonged to that port within ton, on an examination of ship has cleared out there from Boston, that but on which had failed from any period of the pretended evidence which, on examination, de he heard nothing of this messenger as Archibald Deacon formation from Charleston in ed Archibald Ross has not Attention was paid to this nished matter for his own peated instances give reason coming habitual with vagr themselves on good and ur suading them that their brot long since lost at sea, are no they pretended to have fec nourishing their own proflig which they cruelly re-open elosed them: A humane courage this flagitious abu treating as swindlers and di who shall be found dealing they are cruel.

The Printers of the parts of the United States are

P H I L A D E L P H I A

It is said that the murderer who were killed last June, in berland county, are taken to Sunbury.

From the MADRID, June

On the 18th June, in the count Florida Blanca, first faulted by a wretch in the ki ed in both shoulders with a would have received a third stroke, if, upon being laid ecellency's attendants, he had and in his fall wounded him by accident.—It is to be re foreigner, and who passed business at all with the count The king, justly indignant tempt, gave immediate ord amined into with the utmo jesty, conceiving from the his royal consort, and all his by this attempt, that all his interest in preserving the d has thought proper to give th surances that his wounds ar he will happily recover.

Extrait from LINDSAY

N O R F O L K, J

This morning arrived the Truck, master, in 17 days f signed to Mr. George Lynha ing intelligence.—That ab morning of the 30th of July, in with a small detachment the centre of the town—the on the regulars, who return main guard, and they joining the militia to retreat.—The men killed, and the militia quarrel had arose from a ne pointed, who had acted in alarmed the militia for their The next day the commo gun ship, had orders from immediately, the crew unne to get her under way; on ashore to inform government

Cook arrived there—and the silver spoons mentioned by the latter to have been seen there, were pilfered from Don Martinez by the natives.

American ship registers, we are told, are in great demand in England—where they command great prices.

NEW-YORK, August 28.

The gazettes of the several states of the month of June last, informed the public, that a man, who called himself Archibald Rofs, and passed through Petersburg, in Virginia, gave out that about five years ago, being on board a ship, called the Julius Cæsar, commanded by captain Squires, belonging to Philadelphia, and on her way from Charleston to Cadiz, the said ship was taken off the Western Island by two Algerine vessels, and carried to Algiers; that himself and 21 others, his companions, whose names he pretended to recite, were condemned to slavery, of whom himself and six others, at length escaped to Gibraltar; that from some port of Spain, he, the said Archibald Rofs, and an Archibald Deacon, got a passage to Boston, where he left the said Deacon, and was proceeding through Petersburg to Charleston, where he said his friends resided. He pretended also to have seen a Mr. Henry Whiting in slavery among the Algerines.—Government being in possession of evidence that there are no other American captives in the Barbary states but 15, who are of those taken in the year 1785, in the ship Dauphin, Obrian, and schooner Maria, Stephens, immediately took measures for inquiring into such of the facts stated by Archibald Rofs, as were within their reach. They are informed from Philadelphia, on an official examination of the entries for six years back, that no such ship as the Julius Cæsar, commanded by captain Squires, has belonged to that port within that period; from Charleston, on an examination of eight years, that no such ship has cleared out there within that period—and from Boston, that but one vessel has arrived there which had sailed from any port of Spain within the period of the pretended escape of Rofs, the master of which, on examination, declared, that while in Spain, he heard nothing of this matter, and that no such passenger as Archibald Deacon came with him. The information from Charleston is further, that the pretended Archibald Rofs has not made his appearance there.

Attention was paid to this impostor, because he furnished matter for his own detection; and because repeated instances give reason to apprehend that it is becoming habitual with vagrant adventurers, to subvert themselves on good and unguarded citizens, by persuading them that their brothers, children, or husbands, long since lost at sea, are now living in Algiers, where they pretended to have seen them in captivity; thus nourishing their own profligacy in the sluices of distress which they cruelly re-open in breasts where time had closed them. A humane people will certainly discourage this flagitious abuse of their best passions, by treating as swindlers and divulgers of false news, those who shall be found dealing out tales as improbable as they are cruel.

The Printers of the several Gazettes in different parts of the United States are desired to insert the above.

PHILADELPHIA, September 1.

It is said that the murderers of the friendly Indians who were killed last June, on Pine Creek, Northumberland county, are taken and lodged in the goal of Sunbury.

From the MADRID Gazette.

MADRID, June 22, 1790.

On the 18th June, in the morning, his excellency count Florida Blanca, first secretary of state, was assaulted by a wretch in the king's palace, and wounded in both shoulders with a species of poignard, and would have received a third, and probably more fatal stroke, if, upon being laid hold of by one of his excellency's attendants, he had not fallen to the ground, and in his fall wounded himself, either intentionally or by accident.—It is to be remarked, that this man, a foreigner, and who passed for an applicant, had no business at all with the count.

The king, justly indignant at such an atrocious attempt, gave immediate orders to have the affair examined into with the utmost dispatch,—and his majesty, conceiving from the manner in which himself, his royal consort, and all his court, have been affected by this attempt, that all his subjects would feel a lively interest in preserving the days of so good a minister, has thought proper to give this public notice, with assurances that his wounds are not dangerous, and that he will happily recover.

Extract from LINDSAY'S HOTEL DIARY.

NORFOLK, August 18.

This morning arrived the sloop Portsmouth, W. Truck, master, in 17 days from Port-au-Prince, consigned to Mr. George Lynham, who gives the following intelligence:—That about two o'clock in the morning of the 30th of July, a party of the militia fell in with a small detachment of the king's troops, near the centre of the town—the militia immediately fired on the regulars, who returned it, which alarmed the main guard, and they joining their detachment, obliged the militia to retreat.—The king's troops had seven men killed, and the militia four.—The occasion of this quarrel had arose from a new commander being appointed, who had acted in that arbitrary style which alarmed the militia for their liberties.

The next day the commodore of the Leopard, a 74 gun ship, had orders from government to put to sea immediately, the crew unmoored the ship but refused to get her under way; on this the commodore went ashore to inform government of the mutiny—the

boatswain took command of the ship—clapped springs on their cables, and brought their guns to bear on the town—they continued in that position, ready to attack the forts or government had they offered to annoy them—the crew were in favour of the people against the troops.—That night the Leopard put to sea, leaving the commodore ashore.

On the 2d of August, captain Truck fell in with the Leopard, lying to six leagues off St. Mark's—and from the general conversation at Port-au-Prince, it was believed she was waiting there to take off the militia of St. Mark's to join those of Port-au-Prince against the king's troops.

Every thing in that island seemed in the greatest confusion. Several vessels had arrived from Philadelphia, but did not choose to trust their cargoes on shore.—Flour was from 9 to 10 dollars.

On the 10th lat. 33, long. 74, 10, fell in with 4 sail of Spanish merchantmen, under convoy of a 40 gun ship—one ship appeared equal in size to a 74, which captain Truck believes to be a registered ship from Vera Cruz for Old Spain.

The following is copied from the ST. EUSTATIUS Gazette, dated August 7, 1790, received last evening:

From the St. Christopher's Royal Gazette, dated the 4th August.

WEDNESDAY, 1 o'clock, P. M.

Just as this paper was going to press, a gentleman, whose veracity may be depended on, gave us the following IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE of a NAVAL ENGAGEMENT between the FLEETS of ENGLAND and SPAIN.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this island, dated in July, (via Barbadoes.)

"We have just received intelligence of a most obstinate and well fought action having taken place on the 28th of last month, between the fleets of England and Spain, off Cape St. Vincent—the former commanded in chief by earl Howe, and the latter by Don Sollerado, vice-admiral of Spain and a grandee of that kingdom, by birth of the first class. The English fleet consisted of 17 ships of the line, with 4 frigates, and 3 forty-fours, which were several times during the engagement drawn into the line of battle. The Spanish squadron consisted of 18 line of battle ships, the smallest of which did not carry less than 84 guns, with metal of an enormous weight, 6 sixty-fours, and 8 fifties, besides frigates, jacks, &c. The engagement began at 10 A. M. and continued till the setting sun.

"The flying reports, as they are in circulation are as follow: That lord Howe immediately upon perceiving the enemy, threw out a signal for a general chase, which was obeyed with the utmost alacrity by our fleet; and by ten we came up with the Dons, who on their part shewed no disinclination to the conflict.—The order of battle was a cable's length asunder.—The Bellona to lead the van, and the Bellerophon to bring up the rear.—After the battle had continued about eight hours, during which time the greatest gallantry, and the utmost proficiency in naval tactics, was displayed, the British fleet at last came off victorious, having sunk two of their ships, taken two, and so crippled four others, that it is supposed they will not be able to reach the port of Cadiz, for which we left them steering. The Dons, in imitation of their ally the French, made dreadful havoc among our rigging, in so much as to disable us from pursuing them—which it is evident they had a presentiment of, and provided accordingly. I am sorry to add, that towards the close of the day we lost two of our most experienced commanders, with a great many brave tars. But further particulars, and the name of the captains who fell, you shall have in my next."

GEORGETOWN, August 31.

On Friday last arrived here, the ship Patownack Planter, captain Buchanan, who left Lisbon, the 1st of July; the day before captain Buchanan failed, he spoke with captain Wood, an English merchantman, who had fell in with the Spanish fleet, consisting of 16 sail of the line, and 7 frigates; cruising off Cape St. Mary's; they never attempted to board him—but an English frigate, the Hebe of 40 guns, which lay watching the fleet, came up with him and spoke him. The captain of the Hebe informed the master of the English vessel, that he and two other frigates lay round the Spanish fleet, watching their motions, this fleet was from Cadiz—he said there were near 30 sail of the line sitting out there, beside what were on their passage from Ferrol—but very sickly. Captain Buchanan spoke with the master of an English smuggling cutter at Lisbon, which left Portsmouth the 13th June, informing him the English fleet consisting of 57 sail of the line lay at Spithead, under the three famed admirals, Howe, Hood, and Barrington. The Duke of Clarence, (prince William Henry) commanded a small squadron in Plymouth Sound, destined for foreign service.

A few days before captain Buchanan failed, certain accounts had arrived that the marquis del Florida Blanca, was assassinated by a Frenchman.

Extract from the Harlaem Gazette, June 5.

Stockholm, May 21.—Shortly before the departure of the post, an express was dispatched the 15th of May, from the road of Frederickburgh, which brings the important news, that the king, after having taken command of the fleet on the 9th ult. attacked the Russian fleet, and after an action of three hours did them great damage; 2 frigates 1 galley and 28 half galleys were taken, and 10 armed sloops sunk; among the vessels of war taken, is the galley lost last year near the Swenskesund, 50 transports and 40 armed boats were also burnt in the ship-yard, the Swedish

galleys then cannonaded the town. Our officers and mariners have shewn much courage in this action, in which the king gave the greatest proofs of courage."

ANNAPOLIS, September 9.

On Sunday the 5th instant, as Mr. Robert Goldsborough, jun. of Cambridge, was crossing the bay from Kent-Island to this place, the boat was unfortunately overfet by a violent gale of wind, off Tally's Point, and he, with a Mr. Eaton, a gentleman from Ireland; perished in the waves: The two boatmen, by clinging to the masts, escaped the dreadful fate the others met with.—Mr. Goldsborough was in the twenty-fourth year of his age, a young fellow of whom very flattering expectations were entertained. The benevolence and sincerity of his heart were unbounded; indeed, he was every way an amiable character, and all who knew him must leave a sigh of regret at his untimely death.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas*, from the general court, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, viz.

ON the 28th day of September, inst. at the plantation of Mr. Thomas Lane, in Anne-Arundel county, near Mount Pleasant ferry, one negro woman, and four children, late the property of Gabriel Lane, seized and taken to satisfy a debt due John Rogers and others.

On Friday the first day of October next, will be exposed to public sale, at Mr. William Spurrier's tavern, the following tracts or parcels of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, viz. one undivided third part of 1942 acres of land called Andover; one undivided moiety of a tract of land called Huntington Quarter, containing 343 acres; one undivided third part of Walker's Inheritance, containing 1350 acres; one undivided third part of a tract of land called Littleworth, containing 100 acres; one undivided third part of a tract of land called Young's Chance, containing 85 acres; one undivided third part of a tract of land called Friendship, containing 105 acres; one undivided third part of two tracts of land lying on Magothy river, where Richard Jacobs formerly lived, containing 400 acres; one undivided third part of a tract of land called Scott's Folly, containing 134 acres; and one undivided third part of a tract of land called Bucks Luck, containing 105 acres.

On the day following will be exposed to sale, at Richard Ridgely, Esquire's, dwelling plantation, on Elk-Ridge, 50 head of black cattle, 25 head of horses, 50 head of hogs, and 35 head of sheep, late the property of Richard Ridgely, Esquire, seized and taken to satisfy a debt due the state, for the use of William Ruffel.

And, on Friday the 8th day of October, will be exposed to public sale, at the plantation of John Mackall, in Anne-Arundel county, sundry negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, late the property of the said Mackall, seized and taken to satisfy a debt due Forrest and Stoddert. The above property to be sold for cash only.

BEN. HOWARD, Sheriff.

September 7, 1790.

September 4, 1790.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, on the premises, on Friday the 17th inst. on the north side of Severn river,

ONE tract or parcel of LAND, CLARK'S PURCHASE, containing 70 acres, and G. Snell's Adventure, containing 100 acres of land, taken as the property of Alexander Furnival, and Samuel Gero-k, and sold to satisfy a debt due to William Weit and William Haxall, for ready cash, by

DAVID STEUART, late Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed from the general court, and by the direction of William Campbell, Esquire, agent to the state of Maryland, will be SOLD, in Port-Tobacco town, at the house of Mr. Thomas Crackels, between the hours of eleven and four o'clock, on Monday the 18th of October next, for READY CASH,

PART of a tract of land called THOMPSON'S CHANCE, containing fifty-five acres and one third of an acre; a life estate in one other tract of land called THOMPSON'S CHANCE, containing two hundred and seventy-eight acres; and the reversion of one other tract of land called HARWOOD, containing fifty acres; taken and sold to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, from Hopkins Hanson, Esq. late collector of Charles county.

September 1, FRANCIS WARE, late Sheriff of Charles county.

AGREEABLY to the constitution and form of government an election will be held at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the fourth day of October, for four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county the ensuing year in the general assembly.—At the same time and place an election will be held for six representatives to congress.

BEN. HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

August 13, 1790.

ALL persons indebted to the ESTATE of JOHN HALL, late of West river, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to bring them in legally attested, to

WILLIAM HENRY HALL, Executor.

Sheriff's Sales.

TO BE SOLD,

At Mr. JOHN SUTER's, in George-Town, on the 11th Day of October next,

SUNDRY tracts of LAND, taken by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued by the state of Maryland against the property of the securities of John H. Nicolls, late collector of the tax for Montgomery county, viz. one tract or parcel of land called Blue Hill, containing 64 acres; one tract of land called Hay Park, containing 40 acres; Part of the Refurvey on Wolf's Cow, containing 820 acres; Part of Magruder and Beall's Honesty, and part of the Refurvey thereon, containing 250 acres, the property of Robert Peter.— And on the following day, at the same place, will be sold several houses and lots in George-town, taken by virtue of the same writ of fieri facias, viz. one lot or portion of ground in George-town known and distinguished by number eight, containing sixty-seven feet four inches and a half front, and three hundred and ninety-nine feet back, whereon is a good framed store-house, the property of colonel John Murdock; one lot or portion of ground in George-town, known and distinguished by number twenty, containing sixty-six feet front, and three hundred and ninety-nine feet back, whereon is a framed dwelling house, the property of Richard Thompson; one lot or portion of ground in Beatty, Threlkeld and Deakins, addition to George-town, known and distinguished by number one, containing thirty feet front, and one hundred feet back, whereon is a framed store-house, the property of William Deakins, junior; part of a lot or portion of ground in George-town, known and distinguished by number forty-seven, containing thirty feet front, and seventy feet back, subject to a ground rent of ten shillings currency per foot, whereon is a large two-story brick store house, and a framed granary, the property of Bernard O'Neill.

BENJAMIN W. JONES, Sheriff.

August 28, 1790. 2

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF W. ALEXANDER, and CO.

—BEING DISSOLVED—

ALL those, therefore, who stand any ways in debt for dealings with me under that firm, are earnestly requested to settle their respective accounts before the 15th instant, as longer indulgence cannot be given. It is hoped due regard will be paid to this my last public call, and prevent a more disagreeable one from an officer, which delinquents may expect.

W. ALEXANDER.

BUSINESS in future will be carried on more extensively by W. ALEXANDER, who offers CASH for two smart NEGRO LADS, between the age of twelve and sixteen.

September 2, 1790. 2

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the PROPRIETORS of The LONG MARSH in Queen-Anne's and Caroline counties, intend petitioning the next general assembly for an amendment to the act made the last session for draining and reclaiming of the said Marsh.

September 1, 1790. 2

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly to confirm the last WILL and TESTAMENT of JOHN HICKS TRAVERS, late of Dorchester county, deceased, according to the intention of the testator.

HENRY HICKS TRAVERS.

August 13, 1790. 4

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber means to petition the next general assembly for a law to pass enabling him to dispose of and to will certain property to which he is entitled.

SAMUEL JUDSON COOLIDGE. 2

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested—

THAT I intend to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, at their sitting in November next, for a commission to prove and mark the ancient bounds and lines of the following tracts of land, or parts of tracts or parcels of land, contiguous and adjoining each other, in the county aforesaid, to wit—Part of ARNOLD GRAY, Part of REPER RANGE, Part of BRIGHT SEAT, Part of SNOWDEN'S REPUTATION SUPPORTED, Part of LINTHICOME'S WALKS, and COPE'S HILLS, all adjoining each other, and pursuant to the directions of the act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

RICHARD HOPKINS, of GERARD. 2

NOTICE,

THAT a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly of Maryland to establish a market in Easton, and to regulate the same. 8 W

AUGUST 25, 1790. 2

To the free and independent VOTERS of MARYLAND.

GENTLEMEN, I TAKE this mode of informing you that I offer myself as a candidate for the lower eastern shore district of this state at the ensuing election of representatives of congress—and I chose this manner of soliciting the honour of your suffrages, because I deemed it most respectful, and that my ambition to serve you to the best of my humble abilities might be easily and extensively known.

I am, Gentlemen,

With the greatest respect,

Your devoted servant,

W. V. MURRAY.

Cambridge, Lower E. S. District, 3

August 22, 1790.

THE

Annapolis Races

Will commence on the second TUESDAY in OCTOBER next. 3

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern—

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the next session of assembly for an allowance to be made to him in the public levy for Prince-George's county, of certain hogheads of tobacco which were lost out of Broad Creek warehouse, and which he, as inspector, was obliged to make good to the holders of the notes, as will appear by their receipts in his possession.

Aug. 15, 1790. 3 ZACHARIAH WADE.

Anne-Arundel county, August 23, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to liberate him from his present confinement in gaol, in the county aforesaid, for debts he is unable to pay.

BENJAMIN LANE. 3

August 13, 1790.

THE CREDITORS of GEORGE THOMAS, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are desired to meet at Mr. JOSHUA TURNER's, at Chaptico, in St. Mary's county, on the 15th day of September 1790, with their claims properly authenticated, to receive their proportionable parts of the assets in my hands.

Wm. THOMAS, jun. Admr. 3

THERE is at the plantation of JACOB LUSBY, living near South river ferry, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a STRAY, a black BULL, with some white under his belly, short tail, the end of which is white, about four years old last spring. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

3X

TO BE RENTED,

THE HOUSE

Now occupied by G. Duvall, Esquire.

POSSESSION may be had on the first day of October. The above property will be sold for cash or on credit. Inquire of the PRINTERS. 4

FOR SALE,

That VALUABLE

HOUSE AND LOT,

IN Annapolis, which belongs to captain ALEXANDER TRUEMAN.— POSSESSION will be delivered immediately. Apply to G. DUVAL. 15

July 23, 1790.

THE subscribers, having taken out letters of administration on the estate of DANIEL CARROLL, jun. late of Montgomery county, deceased, requests all persons who have claims against the said estate to bring them in properly authenticated, and those indebted to make payment.

NOTLEY YOUNG, } Administrators. 4X
GEORGE DIGGES, }

To be Sold,

A New Brick House,

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

JOSEPH DOWSON. 29
December 9, 1789.

Will be SOLD, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 15th day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

A TRACT of LAND, situated on Patowmack, in Charles county, called TOTTERSHELL'S GIFT, containing about four hundred acres.—The soil is tolerably adapted to the growth of Indian corn, wheat and tobacco. One fourth of the purchase money will be expected in hand, the remaining three fourths in three annual equal payments. Bond with good security will be required, and interest from the first of January ensuing.

SAMUEL HAWKINS. 2

TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Wednesday the first day of September next, in the premises,

A TRACT of LAND situated in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, containing 214 acres, about 80 of which are cleared, and 20 may be made into good meadow at a small expence; the soil is rich, and well adapted to farming or planting, and is well timbered and watered. There are on the premises a small framed dwelling house, kitchen, stable, and other convenient out-buildings; an orchard of choice fruit, and a never failing spring within a convenient distance of the houses, which are placed on an eminence, commanding an extensive prospect. This land adjoins the lands of Mr. John Hood, deceased, and Mr. Edward Dorsey, of Vachel; distant from Baltimore 23 miles, from Ellicott's noted merchant mills 11 miles, and within two miles of the road leading from the Red-House Tavern to Baltimore. The terms of sale are, one fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, and the balance in three equal annual payments, the purchaser to give bond on interest, with approved security.—Any person wishing to view the land will be shewn it by applying to Mr. Edward Mason, who lives on the premises. Permission will be given to feed a fall crop, and possession given in November next.

R. PINDELL. 9X

Hager's-Town, July 9, 1790.

At a meeting of the Visitors and Governors of St. John's College—

RESOLVED, That this board meet on Monday the 13th of September, and then take into consideration the propriety of appointing an usher, or second assistant to the professor of languages, and also a matter of the French language, and that notice of the said meeting be published in the Maryland Gazette.

Signed by order, A. C. HANSON, Pres. pro. tem. 3X

Annapolis, August 10, 1790.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

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

RICHARD WELLS. 9

Annapolis, June 30, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT such property as was taken in execution for arrears of taxes due the late THOMAS WILLIAMS, collector of Prince-George's county, advertised last fall, and now remains unsettled for, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the days and at the places following, viz.—at MAGRUDER'S FERRY the 16th instant—at NOTTINGHAM the 6th of September—at UPPER-MARLBOROUGH the 13th—at PISCATAWAY the 20th—and at BLADENSBURG the 27th—if fair, if not on the next fair day. Attendance, with the books, will be given at those places a day or two before the days of sale, in order that all those in arrears may come in and settle their respective balances.

RINALDO JOHNSON. 5
Upper-Marlborough, August 7, 1790.

Frederick county, Aug. 1, 1790.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland for a divorce from her husband, THOMAS BOYLAN.

MARY BOYLAN. 6

The Subscribers hereby give Notice,

THAT they intend to apply to the justices of Prince-George's county court, in Sept. next, for a commission to ascertain the lines and boundaries of a certain tract of LAND called RED HOUSE, lying in the county aforesaid, agreeably to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

Rd. T. LOWNDES, 6X
JAMES WILSON.

July 26, 1790.

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.

(XLVIII) YE A

MA

V I E N N

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left the arsenal, and on the anchor in the canal; it com my frigates, and other vess second division was to leav after; and the third by the delays are entirely occasion which cannot be procured, to employ the Asiatics to m last year.

The same letters made m of armed vessels which is c and which has been sent th to support the Porte against by that means can attempt

The day before yesterday rived here from Madrid, i into the hands of his majesty transpired of the contents, that their purport is to requ commodate the differences b but that it is very improbab is not at present at leisure to negotiation; others, on the be relative to some family a minister interests himself ve

W A R S A

The second of this mont destroyed by fire. The whole was swept away by the flame

F R A N K F O

Troops are passing by th tries continually. On the of the hussars, who passed and since the 11th a number the Maine with the troops of Seven thousand Prussians Prussian Guelcherland, and other orders, when they will p either to Brabant or the coun

S T O C K H O

On the 16th, we received of the small fleet commanded 25th ult. to the 7th instant.

May 25. The fleet of Sch 26th. A party sent to re gence that the enemy had at destined for Fredericksham next day, and succeeded in 28th. The enemy's magaz and the same day the king fo Wybourg, to accompany the 29th. The king received of Sudermania had passed li fleet.

30th and 31st. The fleet kepaff.

June 1st. The king weigh the ad for Bischo, keeping th view—after mid-day, he m connoitre.

3d. At three o'clock, a c tween the great Swedish flo the king caused to bring up h—the fourth and eighth di vessels under the command of Stierns, formed itself again enemy's fleet. A Russian fr and a ship of the line was fo was obliged to withdraw. T our cannonading vessels wer reform their former station.

The fleet off Cronstadt, co of the line, and seven irigate fleet at three o'clock in the m—and the Russians with drew

Our ships have sustained lit several of the enemy's bul hulk's. Three of the enem damaged.

At eleven o'clock our fleet but they declined engaging.

In the middle of this mov second time to go with his brother, but the wind growi remain in his station. The fi four, and the second two ho

The 4th, a new engageme which continued till six o'cl enemy's fleet did not keep that our fleet was in parit,

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 16, 1790.

V I E N N A, June 9.

ALTHOUGH the last letters from Constantinople affect a warlike tone, it is evident that the people who are under a Turkish government wish ardently for peace.

The same letters made mention of a small squadron of armed vessels which is cruising in the Archipelago, and which has been sent there by the Barbary powers to support the Porte against the Russian privateers, who by that means can attempt nothing in those seas.

WARSAW, June 12. The second of this month the city of Lissa was destroyed by fire. The whole, excepting twelve houses, was swept away by the flames.

FRANKFORT, June 15. Troops are passing by this place for the Low Countries continually. On the 12th instant, the remainder of the hussars, who passed a fortnight since, filed off, and since the 11th a number of boats have fallen down the Maine with the troops of Wurzburg.

STOCKHOLM, June 18. On the 16th, we received a journal of the operations of the small fleet commanded by his majesty, from the 25th ult. to the 7th instant.

May 25. The fleet of Scheeren moored at Pilkepassi. 26th. A party sent to reconnoitre, brought intelligence that the enemy had at Potterlax nineteen cannon destined for Frederickshamn—a detachment was sent next day, and succeeded in destroying them.

June 1st. The king weighed anchor, and sailed on the 2d for Biofko, keeping the grand fleet constantly in view—after mid-day, he moored, and sent out to reconnoitre.

At three o'clock, a cannonading was heard between the great Swedish fleet and the Russian fleet—the king caused to bring up his force to assist his brother—the fourth and eighth divisions of the cannonading vessels under the command of lieutenant-colonel Hielmstierna, formed itself against the right wing of the enemy's fleet. A Russian frigate lost one of its masts, and a ship of the line was so much damaged, that she was obliged to withdraw.

The fleet off Cronstadt, composed of seventeen ships of the line, and seven frigates, had attacked our grand fleet at three o'clock in the morning; it remained firm—and the Russians withdrew to Cronstadt.

Our ships have sustained little damage, excepting that several of the enemy's bullets have lodged in their hulks. Three of the enemies ships were completely damaged.

At eleven o'clock our fleet bore anew on the enemy, but they declined engaging.

In the middle of this movement, the king wished a second time to go with his fleet to assist the duke, his brother, but the wind growing stronger obliged him to remain in his station. The first cannonading continued four, and the second two hours.

The 4th, a new engagement began after mid-day, which continued till six o'clock in the evening. The enemy's fleet did not keep so firm, and the moment that our fleet was in pursuit, we were informed that

our frigates had seen the fleet off Revel, commanded by admiral Tchitchagoff, pass at the height of Hoogland.

5th. The two fleets manœuvred all the day—the duke chased the Revel fleet; and, whilst he was thus engaged, the fleet off Cronstadt kept very near, in order to put our fleet between two fires; at last we lost sight of them.

At six o'clock, lieutenant Clelono Tarning joined us with his division of cannonading vessels.

6th. Our fleet off Scheeren departed from Biofko, making N. E. A thick fog separated our great fleet from the fleet off Revel—it moored between Biskops, Oro, Torfori, and, accompanied by the fleet of galleys, blocked up the Gulf of Wybourg. The king caused to disembark the hussars, the dragoons, some infantry and artillery, at five miles from Petersburg, to reconnoitre the environs.

The above journal is dated "Biofko Sound, seventh June."

By later accounts we learn, that the troops disembarked by order of the king, under the command of major-general Pollet, marched on the 8th in two divisions; the first, which consisted of the guards, hussars and artillery, under the command of colonel Cedestrom, by the highway of Wybourg—This division was parted at the village of Maxlax—The second, commanded by lieutenant-colonel Vandyke, being posted at Umajochi, was attacked by two squadrons of Russian dragoons, whom they repulsed. We lost two hussars, the enemy twenty dragoons, and we made three prisoners. The king went in person to Umajochi to testify to his troops his satisfaction of their conduct.

P A R I S.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, June 27.

A deputation from the inhabitants of Avignon, informed the assembly, that they had emancipated themselves from the tyranny and superstition they had so long groaned under, and came to throw themselves into the arms of France, and be incorporated with its citizens. The address was received with great pleasure.

The conduct of M. de Mirabeau was then the subject of deliberation—he was charged by the deputies of the city of Perpignan with a design to set the city by the ears.

M. de Mirabeau made his appearance at the bar, and used his utmost endeavours to invalidate the charges against him—His defence, though it disproved some of the allegations, did not appear, on the whole, to be complete. A decision was deferred.

JUNE 29.

The assembly took the situation of the island of Tobago into consideration, and ordered relief to the sufferers by the late fire.

A short decree was passed on motion of Mr. Target, postponing the nomination of a commander in chief of the national guard at Versailles, till the decree for the organization of the national guards is passed.

Several of the members delivered up their patents of nobility, and the insignia of their respective orders and ranks.

L O N D O N, June 12.

We are informed from Barcelona, by letters dated the 22d of May last, that an embargo was laid there upon all British ships, to prevent their departure until the pleasure of the Spanish court should be further known.

All passports were also prohibited through the kingdom of Spain, which restrains all British subjects from leaving that country. The strongest representations of necessity and duty were made ineffectually, and therefore every Englishman there at this time is a prisoner, and must remain so until the decisions of tedious negotiation, or the fate of war, shall determine otherwise.

News is just received from Paris, that it was deliberated on Saturday last in the national assembly, not to wear any articles which are not fabricated in France. Mr. Monailles made the motion, a long debate ensued, and the matter was sent to the deliberation of the patriotic committee.

The Hague Gazette is forbid to be printed for six weeks, by order of the states of Holland; the cause, an offensive paragraph.

Muley Al Yezid, the emperor of Morocco's eldest son, had quitted his sanctuary, about three days journey from Tetuan, and proceeded directly to that place, where having staid near six days plundered the people, and put several of the Jews to death, he went to Tangers, from thence he set off for Latache, Sallee, and Mequinez, in his way to Morocco.

The procession of the nabob from Chitpore to Calcutta, in order to pay his compliments to lord Cornwallis, on his arrival in India, is worthy of description, as it gives an idea of the style of magnificence of Eastern princes.

Seven elephants of the first magnitude were led by their keepers, in like manner as our sumpter horses;

seated on the back of which, on a throne of indescribable splendor, was the nabob, with a man behind him holding a superb fan, in the very act of collecting the breezes in his service.

The throne was composed of gold, pearls and brilliants; and the nabob's dress was worth a sovereignty: nor was ever animal more grandly caparisoned than the no less honoured and exulting elephant on which he rode.

His state palanquin followed. Four pillars of massy silver supported the top, which was actually encrusted with pearls and diamonds; and instead of verandas, fine glass plates on every side as well as the back and front, to show his mightiness's person to the greatest advantage.

Arrived at the entrance of the governor's house, down knelt the half reasoning animal for his illustrious master to alight, who proceeded, with an immense retinue dressed all in new turbans and uniforms, to a breakfast that had been prepared for this princely guest.

The corporal who was sentenced to die for the outrageous assault committed on his commanding officer, major Montgomery, has received his majesty's most gracious pardon, on condition of his enlisting into the South Wales corps. We are glad, at the same time, to be able to bear testimony to the very generous conduct of the major, against whom much unprovoked calumny has been thrown out. The defence set up for the corporal by an attorney, was disclaimed by the prisoner himself, who has declared that the major's conduct had been always the most gentlemanly and humane: and it was finally owing to the earnest intercession of the major that he is indebted for the king's pardon.

June 25. The crops of hay all round London, are the greatest ever known.

The latest letters from Revel that could have been received here, are dated the 11th of May, old style, that is the 22d of May.

Revel, said to be taken by the Swedes from the Russians, is a large, rich and strong town, of the Russian empire, in Upper Livonia, and the capital of Esthonia, with a harbour—it is surrounded with high walls and deep ditches, and defended by a cattle and good bastions.

It is seated on the coast of the gulph of Finland, partly in a pleasant plain, and partly on a mountain, 75 miles east of Abo, and 133 west by south of Petersburg.

On account of the scarcity of water in the Vistula, which prevented the Poles from coming down with their products the prices of wheat have rose at Elbing from 300 guilders to 470 guilders.

Timber in Dantzic and Memel is 50 per cent. higher than last year, owing to the mildness of last winter which hindered the Poles from bringing it to the river side.

A morning paper says, "Notwithstanding the apparent disposition of the court of France towards a neutrality in the present disposition of affairs, we are assured, from undoubted authority, that a committee of the national assembly have, in conjunction with the interior cabinet, agreed to the equipment of upwards of 60 sail of the line, on Sunday evening last."

A squadron of Dutch ships, consisting of twelve sail of the line, from 50 to 74 guns, with frigates is expected at Spithead, in the course of next week;—these will join admiral Barrington, and proceed, according to general opinion, to the Mediterranean.

In France, the flame of liberty blazes so high, and the aversion of the people to the aristocracy is so great, that they will not even have the names of their streets called after the latter. At Dijon, the Rue de Conde is now changed to Confederation-street, and the Porte Conde to Porte Liberte.

The whole force of the Spanish navy was as follows on the 15th of May last:

At Ferrol, three ships of 112 guns each, one of 84, eighteen of 74, two of 80, two of 68, one of 64, thirteen frigates of 34 guns each.

At Cadiz, seven ships of 112 guns each, one of 94, one of 80, four of 74, three of 68, two of 64, four of 58, one of 54, twenty-eight frigates from 30 to 44 guns each.

At Carthagena, one ship of 80 guns, twenty-one of 74, one of 64, eight frigates of 34 guns.

At the Havanna, one ship of 112 guns, one of 68, and one of 74. Besides these, they had in their different ports as follows: six sloops from 16 to 21 guns, twenty-nine armed brigs from 12 to 22, six packets of 16, two luggers from 12 to 16, twelve schooners of 10, four galleys of 3, several half galleys of 3, one ship of the line building at Cadiz, one frigate do. of 40 guns, one do. 34, one do. 30.—At Carthagena were nine store-ships of 40 guns each, one of 22, one of 20, one of 18, one of 12, sixteen xebecs from 14 to 26, twelve cutters from 12 to 18 guns, 33 gun-boats, 23 bomb-boats. The total of their line of battle-ships are 77 sail—a very respectable naval force if they can but find active, skilful, and resolute seamen to man the ships.

July 10. It has been suggested, that in the event of a war, an alliance with the United States of America would be highly advantageous to this country, and might, by proper management, be obtained.—That America could supply a large number of excellent seamen, is not to be doubted; but the advantage of America, as an open ally, in a naval war, may admit of dispute. The United States are not yet in possession of a formidable navy; they have a great extent of coast to defend, which must be defended by British ships, and which, after all, could not be completely defended without such a superiority at sea as would enable us to sweep the whole West-India ocean of the enemy's ships.—Were the United States to preserve an offensive neutrality, their seamen would more naturally resort to our standard than to that of Spain, and we should enjoy the benefit of their services without the inconvenience of protecting their country.

The duke of Orleans, who certainly left London with an intention of being present at the grand confederation on the 14th, has seen reason to change his mind, and remains at Brighthelmston.

The Russian fleets from Cronstadt and Revel, having formed a junction, now consist of 28 ships of the line. The duke of Sudermania could not possibly prevent it, for the wind assisted their junction, while it made it impossible for the duke to attack them. The Swedish admiral therefore thought it most prudent to retreat to the advantageous situation of the island of Biorco, about 70 English miles from Petersburg, where the Swedish fleet is now at anchor, and will probably remain, unless the Russian admiral should take a different position from where he now is.

The Russian fleet is at the island of Cronstadt, about 20 miles from Petersburg, and between that city and Brick, and serves as a protection to Petersburg, which would certainly be attacked by the Swedes, but for this defence. The fleet is commanded by admiral Kruse, who is a very experienced officer. We are yet to learn whether he will risk laying the city of Petersburg open to attack, by quitting his situation in order to draw the Swedes into action.

A remarkable instance of longevity.

A few days ago died, in Yorkshire, an old man, supposed to be near 130 years of age. He gave the following account of himself to a gentleman about a week before he died. He was born in Wales; was brought up to the farming business, which he had followed all his life-time; that he well remembered Charles the second; that his wife died about 10 years ago, in her 92d year; that he had one daughter by her, about 40 years ago, who died in child-birth; that he had never accustomed himself to eat any breakfast, and only milk for his supper; that for many years he had given a dislike to animal food, and seldom eat any, excepting boiled mutton. His hair was very white, but his face had but few wrinkles at the time of his death.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, July 3.

An account was read, from the town Haguenau, from which it appeared, that the decrees of the assembly had been resisted, and that they had hindered the election of the officers by violence.

The assembly decreed that they should be punished; that a regiment of cavalry should be sent to reduce them to a due sense of obedience; that the directory of the department of the Bas Rhin should be empowered to arrest the refractory, and that the illegal election they had made should be declared void.

July 4.

An address was read, stating, that Great Britain was fitting out a fleet of sixty sail of the line, besides frigates, and that Holland was also making very extensive naval armaments, and desiring that the assembly would take such early and effectual steps for the protection of commerce, as they should in their wisdom think fit.

M. Desmeuniers replied, that while the king of Prussia, with fifty thousand men on the borders of Silesia, seemed likely to restore peace between Austria and the Porte, and the courts of Madrid and London were negotiating terms of pacification, it would not be wise in France to provoke a war by unnecessary armaments.

The British fleet was in port the 7th of July—on which day the Dutch squadron of ten sail, eight of the line, arrived at St. Helen's under the command of Mons. le chevalier de Kingbergen.

The French fleet of war arrived at Falmouth from Gibraltar—on the 20th June saw 35 pendants flying in the harbour of Cadix, of that number 18 ships were of the line.

Dispatches have again been received from lieutenant Riou, of the Guardian, which put it beyond doubt that he had reached the Cape.

The Swedes are pushing the war against the Russians with great ardour—and have been generally successful. The demolition of the Battle cost 200,000 livres—The materials sold have produced hardly 36,000.

Agreeable orders from the national assembly the gunnery in France have been visited and inspected—and the result is, that the most humiliating remains of bigotry, ignorance and superstition, are found to exist in those receptacles.

A strong democratic spirit has discovered itself in some late resolutions passed by the diet of Hungary.—They have annihilated all distinction between their upper and lower houses of assembly.

Frequent skirmishes take place between the Austrians and patriots in the Low Countries, in which great numbers are killed on both sides.—The posts of the patriots, according to a late survey ordered by the congress of the states, are said to be in excellent order.

The seventeenth June—nothing decisive respecting Spain had transpired: Mr Fitzherbert was then negotiating at the court of Madrid.

A severe action has taken place between the Austrians and Turks; which terminated in the defeat of the latter. The Austrians were commanded by general Spleny: The Turks rallied several times, but were finally driven off the field—the Austrians lost twenty-eight officers.

Mr. Fitzherbert had his first audience of the king of Spain the 12th June: The same day he dispatched a messenger to the court of Great-Britain.

The king of Hungary has assembled an army of 150,000 men on the frontiers of Prussia.

Accounts from Leghorn mention, that the white and red cockade has been assumed by the people of that city—the churches broke open—great disorders prevailed, and many lives were lost. The tumult was appeased by the governor's sending off to the court of Vienna a statement of the demands of the people.

The monster, alias, the person who has been a terror to the females of the city of London for several months by cutting and maiming women in the streets, has been tried, and found guilty; the person turns out to be one Renwick Williams—several other indictments are yet pending against him—judgment is respited to December sessions.

Copy of a letter sent by M. de St. Priest to M. Chevren, chief genealogist of the crown of France.

PARIS, June 4, 1790.

"THE king has enjoined me, Sir, to inform you that his majesty does not intend you shall receive any longer the genealogical titles usually remitted to you by those who aspire to be presented to him:—You will conform to his majesty's order.

(Signed) ST. PRIEST.

This short note will make an epoch in the monarchy of France: His majesty, by this, gives another proof of his approbation of the principles of the new constitution.

S A L E M, August 31.

An obliging correspondent has sent us the following singular account:—On Saturday the 14th instant, Miss Ruth Andrews, of Boxford, had a quantity of linen yarn delivered to her by the wife of Mr. Asa Kimball, of that place, to be wove into cloth; but as the yarn was wet, she, the same morning, hung it up at the outside of the windows in the front of the house, that it might dry, and become fit for spooling. About noon, the heat of the sun being very intense, and its rays falling in a perpendicular direction upon the windows, Miss Andrews, being engaged in the house about other work, perceived the smell of burning linen, and immediately went to the fire on the hearth, to see if any linen was burning there, but found none, nor any fire of consequence upon the hearth; at which she felt much alarmed, fearing lest by some accident fire had been conveyed amongst the linen in the house; she therefore instantly began to search the house, that she might possibly discover and extinguish the fire. After having examined the house, she found, to her great surprise, and to the astonishment of every person with her, the yarn, which had been hung up before the windows, on fire, and continuing very tall by the flame. About ten, seventeen knot skeins of the yarn were either consumed, or so much burnt as to be unfit for use. Had all the people of the house been absent, at that time, it must have inevitably been consumed by fire. The glass in the windows was knotty and uneven, by which means the rays of the sun must have been collected to such a degree as to communicate fire to the yarn, as it could not take fire in any other way.

"This is communicated as a subject for the curious, and as a caution to all against hanging things, to which fire may easily be communicated, at their windows, lest they share a similar or worse disaster."

Last Friday night there was a very extraordinary fall of rain in this place, to the depth of four inches on a level.

B O S T O N, August 25.

Accounts brought by a vessel from Lisbon state, that a mortal sickness had prevailed in the Spanish fleet of observation, and that 500 seamen had died thereof.

August 26. On Friday last, captain Daniel Muffay, in the brig Delight, arrived at Portland, in 12 days from Guadaloupe. The merchant with whom captain Muffay transacted business, the day before he sailed, informed him that a war had certainly taken place between Great-Britain and Spain—that a declaration of war from the former against the latter had absolutely arrived from Dominique, and that he himself had read the declaration.

DONATION OF CURIOSITIES.

Aug. 28. A valuable addition has lately been made to the museum of the university at Cambridge, by captain James Magee, who arrived in the ship Astrea, from China, and by captain Joseph Ingraham, who returned in the ship Columbia, from the circumnavigation of the globe.—Their donations consist of a great number of natural and artificial curiosities collected in the course of their voyages. Among the former are the bird of Paradise, from the Moluccas, and the skin of the sea otter from Nootka. Among the latter are several of the manufactures of China, the small shoe worn by the ladies, and the arithmetical instrument used by the merchants; a great variety of cloths made of the bark of the mulberry tree, with specimens of the military weapons, domestic utensils, fishing tackle, musical instruments, dresses, ornaments and idols, from the Sandwich islands, discovered by captain Cook, in the Pacific Ocean, and from the north-western coast of the continent of America.—All which are highly gratifying to the curious, who love to trace the operations of nature, and observe the progress of human ingenuity and industry in every part of the world.

PHILADELPHIA, September 4.

Extract of a letter from Kingston, (Jamaica) dated July 24, 1790.

"As to news, all I can tell you with certainty is, that a war is seriously apprehended with Spain, and if one may guess from the preparations, a vigorous attack upon this island is expected. Whatever a Spanish force might attempt upon any other port or part of the island, it appears to me that Kingston will scarcely be their first object, unless the force be superior to anything ever before seen in these seas. Rock Fort, about four miles to the eastward of us, is under great repairs, and it is expected, with its additional strength, will effectually protect us on that side. The Twelve Apostles battery on the hill near the entrance of the harbour seems capable of destroying whatever may attempt to pass it, as the channel opposite it is narrow, and the least confusion occasioned on board from the shot would soon get a ship of the line aground, where she would certainly stick fast, as we have no ebb and flow of the tide worth mentioning. We are hourly expecting a large fleet of British men of war in your neighbourhood to watch the motions of the Spaniards."

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, June 19.

"Thursday evening exhibited a very awful and tremendous scene to the inhabitants of this island—most severe storm of thunder and lightning attended with heavy rain and squalls of wind.—The house of Mr. Arrendell, on the hill, was struck and very much shattered by the lightning; we are very happy to observe, that no lives were lost that we have yet heard of. A part of the hill was washed down, and the New Path rendered almost impassable, by chasms formed by the wash of rain. The earth, rubbish, &c. came down the hill with such velocity as to stop up the doors of many of the houses on the bay, and which required several hours labour to effect a passage for opening them, the dirt being in some places, three feet above the surface.

"A boat belonging to a schooner in the road, was driven out to sea in one of the squalls, with a white man and negro on board, and has not since been heard of."

Sept 9. The following is particularly recommended to the fair consumers of gauze, muslin, &c. especially when employed at needle-work, by candle-light:

"A most melancholy accident happened at Bath in England, the latter end of June.

"Miss Utoph, of Ru'el-street, had ordered a fire to be lighted in the parlour, and was standing before it, when her favourite little dog jumped up to be caressed: stooping down to fondle him, her dress, which was muslin, caught fire. Her sister, who was in the room, instantly ran to her assistance and endeavoured to extinguish the flames, but without effect. She immediately ran into the street, screaming out her sister would be burned to death. By this time Miss Utoph got into the passage, where the draft of air meeting her, she was entirely in a blaze, when a gentleman, an opposite neighbour, ran over and threw his coat upon her: she would otherwise have been consumed to ashes on the spot. In endeavouring to save herself, the fingers of her left hand were entirely burnt off, and she was otherwise very much disfigured. On her being carried up stairs, she blessed God that she retained her senses; but notwithstanding every medical assistance being applied, she expired the next morning in great agony.

"The younger Miss Utoph had like to have shared the same fate; her cloaths caught fire, and a great part of her hair was burnt off, which threw her into convulsions."

Extract of a letter from St. George's Bermuda, August 19.

"It would appear that it is our fate to be continually the sport of European politics. Attached as we are to your continent, by the powerful ties both of friendship and interest, we should be happy could we at times partake of your fortunes. At present we are beginning to repair our fortifications in the best manner possible, for fear of an attack from the French or Spanish fleets, although many are of opinion that we are an object that will scarcely attract their notice. It is rumoured here, that if war takes place between Great-Britain and Spain, you will rather prefer an attachment to the latter, and thus entirely exclude our vessels from your ports. It is almost needless to observe, that such a step would be extremely injurious to the interests of these islands, as we in a great measure depend upon supplies for 20,000 people from your states. Perhaps it would also operate unavourably to yourselves, as it would be your undoubted policy to preserve the strict neutrality, and thus reap the various advantages arising from the diffidence of the belligerent powers. In June last our assembly took this matter relative to our trade with you, into consideration, and made some proceedings thereon."

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) July 12.

The increase of population in this state has surpassed the most sanguine expectation. A gentleman who went from this in the year 1785, to settle in the country was the tenth person who inhabited Pendleton county; but according to the returns made in conformity to the act for procuring a census of the people of this state, and which was exhibited to the late convention, it appears, that the number of fighting men in that county exceeds seven thousand.

Aug. 14. Last evening arrived the brig Washington, Roultan, in 13 days, and schooner Faithful, Aaron Young, in 17 days from Aux-Cayes.

Previous to the departure of the brig Washington from Aux-Cayes, a French packet had arrived there from France, with dispatches for the commanders of Aux-Cayes, Port-au-Prince, &c. which had excited much anxious curiosity among the patriots, from their

import, not being committed to an express having been for Port-au-Prince, the population an unbanded height, that brought him back, and on the lic, which, on being ready, faction, containing instructions to acquiesce in the proceedings suffer them quietly to proceed establishment of their usual dispatches also contained orders best state of defence.

To be SOLD

On Saturday the ninth of July, the plantation of Mr. W. C. Tobacco, for READY CASH. A TRACT of LAND, called and known by the name of MARE, and undry and FURNITURE and PLANT. The above property to be sold by W. Pye's creditors.

HOSKINS HAN IGNATIUS MA Charles county, September

By virtue of two writs of execution, directed from the general court Monday the 18th day of October of Mr. Thomas Cracker, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock.

PART of a tract of LAND containing five hundred acres, property of Mungo Muschett, a tract of LAND called COWS DREAM, the property of Mungo Muschett, taken in execution, and sold to them as securities for Hoskins of Charles county, to the satisfaction of THOMAS Cracker.

Sept. 7, 1790. / of

JUST AR In the E L E Capt. MAG From LON And to be SOLD V

A neat and well-laid in FALL C

Amounting to about L. Which will be SOLD rate Terms, by the

Cash, Bills of Exchange, Tobacco, or any kind of Continental

John and W

Port-Tobacco, September

NOTICE is hereby given

THAT we intend to petition the assembly for an act to petition and James Williams, by the name, for the benefit of the said St. Mary's county, Aug. 30, 1790. / 76

NOTICE is hereby given

THAT the vestry of St. Peter's parish, intend to petition the assembly for an act to enable them to alter the materials of the old chapel, and to enlarge the same. / David St. Peter's parish, September

NOTICE is hereby given

THAT the subscriber intend to petition the assembly for a commission, under the name of Anne-Arundel county, to ascertain and fix the boundaries of a tract of LAND called HOWLAND in the county aforesaid, near the town of HO

September 13, 1790. /

TAKEN up as a STRAY, a black Hound, living at Colchester, head of Severn, a black Hound, high, 12 or 13 years old, black, with an H, and the H is desired to prove property, by the name of / 18776

TAKEN up adrift, at the Bay, opposite to Poplar Head, twenty feet long and five feet high. The owner may have the property and applying to the sheriff's office. / WILLIAM W

September 4
(Jamaica) dated

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To be SOLD at Public Sale,

On Saturday the ninth of October next, at the dwelling plantation of Mr. WALTER PYE, near Port-Tobacco, for READY CASH.

A TRACT of LAND, lying in Conwallis Neck, called and known by the name of Hall's Lease, containing 38 acres, one NEGRO WOMAN, a valuable MARE, and sundry articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and PLANTATION UTENSILS. The above property to be sold for the use of the said W. Pye's creditors.

HOSKINS HANSON, } Trustees.
IGNATIUS MATTHEWS, }
Charles county, September 6, 1790.

By virtue of two writs of *venditioni exponas* to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, on Monday the 18th day of October next, at the house of Mr. Thomas Crackels, in Port-Tobacco-Town, between the hours of eleven and two of the clock,

PART of a tract of LAND called HARWOOD, containing five hundred and ninety-six acres, the property of Mango Mufchett. One third of a part of a tract of LAND called COCKSHETT, and one third of a tract of LAND by the name of THE WIDOWS DREAM, the property of Joseph Simms—taken in execution, and sold to satisfy a debt due from them as securities for Hoskins Hanson, former collector of Charles county, to the state of Maryland.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff
Sept. 7, 1790. / of Charles county.

JUST ARRIVED,
In the **ELEANOR,**
Capt. MAGRUDER,
From LONDON,
And to be SOLD WHOLESALE,
A neat and well-laid in Assortment of
FALL GOODS,
Amounting to about £. 1100 Sterling cost,
Which will be SOLD, on very Moderate Terms, by the Subscribers, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, Tobacco, or any kind of State or Continental Paper.

John and Walter Stone.
Port-Tobacco, September 12, 1790. /

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we intend to petition the next general assembly for an act to sell the lands left to William and James Williams, by their father Joseph Williams, for the benefit of the said children.

St. Mary's county, ANNE WILLIAMS,
Aug. 30, 1790. / JAMES HEARD,
JAMES WILLIAMS.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the vestry of St. Peter's parish, in Talbot county, intend to petition the next general assembly for an act to enable them to dispose of the materials of the old chapel, and the ground thereto belonging.

St. Peter's parish, September 6, 1790. / David West

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the court of Anne-Arundel county, at their next November term, for a commission, under the late act of assembly, to ascertain and fix the boundaries and lines of a tract of LAND called HOWARD'S RANGE, lying in the county aforesaid, near Elk-Ridge Landing.

September 13, 1790. / HORATIO JOHNSON.

TAKEN up as a STRAY, by JOHN RAWLINGS, living at Colonel Hammond's, at the Head of Severn, a black HORSE, about 13 hands high, 12 or 13 years old, branded on the near fore shoulder with an H, and shod all fours. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

September 13, 1790. / WILLIAM WEBB HADDAWAY.

In virtue of a writ of *facias*, issued at the instance of the state of Maryland, and to me directed, will be EXPOSED to SALE, on the premises, for ready cash only, on the 28th of October next, if fair, if otherwise the next fair day,

THAT well known and valuable tract of land called Okington, whereon the late Mr. Joshua Brown lived, in Harford county, near Havre-de-Grace, on the Susquehanna, containing, by patent, 703 1/2 acres. This excellent farm is finely situated on the Bay shore, and has almost every possible advantage to recommend it: The soil is equal to any in the county, and well calculated for the production of tobacco, grass, and grain of every kind: The situation is healthy and pleasant, and the land well timbered: The purchaser will also have the advantage of several fisheries, and of an easy commodious water carriage of his produce to market. This farm is at present in good order, well fenced, has a convenient dwelling house on it, several meadows and other valuable improvements.

On the same day, and at the same place, will also be exposed to sale, in virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, to satisfy a debt due to the state of Maryland from Samuel Groom Osborn, sundry valuable negroes, the property of the said Osborn.

On Saturday the 30th of October, if fair, if otherwise the next fair day, will also be exposed to sale, at the town of Joppa, in Harford county, in virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, a tract of land, the property of the said Samuel Groom Osborn, situate on the road between Belle-Air and Havre-de-Grace, in said county, whereon Daniel Baylis now lives, containing 20 1/2 acres.

On Monday the first of November next, if fair, if not the ensuing fair day, will also be exposed to sale, at the dwelling house of the late Benjamin Bradford Norris, Esq; near Belle-Air, in Harford county, in virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to satisfy a debt due to the state of Maryland from the said Benjamin B. Norris, part of a tract of land called Barr, containing for the said part 224 acres, and a tract of land called Norris's Chance, containing 362 acres, lying within two miles of Belle-Air, and well improved.

On Tuesday the second of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will also be exposed to sale, in virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to satisfy a debt due to the state of Maryland from John Love, Esquire, at the dwelling plantation of the said John Love, the following parcels of land in Harford county, to wit:—190 acres called Love's Addition Improved; 396 acres called Waxford and Great-Britain; 100 acres called Robert's Lot; 17 acres called Bond's Fortune and Bond's Lot; 61 acres called Harford, and part of Rigdon's Escape; 25 acres called Love's Chance; and 40 ac. 3, part of Redminster.

On Wednesday the third of November next, if fair, if otherwise the ensuing fair day, at the house of Mr. James Amos, junior, in Harford county, will also be exposed to sale, in virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to satisfy a debt due to the state of Maryland, the following parcels of land in said county, to wit:—a tract or part of a tract of land called The Grove Eden Hundred, containing 120 acres; also, one other tract of land called Brimstone Ridge and Sons Addition, containing 310 acres, and one other tract of land called Roche's Choice, containing 40 acres.

On Thursday the fourth of November, if fair, if otherwise the next fair day, at the dwelling house of Mr. James Amos, senior, will also be exposed to sale, in virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to satisfy a debt due to the state of Maryland from the said James Amos, senior, the following parcels of land in Harford county, to wit:—One tract of land called James's Care, containing 135 acres; one other tract of land called Branston Ridge, containing 95 acres; part of one other tract of land called For Hills; one other tract of land called Shaw's Dependence, containing 12; and one other tract of land called Shaw's Privilege, containing 73 acres.

On Friday the fifth of November next, if fair, if otherwise the next fair day that may happen thereafter, at the dwelling house of Mr. Robert Amos, sen. near the Upper Cross-Roads, in Harford county, will also be exposed to sale, in virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to satisfy a debt due to the state of Maryland from the said Robert Amos, senior, the following parcels of land in said county, to wit:—One tract of land called Good Hope, containing 614 acres; one other tract called Robert's Enlargement, containing 77 1/2 acres; one other tract called Spanish Oak Hill, containing 37 1/2 acres; one other tract called The Bottom, containing three acres; one other tract called John's Refuse, containing 38 acres; part of one other tract called Branston Ridge, containing 29 acres; part of one other tract called Amos's Pursuit, containing 101 acres; also part of one other tract called Saplin Ridge, containing 49 1/2 acres; part of another tract called Amos's Outlet, containing 16 acres; and a tract called White Glaid, containing 30 acres.

The aforesaid sales to begin at eleven o'clock each day, and to be sold for cash only.
WILLIAM OSBORN, Sheriff of Harford county.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the court of Anne-Arundel county, at their next November term, for a commission, under the late act of assembly, to ascertain and fix the boundaries and lines of two tracts of LAND, lying in the said county, called HIS LORDSHIP'S JUSTICE, and FORCE PUT FOR PREVENTION.

September 13, 1790. / RICHARD RICHARDSON.
West River, September 13, 1790.

September 16, 1790.

CAME to the subscriber's, living in Charles county, near Newport, in December last, a black GELDING, about thirteen hands high, and appears to be nine or ten years old, has no perceivable brands, has two white spots on his back, and trots and gallops. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

1007/6 SAMUEL COLLINS, jun.

Annapolis, September 8, 1790.
COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro boy named MINGO, about fourteen years of age, and says he belongs to JOHN BENSON, living in Prince-George's county, near Snowden's iron works—his clothing is an oisabrig shirt, and nothing else. His master is desired to pay his fees and take him away.

1007/6 BEN. HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

William Caton,
Ladies and Gentlemens Hair-Dresser,
—HAS JUST RECEIVED—
A Quantity of HAIR,
OF DIFFERENT COLOURS and LENGTHS.

HE begs leave to acquaint those ladies who wish for conveniency and little trouble, that he makes TOUPEE 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. Entire whole TATES made upon the same construction; also, 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 from France, via Philadelphia, 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 plaster; 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.

2
Caroline County, Maryland, July 22, 1790.

A PETITION will be preferred to the next general assembly of this state, praying that the seat of justice for Caroline county, may be fixed by law, at CHOPTANK Bridge. /

FOR SALE,
That VALUABLE
HOUSE AND LOT,
IN Annapolis, which belongs to captain ALEXANDER TRUEMAN.—
POSSESSION will be delivered immediately. Apply to
16 G. DUVALL.

To be Sold,
A New Brick House,
In the City of Annapolis,

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

December 9, 1780. / 20

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

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

Annapolis, June 30, 1790. / 19

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of sundry writs of *condemnation* from the general court, to me directed, will be LAID TO PUBLIC SALE, viz.

On the 28th day of September, inst. at the plantation of Mr. Thomas Lane, in Anne Arundel county, near Mount Pleasant ferry, one negro woman, and four children, late the property of Gabriel Lane, deceased. Seized and taken to satisfy a debt due John Rogers and others.

On Friday the first day of October next, will be exposed to public sale, at Mr. William Spurrier's tavern, the following tracts or parcels of land, lying in Anne Arundel county, viz. one undivided third part of 1942 acres of land called Andover; one undivided moiety of a tract of land called Huntington Quarter, containing 343 acres; one undivided third part of Walker's Luckinence, containing 1350 acres; one undivided third part of a tract of land called Littleworth, containing 100 acres; one undivided third part of a tract of land called Young's Chance, containing 85 acres; one undivided third part of a tract of land called Fittenship, containing 105 acres; one undivided third part of two tracts of land lying on Magothy river, where Richard Jacobs formerly lived, containing 400 acres; one undivided third part of a tract of land called Scott's Folly, containing 134 acres; and one undivided third part of a tract of land called Bucks Luck, containing 105 acres.

And, on Friday the 8th day of October, will be exposed to public sale, at the plantation of John Mackall, in Anne Arundel county, sundry negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, late the property of the said Mackall, seized and taken to satisfy a debt due Forrest and Stoddert. The above property to be sold for cash only.

BEN. HOWARD, Sheriff.

September 7, 1790.

September 4, 1790.

By virtue of a writ of *condemnation* to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, on the premises, on Friday the 17th inst. on the north side of Severn river,

ONE tract or parcel of LAND, CLARK'S PURCHASE, containing 70 acres, and G. Hall's Adventure, containing 100 acres of land, taken as the property of Alexander Furnival, and Samuel G. rock, and sold to satisfy a debt due to William West and William Hazell, for ready cash, by

2X DAVID STEUART, late Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

By virtue of a writ of *condemnation* to me directed from the general court, and by the direction of William Campbell, Esquire, agent to the state of Maryland, will be SOLD, in Port Tobacco town, at the house of Mr. Thomas Crickels, between the hours of eleven and four o'clock, on Monday the 18th of October next, for READY CASH,

PART of a tract of land called THOMPSON'S CHANCE, containing fifty-five acres and one third of an acre; a life estate in one other tract of land called THOMPSON'S CHANCE, containing two hundred and seventy-eight acres; and the reversion of one other tract of land called HARWOOD, containing fifty acres; taken and sold to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, from Hoskins Hanson, Esq. late collector of Charles county.

September 1, FRANCIS WARR, late Sheriff of Charles county.

AGREEABLY to the constitution and form of government an election will be held at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the fourth day of October, for four delegates to represent Anne Arundel county the ensuing year in the general assembly. At the same time and place an election will be held for six representatives to congress.

2 BEN. HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

To the free and independent VOTERS of MARYLAND.

GENTLEMEN.

I TAKE this mode of informing you that I offer myself as a candidate for the lower eastern shore district of this state at the ensuing election of representatives of congress—and I chose this manner of soliciting the honor of your suffrages, because I deemed it most respectful, and that my ambition to serve you to the best of my humble abilities might be easily and expensively known.

I am, Gentlemen,

With the greatest respect,

Your devoted servant,

W. V. MURRAY.

Cambridge, Lower E. S. District, August 22, 1790.

Annapolis Races

Will commence on the second TUESDAY in OCTOBER next. 4

ALL persons indebted to the ESTATE of JOHN HALL, late of West river, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to bring them in legally attested.

4 WILLIAM HENRY HALL, Executor.

Sheriff's Sales.

TO BE SOLD,

At Mr. JOHN SUTER's, in George-Town, on the 11th Day of October next,

SUNDRY tracts of LAND, taken by virtue of a writ of *feri facias*, issued by the state of Maryland against the property of the teneancies of John H. Nicholls, late collector of the tax for Montgomery county, viz. one tract or parcel of land called Blue Hill, containing 64 acres; one tract of land called Hay Park, containing 40 acres; Part of the Returney on Wolf's Cow, containing 820 acres; Part of Magruder and Beall's Honesty, and part of the Returney thereon, containing 250 acres, the property of Robert Peter. And on the following day, at the same place, will be sold several houses and lots in George-town, taken by virtue of the same writ of *feri facias*, viz. one lot or portion of ground in George-town known and distinguished by number eight, containing sixty-seven feet four inches and a half front, and three hundred and ninety-nine feet back, whereon is a good framed stone house, the property of Colonel John Murdock; one lot or portion of ground in George-town, known and distinguished by number twenty, containing sixty-six feet front, and three hundred and ninety-nine feet back, whereon is a framed dwelling house, the property of Richard Thompson; one lot or portion of ground in Beatty, Threikeld and Deakins, addition to George-town, known and distinguished by number one, containing thirty feet front, and one hundred feet back, whereon is a framed stone house, the property of William Deakins, junior; part of a lot or portion of ground in George town, known and distinguished by number forty-seven, containing thirty feet front, and seventy feet back, subject to a ground rent of ten shillings currency per foot, whereon is a large two-story brick stone house, and a framed granary, the property of Bernard O'Neill.

BENJAMIN W. JONES, Sheriff.

August 28, 1790.

THE CO PARTNERSHIP OF W. ALEXANDER, and CO.

—BEING DISSOLVED—

ALL those, therefore, who stand any ways in debt for dealings with me under this firm, are earnestly requested to settle their respective accounts before the 15th instant, as longer indulgence cannot be given. It is hoped due regard will be paid to this my last public call, and prevent a more disagreeable one from an officer, which delinquents may expect.

W. ALEXANDER.

BUSINESS in future will be carried on more extensively by W. ALEXANDER, who offers CASH for two smart NEGRO LADS, between the age of twelve and sixteen.

September 2, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the PROPRIETORS of THE LONG MARSH in Queen-Anne's and Caroline counties, intend petitioning the next general assembly for an amendment to the act made the last session for draining and reclaiming of the said Marsh.

September 1, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly for a law to pass enabling him to dispose of and to will certain property to which he is entitled.

HENRY HICKS TRAVERS.

August 13, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber means to petition the next general assembly for a law to pass enabling him to dispose of and to will certain property to which he is entitled.

SAMUEL JUDSON COOLIDGE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested—

THAT I intend to apply to Anne Arundel county court, at their sitting in November next, for a commission to prove and mark the ancient bounds and lines of the following tracts of land, or parts of tracts or parcels of land, contiguous and adjoining each other, in the county at related, to wit—PART of ARNOLD GRAY, PART of ROPER RANGE, PART of BRIGHT SEAT, PART of SNOWDEN'S REPUTATION SUPPORTED, PART of LINTHICOMB'S WALKS, and COPPE'S HILLS, all adjoining each other, and pursuant to the directions of the act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

RICHARD HOPKINS, of GEORGETOWN.

NOTICE,

THAT a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly of Maryland to establish a market in Easton, and to regulate the same.

AUGUST 25, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern—

THAT the subscriber intends to apply to the next session of assembly for an allowance to be made to him in the public levy for Prince-George's county, of certain high ads of tobacco which were long since Broad Creek warehouse, and which he, as inspector, was obliged to make good to the holders of the policy as will appear by their receipts in his possession.

Ann. 15, 1790. ZACHARIAH WADSWORTH.

Will be SOLD, to the highest bidder, on Monday the 15th day of November next, if it is not the next fair day.

A TRACT of LAND, situated on Patowmack, in Charles county, called TOTTERSHILL'S GIFT, containing about one hundred acres. The soil is tolerably adapted to the growth of Indian corn, wheat and tobacco. One fourth of the purchase money will be expected in hand, the remaining three fourths in three annual equal payments. Bond with good security will be required, and interest from the first of January ensuing.

SAMUEL HAWKINS.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT such property as was taken in execution for arrears of taxes due the late THOMAS WILLIAMS, collector of Prince-George's county, advertised last fall, and now remains unsettled for, will be EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE, on the days and at the places following, viz.—at MAGRUDER'S FEARY the 16th instant—at NOTTINGHAM the 6th of September—at UPPER MARLBOROUGH the 13th—at CATAWAY the 20th—and at BLADENBURGH the 27th—if it is, if not on the next fair day. Auctioneers, with the books, will be given at those places day or two before the days of sale, in order that those in arrears may come in and settle their respective balances.

RINALDO JOHNSON.

Upper Marlborough, August 7, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland for an act to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

WILLIAM GILLES.

Somerset county, July 21, 1790.

Take Notice!

WE, the subscriber, intend to petition the next county court of Anne Arundel, for a commission to establish the boundaries and lines of TIMBER NECK, GOSLING'S ADVENTURE, VACANT LANE, TAYLOR'S LOT, MILFORD, and PROCTER'S PARK.

September 2, 1790.

DORSEY JACOBS, ZACHARIAH JACOBS, FRANCIS CROMWELL.



STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living near Rawlings's tavern, Anne Arundel county, a dark bay HORSE, about three or four years old, three inches high, five years old last May, has two hind feet white as his fetlocks, his left fore hoof white, he has a narrow blaze in his forehead, the right side of his lower lip white, a yellow skin head, and his near eye a grey eye, a minding long spring tail docke, a small saddle spot on the left side of his back, in his hind parts he is very apt to kick, he trots a little short, and is very proud in a handle, and a lauding spirit for work or riding. Whoever takes up this horse, and brings him to the owner, shall receive the fullings besides what the law allows.

Aug. 1, 1790. Rd. TIDINGS.

ANTHONY MANN, DRUGGIST,

At his MEDICINAL STORE, at the corner of Market and Calvert Streets, BALTIMORE, has just received, by the last arrival,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of MEDICINES and DRUGS, of the best qualities—and will receive, from time to time, such supplies as to enable him to sell as reasonable as any other person on the continent—With a variety of PATENT MEDICINES, and a few DRY PAINTS, such as PAVLIAN BLUE, VERMILION, VERTIAN RED, YELLOW OAKER, SPANISH BROWN and KING'S YELLOW.

All masters of vessels, private families, store keepers and ferris, may be furnished with every article they have occasion for, at the first notice.

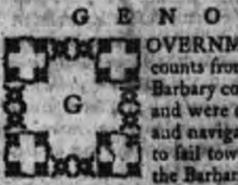
TO BE RENTED,

THE HOUSE,

Now occupied by G. Duvall, Esquire. POSSESSION may be had on the first day of October. The above property will be sold for cash or on credit. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

Annapolis: Printed by Francis and Samuel G. Jones.

MAR



Government has sent ten who are each of them to for which are to consist of 100 We learn from Cagliari the ing been discovered in the armed shallops were sent out did; and it is said they for \$1,000 sequins, besides a vast chandise.

BRUSSE

Official intelligence of a gic patriots and the Austrians "On the 24th inst. the A on the side of Hav. The light panies of Millevois and Van Van Przet, and a picket un nants Mulemens and Mertzen Hatcamp, made a noble d themselves two hours in for they suddenly made, in defi began to increase every mom "At length, however, the to the mountain Belair, being two pieces of cannon which incessantly.

"Hence they dispatched Captain Millevois, mean while goons as possible, and Van Przet, perceiving the mountain about half way enemy was very brisk; two the other a six pounder, disch shot.

"At this moment our dray vered that three companies of gained the heights of the mo that they must sustain a very nued on the mount, our troop where they were immediately and infantry of the enemy.

"Notwithstanding the fire pieces of cannon, we killed m of the hussars were made p evening the cannon from our be of service. By the brave rians were compelled to fall a battery protected them. On abandoned this post, and we Our troops behaved bravely, a the commander in chief.

Imprimatur.

TORBA

Intelligence is received here the Spanish fleet, consisting of is cruising to the southward nounced to us before.

It appears that the Cromwell joined, and now lie in number burgh; in consequence of the fleet thought it prudent to re lish miles from Petersburg, which they are, both fleets (a perior) are by far too large in with advantage; and, in case it will depend more upon the pline of the ships opposed, th

LIVERPO

Twelve pericns are now been bitten by mad dogs: Se ad to be mad, are now at har continue, the most serious con hended: It is earnestly regu dogs will confine them for a We are happy to find no have yet appeared, and that perions being smothered, is w

LONDO

Extract of a letter from "On Friday last, at ten o does, Mr. Edwards, a coun lege, and Mr. Sailer, the (which latter gentleman has and excellent apparatus, whi led with the greatest exa- blition from Pembroke colle dozes gas from nostrils, to

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1790.

GENOA, May 20.



GOVERNMENT having received accounts from different parts, that the Barbary corsairs increased in our seas, and were of great detriment to trade and navigation, have ordered a frigate to sail towards the Levant, to drive the Barbarians away.

Government has sent ten patents to different captains who are each of them to form their own companies, which are to consist of 100 men each.

We learn from Cagliari that a Barbarian vessel having been discovered in the waters of Taccolara, two armed shallops were sent out to take her, which they did; and it is said they found on board the corsair 21,000 sequins, besides a vast quantity of valuable merchandise.

BRUSSELS, June 29.

Official intelligence of a skirmish between the Belgian patriots and the Austrians:—

“On the 24th inst. the Austrians attacked our posts on the side of Hav. The light infantry, and two companies of Millevois and Van Praet’s, commanded by Van Praet, and a picquet under the orders of lieutenants Mulemens and Mertens, posted near the castle of Hartkamp, made a noble defence. They defended themselves two hours in some entrenchments which they suddenly made, in defiance to the enemy, who began to increase every moment.

“At length, however, they retreated in good order to the mountain Belair, being compelled to this step by two pieces of cannon which the enemy fired on them incessantly.

“Hence they dispatched couriers for reinforcements. Captain Millevois, mean while, mustered as many dragoons as possible, and Van Praet followed with the regiment of infantry from Antwerp.

“Our troops, perceiving succour at hand, ascended the mountain about half way, where the fire of the enemy was very brisk; two cannons, one a three and the other a six pounder, discharging balls and cannister shot.

“At this moment our dragoons and infantry discovered that three companies of the enemy’s infantry had gained the heights of the mountain; and concluding that they must sustain a very galling fire if they continued on the mount, our troops descended to the plain, where they were immediately followed by the hussars and infantry of the enemy. The action now became general, and we lost several men.

“Notwithstanding the fire of the enemy from two pieces of cannon, we killed many horses and men. Five of the hussars were made prisoners of war. In the evening the cannon from our quarters came too late to be of service. By the bravery of our troops the Austrians were compelled to fall back to the castle, where a battery protected them. On the following night they abandoned this post, and we are now in possession of it. Our troops behaved bravely, and received the thanks of the commander in chief.”

Imprimatur, VAN EUPEN.

TORBAY, July 4.

Intelligence is received here that a second division of the Spanish fleet, consisting of fourteen sail of the line, is cruising to the southward of that of nine sail, announced to us before.

It appears that the Cronstadt and Revel ships have joined, and now lie in number 28 sail before Peterburgh; in consequence of this junction, the Swedish fleet thought it prudent to retreat to Biorco, 70 English miles from Peterburgh; and in the narrow sea in which they are, both fleets (and the Russian is the superior) are by far too large in size and number to act with advantage; and, in case of another engagement, it will depend more upon the management and discipline of the ships opposed, than their numbers.

LIVERPOOL, July 15.

Twelve persons are now in the infirmary, having been bitten by mad dogs. Several other dogs, suspected to be mad, are now at large, which, if suffered to continue, the most serious consequences may be apprehended: It is earnestly requested that all owners of dogs will confine them for a month.

We are happy to find no signs of the hydrophobia have yet appeared, and that the idle reports of some persons being smothered, is without foundation.

LONDON, July 1.

Extract of a letter from Oxford, June 10.

“On Friday last, at ten o’clock at night, Dr. Beddoes, Mr. Edwards, a commoner of Pembroke college, and Mr. Sadler, the famous English mrostitist (which latter gentleman has invented a very simple and excellent apparatus, with which gas may be collected with the greatest ease and expedition) sent up a balloon from Pembroke college green, filled with hydrogen gas from mines, to represent and account for

the production of meteors, which it did in a very satisfactory and pleasing manner.

“When the balloon had gained a certain height it suddenly caught fire; after it was consumed, the air with which it was filled still retained its globular form, and continued rolling about at a great height for a considerable time, and gave such an amazing light, as almost to resemble the sun.”

The city of Chester has lately been honoured with the appearance of a prophet. The conversation and behaviour of this man overstep the usual bounds of eccentricity: he says the Millennium commenced five years ago, and that he foretold it several years before; the Messiah, he declares, is now at Lambeth, by whom he is appointed a missionary. He says, he has given up a place in the customs of 500l. per annum, to embrace this more profitable appointment. He has with him several printed posting bills, which he leaves at public houses by way of proclamation. Several letters have been put into the post-office by him, directed, “For the Messiah, Lambeth.” It is extraordinary, that the conversation of this man, on every other subject evinces a highly rational and well informed mind, enriched with a knowledge of several of the living languages, but, alas! touch this his favourite string, however slightly, and his mental faculties immediately lose their harmony, get out of tune, and fall into discord and derangement. His appearance is decent and respectable.

Extract of a letter from Chelmsford, July 3.

“On Wednesday night last the George Inn in this town, and adjoining houses, narrowly escaped destruction by fire, through rats, in the following singular manner: the maid-servant put the children to bed, and left a lighted candle set fast in the room; towards the latter part of the evening the washer-woman had occasion to pass through that room with a basket of cloaths which had been washed that day, when the candle stood fast; but on their return through the same room they discovered the candlestick was beat down and the candle missing, and smelt something disagreeable like singed hair. They informed Mr. Dench thereof, who knowing the house to be pestered with rats, immediately judged the rats must have taken the candle alight into their hole, which, on further search he found they had. He then poured down the hole such a quantity of water as was supposed to be sufficient to prevent any further consequences. Soon after Mrs. Lee of the next house, in her usual way, went to look into every apartment of her premises, to see if all was safe before she went to bed, when she saw a small light shine from the joint of Mr. Dench’s house; she supposed some person was going to bed there and that it was the light from their candle, but could not be easy till she went again to look at the light before she went to bed, when she found it had become considerably larger. On this she alarmed Mr. Dench, who immediately got at the place, and after unroofing a few tiles, found the candle had fired the joist in such a manner, that had it not been so fortunately discovered by Mrs. Lee, the house must in a short time have been in flames.”

On Monday the 7th instant, a common hack horse, the property of a person near Birmingham, upon the turnpike road leading from thence to Hales Owen, trotted three miles in 12 minutes and 15 seconds; walked three miles in 38 minutes and 15 seconds; and galloped three miles in eight minutes and 20 seconds; being in the whole one minute and ten seconds under the hour, in which time it was undertaken he should perform the whole, for a wager of 20 guineas.

July 6. On Sunday last a very curious and uncommon phenomenon occurred in one of the gardens at Danfries:—A hive of bees having cast, happened to light upon an adjacent one, and soon after began to enter. The bees within perceiving the encroachment, and alarmed at the number of the intruders, immediately declared their intention of repelling the invaders, by a general hum, which was no sooner made than they all came forth in order of battle. A dreadful conflict then ensued, which lasted upwards of three hours, when the besiegers were at last forced to retreat, after a very obstinate struggle, with the loss of about two thousand.

A new ship has lately been launched at Cadiz, which is by far the largest ever built; it is a four decker, and is said to carry 150 guns.

Warrants passed the treasury last week for the delivery of 30,000 gallons of rum, duty free, into his majesty’s stores at Portsmouth, for the use of the navy.

Mr. Hubbard, ship-broker, in the city, has the contract for 200 sail of transports for twelve months certain.

July 10. The public have been hitherto rather uninformed of the nature of the answers brought by different messengers from the court of Madrid on the subject of the present disputes with Spain; it is therefore with great satisfaction we are enabled to state the general outline of them, and we believe with the utmost precision and correctness, as the court of Spain has made no secret of the answer transmitted to our court

on the subject of the remonstrance presented by it through Mr. Fisher.

The court of Spain observes, that the differences subsisting between the two courts involve in them two distinct questions—that of the matter of fact, and that of right. That, as to the fact, it is acknowledged that English vessels were captured at Nootka Sound.

The court of Spain agrees in the justice of making satisfaction for these captures; but it desires that it might be reciprocal—that is, Spain will give satisfaction if she be in the wrong.—This grand question of satisfaction is however subsequent to the question of right, which diametrically contradicts the demand of previous satisfaction on which the court of London insists.

As to question of right—that must be determined by future negotiation with Mr. Fitzherbert, as well as a further consideration of the claims which each party has to make good.

July 12. By the late accounts from the Baltic, the junction of the Russian fleets does not seem to have been so formidable to the Swedes as was at first expected. The king of Sweden, far from appearing to be awed by that junction, or seeking the protection of his own shores, not only keeps the sea, but insults the coast of his enemy, and actually makes a descent within a few miles of her capital.

On the continent so much of the campaign has been spent in negotiation, that there is reason to hope for a conclusion to the bloody and destructive contest of ambition between the two empires and the Porte. The king of Prussia, backed by the alliance of Great-Britain and Holland, holds the balance of arbitration with an army of fifty thousand men ready to act as occasion may require.

Our armaments proceed with unabated vigour, but without any apparent disposition for immediate action. The bold demand of satisfaction previous to discussion, is evidently abandoned. Mr. Fitzherbert has stated that demand to the court of Madrid, if any such was ever meant to be made; dispatches have been received from him, and no intimation has been given of its having been complied with, nor orders issued to claim it by force of arms. Like other ministerial bravadoes, it has served the temporary purpose of raising the spirits of the minister’s friends, during the general election, and will now be retracted and explained away.

Had Spain been seriously disposed to war, her policy would have been to endeavour to strike some important blow in the first instance, instead of waiting coolly till we were prepared to meet her.

It has been said that France, without an apparent breach of neutrality, may lend her seamen to Spain, and that many thousands of them have already been secretly conveyed to Spanish ports.

The Irish, imitating the example of the British parliament, has voted £.200,000 towards the expence of the present armaments, without any opposition.

The reports that have, for so many days, been flying about of the attack upon Gibraltar, of the capture of Spanish vessels, &c. are not yet confirmed, and therefore are not now credited; but it is certain that the Spaniards are employing near 4000 men in repairing the old, and erecting new fortifications on the peninsula before Gibraltar. Bomb-proof casemates are, however, now added to the works of that fortress, so that our troops can go from battery to battery without being seen by the enemy.

The Austrian Netherlands still continue in their former state of confusion. Nothing but confiscation and imprisonment are going on among them, and every thing tending hastily to subject them again to the house of Austria.

ULTIMATUM OF RUSSIA.

The empress of Russia has ordered her minister, count d’Osterman, to send to all her ministers at foreign courts, a copy of the real proposals she will agree to, for concluding a peace with the Turks, in order that they may communicate the same respectively, to remove the impressions made by different newspapers, especially those of Germany, which have printed articles of pacification, as being communicated from her to the courts of London and Berlin, but which, in fact, never did exist.

The minister has, in consequence, written a circular letter, wherein, after enumerating the first beginning of the disputes, the imprisonment of M. Bulgakow, and the king of Sweden’s unprovoked attack (all of which the world are in possession of long since) he mentions the following as the empress’s terms to make peace with the Turks.

The basis of negotiation her majesty founds on right of satisfaction for wilful offences committed against her dignity; a reasonable recompence for the losses and enormous expence of the war, and a surety for the solidity and duration of a future peace; therefore, respecting the Ottoman Porte, these three points are necessary:

Art. 1. The simple and pure renewal of the ancient treaties and agreements which have taken place between the two powers, since the peace of Kainarshi

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and the late rupture, and the establishment of a new frontier between the two empires, marked by the river Dniester, and including the cession of the town of D'Ackerman.

Art. 2. The provinces of Moldavia, Wallachia and Besarabia, to be created principalities, free and independent of both empires, in such a manner that, in future, they shall serve as a barrier to both—and thus, by removing an adjacent neighbourhood, prevent those divisions and quarrels which have hitherto been the sole source of troubling their tranquillity.

Art. 3. The arrangement of these two points will sufficiently provide for the third, which is, that of making a solid, stable and lasting peace.

As to Sweden, the empress demands nothing but the re-establishment of the ancient treaties of Neustadt and d'Abo, with an entire oblivion of what has passed.

The empress appeals to the impartial, whether she does not, in the above, display her generosity and love of peace, by offering to one party a restitution of the greatest part of her conquests, reserving only a little for expenses; and to the other she has not only sacrificed a resentment for unprovoked and unheard of insults, without requiring any more than what is for the repose and welfare of Sweden.

It is therefore desired, that the above may be made known, to remove the false impressions which the public papers, either through ignorance or malice, have endeavoured to make; and to assure the world that her Imperial majesty, fixed in an opinion of her equity and impartiality, will not relax in the cares which animate her to conclude a speedy peace by every means, and on every condition compatible with her dignity, honour, and the essential interests of her empire.

Signed, C. J. DOSTERMAN.

S A L E M, September 7.

Last Saturday, captain Ropes arrived here from Port-au-Prince, which he left on the 13th of July, at which time the commotions in that island appeared to be subsiding. But on his passage captain Ropes spoke with captain Bradbury of Portland, who sailed three days after him, and informed him, that when he sailed the people were assembling in arms at Leogane and the other out ports, apparently with a design of attacking Port-au-Prince, the principal inhabitants of which were adherents to the old government, and had taken up arms to act in conjunction with the standing troops in support of it. The town being thus in possession of the anti-revolutionists, great numbers of families in the popular interest had quitted it; but, in consequence of the expected attack, the troops took possession of the different passes, to prevent any further migrations; and three armed brigs anchored before the harbour, to co-operate with the troops. Such were the hostile appearances then, the event of which we have not heard.

The immediate cause of these commotions was the convening of an assembly at St. Marks, to legislate for the island. This assembly had dispersed, in consequence of the disturbances; and the leading members, it was supposed, had gone on-board a 74 gun ship and frigate, and sailed for France, to make a representation to the national assembly.—The captain of the 74 gun ship being unfavourable to the popular cause, he had been before sent on shore at Port-au-Prince, and the first lieutenant took the command.

N E W - Y O R K, September 13.

Extra of a letter from Savanna-la-Mar, July 26.

"The snow Columbus, captain Mason, which was to have sailed to-day, for Leith, had the terrible misfortune to catch fire on Saturday night, and burnt to the water's edge. The cargo is entirely consumed. The people had barely time to get into the boats and save their lives; some of them are much scorched. Captain Baker saved his papers by the carpenter's venturing in at the cabin windows for them.

"The fire was occasioned by the sailors dividing some rum; and through their carelessness a candle fell upon what was spilled, which taking fire, communicated to the hold."

A writer in a late London newspaper, thus observes:—"The scale of liberty in France will probably rise higher than our own. The French have already accomplished objects of extreme importance, which will materially elevate them in the eye of foreign powers. We hope they will in time surmount the barriers of local destiny, and every other obstacle which impedes the progress of national prosperity: Their present situation reminds us of that ancient husbandman, mentioned by Tully in his *Dialogues on Old Age*, who on being asked, 'for whom, at his years, he could be planting an oak,' replied with generous magnanimity, 'for posterity and the immortal Gods.'"

Extra of a letter from Philadelphia, dated September 6.

"Strange as it may seem, the following is related here for a fact.—A gentleman who resides in Derby (seven miles from this place) has a dog, who every morning goes down to the river, and scarcely ever fails of bringing home with him a large catfish. Some time ago, the owner made a journey to Pittsburg, about 320 miles distant, in company with the dog. By some accident, or possibly being weary of remaining too long at Pittsburg, the dog separated from his master, and came home alone, to the great distress of the family, who from this circumstance imagined he must have been killed, or at least met with some fatal accident. The master's fortunate arrival, however, a few days after, relieved them from their anxiety, and left them to admire the sagacity of a dog who has not only the surprising faculty of catching fish, but could find his way alone 320 miles through a strange country without the least knowledge of geography, or any other of the arts or sciences commonly taught in our schools."

Extra of a letter from London, received by the July packet.

"A reduction of the rate of interest upon money is actually in contemplation with the ministry, and will soon become both in England and Ireland a serious object of parliamentary discussion—this reduction of interest will doubtless induce the monied men in England to invest their property in the funds of the United States of America, where we understand a high interest will be paid.—Intelligent and unprejudiced men in this country, consider the security under your new government as perfectly good, and the situation of the funds of America becomes daily more known in Europe; we are anxiously waiting to know the terms upon which congress will fund the debt of the United States."

C H A M B E R S B U R G, September 2.

Several persons lately from the Ohio country inform, that great preparations were making, by the immediate direction of governor St. Clair, for a formidable expedition into the Indian country. The forces, it is said, will consist of 500 militia from the frontier counties of this state, and 1000 from Kentucky, to be supported by a detachment of continental troops—the whole to rendezvous about ten miles below Whelen some time in the beginning of this month. Whether this force is designed to cover some negotiation with the Indians on that quarter, or to commence hostilities against them, is not yet certainly known; but the latter is expected, and hoped for by the inhabitants of the Western waters.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, September 15.

Extra of a letter from Curacao, dated August 14.

"A very violent gale of wind happened here on the night of the 11th instant. It began at 12 o'clock and continued till about 8 o'clock the next day, commencing with great violence at N. E. but suddenly shifting to S. E. did considerable damage, chiefly to the buildings near the water, on the south side of the Island; many of them were undermined by the sea, and fell—a new fort, east of the town, is nearly destroyed. Four vessels were blown from their moorings; three, however, received but little damage, the other I think will be lost."

R E M A R K A B L E P H E N O M E N O N,

Observed by captain Moulton, of the Earl of Effingham, who arrived at London in June last, from Jamaica.

The above ship made her passage in 48 days off the Isle of Wight. When she was near the banks of Newfoundland, a man at the topmast head, on the look-out, was uncommonly surprised, at sun-rising, and called out, *A very large sail indeed! a large sail!*

All hands now came upon deck; and the rays of the sun beginning to dissipate, or, as it were, to lift up the curtain of the fog, they espied the supposed sail, about a mile distant from the Earl of Effingham.

Its appearance was that of a mountainous field or plain, covered with snow, and the rays of the sun darting upon it under the fog, gave it a singularly picturesque appearance. Their opinions were divided on what it might be, when a clear horizon succeeding, enabled them to form a decisive judgment. But, how great was their astonishment, when, on a nearer view, instead of a large ship, they discovered it to be a vast field of tremendous mountains of ice—a most unexpected phenomenon in that latitude.

They congratulated each other on their narrow escape from destruction; for had they fallen in with it in the night, under a leading wind, under which they were sailing, their fate would have been more certain than that which befel the Guardian.

The possibility of the Guardian's meeting with the large fields of ice, after so few days sailing from the Cape, has been much doubted; but if the credibility due to the testimony of lieutenant Riou, as well as that of the gentlemen arrived in England, is not a convincing proof of the fact, the circumstance above mentioned is sufficient to evince it.

The following is copied from the Salem Gazette of the 7th instant, received by yesterday's mail:

"T R A N Q U I L L I T Y.

"On Sunday the brig Leopard, captain Woodbury, arrived here in 42 days from Bilbao; and on the authority of a letter from Mr. Gardoque to a merchant in this town, received by her, we are enabled to say, that the dispute between Great-Britain and Spain, which has caused such formidable armaments, and kept expectations so long upon the stretch, is at length amicably settled, by negotiation. This letter is dated the 22d of July."

Benjamin Bourne, Esquire, of Providence, by a large majority of votes is chosen representative to congress, for Rhode-Island district.

Extra of a letter from Boston, September 6.

"The various contradictory accounts of war still continue to distract us. We have lately had more positive assertions than one, that war is actually declared between Great-Britain and Spain. But we have, as yet, good reason (not to say positive proof) to induce us to suspend our belief that any such declaration has taken place. What person, too, in his sober senses would yield any credit to the assertions of a man that has seen a man, that has heard of another man that was told by a third man, who had heard it from some other man, that had it from good authority, that some British frigates had run the gauntlet through a fleet of Spanish men of war, cruising off Cape St. Vincent?—And yet, upon such absurd reports as these a great part of our present news, relative to war, is founded."

The London Gazette of July 10, contains the lord lieutenant's speech to the Irish parliament, and ad-

resses from both houses to the king and the lord lieutenant, thanking them for the communication made to them from the throne, respecting the capture of the vessels of North Sound, and assuring his majesty that they will stand and fall with Great-Britain, and co-operate in such measures as the honour of his crown, the essential rights of all his subjects, and the united and mutual interests of the empire may demand."

Extra of a letter from a person in London, to a correspondent in Carolina.

"A very alarming circumstance has taken place in London:—A man has wounded in the streets several ladies and other women; some are said to be dead of their wounds. He has a dirk in a stick with which he cuts them in the back and other parts of the body; this is done in open day-light and even when foot-merc have been following their mistresses. A number of gentlemen have subscribed for the taking of him; and a Mr. Angerlein has advertised 1000. for apprehending him. Several persons who answered the description in dress have been apprehended and carried before the magistrates, and the ladies who have been there have attended, but as yet he is not found. He is identified by the name of the monster. It is said he is as fleet as a deer. I am of opinion there are a great number of them, as the mischief is done in different parts of London. This morning, we had an account that yesterday in Salisbury court he presented a nosegay to a lady to smell to, and that in it there was a sharp knife, with which he cut her face in a shocking manner."

W I N C H E S T E R, August 28.

Advices from the westward, received since our last mention, that four boats lately going down the Ohio, were decoyed on shore by two white men, the crews of which, with the boats, were unfortunately taken by a body of 130 Indians, who were laying in ambush waiting their landing. One of the captives, we are informed, has since made his escape. The emigrants of that country cannot be too cautious of landings, or going near the banks of the river, as many have before suffered by such imprudent conduct.

A N N A P O L I S, September 23.

The president of the United States has been pleased to appoint Robert Morris judge for the district of New-Jersey, in the place of the honourable David Brearley, deceased.

At a meeting of the deputies from a number of the counties in this state, for the purpose of fixing on proper characters to recommend to the people as their representatives in congress, at the approaching election, the following resolution and address were agreed to:

RESOLVED, That it is the opinion of this meeting that, under our present circumstances, unanimity and a spirit of mutual concession are the only means of securing the great object of our deputation, and that, governed by these considerations, the following ticket be earnestly recommended to the patronage and warm support of the people of this state, as containing the most proper characters which could be obtained out of the list of candidates offered to our choice, to represent them in congress:

- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| For the 1st Dist. | Michael Jenifer Stone, |
| 2d Do. | James Tilghman, of James, |
| 3d Do. | Benjamin Contee, |
| 4th Do. | George Gale, |
| 5th Do. | Samuel Sterrett, |
| 6th Do. | Daniel Carroll, |

T o t h e P E O P L E o f M A R Y L A N D.

GENTLEMEN,

STRONGLY impressed with the necessity of emotion and unanimity at the ensuing election, we beg leave, under the powers delegated to us by a respectable part of the people of this state, to recommend to your consideration and attention the result of our deliberations. We are well aware, that a diversity of sentiment has prevailed in the several counties and districts with respect to the most proper characters to represent you in congress, and we conceive the present deputation was made to endeavour, if possible, to reconcile these different opinions, and, by bringing them in concert, to give to every part of the state its just weight in the scale of federal election. With this object in view, we most earnestly recommend that all personal partialities and prejudices may, on this occasion, yield to your true interests; and that the same temper of moderation, the same sentiment of mutual concession, which governed us in discussing the respective merits of your several candidates, may prevail with you in judging of, and deciding on, the ticket, which we now presume to bring forward for your approbation.

In a ticket thus formed, it is not to be expected that every character recommended should be the choice of each particular county or district; but those who object should have the candour to reflect, that, to answer the great end in view, the sacrifice of opinion should be mutual, and that the favourite character of one county or district, may not be the choice of the others. Upon the whole, we cannot but be of opinion, that the ticket proposed is the best, that, under all circumstances, could be formed out of those characters who offer themselves as candidates at the next election, and we sincerely hope that every proper election will be made to ensure its success.

Signed by order and on behalf of the meeting, Wm. SMALLWOOD, President.

RESOLVED, That the several Printers in this state be requested to publish, in their respective papers, the above resolution and address.

S H E R I F F ' S

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias the general court, will be SOLD, for ready CASH, of WALTER M'PHERSON, in Pomonkey warehouse, on Tuesday October next, between the hours of 10 o'clock,

T W E N T Y - O N E N E G R O

Consisting of men, women, and children. Taken in execution of a debt due from said

to the State of

T. A. D.

Ch.

Sept. 16, 1790.

T O B E S O

On the 25th of October, if fair day, at the late dwelling place of BRYAN, deceased,

SUNDRY HORSES, CATTLE, SHEEP, household FURNITURE, and UTENSILS.

All persons indebted to the estate of the said BRYAN, are requested to settle their claims as quickly as possible, for settlement, as the sale will be for cash only.

LYDIA BRYAN

NATHAN VEN

The HOUSE and

ET.

Maryland, Sep

By virtue of a deed of trust, the kistion Cousin, of Charles County, SOLD, to the highest bidder, December next—

T H I R T Y - N I N E N E G R O

children, among them a penitentiary and house servants; also containing about 918 acres, being a townack, at the mouth of Potomac Charles county. The land will contain about 535, and acres.—On the first is a very large house, with every other necessary tobacco houses, corn houts, new well-paled in, and a considerable peach, and other fruit-trees; an

ing house for an overseer, a large bacco house, corn house, and a house and shop. This land is good wheat and grass, pleasantly situated of Port-Tobacco, in a good neighbourhood, commanding a very extensive prospect over Port-Tobacco creek, and Virginia, as well as Maryland.

be given, paying the interest and security must also be given by lien on the real property. The overseer's house, and continue use of the land may be seen by application, in Prince-George's county.

A deed will be immediately and possession given.

ALEXAND

The Subscriber hath received

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A very general assortment

Properly chosen for the appro

he will sell at the most

CASH or Good BILL

JAME

N. B. He also again takes notice of those who have been long indebted, by bond, note or open account, to settle their respective balances, of suits, or an assignment of time, must inevitably happen, unless they comply with this request.

D A V I D B

BOOT & SHO

R E S P E C T F U L L Y

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from Church-street to Tabernac

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100/76 ELIZA GASSAW

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, for ready CASH, at the dwelling house of WALTER M'PHERSON, in Charles county, near Pomonkey warehouse, on Tuesday the 19th day of October next, between the hours of twelve and four o'clock,

TWENTY-ONE LIKELY NEGROES,

Consisting of men, women, boys, girls and children. Taken in execution and sold to satisfy a debt due from said M'PHERSON, to the State of Maryland.

T. A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

Sept. 16, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

On the 25th of October, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late dwelling plantation of Mr. JOHN BRYAN, deceased,

SUNDRY HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS and SHEEP, household FURNITURE and plantation UTENSILS.

All persons indebted to the estate are desired to attend on the said day and settle their accounts, and those having claims are requested to bring them in, legally proved, for settlement, as the subscribers are desirous to settle the business as quick as possible. The above sale will be for cash only.

LYDIA BRYAN, Executrix. NATHAN VENNUMS, Executor.

The HOUSE and PLANTATION is to be LET.

Maryland, September 16, 1790.

By virtue of a deed of trust, by Mr. Gerard Blackiston Caulin, of Charles county, to me, will be SOLD, to the highest bidders, on the 7th day of December next—

THIRTY-NINE NEGROES, men, women and children, among them are some valuable carpenters and house servants; also, a tract of LAND, containing about 918 acres, binding on the river Patowmack, at the mouth of Port Tobacco creek, in Charles county. The land will be sold in two parts, one containing about 535, and the other about 383 acres.—On the first is a very large genteel dwelling house, with every other necessary house for a family, tobacco houses, corn house, negro quarters, a garden, well-paled-in, and a considerable orchard of apple, peach, and other fruit-trees; and on the other a dwelling house for an overseer, a large negro quarter, a tobacco house, corn house, and a blacksmith's dwelling house and shop. This land is good for corn, tobacco, wheat and grass, pleasantly situated, within four miles of Port-Tobacco, in a good neighbourhood; both parts command a very extensive prospect of Patowmack river, Port-Tobacco creek, and the adjacent country of Virginia, as well as Maryland. Two years credit will be given, paying the interest annually; good personal security must also be given by the purchasers with a lien on the real property. The sale will be at the overseer's house, and continue until all is sold. A plot of the land may be seen by applying to me in Piscataway, in Prince-George's county.

A debt will be immediately made to the purchaser, and possession given.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

The Subscriber hath received, from the latest Importations from LONDON,

A very general assortment of GOODS, Properly chosen for the approaching Season, which he will sell at the most reduced Prices, for CASH or Good BILLS on LONDON.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

N. B. He also again takes the liberty of calling on those who have been long indebted to him for former dealings, by bond, note or open account, to come and settle their respective balances, to prevent the trouble of suits, or an assignment of their obligations, which must inevitably happen, unless due attention is paid to this request.

J. M.

DAVID BANGS, BOOT & SHOE-MAKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has removed from Church-street to Tabernacle-street, four doors below Mr. William Cooke's, where he carries on his business in all its various branches in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the lowest terms. As he has supplied himself with the best materials of all kinds in that branch, and is determined to carry on his business with the greatest punctuality and dispatch, he hopes, by his attention, to merit the custom of those who please to favour him with their commands.

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of THOMAS GASSAWAY, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated that a settlement may take place, and those indebted to him are desired to make payment without delay, to ELIZA GASSAWAY, Administratrix.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

ON Wednesday the 13th of October, 1790, will be run for over the course near Annapolis, a subscription purse of FIFTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, except the horse winning the jockey club purse; heats four miles each; four years old to carry seven stone, five years old to carry seven stone ten pounds, six years old to carry eight stone seven pounds, aged nine stone.

On Thursday the 14th of October, a purse of THIRTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, of three and four years old; four years old to carry seven stone, three years old a feather; heats two miles each.

Any horse winning two clear heats to be entitled to the purse; three horses to start each day, or no race; the winning horse the first day excluded the second day.

Entrance the first day eight dollars, and for the second four dollars; the horses to be entered with Mr. George Mann the day preceding the race, or pay double entrance at the post—and to start each day at eleven o'clock. Proper judges will be appointed for the race.

THOMAS PRYSE,

Saddler and Harness-Maker, ANNAPOLIS.

INFORMS his old customers, and the public in general, that he continues to make and sell every article in the SADDLING and HARNESS-MAKING BUSINESS in the newest fashion, and on the lowest terms.

He has now on hand a handsome assortment of women's and men's best saddles, saddle-clothes, saddle-bags, bridles, chaise and phaeton harness, cart and waggon ditto—all which he is determined to sell at the Baltimore prices, and warranted as neat and as good in quality—He lines, paints and repairs, all kinds of carriages in the neatest and best manner. He returns his thanks to those who have been pleased to employ him, and hopes for a continuance of their favours.

WANTED, as an apprentice to the above business, a BOY about fourteen years of age. To be SOLD as above, a neat CHAISE and HARNESS complete, with a top—cheap for CASH.

LOTTERY:

THE proprietor of which has for his object the disposal of a very valuable PLANTATION, containing 250 acres, or thereabouts, of choice land, beautifully and conveniently situated on the river Severn, within five miles of Annapolis, and eighteen of Baltimore-town, valued for the fertility of its soil, being adapted to every species of country produce.—There is about one hundred acres of said land cleared, and under good fence, on which is a good dwelling-house, with some useful out offices, a good orchard in full bearing, and a fine stream of water running through the same. The remainder of said land abound with heavy hickory, black oak and walnut.

It must be obvious to every person, that this scheme holds out more advantages to adventurers than any yet offered to the public, as no sum is sunk, but the purchase of said plantation, which sum constitutes the capital prize.

The proprietor further assures the public, that the said plantation, together with the house and out offices, cost him one hundred and fifty pounds, and upwards, over and above the sum annexed to it in the scheme; and pledges himself to make a good and lawful title of said land to the fortunate adventurer as soon as the drawing of said lottery is over; the remainder of the prizes to be paid as soon as drawn. The title-deed to be seen by applying to

RICHARD BURLAND.

S C H E M E.

	Dollars.
1 Prize of the said plantation, valued at	2700
2 Ditto of 100 Dollars each, are	200
3 Ditto 50 Ditto,	150
4 Ditto 40 Ditto,	160
6 Ditto 30 Ditto,	180
8 Ditto 20 Ditto,	160
12 Ditto 10 Ditto,	120
466 Ditto 5 Ditto,	2330
502 Prizes.	6000
998 Blanks.	
1500 Tickets, at four dollars each, are	6000

M A N A G E R S.

In BALTIMORE.

Mr. William McLaughlin, Mr. Christopher Raborg, Mr. Charles Garts, Captain Joshua Barney, Mr. James Somervell, Mr. William Raborg, Mr. William Gibbon, Mr. Jacob Graybell, Mr. Edward Pannell, Mr. Standish Barry.

A N N A P O L I S.

Mr. James Williams, Mr. Frederick Grammar. Baltimore, September 6, 1790.

ALL persons having just claims against the estate of the late THOMAS RUTLAND, son of EDMUND, are requested to make them known to the subscriber, and those indebted are desired to make payment without delay, to GABRIEL DUVALL, Administrator.

Alexandria, September 13, 1790.

AT a meeting of the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the PATOWMACK COMPANY, at George-town, on Saturday the 11th instant—It was ORDERED, That ten pounds sterling, on each share in the said company, be paid to Mr. Wm. Hartborne, their treasurer, on or before the first day of November next.

By order of the Board, JOHN POTTS, jun. Sec.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber means to petition Anne-Arundel county court, at November term, for a commission to mark and bound the tracts of LAND called THE GOLDEN VALLEY, and PASCAL'S CHANCE, agreeable to a late act of assembly for marking and bounding lands.

JAMES DISNEY.

Herring Creek, September 15, 1790.

Frederick county, Aug. 1, 1790.

THE subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland for a divorce from her husband, THOMAS BOYLAN. MARY BOYLAN.

Anne-Arundel county, August 23, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to liberate him from his present confinement in gaol, in the county aforesaid, for debts he is unable to pay.

BENJAMIN LANE.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber means to petition the next general assembly for a law to pass enabling him to dispose of and to will certain property to which he is entitled.

SAMUEL JUDSON COOLIDGE.

Caroline County, Maryland, July 22, 1790.

A PETITION will be preferred to the next general assembly of this state, praying that the seat of justice for Caroline county, may be fixed by law, at CHOPTANK Bridge.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested—

THAT I intend to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, at their sitting in November next, for a commission to prove and mark the ancient bounds and lines of the following tracts of land, or parts of tracts or parcels of land, contiguous and adjoining each other, in the county aforesaid, to wit—Part of ARNOLD GRAY, Part of ROOPER RANGE, Part of BRIGHT SEAT, Part of SNOWDEN'S REPUTATION SUPPORTED, Part of LINTHICOMBE'S WALKS, and COPE'S HILLS, all adjoining each other, and pursuant to the directions of the act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

RICHARD HOPKINS, of GERARD.

September 1, 1790.

NOTICE,

THAT a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly of Maryland to establish a market in Easton, and to regulate the same. AUGUST 25, 1790. 4 8 w

To the free and independent VOTERS of MARYLAND.

GENTLEMEN, I TAKE this mode of informing you that I offer myself as a candidate for the lower eastern shore district of this state at the ensuing election of representatives of congress—and I chose this manner of soliciting the honour of your suffrages, because I deemed it most respectful, and that my ambition to serve you to the best of my humble abilities might be easily and extensively known.

I am, Gentlemen, With the greatest respect, Your devoted servant, W. V. MURRAY.

Cambridge, Lower E. S. District, August 22, 1790.

TO BE RENTED,

THE HOUSE

Now occupied by G. Duvall, Esquire. POSSESSION may be had on the first day of October. The above property will be sold for cash or on credit. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

In virtue of a writ of *feri facias*, issued at the instance of the state of Maryland, and to me directed, will be EXPOSED to SALE, on the premises, for ready cash only, on the 28th of October next, if fair, if otherwise the next fair day,

THAT well known and valuable tract of land called Okington, whereon the late Mr. Joshua Brown lived, in Harford county, near Havre-de-Grace, on the Sutquehanna, containing, by patent, 703½ acres. This excellent farm is finely situated on the Bay shore, and has almost every possible advantage to recommend it: The soil is equal to any in the county, and well calculated for the production of tobacco, grais, and grain of every kind: The situation is healthy and pleasant, and the land well timbered: The purchaser will also have the advantage of several fisheries, and of an easy commodious water carriage of his product to market. This farm is at present in good order, well fenced, has a convenient dwelling house on it, several meadows and other valuable improvements.

On the same day, and at the same place, will also be exposed to sale, in virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, to satisfy a debt due to the state of Maryland from Samuel Groom Osborn, sundry valuable negroes, the property of the said Osborn.

On Saturday the 30th of October, if fair, if otherwise the next fair day, will also be exposed to sale, at the town of Joppa, in Harford county, in virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed, a tract of land, the property of the said Samuel Groom Osborn, situate on the road between Belle-Air and Havre-de-Grace, in said county, whereon Daniel Baylis now lives, containing 101½ acres.

On Monday the first of November next, if fair, if not the ensuing fair day, will also be exposed to sale, at the dwelling house of the late Benjamin Bradford Norris, Esq; near Belle-Air, in Harford county, in virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to satisfy a debt due to the state of Maryland from the said Benjamin B. Norris, part of a tract of land called Burr, containing for the said part 224 acres, and a tract of land called Norris's Chance, containing 362 acres, lying within two miles of Belle-Air, and well improved.

On Tuesday the second of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will also be exposed to sale, in virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to satisfy a debt due to the state of Maryland from John Love, Esquire, at the dwelling plantation of the said John Love, the following parcels of land in Harford county, to wit:—190 acres called Love's Addition Improved; 396 acres called Waxford and Great-Britain; 100 acres called Robert's Lot; 17 acres called Bond's Fortune and Bond's Lot; 61 acres called Harford, and part of Rigdon's Escape; 25 acres called Love's Chance; and 40 acres, part of Redminister.

On Wednesday the third of November next, if fair, if otherwise the ensuing fair day, at the house of Mr. James Amos, junior, in Harford county, will also be exposed to sale, in virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to satisfy a debt due to the state of Maryland, the following parcels of land in said county, to wit:—a tract or part of a tract of land called The Grove Eden Hundred, containing 120 acres; also, one other tract of land called Brimstone Ridge and Sons Addition, containing 310 acres, and one other tract of land called Roache's Choice, containing 40 acres.

On Thursday the fourth of November, if fair, if otherwise the next fair day, at the dwelling house of Mr. James Amos, senior, will also be exposed to sale, in virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to satisfy a debt due to the state of Maryland from the said James Amos, senior, the following parcels of land in Harford county, to wit:—One tract of land called James's Care, containing 135 acres; one other tract of land called Brantson Ridge, containing 95 acres; part of one other tract of land called For Hills; one other tract of land called Shaw's Dependence, containing 12; and one other tract of land called Shaw's Privilege, containing 71 acres.

On Friday the fifth of November next, if fair, if otherwise the next fair day that may happen thereafter, at the dwelling house of Mr. Robert Amos, sen. near the Upper Cross-Roads, in Harford county, will also be exposed to sale, in virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to satisfy a debt due to the state of Maryland from the said Robert Amos, senior, the following parcels of land in said county, to wit:—One tract of land called Good Hope, containing 614 acres; one other tract called Robert's Enlargement, containing 77½ acres; one other tract called Spanish Oak Hill, containing 37½ acres; one other tract called The Bottom, containing three acres; one other tract called John's Refuse, containing 38 acres; part of one other tract called Brantson Ridge, containing 29 acres; part of one other tract called Amos's Pursuit, containing 101 acres; also part of one other tract called Saplin Ridge, containing 49½ acres; part of another tract called Amos's Outlet, containing 16 acres; and a tract called White Glaid, containing 30 acres.

The aforesaid sales to begin at eleven o'clock each day, and to be sold for cash only.

WILLIAM OSBORN, Sheriff of Harford county.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the court of Anne-Arundel county, at their next November term, for a commission, under the late act of assembly, to ascertain and fix the boundaries and lines of two tracts of LAND, lying in the said county, called HIS LORDSHIP'S JUSTICE, and FORCE PUT FOR PREVENTION.

RICHARD RICHARDSON.

West River, September 13, 1790.

To be SOLD at Public Sale,

On Saturday the ninth of October next, at the dwelling plantation of Mr. WALTER PYE, near Port-Tobacco, for READY CASH,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in Convallius Neck, called and known by the name of Hall's Lease, containing 38 acres, one NEGRO WOMAN, a valuable MARE, and sundry articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and PLANTATION UTENSILS. The above property to be sold for the use of the said W. Pye's creditors.

HOSKINS HANSON, } Trustees.

IGNATIUS MATTHEWS, }
Charles county, September 6, 1790.

By virtue of two writs of *venditioni exponas* to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, on Monday the 18th day of October next, at the house of Mr. Thomas Crackels, in Port-Tobacco-Town, between the hours of eleven and two of the clock,

PART of a tract of LAND called HARWOOD, containing five hundred and ninety-six acres, the property of Mungo Mulchett. One third of a part of a tract of LAND called COCKSHETT, and one third of a tract of LAND by the name of The WIDOWS DREAM, the property of Joseph Simms—taken in execution, and sold to satisfy a debt due from them as securities for Hoskins Hanson, former collector of Charles county, to the state of Maryland.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.
Sept. 7, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we intend to petition the next general assembly for an act to sell the lands left to William and James Williams, by their father Joseph Williams, for the benefit of the said children.

St. Mary's county, ANNE WILLIAMS,
Aug. 30, 1790. JAMES HEARD,
JAMES WILLIAMS.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the vestry of St. Peter's parish, in Talbot county, intend to petition the next general assembly for an act to enable them to dispose of the materials of the old chapel, and the ground thereto belonging.

St. Peter's parish, September 6, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the court of Anne-Arundel county, at their next November term, for a commission, under the late act of assembly, to ascertain and fix the boundaries and lines of a tract of LAND called HOWARD'S RANGE, lying in the county aforesaid, near Elk-Ridge Landing.

HORATIO JOHNSON.
September 13, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland for an act to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

WILLIAM GILLIS.
Somerset county, July 31, 1790.

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas*, from the general court, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, viz.

ON the 28th day of September, inst. at the plantation of Mr. Thomas Lane, in Anne-Arundel county, near Mount Pleasant ferry, one negro woman, and four children, late the property of Gabriel Lane, deceased—Seized and taken to satisfy a debt due John Rogers and others.

On Friday the first day of October next, will be exposed to public sale, at Mr. William Sparrier's tavern, the following tracts or parcels of land, lying in Anne-Arundel county, viz. one undivided third part of 1942 acres of land called Andover; one undivided moiety of a tract of land called Huntington Quarter, containing 343 acres; one undivided third part of Walker's Inheritance, containing 1350 acres; one undivided third part of a tract of land called Littleworth, containing 100 acres; one undivided third part of a tract of land called Young's Chance, containing 85 acres; one undivided third part of a tract of land called Friendship, containing 105 acres; one undivided third part of two tracts of land lying on Magothy river, where Richard Jacobs formerly lived, containing 400 acres: one undivided third part of a tract of land called Scott's Folly, containing 134 acres; and one undivided third part of a tract of land called Bucks Luck, containing 105 acres.

And, on Friday the 8th day of October, will be exposed to public sale, at the plantation of John Mackall, in Anne-Arundel county, sundry negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls, late the property of the said Mackall, seized and taken to satisfy a debt due Forrest and Stoddert. The above property to be sold for cash only.

BEN. HOWARD, Sheriff.
September 7, 1790.

ALL persons indebted to the ESTATE of JOHN HALL, late of West river, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to bring them in legally attested, to WILLIAM HENRY HALL, Executor.

Sheriff's Sales.

TO BE SOLD,

At Mr. JOHN SUTER's, in George-Town, on the 11th Day of October next,

SUNDRY tracts of LAND, taken by virtue of a writ of *feri facias*, issued by the state of Maryland against the property of the securities of John H. Nicholls, late collector of the tax for Montgomery county, viz. one tract or parcel of land called Blue Hill, containing 64 acres; one tract of land called Hay Park, containing 40 acres; Part of the Refurvey on Wolf's Cow, containing 820 acres; Part of Magruder and Beall's Honesty, and part of the Refurvey thereon, containing 250 acres, the property of Robert Peter. And on the following day, at the same place, will be sold several houses and lots in George-town, taken by virtue of the same writ of *feri facias*, viz. one lot or portion of ground in George-town known and distinguished by number eight, containing sixty-seven feet four inches and a half front, and three hundred and ninety-nine feet back, whereon is a good framed store-house, the property of colonel John Murdpek; one lot or portion of ground in George-town, known and distinguished by number twenty, containing sixty-six feet front, and three hundred and ninety-nine feet back, whereon is a framed dwelling house, the property of Richard Thompson; one lot or portion of ground in Beatty, Threlkeld and Deakins, addition to George-town, known and distinguished by number one, containing thirty feet front, and one hundred feet back, whereon is a framed store-house, the property of William Deakins, junior; part of a lot or portion of ground in George-town, known and distinguished by number forty-seven, containing thirty feet front, and seventy feet back, subject to a ground rent of ten shillings currency per foot, whereon is a large two-story brick ware house, and a framed granary, the property of Bernard O'Neill.

BENJAMIN W. JONES, Sheriff.
August 28, 1790.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed from the general court, and by the direction of William Campbell, Esquire, agent to the state of Maryland, will be SOLD, in Port-Tobacco town, at the house of Mr. Thomas Crackels, between the hours of eleven and four o'clock, on Monday the 18th of October next, for READY CASH,

PART of a tract of land called THOMPSON'S CHANCE, containing fifty-five acres and one third of an acre; a life estate in one other tract of land called THOMPSON'S CHANCE, containing two hundred and seventy-eight acres; and the reversion of one other tract of land called HARWOOD, containing fifty acres; taken and sold to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, from Hoskins Hanson, Esq; late collector of Charles county.

September 1, FRANCIS WARE, late Sheriff of Charles county.
1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT such property as was taken in execution for arrears of taxes due the late THOMAS WILLIAMS, collector of Prince-George's county, advertised last fall, and now remains unsettled for, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the days and at the places following, viz.—at MAGRUDER'S FERRY the 16th instant—at NOTTINGHAM the 6th of September—at UPPER MARLBOROUGH the 13th—at POCATAWAY the 20th—and at BLADENBURGH the 27th—if fair, if not on the next fair day. Attendance, with the books, will be given at those places day or two before the days of sale, in order that those in arrears may come in and settle their respective balances.

RINALDO JOHNSON.
Upper-Marlbrough, August 7, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the PROPRIETORS of The LONG MARSH in Queen-Anne's and Caroline counties, intend petitioning the next general assembly for an amendment to the act made the last session for draining and reclaiming of the said Marsh.

September 1, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly to confirm the last WILL and TESTAMENT of JOHN HICKS TRAVERS, late of Dorchester county, deceased, according to the intention of the testator.

HENRY HICKS TRAVERS.
August 13, 1790.

Take Notice!

WE, the subscribers, intend to petition the next county court of Anne-Arundel, for a commission to establish the boundaries and lines of TIMBER NECK, GOSLING'S ADVENTURE, VACANT LANE, TAYLOR'S LOT, MILFORD, and PROCTER'S PARK.

September 2, DORSEY JACOBS,
1790. ZACHARIAH JACOBS,
FRANCIS CROMWELL.

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.

(XLVith YEAR)

MAR

WARSA
E learn by that the T ten to the a circumla hopes of a Every t and carries

A number of regiments are on train of artillery; some towards Ruffia, others towards Ruffia. However, these dispositions precautions.

The deputation of foreign note delivered by the Ruffia free trade of salt and grain in

WEIMA

A terrible tempest arose on this place and its environs. great damage; many houses torrent, and a great number of cattle, were destroyed. was on horseback, rushed in the life of a child. That prince day, set off for Silesia, with brigade.

LEYDE

By a private letter from C 13th instant, we have just received boat had arrived there on the news, that the Swedish fleet, the duc de Sudermania, had the 4th instant taken the advantage north-east, and cleared the G they had been closely blocked for some weeks past. Ad pursued the flying enemy at the line, but came up with vessel, which he took.

The fleet of galleys commanded by the duke of Saxe-Coburg, which had been so long blockaded and Biscup, endeavoured to escaping by the favour of the strength of the wind, which favoured the Ruffians, and were all taken only excepted.

It is not yet certainly known on board one of these galleys, previously landed, to avoid the gained his army in Finland.—Now reduced to the necessity of port of Carlscrona, or hazarding the two Russian fleets.

LONDON

Yesterday morning Mr. Shaw at the duke of Leeds's office, with Gower, at Paris. Mr. Shaw reports, that on and Paris, he saw several people out to him, as being in wait of the late duke of Orleans, who reported at Calais had received against him, and it is believed quence, return to London. The duke of Orleans, it is said—but from Brighton, on Friday Dieppe.

A Chelsea pensioner in Scotland, after getting himself of his abundant zeal, actually set by way of bonfire, which was July 22. The Spanish frigate chased the Lisbon packet, appeared, and was very indifferent as To these circumstances the escaped. If the state of the Spanish fleet, we have very little attempts.

A letter from Torbay dated mentions, that the sailors who had on board several of the men of distributed on board other ships that time.

The press has, for the last week hot all along the coasts of Essex. Exact transcript of any avail.

Extract of a letter from Conter—To Mr. Fitzpatrick, at near St. Patrick's church, Patrick's Close, Dublin.

Extract of a letter from Conter—A new minister from the Knofseldorf, is arrived here, on the 18th. The treaty of alliance and Poland, is said to be in progress. A Tartar, sent expressly from naph, brings an account of his

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 30, 1790.

WARSAW, June 20.



Learn by the couriers from Berlin, that the Turks seem disposed to listen to the offers held out by Russia; a circumstance which gives us great hopes of a speedy peace.

Every thing is in motion here, and carries the appearance of war. A number of regiments are on their march with a large train of artillery; some towards the frontiers of Austria, others towards Russia, Lithuania, and Croatia. However, these dispositions are looked upon as mere precautions.

The deputation of foreign affairs have answered the note delivered by the Russian envoy, relative to the free trade of salt and grain in Poland.

WEIMAR, June 12.

A terrible tempest arose on the 29th of last month in this place and its environs. The hail and rain did great damage; many houses were swept away by the torrent, and a great number of persons, with a quantity of cattle, were destroyed. The reigning duke, who was on horseback, rushed into the torrent, and saved the life of a child. That prince, the day before yesterday, set off for Silesia, where he will command a brigade.

LEYDEN, July 23.

By a private letter from Copenhagen, of date the 13th instant, we have just received advice that a packet-boat had arrived there on the 8th, with the important news, that the Swedish fleet, under the command of the duc de Sudermania, had on the morning of the 4th instant taken the advantage of a brisk gale from the north-east, and cleared the Gulf of Bjorkofund, where they had been closely blocked up by the Russian fleet for some weeks past. Admiral Kruse immediately pursued the flying enemy at the head of eight ships of the line, but came up with only one large Swedish vessel, which he took.

The fleet of gallees commanded by his Swedish majesty, that had been so long blocked up between Bjorko and Biscup, endeavoured to seize the opportunity of escaping by the favour of the same gale; but the strength of the wind, which favoured their large vessels, was an obstacle to the gallees. They were pursued by the Russians, and were all taken or destroyed, two only excepted.

It is not yet certainly known, whether the king was on board one of these gallees, or whether he had previously landed, to avoid the impending dangers, and gained his army in Finland.—The Swedish fleet seems now reduced to the necessity of either making for the port of Carlscrona, or hazarding an unequal battle with the two Russian fleets.

LONDON, July 15.

Yesterday morning Mr. Shaw, the messenger, arrived at the duke of Leeds's office, with dispatches from Carl Gower, at Paris.

Mr. Shaw reports, that on the road between Calais and Paris, he saw several people who were pointed out to him, as being in wait to apprehend the person of the late duke of Orleans, whom it was further reported at Calais had received notice of this conspiracy against him, and it is believed, he would, in consequence, return to London.

The duke of Orleans, it is true, did go to Brighton—but from Brighton, on Friday last, he failed for Dieppe.

A Chelsea pensioner in Scotland, on his majesty's birth-day, after getting himself completely drunk, out of his abundant zeal, actually set fire to his own house, by way of bonfire, which was soon reduced to ashes.

July 22. The Spanish frigate, of 32 guns, which chased the Lisbon packet, appeared to us poorly manned, and was very indifferent as to her sails and rigging. To these circumstances the escape of the packet is attributed. If the state of the Spanish frigate be a type of their fleet, we have very little to fear from their naval attempts.

A letter from Torbay dated Monday, June 19, mentions, that the sailors who had been rather refractory on board several of the men of war there, had been distributed on board other ships, and all was quiet at that time.

The press has, for the last week, been uncommonly hot all along the coasts of Essex and Kent; no protections were found of any avail.

Exact transcript of the superscription of an Irish letter—To Mr. Fitzpatrick, at the sign of St. Patrick, near St. Patrick's church, Patrick's Liberty, Patrick's Close, Patrick's Street, Dublin.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, May 22.

A new minister from the court of Berlin, Mr. Knofelsdorf, is arrived here, and had his first audience the 18th. The treaty of alliance between the Porte and Poland, is said to be in great forwardness.

A Tartar, sent express from Battal, pacha of Anaph, brings an account of his having beaten the Rus-

sian Calmucks in the Cuban. The Kiaya, or secretary of Battal, arrived three days since, and brought with him some prisoners, several heads, and a large sack of ears. The particulars of the action are not yet known, but it is reported that the Russians were obliged to throw their artillery into the river, and abandon their military chest. It is certain, however, that the Porte boasts of this victory as a considerable advantage gained over their enemies.

July 31. In the garden of Henry Curson, Esq; at Waterperry, Oxfordshire, is a most extraordinary phenomenon:—a melon of the cantaloupe kind, nearly ripe, growing on a cucumber vine, with several cucumbers upon the same branch.

A methodist preacher, near Bunhill-fields, in haranguing his flock a few days ago, frequently mentioned the word *suicide*; remarking at the same time, that it was a most *heinous vice*. When service was over, he was asked by the widow of a grocer, to whom he had paid his addresses ever since the death of her husband, "the signification of this word?"—when he very gravely told her, "It was the abominable sin of continuing in a state of widowhood."

We have the pleasure to announce to our readers the happy progress which is made in the negotiation between the king of Prussia and king of Hungary, for putting a stop to the further effusion of blood. By confidential letters received from the court of Vienna by the last mail, we understand that M. de Kaunitz has yielded, and the negotiation is on the eve of settlement on the terms of M. de Hertzberg.

The court of Vienna has been induced to yield, from various considerations. The discontent in Hungary, and their refusal to crown his majesty but on certain peremptory conditions;—the ferment in Gallicia, which, by the last accounts, had arisen to a very great height;—and the revolution in Brabant:—three such extensive branches of his dominions in confusion must naturally alarm the pacific Leopold; and perhaps the severe illness of general Laudohn added to the gloom that hung over his affairs.

Be it as it may, we can assure our readers, that every obstacle to pacification is removed, and that though the preliminaries were not actually signed when the dispatches, from which we speak, were sent off, it was known that the whole was in the fairest train of being so.

CALCUTTA CHRONICLE, February 18.

All letters from the southward, and through every channel, concur in describing the inaction of Tippon's troops, ever since their repulse on the 29th ult. as a strongly presumptive circumstance that the sultan himself is disabled from active hostility, by having been at least severely wounded in the lines of Travancore. Some accounts speak with confident certainty, and adduce positive proof of his being dead. One very respectable authority writes, that he was wounded in the leg by the ball that killed his horse, which was afterwards found; and that as he was carried off, he received the mortal wound of an arrow in the back, and expired next day.—Certain it is, from the articles afterwards found in the ditch, the presumption of his extreme personal danger is highly confirmed. His rings, of great value; a small French ink-stand which he used; his large and small Persian seals and beads; his paundau, or beetle-box; his fusce and pistols, with his name engraved; sword,—and palankeen, &c. &c. And it is also certain that his camp and people are in great apparent dejection.

TOBAGO, August 13.

On Tuesday night last the inhabitants of this colony were spectators to one of the most shocking and tempestuous nights that ever this island experienced.—During the afternoon, the foreboding clouds rapidly traversed from one quarter to the other, and threatened us with all that ensued; in the evening the elemental strife increased, and

The black clouds the face of Heaven deform'd,
The whistling wind soon ripen'd to a storm,
The waves tremendous roar, and billows roll:
Dark night descends, impetuous rocks the ground,
And the hoarse rattling thunders echo round.

It was not till about 12 o'clock that the storm was at its height, when it blew a violent hurricane, attended with rain; it continued unabated during the remainder of the night. Wind varying from N. E. to S. E.

The commanders and crews on board the vessels in the harbour at Port Louis, upon being sensible of its approach, used every possible exertion to brave its force, and keep the shipping at their anchorage; but, the tempest increasing, every expediency proved ineffectual, and the following vessels unfortunately drove on shore, viz.

Brig Olive, captain Brown, of Portsmouth; sloop Dispatch, captain Wyas, of Boston; schooner Clarissa, captain Morrison, belonging to Mr. Gordon; sloop Compe Dillon, captain Carme, of Martinique; sloop Neptune, captain Rougine, of ditto; schooner Flying Delight, captain Simmons, of St. Vincent's; schooner Blossom, captain Collins, of this island.

It is feared that not any of the said vessels will ever be got off; their situation is better conceived than described: Their cargoes are safe, and no lives lost.—Only three escaped the fury of the night, and rode by their bowers, which are, the brig Betsey, captain Rollins, of Portsmouth; brig Hamilton, captain Collins, of Philadelphia; and schooner Jane, captain Forbes, of this place.

We hear that the schooner Anne, captain Nicholas Lowe, was entirely lost at Minister bay, and that himself and crew perished; at Courland, a schooner of Mr. J. Robertson's, was drove ashore; at Barbadoes bay, a Spanish schooner, loaded with cattle, was wrecked, and another schooner at Princess bay is also on shore: What destruction the other bays have sustained we cannot announce, as we have received no information from them, yet we are doubtful of their safety. Captain Smith sailed on Monday for New-York, and on Tuesday afternoon captain Lindsay went out of port upon a tour round the island, of whom we have not received any account.

The buildings upon land shared a similar fate with those upon the sea.—Several new houses in town, besides numbers of old, were materially damaged, and one belonging to Mr. King, and another of Mr. J. Robertson's, both nearly finished, were demolished.

The barracks, &c. at the fort, were blown down, and the buildings of the hospital fell a prey to Boreas; by which two accidents great loss is sustained.

We are not able to give a full detail of the destruction made in the country, but accounts from thence are very alarming and distressing; scarcely an estate but what has materially suffered in their dwelling houses, works, negro houses, &c. We hear that numbers of negroes, horses, cattle, fowls, &c. were killed. Trees of all sizes were blown up by the roots, and carried considerable distances.

In short, nothing can bear a similarity to the dismal and unfortunate scenes of the night, but the melancholy prospect, which day-light afforded us, of the ruin and devastation which they occasioned.

Thus skill and science both must fall,
And ruin is the lot of all.

NEW-YORK, September 18.

The brig Betsey, capt. Mehnard, that left the Channel of England the 29th of July, and arrived here on Thursday last, brings no accounts that in any degree confirm the news said to have been received at Salem in a letter from M. Gardoqui to a merchant in that town, specifying that the dispute between Spain and England had been amicably settled previous to the 22d of July. On the contrary, every account by this vessel gives us more and more reason to expect hourly to hear of a declaration of war between these two powers; the press for men being as hot as ever in Great-Britain, new ships daily putting into commission, and every thing bearing an appearance of the nation being on the eve of a bloody contest.

Sept. 20. By captain Service who arrived yesterday from St. Petersburg, we learn, that a severe engagement between the Russian and Swedish fleets took place off Wybourg the latter end of June: That the former had taken and sunk five sail of the line and two frigates of the latter: The king of Sweden, it is said, had a narrow escape from being taken. Capt. Service mentions that there was a rumour of this intelligence at Cronstadt before his departure, but when he touched at Copenhagen he obtained the above particulars of the event.

PHILADELPHIA, September 23.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated September 20, 1790.

"On Saturday last arrived here the ship Union, captain Whitlock, in 53 days from Liverpool, which place he left the 26th of July; nothing decisive relative to peace or war had at that time taken place, but every thing in the greatest preparation. Some days before captain Whitlock sailed, an envoy had been sent off from the court of Great-Britain to Madrid, with positive orders to return with an explicit answer from the Spanish minister, whether his court would accede to the demands of Great-Britain or not, and that any further equivocation would be deemed a declaration of war. Upwards of 1200 seamen had been impressed at Liverpool about the middle of July. Amongst these were a number of Americans, who were, however, released, upon their captains producing the proper testimonials of their citizenship."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, July 11.

"In haste I inform you that this place is all hurry and business. The press-gangs are extremely active in procuring men; a double guard is placed on land ports gates to prevent concealed seamen getting into the country, and volunteers are hourly joining their favourite commanders—so that a formidable fleet is now equipped from this port alone. The exertions in the dock-yard are beyond all belief great, and never before equalled; and it is a happy circumstance for this coun-

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try that our naval arsenals contain, at this moment, stores of every description, in sufficient quantity for seven years war, without requiring the assistance of a single rope-yarn. Yesterday no less than fifty fine seamen came in a body from London, at their own expense, to enter on board the ships of war. The poor devils begin to think it as well to enter voluntarily as not, it being next to impossible for them to pursue their profession in merchantmen, and avoid the press-gangs and armed tenders, who are continually in quest of them, and ready to snip them up the moment they come upon foundings."

Extract of a letter dated Detroit, July 26, 1790, to the Secretary of the State of Pennsylvania.

"We, James Cresswell, and Anne his wife, with two children—Walter Cresswell, and Margaret his wife, and one child—David Mears, and Elizabeth his wife, and three children; and John Evans, lately residents in the county of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, do most earnestly request, that your honour will have the goodness to make public, as soon as possible, that we were made prisoners on the 27th day of June last, within seven miles of Limestone Landing, on the Ohio river, by a party of Saganan Indians, eighteen in number, who stripped us of all our goods and effects, tied us together by the necks, and brought us on the 23d of the present month, July, to Detroit, on our way to the Saganan village, on Lake Huron.—That major Smith, of the fifth regiment, commanding at that post, assembled the said Indians and us, their prisoners, and after a talk of some length, the war chief made a present of us all to the said commandant, who instantly gave us our freedom, ordered us a house to live in, with new bedding and clothing for ourselves and families, together with provisions, kettles, firing, and every thing necessary for a comfortable subsistence, until he shall have an opportunity of conveying us safely back to some of the American posts.

"We have no view in desiring this to be made public, except for the information of our relations and friends, and that of acknowledging to all the world our gratitude and sense of obligation for the inestimable blessing of liberty and happiness we now enjoy through the intercession and humane disposition of his Britannic Majesty's commandant at this post.

James Cresswell, John Evans's mark,
Walter Cresswell, David Mears.
"Be pleased to notify also, that John Canada, half-brother to James Cresswell, was taken by the same party and left at Glaze-town, on the Toway river, and that orders will soon be sent from thence to have him brought to Detroit also."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on the Ohio, dated August 4, 1790.

"Since my last, the gentlemen I mentioned to you, are now forming themselves into a company for the purpose of building three vessels of force, mounting from 24 to 40 twenty-four pounders, completely manned and equipped; they propose to load the same with tobacco, flour, &c. and proceed to sea by the Gulf of Mexico, with a full determination to punish severely every insult which, in violation of treaties, may be offered to the American flag sailing down the Mississippi.—It is generally supposed they will embark between 12 or 1500 men, in order to assert America's undoubted right to the navigation of the Mississippi."

Extract of a letter from Jamaica, dated Aug. 20.

"The sample of your American maple sugar, made near the head of the Delaware, arrived safe. I have shewn it at several plantations to the managers and sugar-boilers, most of whom gave it as their opinion that the specimen you sent me is very little inferior to our best quality."

Yesterday arrived here the ship Pigou, captain West, from London, which she left the 3d of August, when nothing decisive had happened as to the expected war between England and Spain.

CHARLESTON, August 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. John's parish, dated August 4, 1790.

"Yesterday, with most violent rain, we had the most tremendous lightning that I remember since the year 1776. There were at least twenty shrilling cracks seemingly right over my house, and no doubt much of the lightning fell upon the iron rod. The rooms appeared several times to be in a blaze. The lightning rods were seen by several persons standing in different positions to shake and tremble very much, and each said he smelled brimstone very strongly. One of the new houses nearest the river on the bluff was struck. The chimney was split down; the bricks cast from thirty to fifty feet from the house. A window was taken off the hinges and cast at a distance. A plate of timber 7 or 8 inches square was shivered to splinters. A range of shingles, from the top to the eaves, though nailed, was shaken loose. On the south face of the house one half of the boards were driven off to the ground. A negro wench and six children were within eight feet of the spot where the lightning did the most injury, but none of them hurt. Another negro wench coming out of the field had not power to proceed, threw herself down upon a bank, and there lay until all was over. The hour was truly awful. Every humble mind must have thought in it that there was a death warrant abroad for himself. It is remarkable that though we had here two as heavy falls of rain as I remember ever to have seen, there was only a short and slight shower at the next settlement, not half a mile distant in a direct line; but the lightning was as fierce at the one place as at the other."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nassau, N. P. to the printer of this paper.

"Here we are so perfectly satisfied that war will be declared against Spain, that we are sitting out priva-

teers, and eagerly anticipate not only rich captures, but an expedition against Cuba. Should an enterprise of the kind be undertaken, the event is certain at the price of fewer lives, than the last invasion of that island cost."

Sept. 7. An extract of a letter from Lexington, Kentucky, dated the 23d of July, 1790, says—"That 4000 well appointed militia and regular troops, under the command of general St. Clair, are going on the 11th of September, in three divisions, against the Sandulky, Wabash, and Shawanese tribes of Indians, which, it is thought, will entirely rid this country from further trouble by those savages. This will give great support to all new settlements in the Western Territories of congress, and any of the states on the Ohio, and along the Mississippi."

The bearer of the letter adds, that a large emigration is about to take place to the territory of the South-Carolina Yazoo company, upwards of 200 persons having had provisions already provided, and boats prepared to transport them to that new country.

Late on Saturday evening the schooner Experiment, captain Smith, arrived here from St. Mary's river, in Georgia, having safely landed there gen. McGillivray, and the other chiefs of the Creek nation.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Nashville, (N.C.) dated July 28, 1790.

"A company arrived here a few days ago, by land, from the Natches, who gave the following account:—That an English frigate came up the Mississippi, opposite to New-Orleans, and sent her boat ashore for permission to land, which was refused by the Spanish commandant; upon which the frigate dropt down two leagues, and cast anchor at a point—fired three guns, and hung out her colours: The troops in the garrison were kept all that night under arms; next morning the frigate fired several guns at equal spaces of time between each, like signals, keeping her colours flying.—Before two o'clock the same day another armed frigate, of forty guns, came up with the other, cast anchor, hoisted English colours, and fired three guns. A general confusion prevailed through the whole country, all the works were ordered to be manned as soon as possible; the militia called in, and every thing announced the expectation of an attack on the capital of Louisiana. In the evening the two frigates dropt down and the next day disappeared. When this company left the Natches no communications had transpired from the court of Madrid, except a report prevailing that a high military commission had arrived at New-Orleans from Madrid, for general Wilkinson, of Kentucky.

"We are likewise informed, that Mr. Hague, one of the gentlemen who established the carding, spinning, and weaving machines upon the new construction, at the northward, is now actually employed in establishing a factory with similar machines, near Nashville: That a large donation of lands have been given as an encouragement by the inhabitants, and a considerable quantity of corn, pork, beef and tobacco, to be paid yearly, for the term of five years. The perfection in which this country produces cotton and flax, and the country abounding in the materials for manufacturing salt, iron and sugar, affords the most pleasing prospects."

RICHMOND, September 23.

By the last arrivals from Europe we learn, that the British fleet were still lying in Torbay the 4th of August waiting for a signal to get under-way.

We learn from the Western Country, that the Kentucky convention has determined in favour of a separation, and great preparations are making in that country for offensive operations against the Indians, who have committed so many murders, and harassed the country so much, that it can no longer be endured; such devastation may shortly be expected to take place, as the name of a Shawanese nation will be no more.

That on this side the Cumberland mountains pleasing prospects are in view: A general peace like to take place with the southern tribes, a regular and efficient system of government about being established under the auspices of congress—one of the mildest seasons in a temperate and salubrious climate, with the most exuberant harvest ever yet experienced, gives joy to the husbandman, and animates the diligence and industry of all.

ANNAPOLIS, September 30.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS it hath, at this time, become peculiarly necessary to warn the citizens of the United States against a violation of the treaties made at Hopewell, on the Keowee, on the twenty-eighth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five; and on the third and tenth days of January, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-six, between the United States and the Cherokee, Choctaw, and Chickasaw nations of Indians; and to enforce an act, entitled, "an act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes;" copies of which treaties and act are heretofore annexed: I have therefore thought fit to require, and I do by these presents require all officers of the United States, as well civil as military, and all other citizens and inhabitants thereof, to govern themselves according to the treaties and act aforesaid, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

GIVEN under my hand, and the seal of the United States, in the city of New-York, the twenty-sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and in the fifteenth year of the sovereignty and independence of the United States.

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

By the President, THOMAS JEFFERSON.

(Signed)

ARTICLES of a TREATY concluded at Hopewell, on the Keowee, between Benjamin Hawkins, Andrew Pickens, Joseph Martin, and Lachlan McIntosh, commissioners plenipotentiary of the United States of America, of the one part, and the head-men and warriors of all the Cherokees, of the other.

THE commissioners plenipotentiary of the United States in congress assembled, give peace to all the Cherokees, and receive them into the favour and protection of the United States of America, on the following conditions:

ARTICLE I.

THE head-men and warriors of all the Cherokees, shall restore all the prisoners, citizens of the United States, or subjects of their allies, to their entire liberty: They shall also restore all the negroes, and all other property taken during the late war from the citizens, to such person, and at such time and place, as the commissioners shall appoint.

ARTICLE II.

The commissioners of the United States in congress assembled, shall restore all the prisoners taken from the Indians, during the late war, to the head-men and warriors of the Cherokees, as early as is practicable.

ARTICLE III.

The said Indians for themselves, and their respective tribes and towns, do acknowledge all the Cherokees to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other sovereign whatsoever.

ARTICLE IV.

The boundary allotted to the Cherokees for their hunting grounds between the said Indians and the citizens of the United States, within the limits of the United States of America, is, and shall be the following, viz. Beginning at the mouth of Duck river on the Tennessee; thence running north-east, to the ridge dividing the waters running into Cumberland from those running into the Tennessee; then eastwardly along the said ridge to a north-east line to be run, which shall strike the river Cumberland forty miles above Nashville; thence along the said line to the river; thence up the said river to the ford where the Kentucky road crosses the river, thence to Campbell's line, near Cumberland gap; thence to the mouth of Claud's creek on Holstein; thence to the Chimney Top mountain; thence to Cramp creek, near the mouth of Big Limestone, on Nolichucky; thence a southerly course six miles to a mountain; thence south to the N. Carolina line; thence to the S. Carolina Indian boundary, and along the same south-west over the top of the Oconee mountain, till it shall strike Tugalo river; thence a direct line to the top of the Currohee mountain; thence to the head of the fourth fork of Oconee river.

ARTICLE V.

If any citizen of the United States, or other person not being an Indian, shall attempt to settle on any of the lands westward or southward of the said boundary, which are hereby allotted to the Indians for their hunting grounds, or having already settled and will not remove from the same within six months after the ratification of this treaty, such person shall forfeit the protection of the United States, and the Indians may punish him or not as they please. Provided nevertheless, that this article shall not extend to the people settled between the fork of French Broad, and Holstein rivers, whose particular situation shall be transmitted to the United States in congress assembled, for their decision thereon, which the Indians agree to abide by.

ARTICLE VI.

If any Indian or Indians, or person residing among them, or who shall take refuge in their nation, shall commit a robbery or murder, or other capital crime, on any citizen of the United States, or person under their protection, the nation or the tribe, to which such offender or offenders may belong, shall be bound to deliver him or them up to be punished according to the ordinances of the United States, provided that the punishment shall not be greater than if the robbery or murder, or other capital crime, had been committed by a citizen on a citizen.

ARTICLE VII.

If any citizen of the United States, or person under their protection, shall commit a robbery or murder, or other capital crime, on any Indian, such offender or offenders shall be punished in the same manner as if the murder or robbery, or other capital crime, had been committed on a citizen of the United States; and the punishment shall be in preference of some of the Cherokees, if any shall attend at the time and place, and that they may have an opportunity to do, due notice of the time of such intended punishment shall be sent to some one of the tribes.

ARTICLE VIII.

It is understood that the punishment of the innocent under the idea of retaliation, is unjust, and shall not be practised on either side, except where there is a manifest violation of this treaty; and then it shall be preceded first by a demand of justice, and if refused, then by a declaration of hostilities.

ARTICLE IX.

For the benefit and comfort of the Indians, and for the prevention of injuries or oppressions on the part of the citizens or Indians, the United States in Congress assembled shall have the sole and exclusive right of regulating the trade with the Indians, and managing all their affairs in such manner as they think proper.

ARTICLE X.

Until the pleasure of congress be known, respecting the ninth article, all traders, citizens of the United States, shall have liberty to go to any of the tribes or towns of the Cherokees to trade with them, and they shall be protected in their persons and property, and kindly treated.

ARTICLE XI.

The said Indians shall give notice to the citizens of the United States of any designs which they may know

or suspect to be formed in any manner, and by any person whatsoever, against the interest, of the United States.

ARTICLE

That the Indians may have justice of the United States, they shall have the right to choose, whenever they think fit

ARTICLE

The hatchet shall be for ever given by the United States, and ed between the said states and Cherokees on the other, shall contracting parties shall use the maintain the peace given as a re-established.

IN WITNESS of all and confirmed between the United States the Cherokees, We, their und by virtue of our full powers, h treaty, and have caused our fixed.

DONE at Hopewell, on the eighth of November, in the one thousand seven hundred

BENJ
AND
JOSE
LACH

And by thirty-seven HEAD-M nation

To the CITIZENS of

GENTLEMEN,

As the deputies, lately chosen as representatives for this state on Mr. Stone for the first district that recommendation by every power, I beg leave respectfully to friends that I decline being a

I am, GENT Your

Sept. 25, 1790. / X

To be SOLD, or

And possession given on the

MY PLANTATION, pleasa river, containing about necessary and convenient build bushels of wheat seeded this wooded; a variety of fruit; an of cattle and sheep, which will it.—A letter, with proposals will be attended to.

Sept. 21, 1790. / E

To be SOLD, at this

Price Nine

THE late edition

of MARYLAND, bound in f sets of the LAWS since that dollars, in sheets.—All WORK performed in a neat, manner, on the shortest notice, able terms.—

TO BE RUN

Over the course near Leonard

Wednesday in N

A JOCKEY CLUB PUR

FIVE GUINEAS, free

gelding, agreeable to the rules of

napolis—the best two in three,

On the day following, over t

of FIFTEEN GUINEAS, fr

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HENRY ST

RESPECTFULLY inform

friends and customers, that

BALTIMORE and ANNAPOLIS

again three times in each we

Stark's, Baltimore, on Monday

days, at eight o'clock, and Mr

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nine o'clock, and will perform

of horses, with the greatest spee

Wants a

A YOUNG WOMAN, w

commended—To serve

an house-keeper, seamstress or

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Annapolis, September 27, 1

NOTICE

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Sept. 20, 1790. / SMIT

ALL persons indebted to th

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WILLIAM HENRY

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the court of Anne-Arundel county, at their next November term, for a commission, under the late act of assembly, to ascertain and fix the boundaries and lines of two tracts of LAND, lying in the said county, called HIS LORDSHIP'S JUSTICE, and FORCE PUT FOR PREVENTION.

RICHARD RICHARDSON.

West River, September 13, 1790.

In virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued at the instance of the state of Maryland, and to me directed, will be EXPOSED to SALE, on the premises, for ready cash only, on the 28th of October next, if fair, if otherwise the next fair day,

THAT well known and valuable tract of land called Okington, whereon the late Mr. Joshua Brown lived, in Harford county, near Havre-de-Grace, on the Susquehanna, containing, by patent, 703 1/2 acres. This excellent farm is finely situated on the Bay shore, and has almost every possible advantage to recommend it: The soil is equal to any in the county, and well calculated for the production of tobacco, grass, and grain of every kind: The situation is healthy and pleasant, and the land well timbered: The purchaser will also have the advantage of several fisheries, and of an easy commodious water carriage of his produce to market. This farm is at present in good order, well fenced, has a convenient dwelling house on it, several meadows and other valuable improvements.

On the same day, and at the same place, will also be exposed to sale, in virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, to satisfy a debt due to the state of Maryland from Samuel Groom Osborn, sundry valuable negroes, the property of the said Osborn.

On Saturday the 30th of October, if fair, if otherwise the next fair day, will also be exposed to sale, at the town of Joppa, in Harford county, in virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, a tract of land, the property of the said Samuel Groom Osborn, situate on the road between Belle-Air and Havre-de-Grace, in said county, whereon Daniel Baylis now lives, containing 101 1/2 acres.

On Monday the first of November next, if fair, if not the ensuing fair day, will also be exposed to sale, at the dwelling house of the late Benjamin Bradford Norris, Esq; near Belle-Air, in Harford county, in virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to satisfy a debt due to the state of Maryland from the said Benjamin B. Norris, part of a tract of land called Burg, containing for the said part 224 acres, and a tract of land called Norris's Chance, containing 362 acres, lying within two miles of Belle-Air, and well improved.

On Tuesday the second of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will also be exposed to sale, in virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to satisfy a debt due to the state of Maryland from John Love, Esquire, at the dwelling plantation of the said John Love, the following parcels of land in Harford county, to wit:—190 acres called Love's Addition Improved; 396 acres called Waxford and Great-Britain; 100 acres called Robert's Lot; 17 acres called Bond's Fortune and Bond's Lot; 61 acres called Harford, and part of Rigdon's Escape; 25 acres called Love's Chance; and 40 acres, part of Redminster.

On Wednesday the third of November next, if fair, if otherwise the ensuing fair day, at the house of Mr. James Amos, junior, in Harford county, will also be exposed to sale, in virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to satisfy a debt due to the state of Maryland, the following parcels of land in said county, to wit:—a tract or part of a tract of land called The Grove Eden Hundred, containing 120 acres; also, one other tract of land called Brimstone Ridge and Sons Addition, containing 310 acres, and one other tract of land called Roache's Choice, containing 40 acres.

On Thursday the fourth of November, if fair, if otherwise the next fair day, at the dwelling house of Mr. James Amos, senior, will also be exposed to sale, in virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to satisfy a debt due to the state of Maryland from the said James Amos, senior, the following parcels of land in Harford county, to wit:—One tract of land called James's Care, containing 135 acres; one other tract of land called Branston Ridge, containing 95 acres; part of one other tract of land called For Hill's; one other tract of land called Shaw's Dependence, containing 12; and one other tract of land called Shaw's Privilege, containing 71 acres.

On Friday the fifth of November next, if fair, if otherwise the next fair day that may happen thereafter, at the dwelling house of Mr. Robert Amos, sen. near the Upper Cross-Roads, in Harford county, will also be exposed to sale, in virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to satisfy a debt due to the state of Maryland from the said Robert Amos, senior, the following parcels of land in said county, to wit:—One tract of land called Good Hope, containing 614 acres; one other tract called Robert's Enlargement, containing 77 1/2 acres; one other tract called Spanish Oak Hill, containing 37 1/2 acres; one other tract called The Bottom, containing three acres; one other tract called John's Refuse, containing 38 acres; part of one other tract called Branston Ridge, containing 29 acres; part of one other tract called Amos's Pursuit, containing 101 acres; also part of one other tract called Saplin Ridge, containing 49 1/2 acres; part of another tract called Amos's Outlet, containing 16 acres; and a tract called White Glaid, containing 30 acres.

The aforesaid sales to begin at eleven o'clock each day, and to be sold for cash only.

WILLIAM OSBORN, Sheriff of Harford county.

To be SOLD at Public Sale,

On Saturday the ninth of October next, at the dwelling plantation of Mr. WALTER PYE, near Port-Tobacco, for READY CASH,

A TRACT of LAND, lying in Convallius Neck, called and known by the name of Hall's Lease, containing 38 acres, one NEGRO WOMAN, a valuable MARE, and sundry articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and PLANTATION UTENSILS. The above property to be sold for the use of the said W. Pye's creditors.

HOSKINS HANSON, } Trustees.
IGNATIUS MATTHEWS, }
Charles county, September 6, 1790.

By virtue of two writs of venditioni exponas to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, on Monday the 18th day of October next, at the house of Mr. Thomas Crackels, in Port-Tobacco-Town, between the hours of eleven and two of the clock,

PART of a tract of LAND called HARWOOD, containing five hundred and ninety-six acres, the property of Mungo Mutchett. One third of a part of a tract of LAND called COCKSHETT, and one third of a tract of LAND by the name of The WIDOWS DREAM, the property of Joseph Simms—taken in execution, and sold to satisfy a debt due from them as securities for Hoskins Hanson, former collector of Charles county, to the state of Maryland.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.
Sept. 7, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we intend to petition the next general assembly for an act to sell the lands left to William and James Williams, by their father Joseph Williams, for the benefit of the said children.

St. Mary's county, ANNE WILLIAMS,
Aug. 30, 1790. JAMES HEARD,
JAMES WILLIAMS.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the vestry of St. Peter's parish, in Talbot county, intend to petition the next general assembly for an act to enable them to dispose of the materials of the old chapel, and the ground thereto belonging.

St. Peter's parish, September 6, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the court of Anne-Arundel county, at their next November term, for a commission, under the late act of assembly, to ascertain and fix the boundaries and lines of a tract of LAND called HOWARD'S RANGE, lying in the county aforesaid, near Elk-Ridge Landing.

HORATIO JOHNSON.
September 13, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland for an act to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

WILLIAM GILLIS.
Somerset county, July 31, 1790.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed from the general court, and by the direction of William Campbell, Esquire, agent to the state of Maryland, will be SOLD, in Port-Tobacco-town, at the house of Mr. Thomas Crackels, between the hours of eleven and four o'clock, on Monday the 18th of October next, for READY CASH,

PART of a tract of land called THOMPSON'S CHANCE, containing fifty-five acres and one third of an acre; a life estate in one other tract of land called THOMPSON'S CHANCE, containing two hundred and seventy-eight acres; and the reversion of one other tract of land called HARWOOD, containing fifty acres; taken and sold to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, from Hoskins Hanson, Esq; late collector of Charles county.

September 1, FRANCIS WARE, late Sheriff of Charles county.
1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the PROPRIETORS of THE LONG MARSH in Queen-Anne's and Caroline counties, intend petitioning the next general assembly for an amendment to the act made the last session for draining and reclaiming of the said Marsh.

September 1, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly to confirm the last WILL and TESTAMENT of JOHN HICKS TRAVERS, late of Dorchester county, deceased, according to the intention of the testator.

HENRY HICKS TRAVERS.
August 13, 1790.

AGREEABLY to the constitution and form of government an election will be held at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the fourth day of October, for four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county the ensuing year in the general assembly.—At the same time and place an election will be held for six representatives to congress.

BEN. HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Sheriff's Sales.

TO BE SOLD,

At Mr. JOHN SUTER's, in George-Town, on the 11th Day of October next,

SUNDRY tracts of LAND, taken by virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued by the state of Maryland against the property of the securities of John H. Nicholls, late collector of the tax for Montgomery county, viz. one tract or parcel of land called Blue Hill, containing 64 acres; one tract of land called Hay Park, containing 40 acres; Part of the Resurvey on Wolf's Cow, containing 820 acres; Part of Magruder and Beall's Honeyly, and part of the Resurvey thereon, containing 250 acres, the property of Robert Peter.—And on the following day, at the same place, will be sold several houses and lots in George-town, taken by virtue of the same writ of fieri facias, viz. one lot or portion of ground in George-town known and distinguished by number eight, containing sixty-seven feet four inches and a half front, and three hundred and ninety-nine feet back, whereon is a good framed store-house, the property of colonel John Murdock; one lot or portion of ground in George-town, known and distinguished by number twenty, containing sixty-six feet front, and three hundred and ninety-nine feet back, whereon is a framed dwelling house, the property of Richard Thompson; one lot or portion of ground in Beatty, Threlkeld and Deakins, addition to George-town, known and distinguished by number one, containing thirty feet front, and one hundred feet back, whereon is a framed store-house, the property of William Deakins, junior; part of a lot or portion of ground in George-town, known and distinguished by number forty-seven, containing thirty feet front, and seventy feet back, subject to a ground rent of ten shillings currency per foot, whereon is a large two-story brick store house, and a framed granary, the property of Bernard O'Neill.

BENJAMIN W. JONES, Sheriff.

Take Notice!

WE, the subscribers, intend to petition the next county court of Anne-Arundel, for a commission to establish the boundaries and lines of TIMBER NECK, GOSLING'S ADVENTURE, VACANT LANE, TAYLOR'S LOT, MILFORD, and PROCTER'S PARK.

September 2, DORSEY JACOBS,
1790. ZACHARIAH JACOBS,
FRANCIS CROMWELL.

William Caton,

Ladies and Gentlemen's Hair-Dresser,

—HAS JUST RECEIVED—

A Quantity of HAIR,

OF DIFFERENT COLOURS and LENGTHS.

HE begs leave to acquaint those ladies who wish for conveniency and little trouble, that he makes TOUPEE 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. Entire whole TATES made upon the same construction; also, 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 from France, via Philadelphia, 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 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-trops; 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.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

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

RICHARD WELLS.
Annapolis, June 30, 1790.

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.

J A S S
COUL
this ci
admini
er of
Black
a con
by the
Turks
having
large Turki
he ordered a detachment of his
attack them, which was done
above half of them were taken
were entering the port. The
the same time served with f
the magazines of the Turks, w
destroyed, and about three h
soners.

COPENHAG

The captain-lieutenant Fab
cutter le Helleflynder, who an
Baltic, has brought intelligence
of the small fleet of Russian ga
der the command of the princ
on the third of the month, th
the Gulph of Blofko, which th
destroyed.

A part of this fleet, compos
dred vessels of different sizes, h
tain-lieutenant Fabricius saw fr
colours, and submit to the vict

During the engagement the
commanded by the duke of S
tage of a favourable gale to ext
of its perilous situation; but as
counted after they got out, in
to have left some ships behind

The Russian fleet immediat
Swedish fleet attempted to ga
the ship, made manœuvres, thi
trary, to enter that port; but
much time, the Russians were

The 2th, in the evening, w
these parts, there were only two
the Swedes and Russians, and a
taken place next day, if, durin
were not fortunate enough to a
Sweabourg in safety.

The loss they sustained mu
they reckon there were more th
the small fleet, the greatest part
taken prisoners, the remainder

With respect to the king,
have probably been fortunate en
A little after the engagement w
Wybourg and Peterburgh, the
which had escaped, display the

This defeat had been preced
ry distressing; and it was im
ships of war or the small fleet c
up in the Gulph of Wybourg,
enemy's country, and on the ot
were for several days in want
and provisions; the men began
tion increased to an alarming
ments which they sent on shor
ons did not return—being ci
having voluntarily remained wi

W A R S A V

The Turks have obtained a
over the Russians beyond the
vites, it is said, have been carr

The Turks, it seems, have s
very successfully against the A
sured that they still continue d
Constantinople, the account of
raised their spirits amazingly.

It was some time ago report
ly made advances to the king o
a separate peace on conditions
that monarch. It is now eve
Swede at Peterburgh for the
the negotiations; but the hono
king of Sweden will, we are
from coming to any agreement
knowledge of his allies.

V I E N N A

In consequence of the high
certains of the experience, Jov
has been manifested by field-m
towards the state, he has been
commander in chief of all the
ravia, Bohemia and Gallicia.

The field-marshal count de
rodo have strongly recommended
field-marshal Laudon, who w