

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1790.

STOCKHOLM, August 31.

TODAY peace was proclaimed with the usual solemnities in the different quarters of the city. The royal family, and other persons of distinction assisted at the Te Deum, which was sung with great pomp at the cathedral, after which there was a court and public dinner at the palace, and the evening is to close with illuminations and other demonstrations of joy.

BRUSSELS, September 3.

The general de Schoenfeldt set off from Andoy the day before yesterday, at seven o'clock in the evening, for Andonnes, and remained all the night before the battery, which the Austrians had taken from us by surprise the same day.

As soon as it was day-break he ordered the West Flanders regiment to attack the camp and retrenchments which the Austrians had at Coutis, which they did with the utmost ardour, and destroyed all their works. The regiment of Antwerp, under the command of colonel Tinne, marched from Huy the same night to surround this port. The Austrians, on being driven from thence, retreated into four other camps, which our people took, and burnt every thing. Out of 200 of the enemy's hussars, who endeavoured to cover their retreat, 50 were killed on the spot, besides a great number wounded. We have taken from them three pieces of cannon, one pair of colours, about a dozen of their hussar horses, and a great number of prisoners; in short, their right wing is entirely defeated, and the enemy are retired towards Gewes and Affelie, without having made any attempts to recover the posts we had taken from them.

After having chased the Austrians for two leagues and an half, the general finding the number of his troops considerably diminished by the posts he was obliged to occupy as he went along, and the Austrian army being, on the contrary, much strengthened by the addition of the troops from the posts that he had abandoned, he gave over the pursuit, and thought it most advisable to withdraw his troops to their camp, as they had been under arms two days and two nights.

The loss of the enemy is not yet known, and further particulars of this affair are expected.

Major-general Kochler's report of the 2d of this month, confirms the account of the Austrians having lost 500 men, with the baron de Blechem, major Murray, two captains, and five subalterns.

As soon as baron Blechem's corpse arrived at Namur, it was carried to the governor's house, and from thence the Peres Recollets convent, where it was buried that night.

The above is the account published by order of congress, but other letters received here from the army speak very differently, and assert that we have lost a great many men, as well as cannon.

It is certain that major Blechem is killed. His body was shamefully mangled, and dragged about the streets, after cutting off his ears, according to the custom of the Turks. The number of armed peasants are said to amount to 30,000. They paraded yesterday at Louvain before the celebrated Vander Noot. Flanders has not furnished any. Brabant has raised the greatest number, they have their priests at their hand. The volunteers in this city, to the number of 150, are to set out to-morrow to escort Vander Noot to the army.

LONDON, September 21.

The estimate of the loss by the fire at Madrid, is now reported to be five millions sterling. Some of the finest houses in that city have fallen a sacrifice to the flames.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, September 14.

This afternoon arrived at Spithead, the grand fleet, under the command of earl Howe, admiral of the fleet, with the Union Jack flying at the main-mast.

The emperor of Morocco has declared war against Spain, on which account three regiments have been embarked at Cadix to defend the Spanish coasts most likely to be attacked by those barbarians.

The number of killed and wounded on both sides in the late mutiny at Nancy, is stated, in a private letter, received by yesterday's mail, at upwards of 1600.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, September 13.

Orders are received at the victualling office here to provide fresh provisions for the fleet now in the Downs, which are every hour expected to return to Spithead.

Orders have likewise been received, to get ready with the greatest expedition, masts, yards, sails, &c. for fifteen line of battle ships.

These preparations give room to conjecture, that a squadron will immediately sail for the West Indies; and by no means go towards the confirmation of that peace which is now the subject of conversation.

CIVIL WAR in FRANCE.

Authentic particulars of the dreadful affair at Nancy, from M. Bouville's letter to the national assembly, dated Nancy, September 1.

Since my entrance into this city, I have not had a minute to spare, to send a regular account of my conduct and of the present state of things here. On the 31st, I assembled the troops destined to quell the rebellion of the three regiments at Nancy. I read to them the decree of the national assembly; and from their manner I saw I might depend on their disposition and order to execute their decree.

At ten o'clock, on the road from Pont a Mousson to Nancy, I was met by a deputation from the municipality and the garrison of Nancy. My answer was positive, that the garrison must quit the city, and Monsieur Denoue and Malfaigne must be set at liberty. I continued my march, and at two o'clock in the afternoon I arrived within a league and a half of the city.

Here I was again met by deputies, to whom I repeated the conditions; and added, besides, that they must deliver to me four of the most culpable of each regiment, whom I should send to the national assembly. A delay of one hour was desired—I granted it. At four o'clock I approached the city—I made my troops halt at thirty yards from the walls.

A deputation from the municipality, and from the king's regiment, informed me, that the soldiers were departing according to my orders. I ran to my advance guard to prevent an action.—While the soldiers were going out of the other gates, one only was guarded by the soldiers from each of the three regiments. I marched to the gate with my van-guard—I summoned the gate to be surrendered—I was answered by the discharge of cannon and musketry. The national guard returned the fire, burst open the gate, and it was no longer possible to stop my men—they killed all that encountered them.

When arrived at the Great Square, I formed my troops in order of battle. They fired on us from the windows. I immediately advanced through different streets to the arsenal, and the quarters of the regiments. Here a furious combat commenced—which lasted three hours. I had not more than 2400 regulars, and 6 or 700 national guards, and we were attacked by 10,000, for the insurgents were joined by the lower part of the inhabitants.

At seven o'clock, the Swiss regiment of Chateaux-vieux, being part cut to pieces, and part taken prisoners, the regiment of Meistre-de-camp being fled out of the city, the king's regiment sent to me that they would surrender. I ordered them to march out of the city to their destined quarters, and then I repaired to the Town-House.

To-day order is entirely re-established, and the citizens are satisfied. We have lost a great many men—I cannot at present exactly specify the number of the dead, but I believe they amount to at least three hundred.

Monsieur Malfaigne has rejoined the carabineers, who have returned to their duty, and have delivered up twenty of the ring-leaders of the insurrection.

Particulars of the late FIRE at MADRID.

This dreadful fire that has been burning upwards of ten days, has nearly destroyed in Place Mayor one of the handsomest squares of the capital, and the most filled with tradesmen's shops—a third part of it, with a row of houses of an adjacent street, upwards of 80 in all, have already fallen a prey to the flames, which the public prayers, many soldiers and workmen, with a small engine and several squirts, have not been able to extinguish. The fire began at midnight—forthwith the miraculous image of St. Roch was uncovered and brought in procession to the square, but the conflagration, notwithstanding the presence of the saint, and the fervent prayers of the multitude, did not rage with less violence. The holy sacrament succeeded, but with as little success; the duke of Medina Celi then substituted the sacred image of our Saviour, belonging to the capuchin's convent in his hotel. These successive pious efforts lasted more than six hours, during which time it was visible that the workmen preferred prayers to exertions. The Dominicans have been reproached with having refused to bring forth our lady of Atocha, a Madonna, who never fails of success. The fire, it is said, was owing to a private gentleman's devotions, who kept, day and night, many lighted tapers before the shrine of a wonderful image.

Extract from Watty Cockney's Journal of September 1st. 1790:

According to our agreement made at the Hole in the Wall, Fleet-street, six of us met on Black-Fryar's bridge, at half past five o'clock, armed and furnished with a large quantity of ammunition—Squibbed our guns over the bridge, and received a volley of oaths from a west country barge that was passing under the centre arch.

Loaded and primed; gave the dogs a piece of bread each—the Fox-dog would not eat his—took a dram a piece, and set forward in high spirits for the Circus

gate, on our way to Camberwell, where we were informed we should find several covies.

Having passed a considerable part of the way, without meeting with any sport, and rather out of humour with such ill luck, we took another dram a piece, and pushed briskly forward for Camberwell.

Met two men driving geese at Kennington Common, offered them eighteen-pence, which they accepted, for a shot at a flock, twenty yards—Drew lots who should fire first. It fell to Billy Candlewick's chance, who, from his father's belonging many years ago to the Orange regiment of the city militia, knew something of taking aim.

The goose-driver stepped the ground, and Billy took aim for above ten minutes; when shutting both his eyes, lest the pan should flash in his sight, he snapped, and missed fire—he took aim a second time, snapped and missed again. Borrowed Bob Tape's scissor, and hammered the flint—snapped and missed fire a third time—thought the devil had got hold of the gun; examined her, and found she was neither loaded or primed. The goose-driver refused to let Billy try again, so we gave him another six-pence, and he told us a lame gander, which we placed at about six yards, and taking a shot a piece at him, killed him, and put him in Ned Thimble's cabbage net.

Crossing a field near Camberwell, we thought we saw a covey of partridges at the side of a ditch, so we made all up to them with our guns cocked, tying the dogs to our legs that they might not run in and spring the game.

What we thought to be a covey of partridges, proved to be a gang of gypsies, squatted under the hedge, peeling turnips and preparing potatoes for dinner. It was the mercy of God we did not fire at them, as all our pieces were up to our shoulders, and we had but one eye a piece open, when that which we took to be the old cock, rose up, and said, in a loud voice, "What the devil are you about?"

Saw several brother sportsmen out, who had killed nothing but a hedge-hog and a tame jack-daw, which belonged to a public house at New-Cross turnpike.

Got up to the main—fired at a yellow-hammer, and frightened the horses in the Dover stage. The guard threatened to shoot us, and we took to our heels.

Much fatigued and agreed to shoot all the way home—fired off our guns at the foot of Greenwich-hill, and were laughed at by the inhabitants; loaded them again and fired at a sheet of paper for half an hour, without putting a shot into it. Got to Smith's at dusk, and discharged our pieces in the air before we went in—had something to eat and drink, then set off for the city, and squibbed our guns all the way as long as our powder lasted.

Got home, much fatigued with the day's sport—went to our club, and told a thousand lies about the birds we killed and the presents we made of them, smoked our pipes, and by twelve got to bed.

PORTSMOUTH, (N. H.) November 3.

Accounts from France, of September 7, mention, that M. de la Luzerne, minister of marine, had presented a letter to the national assembly, containing advices of an attempt to burn the arsenal of Brest. Four galley-slaves had been discovered in the night-time concealed among the artificers. On searching them there was found a false key, a file, and two bundles of matches. Their intention was, it seems, to set fire to the magazine, and to destroy, completely, that great depot of naval stores.

S A L E M, November 9.

A GENERAL PEACE in the north of Europe has followed the treaty between the kings of Prussia and Hungary—as we are informed by captain Richard Derby, who arrived here on Saturday, in sixty days from Gottenburgh. The terms of peace were not particularly known at Gottenburgh when he came away, but a message from his Swedish majesty purported, that they were honourable and satisfactory to him beyond his expectations. The treaty was concluded in Finland.—His majesty arrived at Stockholm about the first of September. The troops at Gottenburgh were disbanded. The merchants were sending off their vessels as usual in time of peace.

A short time before captain Derby sailed, a Swedish 50 gun ship, going from Marstrand to Gottenburgh, sprung a leak, and went down very suddenly, by which above four hundred lives were lost—about forty only were saved.

Captain Green arrived here on Sunday from Bourdeaux, in forty-one days. When he sailed, war was fully expected in France, and preparations were busily making for it.

The latest arrivals from Spain and England bring accounts, that the fleets of the two powers had returned into port; and probably future negotiations will prevent their going to sea again.

Extract of a letter from a master of a vessel belonging to this port, dated Basseterre, Guadalupe, October 20.

I arrived at St. Pierre, Martinique, in a passage of 19 days, and found every thing there in great con-

fusion; sales for nothing, owing to the communication being cut off by land and water, that the general and his party might receive no supplies. An embargo was laid on vessels, and it was uncertain when it would be taken off; and cargoes were perishing on board.—I insisted on not anchoring, paid the guard and sent them on shore, expecting to make my escape. In the evening I was taken out myself by two armed boats, put on shore, and there detained as a security for the schooner's not departing. The next morning my boat came ashore, and informed me no guard was on board; when I went to the American consul, and told him I intended to attempt to make my escape. He advised me to wait the answer of the municipality to a remonstrance he had that morning sent them. However, considering delays dangerous, I went on board, set the people at work repairing my ties, &c. and by that means drifted out of the reach of the guns—made sail, and steered to the westward. Off the west point of Martinique, an armed Virginia built pilot boat fired two shot into me, and chased me seven hours, but at length gave over, I having gained two leagues of her.

"The evening I was taken out of my vessel at Martinique, a brig arrived from Baltimore, another from Portsmouth, a schooner from Portland, and a schooner from Marblehead; all which had guards put on board. "This place (Guadeloupe) is almost deserted, the men being gone as volunteers to Martinique."

#### BOSTON, November 12.

Captain Stoddard, who arrived on Wednesday last, in 32 days from Martinique, informs that the disturbances in that island still continued—and that the inveteracy between the Patriots and Royalists was not abated. The account received some days since of the action between the Patriots and Royalists was exaggerated—there was no cane patch burnt, and the number of slain on the side of the Patriot's party did not exceed 150.

Herichell's amazing Telescope, which promises to shew us the man in the moon, is perhaps the largest machine ever erected in any country. This famous astronomer is assisted in his observations by his daughter, who has an apartment so situated under the stage upon which he stands to view the reflected planets in his mirror, that she can hear the report of what she sees through a tube, and enters it in her book.

#### DANBURY, November 9.

A few days ago a son of Mr. William Dobbs, of this town, about six years old, in attempting to cut a piece of leather with a shoe-knife, accidentally thrust the knife into his belly, by which means a large quantity of his caul came out. It was two hours before a surgeon could be obtained, who immediately replaced the part that was alive, taking away a piece about two inches and an half square. The wound was then carefully dressed, and we have the pleasure to add, that the lad is in a fair way of recovery.

This unfortunate accident it is hoped will serve as a warning to parents against permitting their children to amuse themselves with edge tools, an indulgence often attended with fatal consequences.

#### NEW-YORK, November 20.

Extract of a letter from St. Helena, (via London) dated June 24.

"An American whaler from the South seas, bound to Philadelphia, put in here in distress on the 21st instant, having met with a severe gale in lat. 38, 6. S. long. 5, 7. E. She had been very successful, having 190 tons of spermaceti oil. On her passage she fell in with a vessel from Botany-Bay bound to London, which was in distress for want of provisions. The American would have relieved her wants, but found it impossible, from the extreme badness of the weather, which prevented the possibility of a boat being hoisted out; and they soon after parted with her in a violent gale. They previously learnt, however, that at the time of her leaving it the settlement at Botany-Bay was almost in the last stage of human distress; that the officers and soldiers would not do any kind of duty, their times being out; that the government intended to embark for England the first opportunity, and leave the convicts to their fate, most of whom (that had been transported for life) had petitioned to be sent home and hanged, by the first opportunity, rather than remain in that wretched country, where, with their utmost endeavours, they had only yet been able to raise twenty acres of wheat, which had been their whole dependence for some time past, and a few fish, but not a sufficiency for every body. The felons whose times had expired, were very mutinous for going home, and every body was sick of the expedition."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of note in Port-Royal, Jamaica, to his friend in Hudson.

"My friend, though I have not been favoured with an opportunity of conveying intelligence from these islands for some months past—I now truly feel the greatest satisfaction in having the hindrance removed, and shall present you with a piece of intelligence, which cannot fail to meet the most cordial reception at your hands, as well as at the hand of every friend to the United States.

"You mentioned in your last the disposition of the states, to lessen the importation of the produce of our islands; this though perhaps hardly yet perceivable among yourselves, is most severely felt by us.—I am credibly informed that many of the houses who have for many years flourished on the productions of the Still, have entirely thrown up business, and it is to be feared many will become bankrupts.

"We seem to suspect you have devised some new method of manufacturing sugars, as we find the sale of that commodity daily decreasing.—If my fears are founded on reality, Heaven only knows what's to become of us."

#### YORK, (Pennsylvania) November 18.

From Wright's ferry, we learn, that about 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, as a boat was coming from the east side, a most tremendous storm arose when she was about half way over, by means of which she was soon filled with water, and sunk. There were six passengers and the boatmen in her. (besides a small light waggon and three horses) viz. a clergyman, the owner of the waggon, with his wife and three children; when the storm came on, the woman and children took shelter in the waggon, but it continued to blow with such violence, that the waggon was torn out of the boat, and the body having by chance got loose from the carriage, and being pretty tight, floated some distance, till its progress was stopped by a rock; the husband viewing the melancholy situation of his wife and children, resolved to relieve or perish with them, and quitting the boat, swam to the waggon, cut open the cover with his knife, and with difficulty kept their heads above water till they were relieved by a boat from the west side; by this time the ferry-boat had entirely disappeared; the clergyman, just as he found the boat sinking, mounted his horse, one of the boatmen mounted on one of the waggon horses, and by that means preserved themselves till they were relieved by a boat; the other boatman of the name of Tim Sullivan, depending on his skill in swimming, got upon an oar, but it is thought that he is drowned, as he has not since been heard of; the boat was found in the Falls, and one of the waggon horses that had been given up for lost, was found next day some distance below the Falls, with all his gears on, and does not appear to have received the least injury.

#### PHILADELPHIA, November 23.

By recent accounts from Holland we are informed, that owing to the great decline of the Dutch commerce, the agio of the Bank of Amsterdam has fallen to less than one per cent. above par.

The average of the agio or advance on bank-money has commonly been three per cent. and it has frequently been up to five per cent. The price of silver had also greatly risen, dollars were at 53 shivers. This extraordinary event is accounted for on different principles—the general idea is, that it originated in the great demand for specie to ship to the United States.

Some time since, a fact was related in our papers, to prove the longevity of the land tortoise—the following is an additional proof:—

"In the garden of the archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth, a tortoise was introduced in 1633, which lived till the year 1753, the time of archbishop Herring, and possibly might have lived till the present, had it not been killed by the negligence of the gardener."

A RECEIPT to make an excellent American wine, communicated to the Burlington society for promoting agriculture and domestic manufactures, by Joseph Cooper, Esq; of Gloucester county, New-Jersey—read before the society November 6, 1790, and ordered to be published.

I PUT a quantity of the comb from which the honey had been drained, into a tub, to which I added a barrel of cyder immediately from the press; this mixture was well stirred and left to soak for one night. It was then strained before a fermentation took place, and honey was added until the strength of the liquor was sufficient to bear an egg. It was then put into a barrel, and after the fermentation commenced the cask was filled every day for three or four days, that the fifth might work out of the bung-hole. When the fermentation moderated I put the bung loosely, left stopping it tight might cause the cask to burst.—At the end of five or six weeks the liquor was drawn off into a tub, and the whites of eight eggs well beaten up with a pint of clean sand, was put into it: I then added a gallon of cyder spirit, and after mixing the whole well together I returned it into the cask which was well cleaned, bunged it tight, and placed it in a proper situation for racking off when fine.—In the month of April following I drew it off into kegs for use, and found it equal, in my opinion, to almost any foreign wine—in the opinion of many good judges it was superior.

This success has induced me to repeat the experiment for three years, and I am persuaded that by using the clean honey instead of the comb as above described, such an improvement might be made as would enable the citizens of the United States to supply themselves with a truly federal and wholesome wine, which would not cost one quarter of a dollar per gallon, were all the ingredients procured at the market prices, and would have this peculiar advantage over every other wine hitherto attempted in this country, that it contains no foreign mixture whatever, but is made from ingredients produced on our own farms.

By order of the society,  
WILLIAM COXE, Jun. secretary.

#### ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 2.

The honourable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esquire, is re-elected a senator to represent this state in the senate of the United States.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

A REPLY to the signature A TRUE FRIEND TO THE UNION, in the last.

YOU have left my arguments entirely unanswered. I am pleased at finding myself so mildly attacked; and think it my duty to reply in defence of my principles of liberty. In so doing, hope I shall adhere to "virtuous intentions," and an amicable disposition. Nothing contrary to friendship should subsist between A TRUE FRIEND TO THE UNION, and A FREEMAN. 'Tis time I think to be a great stickler for liberty, since 'tis candidly acknowledged by you that slavery

has been a curse on the states, and likely to be entailed on them for some time to come." I hope you blame no man for wishing the removal of a "curse" from a free and independent people, to whom you are a true friend.—Every friend to the union should desire the entailment of any curse whatever to be cut soon as possible. It is not, with propriety, to be effected immediately, and yet necessary to be effected at all, as you don't deny, then the sooner entered upon the better. For this very reason there should be no delay in laying hold of every occasion and opportunity of casting down this goddess of avarice, which has stood so long to the disgrace of a free country, so called. If this be a work of time, let us hasten upon it, and evince our desire and intention, to extirpate the evil soon as possibly we can, consistent with the good policy of the union in general, or of this state in particular; wherein her laws are not connected with those of other states. But there are professed friends to liberty, who, nevertheless, with no one to speak, write, or use their efforts in any way whatever to hasten the desirable day when the galling chains of slavery shall be knocked off from human kind.—You and I, to be consistent, so far from opposing any measures of this nature, should "applaud" them as "virtuous intentions" to remove a "curse" under which not only "the states," but thousands of our fellow-creatures groan, both day and night feeling the iron rod of oppression.

I see no justice or equitable propriety in "supporting and educating daughters" by fraud, or the unjust custom of inflicting slavery on our fellow-creatures. Education is excellent, but not to be put in competition with liberty—much more that one should be educated at the expence of another's freedom. O hard! who will speak a word for the poor and helpless? Let not partiality or prejudice influence your judgment here; but equity between man and man. Gentlemen may divide their landed or other property between their sons and daughters for their education and support. If there is no such property, every family may, by industry and frugality, get their support and education equally with others in like circumstances. I am sorry you should think slaves are the only "support" against poverty, or becoming "beggars." A plea of this nature will not do to stone for an arbitrary usurpation, against the law of God, in nature, over the rights and liberties of men. Never advance it again! Britain herself would reject it.

'Tis true I did not live "at the time of the first importation of those people;" but rejoice that I live to see the flag of liberty fly to the glory of America, and the Americans prudently and wisely reforming from ancient customs of injustice, established by men of monarchic principles. If "industry and eloquence" could then "have prevented the evil," we may reasonably hope that they may now be used to the abolition of it. Let you and I try it. If "pecuniary advantage among merchants, and covetousness among planters," formerly introduced cruelty and oppression—this is no shadow of reason why we should continue their custom, or even laws, like those of the Medes and Persians, unalterable.

I grant the mode of effecting the laudable and much desired abolition is an important point. Nevertheless I think if "Lycurgus," that celebrated law-giver in Lacedaemon, about 884 years before the christian era, lived in our enlightened age and country, it would not, as you suppose, be a very hard task for him to frame an eligible law of equity, for this purpose. Nay! you have given us a proposition yourself, which, with an improvement, might answer. An improvement I could propose—but choose to forbear.

I hope to see the repeal of all laws which empower tyrants to treat human creatures like horses or dogs which is frequently seen for an inconsiderable effect, or mercenary desire of gain. Indelible is the stain—Such may properly be viewed, of what "denomination" soever, as "out of the pale of christianity"—Men who pay no regard to the law of equity and humanity written in the heart, should be bound by civil law, to treat the human species as men; not as beasts. Shall I speak out? O spare a little!—A merciful man is merciful to his beast—I also hope to see every man have liberty to free his slaves at any time he pleases, even by last will and testament: than which, nothing can be more reasonable.

I would not presume to dictate; we have a body of respectable characters in this city, at present, who have it in their power, as our freely chosen representatives, to repeal all laws of injustice, and enact good and wholesome ones for the distribution of equity, in support of our civil and religious rights and privileges. To them I look. 'Tis true, some masters have humanity, and christian tenderness enough to render their "black folks in many instances happy," so far as the nature of the case will admit happiness. Such masters or mistress let themselves much honour, they shew human compassion. I applaud them for it. I wish this was general through the state, to the credit of slave holders, and honour of Maryland. But still, freedom has a felicity in it, which no circumstances, under slavery can render.

I believe also numbers would abuse their freedoms and render themselves more miserable than they are in bondage. So, many white men, for themselves and others, had better be bound or in prison all their days. But we have no right to confine them till they break the laws which inflict confinement or other torture, as a just punishment for their crime.

Again, if I hold a man's property (instance his purse of money, or his liberty) it is no reason I should not deliver his right, because I fear he will abuse it. Give him his due, that is his own—then he, and not I, will be accountable for the use made of it. If he puts it in trade, and gains wealth, 'tis his—if wasted, 'tis his own loss. Give me leave to assure you, many, who are "advocates for manumission" hold, or once held, a considerable

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lebrated law-giver in La-  
re the christian era, lived  
country, it would not, as  
talk for him to frame as  
this purpose. Nay! you  
yourself, which, with  
An improvement I could  
ar.  
all laws which empow-  
atures like horses or dogs  
an inconsiderable offend-  
Indelible is the stain-  
ed, of what "denominat-  
pale of christianity"—the  
w of equity and humanity  
be bound by civil law, in  
men; not as beasts. Shall  
le!—A merciful man is  
be to see every man have li-  
y time he pleases, even by  
an which, nothing can be  
dictate; we have a body of  
is city, at present, who have  
reely chosen representatives,  
justice, and exact good and  
tribution of equity, in sup-  
ous rights and privileges. To  
ome masters have humanity,  
ough to render their "black  
" so far as the nature of the  
Such masters or mistresses do  
they shew humane compas-  
is. I wish this was general  
credit of slave holders, and  
t ill, freedom has a felicity  
ances, under slavery can res-  
would abuse their freedom,  
re miserable than they are in  
ite men, for themselves and  
nd or in prison all their days,  
confine them till they feel  
dict confinement or other  
t for their crime.  
's property (infringe his prop-  
) it is no reason I should not  
I fear he will abuse it. Give  
own—then be, and not I, will  
e made of it. If he puts it in  
e, 'tis his—if wasted, 'tis his  
re you, many, who are "ad-  
old, or once held, a confid-

able property of this kind. But let it stand just so, as you would have it, the "advocates have been a set of men that had very little of such property to lose, perhaps none." Our having little or none of this property makes us better or more impartial judges, as indifferent men, which is necessary in all cases of justice. We find very few, if any, besides slave holders opposed to the principles of liberty, which is a proof that interest more than reason or justice influences their minds. We should never let a man to judge the cause between himself and another. But whenever we do judge between ourselves and others, we should imagine our places changed, and we standing in the other's case.—Self and interest are very biasing.

The greater part of gentlemen who hold slaves, believe freedom the just due of every man. I much doubt your proposition, that "you and I are slaves to the laws"—"We are bound by them," true; but this with our own consent, and by such laws as we make, and have made ourselves. This is freedom to be governed and bound by laws of our own making—hence we are not slaves, but freemen.

I have frequently "considered the political state of the union," and heartily wish well to it. But I am apprehensive freedom is no bane to the peace and good order of any republican government. I see no "confusion" in this matter is likely to "arise," unless it be by men opposed to the principles of their country, in denying the justice or propriety of the bill of rights.

As to the remedy, or "proposing a preventative," is not my present business, I leave it for those who are the chosen men for this purpose. In their place and time wishing they may neither neglect nor delay giving us wholesome and equitable laws. The evil I may propose to the consideration of candid men till the remedy's applied. I am still, and hope to remain, A FREEMAN.

The SUBSCRIBERS to the DANCING ASSEMBLIES are requested to meet at Mr. MANN'S to-morrow evening at six o'clock.

### To be SOLD, at Public Sale,

To the Highest Bidder, on the 9th day of December, instant, if fair, if not the next fair day, A PARCEL of LEATHER, and a small quantity of WHEAT and RYE, five bushels of white washing LIME, and an old CIDER MILL, late the property of Baldwin Lusby, deceased—To be sold for ready cash. 1807/6 ROBERT LUSBY, Executor.

Charles county, November 25, 1790. THE subscriber has for sale, in Port-Tobacco, the MEDICINE and BOOKS of the late deceased Dr. JOHN CHAPMAN, with necessary INSTRUMENTS and SHOP-FURNITURE; all of which are very valuable, and will be disposed of on reasonable terms for ready cash, or on credit, as may best suit a purchaser. The above articles may be seen at any time on application at col. Stone's store. HENRY H. CHAPMAN.

### WILLAM FOXCROFT

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

### A Neat and General ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS,

- CONSISTING OF—
- |                                                  |                                                        |
|--------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|
| Fashionable, Superfine & Second Clothes,         | Black Silk & Love Handkerchiefs,                       |
| Three quarters and seven eighths stripe Clothes, | Table Clothes,                                         |
| Cassimers,                                       | Bed-Ticks,                                             |
| Superfine, stripe & plain Coating,               | Bed-Buants,                                            |
| Cardinals,                                       | Checks, 7/8 and yard wide,                             |
| Halfhicks,                                       | Cotton Stripes,                                        |
| Knapt Cottons,                                   | 7-8 and yard wide Irish Linens,                        |
| Flannels,                                        | Ink-Powder,                                            |
| Baizes,                                          | Snuff,                                                 |
| Welsh Plains,                                    | Ladies fashionable Beaver, and Gentlemen's Fine Hats,  |
| Duff Blankets,                                   | Coarse ditto,                                          |
| Durants,                                         | Fashionable Coat & Vest Buttons,                       |
| Calimancoes,                                     | Imperial ditto,                                        |
| Jones Spinning,                                  | Tapes,                                                 |
| Moreens,                                         | Bindings,                                              |
| Wildboars,                                       | Thread,                                                |
| Crapes,                                          | Edging and Bobbing,                                    |
| Mullinets,                                       | Ladies and Gentlemen's Cotton, Silk & Worsted Hosiery, |
| Mullins of all sorts,                            | Silk and Cotton Patent ditto,                          |
| Plain, stripe and spotted Gauzes,                | Ladies Gloves,                                         |
| Royal Ribbs,                                     | Gentlemen's Beaver ditto,                              |
| Thicket,                                         | Best Philadelphia & common Stuff Shoes,                |
| Satinets,                                        | Ironmongery,                                           |
| Jens,                                            | Queen's Ware, &c. &c.                                  |
| Fustains,                                        |                                                        |
| Corduroys,                                       |                                                        |
| Black Princesses Stuff,                          |                                                        |
| Cottons and Calicoes,                            |                                                        |
| Cotton & Chintz Shawls,                          |                                                        |
| Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs,                  |                                                        |

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

### To be RENTED,

And possession given immediately, A STORE-HOUSE in Bryan-town, Charles county, sixteen feet square, with a counting-room, and a cellar under the whole; it is a good stand for a store, being between Patuxent and Patowmack rivers, in the heart of a good tobacco country. For terms apply to JAMES BOARMAN: November 30, 1790. 1807/6

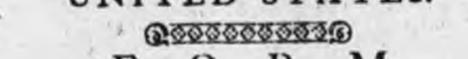
November 15, 1790. RAN away from the subscriber, living in Charles county, the 7th instant, a country born NEGRO SLAVE named JESS, about twenty-eight or nine years of age, five feet ten inches high, he is a tolerable fierce looking fellow, a light complexion, is some what bow legged, well set, a carpenter by trade; had on when he went away, two old cotton jackets, both without skirts, striped country cloth breeches, old shoes and stockings, was formerly the property of capt. John Smith, in St. Mary's, has lived in Middle's Neck these ten or twelve years past, has a wife at capt. John Grendwell's, also a great correspondence in the said neck and on Patuxent; it is supposed he will be harboured at either of the said places. Any person apprehending the said fellow in the neighbourhood, or ten miles from home, shall receive the reward of four dollars, if sixteen six, if out of the county eight, and if out of the state twelve, and all reasonable charges paid if brought home. All persons are forewarned harbouring the said negro at their peril. LEONARD BOARMAN, jun.



STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber's plantation, the North side of Severn, a handsome dark forel MARE, between seven and eight years old, about thirteen hands high, with a long tail, gallops and trots very spiritedly; she has been gone about a month previous to the date hereof. Whoever brings the said mare to the subscriber hereof, shall receive a REWARD of SIX DOLLARS, from JOHN BRICE. December 1, 1790.

### FUNDED DEBT

OF THE UNITED STATES.



### FORM

OF A POWER of ATTORNEY,

To transfer STOCK.

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

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

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

Scaled and delivered in the presence of —

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

BE IT KNOWN, That on the — day of — one thousand — hundred and —, before me —, came —, and acknowledged the within letter of attorney to be — act and deed. IN TESTIMONY whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and — affixed — the day and year last aforesaid.

### Directions.

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

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

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

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

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

### FORM OF A POWER of ATTORNEY,

To receive INTEREST.

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

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

Scaled and delivered in the presence of —

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

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

### Directions.

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

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

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

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

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

### FORM of a TRANSFER,

When made in person.

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

### FORM of a TRANSFER,

By POWER of ATTORNEY.

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

### FORM of a TRANSFER,

By LETTER of ATTORNEY, under a power of SUBSTITUTION.

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

October 15, 1790.

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

**JAMES WILLIAMS,**  
Has just to hand, and for SALE, by the Quarter-Cask  
or Gallon,  
—A Considerable Assortment of—  
**OLD WINES,**

—VIZ—  
**LONDON** Particular, six years old;  
Sherry, Lisbon, Calcavela and Red Port, five  
years old; White Port, fourteen years old; and Tene-  
riff of different qualities.—**LIKEWISE,** Old Spirit,  
and three years old Peach Brandy, West-India Rum,  
and Holland's Gin; Hylon, Congo, and Bohea Teas;  
Coffee; Loaf and Mulcovado Sugars.—To be SOLD  
low for Cash, State or Continental Certificates,

For SALE,---Likewise,

At my late Brother's STORE,  
A large and general assortment of fall and other  
**GOODS,** which will be disposed of on very low  
terms, little more than cost and charges, for Cash or  
Certificates, as above.—Old customers to the store, and  
other friends, in want of goods, will find it to their  
interest to apply soon.

CASH given for all kinds of  
State & Continental Certificates.

Annapolis, November 25, 1790.

For SALE,

An ELEGANT

**CHARIOT,**

And a PAIR of

**Bay GELDINGS.**

Inquire of the Printers

In CHANCERY, OCTOBER Term, 1790.

**T**HE several persons to whom hath been commit-  
ted, by this court, the care, custody, and charge  
of ideots or lunatics, and of their respective estates,  
having all given bond for the true and faithful discharge  
of the trusts in them respectively reposed, and for ren-  
dering an account to this court, when required, of the  
produce of the respective estates, and the expenditures  
thereof.—It is this twenty-second of November, 1790,  
adjudged and ordered, by the chancellor, that each of  
the said several persons do return a full account of the  
estate, real and personal, to him committed, and of  
the profits and expenditure thereof, supported by pro-  
per vouchers; and that he likewise report the state and  
condition of the ideot or lunatic committed to his care.  
It is likewise adjudged and determined by the chancel-  
lor that a particular order in the premises shall be made,  
and regularly served on any of the said several persons  
who shall not, by the second Tuesday in February  
next, comply with this general order, which is direct-  
ed to be inserted in the public news-papers of the State  
of Maryland.

Test. **SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,**  
Reg. Cur. Can.

St. Mary's county, Leonard-town.

**C**AME to the subscriber's plantation  
some time in May last, a stray MARE, which  
appears to be three years old, about thirteen hands  
high, neither docked nor branded, has a small white  
star in her forehead, and small piece out of the under  
part of the left ear. The owner is desired to prove  
property, pay charges, and take her away.

w3 **BENEDICT SPALDING.**

**St. John's College.**

At a meeting of the VISITORS and GOVERNORS  
of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, on the 14th day of  
November, 1790, the following RESOLUTIONS  
were entered into—

1st. **R**ESOLVED, That at the next quarterly  
meeting on the second Tuesday of February  
next, this board will proceed to elect a vice-principal,  
who shall receive for his services an annual salary of  
350l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

The duty of the vice-principal being to teach, in  
conjunction with the principal, the higher classics in  
the Latin and Greek languages, the mathematics, as  
that science is usually taught in colleges, together with  
natural and moral philosophy and logic, it is expected  
that none will apply but those who are well skilled in  
the above branches of learning. And as the good char-  
acter and morals of the applicant are esteemed of essen-  
tial consequence by the board, sufficient testimonials  
of these must be produced, otherwise the application  
will not be attended to.

2d. **R**ESOLVED, That on the said second Tuesday  
of February the board will proceed to elect an usher to  
the grammar-school of St. John's college, who shall  
receive for his services an annual salary of 150l. cur-  
rent money, to be paid quarterly.

3d. **R**ESOLVED, That on the said second Tuesday  
of February the board will likewise proceed to elect a  
master of the French language, who shall receive for  
his services an annual salary of 150l. current money,  
to be paid quarterly.

In these, as in the former instance, those who apply  
must be furnished with evidences of a fair character,  
which, with ability to discharge the duties of their de-  
partments, will determine the board in their choice.

3 **NICH. CARROLL,** Pref. pro. tem.

**Alexandria Beer.**

**I** HAVE just received a Quantity of  
this highly esteemed Beer, which,  
in order to accommodate the Citizens  
of Annapolis, I will sell either by the  
Barrel or Gallon.

2 **William Alexander.**

**NOTICE.**

**F**OREWARN all persons from hunting with  
either dog or gun, on any of my lands, as many  
persons have frequently committed trespasses under pre-  
tence of hunting.

**CHARLES STEUART.**

Annapolis, November 24, 1790. 2

**LOTTERY:**

**T**HE 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 Se-  
vern, within five miles of Annapolis, and eighteen of  
Baltimore-town, valued for the fertility of its soil, be-  
ing 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 Gibson, | 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. 10

Maryland, September 16, 1790.

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

**T**HIRTY-NINE NEGROES, men, women and  
children, among them are some valuable car-  
penters and house servants; also, a tract of LAND,  
containing about 918 acres, binding on the river Pa-  
towmack, 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 paved in, and a considerable orchard of apple,  
peach, and other fruit-trees; and on the other a dwel-  
ling house for an overseer, a large negro quarter, a to-  
bacco 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 ri-  
ver, 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 Pifcata-  
way, in Prince-George's county.

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

11 X **ALEXANDER HAMILTON.**

PRINCE-GEORGE'S County, &c.

**TO BE SOLD,  
BY AUCTION,**

On the premises, the first WEDNESDAY in JANU-  
ARY next, if fair, if not the next fair day, pursu-  
ant to a decree from the high court of chancery, to  
satisfy the creditors of JOHN EVERSFIELD, late of  
the county aforesaid, deceased,

**T**HE REAL ESTATE of the said  
JOHN EVERSFIELD, being part of a tract of  
LAND called BROOKFIELD, containing 180 acres,  
lying in the county aforesaid, and situate on Patowmack  
river, within a mile of the port of Nottingham. The  
land is level and rich, has a sufficient quantity of wood  
to support it, and some meadow ground may be made;  
there are two tenements on said land. Also, a lot of  
GROUND in Nottingham, on which is a dwelling  
house. The purchaser or purchasers to give bonds with  
approved securities for paying the consideration money,  
with interest, at three equal annual payments, reckon-  
ing from the time of sale. Such creditors of the said  
John Eversfield who have not already exhibited their  
claims in the chancery court, are requested to bring  
them in legally proved, and lodge them with the sub-  
scriber, or transmit them to the chancery court afo-  
resaid.

**THOMAS GANTT,** Trustee.

November 15, 1790. 2

**To be SOLD,**

**T**HAT valuable PLANTATION  
near this city, lately the prop-  
erty of Mr. Thomas Rutland, deceased,  
containing 753 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres.—For terms of  
sale, apply to the subscriber, living in  
Annapolis.

**CHARLES CARROLL,**  
of CARROLLTON.

November 15, 1790.

Anne-Arundel county, October 16, 1790.

*Cursed be he that removeth his neighbour's land-  
mark, and all the people shall say, AMEN.—*  
Deuteronomy, ch. 28, ver. 18.

**S**OME time in the year 1779, or 1780, I commenced  
a suit of trespass and ejectment, in the general  
court of the western shore, against a certain James  
Howard, son of Henry, of Anne-Arundel county,  
whose land adjoined to mine.—The said Howard pre-  
tended to claim part of my land, by the deed  
claimed under, wherein the beginning was described  
to be at a certain heap of stones, made by his said fa-  
ther Henry; on running the lines of my land, in the  
year 1750, or thereabouts, the said James died before  
the suit was ended, after his death it went off the  
docket. I have very lately discovered that the afore-  
said deed, by which the said Howard claimed part of  
my land, has been erased, and the beginning altered  
from the aforesaid heap of stones to a red oak tree with-  
in my lines, from the said heap of stones about 75 or  
80 yards. If he the said James could have established  
his boundary at said red oak, he would have taken the  
water of my land, secured him from the trespass, and  
away my improved meadow, thrown my lines to the  
south-west into a worn out old field, not worth one  
shilling per acre, and made me a trespasser, for which  
he had a suit against me at the same time. I have  
examined the records of the county wherein his deed  
was recorded, and find that the said record is al-  
tered, and the beginning made at the said red oak in-  
stead of the aforesaid heap of stones.—Part of the  
S, on the county records, is still perceivable.—NO-  
TICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the  
general assembly of Maryland, at their next meeting,  
to pass a law to amend the said records and deal agree-  
able to the original grant to the said James.

**REUBEN MERIWEATHER,**

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE  
of CLAIMS will sit every day from nine o'clock  
in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, **A. GOLDER,** clk.

November 6, 1790. 4

By the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and  
COURTS of JUSTICE.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE  
of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will  
sit every day from nine o'clock in the morning until  
three in the afternoon.

By order, **T. PURDY,** clk.

November 6, 1790. 4

Annapolis, November 4, 1790.

**T**HIS is to give notice to all persons who have  
claims against the estate of WILLIAM YEL-  
LELL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to bring  
them in legally authenticated, on or before the 14th  
day of January, 1791, that the same may be settled;  
and those who are any ways indebted to the deceased  
to make immediate payment, so that the estate may be  
finally closed on the day above mentioned, by  
**JOHN JARVIS,** Administrator de bonis non,  
with the Will annexed.

Annapolis: Printed by Freder-  
rick and Samuel Green.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1790.

M A L A G A, September 9.

IN consequence of the hostile inclinations testified by the emperor of Morocco to the Spanish nation...

A merchantman who arrived here yesterday reports, that he has seen six of those ships who were cannonading the town of Tangiers...

Thus a war has actually commenced between Spain and Morocco.

M A D R I D, September 10.

The intelligence received that the national assembly of France have agreed provisionally to support the family compact, and to arm in virtue of that league...

The ultimatum is also reported to contain other demands, conceived in terms indicating a great superiority; but, in fact, the public are kept very much in the dark respecting the negotiations with England.

N A M U R, September 23.

Yesterday a severe action took place between the patriotic and Austrian forces, in which the former were victorious. The Imperialists lost six pieces of cannon, several ensigns, and a great number of men.

The Belgic army justly attribute their success to the intrepid valour and consummate knowledge of their general in military tactics; and to the honour of general Koehler be it said, that the Austrians assign the same cause for all their losses.

General Koehler, during the whole of the engagement, was foremost in every attack; and although he had three horses killed under him providentially received no harm.

L E Y D E N, September 27.

All the letters from Warsaw, Vienna and Breslaw, represent the counter-declaration made by the court of Petersburg to the Prussian cabinet as of a very serious nature, and very contrary to our hopes of a peace.

A courier extraordinary arrived on the 8th instant at Vienna, with dispatches from count Cobenzal, at Petersburg, which were of such importance that prince de Kaunitz did not think it proper to await the return of king Leopold...

L O N D O N, September 25.

A council was held yesterday at the duke of Leed's office, Whitehall, when captain McDonald, a gentleman, his passenger, and his servant, were examined respecting the treatment from the Spanish commodore.

Immediately after their examination, expresses were sent to collect every one of the hands who had been on board the Trelawney Planter, to be brought to town, for the purpose of having them examined.

Orders have been sent to the different men of war to send to town any of the hands who were pressed, and are on board of our navy.

The council, after closing their inquiry, immediately appointed a charge d'affaires to the court of Copenhagen, who was with uncommon anxiety, directed to take his departure last night, without permitting him to adjust any domestic concerns.

A report prevails, that on Wednesday last it was publicly announced at Paris, that the duke of Orleans had declared in favour of the French king.

On the same evening the people of Paris, to the number of 40,000, collected at the gates of the national assembly, and being headed (as was supposed) by the duke of Orleans, attempted to force an entrance, and persisted with all the violence imaginable for several hours.

At length, about the hour of three o'clock on Thursday morning, they were all dispersed by the national guards, and we have not heard of any material mischief having happened. But the whole city was in the greatest fermentation when these accounts came away.

Sept. 28. Saturday morning some dispatches were received at the secretary of state's office from general O'Hara, which were sent off to his majesty at Windsor; they bring an account of four Spanish frigates having been cruising off Gibraltar on the 9th, but that they failed again on the 11th.

The Spanish officer who treated captain McDonald in the manner that has been represented, must certainly have acted as contrary to the pleasure of his own court as of ours. Nothing short of piracy, murder or treason, could have justified the cruelty said to be used towards the commander of the Trelawney.

When the prospect of a rupture with Spain was first known, our government made the states-general acquainted with it, and demanded their assistance. In consequence, orders were immediately issued from the Dutch admiralty, to prepare a small squadron of ships to join our fleet, and admiral Kingbergen was sent to Portsmouth.

The short notice that was given of such assistance being required, and the urgency of the demand, did not admit of the Dutch fleet being so completely equipped as they possibly might have been; but the slacrity shewn by the states-general to assist Great-Britain, was extremely pleasing and satisfactory to our court, and the appearance of their ships at Portsmouth was sufficient to convince the world of the good faith of our ally.

Nothing further has transpired respecting the contents of the dispatches brought by the last messenger from Madrid; but we can assert, from very good authority, that they do not by any means decide the dispute between the two courts; indeed, the silence of the Gazette is sufficient, without any comment on our part.

Government have chartered two large store-ships which are sitting out at Deptford, and are to carry guns the same as in war time; they are to carry over the next convicts to Botany Bay, and to sail before Christmas.

Four Dutch men of war, belonging to vice-admiral Kingbergen's squadron, which had lately come to anchor in the Texel, sailed again on Thursday last; but their destination is a profound secret.

Accounts are received at the island of Jersey, by boats from St. Maloes, Granville and Cherbourg, that 700 sailors were sent last week from the latter to Brest, to be put on board French men of war: 200 men are to be sent from St. Maloes this week, and a number from Granville. These accounts further say, seamen are pouring daily from all quarters to Brest, where the greatest expedition is making to fit out the ships ordered by the nation.

The cortes, to which the king of Spain proposes submitting the present critical situation of affairs, is a meeting of the grandes and high officers of the state. The term cortes signifies courts.

However improbable it may appear to some that the Spaniards should treat captain McDonald as has been represented, the case is not new. In 1739 they cut off the ears of a captain Jenkins, and afterwards repented of it in a long and ruinous war with this country.

It is perhaps not unworthy of remark, that the seditions in the French fleet at Brest, first broke out on board l'Amirique, and has since been augmented by the arrival of l'Leopard from the West-Indies, and has spread to l'Patriote.

Every post confirms the intelligence, that the peace between Russia and Sweden, was concluded without the intervention of Prussia or England.

Oct. 5. Yesterday morning at twelve o'clock, another cabinet council was held at the duke of Leed's office, at the breaking of which, messengers were immediately sent off to the lord chancellor at Buxton, to the marquis of Stafford at Trentham, and another to Scotland. The purposes of those dispatches we cannot ascertain, but from the hasty and urgent manner of the messenger's departure, we may fairly conclude they were of the utmost importance.

The lord chancellor, the marquis of Stafford and Mr. Dundas, are expected in town, in consequence of the above mentioned dispatches, as soon as possible after their receiving them.

It is expected that the next Gazette will announce the meeting of parliament at an early day, for the dispatch of public business. Had the dispatches from Spain been favourable, that august assembly would not have been convened till after Christmas.

Accounts were received by government within these few days, that a treaty had been proposed by the empress to Denmark, for a general junction of interest between the three northern powers, and, in consequence, dispatches have been forwarded to the Danish court, with the sentiments and determination of our cabinet, in case such an alliance should be formed.

Information was received yesterday by administration, of mutiny and tumults having prevailed to an excessive degree at Brest, and at the different sea ports in France; and also, that by timely exertions and judicious interference, the spirit of rebellion and revolt has been sub-

dued. The ships, by the same accounts, are reported to be in great force, and in excellent condition. The men being now reconciled, due subordination will of course succeed, and the naval power of France be ready for immediate service.

Since the arrival of the British messenger from Madrid, the general opinion continues for war; and so far as the stocks may be considered as a barometer of the times, their indications seem to point the same way—still down one per cent. and according to present appearances, more likely to fall than rise.

Every man who knows the firmness and spirit of the lord chancellor's character, will readily conclude that he will warmly second the determination of an immediate adoption of vigorous measures. From the happy union of sentiment which prevails in the cabinet upon this, as well as every other point, we may anticipate an energy in our military operations, to which Britain has been a stranger since the days of that immortal Chatham.

The nation seems to be unanimous for war—if we except a few growlers of opposition, who would have equally growled had we obtained a continuance of peace.

A small squadron is to be immediately dispatched to the West-Indies, under the command of admiral Cornish. Another will no doubt soon follow, and we shall thus speedily have a force in that quarter able to cope with any that our enemies can muster.

The attention of government seems laudably to be chiefly directed towards the fleet. With the command of the ocean, we can do what we please. An army to co-operate is certainly requisite, but an augmentation in that can more easily be accomplished than in the navy.

The present fleet, if we consider it in point of ships, men, or perfect equipment, is certainly the first that ever rode on the bottom of the ocean. Thus armed, Britain may anticipate from its efforts the most brilliant success.

The Spanish ambassador is certainly preparing to quit this kingdom. When we consider the many pleasing connexions which he must have formed from his long residence here, and of the estimation in which he has ever been held by the first personages in the kingdom, there can be no doubt but that he leaves us with reluctance and regret. He will cast

“Many a longing, lingering look behind.”

Oct. 6. An engagement between the Austrians and Brabanters ended with great loss (8000 men) to the latter. Congress appears far from being discouraged by this check, and are determined to support their cause to the last extremity. This account is dated Brussels, October 1.

The war between Spain and the Barbary states has begun by the cannonading of Tangiers, in the beginning of September.

After much warm debate in the national assembly on the 27th of September, and much confusion on the succeeding day, it was decreed, 513 to 417, that the debt immediately due from the state, as well as that of the late clergy, shall be paid in the order hereafter to be regulated in assignats current, without interest. There shall not be more than 12,000 millions of livres in assignats in circulation at the same time, including the four hundred millions already decreed. The assignats, as they shall be returned into the treasury, shall be burnt, and a new emission of them shall not be made without a decree from the national assembly, and this shall always be made on condition that they do not exceed the value of the national domains, nor be above twelve hundred millions at the same time.

Though hostilities are not yet actually declared against Spain, there can be no impropriety in terming that country our enemy. Hostile dispositions are now avowed on both sides, and it waits for but the word of command to produce immediate action.

The empress of Russia seems disposed to make peace with the Turks on very liberal terms.—She offers to give up her conquests made from them during the present war, except Oczakow.

Great confusion in the French navy.

The criminal proceedings of the Chatelet of Paris, on a denunciation of what happened at Versailles on the 5th and 6th of October, 1789, are published at last, by order of the national assembly, and are the general topic of conversation.

T R E A T Y of P E A C E,

CONCLUDED BETWEEN The KING and CROWN of SWEDEN, ON ONE PART, and

The EMPRESS of all the RUSSIAS, and the RUSSIAN EMPIRE, on the other.

In the Name of the Holy and Undivided TRINITY!

HIS majesty the king of Sweden, and her majesty the empress of all the Russias, equally desirous of putting an end to the war which had unhappily broke out between them, and to re-establish the friendship, harmony and good neighbourhood, which have long sub-

Vertical text on the left margin containing various notices and advertisements.

signed between their respective states and countries, have reciprocally communicated to each other their pacific intentions, and, with a view to realize them, have agreed on the following articles:

"Article 1. There shall be henceforward between his majesty, the king of Sweden, and his estates, and her majesty, the empress of all the Russias, and her estates, countries and nations, on the other—perpetual peace, good neighbourhood and perfect tranquillity, both by sea and land; and consequently the most speedy orders for the cessation of hostilities shall be given by each party. Whatever is past shall be forgotten: attention will only be paid to the re-establishment of that harmony and mutual good will which has been interrupted by the present war.

"Art. 2. The limits and frontiers shall, on each side, continue as they were before the rupture, or the beginning of the present war.

"Art. 3. Therefore all the countries, provinces, or places whatever, which have been taken or occupied by the troops of either of the contracting parties, shall be evacuated as speedily as possible, or fourteen days after the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty.

"Art. 4. All prisoners of war, or others, who, not bearing arms, have been taken by either of the belligerent parties during the course of hostilities, shall be set at liberty by each party without ransom; and they shall be permitted to return home without any indemnification being required by either party for their maintenance, but they shall be obliged to pay debts which they have contracted with individuals of each respective state.

"Art. 5. And, in order to prevent the giving of the least occasion for a misunderstanding at sea between the contracting parties, it is stipulated and agreed, that whenever one or more Swedish men of war, whether small or great, shall pass by the forts of her Imperial majesty, they shall be obliged to give a salute in the Swedish manner; which shall be immediately answered by a salute in the Russian mode. The same shall be observed by Russian men of war, whether one or more, they shall be obliged to salute before the forts of his Swedish majesty, and they shall be answered by a Swedish salute.

"In the mean time, the high contracting parties shall order, as speedily as possible, a particular convention to be made, in which the mode of saluting between Swedish and Russian ships shall be established, whether at sea, in port, or wherever they may chance to meet.

"Till then, in order to prevent mistakes in the above case, ships of war belonging to either party shall not salute each other.

"Art. 6. Her Imperial majesty of all the Russias has also agreed, that his Swedish majesty shall be at liberty to buy every year corn to the amount of 50,000 roubles, in the ports of the Gulph of Finland, and of the Baltic Sea, provided it be proved that it is for the use of his Swedish majesty, or for the use of some of his subjects, duly authorized by his majesty, without dues or charges, and to export it freely into Sweden. In this, however, barren years shall not be included, nor such years in which, for some important reasons, her Imperial majesty may be induced to forbid the exportation of grain to any nation whatever.

"Art. 7. As the eagerness of the high contracting parties for the speedy termination of those evils with which their respective subjects have been afflicted in consequence of war, does not allow them time for the regulation of many points and objects tending to establish firmly a good neighbourhood, and perfect tranquillity of the frontiers, they agree, and mutually promise to pay attention to those points and objects, and to discuss and regulate them amicably, by means of ambassadors, or plenipotentiary ministers, whom they shall appoint immediately after the conclusion of the present treaty of peace.

"Art. 8. The ratification of the present treaty of peace shall be exchanged in the space of six days, or sooner, if possible.

"In testimony whereof, we have signed the present treaty of peace, and sealed it with our arms.

"DONE in the plain of Nerle, near the river Kymene, between the advanced posts of each camp, the 11th of August, 1790.

GUSTAVUS MAURE, *baron D'ARMPFELT.*  
OTHLO, *baron D'IGLESTON.*

B O S T O N, November 17.

Captain Brayson, who arrived at Wiscasset on Wednesday last from Liverpool, which place he left about the first of October, informs, that war was expected to commence very soon, and that the merchants of that place were so well assured of such an event, that they were fitting out with great expedition a number of privateers.

Nov. 18. Yesterday arrived in this port the ship Dispatch, captain D. Loring, in 49 days from Liverpool, who has brought papers to the 27th of September; which corresponding with, or leading to the later information brought by the arrival at Rappahannock, induce us to believe, that the declaration of war between England and Spain, will at last prove to be no hum.

Arrived at Portland, brig Ranger, captain Robinson, in 40 days from Liverpool, and brings the same accounts as captain Loring.

B E N N I N G T O N, November 8.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated October 30.  
"You cannot but be sensible that candour has graced the conduct of this state in its late negotiation with you: I am glad to find your legislature have ratified your conditions. The sum of 9000l. is but a trifle, if it terminates contention, and establishes amity between neighbouring states. Many among us (especially members of the law) argued that ten cents per acre would

not have amounted to half the sum: but when we reflect what a scene of contention it might have opened, and how expensive determinations at law would have been, the ruin of numbers seems to have been contained in the latter, while scarce the idea of difficulty is involved in the former. Those who are of an anti-federal tone both among you and us, will start objections to your accession to the union: among other matters the payment of a quota of the public debt may be held up as a bugbear: but when any man of common capacity, reflects on the exertions made and making to discharge these demands; when he takes into view the growing state of our commerce, and consequent increase of the public revenue by impost and excise, the result of the reflection must be, that direct taxation can never arise from present debts, and through the mean of indirect taxation, you already pay your full proportion towards supporting the federal government. I am affirmed that you paid your full proportion—you indirectly paid much more while deprived of the benefits of representation. The prevalent wish here, is perpetual union between New-York and Vermont, and a just proportion of northern influence in congress.

"Perhaps it may not be amiss to remark, that the tranquillity of the union is an evidence of the goodness of the federal constitution. How soon after its adoption does the animosities of the most anti-federal states subside to peace. May providence conduct you to the union, and happiness be the result."

P H I L A D E L P H I A, November 30.

Extract of a letter from Paris, September 12.

"Peace and good order is now re-established at Nancy, and the country round it. Twenty one soldiers that belonged to the garrison have been hanged: only one was broken upon the wheel, after having had his hands cut off, the same that put the match to the first of the great guns that were fired upon M. de Bouille and his troops. Sixty-four are condemned to the gallies for life, forty-two are respited till further proof against them; and informations have been entered against several of the citizens who were taken with arms in their hands."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape-François, to his friend in this city, dated October 31, 1790.

The disturbances in this place are at this time very great. Yesterday the inhabitants of the Cape drew lots to determine who should march against the free people of colour, who do great mischief in the plain, since the arrival of one AUGET, who is at their head, and who lately came from France by way of New-England. The pretensions of this man arise from the second article of the bill of rights, drawn up in the national assembly; by which all men are declared to be born free and equal. They, therefore, contend that people of colour ought to enjoy rights equal to ours here. If this levelling principle should be adopted, the colony is lost for ever. They have taken very wrong methods of procuring the enjoyment of the rights they lay claim to. They began by plundering the planters of their money and arms, and have killed two or three of the principal among them, and wounded four besides. They have also taken one thousand guineas from another planter. They have with them some field pieces, and retire among the mountains; they are 400 in number. By an express extraordinary arrived this afternoon, we hear of an engagement that happened 24 miles from this place, in which many of them have been killed, and 3 of the white wounded. We are to send a supply of fresh troops and some field pieces, in addition to 1200 armed men, that have already marched from the Cape.

Extract of a letter from Sunbury, Northumberland county, (Pennsylvania) dated November 13.

"One of the men who murdered the Indians at Pine creek, was tried on Saturday evening, and though a number of witnesses clearly proved the hand he had in perpetrating the horrid deed, and the confession of his council at the bar that confirmed it; yet, notwithstanding an express charge from the judges to bring him in guilty, the jury in a few moments returned with a verdict in his favour, and a subscription to pay the costs of the suit, that he might immediately be set at liberty.—And all this from a most absurd idea, which the attorney-general could not, with all his endeavours, beat out of them, that the crime was not the same to kill an Indian as a white man.—For some minutes the chief justice was mute with astonishment.—How the state can pacify the Indians, Heaven knows! While, at this moment, the other murderers are at large in this county, and no one will arrest them."

Extract of a letter from London, October 3.

"We still remain in the same uncertain state with respect to a war; though the opinions are various. The stocks, which are considered as the political weather-glass, have fallen this last week, which has more the appearance of war than for some time past."

Extract of a letter from London, October 6.

"War is considered here as certain with Spain, and of course with the French. Our preparations are immense; though so great a confidence have we in our present minister, that, considering the occasion, stocks have continued very steady."

Extract of a letter from London, October 6.

"It seems now that we are to have a war. It will be long before kings and other potentates know how to fix a proper value to the blessings of peace."

Extract of a letter from London, dated October 5.

"The public opinion is very much divided as to the event of the present negotiation with Spain. A messenger has just arrived from that court, and reports say, that one of the propositions sent there has not been accepted to. I have good reason to believe that Mr. Fitzherbert has sent for fresh powers. Opposition are endeavouring to make some use of captain McDonald's testimony, by inflaming the people. The parliament being on the eve of meeting, the speech from the

throne will afford a better opportunity of judging of the intentions of ministry, than any of the reports in circulation. I think it beyond a doubt that they will avoid a war if possible; but John Bull will not readily forgive the expence he has been put to without some fighting."

From a late London paper.

TAXES ON THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

For bread we pay the following taxes.—A land-tax on the ground the wheat grows on, a land-tax on the ground the wood grows on it is baked with, a tax on the very water it is made with, a tax on the yeast it is worked with, a tax on the salt used in it, besides a reasonable allowance the baker hath, or ought to have, for house-keeping being doubled.

For beer I think we pay the following taxes—

- 1 A land-tax on the ground the barley grows on, a
- 2 land-tax on the ground the hops grow on, a tax
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- 3 laid on malt at three different times for three dif-
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- 3 boiled with, a tax on the copper it is boiled in, a
- 3 different taxes on the staves the barrels are made
- 1 of to put it in, a tax on the hoops the staves are
- 1 bound in, a tax on the yeast it is worked with, a
- 1 tax on the candles the Brewer's servants use in
- 3 brewing, 3 different taxes laid on the publican at
- 2 three different times for his licence to sell, and a
- taxes for the tankards we drink out of.

AUGUSTA, October 13.

A report prevails here that brigadier-general McGillivray has been sent to some of the Spanish mines. It is said that Mr. Secretary Howard waited on the general on his arrival in the St. Mary, with compliments from the governor of East Florida, and intimated his earnest desire of seeing the new brigadier, and hence it is concluded that this visit terminated in introducing the general to the supposed place of his present residence. Various are the conjectures occasioned by this report; some maintain that a war with Spain is inevitable, and that the dignity of the United States, and the magnanimity of the secretary at war can never brook the insult—whilst others insist that it is a meritorious act of the Spaniards, in punishing the American general as a deserted Spanish colonel.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) November 10.

On Monday last, the following gentlemen were publicly proclaimed representatives to congress for the state of South-Carolina:

William Smith, for Charleston district; Robert Barnwell, for the united districts of Beaufort and Orangeburgh; Daniel Huger, for the united districts of George-town and Cheraws; Thomas Sumpter, for the district of Camden; and Thomas Tudor Tucker, for the district of Ninety-six.

A gentleman from the interior part of this state, assures us, that the crops are generally more abundant than usual, which circumstance affords the pleasing prospect of giving the honest farmer relief in present difficulties, and adding to his future views of happiness.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 9.

Messrs. GREEN,

THE time called Christmas is at hand. I think it would be very advisable in the officers of this city to combine and break up that very discommensurable, foolish and dangerous custom, so prevalent among the thoughtless, of firing guns through the streets and lanes. Several bad consequences might be enumerated, which the gentlemen of authority may readily conceive.

A prohibition might be proclaimed through the city the day before Christmas—and all violators of the decree apprehended, made to feel for their rebellion against civil order.

Gentlemen and citizens, will any of you oppose this plan? None of you can approve of thoughtless boys, giddy lads, or men, promiscuously and precipitately flying through town with fire-arms, giving their peals of guns when and where they please—night or day. Remember, injury at last may succeed neglect. Melancholy accidents have been known from this shameful practice. 'Tis a good proverb, "Shut the stable door in time, for after the steed is stolen it is too late."

A C I T I Z E N.

On FRIDAY, the 7th of JANUARY, 1791, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the plantation of the late FRANK LEEKE, near Upper-Marlborough,

A NUMBER of valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children, belonging to the estate of the said Frank Leeke; among whom are some tradesmen, and the rest accustomed to plantation work. Likewise, the STOCK, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, a quantity of corn, and the plantation utensils. The sale, if not finished on Friday, will continue the next day. And

On MONDAY, the 10th, at Upper-Marlborough, sundry other NEGROES belonging to the said estate, among which are some valuable house-servants; some horses and cattle, and a variety of articles of household and kitchen furniture—the sale of which will be continued from day to day till it is completed.

Twelve months credit will be allowed on the purchaser's giving bond with approved security (with interest from the day of sale) except for a few articles, which will be particularized at the day of sale, for which a small part of the purchase money must be paid down. The sales at each place will commence at 11 o'clock.

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now lives, a miles of Baltimore— one half cleared, a other abounding in be sent to Baltimore upwards of 20 acre in grass, and as much at a small expence; and a variety of other ter near the dwelling 48 feet, two storie passage on each flo of stone: a new every other need farm. There are ground.—Also, tw taining 380, the c improvements they ber to each. Any please to make app and they shall hav

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# VALUABLE LANDS,

For SALE, on CREDIT.

**THE PLANTATION** whereon the subscriber now lives, at the head of Bush river, within 25 miles of Baltimore-town, containing 1000 acres, about one half cleared, and in excellent farming order; the other abounding in valuable timber, which may easily be sent to Baltimore-town, and yield a great profit; upwards of 20 acres of the best timothy meadow, now in grass, and as much more may be made and watered at a small expence: a good apple and peach orchards, and a variety of other fruit: an excellent spring of water near the dwelling house, which is of brick, 60 by 48 feet, two stories high, with four rooms and a large passage on each floor: a large kitchen and wash-house of stone: a new framed barn, granary, stables, and every other necessary and useful improvement for a farm. There are 125 bushels of wheat now in the ground.—Also, two other adjoining FARMS, one containing 380, the other 280 acres of land, with good improvements thereon, and a sufficient quantity of timber to each. Any person desirous of purchasing, will please to make application by the first of January next, and they shall have a great bargain.

THOMAS HALL.

Harford county, state of Maryland,  
December 5, 1790.

To be SOLD, at Public Vendue,

On TUESDAY, the 21st of DECEMBER, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the house of WILLIAM HURTON, near Lyon's creek, in Calvert county,

SUNDRY valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. *Done by*  
Nov. 30, 1790. HANNAH WEST.

To be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Saturday the 11th day of DECEMBER next, at the dwelling plantation of STEPHEN GARTRELL, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county,

A HEALTHY negro woman and child; a crop of corn and tobacco, some stock; and sundry articles of household furniture and plantation utensils.—The terms will be made known at the day of sale, by  
Nov. 10, 1790. CHARLES WHITE.

November 4, 1790.

All persons indebted to the estate

of WILLIAM LYLES, late of Calvert county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and all who have claims against the said deceased's estate, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated,  
M<sup>ry</sup> MARY LYLES, Executrix.

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 caitor hat, carried with him some working cloths. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him, so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by  
RICHARD WELLS.

Annapolis, June 30, 1790.

To be RENTED,

And possession given immediately,

A STORE-HOUSE in Bryan-town, Charles county, sixteen feet square, with a counting-room, and a cellar under the whole; it is a good stand for a store, being between Patuxent and Patowmack rivers, in the heart of a good tobacco country. For terms apply to  
JAMES BOARMAN.

November 30, 1790.

Alexandria Beer.

I HAVE just received a Quantity of this highly esteemed Beer, which, in order to accommodate the Citizens of Annapolis, I will sell either by the Barrel or Gallon.  
William Alexander.

NOTICE.

FOREWARN all persons from hunting with either dog or gun, on any of my lands, as many persons have frequently committed trespasses under pretence of hunting.  
CHARLES STEUART.

Annapolis, November 24, 1790.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation some time in May last, a stray MARE, which appears to be three years old, about thirteen hands high, neither docked nor branded, has a small white star in her forehead, and small piece out of the under part of the left ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

BENEDICT SPALDING.

# WILLIAM FOXCROFT

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

## A Neat and General ASSORTMENT of DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

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

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

PRINCE-GEORGE'S County, &c.

## TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION,

On the premises, the first WEDNESDAY in JANUARY next, if fair, if not the next fair day, pursuant to a decree from the high court of chancery, to satisfy the creditors of JOHN EVERSFIELD, late of the county aforesaid, deceased,

### THE REAL ESTATE of the said

JOHN EVERSFIELD, being part of a tract of LAND called BROOKFIELD, containing 180 acres, lying in the county aforesaid, and situate on Patuxent river, within a mile of the port of Nottingham. The land is level and rich, has a sufficient quantity of wood to support it, and some meadow ground may be made; there are two tenements on said land. Also, a lot of GROUND in Nottingham, on which is a dwelling house. The purchaser or purchasers to give bonds with approved securities for paying the consideration money, with interest, at three equal annual payments, reckoning from the time of sale. Such creditors of the said John Eversfield who have not already exhibited their claims in the chancery court, are requested to bring them in legally proved, and lodge them with the subscriber, or transmit them to the chancery court aforesaid.

THOMAS GANTT, Trustee.  
November 15, 1790.

JAMES WILLIAMS,

Has just to hand, and for SALE, by the Quarter-Cask or Gallon,

—A Considerable Assortment of—

## OLD WINES,

—VIZ.—

LONDON Particular, six years old; Sherry, Lisbon, Calcavela and Red Port, five years old; White Port, fourteen years old; and Tene-riffe of different qualities.—LIKEWISE, Old Spirit, and three years old Peach Brandy, West-India Rum, and Holland's Gin; Hyson, Congo, and Bohea Teas; Coffee; Loaf and Mulcovado Sugars.—To be SOLD low for Cash, State or Continental Certificates,

For SALE,---Likewise,

At my late Brother's STORE, A large and general assortment of fall and other GOODS, which will be disposed of on very low terms, little more than cost and charges, for Cash or Certificates, as above.—Old customers to the store, and other friends, in want of goods, will find it to their interest to apply soon.

CASH given for all kinds of State & Continental Certificates.

Annapolis, November 25, 1790.

In CHANCERY, October Term, 1790. THE several persons to whom hath been committed, by this court, the care, custody, and charge of ideots or lunatics, and of their respective estates, having all given bond for the true and faithful discharge of the trusts in them respectively reposed, and for rendering an account to this court, when required, of the produce of the respective estates, and the expenditures thereof.—It is this twenty-second of November, 1790, adjudged and ordered, by the chancellor, that each of the said several persons do return a full account of the estate, real and personal, to him committed, and of the profits and expenditure thereof, supported by proper vouchers; and that he likewise report the state and condition of the ideot or lunatic committed to his care. It is likewise adjudged and determined by the chancellor that a particular order in the premises shall be made, and regularly served on any of the said several persons who shall not, by the second Tuesday in February next, comply with this general order, which is directed to be inserted in the public news-papers of the state of Maryland.

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

## To be SOLD,

THAT valuable PLANTATION near this city, lately the property of Mr. Thomas Rutland, deceased, containing 753 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres.—For terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, living in Annapolis.

CHARLES CARROLL, of CARROLLTON.  
November 15, 1790.

Anne-Arundel county, October 16, 1790.

Curse be he that removeth his neighbour's landmark, and all the people shall say, AMEN.—Deuteronomy, ch. 28, ver. 18.

SOME time in the year 1779, or 1780, I commenced a suit of trespass and ejectment, in the general court of the western shore, against a certain James Howard, son of Henry, of Anne-Arundel county, whose land adjoined to mine.—The said Howard pretended to claim part of my land, by the deed he claimed under, wherein the beginning was described to be at a certain heap of stones, made by his said father Henry; on running the lines of my land, in the year 1750, or thereabouts, the said James died before the suit was ended, after his death it went off the docket. I have very lately discovered that the aforesaid deed, by which the said Howard claimed part of my land, has been erased, and the beginning altered from the aforesaid heap of stones to a red oak tree within my lines, from the said heap of stones about 75 or 80 yards. If he the said James could have established his boundary at said red oak, he would have taken the water of my land, secured him from the trespass, taken away my improved meadow, thrown my lines to the south-west into a worn out old field, not worth one shilling per acre, and made me a trespasser, for which he had a suit against me at the same time. I have also examined the records of the county wherein his deed was recorded, and find that the said record is also erased, and the beginning made at the said red oak instead of the aforesaid heap of stones.—Part of the letter S, on the county records, is still perceivable.—NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next meeting, to pass a law to amend the said records and deed agreeable to the original grant to the said James.

REUBEN MERIWEATHER.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.  
By order, A. GOLDR, clk.  
November 6, 1790.

BY THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS OF JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS OF JUSTICE will sit every day from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.  
By order, T. PURDY, clk.  
November 6, 1790.

Annapolis, November 4, 1790.

THIS is to give notice to all persons who have claims against the estate of WILLIAM YELDELL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to bring them in legally authenticated, on or before the 14th day of January, 1791, that the same may be settled; and those who are any ways indebted to the deceased to make immediate payment, so that the estate may be finally closed on the day above mentioned, by  
JOHN JARVIS, Administrator de bonis non, with the Will annexed.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber's plantation, the North side of Severn, a handsome dark sorrel MARE, between seven and eight years old, about thirteen hands high, with a long tail, gallops and trots very spiritedly; she has been gone about a month previous to the date hereof. Whoever brings the said mare to the subscriber hereof, shall receive a REWARD of SIX DOLLARS, from  
December 1, 1790. JOHN BRICE.



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

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

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

Sealed and delivered  
in the presence of \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

**Directions.**

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

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

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

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

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

**FORM**  
OF  
**A POWER of ATTORNEY,**  
To receive **INTEREST.**

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

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

Sealed and delivered  
in the presence of \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

**Directions.**

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

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

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

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

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

**FORM of a TRANSFER,**  
*When made in person.*

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

**FORM of a TRANSFER,**  
By **POWER of ATTORNEY.**

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

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

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

**St. John's College.**

At a meeting of the **VISITORS and GOVERNORS** of **ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE**, on the 14th day of **November, 1790**, the following **RESOLUTIONS** were entered into—

1st. **RESOLVED**, That at the next quarterly meeting on the second Tuesday of February next, this board will proceed to elect a vice-principal, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 350l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

The duty of the vice-principal being to teach, in conjunction with the principal, the higher classics in the Latin and Greek languages, the mathematics, as that science is usually taught in colleges, together with natural and moral philosophy and logic, it is expected that none will apply but those who are well skilled in the above branches of learning. And as the good character and morals of the applicant are esteemed of essential consequence by the board, sufficient testimonials of these must be produced, otherwise the application will not be attended to.

2d. **RESOLVED**, That on the said second Tuesday of February the board will proceed to elect an usher to the grammar-school of St. John's college, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 150l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

3d. **RESOLVED**, That on the said second Tuesday of February the board will likewise proceed to elect a master of the French language, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 150l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

In these, as in the former instance, those who apply must be furnished with evidences of a fair character, which, with ability to discharge the duties of their departments, will determine the board in their choice.

**NICH. CARROLL, Prof. pro. tem.**

To be **SOLD**, at this **Printing-Office,**  
Price **Nine Dollars,**

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

Charles county, November 25, 1790.

**THE** subscriber has for sale, in Port-Tobacco, the **MEDICINE** and **BOOKS** of the late deceased **Dr. JOHN CHAPMAN**, with necessary **INSTRUMENTS** and **SHOP-FURNITURE**; all of which are very valuable, and will be disposed of on reasonable terms for ready cash, or on credit, as may best suit a purchaser. The above articles may be seen at any time on application at col. Stone's store.  
**HENRY H. CHAPMAN.**

**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.  
998 Blanks.  
1500 Tickets, at four dollars each, are 6000

**M A N A G E R S.**  
In **B A L T I M O R E.**

Mr. William M'Laughlin, Mr. Christopher Raborg,  
Mr. Charles Garts, Captain Joshua Barney,  
Mr. James Somervell, Mr. William Raborg,  
Mr. William Gibson, 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.

**T H O M A S P R Y S E,**  
Saddler and Harness-Maker,  
**A N N A P O L I S.**

**I**NFORMS 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.**

*To be Sold,*

**A New Brick House,**

In the City of **Annapolis,**

**F**ORTY 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. Terms apply to Messieurs **WALLACE and MUIR.**  
Dec. 9, 1780. **JOSEPH DOWSON.**

*Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.*

per 25, 1790.  
Port-Tobacco,  
S of the late de-  
necessary IN-  
TURE; all of  
be disposed of on  
credit, as may  
icles may be seen  
ne's store.  
CHAPMAN.

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, D E C E M B E R 16, 1790.

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for his object the  
PLANTATION,  
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a good orchard in-  
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RD BURLAND.

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E R S.

ORE.  
Christopher Raborg,  
captain Joshua Barney,  
r. William Raborg,  
r. Jacob Graybell,  
r. Standish Barry.

D L I S.

r. Frederick Grammar.

go. //

PRYSE,

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D L I S,

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make and sell every s-  
HARNES-MAKING  
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eat CHAISE and HAR-  
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Sold,

ck House,

Annapolis,

our, fronting on Church-  
next door to Mr. Charles  
Joseph Clark's; there is  
building, 30 feet by 18,  
or a kitchen, and war-  
ound sufficient to make a  
house is well calculated  
dation of a family. For  
LLACE and MUR.  
JOSEPH DOWSON.

nted by Frede-

muel Green.

**FRANKFORT, September 20.**  
N the 30th of last month the distur-  
bances rose to such a height at Buda  
that the patrols were doubled, and  
the garrison put under arms, to  
prevent the increase of disorders;  
and although every precaution has  
since been taken to restore order in  
the city, they are still under some inquietude. His  
majesty has given the necessary orders to prevent any  
further attempts against the public tranquillity; and at  
the same time has directed strict search to be made after  
those who carry on a correspondence with foreign courts.  
We are also assured that his majesty has intimated to  
the states that the prorogation of the diet was against  
the law.

**WARSAW, September 11.**  
The province of Moldavia has requested of prince  
Potemkin, that should a peace take place between  
Russia and the Ottoman Porte, they may be freed from  
the Turkish government.

**LILLO, (Dutch Brabant) September 20.**  
A proclamation from baron d'Alpre the Austrian  
deputy commandant, under the direction of the go-  
vernor-general has appeared, requiring every parish  
community to furnish one man in ten armed;  
every parish to furnish a wagon with provisions for  
one week, in order to repel the attacks of a similar  
expedition among the Brabanters. All the volunteers  
to receive one felling a day, and to be at liberty to  
return home at the end of a week, upon giving three  
days notice for a substitute to arrive.

This proclamation had nearly excited some clamour  
against this early exercise of the Austrian prerogative;  
and the emissaries of the congress in the province fo-  
mented it as much as possible. It was complained of  
that they demanded too peremptorily what ought to  
have been requested with moderation; but a softening  
interpretation of the edict, being immediately pub-  
lished by the commissaries, the contents of it were  
cheerfully complied with, and such vigorous measures  
taken, that 16,000 Limburghers are now under arms,  
all firmly resolved to contend the passage of the Bra-  
banters to the last: the remembrance of the horrors  
committed by the latter at Herve are heightened by  
the late pillage of the towns of Eneux and Hontu,  
and the resentment of the Limburghers is proportionate.  
They have besides received a reinforcement of Bam-  
bergh troops from the army in the country of Namur,  
which baron de Beaulieu has spared them; having  
raised the camp of Nalomet and another advanced  
station, in order to detach those troops for that more  
important station. They have now numerous bodies  
of peasantry intermixed with troops, who line the  
banks of the Meuse and the smaller rivers of Ourte  
and Vesce, in order to prevent an irruption.

**STOCKHOLM, September 20.**  
On the 30th of August the king convened the Bour-  
geoisie together, and addressed them from the Horcile  
de Ville. His language is as convincing as his sword.  
It was marked by the most affectionate sentiments of  
his love for a people to whose glory and importance he  
should at all times consider the peril of his person an  
exposure but his duty, for whom his life alone was  
deemed valuable.  
He thanked the nation for the zeal of their support;  
he thanked the warriors who fought with him for the  
intrepidity of their courage.  
He mentioned too his design, out of the spoil they  
had achieved in their victories, to erect an obelisk that  
may bear inscribed to the remotest times, the testimo-  
nies of a monarch's grateful sense of the love of his  
people.

**BERLIN, October 2.**  
Poland is at present divided into four grand parties,  
the Russian, the Austrian, the Prussian, and the patri-  
otic party.  
The Austrian party is extremely busy to procure the  
choice of an Austrian prince, at the ensuing election,  
for a successor to the present king of Poland, and to  
make the throne hereditary in that family.  
In this instance, however, the Prussian and Russian  
interest join together in opposing this system, which is  
equally dangerous to both, and being assisted by the  
patriotic party, it is highly probable that this project  
will prove unsuccessful.  
A letter of great importance has fallen into the hands  
of our cabinet, written by the empress of Russia in her  
own hand, to king Leopold, in which she regrets that  
the troubles in her own dominions should have necessi-  
tated his majesty to have concluded to unfavourable a  
peace with the king of Prussia. For her part, she de-  
clares, that she is determined to retain the conquests  
she has made from the Turks, and she hopes that cir-  
cumstances will soon enable his apostolic majesty to do  
the same. The late peace, therefore, between our  
court and that of Vienna is not likely to be of a long  
duration, should this hope of her Imperial majesty have

any influence; but the well known disposition for  
peace in the king of Hungary does not give us much  
cause to fear it.

The commercial treaty negotiating between Prussia  
and Portugal meets with some difficulties, and it now  
seems doubtful whether it will take place at all. Our  
ministry have consulted several persons on the subject;  
particularly the Hamburg merchants, whose opinion  
is, that as far as the treaty is meant to assist the Silesian  
trade, which was the principal object of it, it will ne-  
ver be of any considerable advantage, as the spinning  
and manufacture of linen in Portugal has been for some  
years very considerable; so much so, that the govern-  
ment has been obliged to forbid the men from work-  
ing at this manufacture in some provinces, because agri-  
culture suffered considerably by their employment in  
it.

We have just received the important news that some  
attempt of great consequence is now in agitation against  
France; not only in our parts, but likewise by all the  
princes in Germany. We do not exactly know what  
it is, but there is reason to suppose that it relates to the  
encroachments made by the national assembly on the  
properties of several of the German provinces, which  
it seems shall be resisted. It is probable that there is  
some secret article in the Reichensbach treaty which re-  
lates to this business, and we believe that something  
decisive will be done as soon as the emperor is elected.

**LONDON, October 15.**  
The honourable admiral Leveson Gower, in the  
ensuing cruise, is to hoist his flag on board the Il-  
lustrious of 74 guns; and Sir Roger Curtis is appoint-  
ed first captain to earl Howe, as commander in chief.  
Captain H. C. Christian is removed from the Colossus  
into the queen Charlotte. As yet no captain is ap-  
pointed to the Colossus.

Two fleets are preparing for the West-Indies. The  
first, under rear-admiral Cornish, will accompany the  
grand fleet, which is to convoy it clear of the channel  
and bay.

The second squadron destined for the West-Indies  
will consist of  
Victory 110 guns, to bear lord Hood's flag, captain  
J. Knight; Barleur 98, vice-admiral Elliot, captain  
J. C. Reynolds; Royal Sovereign 110, J. Dilkes;  
Elephant 74, captain C. Thompson; Robust 74,  
captain R. Cotton; Asia 64, captain R. Mitchell;  
Lizard 28, captain J. Holt.

By a gentleman who arrived from Paris on Monday  
night last, we are informed, that the marine officers of  
that kingdom, in a body, have refused acting in case  
of a war with England. This refusal is generally  
known to arise from an idea, that such a circumstance  
would be favourable to a counter revolution.

**THE FRENCH KING'S INTENDED FLIGHT TO ROUEN.**  
The following is a translation of an official letter re-  
ceived from Rouen by the committee of inquiry of  
the national assembly:

"The king is determined at last to come and live  
at Rouen; he has yielded to the earnest entreaties of  
her majesty, whose mind has been filled with terror  
by the duke of Villequier. This nobleman has per-  
suaded the queen, that his majesty would be dethroned  
if he did not fly from the capital, and that the in-  
habitants of Rouen, gained by the dutchess of Villeroy,  
who has been very active these ten months to form a  
considerable party, would answer on their heads for  
the success of a counter revolution, if the king would  
but consent to come to Rouen, or suffer himself to be  
removed thither.

"The principal agent of this surprising and unac-  
countable woman, is M. Portier, director of the farms  
at Rouen; it is he who has engrossed the six hundred  
signatures that have been presented to that king by the  
duke of Villequier; it is he who is the general agent  
of the confederacy of three thousand noblemen, who  
have sworn to form amongst them a flying camp, to  
equip themselves at their own expence, and to defend  
their monarch to the last drop of their blood.

"There exists likewise another confederacy between  
them and the chiefs of the national guard of Rouen.  
The moment the king shall appear in the midst of the  
troops, the parliament of this town are to take the seats,  
fix the price of bread at one sol (half-penny) per pound,  
and order the most refractory to be hung. The king  
is to hold a bed of justice, wherein he will annul all  
the national assembly's decrees. An edict, in the  
form of a manifesto, will order the provinces to send  
new members to the states general, who are to sub-  
scribe to the declaration of the 23d of June. The  
duchess, in her visit at Dieppe, a la Malleville, and at  
Havre, has procured many valuable friends. They  
say she can command ten millions of livres to defray  
the king's expences: she has likewise monopolized all  
the corn necessary to keep the bread for six whole  
months at so low a price as a sol per pound. She is the  
soul of the plan, and keeps a correspondence, in cypher,  
with the duke, her brother. Portier, and Le Picq, a  
physician, do all they can to enlist the mal-contented,  
I unluckily have been of the number. Piqueux at

some of the national assembly's decrees, that deprived  
me of part of my fortune, and of some minor-rights,  
I entered the list; but my conscience looking with  
horror at a counter-revolution, that cannot be brought  
about but by the effusion of so much blood, I sacrifice  
my hatred of some of the operations of the assembly,  
for the sake of preventing, if it is in my power, a new  
conflagration.

"All the writings of the assembly come here ad-  
dressed to Portier, who takes care to distribute them,  
and send them to foreign powers, in order to excite  
them to defend the nobility. The chief conspirators  
names are, Messrs. Portier, Le Picq, Mauduit, de la  
Houffe, and Ferret de Havre; and the ladies, Mor-  
tonville, Loumard, and Fouquet. Mandavit carries  
the dispatches to and from Paris, under the name of  
la Bourdonnaye.

"P. S. Since writing of the above, new manœu-  
vres have been discovered. The Chevalier de Belbauf  
set out this morning for Paris, with several packets  
addressed to the archbishop of Toulouse, to the Abbe  
Maury, and Messrs. Bergasse and Cazales, who are  
the pivots of the conspiracy. He carries likewise an  
address to his majesty from the faction of the Oratoire  
of Rouen, who invite him to come hither, and enjoy  
the love of his subjects. The Chevalier has his dis-  
patches in the barrels of his pistols and the linings of  
his coat."

Oct. 16. Many persons are still seriously of opinion  
that there will be no war. But did ever any man pre-  
pare a large and sumptuous banquet, who did not ex-  
pect guests to partake of it? The citizens of London  
can answer the question.

It has been remarked by the politicians of Spain,  
that the key of the garrison of Gibraltar was only to  
be found at Jamaica; and if the Spaniards could possess  
themselves of that island, England would gladly give  
up the Rock in exchange.

Wednesday evening, as a naval officer was passing  
by a couple of Hibernians in Fleet-street, with a crape  
round his arm, "Paddy," says one to the other, "why  
does that gentleman wear that black thing round his  
arm?" "He has put his arm in mourning," said the  
other, "because it is tied up from threshing the  
Spaniards."

Lord Howe, who is expected to put to sea im-  
mediately, has again hoisted his flag at Portsmouth.

**THE FEMALE COMMANDANT.**  
The inhabitants of Mormant in France, had offered  
the command of their national guards to M. de Bethi-  
fy, who declined accepting it. His aunt, however,  
madam de Moulins, though sixty years of age, was  
possessed of more military ambition; she actually wrote  
to the inhabitants of the town, to make an offer of her  
services as commandant of their guards, with liberty  
to name another of her nephews as her successor if  
necessary. Her offer was eagerly accepted; and she  
was soon afterwards received at Mormant with the  
most brilliant honours. In return, she gave her con-  
stituents a most sumptuous dinner of more than 500  
dishes, at which she presided, with a national cockade  
in her hat, and a sword by her side! In the evening,  
a ball and illuminations.

The public mind remains as much agitated as ever.  
The general opinion is, an immediate war; still, how-  
ever, there is no absolute certainty whether peace or  
war will be the issue of the present ferment—but the  
unexampled exertions in every department, and the im-  
mense preparations of our ministry to maintain a vi-  
gorous war, plainly indicate how seriously they appre-  
hend that event to be unavoidable, and at hand.

At Woolwich, where the number of workmen had  
been very much reduced about three weeks ago, they  
have been again increased, and ordered to work as  
many extra hours as possible. In all the dock-yards the  
hands are working double time. The baking, the  
brewing and the curing of provisions, goes on without  
intermission, and the impress service has been carried  
on at all the out-ports with increased vigour within  
these few days past.

All the ships in the different ordinaries are ordered  
to be immediately surveyed and reported upon.

In the admiralty, navy, ordnance, and other depart-  
ments of government, there never was a greater bustle  
than at the present moment.

Various reasons are assigned for these suddenly in-  
creased exertions—an expected junction of the forces  
of France, Spain, Russia, Sweden and Denmark, against  
this country, in case of a war—the indecisive nature  
of the last dispatches from Spain, the dispatches brought  
by Mr. Shaw from the English ambassador at Paris,  
which are also believed to be of an unpleasant kind,  
have all been urged as the causes.

They write from New-York, that Spanish dollars  
are more plentiful in that city than at any former pe-  
riod. One Spanish vessel openly landed 50,000, and  
lodged them in a merchant's hands, who is well known  
to have a political, as well as a pecuniary disposition.  
But whether these dollars are to buy goods, to buy  
friendships, or to buy votes, is not so easily deter-  
mined.

The new (American) states have never received such civilities from Europe, as they experience at this moment, for, on the one hand, Great-Britain is courting their friendship, while Spain is making pressing overtures for an alliance on the other. A great number of merchant ships, laden with stores, for Jamaica, are on the point of sailing from the river without any kind of convoy.

The negotiation with Spain, too dubious from its commencement to the present hour, is now, if we may trust to appearances, nearly at a close. Every symptom is such as to indicate an approaching rupture. Those who yet indulge a lingering hope of peace say, that the return of the messenger, who was dispatched on the 3d inst. is still to be expected; but to this the reply is, that an armed negotiation, such as the present, has been on the part of Spain, as well as England, is seldom fertile of concession, and the late fall of stock, has sufficiently shewn the declining hope of the public on this subject.

BOSTON, November 27.

Latest intelligence from Spain.

The following intelligence may be depended on—it coming from one of the most respectable and well informed houses in Spain—to a gentleman in this town.

“ Cadix, September 28, 1790.

“ Negotiation still continues between this court and that of Great-Britain—of the success of which people think and talk variously. If we are to judge from the actions of both parties, an immediate war seems inevitable: In each they are aiming with the utmost vigour and activity; particularly since the national assembly of France hath ordered, that 45 sail of the line, besides frigates, be immediately got ready to assist Spain, in case of a war. The Squadron which returned into this port the 8th instant, is getting ready with all expedition, to proceed to sea—AND EVERY SHIP IN THE SPANISH NAVY IS ORDERED INTO COMMISSION—and we working on them without intermission even on Sunday.

“ Hostilities have taken place between us and the emperor of Morocco.—Two cruisers of the latter have been brought into this port within these few days—and two or three others have been carried into neighbouring ports. The Moors are preparing to attack Ceuta, where there is a garrison of 12,000 men. Indeed it is expected they will assail all the cities belonging to Spain on the African coast.”

There are accounts in town, said to have been received via Halifax, that the duke of Clarence, third son of his Britannick majesty, had lately been killed in a duel, with a captain of a 74, in the British navy. The prince commanded a 74 gun ship.

Governor Robinson and colonel Bradley are talked of as senators from Vermont, in the congress of the United States.

BENNINGTON, November 22.

On Tuesday last the following melancholy and very distressing accident, happened in Shaftsbury, at the house of Mr. John Fenning: Mr. Fenning being employed in building a new back to his chimney, and having raised it about eight feet, two of his children, boys, one of eleven, the other about seven or eight years of age, were busily engaged in building a fire, to warm them, when the top of the chimney fell, and buried the eldest in the ruins, which put an immediate period to his life—the youngest had his right leg broken, and the ankle of his left leg dislocated; his left ear cut partly off, and his head considerably bruised; but is likely to recover. Mrs. Fenning hearing the noise, and observing the back of the chimney give way, started one step back, but not soon enough wholly to avoid danger; one of the stones struck her left hand and bruised it considerably.

PHILADELPHIA, December 6.

A letter from London, dated the 16th of October, mentions; That the appearances of war had rapidly increased the preceding week, and that things became more serious and approached nearer to a crisis—nothing, however, had been finally determined on. Spain, it was said, had yielded a little, and England, in proportion, increased her demands. The best informed could only conjecture what might be the result. Strong detachments were to be sent to the West-Indies in case of war, and offensive operations to take place there. That in consequence of the large contracts for rum, the price had risen from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.—The harvest in England was very plentiful, and in consequence of the fall in the price of grain, considerable exports were to be made to the West-Indies.

Extract of a letter from Pittsburg, dated November 18.

“ We have this day had intelligence by a half-blooded Indian, who is come in from the Indian country, that general Harmer has taken the Miami town without resistance.

“ The person who brings this account left Detroit the 23d of October. He says the Indians attacked the army two or three times on their march, but were always repulsed with some loss.

Copy of a letter from Lewes-town, in the state of Delaware, to a gentleman in this city, (written by Mr. Burke, of South-Carolina) dated November 27, 1790.

“ I am sorry to inform you, that the vessel in which I took passage from Charleston for New-York, (the sloop Friendship, Thomas Barlow, master,) was, this morning about nine o'clock, cast away in a violent gale of wind, in the bay of Delaware, about two leagues to the northward of the light-house.—We sailed from Charleston the 14th, and after meeting with head winds, and very boisterous weather, we made the land somewhere about Cape Henlopen, on the 25th. Proceeding on our course for New-York, a fierce gale of wind from the north-east obliged us to put back into the bay of Delaware, in hopes to take shelter, if we

could, under Cape May. Getting into the bay, and beating in for the cape, we were desecyred by a brig, with her main-top-sail handed, and other sails clove reefed, standing also in for the cape. The brig made down for us, thinking we were unacquainted in the bay, and informed us, as well as we could understand, (for the roaring of the sea and wind prevented our hearing distinctly, though we were very near them) that they had a pilot on board, and bidding us to follow them, as they would at night conduct us to safe anchorage.—We accordingly kept them company through the day, and about dark they hung out a light for us. But the fury of the tempest increasing about night-fall, and pouring round us the spray of the sea like a torrent of violent rain—this, and the lowering cloudy weather, adding to the darkness of the night, we lost sight of the brig, and endeavouring to regain it, split our jib and main-sail. Our embarrassment was a serious one. Exposed to a furious tempest in Delaware bay, during a long dismal night, surrounded on every side by shoals and breakers. Without a pilot, and without sails, we were forced to put the vessel before the wind, which blew directly in for the light-house, that shone full in view of us remarkably bright. We knew not the place or direction of the shoals a-head of us; but we were convinced that we could not run long before we met some of them; and we well knew that the only chance we had of saving our lives, was, if we should be fortunate enough to beat over the first shoals, to come to anchor under the lee of it, so as to be able to ride out the gale until the morning. While we were revolving on this hazardous expedient, the breakers soon appeared in view, dark as the night was; for they rolled furiously, and white as snow, over a shoal, which we since found to be that called the Shears. The sloop entered and passed through this shoal, striking twice, and suffering no other damage but flaying in her dead lights, so as to fill the cabin about half full of water. Under this shoal we came to, with two anchors a-head. About four o'clock in the morning, the storm increasing, and raising the swell of the sea, one of the cables parted, and the other dragging on a shoal which the morning discovered to leeward of us: we saw now that nothing remained but to slip our cables, and once more to put the vessel at the mercy of the sea and wind right afore us, and try to pass through the breakers, which reached and broke violently near a mile in upon the shore. In trying this last expedient the vessel struck several times, but beat over the breakers at last, and ran aground about nine o'clock this morning. The brig which the day before had offered to conduct us into safe harbour, was herself cast away, high on the sandy beach, about a mile to the northward of us. We hear she is from Cape-François, with sugar and coffee. We were soon visited by a boat from Lewes-town, where we were conducted and treated with great kindness by the inhabitants. The pilots ashore saw our danger the evening before, and look on our escape as extraordinary—they ascribe it to our bringing the vessel to under the shoal; for had we ran in for the light-house, there cannot be a doubt but we must have been inevitably lost.—So much for attending congress the first Monday in December, for a southern delegate.”

SHEPHERDS-TOWN, November 29.

Friday last was executed at Winchester, James Medlicot, for the murder of William Haffon.—Report says—some very extraordinary circumstances took place relative to this execution; but the particulars, for want of authentic information, we shall postpone until our next.—Medlicot, though hanged (it is said) is still living!!!

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 16.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES, Wednesday, December 8.

The house met pursuant to adjournment.

In consequence of a message from the senate, that they were ready to receive the house of representatives in their chamber.

Mr. Speaker, attended by the members of the house, about 12 o'clock withdrew to the senate chamber for the purpose expressed in the joint resolution of both houses, passed yesterday—and being returned,

Mr. Speaker laid before the house a copy of the speech delivered by the president of the United States, to both houses of congress, in the senate chamber, as follows—

Fellow Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives,

IN meeting you again I feel much satisfaction in being able to repeat my congratulations on the favourable prospects which continue to distinguish our public affairs.—The abundant fruits of another year have blessed our country with plenty, and with the means of a flourishing commerce.—The progress of public credit is witnessed by a considerable rise of American stock abroad as well as at home—and the revenues allotted for this and other national purposes, have been productive beyond the calculations by which they were regulated.—This latter circumstance is the more pleasing, as it is not only a proof of the fertility of our resources, but as it assures us of a further increase of the national respectability and credit; and let me add, as it bears an honourable testimony to the patriotism and integrity of the mercantile and marine part of our citizens.—The punctuality of the former in discharging their engagements has been exemplary.

In conforming to the powers vested in me by the acts of the last session, a loan of three millions of dollars, towards which some provisional measures had previously taken place, has been completed in Holland, as well as the celerity with which it has been filled, as the nature of the terms (considering the more than ordinary demand for borrowing created by the situation of Europe) give a reasonable hope, that the further executi-

on of those powers may proceed with advantage and success. The secretary of the treasury has my direction to communicate such further particulars as may be requisite for more precise information.

Since your last sessions, I have received communications, by which it appears, that the district of Kentucky, at present a part of Virginia, has concurred in certain propositions contained in a law of that state; in consequence of which, the district is to become a distinct member of the union, in case the requisite sanction of congress be added.—For this sanction application is now made—I shall cause the papers on this very important transaction to be laid before you.—The liberality and harmony with which it has been conducted will be found to do great honour to both the parties; and the sentiments of warm attachment to the union and its present government, expressed by our fellow-citizens of Kentucky, cannot fail to add an affectionate concern for their particular welfare to the great national impressions under which you will decide on the case submitted to you.

It has been heretofore known to congress, that frequent incursions have been made on our frontier settlements by certain bands of Indians, from the north-west side of the Ohio—These, with some of the tribes dwelling on and near the Wabash, have of late been particularly active in their depredations; and being emboldened by the impunity of their crimes, and aided by such parts of the neighbouring tribes as could be seduced to join in their hostilities, or afford them a retreat for their prisoners and plunder, they have, instead of listening to the humane invitations and overtures made on the part of the United States, renewed their violences with fresh alacrity and greater effect. The lives of a number of valuable citizens have thus been sacrificed, and some of them under circumstances peculiarly shocking, whilst others have been carried into a deplorable captivity.

These aggravated provocations rendered it essential to the safety of the western settlements, that the aggressors should be made sensible that the government of the union is not less capable of punishing their crimes than it is disposed to respect their rights and reward their attachments. As this object could not be effected by defensive measures, it became necessary to call in force the act which empowers the president to put on the militia for the protection of the frontiers.—And I have accordingly authorized an expedition, in which the regular troops in that quarter are combined with such draughts of militia as were deemed sufficient.—The event of the measure is yet unknown to me. The secretary at war is directed to lay before you a statement of the information on which it is founded, as well as an estimate of the expence with which it will be attended.

The disturbed situation of Europe, and particularly the critical posture of the great maritime powers, whilst it ought to make us more thankful for the general peace and security enjoyed by the United States, reminds us at the same time of the circumspection with which it becomes us to preserve these blessings. It requires also that we should not overlook the tendency of war, and even of preparations for a war among the nations most concerned in active commerce with this country, to abridge the means, and thereby at least enhance the price of transporting its valuable productions to their proper markets. I recommend it to your serious reflections how far and in what mode it may be expedient to guard against embarrassments from these contingencies, by such encouragements to our own navigation as will render our commerce and agriculture less dependent on foreign bottoms, which may fail us in the very moment most interesting to both of these great objects. Our fisheries, and the transportation of our own produce, offer us abundant means for guarding ourselves against this evil.

Your attention seems to be not less due to that particular branch of our trade which belongs to the Mediterranean. So many circumstances unite in rendering the present state of it distressful to us, that you will not think any deliberations misemployed which may lead to its relief and protection.

The laws you have already passed for the establishment of a judiciary system, have opened the doors of justice to all descriptions of persons. You will consider in your wisdom whether improvements in that system may yet be made; and particularly whether an uniform process of execution, and sentences issuing from the federal courts, be not desirable through all the states.

The patronage of our commerce, of our merchants and seamen, has called for the appointment of consuls in foreign countries. It seems expedient to regulate by law the exercise of that jurisdiction and those functions which are permitted them, either by express convention, or by a friendly indulgence in the places of their residence. The consular convention too, with his most christian majesty, has stipulated in certain cases, the aid of the national authority to his consuls established here. Some legislative provision is requisite to carry these stipulations into full effect.

The establishment of the militia—of a mint—of standards of weights and measures—of the post-office and post-roads, are subjects, which, I presume, you will resume of course, and which are abundantly urged by their own importance.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The sufficiency of the revenues you have established for the objects to which they are appropriated, leaves no doubt that the residuary provisions will be commensurate to the other objects, for which the public faith stands now pledged. Allow me moreover to hope that it will be a favourite policy with you, not merely to secure a payment of the interest of the debt funded, but as far and as fast as the growing resources of the country will permit, to exonerate it of the principal itself. The appropriation you have made of the western lands ex-

plains your disposition to contribute, along with the reduction of the measure be to more satisfactory to

Gentlemen of

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this very important  
The liberality and  
conducted will be  
e parties; and the  
the union and its  
our fellow-citizens  
an affectionate com-  
the great national  
decide on the case

congress, that fra-  
n our frontier settle-  
ans, from the north-  
h some of the tribes  
have of late been  
ations; and being  
their crimes, and sit-  
ing tribes as could be  
or afford them a re-  
they have, initial  
ations and overture  
States, renewed their  
greater effect. The  
izens have thus been  
der circumstances re-  
have been carried into

rendered it essential  
lements, that the go-  
that the government of  
unishing their crimes  
their rights and reward  
set could not be effec-  
time necessary to put in  
the president to call out  
the frontiers—And I  
expedition, in which  
er are combined with  
e deemed sufficient—  
unknown to me. The  
ay before you a state-  
hich it is founded, as  
e with which it will

urope, and particularly  
maritime powers, which  
ful for the general peac-  
ited States, reminds us  
pection with which it  
ellings. It requires also  
endency of war, and  
among the nations most  
with this country, to  
by at least enhance the  
ble productions to their  
it to your serious refle-  
e it may be expedient  
ts from these contingen-  
to our own navigation as  
griculture less depend-  
h may fail us in the very  
th of these great objects  
tation of our own pro-  
s for guarding ourselves

not less due to that  
hich belongs to the Me-  
stances unite in rendering  
ful to us, that you will  
misemployed which may  
on.  
passed for the establish-  
have opened the doors of  
persons. You will confi-  
improvements in that sys-  
particularly whether an  
tences issuing from  
through all the

merce, of our merchants  
the appointment of consuls  
ems expedient to regulate  
urisdiction and those func-  
ems, either by express con-  
dulgence in the places of  
ular convention too, with  
has stipulated in certain  
authority to his consuls  
flative provision is requisite  
to full effect.

the militia—of a mist-  
asures—of the post-office  
s, which, I presume, you  
which are abundantly urged  
of Representatives,  
venues you have established  
ey are appropriated, leave  
provisions will be commen-  
for which the public faith  
me moreover to hope that it  
ith you, not merely to secure  
the debt funded, but as far  
resources of the country will  
the principal itself. The  
ade of the western lands ex-

plains your dispositions on this subject; and I am per-  
suaded, that the sooner that valuable fund can be made  
to contribute, along with other means, to the actual  
reduction of the public debt, the more salutary will  
the measure be to every public interest, as well as the  
more satisfactory to our constituents.

Gentlemen of the Senate,  
and House of Representatives,

In pursuing the various and weighty business of the  
present session, I indulge the fullest persuasion, that your  
consultations will be equally marked with wisdom, and  
animated by the love of your country. In whatever  
belongs to my duty, you shall have all the co-operation  
which an undiminished zeal for its welfare can inspire.  
It will be happy for us both, and our best reward, if,  
by a successful administration of our respective trusts,  
we can make the established government more and  
more instrumental in promoting the good of our fel-  
low-citizens, and more and more the object of their  
attachment and confidence.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

United States, December 8, 1790.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, resolved, that the  
said speech be committed to the consideration of a com-  
mittee of the whole house to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, it was resolved, that  
two chaplains, of different denominations, be appoint-  
ed to congress for the present session; one by each  
house, who shall interchange weekly.

Ordered, That the clerk of the house do carry the  
said resolution to the senate, and desire their concu-  
rence.

Several private petitions were referred to the heads  
of the departments respectively to which they were  
analogous.

On motion, Messrs. Sherman, Clymer and William-  
son, were appointed a committee to prepare and bring  
in a bill for the regulation of the post-office and post-  
roads.

Mr. Williamson, after some prefatory observations  
on the utility of news-papers, and their merit, moved,  
that each member be furnished with three at his own  
election. This motion was ordered to lie on the ta-  
ble.

The house adjourned till to-morrow.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.  
TO FREEMAN.

I WOULD not attempt to answer your arguments,  
because I have always found that matters, which might  
be right between individuals, either could not, or  
would not, be adopted in political government, at all  
times. I would give instances, but must be silent.

When I mentioned the word *case*, I expected it  
would be understood metaphorically, though not then  
particularly so expressed. I wish to remove the evil as  
much as any one. The mode of doing it constitutes  
the difficulty. I wish that a beginning could be made  
immediately. I must insist that a manumission all at  
once, would be the ruin of thousands, besides endan-  
gering the safety of the state. I wish you had given  
your sentiments with respect to the mode. The press  
is free to every one who writes with decency, and  
avoids writing treason against the state and the union.  
This I need not mention to you. Every citizen hath  
an undoubted right to communicate his sentiments on  
any public question.

I have long wished that a law might pass to prevent  
the inhuman treatment of slaves.

Those who wish to manumit, have it in their power  
at any time, under our present law, for that purpose.

It may be doubtful whether doing it by last will and  
testament would be proper, unless such testament was  
made in perfect health, is expressed and proved by the  
witnesses.

If you could point out ways and means to pay the  
cost of these slaves, I make no doubt but a general ma-  
numission might take place—on exportation. It would  
not do to keep them among us. Some few among  
them, who have been faithful friends, as well as faith-  
ful servants, to their masters, might wish to continue  
here, and be employed.

The majority of a community will ever give laws to  
that community. The freemen choose their represen-  
tatives, who bind them in all cases, agreeable to con-  
stitution and form of government. If the laws made  
be ever so oppressive, they remain laws of the land un-  
til repealed.

Leaving all these matters to our worthy general as-  
sembly, and hoping, as I now am, to continue a free-  
man, I take my leave of the subject, and remain  
A TRUE FRIEND TO THE UNION.

December 6th, 1790.

### Will be offered for SALE,

To the highest bidder, at the late dwelling plantation  
of Mr. WILLIAM HAMERSLEY, deceased, on Wed-  
nesday the 22d instant, if fair, otherwise the next  
fair day thereafter,

ALL that part of the personal property belonging  
to the estate of the deceased, consisting of a large  
stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, some valuable  
household furniture and plantation utensils. For all  
sums above ten pounds nine months credit will be  
given, on bond with interest, and approved security.

On Friday the 24th, will be sold a tract of valuable  
LAND, containing by a late survey 250 acres, beau-  
tifully situated on the south side of Choptank bay, with-  
in two miles of the warehouse, improved with a dwell-  
ing house, kitchen and quarters. One or two years  
credit may be obtained, on giving bond with interest,  
and approved security.

F. HAMERSLEY,  
HENRY HAMERSLEY, Executors.  
St. Mary's county, December 7, 1790.

### Mrs. SEWELL respectfully in-

forms the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, that her  
MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT and BALL takes  
place this evening at the BALL-ROOM, and hopes to  
have the honour of their patronage.

TICKETS to be had at Mrs. SEWELL's lodg-  
ings, and at Mr. MANN'S.

Thursday, December 16, 1790.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of  
Mr. ROBERT WHITAKER, late of Prince-  
George's county, are requested to bring them in legal-  
ly proved, and those indebted are desired to make im-  
mediate payment, to

MARGERY WHITAKER, Admx.

December 10, 1790.

### NOTICE.

FOREWARN all persons from hunting with  
either dog or gun on any of my lands, as many  
persons have frequently committed trespasses under pre-  
sence of hunting.

WILLIAM BREWER, sen.

Anne-Arundel county, South river.

### NOTICE.

IS hereby given, that the subscriber will prosecute  
any person whatever who shall hereafter hunt or  
come within his enclosures on his land, near Annapo-  
lis, without leave.

JOHN WEEMS.

### NOTICE.

FOREWARN all persons from hunting with  
either dog or gun, on any of my lands, as many  
persons have frequently committed trespasses under pre-  
sence of hunting.

CHARLES STEUART.

Annapolis, November 24, 1790.

On FRIDAY, the 7th of JANUARY, 1791, will be  
EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE, at the plantation  
of the late FRANK LEEKE, near Upper-Marlboro-  
rough,

A NUMBER of valuable NEGROES, consisting  
of men, women and children, belonging to the  
estate of the said Frank Leeke, among whom are some  
tradesmen, and the rest accustomed to plantation work.  
Likewise, the STOCK, consisting of horses, cattle,  
sheep and hogs, a quantity of corn, and the plantation  
utensils. The sale, if not finished on Friday, will  
continue the next day. And

On MONDAY, the 10th, at Upper-Marlborough,  
undry other NEGROES belonging to the said estate,  
among which are some valuable house-servants; some  
horses and cattle, and a variety of articles of household  
and kitchen furniture—the sale of which will be con-  
tinued from day to day till it is completed.

Twelve months credit will be allowed on the pur-  
chaser's giving bond with approved security (with in-  
terest from the day of sale) except for a few articles,  
which will be particularized at the day of sale, for  
which a small part of the purchase money must be paid  
down. The sales at each place will commence at 11  
o'clock.

ANNE LEEKE, Administratrix of  
FRANK LEEKE.

### VALUABLE LANDS, For SALE, on CREDIT.

THE PLANTATION whereon the subscriber  
now lives, at the head of Bush river, within 25  
miles of Baltimore-town, containing 1000 acres, about  
one half cleared, and in excellent farming order; the  
other abounding in valuable timber, which may easily  
be sent to Baltimore-town, and yield a great profit;  
upwards of 20 acres of the best timothy meadow, now  
in grass, and as much more may be made and watered  
at a small expence: a good apple and peach orchards,  
and a variety of other fruit: an excellent spring of wa-  
ter near the dwelling house, which is of brick, 60 by  
48 feet, two stories high, with four rooms and a large  
passage on each floor: a large kitchen and wash-house  
of stone: a new framed barn, granary, stables, and  
every other necessary and useful improvement for a  
farm. There are 125 bushels of wheat now in the  
ground.—Also, two other adjoining FARMS, one con-  
taining 380, the other 280 acres of land, with good  
improvements thereon, and a sufficient quantity of tim-  
ber to each. Any person desirous of purchasing, will  
please to make application by the first of January next,  
and they shall have a great bargain.

THOMAS HALL.

Harford county, State of Maryland,

December 5, 1790.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

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

By order, A. GOLDER, clk.

November 6, 1790.

By THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND  
COURTS OF JUSTICE.

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

By order, T. PURDY, clk.

November 6, 1790.

### WILLIAM FOXCROFT

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

A Neat and General ASSORTMENT OF

### DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

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

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

### To be SOLD, at Public Vendue,

On TUESDAY, the 21st of DECEMBER, if fair, if  
not the next fair day, at the house of WILLIAM  
HUTTON, near Lyon's creek, in Calvert county,

SUNDRY valuable NEGROES, consisting of men,  
women and children. The terms will be made  
known on the day of sale.

Nov. 30, 1790. HANNAH WEST.

### To be RENTED,

And possession given immediately,

A STORE-HOUSE in Bryan-town, Charles  
county, sixteen feet square, with a counting-  
room, and a cellar under the whole; it is a good stand  
for a store, being between Patuxent and Patowmack  
rivers, in the heart of a good tobacco country. For  
terms apply to

JAMES BOARMAN.

November 30, 1790.

### JAMES WILLIAMS,

Has just to hand, and for SALE, by the Quarter-Cask  
or Gallon,

—A Considerable Assortment of—

### OLD WINES,

—VIZ.—

LONDON Particular, six years old;  
Sherry, Lisbon, Calcavela and Red Port, five  
years old; White Port, fourteen years old; and Tene-  
riff of different qualities.—LIKewise, Old Spirit,  
and three years old Peach Brandy, West-India Rum,  
and Holland's Gin; Hyson, Congo, and Bohea Teas;  
Coffee; Loaf and Mulcovado Sugars.—To be SOLD  
low for Cash, State or Continental Certificates,

### For SALE,---Likewise,

At my late Brother's STORE,  
A large and general assortment of fall and other  
GOODS, which will be disposed of on very low  
terms, little more than cost and charges, for Cash or  
Certificates, as above.—Old customers to the store, and  
other friends, in want of goods, will find it to their  
interest to apply soon.

### CASH given for all kinds of State & Continental Certificates.

Annapolis, November 25, 1790.

Annapolis, November 4, 1790.

THIS is to give notice to all persons who have  
claims against the estate of WILLIAM YEL-  
DELL, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, to bring  
them in legally authenticated, on or before the 14th  
day of January, 1791, that the same may be settled;  
and those who are any ways indebted to the deceased  
to make immediate payment, so that the estate may be  
finally closed on the day above mentioned, by

JOHN JARVIS, Administrator de bonis non,  
with the Will annexed.

# FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

## FORM OF A POWER of ATTORNEY, To transfer STOCK.

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

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

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

Sealed and delivered  
in the presence of \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

### Directions.

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

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

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

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

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

## FORM OF A POWER of ATTORNEY, To receive INTEREST.

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

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

Sealed and delivered  
in the presence of \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

### Directions.

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

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

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

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

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

## FORM of a TRANSFER,

When made in person.

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

Witness my hand, at the office of \_\_\_\_\_, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_.

## FORM of a TRANSFER,

By POWER of ATTORNEY.

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

Witness my hand at the office of \_\_\_\_\_, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_.

## FORM of a TRANSFER,

By LETTER of ATTORNEY, under a power of SUBSTITUTION.

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

Witness my hand, at the office of \_\_\_\_\_, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_.

## St. John's College.

At a meeting of the VISITORS and GOVERNORS of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of November, 1790, the following RESOLUTIONS were entered into—

1st. RESOLVED, That at the next quarterly meeting on the second Tuesday of February next, this board will proceed to elect a vice-principal, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 350l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

The duty of the vice-principal being to teach, in conjunction with the principal, the higher classics in the Latin and Greek languages, the mathematics, as that science is usually taught in colleges, together with natural and moral philosophy and logic, it is expected that none will apply but those who are well skilled in the above branches of learning. And as the good character and morals of the applicant are esteemed of essential consequence by the board, sufficient testimonials of these must be produced, otherwise the application will not be attended to.

2d. RESOLVED, That on the said second Tuesday of February the board will proceed to elect an usher to the grammar-school of St. John's college, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 150l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

3d. RESOLVED, That on the said second Tuesday of February the board will likewise proceed to elect a master of the French language, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 150l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

In these, as in the former instance, those who apply must be furnished with evidences of a fair character, which, with ability to discharge the duties of their departments, will determine the board in their choice.

NICH. CARROLL, Prof. pro. tem.

To be SOLD, at this Printing-Office,  
Price Nine Dollars,

## The late Edition of the LAWS

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

Charles county, November 25, 1790.  
THE subscriber has for sale, in Port-Tobacco, the MEDICINE and BOOKS of the late deceased Dr. JOHN CHAPMAN, with necessary INSTRUMENTS and SHOP-FURNITURE; all of which are very valuable, and will be disposed of on reasonable terms for ready cash, or on credit, as may best suit a purchaser. The above articles may be seen at any time on application at col. Stone's store.

HENRY H. CHAPMAN.

## 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 is 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

## MANAGERS.

In BALTIMORE.

Mr. William M'Laughlin, Mr. Christopher Rabot,  
Mr. Charles Garts, Captain Joshua Barney,  
Mr. James Somervell, Mr. William Rabory,  
Mr. William Gibson, Mr. Jacob Graybell,  
Mr. Edward Pannell, Mr. Standish Barry.

## ANNAPOLIS.

Mr. James Williams, Mr. Frederick Gramma.  
Baltimore, September 6, 1790. 12

## 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, fiddle-clothes, fiddle-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. 10

## 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.

Dec. 9, 1789. JOSEPH DOWSON.

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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Mr. Christopher Raborg,  
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Mr. Jacob Graybell,  
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O L I S.  
Mr. Frederick Gramme.

1790. 12

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PHILADELPHIA, December 14.  
Yesterday the following address from the senate, in  
answer to the president's speech, was delivered to the  
president at his house:

To the President of the United States of America.  
WE receive, Sir, with particular satisfaction, the  
communications contained in your speech, which con-  
firm to us the progressive state of the public credit, and  
afford at the same time, a new proof of the solidity of  
the foundation on which it rests; and we cheerfully  
join in the acknowledgement, which is due to the  
probity and patriotism of the mercantile and marine  
part of our fellow-citizens, whose enlightened attach-  
ment to the principles of good government is not less  
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respects.

In confidence that every constitutional preliminary  
has been observed, we assure you of our disposition to  
concur in giving the requisite sanction to the admission  
of Kentucky as a distinct member of the union; in  
doing which we shall anticipate the happy effects to  
be expected from the sentiments of attachment towards  
the union and its present government, which have been  
expressed by the patriotic inhabitants of that district.

**B E R L I N, October 2.**  
FIFTY ships are now employed be-  
tween the Baltic and Lisbon for the  
sole purpose of carrying flax, the  
value of which is yearly one million  
five hundred thousand six dollars.—  
We may therefore judge of the ex-  
tent of the Portuguese linen manu-  
factories, the produce of which goes to Spanish Ame-  
rica.

**L O N D O N, October 12.**  
A Dutchman has calculated, that the English debt,  
if guineas could be found to represent it, by laying  
them in a ring, would make a circle for the globe.—  
The French assignats would cover the world together;  
they will bid France to a certainty.

**O B. 15.** It is curious enough to observe the remarks  
of shallow politicians on the present state of this coun-  
try. Self evident acts are termed speculations on war.  
Is the fitting out seventy sail of the line a speculation?  
Is the embarkation of the guards for foreign service a  
speculation?—When these are proved to be speculati-  
ons, then will we admit that ours upon the actual ap-  
pearances and probable consequences of things, are  
simply speculations.

Of the accession of Sweden to the confederation  
against Britain, there can be no danger. That coun-  
try is found to be in such a situation in point of re-  
sources, that the people cannot support the burdens in-  
curred by the late war.

At the ordnance-board held on Wednesday, govern-  
ment contracted with the manufacturers of gunpowder  
for 100,000 barrels, so great is the demand, exclusive  
of what the government mills can supply.

The marines recruit but slowly. What a pity that  
better encouragement is not held out to a corps so use-  
ful and meritorious.

From the meeting of parliament next month, for  
the consideration of weighty and important matters, we  
may, more confidently than ever, auger the speedy de-  
claration of war. Had there been the smallest prospect  
that the negotiation would have had an amicable issue,  
there could not have been any occasion for the meeting  
of parliament until after Christmas; but, vigorous war  
demands liberal supplies.

The minister could not possibly have been prepared  
from the present state of the negotiation, to have met  
parliament in November, if it had come to a pacific  
termination. There would have remained much to  
have been wound up before he could have entered into  
a discussion of all its principles and parts. We may  
therefore re-plate what we have before repeatedly urged,  
though we were in a great measure singular in the opi-  
nion—that war is inevitable.

Though the principle of the impending war will be  
evidently defensive, for Spain is the aggressor, yet, in  
its conduct, we have no doubt but it will be vigorously  
offensive.

That considerable efforts were made to prolong the  
term of the parliament's meeting, appears from the fol-  
lowing:

“The lord chancellor has sent to the council his  
opinion on the steps necessary to be taken in conse-  
quence of the late dispatches from Madrid; and the  
deliberations of the cabinet on this business have been  
continued. On Thursday night, at nine o'clock, a  
council was held at Mr. Pitt's house, in Downing-  
street, which was attended by all the cabinet ministers  
in town, and sat till one o'clock yesterday morning.—  
And after the levee yesterday, a council was held,  
when the king signed a commission for the further pro-  
longation of parliament to the 18th of January, to give  
time to some vigorous exertions, previous to their be-  
ing called together for the dispatch of business.”

Orders were also given to dispatch a messenger, who  
accordingly set off last night express to Ireland, with  
orders to arm, with all the dispatch possible, the whole  
effective force of that kingdom.

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street, a whole length painting of St. Paul was sold for  
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of Kentucky as a distinct member of the union; in  
doing which we shall anticipate the happy effects to  
be expected from the sentiments of attachment towards  
the union and its present government, which have been  
expressed by the patriotic inhabitants of that district.

While we regret that the continuance, and increase,  
of the hostilities and depredations which have distressed  
our north-western frontiers should have rendered offen-  
sive measures necessary, we feel an entire confidence  
in the sufficiency of the natives which have produced  
them, and in the wisdom of the dispositions which  
have been concerned in pursuance of the powers vested  
in you; and whatever may have been the event, we  
shall cheerfully concur in the provisions, which the  
expedition that has been undertaken, may require on  
the part of the legislature, and in any other which its  
future peace and safety of our frontier settlements may  
call for.

The critical posture of the European powers will  
engage a due portion of our attention, and we shall be  
ready to adopt any measures which a prudent circum-  
spection may suggest, for the preservation of the blef-  
sings of peace: the navigation and the fisheries of the  
United States are objects too interesting not to inspire  
a disposition to promote them, by all the means which  
shall appear to us consistent with their natural progress  
and permanent prosperity.

Impressed with the importance of a free intercourse  
with the Mediterranean, we shall not think any deli-

berations misemployed which may conduce to the  
adoption of proper measures for removing the impedi-  
ments that obstruct it.

The improvement of the judiciary system, and the  
important objects, to which you have pointed our at-  
tention will not fail to engage the consideration they  
respectively merit.

In the course of our deliberations, upon every object,  
we shall rely upon that co-operation which an undi-  
minished zeal, and incessant anxiety for the public  
welfare on our part, so thoroughly ensure; and as it is  
our anxious desire, so it shall be our constant endeavour,  
to render the established government more and more  
instrumental in promoting the good of our fellow-citi-  
zens, and more and more the object of their attach-  
ment and confidence.

The president's reply to the address of the senate.  
Gentlemen,

These assurances of favourable attention to the sub-  
jects I have recommended, and of entire confidence in  
my views, make the impression on me which I ought  
to feel. I thank you for them both, and shall continue  
to rely much for the success of all our measures for the  
public good, on the aid they will receive from the  
wisdom and integrity of your councils.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, the following ad-  
dress of the house of representatives was delivered to  
the president of the United States, at his house:

SIR,

THE representatives of the people of the United  
States have taken into consideration your address to the  
two houses at the opening of the present session of  
congress.

We share in the satisfaction inspired by the prospects  
which continue to be so auspicious to our public affairs.  
The blessings resulting from the smiles of Heaven on  
our agriculture, the rise of public credit, with the fur-  
ther advantages promised by it and the fertility of re-  
sources which are found so little burthenome to the  
community, fully authorize our mutual congratulations  
on the present occasion. Nor can we learn without  
an additional gratification, that the energy of the laws  
for providing adequate revenues have been so honour-  
ably seconded by those classes of citizens whose patri-  
otism and probity were more immediately concerned.

The success of the loan opened in Holland, under  
the disadvantages of the present moment, is the more  
important, as it not only denotes the confidence already  
placed in the United States, but as the effect of a  
judicious application of that aid, will still further illu-  
strate the solidity of the foundation on which the public  
credit rests.

The preparatory steps taken by the state of Virginia  
in concert with the district of Kentucky towards the  
erection of the latter into a distinct member of the  
union, exhibit a liberality mutually honourable to the  
parties. We shall bestow on this important subject the  
favourable consideration which it merits; and with the  
national policy which ought to govern our decision,  
shall not fail to mingle the affectionate sentiments,  
which are awakened by those expressed in behalf of our  
fellow-citizens of Kentucky.

Whilst we regret the necessity which has produced  
offensive hostilities against some of the Indian tribes  
north-west of the Ohio, we sympathize too much with  
our western brethren not to behold with approbation  
the watchfulness and vigour which have been exerted  
by the executive authority, for their protection; and  
which, we trust, will make the aggressors sensible that  
it is their interest to merit by a peaceable behaviour  
the friendship and humanity which the United States  
are always ready to extend to them.

The encouragement of our own navigation, has, at  
all times, appeared to us highly important. The point  
of view under which you have recommended it to us  
is strongly enforced by the actual state of things in  
Europe. It will be incumbent on us to consider in  
what mode our commerce and agriculture can be best  
relieved from an injurious dependence on the naviga-  
tion of other nations, which the frequency of their  
wars renders a too precarious resource for conveying  
the productions of our country to market.

The present state of our trade in the Mediterranean,  
seems not less to demand, and will accordingly receive,  
the attention which you have recommended.

Having already concurred in establishing a judiciary  
system, which opens the door of justice to all without  
distinction of persons, it will be our disposition to in-  
corporate every improvement which experience may  
suggest; and we shall consider in particular, how far  
the uniformity which in other cases is found convenient  
in the administration of the general government through  
all the states, may be introduced into the forms and  
rules of executing sentences issuing from the federal  
courts.

The proper regulation of the jurisdiction of functions  
which may be exercised by consuls of the United  
States in foreign countries, with the provisions stipu-  
lated to those of his most christian majesty established  
here, are subjects of too much consequence to the pub-

Sold,  
ck House,  
Annapolis,  
four, fronting on Church-  
next door to Mr. Charles  
r. Joseph Clark's; there is  
building, 30 feet by 18,  
for a kitchen, and work-  
round sufficient to make a  
house is well calculated  
odation of a family. For  
ALLACE and MUIR.  
JOSEPH DOWSON.

Printed by Freder-  
muel Green.

lic interest and honour not to partake of our deliberations.

We shall renew our attention to the establishment of the militia and the other subjects unfinished at the last session, and shall proceed in them with all the dispatch, which the magnitude of all, and the difficulty of some of them, will allow.

Nothing has given us more satisfaction than to find that the resources heretofore established have proved adequate to the purposes to which they were allotted. In extending the provision to the residuary objects, it will be equally our care to secure sufficiency and punctuality in the payments due from the treasury of the United States. We shall also never lose sight of the policy of diminishing the public debt, as fast as the increase of the public resources will permit; and are particularly sensible of the many considerations which press a resort to the auxiliary resource furnished by the public loans.

In pursuing every branch of the weighty business of the present session, it will be our constant study to direct our deliberations to the public welfare. Whatever our success may be, we can at least answer for the fervent love of our country, which ought to animate our endeavours. In your co-operation, we are sure of a resource, which fortifies our hopes, that the fruits of the established government will justify the confidence which has been placed in it, and recommend it more and more to the affection and attachment of our fellow-citizens.

*The President's reply to the address of the house of representatives.*

Gentlemen,

The sentiments expressed in your address, are entitled to my particular acknowledgment—Having no object but the good of our country, this testimony of approbation and confidence, from its immediate representatives, must be amongst my best rewards, as the support of your enlightened patriotism has been among my greatest encouragements.—Being persuaded that you will continue to be actuated by the same auspicious principle, I look forward to the happiest consequences from your deliberations, during the present session.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Dec. 16. Monday evening last lieutenant DENNY arrived from Fort Washington, the head-quarters of the troops on the Ohio, and brought the following important letters.

*Governor St. Clair's letter to the Secretary at War. Fort Washington, November 6, 1790.*

SIR,

On the 29th of last month, I had the honour to inform you generally of the success that had attended general Harmar—I could not then give you the particulars as the general's letters had not reached me, (the officer however who had them in charge got in a few days afterwards) it is not now necessary because he writes himself. One thing however is certain that the savages have got a most terrible stroke, of which nothing can be a greater proof than that they have not attempted to harass the army on its return. They arrived at this place on the 3d instant in good health and spirits.—There is not yet any account from major Hamtramck—I trust he also has been successful, but this I think is certain, that no great misfortune can have happened to him, for in that case we should certainly have heard of it.

Mr. Denny, the gentleman who takes general Harmar's dispatches, I beg leave to mention to you in a particular manner, and if you will be pleased to do so to the president in his favour, you may be assured he will not disappoint any expectations that may be formed.—He has every quality that I could wish a young man to possess, that meant to make the army his profession. There are however some traits in his character as a man, that are not generally known, that would endear him.—Out of the little pitance he receives he has maintained two aged parents for a long time.

*Head-Quarters, Fort Washington, November 4, 1790.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that on the 30th of September I marched with 320 federal troops and 1133 militia, total 1453.—After encountering a few difficulties we gained the Miami village. It was abandoned before we entered it, which I was very sorry for. The villainous traders would have been a principal object of attention. I beg leave to refer you to my orders, which are enclosed.—The substance of the work is this, our loss was heavy, but the head-quarters of iniquity were broken up. At a moderate computation not less than 100 or 120 warriors were slain, and 300 log houses and wigwags burned. Our loss about 180. The remainder of the Indians will be ill off for sustenance. Twenty thousand barrels of corn in the ears were destroyed by the army, with vegetables in abundance. The loss of major Wyllys and lieutenant Frothingham, of the federal troops, and a number of valuable militia officers, I sincerely lament.

The bearer, lieutenant Denny, is my adjutant.—I will afford me great satisfaction to know that some mark of honour will be shewn to him. His long and faithful services merit it. There is a vast deal of business in this western world. If there is no impropriety in giving me an aid-de-camp, I wish him to be the person.

In my next dispatches I shall enter into the minutiae of business, and give you a particular description of each day's march, with all the occurrences and observations, &c. &c. I have the honour to be, Sir, with perfect esteem, your most humble and obedient servant,

JOS. HARMAR, Lt. Col. Com. 11. U. S. regiment.

N. B. My adjutant is really and truly an officer.—  
*To the honourable major-general KNOX, }  
Secretary at War.*

## GENERAL ORDERS.

*Head-Quarters, Fort Washington, November 4th, 1790.*

THE Kentucky and Pennsylvania militia are to be mustered this afternoon at two o'clock, by capt. Zeigler. The order and regularity which the militia observed, on their return to the Ohio river, was highly commendable. Upon the whole, the general is exceedingly pleased with their conduct during the expedition. Notwithstanding our loss was great, yet when they reflect that the army in five weeks not only effected the capital object of destroying the Miami village and Maumee towns, as they are generally called, but also killed upwards of 100 of their warriors, it must afford every man the greatest satisfaction. The militia from Kentucky are to receive pay until the 10th instant, provisions are to be drawn for them until that time, and to-morrow morning they are to march to their respective homes.

The general returns his thanks to every officer and private for their good conduct, and hereby discharges them with honour and reputation.—The wounded men will be left under the care of Dr. Allison, and his mates, who will take all possible care of them.

JOS. HARMAR, Brig. Gen.

Return of the killed and wounded upon the expedition against the Miami towns, under the command of brigadier-general Harmar.

*Head-Quarters, Fort Washington, November 4, 1790.*

Killed of the federal troops—1 major, 1 lieutenant, 73 rank and file, total 75.

Wounded—3 rank and file.

Killed of the militia—1 major, 3 captains, 2 lieutenants, 4 ensigns, 98 rank and file, total 108.

Wounded—2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 25 rank and file, total 28.

Total, killed 183—wounded 31.

Killed of the federal troops—Major Wyllys, and lieutenant Frothingham.

Killed of the militia—Major Fontaine—Captains Tharp, Scott and M'Mutrey—Lieutenants Clark and Rogers—Ensigns Sweet, Bridges, Higgins and Threlkeld.

Wounded—Lieutenants Sanders and Worley—Ensign Arnold. Signed,

JOS. HARMAR, Brig. Gen.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Capt. Francis, to the printer of the Independent Gazetteer, dated November 3.*

"The leader of the mulattoes, is a person who, some time since, for some seditious practices in the vicinity of Port-au-Prince, was condemned to be broke on the wheel, but escaped to the Continent. His name is Ojay; and accounted an ambitious villain. About 14 days since he arrived here in a vessel from North-Carolina, commanded by a captain Brown, who concealed him till after he entered his vessel, and then put Ojay on shore at Petit-Ance, a little village about two miles to the south-east of this city. The captain was soon after seized, imprisoned, and his vessel and cargo confiscated, and it is said, he will also forfeit his life. Ojay brought with him a quantity of arms and ammunition; and immediately set about collecting the free mulattoes. In a few days he had an army of near 3000 of that description, and intrenched himself very strongly at a place called Lemonad, about 12 or 15 miles from this. On Thursday last, an express from the head of the municipality arrived with an account of these proceedings. The city was much alarmed; and immediately the whole town was under arms. Fifteen hundred volunteers were ordered to march; and that evening and next morning they all set out. Every day, but the first, some skirmishes between the parties have happened, without any advantages being gained till Monday; when a severe engagement took place, and the mulattoes dislodged from their intrenchments; but the same day took possession again in spite of the exertions of general Vincent, who is a brave and experienced soldier. I have not learned the number of killed and wounded; but it is certain that Ojay was wounded, and his horse killed under him. Yesterday thirty mulattoes, prisoners, were lodged in the prison of this place.

A reward of 500 joes was offered for Ojay's head, after he escaped from Port-au-Prince, which has since been continued. A day or two ago, he had the impudence to issue a proclamation, offering a reward of 50 joes for our commander's head, and 50 dollars a piece for the head of every volunteer which may be taken by them.

On Sunday the assembly received a letter from the rebel chief, in which was enclosed a miniature of himself. In his letter, he mentioned, that he sent this miniature in case any one should offer to them any other head instead of his own, and to prevent the cheat.

Ojay has been, if he is not now, very rich, as many of his party are likewise. They claim a right of a seat in the legislature, and of holding offices in the civil government, which, it is asserted, would have been very dangerous, because of their number, which is very great, and would put the balance of power into their hands. They found their claim on the decree of the national assembly of France, who have declared, that all men are not only free, but equal, and have a right to the same privileges. This, Sir, is the ground of the present troubles; and when they will end, God knows.

I will endeavour to transmit such accounts of these transactions as they occur, and as opportunities offer, conceiving that they will not be unacceptable.

*Extract of a letter from Corunna, October 14.*

"It is not unlikely that the rumours of a rupture between this country and Great-Britain may have occasioned some rise in grain with you; we may, how-

ever, assure you, that the appearances of such an event vanish more and more, and we expect in a post or two to hear that every thing has been amicably settled."

An English paper says, A most extraordinary bridge has been built over the river Foyle, at Londonderry, which is about nine hundred feet wide, and forty feet deep at high water; this bridge joins the city and county. This immense pile was constructed by Mr. Cox, an American, who, with twenty of his countrymen, and a few labourers, completed this bridge, consisting of fifty eight arches, all of American oak, in five months—not a log of this wood having been imported before the first of May last.—N. B. The river was surveyed by the late Mr. Milne, last summer, who declared that a bridge there was impracticable.—The cost was about 15000l.

## ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 23.

Yesterday the general assembly of this state adjourned, the senate to the third Monday in September, and the house of delegates to the first Monday in October next, after having passed the following laws:

1. An act to enable the judges of the court of appeals to continue certain causes now depending before them.

2. An act to make valid certain certificates of survey of lands, formerly in Washington but now in Allegany county.

3. An act to facilitate the draining of land in the several counties therein mentioned.

4. An act to enable the honourable John Esq. Howard, Esquire, to convey to the vestry of Saint Paul's parish, in Baltimore county, and their successors, a parcel of ground adjoining the parsonage lot, near Baltimore-town, for the purposes therein mentioned.

5. An act to establish a bank in Baltimore-town.

6. An act to enable Richard Tilghman Esq. to sell and convey certain property of his deceased father Richard Tilghman Esq.

7. An act for the benefit of Nicholas Merryman, of Baltimore county.

8. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to encourage the destroying of wolves.

9. An act to repeal certain parts of an act, entitled, An act to prevent disabled and superannuated slaves being set free, or the manumission of slaves by any last will and testament, and of a supplementary act thereto, and for certain other purposes.

10. An act to alter and change the names of Charles Ridgely Carnan, and others, according to the will of captain Charles Ridgely, of Baltimore county, deceased.

11. An act for the removal of the seat of justice from Melville's warehouse to Pig-Point, in Caroline county.

12. An act to regulate auctions in Baltimore-town.

13. An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors confined in sundry gaols of this state.

14. An act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Easton, in Talbot county, and to establish and regulate a market at the said town.

15. An act for the suppression of fairs throughout the state.

16. An act directing the time, places and manner of holding elections for representatives of this state in the congress of the United States, and for appointing electors on the part of this state for choosing a president and vice-president of the United States, and for the regulation of the said elections, and also to repeal the act of assembly therein mentioned.

17. An act to enable the commissioners of Hanover market in Baltimore-town, to sell part of the said market house and ground thereto adjoining.

18. An act for the relief of Constant Disharoon, of Somerset county.

19. An act to open a road from Swearingen's ferry on Patowmack river in Washington county, to the iron works and mills at the mouth of Anti-catem, and from thence into the main road leading to Fredericktown, in Frederick county.

20. An act to repeal so much of the act concerning marriages as is therein mentioned.

21. An act for the benefit of Essex Sherburne Ridley, a minor, son of Matthew Ridley, deceased.

22. An act empowering the wardens of the port of Baltimore to levy and collect the duty therein mentioned.

23. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the regulation and improvement of Easton, in Talbot county, and to establish and regulate a market at the said town.

24. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act for the draining of a marsh and branch, known by the name of the Long Marsh, lying in Queen-Anne's and Caroline counties.

25. An act for annulling the marriage of John Sewell, of Talbot county, and Eve his wife.

26. An act for the relief of the poor in Calvert county.

27. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act to establish pilots, and to regulate their fees.

28. An act to grant to Robert Hodgson and James Thompson a right to run stages on the roads therein mentioned.

29. An act for laying out a road from Samuel Owings's bridge in the Garrison Forest, Baltimore county, to Nicholas Carroll's grist mill, and from thence to Chesnut Ridge, until it intersects the road at the plantation formerly possessed by Peter Bond.

30. An act to establish a third inspection of tobacco in George-town, in Montgomery county.

31. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the inspection of salted provisions exported and imported from and to the town of Baltimore.

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32. An act to freighten and amend the several public roads in several counties, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

33. An act for the better administration of justice in the several counties of this state.

34. An act to lay a further tax on Harford county to complete the public buildings of said county.

35. A further supplement to the act for establishing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Patowmack.

36. An act to allow the proprietors of the Susquehanna Canal a further time to complete the same, and to extend the number of shares to thirty shares.

37. A supplement to the act to prevent the exportation of bread and flour not merchantable, and for other purposes.

38. An additional supplementary act to an act, entitled, An act for enlarging the powers of the high court of chancery.

39. An act for the relief of Mark Pringle.

40. A further additional supplementary act to the act for building a new court house and gaol in Queen-Anne's county, and for other purposes.

41. An act respecting the debtors and creditors of this state.

42. An act directing new trials in certain cases where judgments shall be reversed on appeal or writ of error.

43. An act for appointing commissioners to contract for and purchase the Indian lands in Dorchester county, and for appropriating the same to the use of this state.

44. An act to condemn land, if necessary, for the public buildings of the United States.

45. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors confined in sundry gaols of this state.

46. An act to empower the corporation of the city of Annapolis to suppress public and excessive gaming.

47. A further supplementary act to the act, entitled, An act for building a new church in the city of Annapolis.

48. An act to enable the justices of Cecil county court to transcribe the records and papers therein mentioned.

49. An act to confirm and aid certain proceedings of the orphans court and register of wills for Harford county.

50. An act to limit the jurisdiction of the general court in criminal cases.

51. An act for the speedy conveyance of public letters and packets, and for other purposes.

52. An act to settle and pay the civil list, and other expenses of civil government.

53. A supplement to the act relating to sloopvins.

54. An additional supplement to an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors confined in sundry gaols of this state.

55. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act to regulate the inspection of tobacco, passed November session, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine.

56. An act for the relief of the securities of John Beall, former collector of the public taxes for Prince-George's county.

57. An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act to prevent the exportation of unmerchantable tobacco, and for establishing a second inspection in Frederick county, at the town of Berlin.

58. An additional supplementary act to the act, entitled, An act to establish orphan courts in the several counties of this state.

59. An act to continue the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

60. An act for continuing the act, entitled, An act for enlarging the power of the high court of chancery, and the several supplementary acts to the said act, and for increasing the power of the said court with respect to the personal estates of idiots and lunatics.

61. A supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the better administration of justice in the several counties of this state.

62. An act to appoint commissioners of the tax for Allegany county.

63. An act for the benefit of Elizabeth Peacock, of Talbot county.

64. An additional supplement to an act, entitled, An act to regulate the inspection of tobacco, passed November session, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine.

65. A supplement to an act, entitled, An act respecting the collectors of the public taxes since the first of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three.

66. An act for the payment of the journal of accounts.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, DECEMBER 16, 1790.

On motion, the question was put, That it is the opinion of this house that the assumption of the state debts by the United States, is a measure dangerous in its consequences to the governments of the several states? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Forrest, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messrs. Plater, Ringgold, Harwood, Gantt, Mackall, Freeland, Parnham, Ridgely, Ridgely, of Wm. Gough, Owings, Jones, Forman, R. Bowie, Clark, W. Bowie, F. Bowie, Quynn, Seney, Harris, Dennis, M'Comas, Amos, Pinkney, Douglass, M'Mechen, Burgess, Crabb, Forrest, Oneale, Tomlinson, Simkins. 32.

NEGATIVE. Messrs. Carroll, Moore, Tilghman, Lethbury, N. Worthington, B. Worthington, J. Worthington, Craik, Sherwood, Kerr, Denwood, Lecompte, Goldborough, R. Bond, Hollingsworth, Duwall, Chaille, Martin, Beatty, M'Pherson, Downes, Rochester, Cellar, Jacques, Beall, Cresap. 26.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

On motion, the question was put, That it is the opinion of this house that the said assumption is particularly injurious to this state? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Forrest, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messrs. Plater, Ringgold, Gantt, Mackall, Freeland, Ridgely, Ridgely, of Wm. Gough, Owings, R. Bond, Hollingsworth, R. Bowie, W. Bowie, Quynn, Seney, Harris, Dennis, Forman, Gomer, M'Comas, Amos, Downes, Douglass, M'Mechen, Burgess, Crabb, Forrest, Oneale, Tomlinson, Simkins. 30.

NEGATIVE. Messrs. Carroll, Moore, Tilghman, Lethbury, N. Worthington, B. Worthington, Harwood, J. Worthington, Craik, Parnham, Sherwood, Kerr, Denwood, Jones, Lecompte, Goldborough, Clark, F. Bowie, Duwall, Chaille, Martin, Beatty, M'Pherson, Rochester, Cellar, Jacques, Beall, Cresap. 28.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

The following question being propounded to the house, viz. That it is the opinion of the house that the said assumption is in no manner authorized by the constitution of the United States? The previous question was called for and put, That the said question be now put? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Denwood, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messrs. Carroll, Moore, Tilghman, Lethbury, N. Worthington, B. Worthington, J. Worthington, Craik, Parnham, Sherwood, Kerr, Denwood, Jones, Lecompte, Goldborough, R. Bond, Hollingsworth, Chaille, Martin, Beatty, M'Pherson, Downes, Ott, Rochester, Cellar, Jacques. 26.

NEGATIVE. Messrs. Plater, Ringgold, Gantt, Mackall, Freeland, Ridgely, Ridgely, of Wm. Gough, Owings, Forman, R. Bowie, Clark, W. Bowie, F. Bowie, Quynn, Duwall, Seney, Harris, Dennis, Gomer, M'Comas, Amos, Pinkney, Douglass, M'Mechen, Burgess, Crabb, Forrest, Oneale, Beall, Tomlinson, Simkins. 31.

So it was determined in the negative.

ORDERED, That the said resolutions, with the yeas and nays, together with the third proposition, and the yeas and nays on the previous question relative to the same, be published in the Annapolis, Baltimore, and Eastern newspapers.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, DECEMBER 21, 1790.

THE following proposition being propounded to the house, viz. That the resolutions on the propositions respecting the assumption of the state debts, and the subsequent proceedings thereon, be and they are hereby rescinded and annulled? The previous question was called for and put, That the said question be now put? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Forrest, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messrs. Carroll, T. Bond, Moore, Tilghman, Lethbury, B. Worthington, J. Worthington, Craik, Sherwood, Kerr, Denwood, Jones, Steele, Lecompte, Goldborough, Clark, F. Bowie, Chaille, Beatty, Downes, Ott, Rochester, Cellar, Jacques, Beall, Cresap. 26.

NEGATIVE. Messieurs Plater, Harwood, Gantt, Mackall, Freeland, Parnham, Ridgely, N. Worthington, R. Bond, Hollingsworth, Forman, R. Bowie, W. Bowie, Quynn, Harwood, Dennis, M'Comas, Amos, Pinkney, Douglass, M'Mechen, Burgess, Crabb, Forrest, Oneale, Simkins. 26.

The house being equally divided, it was declared in the affirmative, by the honourable the speaker.

The main question was then put? The yeas and nays being called for by Mr. Forrest, appeared as follow:

AFFIRMATIVE. Messrs. Carroll, T. Bond, Moore, Tilghman, Lethbury, B. Worthington, J. Worthington, Craik, Sherwood, Kerr, Denwood, Jones, Steele, Lecompte, Goldborough, Clark, F. Bowie, Duwall, Chaille, Beatty, Downes, Ott, Rochester, Cellar, Jacques, Beall, Cresap. 27.

NEGATIVE. Messieurs Plater, Mackall, Freeland, Parnham, Ridgely, Ridgely, of Wm. N. Worthington, R. Bond, Hollingsworth, Forman, R. Bowie, W. Bowie, Quynn, Harwood, Dennis, M'Comas, Amos, Pinkney, Douglass, M'Mechen, Gantt, Burgess, Crabb, Forrest, Oneale, Simkins. 26.

So it was resolved in the affirmative.

ORDERED, That the resolution, together with the yeas and nays thereon, be published in the Annapolis, Baltimore, and Eastern newspapers.

W. HARWOOD, clk. ho. del.

A Bill, entitled, An act to confirm an act, entitled, An act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as require certain oaths to be taken by the members of the general assembly, and electors of the senate.

WHEREAS at the last session of the general assembly an act was passed, entitled, An act to alter such parts of the constitution and form of government as require certain oaths to be taken by the members of the general assembly, and electors of the senate, and in order to alter the constitution and form of government it is necessary that the said act should be confirmed by this general assembly;

Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That the act above mentioned be and it is hereby confirmed.

By the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, NOVEMBER 23, 1790: Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

By the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, DECEMBER 3, 1790: Read the second time and will pass.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

By the SENATE, DECEMBER 3, 1790: Read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

By order,

H. RIDGELY, jun. clk.

By the SENATE, DECEMBER 7, 1790: Read the second time and will not pass.

By order,

H. RIDGELY, jun. clk.

†† FREEMAN is received and will appear in our next.

December 14th, 1790.

By virtue of a decree in chancery, at May term last, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDOR, for ready money, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the fourth day of FEBRUARY next, *Red Hamlet*

A TRACT or parcel of LAND, containing two hundred acres, more or less, lying in Pomonkey, in Charles county, on which Thomas Smallwood formerly lived, and now in the possession of Samuel Ward Middleton. A conveyance will be made in terms of the decree, which may be seen by applying to me in Piscataway, in Prince-George's county.

JOSEPH NOBLE BAYNES, Trustee.

To be LET,  
A PLANTATION,  
With four Hands, Work-Horses, Plantation Utensils, and Stock of Cattle.—  
Inquire of

RICH. WELLS,  
in Annapolis.

ANNAPOLIS, December 18, 1790.

TWO DOLLARS Reward.

LOST, in this city, on the 12th instant, a BUNDLE of PAPERS, tied up with a striped lace, with sundry accounts, receipts, &c. with a certificate, No. 4919, granted to a certain William Dye, a private of the fourth Maryland regiment, on the 16th December, 1783, for £. 68 17 9 principal, with interest from the 1st of August, 1780, which cannot be of any advantage to any person but the subscriber, unless it is to cheat or defraud some person with the certificate, as it seems the certificate has been fraudulently obtained, as will appear by the list of certificates in the hands of the treasurer of the western shore. Any person finding the above, and delivering the same to the subscriber, or Mr. Mabury in this city, shall be paid the above reward, and no questions asked.

R. AMOSS.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber in Caroline county, within one mile of Potter's landings, in August last, a large gray MARE, no brand or any other artificial mark appearing, supposed to be 12 years old, or upwards, she was much rubbed with collar and traces, as though she had been used in a wagon. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

ABRAHAM EVITTS.

On FRIDAY, the 7th of JANUARY, 1791, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the plantation of the late FRANK LEEKE, near Upper-Marlborough,

A NUMBER of valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children, belonging to the estate of the said Frank Leeke, among whom are some tradesmen, and the rest accustomed to plantation work. Likewise, the STOCK, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, a quantity of corn, and the plantation utensils. The sale, if not finished on Friday, will continue the next day. And

On MONDAY, the 10th, at Upper-Marlborough, sundry other NEGROES belonging to the said estate, among which are some valuable house-servants; some horses and cattle, and a variety of articles of household and kitchen furniture—the sale of which will be continued from day to day till it is completed.

Twelve months credit will be allowed on the purchaser's giving bond with approved security (with interest from the day of sale) except for a few articles, which will be particularized at the day of sale, for which a small part of the purchase money must be paid down. The sales at each place will commence at 10 o'clock.

ANNE LEEKE, Administratrix of FRANK LEEKE.

3X

In CHANCERY, OCTOBER Term, 1790. THE several persons to whom hath been committed, by this court, the care, custody, and charge of idiots or lunatics, and of their respective estates, having all given bond for the true and faithful discharge of the trusts in them respectively reposed, and for rendering an account to this court, when required, of the produce of the respective estates, and the expenditures thereof—It is this twenty-second of November, 1790, adjudged and ordered, by the chancellor, that each of the said several persons, do return a full account of the estate, real and personal, to him committed, and of the profits and expenditure thereof, supported by proper vouchers; and that he likewise report the state and condition of the idiot or lunatic committed to his care. It is likewise adjudged and determined by the chancellor that a particular order in the premises shall be made, and regularly served on any of the said several persons who shall not, by the second Tuesday in February next, comply with this general order, which is directed to be inserted in the public news-papers of the state of Maryland.

4X SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

# FUNDED DEBT

OF THE UNITED STATES.



## FORM

OF A POWER of ATTORNEY, To transfer STOCK.

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

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

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

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

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

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

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

### Directions.

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

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

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

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

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

## FORM

OF A POWER of ATTORNEY, To receive INTEREST.

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

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

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

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

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

### Directions.

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

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

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

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

## FORM of a TRANSFER,

When made in person.

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

## FORM of a TRANSFER,

By POWER of ATTORNEY.

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

## FORM of a TRANSFER,

By LETTER of ATTORNEY, under a power of SUBSTITUTION.

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

### St. John's College.

At a meeting of the VISITORS and GOVERNORS of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, on the 14th day of November, 1790, the following RESOLUTIONS were entered into—

1st. RESOLVED, That at the next quarterly meeting on the second Tuesday of February next, this board will proceed to elect a vice-principal, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 350l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

The duty of the vice-principal being to teach, in conjunction with the principal, the higher classics in the Latin and Greek languages, the mathematics, as that science is usually taught in colleges, together with natural and moral philosophy and logic, it is expected that none will apply but those who are well skilled in the above branches of learning. And as the good character and morals of the applicant are essential consequences by the board, sufficient testimonials of these must be produced, otherwise the application will not be attended to.

2d. RESOLVED, That on the said second Tuesday of February the board will proceed to elect an usher to the grammar-school of St. John's college, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 150l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

3d. RESOLVED, That on the said second Tuesday of February the board will likewise proceed to elect a master of the French language, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 150l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

In these, as in the former instance, those who apply must be furnished with evidences of a fair character, which, with ability to discharge the duties of their department, will determine the board in their choice.

NICH. CARROLL, Pref. pro. tem.

To be SOLD, at this Printing-Office, Price Nine Dollars,

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

Charles county, November 25, 1790. THE subscriber has for sale, in Port-Townsend the MEDICINE and BOOKS of the late deceased Dr. JOHN CHAPMAN, with necessary INSTRUMENTS and SHOP-FURNITURE; all of which are very valuable, and will be disposed of on reasonable terms for ready cash, or on credit, as may best suit a purchaser. The above articles may be seen at any time on application at col. Stone's store. HENRY H. CHAPMAN.

## 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 is 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

## MANAGERS.

In BALTIMORE.

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

## ANNAPOLIS.

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

## 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 wagon 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.

## 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 14, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

Dec. 9, 1789. JOSEPH DOWSON.

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.

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head of a family shall be entitled to one hundred acres of land; and for every other head, be it white or black, fifty acres; and should a greater quantity be required by a settler, and he be approved of as an industrious man, and capable of attending to the same, such person shall be entitled to one thousand acres. No settlements are to be carried to the river or creek side. Government reserves to itself the giving of premiums to such as shall hereafter merit them, or to charitable those whose conduct may deserve the same.

Given at St. Augustine in Florida, the 20th November, 1790.

Extract of the original copy now in my hands, in which all persons may put confidence.

DOMINGO RODRIQUES LEON,  
Exp. de Gov.

By the Massachusetts Spy of the 9th inst. it appears that the honourable Artemas Ward is elected a member of the house of representatives of the United States, for Worcester district, by a very small majority.

By the Cumberland Gazette it appears, that the honourable George Thatcher, Esquire, is re-elected a member of the house of representatives of the United States for the district of Maine.

Extracts of letters from Cape-François of the 6th and 8th of November, to a gentleman in this city.

"In my last, I mentioned that the assembly had advised the editor of *La Gazette du Jour*, to forbear publishing any thing concerning the insurrection here, which indeed was true; but I was not then apprised of the true motives of the assembly. It appears that a majority of that house are Aristocrats—indeed it is certainly so—and have consequently passed an edict, prohibiting the publishing of the grounds and progress of the revolution, or any thing concerning it. This edict you will see in the gazette of to-day, which I have enclosed.

"There are but few people here who relish the edict, regarding it merely as if a cock had crowed.

"Since writing my letter of the 6th instant, the insurrection of the mulattoes has nearly been put an end to: And yesterday the greater part of the volunteers returned, having left a few to watch the motions of the few remaining rebels, who are about 400, the rest having dispersed, and with them their leader, whose name is Oge, not Ojay, as I before wrote it, who has fled to St. Jago, in the Spanish part of the island. A reward of 1000 joes has been offered by the government for apprehending him. Thus has a dangerous insurrection been quelled by the spirited exertions of the volunteers.

CHARLESTON, November 30.

A schooner, the property of Mr. Kinloch, is ashore, near the bar, with 140 barrels of rice on board. She was commanded by captain Mathews, and came from George-Town: we are sorry to add, that there is very little prospect of getting her off, or saving any part of the cargo.

On the 11th September captain Anderson, on his voyage from Madeira to this port, was chased by a vessel supposed to be a Moor, for three days.

Three vessels arrived there from Morocco, who had informed the American deputy-consul, M. Clark, that three vessels would go to America this winter, to make a peace with the Americans; that it would have been done last winter, but upon account of the tyrannic proceedings of the late emperor, after succeeding his father, the enraged populace had torn him limb from limb; and now the second son has succeeded to that government.

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 30.

APPOINTMENTS—December the 20th, 1790.

The president of the United States has appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, the following persons, viz.

Robert Morris, to be judge of the district of New-Jersey, in place of David Barclay, deceased.

John Heth, of Virginia, to be an ensign in the troops of the United States, in place of Richard Archer, who has declined his appointment.

John Sigsbeaves, to be judge of the district of North-Carolina, in place of John Stokes, deceased.

William Hill, to be attorney for the United States in the district of North-Carolina, in place of John Sigsbeaves.

Zachariah Rowland, to be surveyor of the port of Richmond, in the state of Virginia, in place of Robin Braxton, who has resigned his appointment. And

Jeremiah Nicols, to be collector of the port of Chester, in the state of Maryland, in the place of John Scott, deceased.

"Died, at St. Inigoes, in St. Mary's county, the 21st instant, captain JOSEPH MATTINGLY."

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

To my correspondent. A TRUE FRIEND TO THE UNION.

THOUGH you have taken your "leave of the subject," I must beg liberty to make a few remarks in answer to your last.

I confess, I think it high time for you to give up all appearance of opposition to liberty; and I hope no friend to the union, will ever attempt to fasten the iron yoke of bondage on any human creature: he that strikes at liberty, strikes at the constitution and foundation of the union.

Your apology, or reason, for not answering my arguments, stands just for nothing if I understand "right." Such a side stroke, with some propriety, might be advanced in favour of the oppressed, who cannot come at their "rights between individuals," or any other way in a civil or domestic sense. Is it the want of power, or will, that no 17th d is "adopted in political government," to remedy, is justice? I conceive they could

if they would empower every man in the state, who can shew his lawful claim, to come at and recover his rights; and I am truly sorry that any American should be unwilling to allow every individual his just claim. An Indian or a negro should have his due.—Nay! according to the old adage, "give a dog his due"—Equity demands it, deny it who can, "Freedom is the just due of every man; hence 'tis unjust and arbitrary not to grant it.

I cannot think any men ignorantly presume that negroes are not men or human creatures, yet they acknowledge freedom the due of all men—Why then, in the name of common sense or reason, do they deny that right to the poor forlorn creatures.

What do you mean by a "curse metaphorically?"—Perhaps you mean it figures out a curse to come? This is more awful and dreadful than as I understood you, and if any thing, should create a greater anxiety to remove it.

Let me, without any appearance of prejudice, to or against features, hair or colour, ask, what kind of freedom would it be, and what right have we to bring it about "an exportation?" We have no just right to export or banish any man, unless he previously violates some law, which inflicts transportation as a just punishment for his crime.—A different sentiment cannot correspond with the idea, that "all men are born equally free, and in point of human rights to liberty, stand on equal ground." But where would you export them to? They are as much Americans now as we, and we as much Europeans as they are Africans—Nothing but a mind induced by prejudice or partiality can countermand or condemn this idea or argument.

Did you ever read CLARKSON on the impolicy of the slave trade, and on the slavery and commerce of the human species? I would recommend his essay to you and every other friend to the union, or to his fellow-creatures.—The reader must feel for the oppressed, and blush for the oppressor.

Probably my thus writing gives disgust to numbers who study the art of avarice more than the rights of their fellow-creatures; but I must adhere to equity, truth and reason. Any man who will refute my arguments already advanced, and which I still have to produce, and will also offer just reasons on the contrary question, very possibly may make me his proselyte: If I know myself, I am open to conviction upon this or any other subject whatever. Let me not be condemned by those who would wish an advocate for freedom to be "shot like a squirrel;" but if they think me in an error, convince me by argument. This is intended for some few country gentlemen, who can abuse the Freeman easier than answer him. But, for the greater part, I understand, think and say, "the Freeman has justly wrote." I farther observe to such, I am not speaking to the negroes now, but to their masters, who unjustly hold their poor slaves in bondage; and some of them, by the bye, grind both back and belly.—I believe twenty, if not thirty for one, of the citizens of Maryland, will agree my cause is just; and cry out shame to those cruel avaricious masters who drive their slaves as oxen, both hungry and naked, late and early.

Your observation "the press is free," is matter of explanation to freemen; for the liberties of the people much depend upon the freedom of the press. Gattenberg and Faustus, the inventors of printing with type, in Mentz, should never be forgotten by those who wish the rights and privileges of the people held out to the public, and there defended. Through the medium of a "free press," justice and truth maintain their cause, and error gets the lash of reason.

What free citizen can disapprove the friendly defence of liberty, in favour of a helpless, abject, and almost friendless tribe of human creatures? I am flattered with astonishment, that any should fly in the face of the most equitable principles our country, human feelings, and nature's law can lay down in favour of the rights of men. But there is an absurd prejudice predominant over the minds of many, which will not acknowledge that an Indian or a Negro should have common justice, or that life or liberty is as dear and precious to them as us.

I cannot yet forget nor neglect to dwell a little upon the despicable inhuman treatment of slaves, which you also join heartily in reprobating. I had lately the pleasure of being in company with a respectable gentleman from Charleston, (S. C.) who feelingly told me his heart often ached to see the public sales of human species, sold there as chattels brought from Maryland, and elsewhere. Must it not be a tyrannical mind that would partake in such a traffic? And a callous heart not to feel affected at seeing the nearest ties of nature broken, to gratify the avarice and ambition of violent men?

Only let us go on board a vessel with its cargo of this merchandise procured, and there see the streaming eyes, the unintelligent accents of heart rending lamentations among those poor friendless creatures, torn away in a merciless manner from their nearest connexions, as tender to them as a wife, a husband, parent or child, would be to us. They have the same passions that we have, and are susceptible of the same grief or sorrow that we are. It was no wonder that a sea-captain of this state, should be so affected at this sight, that he left the vessel and cargo with the utmost abhorrence! and never more partook in the disgraceful commerce of the human species. There is something in our very nature that recoils at the thought of such cruelty, which is an argument in itself that it is a violation of nature's law.—Shocking! And is Maryland guilty of this atrocious scene? Let every man of human feeling, and principles of equity, use his influence to put a period to this cruel shameful practice.

Liberty is the first star of glory in our commonwealth, it has much emerged from its total, yet remains under a considerable eclipse; may Providence hasten the day when this bright luminary shall shine forth

all the world, and no more be obscured by despotism or tyranny, those opacous interceptors between liberty and the people.

I shall not question my Friend, &c. for taking his leave of the subject—but believe he is fully convinced in his own reason of the propriety of my arguments, and justice of my cause. Under this impression I conclude, hoping the cause of liberty will annually gain numerous advocates, till the abolition of slavery is effected to the glory of every nation—America in particular; where I hope through life to claim a right to citizenship, ever remaining a friend to all mankind.

A FREEMAN.

An additional supplementary act to the act, entitled, An act to establish orphans courts in the several counties of this state.

BE it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That so much of the act of assembly, entitled, An act to establish orphans courts in the several counties of this state, and of the supplementary act thereto, as require seven justices of the peace in some of the counties of this state, and five justices of the peace in the remaining counties, to be specially named and commissioned by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, as and for the justices of the several orphans courts in this state, and as require and empower three or more of the said justices to hold such respective courts, and to hear and determine the several matters and causes committed to their jurisdiction, be and the same is hereby repealed, any thing in the said recited acts to the contrary thereof notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for the governor for the time being, with the advice and consent of the council, and they are hereby required to appoint and commission three justices and district persons, of wisdom and experience, in each respective county, as and for the justices of the orphans courts in the several counties of this state, any two or all of whom shall hold an orphans court in their respective county, at the same times and places, and in the same manner, as the several orphans courts of this state are now respectively holden; and the said justices, or any two of them, shall have, exercise and enjoy, the same power, authority and jurisdiction, to all intents and purposes, and in all respects, as the same are had, exercised and enjoyed, by the several orphans courts of this state, under and by virtue of the said recited acts, or of any law of this state which respects such power, authority and jurisdiction; and each of the said justices shall be entitled to receive the sum of fifteen shillings current money for every day he shall attend in the execution of his office, and such allowance shall be levied and collected in the same manner as other charges of the county.

And be it enacted, That if any person, to be appointed and commissioned in virtue of this act, shall die, resign, remove out of the county, refuse to act, or be disqualified from acting, it shall be lawful for the governor, with the advice and consent of the council, to appoint and commission another person to supply such vacancy, and the person so commissioned, after qualifying himself in the manner prescribed by the said recited act, shall have and exercise the same power and authority, as any other justice of the orphans court.

This act to continue and remain in force until the end of the next session of assembly.

An ACT respecting the creditors and debtors of this state.

WHEREAS the provision for the debts of the respective states by the congress of the United States renders it essential to the interest of this state, that its creditors should subscribe to the loan proposed by congress, upon receiving a full compensation from the state for any injury which they might sustain thereby.

Be it enacted, by the general assembly of Maryland, That it be proposed to the creditors of this state, to subscribe to the loan proposed by the congress of the United States, by an act of the said congress, entitled, An act making provision for the debt of the United States, and the faith of this state is hereby pledged to receive from the creditors, who shall subscribe to the said loan, all certificates bearing an interest of three per cent. and all certificates bearing an interest of six per cent. after the year eighteen hundred, which the said creditors shall become entitled to by such subscription; and in exchange therefor, there shall be paid by the trustee appointed by this act, to the said respective creditors, a compensation in stock, created under the last of congress aforesaid, bearing an immediate interest of six per cent. to the full amount of the principal sums mentioned in the said certificates.

And, in order to establish a fund for making the said payment to the subscribing creditors, Be it enacted, That Benjamin Harwood, of the city of Annapolis, be and he is hereby appointed a trustee for the purpose of subscribing to the loan proposed by congress the continental paper now in the treasury of this state, and for other purposes herein after mentioned.

And be it enacted, That the treasurer of the western shore be and he is hereby directed to deliver to the said trustee all the continental paper now in the treasury, which may be subscribed to the said loan under the act of congress aforesaid, taking his written declaration acknowledging the receipt of the said paper as trustee of the state, and that the said trustee shall subscribe the same in his own name, and shall deliver the certificates, which he shall receive therefor from the continental commissioner, to the treasurer of the western shore.

And be it enacted, That when any creditor or creditors of this state, who shall subscribe to the said loan, shall produce to the said trustee, any certificate granted by the said commissioner, bearing an interest of three per cent. or any certificate granted by such commis-

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tioner, bearing an interest of six per cent. after the year eighteen hundred, and shall assign and transfer the said certificates to the said trustee in due form of law, it shall be lawful for the said trustee, and he is hereby required to transfer to the said creditor or creditors, in exchange therefor, so much of the stock herein before mentioned, bearing an immediate interest of six per cent. as shall amount to the principal sums mentioned in such certificates; and the said trustee shall deliver all certificates, transferred to him by any creditor or creditors as aforesaid, to the treasurer of the western shore for the use of this state: Provided always, that the said trustee shall first be satisfied, that the certificates so produced by any creditor shall have been received from the said commissioner on loans, subscribed in certificates issued by this state.

*And be it enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the trustee, appointed or to be appointed in virtue of this act, to receive the interest which shall become due on the stock which he shall hold in trust for the state, and to pay the same to the treasurer of the western shore.

*And be it enacted,* That in case the said trustee, or any other trustee to be appointed in virtue of this act, shall refuse to act, or die, or refuse or neglect to give security as herein after required, the governor and council shall appoint another person in his stead.

*And be it enacted,* That every trustee appointed, or to be appointed, in virtue of this act, shall, within thirty days after notice of his appointment, and before he proceeds to act, give bond to the state, with good security to be approved of by the governor and council, in the sum of five thousand pounds current money, for the faithful performance of the trust reposed in him by this act, and the said bond shall be recorded by the clerk of the general court for the western shore, and a copy thereof, certified by the said clerk, under his hand and seal of office, shall be received as evidence in any court of law or equity of this state.

*And,* Whereas the taking out of circulation the certificates issued by this state, will be injurious to the debtors of the state, who were permitted to make payment in the said certificates by the act, entitled, An act respecting the debtors and creditors of this state, under the act to establish funds to secure the payment of the state debt within six years, and for the punctual payment of the annual interest thereon; *Be it enacted,* That all debtors who installed, or might have installed, under the act aforesaid, shall be allowed to make payment of their debts as follows: that is to say, all arrears of interest to the first day of December, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety, and two thirds of the principal, in specie, or in depreciation or other liquidated state certificates, or in stock created under the act of congress herein before mentioned, bearing an immediate interest of six per cent. one third of the principal in specie, or in stock created under the said act of congress, and bearing an interest of six per cent. after the year eighteen hundred; and all interest accruing after the said first day of December, in the year seventeen hundred and ninety, in specie only.

*And be it enacted,* That the stock paid by the said debtors shall be transferred by them to the trustee appointed by, or to be appointed in virtue of, this act.

*And be it enacted,* That no execution shall issue against any debtor who installed, or might have installed under the said act, before the first day of August next; and if executions have already issued, the attorney-general shall suspend them, the defendants first paying all legal costs.

*And be it enacted,* That the first payment due on the bonds of the debtors who have installed, shall be postponed until the first day of August next.

*And be it enacted,* That it shall and may be lawful for all debtors, who had permission to install by the act aforesaid, to install at any time before the first day of August next, upon the same terms and principles as are prescribed and established by the act aforesaid, except that the time of the first payment shall be on the said first day of August next, and that the manner of making payment shall be as is herein before mentioned: and if any of the said debtors who have not installed, and who shall install before the first day of August next, have paid any part of the principal of their debt since the first day of August last, the governor and council shall have regard to the said payments, and in taking their bonds shall regulate the times of payment, so as to put them on the same footing as if they had installed before the first day of August last.

*And be it enacted,* That where the security of any debtor has obtained an assignment of the bond of his principal, under the act aforesaid, nothing in this act contained shall prevent the said security, his executors, administrators, or assigns, from proceeding and recovering on the said assigned bond, in the same manner as if this act had not been made; and if any security shall not be able to prevail on his principal to install before the first day of August next, the said security, or his heirs, executors, or administrators, may install on the same terms that the principal might have done, and shall thereupon be entitled to an assignment of the original bond from the treasurer of the western shore, who is hereby directed to make the same, and shall have the same proceedings thereon in his or her own name, for his or her own use, as the state might have had.

*And be it enacted,* That all powers vested in the governor and council by the act aforesaid, shall be and are hereby continued until the end of the session of assembly which shall be first held after the next general election of delegates for this state.

*And be it enacted,* That the trustee appointed, or to be appointed, in virtue of this act, shall have, as a compensation for his services for the present year, two hundred and fifty pounds current money, and for every subsequent year, if his services shall be required, the sum of seventy-five pounds current money.

*And be it enacted,* That the governor and council be requested to cause this act to be published, for the space of six weeks, in the several news-papers of this state, and to send one hundred printed copies thereof to each respective county, for the information of the people.

*This Gazette completes the Year with all our Customers.*

### To be SOLD,

On the 25th day of January, if fair, if not the next fair day,

**THAT** valuable PLANTATION near Herring creek church, lately the property of THOMAS DEALE, deceased, containing 379 acres.

At the same time will be sold sundry NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children, boys and girls, and some STOCK. The terms of sale will be made known on the day of sale, by

107/6 JOSEPH DEALE, Executor.

### To be SOLD,

On the premises, on TUESDAY, the 13th of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

**THE HOUSES and LOT** belonging to the late JAMES DICK, in Annapolis, where James Dick and Stewart formerly kept store.

The day following will be EXPOSED TO SALE, at Newington rope-walk, within one mile of Annapolis, about sixty-two acres of LAND, with the improvements and utensils belonging to the rope-walk. The whole of the land to be sold together, or in lots if more suitable to the purchaser or purchasers.

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

MARY M'COLLOCH, Ex<sup>rs</sup>.  
C. STEUART,  
J. M'COLLOCH, } Executors  
of JAMES DICK.

### TO BE SOLD,

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

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

CHARLES STEUART, Administrator  
of JOHN BENNETT.

Calvert county, December 22, 1790.

**THE** subscriber, having greatly suffered by his fences being thrown down in various places—pains made through every part of his plantation—and his fields becoming mere commons—finds himself under the disagreeable necessity to give this public notice, that he has laid out the road leading through his plantation to the old court-house landing, of which he begs every one to take particular notice—He forewarns all persons from crossing any part of his grounds in any other manner whatever, unless strictly by the said road to the very landing itself—for he is absolutely determined to prosecute, to the utmost rigour of the law, every one, without respect to persons, he shall find for the future deviating in any manner from this notice.—He likewise forewarns all persons from hunting either with dog or gun, on any part of his lands.

M. TANEY.

Annapolis, December 28, 1790.

**ALL** persons indebted to the estate of THOMAS DALZIELL, late of this city, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally proved, as they may be settled, by

107/6 MARGARET DALZIELL, Executrix.

Annapolis, December 28, 1790.

**COMMITTED** to my custody, as a runaway, a NEGRO MAN, who calls himself SAM HOPKINS, but was committed by the name of JACK BARRUCK, is between forty and fifty years of age, and says he belongs to Paul Lee, near Richmond, in Virginia; his clothing—country woollen jacket and breeches, old felt hat, osabrig shirt, and old shoes and stockings. His master is hereby desired to pay his fees, and take him away.

BENJAMIN HOWARD, Sheriff of  
w3 107/6 Anne-Arundel county.

### NOTICE.

**ALL** persons having claims against the estate of Mr. ROBERT WHITAKER, late of Prince-George's county, are requested to bring them in legally proved, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, to

MARGERY WHITAKER, Adm<sup>x</sup>.

December 10, 1790.

### NOTICE

**IS** hereby given, that the subscriber will prosecute any person whatever who shall hereafter hunt or come within his enclosures on his land, near Annapolis, without leave.

w3 2 JOHN WEEMS.

## VALUABLE LANDS,

For SALE, on CREDIT.

**THE** PLANTATION whereon the subscriber now lives, at the head of Bush river, within 25 miles of Baltimore-town, containing 1000 acres, about one half cleared, and in excellent farming order; the other abounding in valuable timber, which may easily be sent to Baltimore-town, and yield a great profit; upwards of 20 acres of the best timothy meadow, now in grass, and as much more may be made and watered at a small expence: a good apple and peach orchards, and a variety of other fruit: an excellent spring of water near the dwelling house, which is of brick, 60 by 48 feet, two stories high, with four rooms and a large passage on each floor: a large kitchen and wash-house of stone: a new framed barn, granary, stables, and every other necessary and useful improvement for a farm. There are 125 bushels of wheat now in the ground.—Also, two other adjoining FARMS, one containing 380, the other 280 acres of land, with good improvements thereon, and a sufficient quantity of timber to each. Any person desirous of purchasing will please to make application by the first of January next, and they shall have a great bargain.

THOMAS HALL.

Harford county, state of Maryland,  
December 5, 1790.

## WILLIAM FOXCROFT,

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

## A Neat and General ASSORTMENT of DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Fashionable, Superfine & Second Clothes,	Black Silk & Love Handkerchiefs,
Three quarters and seven-eighths stripe Clothes,	Tatic Clothes,
Callimers,	Bed-Ticks,
Superfine, stripe & plain Coating,	Bed-Bunts,
Cardinals,	Checks, 1/2 and yard wide,
Halfsticks,	Cotton Stripes,
Knapt Cottons,	7-8 and yard wide Irish Linens,
Flannels,	Ink-Powder,
Baizes,	Snuff,
Welsh Plains,	Ladies fashionable Beaver, and Gentlemen's Fine Hats,
Duffel Blankets,	Coarse ditto,
Durants,	Fashionable Coat & Vest Buttons,
Callimancoes,	Imperial ditto,
Jones Spinning,	Tapes,
Moores,	Bindings,
Wildboars,	Thread,
Crapes,	Edging and Bobbing,
Mullinets,	Ladies and Gentlemen's Cotton, Silk & Worsted Hose,
Mullins of all sorts,	Silk and Cotton Patent ditto,
Plain, stripe and spotted Gauzes,	Ladies Gloves,
Royal Ribbs,	Gentlemen's Beaver ditto,
Thickset,	Best Philadelphia & common Stuff Shoes,
Satinets,	Ironmongery,
Jeans,	Queen's Ware, &c: &c.
Fullains,	
Corduoyes,	
Black Princess Stuff,	
Cottons and Calicoes,	
Cotton & Chintz Shawls,	
Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs,	

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

December 14th, 1790.

By virtue of a decree in chancery, at May term last, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUS, for ready money, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the fourth day of FEBRUARY next,

**A** TRACT or parcel of LAND, containing two hundred acres, more or less, lying in Pomonkey, in Charles county, on which Thomas Smallwood formerly lived, and now in the possession of Samuel Ward Middleton. A conveyance will be made in terms of the decree, which may be seen by applying to me in Piscataway, in Prince-George's county.

JOSEPH NOBLE BAYNES, Trustee.

**STRAYED** or **STOLEN** from the subscriber's plantation, the North side of Severn, a handsome dark forel MARE, between seven and eight years old, about thirteen hands high, with a long tail, gallops and trots very spiritedly; she has been gone about a month previous to the date hereof. Whoever brings the said mare to the subscriber hereof, shall receive a REWARD of SIX DOLLARS, from

December 1, 1790. JOHN BRICE.

### NOTICE.

**IF** FOREWARN all persons from hunting with either dog or gun on any of my lands, as many persons have frequently committed trespasses under pretence of hunting.

WILLIAM BREWER, sen.  
Anne Arundel county, South river.

# FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

## FORM OF A POWER of ATTORNEY, To transfer STOCK.

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

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

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

Sealed and delivered  
in the presence of \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

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

### Directions.

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

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

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

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

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

## FORM OF A POWER of ATTORNEY, To receive INTEREST.

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

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

Sealed and delivered  
in the presence of \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

### Directions.

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

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

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

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

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

## FORM of a TRANSFER,

### When made in person.

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

## FORM of a TRANSFER,

### By POWER of ATTORNEY.

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

## FORM of a TRANSFER,

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

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

## St. John's College.

At a meeting of the VISITORS and GOVERNORS of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, on the 14th day of November, 1799, the following RESOLUTIONS were entered into—

1st. RESOLVED, That at the next quarterly meeting on the second Tuesday of February next, this board will proceed to elect a vice-principal, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 350l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

The duty of the vice-principal being to teach, in conjunction with the principal, the higher classics in the Latin and Greek languages, the mathematics, as that science is usually taught in colleges, together with natural and moral philosophy and logic, it is expected that none will apply but those who are well skilled in the above branches of learning. And as the good character and morals of the applicant are considered of essential consequence by the board, sufficient testimonials of these must be produced, otherwise the application will not be attended to.

2d. RESOLVED, That on the said second Tuesday of February the board will proceed to elect an usher to the grammar-school of St. John's college, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 150l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

3d. RESOLVED, That on the said second Tuesday of February the board will likewise proceed to elect a master of the French language, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 150l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

In these, as in the former instance, those who apply must be furnished with evidences of a fair character, which, with ability to discharge the duties of their departments, will determine the board in their choice.

NICH. CARROLL, Prof. pro. tem.

To be SOLD, at this Printing-Office,  
Price Nine Dollars,

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

Charles county, November 25, 1799.  
THE subscriber has for sale, in Port-Tobacco, the MEDICINE and BOOKS of the late deceased Dr. JOHN CHAPMAN, with necessary INSTRUMENTS and SHOP-FURNITURE: all of which are very valuable, and will be disposed of on reasonable terms for ready cash, or on credit, as may best suit a purchaser. The above articles may be seen at any time on application at col. Stone's store.  
HENRY H. CHAPMAN.

## 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 abounds 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 Gibson, | Mr. Jacob Graybell,  
Mr. Edward Pannell, | Mr. Standish Barry.

## A N N A P O L I S.

Mr. James Williams, | Mr. Frederick Grammer,  
Baltimore, September 6, 1799. 14

## 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 saddler, saddle-clothes, saddle-bags, bridles, chairs 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. 12X

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 WALLAGE and MUIR.

Dec. 9, 1789. 42 JOSEPH DOWSON.

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.