

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1790.

LEYDEN, August 12.

THE duke d'Uffel, whom the volunteers of Ghent released from prison, July 22, soon after withdrew into the Dutch territory, whence he wrote a letter to his deliverers, dated July 30, in which, after recapitulating the injurious and illegal treatment he had received, and thanking his deliverers for the protection they had afforded him, he adds, "Finding, gentlemen, that my prosecutors, not satisfied with the unheard of injuries they have heaped upon me, openly persisted in endeavouring to regain their prey, I could not any longer see you exposed through my means to a rage so implacable. When the protection of the laws was of no avail—when, on my account, the constitution and the rights of the citizens were violated, could I expect to enjoy that tranquillity which I hoped to find at Ghent? I therefore thought it my duty to withdraw. I demanded a passport, and I quitted my country, where my presence must constantly stir up my oppressors. To you, gentlemen, I am too much indebted not to feel it my duty to account to you for my departure, and to justify the regard that you have shown to me. I may add, that I challenge any man to substantiate any charge against me. I desire that the information taken may be published. It will put those to shame who were the authors of it."

Another illustrious prisoner in the hands of the congress at Brussels, was the count d'Arberg, late lieutenant-general in the Austrian service, which he had quitted, and lived retired at La Rochette, in the principality of Liege, from which he was unexpectedly carried off, without any known reason, by general Schiplacken, commander of the Belgic troops, in the province of Limbourg, and conducted to Louvain, from which he was released after three months detention, but without being able to retain restitution of his papers, money, plate or other effects.

However odious the conduct of those at the head of the Belgic revolution may appear, in violating the security of persons, and of property, without even the colour of law, letters from Brussels assure us, that prisoners of state are daily bringing in.

On the 16th, the canon Van de Steene, second secretary to general Van der Merich, and eight others, accused of having been concerned in the plot imputed to the general, were committed.

The general himself is still detained in the castle of Antwerp, without any prospect of being released or brought to trial. In the mean time the congress has been obliged to receive his brother as their president, he having been elected a deputy by the city of Ghent immediately after the late revolution there.

A circumstance not less remarkable is the arrest of general Schiplacken, on account of the repeated loss of Limbourg, which is imputed to his misconduct and want of courage. He arrived at Brussels on the 16th, to give an account to the congress in person of the reasons which induced him to evacuate the province.

As dispositions are making by the Belgic troops for a third invasion of Limbourg, the Austrians are strengthening themselves at Herve. The troops of Bamberg are already there, and the Limbourgeois, enraged at the treatment they experienced from the Belgians, are forming a corps of volunteers for the service of king Leopold, of which six companies are already complete.

The inhabitants of Limbourg in general seem ready to declare openly for the king, and the same spirit prevails more and more in the other provinces, especially in Flanders, where they complain loudly that the revolution has failed of its object, and that the Belgic nation is much more unhappy under its present chiefs than it ever was under a prince whose measures were harsh and arbitrary, but whose views tended in some degree at least to enlighten and improve his subjects.

A plan is already in circulation for the future representation of the inhabitants of the Belgic provinces, supposing them again to acknowledge the house of Austria as their head. The inclination to agree to such a plan must increase in proportion as the persuasion shall become more general, that the congress has no longer any success, open or secret, to expect in support of their independence; and that the hasty journey of secretary Van Eupen to the Hague on the 9th, where he said only a single day, far from reviving their hopes in this respect, served only to convince them that their sole remaining prospect is the security of the constitution of their country, under the guarantee of the three powers on whose assistance they had reckoned.

LONDON, August 30.

The experience of former wars with Spain proves that it is precisely the very country with which we can at all times contend, with the most certain prospects of profit and reputation. That extensive monarchy, though vigorous at the extremities, is weak in the centre. Her resources must be derived from the furthest corners of the earth, and whatever power commands

the ocean, may command the wealth and commerce of Spain.

In the war before the last, as much treasure was brought into this country, in consequence of the captures from the Spaniards, as enabled us to carry on the war.—In the impending contest between the two crowns, there cannot be a doubt but that, from the vigour of our ministry, the same success will attend all our operations.

In the year 1762, when success attended the British arms in every quarter of the globe, this country derived near ten millions sterling of specie from the different captures made by the fleet and army. Such an influx of wealth invigorated commerce and encouraged industry, while it raised the spirit of the nation to a pitch of enthusiasm that rendered our men invincible against any superiority of numbers.

Though war is to be deprecated by every commercial nation, yet should it in the present instance be indispensable, there cannot be a doubt but it will be attended with equal advantage and glory to our arms. In aid of the superiority of our seamen, in skill and courage, there is the drawing overboard of the Spaniards to the gallant tyranny both of their priesthood and their king.

REMARKABLE FRAUD.

A few months ago, a merchant of considerable eminence in the city of London, received a letter under the signature of Hope and Co. at Amsterdam, signifying, that a confidential clerk had deceived with a number of bills of exchange, on different merchants in France, to the amount of seven thousand pounds, desiring that he would offer a reward of five hundred pounds, and use every other means to detect the fugitive and recover the property, for which purpose the particulars of the several bills were very minutely described in the letter.

A short time afterwards a Jew appeared upon the Royal Exchange, and offered to pass or negotiate a bill of 20,000 livres on the house of Mirabeau, at Lyons; and it being one of those described in the letter to have been stolen, the merchant, under the delusion of promise to discount the bill, prevailed on the Jew to accompany him to his house, where, taking him into a private room, he taxed him with the theft, and insisted upon the restoration of the bills under a threat of immediate and severe prosecution. The Jew for some time positively and pointedly denied all knowledge of the felony, insisted on being instantly discharged, and threatened the merchant in his turn with an action for slander and false imprisonment. The merchant, anxious to recommend himself by his zeal and activity to his lucrative correspondent at the House of Amsterdam, and certain, from some prevarications which the Jew made, that he was at least acquainted with the thief, rang his bell and ordered the servant to fetch a constable.

This proceeding appeared to cast the Jew into great consternation and dismay, and he immediately owned that he had them all the bills about him, but persisted in saying that he was not the person who stole them. The merchant, perceiving that he had a man of great art to deal with, and being more anxious to regain the property than prosecute the offender, offered the Jew the five hundred pounds reward if he would restore the bills; and after some considerable hesitation the proposal was accepted, and the Jew, receiving the money, restored the bills, and went away. The merchant, overjoyed at his success, wrote the very next post to Hope and Co. when 10 l. he received for answer, that the whole was a contrivance, for that no clerk had run away from them, nor had they lost any bills, or even written any letter to him upon such a subject.

Aug. 24. The conditions on which the king of Prussia undertook to make peace for the Turks, was in consideration of their advancing him the sum of fifteen millions of piastres, about 160,000 l. sterling, which is considered as a most advantageous bargain, and has made the king extremely popular in his own country.

Aug. 31. The Dutch fleet, which was lately at Spithead, is now anchored at the Texel. This intelligence was brought to Portsmouth by a brig which left Holland a few days since.

Orders were yesterday received at Portsmouth for nine sail of the line to proceed with all possible dispatch to the Downs. Many conjectures are formed as to the intention of this Squadron; but it is generally believed that a Russian fleet will join the Spaniards. So pressing and particular were the orders, that the ships were not to wait for each other, but to proceed as soon as possible, and some of them sailed last night. The intention of this Squadron may be to prevent the junction of the Russians with the Spaniards.

Succaro, the commander of the Spanish fleet, is the same who, under the name of Solana, commanded in America last war.—The second in command is Joseph Mazaredo; he was major-general in the combined fleet of Oulliers—an excellent officer. There is also vice-admiral Borja. All strangers are expressly forbidden to serve on board the fleet.

Extract of a letter from Warsaw, August 3.

Among the different objects occupying the diet lately, they have decreed the suppression of abbeyes, of which the revenues, amounting to 200,000 florins, are applied to the invalids and the hospitals.

In order to attach the united Greeks of Volhnia and the Ukraine to the republic, they have agreed to admit their archbishop into their senate.

For those yet dissatisfied, they reserve themselves to form such resolutions as may make them cordially cooperate at length.

"The ancient yoke of aristocracy shackling the people, is about to be broken for ever, and the heretofore fettered subject come forward and boldly assert and maintain the dignity and independence of his being."

2. Great efforts are to be made soon after the meeting of the next parliament, to have the trade to Hudson's Bay thrown open indiscriminately to all the subjects of Great-Britain. It is thought the Hudson's Bay company, at present consisting of only nine or ten persons, will be the less anxious to have their exclusive privilege continued, as they do not now find their trade with the countries about that bay so advantageous as before we got possession of Canada. The company's charter was granted to them in the year 1670 for an exclusive trade to those parts; and ever since they have kept up a constant annual intercourse, with four large ships navigated by 130 seamen. Their several forts are now garrisoned by about 150 or 200 men. They export commodities to the value of 15,000 l. and bring home returns to the value of 29,340 l. which yield to the public revenue 3734 l. This commerce, small as it is, has afforded immense profits to the company, and even some advantage to Great-Britain in general: since the commodities we exchange with the Indians are all manufactured in Great-Britain, and being the very refuse of the manufactories, would find no other purchasers but the savage nations.—On the other hand, the skins and furs imported from Hudson's Bay are the best America produces, enter largely into our manufactures, and afford us materials for trading with many nations of Europe to great advantage.

Mr. Mears, and his associates, during his continuance on the north-western coast of America, made such observations as inclined them to believe, that notwithstanding the opinions of so many navigators to the contrary, a north-west passage through the continent of America does actually exist.—Some publications from these gentlemen on the subject are expected to appear in a short time. With all due deference, however, to Mr. Mears, &c. it is a fact well ascertained, that no such passage exists to the southward of the latitude of the 56th degree. If, in reality, it exists any where, it must be either through Baffin's Bay, or by the north of Greenland, in the western hemisphere. As to any passage beyond the 56th degree to the northward, it must be necessarily incommoded with ice nearly the whole year round, so as to be wholly unfit for the purposes of navigation and commerce.

Ministers are said to have received an answer from America to the offers which were made them of a beneficial alliance with this country, by which they might improve their views against their opulent neighbours, the Spaniards; and that, in founding the states on this important point, they do not find them so eager for the connexion as they imagined. An answer, certainly not a decisive one, has been received, and it has given no pleasure to our court. The American states said, as we are credibly informed, that they should be wanting in gratitude to the French, by whom they were supported, if they should make any such alliance without seeing what hope their good and great ally should take in case of a rupture between England and Spain. This we learn was the first observation made on the proposal, and this ministers have received within these few days. [London Evening Post.]

Concerning the future augmentation and improvement of the Spanish navy, we may observe, that the Spanish colonies might supply the mother country with all the ship timber necessary for that service. There are great quantities in the mountains of Austria and Navarre, and particularly in the Pyrenees, on the side of Arragon and Catalonia, there is a species of pine more solid and durable than oak. But Spain has never derived all the advantages she might have done from these resources, and constantly depends on the northern states, at least for a supply of masts. By the public accounts it appears, that 8,500,000 reals were paid for masts alone, brought from the north, between the months of December, 1784 and 1785.

A midshipman of the London, on the impress service, on an information a few days ago, entered the lodgings of a sailor, who attempted to escape by the top of the house, but was overtaken on the parapet wall by the officers, when the sailor threatened to throw him into the street if he attempted any farther. But such was the resolution of the midshipman, that he dared him to the attempt—a scuffle ensued, and they both fell into the street. The sailor was very

much bruised, and his life is despaired of—the officer broke his arm and his wrists, but is now in a fair way of recovery.

St. GEORGE'S (Grenada) August 20.

Considerable damages have been suffered by the late severe weather in the neighbouring islands. At St. Vincent the wind was very violent and accompanied with thunder and lightning. The ship *Misery*, lying at anchor in Kingstown Bay, had her main-mast shivered to pieces by the lightning, and part of her quarter-deck torn up, but fortunately no person on board was hurt.

The storm which happened on Tuesday night, we are sorry to learn, has done considerable damage in the country; some houses have been blown down; in some places the cases, in others the coffee, and in general the plantain walks have suffered very material injury, from the excessive rain, together with the wind with which it was accompanied. It is much to be feared, that considerable damage has also been done among the shipping. Several vessels were driven ashore at Grenville, but it is hoped they will be got off. A Spanish schooner arrived here yesterday from Oronoko, that had lost her whole cargo, consisting of horses, mules and hogs. They were all either washed overboard, or drowned by the heavy sea that she shipped.

Sept. 3. A violent storm of thunder and lightning, accompanied with rain and heavy squalls of wind, was felt severely in several parts of this island on Sunday morning. A negro woman belonging to Mr. Alexander Robertson of Point Saline was killed by the lightning, and the house in which she was sleeping, was set on fire and burnt to the ground. There were several negroes besides in the house, but fortunately none else was hurt.

The following is the translation of a letter received by his excellency general Mathew, from Don Joseph Maria Chacon, governor of Trinidad:

Island of Trinidad, September 4.

Most excellent Sir,
I HAVE the pleasure to communicate to your excellency that the custom of acknowledging and declaring, for free, the fugitive slaves from the other Antilles, in this island, has ceased according to the directions given me in the royal order, which I have received, dated at Aranjuez, 17th of May last.

As his majesty's intention is to stop the flight of negroes, of that and the other islands who came to this government to enjoy their freedom, I thought proper (exclusive of the publication I ordered the 28th August last) to acquaint your excellency of this circumstance; in order that being informed in your government, that the fugitive slaves from thence can have no manner of protection here, they may abstain from running away from their masters, to whom, such as henceforward may come here, will be returned, in case they are reclaimed and the property regularly proved.

I wish for occasions to shew your excellency, the honour of being, most excellent Sir,

Your attentive and respectful servant,
JOSEPH MARIA CHACON.
His excellency Edward Mathew, governor general of Grenada.

A true translation from the original, in the Spanish language, by THOMAS LYNCH BODKIN, Spanish interpreter.

Sept. 24. On Sunday last a Spanish brig arrived here with a cargo of Logwood, and ten thousand dollars on board. This is the first vessel of that description that has come to an entry at this port, agreeably to the late amendment in the free port act, by which it is expected that the valuable trade with the Spaniards will be greatly advanced, as it is no longer confined to vessels of any particular burthen.

SAVANNA-LA-MAR, September 7.

Wednesday last, at three, A. M. a heavy squall of wind and rain came on from the northward; the sea increasing from the southward. The fore part of this day, heavy squalls of wind and rain from the northward and N. N. W. At ten A. M. the wind increased equal to a hurricane, wind N. N. E. From one, P. M. until four, a continual gale of wind from N. and by E. with redoubled fury, and had Providence not been kind, 3 or 4 hours continuance of such weather few houses near the bay could have resisted its impetuosity, had it been accompanied by any considerable rising of the sea. At five, P. M. the wind at E. S. E. weather more moderate, but still a heavy sea setting in from the southward. At two, A. M. a heavy squall of wind and rain from E. N. E.

The damage sustained, that has as yet come within our knowledge, is inconsiderable to what was imagined, but the canes have suffered much, and the plantain walks are generally destroyed in this parish, though fortunately, there are plenty of ground provisions; besides a great profusion of the finest fresh fish.

We have not yet heard of any lives being lost—but shall proceed to give a detail of such damage, as has come within our information, viz.

Ship *Mist Parker*, Robert Heard, master, of and for Liverpool, nearly laden, with upwards of 175 hogheads of sugar, &c. totally lost, notwithstanding every precaution being used to render her situation secure—as captain Heard having a presentiment of approaching bad weather, struck his yards and top-masts the day before; a heavy sea setting in from the southward, caused the ship to strike at her anchors, which she brought all home, consisting of two bowers, one sheet, and one stream: in which situation, her fore, main, and mizen-masts were cut away; she drove on the reef; had not the wind providentially veered round to the southward, the crew must have inevitably perished.

Schooner *Trimmer*, Peter Aitkin, master, on shore, but since got off, with little damage.

Schooner *Peggy and Jean*, Robert Wylie, master, and sloop *Anne and Queen*, John Parr, master, both on shore, but are likely to be got off with trivial loss.

Shallop *Nancy*, George Parry, master, belonging to Mr. John Aitkin, of this place, having on board the master and two negroes, driven to sea, and not yet heard of. A boat the property of Mr. Clement Court, lost in the harbour.

The sloop *Mary*, Watson, from this port, and a schooner (name unknown) were on shore at Blue-Fields.

The north end of the court-house is much damaged. The plantain walks are totally destroyed at Negri; and about this town and bay, the fences in general blown down.

Several houses and out buildings in this and the adjacent parishes have suffered.

We are happy to hear from windward, especially from St. Elizabeth's, that no material damage has been done in that quarter, excepting a few plantain trees blown down; however we are well informed there is not in one tenth proportion that scarcity of ground provisions, that has been in our former hurricanes.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) September 11.

A negro sailor, who providentially reached the shore after the loss of the dragging sloop *Kodney*, John Hardie, master, is arrived in town, and gives the following account of that vessel:

That the sloop sailed from Morant-Bay on the 31st ult. having on board thirty-five hogheads of sugar for the ship *Duke of Buccleugh*, in this harbour, and several passengers, among whom were a Mr. M'Farlane, a tailor, an elderly white female, and some higlers, who went from this town to purchase provisions. The fatal morning when the gale came on, she was not far from Port-Royal, but was driven past it, and at length blown on Wreck-Reef, near Goat-Island, where towards the evening, she went to pieces.

It does not clearly appear how the negro got on shore, whether from superior dexterity in swimming, or some happy circumstance, which the acuteness of his sufferings have obliterated from his memory: all he recollects is, that the morning of Thursday he found himself on the beach, nearly exhausted with fatigue, and severely bruised in every part of his body. On rising and looking towards the merciless element from which he had been preserved, the first sad object which struck his sight, was the corpse of his master floating near the shore, and attended by a faithful dog who watched its every motion. Exerting his strength, he succeeded in getting the body on the beach, and leaving it in the custody of the poor animal, who would not be prevailed upon to quit it for a moment, he went onward in search of assistance, and shortly after meeting with two or three negroes, they returned and buried the body. There is scarce a doubt but every other person must have perished.

The honourable board of commissioners for forts and fortifications have given orders for the addition of caemates, &c. to the respective forts, and the building of furnaces, for the purpose of heating shot. Temporary barracks are also to be erected at Rock Fort. In short, the military preparations here indicate the certain belief of an approaching war.

We hear from St. Anne's, that Landoverly river, whose stream served to turn the mill on the estate of that name, and others in its neighbourhood, about the end of June last, suddenly disappeared, leaving its bed perfectly dry, until the latter end of August, when it as suddenly resumed its course, and now flows with its wonted vigour and rapidity. No apparent cause preceded its interruption, nor can any be assigned for its re-appearance.

Extract of a letter from Madeira, dated 31st of July, received by the sloop *Fortitude*, captain Johnson.

"We are in great anxiety for accounts from home. We have had, for these ten days, five sail of deep laden transports lying in our road; when they came in, the lieutenant who commands them, said, he was in great hurry to proceed from hence, but did not know whether he was bound, as his orders were not to be opened until after his departure from hence; they have been watered and every way ready for sea these four days, and the lieutenant says, he may perhaps go to-morrow—Such conduct occasions much speculation, but nothing can be got at."

The schooner *Friendship*, Stowe, from Madeira, was overtaken off the east end by the late gale of wind, and drove past the north-east point. On the night of the 2d instant, she fell in with and was towed into Port-Royal, the French schooner *Rosalie*, which sailed from hence on Sunday the 29th ult. in company with the *Aimable Rose*; on Tuesday night the gale of wind obliged the master of the *Rosalie* to cut away her masts, and as her companion was never seen afterwards, there is too much reason to believe she has foundered.

Extract of a letter from Blue-Mountain state, dated September 2, to a respectable mercantile house in this town.

"As I imagine the gale of wind yesterday had been general over the island, you will no doubt be anxious to learn how it has farred with us here.—On Tuesday we had every reason to suspect that something bad was coming, from the extraordinary heat and appearance of the day, the north wind blowing in puffs, and from the hollow roaring of the sea, which are almost presages to us here of an approaching storm. Yesterday morning, about one o'clock, it began to blow very hard, mostly from the north. The moon then had a very bad and dark appearance, and the clouds were flying with great rapidity. We were all very much alarmed, as every thing had the appearance of a hurricane coming on. It continued to blow very hard, sometimes with violent puffs, till towards noon, when the wind veered to the E. and S. E. and we last settled in the S. till about one o'clock, when it abated altogether. We had heavy showers of rain every now

and then during the whole time. Some of the negroes say that they felt an earthquake, but I was not sensible of it.

"Our plantain walks have suffered a little, as all the trees which had bunches on them are blown down, but otherwise they are not much injured.—The younger trees are left standing, and they will soon shoot out and bear, so that I imagine our loss in provision grounds is very inconsiderable. Some of our forward cases are lodged, but we have not sustained any material damage among them, and none of our buildings are in any way injured.

"If the storm has not been more severe in other parts of the island than here, we have great reason to be thankful. I have not seen any of my neighbours yet, but so far as I can judge with my glass, I imagine we are all in the same situation."

Accounts from Liguanea and Port Royal mountains mention, that in some places the effects of the late storm have been severely felt, the inhabitants being much injured, the coffee-trees, in some instances, entirely stripped of their berries, and the corn and plantain trees levelled with the ground.

The inhabitants of Honduras have taken the precaution of removing their most valuable effects, and are putting themselves in the best state of defence the situation will admit.

In consequence of an application to lord Blandford from colonel Hunter, the superintendent of the island of Honduras, his excellency has given orders for the purchase and shipment of a quantity of flour, beef, pork, peas and ram, sufficient, according to his excellency's estimation, to serve the inhabitants, calculated at two thousand, blacks included, for the space of six weeks. This necessary supply will be forwarded immediately.

BOSTON, October 29.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, August 22.

"The Dutch do not seem altogether so forward in furnishing the aid by treaty engaged to their British neighbour, as was at first expected. Perhaps some of their warlike equipment went on slower than the muniments furnished this summer. It seems that the heart burnings still existing among the patriotic party are heavy clogs to the governmental wheels of the prince, whose greatest happiness appears to consist in truckling to the English, and meanly courting their friendship upon every occasion. Most people here consider the hasty conduct of England in running herself to an expence of upwards of two millions, in fitting out fleets for sea, a mad piece of work; at least before they knew whether the matter in dispute might not have been amicably adjusted by negotiations. As to Spain, it is inconceivably true, that she did not think of arming (whatever you may hear) till alarmed and roused at the immense preparations she saw going on in the English ports. But such is the cunning of kings, the sword must be drawn by both parties, and one or the other intimidated or cudgelled into a possible negotiation at last. As to Spain, it is no wonder she is active to a degree of desperation in preparing for war. The present and late disturbances in France have threatened a dissolution of the family compact, if the French should endeavour to infect the people of Spain with the fever of their new principles.

"On one side Spain beholds thirty millions opening the door of liberty, as an example to their neighbours to do the same. On the other, she sees her possessions in South-America watched and examined with a jealous eye by most of the maritime powers of Europe, particularly England. She also denies the right of any other nation, to participate in the whale fisheries of the southern seas near the Spanish coast—of all things she dreads the light of freedom and science finding its way into her American settlements, which would soon bring about a revolution in government in that immense country that would astonish the world."

Nov. 1. A letter from Hispaniola says, "There arrived here from the Ohio country, by the way of the Mississippi, 1000 barrels of flour, made in that country. What avenues of commerce will you, Americans, not explore?"

NEW-YORK, November 2.

Extract of a letter from Blaufort, (N. Carolina) dated October 2.

"Having a small vessel almost constantly employed in coasting between Ocracoke inlet and Philadelphia, it has struck me that the supreme legislature of the United States could not better employ some small part of the money arising from the impost than in erecting a light-house on the pitch of Cape Hatteras, for the general benefit of the coasting trade, and intercourse (by sea) between the northern and southern States. We hear, that on Cape Henry, where there is scarcely any need of one, a light-house is to be speedily erected; whereas Hatteras, the most truly dangerous of any part of the sea-port of the United States, is wholly overlooked. For the benefit of the inhabitants upon the last mentioned cape, it would be best that there should be neither beacon nor light, but for the advantage of the public in general, no place is more necessary to be marked out to mariners in dark stormy nights, and unsettled, a wooden edifice might answer the purpose here, which would last many years, and cost cheap to the public, as there is timber in plenty upon the spot where it should stand."

Extract of a letter from Bristol, September 1.

"The famous Herichell is about to publish his new observations upon the planetary system. With respect to those already made on the moon, his glasses have not missed him, the deductions will be as good a deal of insight into the real nature of the planet. From the information of his new theories

JUST IMPORTED, by JOHN PETTY, and CO.

In the ELEANOR and VIRGINIA to Patowmack, Ceres and HARMONY to Baltimore, From LONDON,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF Fall & Winter GOODS,

Which will be SOLD, on the most REASONABLE TERMS, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE,

At their stores at Queen-Anne and Lower-Marlborough, on Patuxent, and Port-Tobacco, on Patowmack—Where a reasonable advance will be made in Goods and CASH to those gentlemen who may please to consign their TOBACCO to Messieurs YATES, PETTY and YATES, in LONDON. 6w

CAME to the plantation of Mrs. SARAH MACGILL, in Anne-Arundel county, the 23d of October, two stray HORSES, one a black, about nine years old, has had the fillets, and is creel fallen, and also hip-thotten, branded on the near buttock A, has gray hairs on his near hind leg a little above the ankle joint, a small star in his forehead, two remarkable white spots near the root of his tail. The other a flea bitten gray, about fourteen hands high, shod all fours, is a natural trotter, and has no perceivable brand. The owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges. 2 w 3

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 15th day of January, 1791, that the same may be settled; and those who are any way indebted to the deceased to make immediate payment, so that the estate may be finally closed on the day above mentioned, by 8w JOHN JARVIS, Administrator de bonis non, with the Will annexed.

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 harnesses, 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.

RAN away, four months ago, from the subscriber's plantation, in Prince-George's county, Maryland, about three miles from Alexandria ferry, a NEGRO MAN called ANTHONY, four or five and twenty years old, about six feet high, knock-kneed, which gives him a weak countenance when walking, and stammers a little; he was formerly the property of one Raphael Boardman, living in the neighbourhood of Bryan-town. Any person who will stop the said negro, and secure him so that I get him again, shall have a reward of ONE GUINEA, or THREE POUNDS, with reasonable charges, if brought to my house; and, as I have great reason to believe the said negro is harboured and employed in the neighbourhood where he formerly lived, any person who will discover and certify before any court by whom he is so harboured and employed, so as I may recover damages, shall have TEN POUNDS, paid down, by P. SAVARY.

St. Mary's county. On MONDAY, December the 6th, 1790, if fair, if not the next fair day, near Patuxent river, about two miles from the Queen-Tree, at the dwelling plantation of Dr. GUSTAVUS BROWN, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, by the subscriber,

BETWEEN 10 and 12 likely healthy young country born SLAVES, consisting of MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN. A twelve months credit will be allowed to purchasers upon giving bond with approved security, or a generous discount for ready cash.

GUSTAVUS BROWN.

Prince-George's county, October 28, 1790.

IN TEND to apply to next assizes for a recompensation for the loss of a negro man who was taken up on suspicion of theft, and committed to the custody of John Beall Esquire, then Sheriff of Prince-George's county, from whom he made his escape, and has never since been seen by me. WILLIAM JENKINS.

Anne-Arundel county, October 16, 1790. Cursed be he that removeth his neighbour's landmark, and all the people shall say, AMEN.—Deuteronomy, ch. 28, ver. 28.

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.

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.

Maryland, September 16, 1790.

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

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

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

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

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

December 9, 1789.

TAKEN up at a stray, by RHODY VINCENT, living in Charles county, a small bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder S, her hind feet white, has a star in her forehead, about eleven years old, paces and trots. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

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.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES MIDDLETON, late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are desired to bring them in legally attested, that they may be settled.

IGNATIUS MIDDLETON, Executor. Charles county, October 19, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber, a prisoner in Charles county jail, intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to release him from debts which he is unable to pay. Sept. 20, 1790. SMITH MIDDLETON.

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 Patowmack, within five miles of Annapolis, and eight miles 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 on 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	5700
2 Ditto of 100 Dollars each, are	100
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 Rabog
Mr. Charles Garts, Captain Joshua Barony
Mr. James Somervell, Mr. William Rabog
Mr. William Gibbon, Mr. Jacob Graybell
Mr. Edward Pannell, Mr. Standish Barry.

ANNAPOLIS:
Mr. James Williams, Mr. Frederick Gramann
Baltimore, September 6, 1790.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in this city, on Monday the 28th instant, a negro man called 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, osabrig shirt and trousers, an old castor hat, carried with him some working cloaths. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him, so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by RICHARD WELLS.

Annapolis, June 30, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we intend to petition the next general assembly for an act to sell the lands left to William and James Williams, by their father Joseph Williams, for the benefit of the said children. St. Mary's county, ANNE WILLIAMS, Aug. 30, 1790. JAMES HEARD, JAMES WILLIAMS.

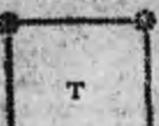
Prince-George's county, November 1, 1790.

WHETHERAS we have suffered considerable injury by persons, who, under pretence of hunting, hath pulled down our fences and injured our stock, we hereby forewarn all persons whatever from hunting on our plantations, with dogs or guns, or riding or walking through them, otherwise than the usual road, on any pretence whatever, without having first obtained leave, as we are determined to prosecute all offenders to the utmost rigour of the law.

WILLIAM T. GREENFIELD, B. MACKALL, 5th.

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.

CONSTA



lesquier of Romeli deposed, and the successor.

Frequent council officers of state; a peace grow stronger. The plague rathourhood, but is e

B E R

We can scarcely peace having been If they have, it is our court. It is n count Blumenthal, treasury, which banking houses he soon as possible to

L O N

A celebrated m the animal creation which is now g by keeping his perfect an car and his behaviour, can he takes in hearing does he sit down t the pidgeon is call on the piano-forte emotions of deligh strikes a false note the keys, the pidge of anger and dis quite enraged, po in such a manner the sincerity of h

sequence of this keep him out of tormenting those ons. With regard thing particular in strong attachment on the wing, and seeks to range aw service, any more

Whose better l Sweet repast ar And when feal Drops asleep u Considerable q

been condemned that manufacture ments to discover The great evil w reduces the valu arifes from foreig earth, being acci People vending themselves the tr terated or faulty viously observe quality—Take f let there be as m solve; then plun plate of silver, i tains any inflam change the silver manner as if it fulphur—if the bright. Upon b be discovered to only by dissolv and boiling it do it may be made little expence.

Sept. 2. Tues held at the Co taking into conf on the general o dues of the Uni ports of Liverp At Lloyd's S wedish or Rus advance a little dcrwriters are n

Sept. 11. Th sons of the best us the strongest is—at no grea Some letters after the dispa had began, and

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, N O V E M B E R 25, 1790.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 8.

THE ratification of the treaty concluded between our court and Prussia, being not yet arrived, several murmurs are prevalent; and, notwithstanding the assurances of M. de Cnobbledyrff of the favourable intentions of his master, the Esdelesquier of Romelia, who signed the treaty, has been deposed, and the governor of Natolia appointed his successor.

Frequent councils are held, composed of the great officers of state; and the party who favour a general peace grow stronger and stronger.

The plague rather increases in this city and neighbourhood, but is entirely ceased at Smyrna.

B E R L I N, August 31.

We can scarcely credit the report of preliminaries of peace having been signed between Sweden and Russia. If they have, it is certainly without the knowledge of our court. It is no longer than last week our minister, count Blumenthal, drew for a million of dollars on our treasury, which was paid into one of the principal banking houses here, with orders to remit the sum as soon as possible to Sweden.

L O N D O N, September 1.

A celebrated musician in this city, being fond of the animal creation, took to petting a young pigeon, which is now grown to full size. This creature, by keeping his master's company, has obtained to perfect an ear and taste for music, that no one who sees his behaviour, can doubt for a moment of the pleasure he takes in hearing his master play and sing. No sooner does he sit down to the instrument than Columbo, (so the pigeon is called) begins shaking his wings, perches on the piano-forte, and expresses the most indubitable emotions of delight. If, however, he or any one else strikes a false note, or makes any kind of discord upon the keys, the pigeon never fails to show evident tokens of anger and distress; and if teased too long, grows quite enraged, pecking the offender's legs and fingers in such a manner as to leave nothing less doubtful than the sincerity of his resentment. His master, in consequence of this rude behaviour, is often obliged to keep him out of the room for fear of his affronting or tormenting those who come to take musical instructions. With regard to other actions of life there is nothing particular in this pigeon but his tameness and strong attachment to his master; for though never upon the wing, and only clipped a very little, he never seeks to range away from the house, or quit his master's service, any more than the dove of Anacreon—

Whose better lot in life bestows,
Sweet repast and soft repose,
And when feasts and feclies tire,
Drops asleep upon his lyre.

Considerable quantities of American pot-ashes having been condemned by the assay-masters, people skilled in that manufacture have been led to make several experiments to discover the causes of its defects and impurity. The great evil which injures the sale, and very much reduces the value of some of the American pot-ash, arises from foreign matters, such as common salt and earth, being accidentally or designedly mixed with it. People vending or dealing in this article may save themselves the trouble and disgrace of sending an adulterated or faulty kind to market, if they will only previously observe the following method for trying its quality—Take some pot-ash and dissolve it in water: let there be as much pot-ash as the water will dissolve; then plunge a piece of silver coin, or any thin plate of silver, into the solution. If the pot-ash contains any inflammable or improper mixtures, it will change the silver to a dark or black colour, in the same manner as if it had been over the steam of burning sulphur—if the pot-ash is pure the silver will remain bright. Upon the experiment being made, should it be discovered to be bad, the evil can be remedied only by dissolving the whole quantity in pure water, and boiling it down, and fluxing it a second time; or it may be made into pearl-ashes by calcination, with little expence.

Sept. 2. Tuesday a meeting of the privy council was held at the Cock-pit, summoned for the purpose of taking into consideration a report of Sir Joseph Banks, on the general question of admitting wheat, the produce of the United States of America, detained at the ports of Liverpool, &c.

At Lloyd's nothing is done at present either on Swedish or Russian ships. The premiums on all trades advance a little; and even with this advance the underwriters are not over fond of their risks.

Sept. 11. The letters received yesterday from persons of the best information and authority in Paris give us the strongest reason to believe that a civil insurrection is at no great distance.

Some letters indeed were received yesterday, dated after the dispatch of the mail, which assert that a riot had begun, and that the national guards had been re-

pulled, but we have not learnt the particulars of the affair in such a manner as to be able to report them correctly—But the fermentation was general.

The cry of the mob is, "cut off the heads of the ministers in general." It is expected that they will all resign.

The press still continues with unabated activity:—Two additional tenders have been employed in that service on the river Thames, since Tuesday last.

The French have taken a wise precaution to prevent mutiny in their fleet. They have sent a commission of patriots to Brest, to give assurances to the seamen that their wages shall never be suffered to go two months into arrear, and who are charged to keep strict watch, and see that provisions may be properly supplied, both as to quality and quantity.

Sept. 14. A placart, or royal proclamation, has been issued by the minister of the home departments in Spain, bearing date at Buen Retiro, Monday, the ninth of August, which forbids, under pain of forfeiting double value, the exportation of wheat, barley, flour of wheat, barley flour, or meal of barley, before the first day of December next, when his majesty and council will be ready to prescribe the terms on which any exports of those articles will be permitted for the remainder of the year.

The government of Madras has taken the country of the Carnatic again into their own hands; by this, they have resumed the immediate collection of the revenues of the country, which for some years past have been invested in the hands of the nabob of Arcot.

The torch of discord again threatens the southern provinces of France. At a federation of the national guards of Languedoc at Jalles, the deputies of the Vivarais proposed to march against the protestants of Nismes, to revenge the cause of their catholic brethren, and at the same time to take possession of Avignon, where there are 80 pieces of cannon, and a fortified place. It is supposed that the emissaries of the aristocratic party are endeavouring to avail themselves of the fanaticism of the inhabitants of the south of France; and it is feared that in a month or two Nismes may be the victim of their manoeuvres.

A counter revolution is daily looked for by the aristocratic party who now begin to demonstrate their confidence, by levelling the most marked contempt and derision against the national assembly. Our advices further add that the prince de Conde has at this time not less than 20,000 men in daily pay, whom he can muster in the course of 12 hours.

The lieutenant Sandel, who commanded the Swedish fire-ships, which occasioned the loss in the Swedish fleet, in the action of the 3d of July, has been tried by a council of war, and condemned to die.

A similar sentence has been likewise pronounced against general de Kaullars, accused of having failed in his duty last year, in retreating precipitately from the enemy, and against vice-admiral Liljehorn, detained on account of negligence or disobedience in the naval engagement of last summer; but the king has not confirmed these two sentences; he has been content to dismiss them from the service, referring to them their pay, however, which it is thought the first will not accept.

We are taught to believe, that the next messenger from the court of Madrid will determine the important question of peace or war; and on that depends in a great measure the precise time of assembling the new parliament.

The affair of Nancy is now known to have proceeded from the many seditious writings, and other means set on foot by the malcontents of the revolution. More than four hundred lives were lost in it.

A revolution in France seems to be an event almost inevitable. The minds of the people are again in a state of fermentation, and ripe for any desperate enterprise.

The Spanish ambassador, it is asserted, is in hourly expectation of receiving dispatches, which was to determine whether he is to abide longer with us, or bid adieu to a country which, from long residence, and habit of intimacy with most of our nobility and gentry, he is particularly attached to. His excellency has been heard more than once to declare to his friends, during the present dispute, that he hoped he should not be under the painful necessity of leaving them directly.

Dispatches have been received at the secretary of state's office from New-Hampshire, in America: they contain an account of trade being brisk, and all remained quiet: the snow which brought these dispatches, is called the Statira, captain Thompion, arrived in the Downs; he has brought over some very capital remittances, and orders for great quantities of goods.

P L Y M O U T H, September 12.

On Monday evening last arrived at Plymouth Sound, L'Experience, French King's brig of 12 guns, captain Vannau, from Cherbourg, on a cruise of eleven days, having on board a very large party of young French

noblemen, on a nautical tour, who were not permitted to anchor, but ordered to sea again.

M O N T E G O - B A Y, October 2.

Our late lieutenant-governor-general Clarke, accompanied by major M'Murdo, sailed from Portsmouth the tenth of August, in the Thynne packet boat, for Quebec, being appointed lieutenant-governor of that province.

A letter from a gentleman at Barbadoes, to his friend in this island, dated September 10, says, "On the 29th ult. we had a very hard gale of wind, which did much damage in this island, particularly in the country. All the plain trees were thrown down and some houses unroofed; the round houses of many mills were blown off; the water and corn mills in a great number thrown down; boiling and negro houses in great abundance suffered much; though the general injury is not of that notoriety as to make it capital."

Oct. 9. It is asserted, that his excellency has received positive directions to proceed with the preparations that were determined to be necessary on the first alarm of hostilities.

The inhabitants of Honduras, having surmounted the fear of any present disturbance, have again employed their negroes in their usual occupation of falling wood and preparing it for market.

From the average of what has been collected, it is believed that the product of the duty on liquor detailed in the three parishes of Kingston, Port-Royal, and St. Andrew, will be about 2500l. per annum.

K I N G S T O N, (Jamaica) October 13.

Flour, from the expectation of a sudden decrease in the supply of plantains, &c. has advanced 15 per cent in value. It was at first hoped that the destruction of vegetable provision was not extensive, but we fear the late gale was more widely diffusive of mischief among the articles of negro food than could be estimated at the moment in which it operated.

During the late dry weather the caterpillars destroyed several fields of corn in the neighbourhood of Port Henderson. The seasonable rains, however, which have fallen, providentially interposed to prevent further mischief.

B O S T O N, November 2.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Guadeloupe to his friend in this town, dated October 2, 1790.

"The commotions run high in Martinique, there has been already several scitmilthes, in which a number of persons have been killed on each side: the news we shall receive from that quarter after this date must be interesting, for M. de Chabral, colonel of the regiment of Martinique, is now in the country with his troops and two or three thousand citizens from the capital, he has likewise with him six hundred men from the regiment of Guadeloupe, this excellent officer has marched on with his men in pursuit of Mr. Damas to *Grand Morn*, where the latter has made a stand with his adherents, consisting of planters, mulattoes and a considerable number of negro slaves. I know not what will be the result, I can only observe that each party is firm against the other, and to such a degree that neither will hearken to any proposals of accommodation.—The prisoners who have fell into the hands of the mulattoes have experienced the most inhuman and barbarous treatment, their eyes have been torn out, their hands cut off and then castrated, and finally their hamstrings cut—indeed savages have never perpetrated more horrid deeds. God knows, when peace will be restored!

"In this place M. de Clugny has been guarded for three weeks together, by the citizens at Basseterre, so which place deputies have been sent from *Grand terre*, requesting his release, which they have been successful enough to obtain—he is now at liberty and attends to the affairs of his government—he was treated in this manner for a suspicion of his having, it is said, endeavoured to obtain supplies for M. Damas, to whom he positively refused, telling him he had need of them himself; the correspondence of these two generals, has been, in fact, proved—that of the general of Guadeloupe was found to be innocent."

D U T C H Q U I L L S.

A correspondent observes, with much satisfaction, the increase of American manufacture; he finds that the clarifying quills (commonly called Dutch quills, when so clarified) is now carried on in this metropolis; and if it was encouraged by the general use of them in our schools and counting-houses, it would prevent sending considerable sums of money to foreign parts for that article.

Your correspondent would further remark, that he finds, by repeated trials, that the quills manufactured here, are as well cleared from oleaginous substance, contained in them when new from the wing, as those from Europe.

He would just hint to the manufacturer, that his quills would appear to greater advantage, if he would sort them before he puts them in bundles—and that

estate of JAMES
mediate payment,
to bring them in
ON, Executor.
y given,
er in Charles com
the general assmly
for an act to relate
to pay.
MIDDLETON.
RY:
for his object
PLANTATION,
of choice land
ed on the river
olls, and eighteen
rility of its soil, a
country produce
of said land cleared
a good dwelling
a good orchard
water running thro
land abound
nut.
son, that this scheme
adventurers than any
um is sunk, but the
ch from constituta
the public, that the
house and out
ounds, and up
to it in the scheme
ood and lawful title
nturer as soon as the
the remainder of the
n. The title deed
RD BUREAU
M E
Dollars
ion, valued at 2700
each, are 150
100
160
120
150
180
2330
6000
each, are 6000
E R S.
M O R E.
Mr. Christopher Rahoy
Captain Joshua Barney
Mr. William Raborg
Mr. Jacob Graybell
Mr. Standish Barry.
O L I S:
Mr. Frederick Gramma
790.
RS Reward.
criber, living in thir
stant, a negro man
twenty-five years of
high, full faced well
ather a down look; h
loth jacket, osnabrig
at, carried with him
apprehends the said
I can get him again
d, paid by
ARD W E L L S.
y given,
tition the next gener
sell the lands left to W
their father Joseph Will
id children.
ANNE WILLIAMS,
JAMES HEARD,
JAMES WILLIAMS.
ty, November 1, 1790.
suffered considerable injury
nder pretences of hunting
ces and injured our sheep
sons whatever from hunt
th dogs or guns, or using
otherways than the man
tever, without having
determined to prosecute
ur of the law.
M T GREENFIELD,
KALL, 5th.
rinted by Prode
muel Green.

It would clarify only three quills in a wing, viz. the second, third and fourth—for all besides are not fit for use.

WINDSOR, (Vermont) October 19.

In the course of the last winter, a large body of snow, sliding from the roof of a large house in Cavendish, belonging to Mr. Baldwin, fell upon and covered a goose which was under it about four feet deep. The owner of the goose, thinking it killed, took no care to get it out, but to their great surprise, on the fourteenth day after the accident, the goose was heard to make a noise under the snow, when it was dug out alive.—It appeared that the warmth of the goose's body had thawed the snow to about the circumference of half a bushel, in which she could move about, the inside of which was encrusted with a hard ice: with her breath she had also thawed a small hole, through which the found was heard which caused her being taken out.—This is a matter of fact, and can be proved by a number of people.

A L B A N Y, November 4.

The following important information has been handed to us by a gentleman on whose veracity we can depend—

The legislature of Vermont have resolved to pay to the state of New-York, thirty thousand dollars, agreeably to the first proposition contained in the declaration of the commissioners of this state, appointed to declare the consent of the legislature thereof, that a certain territory within the jurisdiction of the state of New-York be erected into a new state, of the 7th of October last; in consequence whereof, all rights and titles to lands within the state of Vermont, under grants of the late colony of New-York, or from the state of New-York (except where such grants were intended as confirmations of those from New-Hampshire) cease and determine. The legislature have also resolved, that a convention be called for taking into consideration the constitution of the United States—the members to be elected in December, and the convention to meet the first week in January.—The legislature have adjourned to meet again on the first Thursday in January, for the purpose (we suppose) of choosing senators, and fixing the time and manner of electing representatives to congress.

AMERICAN OATMEAL.

Nov. 8. Ephraim Hudson, Esq; of Cherry-valley, in the county of Montgomery, in this state, has lately erected a mill for the hulling of oats, which will hull and prepare for grinding 300 bushels a-day; and Mr. Hudson informs us, he is able to make oatmeal equal to the best imported from Europe.

NEW-YORK, November 11.

By the brig Pallas, captain Towne, arrived at Boston, which left Cadiz the 10th of September, we learn that the Spanish fleet had returned into port four days previous to that date, and that the expectations of war were lessened.

The ship Charlotte, is arrived at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire, in 33 days from Biddford, in England—by her we learn, that the English fleet had returned into port before she sailed.

Nov. 15. Monsieur Volney, the great traveller, and whose voyage to the Holy Land, and other parts of Asia, has given the world so much pleasure in its perusal, is now a member of the national assembly of France. Remarkable was his sentiment when in giving his opinion on the great question of granting a complete liberty to the press in France, under their renovated government, he observed as follows—“As in ships, said he, inhabited by a great number of people, where there is a constant and fatal tendency to putrefaction, it becomes absolutely necessary, in order to preserve health, to fumigate, scrape, sprinkle with vinegar, and convey a constant supply of fresh air, by every means possible, into the interior parts, between and below the decks; in like manner every government, even in the most free, there is a similar strong tendency of those in office towards despotism and tyranny.—The liberty of the press is, in this case, the great ventilator, the salutary vinegar, the busy scraping iron, and the searching fumigation.—It is this that will, in future, preserve our political health in particular; and I will be bold to say, that in any kingdom, even the most extensive, where the people can read and write, and there is a press absolutely and sacredly free—there the monster of tyranny cannot enter—the poisonous serpent will not be able to breathe—the mult either sicken and die, or depart into those realms and regions whose atmosphere is more congenial to her own nature.”

Extract of a letter from Shelburne, October 19.

“This place seems to be hardly recovering from the many disadvantages it has long lain under, notwithstanding the various supposed encouragements with which we have been favoured. Where the soil of a country is not a source of wealth within itself, independent of other circumstances, scarcely any thing but villages and diminutive sea-ports can be the consequence. To remedy, in some degree, the evils nature has rivetted upon the face of the country, a number of gentlemen have some time since established an agricultural society at Halifax, which, it is expected, will be productive of the most salutary effects to the whole province.

“In our neighbourhood it has been of service already; the inhabitants frequently converse now about farming, and the best method of improving their practice. We have now upwards of forty thousand inhabitants in this province, which, by means of the improvements offered by this society, will soon be, for the most part, advantageously employed. The soil of Nova-Scotia (and I speak it from knowledge and experience) is, notwithstanding its natural barrenness in

many parts, capable, by well directed industry, not only to supply its own inhabitants with bread, and every other species of food in abundance, but also to furnish a large surplusage for exportation. It is really disgraceful, as well as ruinous, that when placed in so fertile a soil, we should be dependent upon foreigners for bread—some there are indeed amongst us, who seem to wish to continue us in that dependence, and keep us in a torpid inactive state, without any attempt to assist ourselves, when at the same time it is fully in our power. What is truly shameful is, that we actually import, at the price foreigners please to put upon it, the bread consumed in our fisheries; and hence one cause of the very high price of labour, which must ever bear a proportion to the price of victuals.—In the article of fish it is certain we are underfold in foreign markets, notwithstanding our superior advantages in carrying on the fisheries. The importation of live stock and fresh beef from your American states is really injurious to us—but this branch of trade is much on the decline, and if our farmers will but exert themselves the traffic will drop off itself.”

REMARKABLE INSCRIPTION.

At a feat belonging to the family of the late lord Anson, near the town of Ipswich, in England, and by a public road, stands upon a pedestal the carved lion ship head former belonging to the Centurion, a man of war of 60 guns, in which his lordship circumnavigated the globe in the well known expedition of 1740. In his paw the lion (which was placed here soon after his lordship's return) holds a brass plate, on which are engraved, in large letters, the following lines:

“Stop, traveller, and your journal shew,
I think I've been as far as you,
In every climate, through each degree,
Anson and I have plough'd the sea,
Made journeys equal to the sun's,
On distant oceans fought the Dons,
Torrid and frigid zones have pass'd,
And safe arriv'd on shore at last,
In ease and dignity appear,
HE in the house of lords—I here!”

From the prodigious number of Europeans, as well as not a few American vessels, that have long been in the habit of frequenting the northern polar seas for the sake of taking whales, and other fish, for the production of oil, those animals have of late years become comparatively scarce. The demand for oil, which is indispensable, has now put many of the adventurous owners of ships in the four eastern states upon sending their vessels to the southern extremity of the globe for this purpose, where, especially from the fiftieth to the sixtieth degrees of latitude, whales are from experience known to abound, besides (on the shores) seals, sea-lions, and other aquatic animals, that are capable of yielding this article in a proportionate abundance. Several vessels have sailed from the ports of the eastern states, since the beginning of August, on this voyage, most of which are expected to return the latter end of next summer, or the beginning of autumn.

We are informed that the works of the late celebrated Dr. Franklin are now in the press at London, to which is prefixed his life; the far greater part of which has been written by himself. Another copy of the same, it is said, is speedily to be put to press in Philadelphia, for the better accommodation of that numerous host of readers in America, who cannot otherwise than anxiously wish for a complete collection of the works of this great man, which have hitherto been in a loose and scattered condition; and there is reason to fear, many of them, especially manuscripts, entirely lost by the ravages of the late war.

A New-England paper of the 29th ult. mentions three wonderful productions in that neighbourhood, yea four, which are of extraordinary size, viz. a squash seed in the garden of Mr. Jonathan Southmayd that produced 200 squashes; a pumpkin, in the garden of Mr. Joel Atkins, weighing 140lb. One cabbage stock, in the garden of captain Timothy Star, jun. that bore three heads of good size; and an apple, belonging to the printer of the Middletown Gazette, that weighs 20 ounces.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the county of York, (Massachusetts) to his friend in Portland, dated October 23, 1790.

“On Friday last I regulated my clock by a meridian line that I supposed pretty right—and by observing the same again on Saturday noon, I found it had not sensibly varied; such observations as the clouds permitted were made, respecting the lunar eclipse on Friday evening as are enclosed. The penumbra, which always attends a lunar eclipse, renders it difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain the beginning or end of these phenomena with that exactness as the transit of Venus or Mercury, on the solar disk, or even the eclipses of the sun. One or two of the almanacks of the current year, mention the solar eclipse of the 6th day of November next, as invisible, but I conjecture, that as the moon is at or near its perigee, and the apparent diameter of the moon consequently larger, that notwithstanding the great northerly latitude of the moon at the time of the conjunction, a small part of the sun's northern limb will by the moon be obscured to us in this high northern latitude perhaps two or three digits. The time must be between twelve and one, if visible, and the first appearance will be on N. W. limb, I have not calculated an eclipse these many years, nor do I think my other avocations will permit me to do it prior to the time; I wish you, if the weather be fair, to look out—half a digit will be visible to the naked eye; a piece of common window glass smoked over a candle on one side, will prevent the eye's being injured by looking at the naked blazing sun; or a glass that is commonly used by sailors with Hadly's Quadrant, may be preferable; the beginning and end of these appearances may in clear weather be determined

within a few seconds of time; a small dent seems to be made at first in the solar disk, and keeps increasing until the middle of the transit, which is when the center of the dent or obscuration is in a perpendicular situation to the horizon, after which it decreases in the same manner it began.”

The observations referred to in the foregoing letter are the following:

“The clouds prevented a very accurate observation of the late lunar eclipse last evening.

“But at 6h. 21m. it was evident to the naked eye that the north-eastern limb of the moon had entered the earth's shadow. At 6h. 30m. 30s. apparent time, the same began to emerge, it being then quite clear, and at 10h. 17m. there appeared a full recovery of light on the S. W. limb.”

PITTSBURGH, October 30.

Extract of a letter from Andrew Ellicott, Esq; to his friend in this town, dated Prague 1st, October 11, 1790.

“I yesterday completed the survey of the territory annexed to the state of Pennsylvania, after much difficulty and hardship. The land contained in this survey is generally good, and from its peculiar situation an important object to the State. The Indians did not appear to be well disposed towards the execution of our business, but after a treaty and receiving some small presents, accompanied with rum and tobacco, permitted us to go on.”

Nov. 6. No authentic accounts have yet been received from the troops out on the expedition, but there are a great many different reports through the country. As soon as we receive any account that may be depended on, we shall undoubtedly publish it for the information of our readers.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15.

Extract of a letter from New-England, (Connecticut) November 3.

“We have nothing new to tell you that is either important or agreeable.—Our vessels are continually returning from the French West-Indies with little more than ballast, being in numerous instances disappointed of their cargoes of sugar and molasses, by the disturbances in the islands, and those heart burnings of the people, which are destructive to their agriculture. Many of our trading vessels are now lying in several of the ports of Hispaniola, waiting to be loaded, and at an expence which it is feared must be ruinous to their voyages. As to domestic news, we have nothing to tell you.”

Extract of a letter from a member of the legislature of the state of Vermont, to his friend in Bennington, in this state, dated October 19.

“Business at present goes on slowly: probably it will last us three weeks longer: I have no doubt but the terms offered by New-York will be accepted if a convention called this session.”

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Orleans, to his friend in this city, dated June 27.

“Nothing material has occurred since my last letter of the 10th of March past, I have continued to enjoy a good state of health, and have met with as much success as the circumstance of the time would permit. The misfortune of the planters in having four-fifths of their last crop of tobacco ruined by the king, has affected every body, and caused a greater stagnation of business than has ever been known before; however, I am yet unable to say when I shall be at liberty to return; but expect to accomplish it next spring—at least no exertions on my part shall be wanting.

“I am just returned from the Natchez, an English settlement, subject to the Spaniards, about 300 miles from this place. The land is high, uneven, and well timbered; the soil very fertile, and the climate favourable to every thing but wheat which is mildewed by the damps that arise from the amazing quantity of contiguous low land, that is annually covered many feet with water, by the rising of the river, which is seldom less than forty feet. The west side of the Mississippi is subject to these inundations from its mouth, many hundred miles upwards; and westward over a large tract of country. The east side, on which Orleans is situated, is banked from about 10 leagues below the city up to Balton Rouge, which is a point of high land jutting on the river for a little distance, then retiring, approaches the river again in a circular direction, forming large tracts of valuable cyprus swamp. Here you find a fort and garrison, at which travellers stop to have their passports to the commandant.

“Many of the planters are wealthy, live well, and drink good wine; they are the most hospitable, friendly people, I have ever met with, mostly Virginians. Their chief attention is directed to the culture of tobacco and corn, and the raising of cattle; it is not customary for a planter to have 3 or 400 calves every year. They pay no taxes of any kind, and, independent of their having no share in government, are a very free people. Governor Guilot presides over the Natchez district, and although appointed by the court, yet he is inferior, and subject to have his conduct investigated by the governor of this place; his absence is supplied by a commandant, who is generally an officer of distinction. I have the honour of being acquainted with Guilot, and find him an amiable man.

“They have some good streams, supplied with a variety of fish, larger of their kind than yours. The cat-fish of the river weighs from 80 to 120lb. Their wells are remarkably deep—from 100 to 150 feet, yet the water is not as cool as that which flows from our common springs.

“They have plenty of peaches, figs, plums, blackberries, straw-berries, grapes, &c. a few apples, but no pears or cherries—their woods abound with deer

and turkeys in season waters with a variety to yours, scypts, rattle and water-melons, &c. noted for their virulence common to the times as the parrots, &c.

“There is a report of Americans under Carolina, is about a part of the territory that Mr. Hastings agent to purchase the same appears to be

Extract of a letter from a friend in

“I must first give place. It is called one dozen of house indifferent; there are about one hundred habited; building fertile and badly situated, except a few

“Meat is at 23 pound, each, and in proportion, except lars per barrel, owing down the river last mous. Shoeing a shirt, &c.

“You would count must be plenty; but There is not a single bought upon credit.

ST

WHEREAS in future interest and fary that the conflict rics, as agreed to the 17th day of S 1787, with the few the same has been States, should be for their approbation

It is hereby enacted mont, That the first inhabitants who tives in general shall warn freeman's met

towns, on the first o'clock, forenoon, holding the annual shall proceed in the representatives to each town to levy for the purpose of the constitution of ed; and the said convention the person

And be it further said, That the per convention as afore said Tu day in January ty of Bennington, the aforesaid const approved of by th same in behalf au state, and make r time being, to be dent of the Unite

State of Verm

THE preceding the legislature of

Attest,

A N N A

To the WRITERS

[See the] YOU are a gr virtuous intention ject of manumission conveniences of been a curse on to be entailed on did the evil co introduced it an vantage. The helping to clear some states, then to landed proper as life lasted.—Y the first important and industry mig ing to any enor us slowly, and ment, so mult it came on. P othes. To do puzzle old Lyeo dead. You coo loofe among us where unavoids white inhabitan man dies, for gives his land to provide for, he groes, according of those daugh their misdeeds, all. Some of Take away the

dent seems to be
ps increasing an
when the center
indicular situation
eases in the same

ing letter are the
accurate observation

to the naked eye
moon had entered
of apparent time
then quite clear
a full recovery of

October 30.
Ellicott, Esquire, in
Projeque Life, October

vey of the territory
is, after much dis
contained in this for
its peculiar situation
The Indians did
wards the expedition
and receiving from
h rum and tobacco,

have yet been re-
the expedition, but
reports through the
any account that may
justly publish in the

November 17.
London, (Continued)

tell you that is either
effects are continually
Indies with little more
instances disappointed
relapses, by the disar-
heart burnings of the
to their agriculture
now lying in several
g to be loaded, and it
must be ruinous to their
s, we have nothing to

r of the legislature of the
in Bennington, in that
on slowly: probably it
I have no doubt but
ork will be accepted if
ison."

an in New-Orleans, it
dated June 27.

since my last letter
ave continued to enjoy a
met with as much success
me would permit. The
aving four-fifths of their
by the king, has effected
ater stagnation of business
fore; however, I am in
itable. I am yet unable
to return; but expect
—at least no exertions in

the Natchez, an English
aniards, about 300 miles
high, uneven, and wild,
and the climate somewhat
which is milder by
amazing quantity of
annually covered many feet
the river, which is seldom
west side of the Mississippi
ms from its mouth, many
d westward over a large
side, on which Orleans is
out 10 leagues below the
ich is a point of high land
le distance, then retiring
a circular direction, form-
cyprus swamp. Here you
hich travellers stop to be-
ndant.

re wealthy, live well, and
the most hospitable, friend-
with, mostly Virginians
directed to the culture of to-
ing of cattle; it is not un-
have 3 or 400 calves every
of any kind, and, independ-
share in government, are
or Guisolo presides over the
ugh appointed by the court,
ject to have his conduct in-
of this place; his absence is
who is generally an officer
honour of being acquainted
an amiable man.

nd streams, supplied with
their kind than yours. The
from 80 to 120lb. They
—from 100 to 150 feet, yet
as that which flows from our

peaches, figs, plums, black-
berries, &c. a few apples, but
our woods abound with deer

and turkies in season, bears, tygers and wolves—their
waters with a variety of wild fowl, not equal in quality
to yours, serpents of many kinds, lizards, &c. the
rattle and water moccasin, extremely venomous; the
first of these grow remarkably large; and the latter is
noted for its virulency. They have most of the birds
common to the states—with others not found there,
as the parrots, &c.

"There is a report prevalent here that a company
of Americans under the sanction of a grant from North-
Carolina, is about making a settlement at the Yazous,
a part of the territory claimed by the Spaniards, and
that Mr. Hastings, from India, has empowered an
agent to purchase 100,000 acres of the land—govern-
ment appears to have noticed it."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Natchez, to his
friend in this city, dated June 3:

"I must first give you a short description of this
place. It is called a town, though there are but about
one dozen of houses in it, the most of which are very
inconvenient; there is a fort and Spanish garrison of
about one hundred men; the country very thinly in-
habited; buildings not fit for habitation; land not very
fertile and badly watered, and the inhabitants poverty
struck, except a few individuals.

"Meat is at 25. tea 8 dollars, sugar 35. 03. per
pound, each, and every other article of the kind in
proportion, except flour, which is as low as five dol-
lars per barrel, owing to the large quantity that came
down the river last spring. Price of dry goods, enor-
mous. Shoeing a horse 5 dollars. Waxing, 1s. per
shirt, &c.

"You would conclude from these prices that money
must be plenty; but I assure you it is not the case.
There is not a single dollar to be seen—every thing is
bought upon credit, and never paid for."

STATE OF VERMONT.

WHEREAS in the opinion of this legislature the
future interest and welfare of this state render it neces-
sary that the constitution of the United States of Amer-
ica, as agreed to by the convention at Philadelphia on
the 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord
1787, with the several amendments and alterations, as
the same has been since established by the United
States, should be laid before the people of this state
for their approbation:

It is hereby enacted, by the general assembly of Ver-
mont, That the first constable in each town shall warn
the inhabitants who are entitled to vote for representa-
tives in general assembly, in the same manner as they
warn freeman's meetings, to meet in their respective
towns, on the first Tuesday of December next, at ten
o'clock, forenoon, at the several places fixed by law for
holding the annual elections; and when so met, they
shall proceed in the same manner as in the election for
representatives, to choose some suitable person from
each town to serve as a delegate in a state convention,
for the purpose of deliberating upon, and agreeing to,
the constitution of the United States, as now establish-
ed; and the said constable shall certify to the state con-
vention the person so chosen in manner aforesaid.

And be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid,
That the persons so elected to serve in state conven-
tion as aforesaid, do assemble and meet on the first
Tuesday in January next, at Bennington, in the coun-
ty of Bennington, then and there to deliberate upon
the aforesaid constitution of the United States, and if
approved of by them, finally to assent to and ratify the
same in behalf and on the part of the people of this
state, and make report thereof to the governor for the
time being, to be by him communicated to the presi-
dent of the United States, and the legislature of this
state.

State of Vermont, Secretary's Office,
October 27, 1790.

THE preceding is a true copy of an act passed by
the legislature of the state of Vermont, October 27.
Attest, ROS. HOPKINS, Sec'y.

ANNAPOLIS, Nov. 25.

To the WRITER of a Piece signed A FREEMAN.

[See the Maryland Gazette, No. 2287.]
"YOU are a great tickler for liberty. I applaud all
virtuous intentions. You like most writers on the sub-
ject of manumission, have readily pointed out the in-
conveniences of the slavery of the Africans. It has
been a curse on the southern states, and seems likely
to be entailed on them for some time to come. How
did the evil commence? The British merchants first
introduced it among us for their own pecuniary ad-
vantage. The planters bought as a convenience in
helping to clear their lands. These slaves became in
some states, then colonies, of equal estimation in law
to landed property, and was deemed real estate so long
as life lasted.—You ought to have lived at the time of
the first importations of these people. Your eloquence
and industry might have prevented the evil from grow-
ing to any enormous degree. As the evil came among
us slowly, and became incorporated into our govern-
ment, so must it be done away, almost as gradually as
it came on. Point out, if you please, some mode or
other. To do this great work would, in my opinion,
puzzle old Lycurgus himself, could he rise from the
dead. You could not, with propriety, fet them all
loose among us at once. I could instance several cases
where unavoidable poverty and ruin would ensue to
white inhabitants, if such a mode was adopted. A
man dies, for instance, possessed of several slaves. He
gives his land to a son or sons, but having daughters
to provide for, he leaves each of them a number of ne-
groes, according to his circumstances, for the support
of those daughters. Their hire, with the industry of
their mistresses, yields a competency for the support
of all. Some of the girls have their education to finish.
Take away their support, and you leave them to the

world as beggars. Many other instances of both sexes
might be produced, where the same damage would be
done. Has the world, or any government whatever,
been clear of slavery so far back as history can be
traced? The negative is clear. You and I are slaves
to the laws of our country, that is, we are bound by
those laws, and must obey.—We have a privilege of
voting for law-makers. This is denied to the Africans
on the founded policy.

I will now risk a proposition for a gradual abolition
of slavery, and shall take the liberty of using the lan-
guage of enacting clauses commonly made use of in
our laws.

Be it enacted, That all children of slaves, born after
the passing of this act, shall be free at the age of
years: That the master or mistress of any family where
they happen to be born, shall treat them in the same
manner with orphan white children, as the law directs:
That in case the said masters or mistresses should refuse
this trust, trouble and expence, the several courts of
the state shall bind them out until they arrive at the age
of years aforesaid, in the same manner with or-
phan white children born free.

Much more must be added, but I leave that to
greater genius's. I am not one of the number.

The horrid picture of the ill treatment of slaves, so
well drawn by you, I had hoped, and still hope, is
done away by the mildness of the Christian religion.
But tyrants may be found. Although christians of all
denominations seem to flourish now, more than former-
ly. I look on a tyrant among them to be out of the
pile of christianity.—Believe me, I am a friend to li-
berity, humanity and christianity. I have had some op-
portunities of seeing these same black folks, in many
instances, much happier than their masters and mis-
tresses. Unhappily for them, their greatest advocates
for manumission, have been a set of men that had very
little of such property to lose. Perhaps none. They
never considered the political state of the union, with
respect to the southern states; otherwise I presume they
would not have proposed a matter that might tend to
create confusion, without, at the same time, proposing
a preventative. Much more could I write on this sub-
ject, but I hate prolixity. I remain
A TRUE FRIEND TO THE UNION.
November 17, 1790.

PRINCE-GEORGE'S County, ss.

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,

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 Pauxent
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 aforesaid.

THOMAS GANTT, Trustee.
November 15, 1790. 1 7/6 cents

To be SOLD,

THAT valuable PLANTATION
near this city, lately the prop-
erty of Mr. Thomas Rutland, deceased,
containing 753 1/2 acres.—For terms of
sale, apply to the subscriber, living in
Annapolis.

CHARLES CARROLL,
of CARROLLTON
November 15, 1790. 1 0 7/6

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.

I FOREWARN all persons from hunting with
either dog or gun, on any of my lands, as many
persons have frequently committed trespasses under pre-
text of hunting.
CHARLES STEUART.
Annapolis, November 24, 1790.

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

LONDON Particular, six years old;
Sherry, Lisbon, Calceveja 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 all 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, Novemb. 25, 1790.

For SALE,
An ELEGANT

CHARIOT,
And a PAIR of
Bay GELDINGS.
Inquire of the Printers. /

In CHANCERY, OCTOBER Term, 1790.

THE 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 prop-
er 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.

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 year. The owner is desired to prove
property, pay charges, and take her away.
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. 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 classes 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. 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. cur-
rent 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 de-
partments, will determine the board in their choice.
NICH. CARROLL, Pref. pro. tem.

**JUST IMPORTED, by
JOHN PETTY, and CO.**
In the ELEANOR and VIRGINIA to Patowmack,
CERES and HARMONY to Baltimore,
From LONDON,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Fall & Winter GOODS,
Which will be SOLD, on the most REASON-
ABLE TERMS, for
CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE,
At their stores at Queen-Anne and Lower-Marl-
borough, on Patuxent, and Port-Tobacco, on
Patowmack—Where a reasonable advance will
be made in GOODS and CASH to those gentle-
men who may please to consign their TOBACCO
to Messieurs YATES, PETTY and YATES, in
LONDON. 6w 6x

STRAYED or stolen from the sub-
scriber, from off the race-ground
at Bladenburg, a bright bay HORSE,
14 or 15 hands high, about nine years
old, has a few saddle spots, carries his
tail on one side, has no perceivable
brand. Whoever takes up the said horse and will
deliver him to the subscriber, in Annapolis, shall receive
thirty shillings reward, and if stolen, three pounds for
the horse and thief.
Nov. 9, 1790. 3x Wm. SEWALL.



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 8w
JOHN JARVIS, Administrator de bonis non,
with the Will annexed. 3

THOMAS PRYSE,
Saddler and Harness-Maker,
ANNAPOLIS,

INFORMS his old customers, and the public in ge-
neral, that he continues to make and sell every ar-
ticle 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 wo-
men'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 Balti-
more prices, and warranted as neat and as good in qua-
lity—He lines, paints and repairs, all kinds of car-
riages 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 HAR-
NESS complete, with a top—cheap for CASH. 3

Anne-Arundel county, October 16, 1790.
*Curse be he that removeth his neighbour's land-
mark, 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 pre-
tended 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 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, 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 in-
stead of the aforesaid heap of stones.—Part of the letter
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 deed agree-
able 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, 3 A. GOLDBER, clk.
November 6, 1790.

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 bidder, on the 7th day of
December next—

THIRTY-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 Piscata-
way, in Prince-George's county.
A deed will be immediately made to the purchaser,
and possession given.

10 ALEXANDER HAMILTON.
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 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 M'Laughlin, Mr. Christopher Raborg,
Mr. Charles Garts, Captain Joshua Barney,
Mr. James Somersell, Mr. William Raborg,
Mr. William Gibson, Mr. Jacob Graybell,
Mr. Edward Pannell, Mr. Standish Barry.

ANNAPOLIS.

Mr. James Williams, Mr. Frederick Grammar.
Baltimore, September 6, 1790. 9

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber, a prisoner in Charles county
gaol, intends to petition the general assembly
of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to release
him from debts which he is unable to pay.
Sept. 20, 1790. 3x SMITH MIDDLETON.

CAME to the plantation of Mrs. SARAH MAC-
GILL, in Anne-Arundel county, the 23d of
October, two stray HORSES, one a black, about
nine years old, has had the fistula, and is crest fallen,
and also hip-shotten, branded on the near buttock A,
has gray hairs on his near hind leg a little above
the ankle joint, a small star in his forehead, two remark-
able white spots near the root of his tail. The other
a flea bitten gray, about fourteen hands high, shod
all four, is a natural trotter, and has no perceivable
brand. The owner or owners may have them again
on proving property and paying charges. 3x

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

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-
street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles
Stewart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is
also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 17,
which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and ware-
house, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a
good garden. The above house is well calculated
for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For
terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.
JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789. 30

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 reason-
able terms.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in this city,
on Monday the 28th instant, a negro man named
JAMES ORKER, about twenty-five years of age,
five feet eight or nine inches high, full faced well look-
ing fellow, talks slow, and rather a down look; had
on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, osnabrig shirt
and trousers, an old castor hat, carried with him some
working cloths. Whoever apprehends the said fel-
low, and secures him, so that I can get him again,
shall receive the above reward, paid by
RICHARD WELLS.
Annapolis, June 30, 1790. 10

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we intend to petition the next general as-
sembly for an act to sell the lands left to Will-
iam and James Williams, by their father Joseph Willi-
ams, for the benefit of the said children.
ANNE WILLIAMS,
St. Mary's county, JAMES HEARD,
Aug. 30, 1790. 3x JAMES WILLIAMS.

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. 3

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT sundry of the inhabitants of Prince-
George's county intend to petition the next ge-
neral assembly for an act to empower the justices of the
peace to levy a sum of money for the purpose of build-
ing a gaol and gaol-yard in the said county.
September 30, 1790. 3x

TO BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, on SATURDAY the 11th day
of DECEMBER next, at the dwelling plantation of
STEPHEN GARRETT, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-A-
rundel county.

A HEALTHY negro woman and child, a crop
of corn and tobacco, some stock, and sundry ar-
ticles of household furniture and plantation utensils.—
The terms will be made known at the day of sale, by
CHARLES WHITE.
November 10, 1790. 2 3w

November 4, 1790.

All persons indebted to the estate

of WILLIAM LYLES, late of Calvert county, de-
ceased, 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,
to
MARY LYLES, Executrix.

October 15, 1790.

JAMES MILLS, son of JOHN, of St. Mary's coun-
ty, 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. 3x

Prince-George's county, November 11, 1790.

WHEREAS we have suffered considerable injury
by persons, who, under pretence of hunting,
hath pulled down our fences and injured our stock;
we hereby forewarn all persons whatever from hunt-
ing on our plantations, with dogs or guns, or riding
or walking through them, otherways than the main
road, on any pretence whatever, without having first
obtained leave, as we are determined to prosecute all
offenders to the utmost rigour of the law.

WILLIAM T. GREENFIELD,
B. MACKALL, 5th A

Annapolis: Printed by Freder-
rick and Samuel Green.

(XLVith Y

MA

STOC

T

was a court and p
evening is to clo
monstrations of joy

BRUS

The general de
day before yesterda
for Andonnes, an
battery, which th
surprize the same
As soon as it w
Flanders regiment
ments which the
did with the utm
works. The reg
mand of colonel
night to surround
driven from thenc
which our people
of 200 of the en
over their retreat
a great number w
three pieces of ca
dozen of their bu
prisoners; in th
and the enemy ar
without having m
we had taken fr
After having cl
and an half, the
troops considerab
obliged to occupy
any being, on
the addition of t
abandoned, he g
most advisable to
they had been ur
The loss of the
particulars of th
Major-general
month, confisera
lost 500 men, w
ray, two captain
As soon as bar
it was carried to
the Peres Recoll
night.

The above is
grefs, but other
speak very diffi
great many men
It is certain t
was shanefully
after cutting off
the Turks. Th
amount to 30,0
vain before the
not furnished a
number, they
volunteers in th
set out to-mor
my.

The estimat
now reported
the finest hou
the flames.

Extract of a
"This after
feet, under th
the fleet, with
mast."

The imper
Spain, on wh
embarked at
likely to be at
The numb
the late mutin
received by y
Extract of
"Orders fr
to provide fr
Down, whic
Spithead,
"Orders
with the gre
for fifteen li
a squadron
and by no
peace which