

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1792.

FRANCE

On Saturday, June 23, M. Petion introduced to the national assembly the canons of the Parisian national guard, who have the custody of 120 pieces of cannon; they took the oath of fidelity, and filed in the presence of the assembly to the number of 1800, and to the sound of 46 drums.

Emigrants increase daily in number, but are at present by no means formidable, the greatest part being without arms. All who arrive are enrolled in the name of the princes, though scarcely half of them are able to serve, and very few willing to do more than show themselves in the midst of their friends. The whole number at Coblenz, Treves, Brussels, and the adjoining country, is now not less than 100,000.

PARIS, June 21.

Most indecent outrages were yesterday committed in the Tuilleries, against the person of the king, for refusing to sign the decrees against the clergy, and for forming a camp round Paris. The mob broke his apartments, and threatened him if he did not directly give his sanction to the two decrees. The king requested two days to consider it. If he does not acquiesce with the wishes of the people, their wrath may determine his fate.

The mob likewise burst into the assembly, where great tumult for some time prevailed. The occasion of it was, the inhabitants of the Faubourg, Antoine and St. Marceau, thought of petitioning to sanction the decrees against the clergy, and to remove the military camp. They armed themselves, and a body of nearly 100,000 moved to the palace of the Tuilleries, into which they burst in the manner mentioned. Had not the king seemed to acquiesce, the consequences might have been fatal to the monarchy.

On Friday evening the queen took a walk with the prince royal in her little garden, where she remained till eight in the evening. Wherever she passed she received, from the national guards, the most honourable testimonies of that respect which is due to her misfortunes and to her courage. The fouriers, who never quitted the king during the late war, have been presented to his majesty as he was going to mass. The king assured them, in a tone of most benign affection, that he would never forget the services which they have given of their zeal and attachment to his person. He hoped never again to be in a similar situation, but should that again happen, he would put full confidence in men like them. The queen said, as she passed by them, "My dear friends, will never forget the services which you have given me; and as to me I shall always be ready to acknowledge them."

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, June 28.

M. la Fayette appeared at the bar. The assembly threw into consideration the petition of M. la Fayette, which he had left signed, having delegated the command to M. Dangell.

He then expressed his surprise, that they should have rejected the signature of his letter of the 16th of June. The assembly was indignant at the violence exercised on the 16th of June against the legislative body and the king—that several battalions had addressed, and he had only prevented them from coming in to Paris, by charging himself with the office of interpreter for them to the national assembly.

He boldly demanded, in his capacity of citizen, the prosecution of the authors and instigators of the late insurrection.

He supplicated the assembly, in the name of a good man, that they would not allow the constitution to be attacked.

Gaudet expressed surprise that M. la Fayette should have quitted his post; and demanded, that the king at war should be interrogated if M. la Fayette leave from the ministry; and that his petition should be referred to the extraordinary committee of the assembly, to decide upon its legality.

The first proposition considered as useless, M. la Fayette having acknowledged that he came from his own authority. The second was adopted.

LONDON

On the 26th, on his majesty's return to the palace, a privy council was held, which was attended by the two secretaries of state, the duke of Devonshire, lord Sydney, &c. when lord Thurlow laid the king's office at his majesty's feet, addressing the king in a most feeling speech, representing the various services which he had rendered his commission, which he had held since June 2, 1779. His majesty was pleased on the occasion, on which lord Thurlow immediately withdrew, and the seals were put in commission of lord chief justice Byss, (who was in one of his majesty's privy council) Sir W. Blackstone, one of the judges of the court of king's

bench, and Sir John Wilson, one of the judges of the court of common pleas, who kissed the king's hand on their appointment, and retired with the seals of office.

On June 19, a gentleman who arrived yesterday afternoon from Ostend, mentions that the Austrian army, to the amount of 17,000 men, under the command of general Beaulieu, had marched from Tournay on Thursday last, and general Luckner's army was known to be in motion at the same time; that a violent cannonade was heard at Ostend on Friday, and that just on the departure of the packet, the Greiner had received an express from the governor of Mosa, with an account of the Austrians having taken fourteen pieces of cannon and two howitzers in this action. The particulars of which were hourly expected.

The Polish army is encamped in several divisions upon the frontiers, which the king was expected to visit about the beginning of this month. The head quarters of prince Poniatowski, his majesty's nephew, are near Wisnieki; general Wielohurka is posted with 5000 men near Tolozyn; and general Koziatko protects the road towards Kiow.

The Russian army has entered the territory of the republic in several columns, each of which is accompanied by some of the discontented noblesse. Upon their first entrance, a detachment of about 800 men fell upon one of the Polish advanced posts near Tolozyn, consisting only of eighty men, who, after a vigorous defence, rejoined their main body, carrying off their dead and wounded. The following is a letter from the head-quarters of prince Poniatowski.

May 24.

"We have just received advice from lieutenant-colonel Gachowski, that the enemy's coffacks have been repulsed by our patriotes, near Czermiejowic; and pursued as far as Serbow, where was found a large body of Russian infantry and twelve cannon. Upon perceiving this superiority, our troops retired in good order, but were obliged to abandon to a thousand Cossacks, who pursued them, a quantity of ammunition, which they had taken from the enemy."

July 3. Sunday morning, at seven o'clock, lord Lauderdale, attended by the right honourable C. J. Fox as his second, and general Arnold, with lord Hawke as his friend, had a meeting in a field near Kilburn Wells, to terminate a misunderstanding which it was found impossible to conciliate.

The duel was occasioned by lord Lauderdale having said in the house of peers, in the debate on the address to the king for the proclamation, that "the duke of Richmond was the greatest political apostate his majesty had in his service, since general Arnold had left it."

Lord Lauderdale received the general's fire unhurt, when his lordship declining to return the shot, the seconds retired for about ten minutes, and the result was the finishing of the affair. The noble earl, upon being desired to fire, observed that he did not come there to fire at the general, nor could he retract the offensive expressions—if general Arnold was not satisfied, he might fire until he was.

General Arnold then desired lord Lauderdale to make him an apology, which he refused, and, as he refused also to fire, the parties went away, without any thing being concluded on.

Mr. More, the surgeon, attended on the ground.

ST. EUSTATIUS, August 4.

On Wednesday night last a smart breeze from the N. E. set in and blew very fresh till about three o'clock, when it shifted to the S. E. and continued in that quarter the greatest part of Thursday, most of the vessels in this road, dreading the effects of a southerly wind, put out to sea early on Thursday morning; of those that remained a large Dutch hooker, deeply loaded, ran on shore at the lower end of the bay; a schooner shared the same fate opposite the scale-house, a large American sloop under Messrs. Robinson and Chadwick's care, and a French sloop at Gallows bay. A small sloop is supposed to have sunk at her anchor in the road, a brig which put out early in the morning with nine hands on board, foundered at sea, and all her crew, two excepted, perished. These are the principal accidents which have come to our knowledge.

Several of the houses in the town of Great Bay, St. Martin's, have, we hear, been blown down.

BASSETERRE, (St. Christopher's) August 6.

On Wednesday the 18th instant, most of the ships in this road were preparing to depart for Europe; but from the multiplicity of business to be done on that day, none of the commanders could get on board before the evening, when from the very strong wind and heavy swell which then prevailed, every effort that was made to get the ships under way proved fruitless. In the morning of Thursday, a most distressing scene presented itself, for the wind which had shifted in the course of the night from the north to the west, south-west, and south, blew a violent gale, which pre-

cluded every endeavour to get to sea. In this distressing situation most of the vessels dragged their anchors, and for some time it was expected that none of them would ride off the Horn.—The brig George and Margaret, captain Adlington, which was ready to sail for London; the Isabella, captain Carnegie, nearly loaded and to have sailed in a few days for Glasgow, were stranded; as also the sloop India Castle, captain Barden, the property of Messrs. Clifton, King and Co. the schooner Convent, captain Pawson, the property of Mr. Thomas Waddy, and the schooner Friends, the little all of the captain Mathew Lifford; these vessels were providentially drove so near the shore that the respective crews got to land without any lives being lost. All the loggers on board the ship and the brig, and some on board the smaller vessels are lost. The Friends is gone to pieces, the others now lay stranded.

About eight o'clock in the morning, the ship Britannia, fully loaded, and passengers on board, parted her cables and struck on the bar about 200 yards from the shore; at which time a boat with much difficulty got along side, Joseph M. Woodyear, Esquire, who was one of the passengers, got in the boat not with a view to personal safety, but for the purpose of making a hazardous attempt to carry a rope to the shore, which was made fail to a rail that had been previously constructed; the rope unfortunately broke as soon as he got to the shore, and although several attempts were made to get the boat off again, none of them proved successful.

The ship sustained the fury of the boisterous waves from eight till about ten o'clock, when she began to go to pieces, and then the most grievous scene presented itself to the spectators on shore—the more so, as not the least assistance could be given to the unfortunate sufferers. Attempts were made by some of the crew to reach the shore, in which several perished—a few were saved. The captain with a few others continued on the wreck till three o'clock, when he was so exhausted that he either lost his hold or quitted the wreck—the most vigorous endeavours were now made to rescue him from the watery grave—he was brought on shore, but so far spent that every means used for his recovery proved ineffectual.—Mrs. Moore and her two children, and three soldiers, with two women and a child were passengers all of whom perished, except one soldier, with several of the crew.—There were thirty-two people on board, of which only ten survived—the bodies of all the others were found and interred on Friday last.

Captain Woodyear was a gentleman deservedly esteemed in life, and very generally lamented in death. He has left a widow and three children to bewail his untimely end.

The brig ———, captain Sotterthwaite, is stranded at Old Road, and a negro man drowned.

The ship Sarah and Anne, captain Chivers, was lost on the reef at Nevis, on Wednesday night, and two of the seamen drowned. She was ready to sail for London; the passengers on board were providentially saved.

From Dominica, we hear that a ship and several small vessels were on shore at that island.

At Antigua, several small vessels are on shore.

At St. Eustatius, a large Dutch ship with upwards of 400 hogheads of sugar gone to pieces, the whole of the cargo lost. Several small vessels totally lost—A Spanish brig which lay in that Road, put to sea in the gale and foundered, and all the people, the captain excepted, drowned; and the captain's wife and two or three children drowned.

BOSTON, August 18.

FRENCH SQUADRON.

By accounts received from the captain of a vessel, arrived at New-York, we have entertained hopes, that a squadron of the navy of our allies would pay our port a visit. The captain of a vessel from Cape Francois informs, that the fleet sailed some time before he did—and the reports were, that it was bound to Europe, to convoy the French merchantmen from France to the West-Indies. In this state of uncertainty we remain.

By captain Coffin, arrived here from Cadix, we are informed, that general Bowles, the famous Indian chief, is in close confinement in Cadix. He is now 700 years of age.

PITTSBURGH, August 18.

In our last we mentioned that major M. Cully was in pursuit of Indians discovered approaching the frontiers of Westmoreland county.—Major M. Cully has since returned, and informs, that when he arrived at the station which captain Guthrie commanded, and examined the persons that gave the information, he found that only two trails had been seen, and the number was supposed not to exceed four or five in each trail, finding things in this situation, major M. Cully returned to the station he had left, and captain Guthrie has written to him, that no Indians were discovered,

that the trails were those of militia from Westmoreland county, out on a tour of duty.
Monday last was engaged on the commons near this town, Hugh McLaughlin, a soldier, for desertion and horse-stealing.

PHILADELPHIA, August 27.
By captain Vanhook, of the Delroy and Polly from St. Kitts, we have the following particular and affecting accounts of the hurricane.—Captain Vanhook put to sea from St. Kitts between the 21st and 22d August, say about two o'clock in the morning of the 2d, at the commencement of the gale, by which means he escaped, with the loss of one sailor and most of his sails. He put back after the storm, and then heard the following accounts, which also appeared in the St. Christopher papers.—After which he left St. Kitts the evening of the 9th, and St. Eustacia the morning of the 10th of August instant.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Bartholomew, to his friend in Nevis.
"I have been so much fatigued both in body and mind, that I am scarce able to do any thing; and so severe a cold has taken possession of me, that it is with difficulty I write—and yet you would not forgive me, if I did not attempt giving you an idea of this most violent hurricane ever remembered here by the oldest inhabitants of this poor devoted spot.

"On the first instant, the wind blew strong from the north all day, and the sky had every ominous appearance; about ten o'clock at night the wind increased, and continued to do so from the same point, till four the next morning—a short calm succeeded, when the wind blew from the south with redoubled force, and I expected that every moment would be our last—but through the mercy of God, my house stood unmoved amidst the general wreck.

"When day-light permitted me to creep out, oh, God! oh, God! Who can tell how I felt!—Every vessel in the harbour, to the amount of ten, were driven on shore: not one escaped, but colonel Gumb's boat from Asquilla.—Not a house to be seen up the bay, except Dawes' and one or two more!

"Poor Frank Savage, and his niece Polly Crawford, were knocked down into the sea, and killed immediately—both buried yesterday morning! Little Polly Savage has her thigh broken, and is very ill. Mrs. Duffield and her son are dangerously ill.—Old Mr. Neale's brig foundered in the public bay—he was taken up dead yesterday, and buried in the evening; several of his negroes are dead, but found.—There are about seventeen blacks and whites who are lost.—There are fifty-six houses blown down in town.—Mr. Bleyden's spacious house is half down, the other half remaining—your house is saved.—In the country there are not more than seven houses standing.—For Heaven's sake let me hear from you."

Captain Vanhook further informs, that when he returned to St. Kitts, after the storm had abated, the appearance of the wrecks were shocking, particularly of the Britannia. He was at the funeral of captain Woodycar. Amongst the losses occasioned by this gale was that of a Spanish brig that had put out to sea the 2d, and foundered: the captain's wife and all the crew were lost, except the captain himself, who was saved: this brig belongs to Porto-Rico.

It was observable, that when the wind blew from the north, it was the most violent that has been felt in those islands, although the greatest damage was done when it shifted to the southward. This perhaps was owing to the shelter of the rocks in the first case, which only threatened instant destruction in the last. Captain Vanhook, when he slept and ran, was so near those rocks, that he could have hit their cliffs with a stone thrown from his vessel.

Extract of a letter from Fort Knox, (Virginia) dated June 19, 1792.

"I am afraid, my friend, that we shall have a very ugly job on hand, with this Indian war. The Indians on this river are peaceable enough with a great deal of watching and coaxing; they come in here very frequently, and appear to have a great itch for scalping and plundering, and nothing, I imagine, but their concern for the prisoners we have restrains them from taking up the hatchet.

"A few days ago, several chiefs came in from Opce, a place high up on the Illinois river, and, in their speech to major Hamtramck, told him they were frequently invited and threatened by the Miami Indians to induce them to go to war against us, but that they had not, nor did not intend to do it.—That we must keep a good heart, for we should have a great many more to fight this year than we had the last—wished us success, and hoped we might give them a good drubbing. The major inquired whether the British made them any presents; they replied that the British gave them goods like stacks of hay, provisions, arms, ammunition, and every thing but big guns.

"Indeed, every intelligence we have received from the Miami villages, corroborate so far as to convince us that there will be double the number of Indians in the field this year, than there was the last, and the British continue to supply them with every thing they want: so that I think a few of us will be apt to loic our hair."

Extract of a letter from Paris, June 11.

"This moment I had a visit of our countryman, colonel Bickden, of Connecticut, who commanded a regiment of horse last war, in the continental service. He informs me that M. de la Fayette wishes much to have some American officers, and the national assembly has just enacted a decree, authorizing the secretary of war to grant commissions to foreigners.

"We expect that M. de la Fayette had a general engagement yesterday or to-day with the Austrians; his army is well disciplined, in great spirit, and abundantly provided. I have these particulars from a gen-

tleman who left camp Friday last, though the public papers published by the aristocratical party may inform you otherwise.

"The French nation will be free, in spite of the number of dissensions torn even in their assembly, by the enemies to all liberty; the greatest, and the far greatest part of the nation being staunch to the constitution.

"I have been once to the national assembly, and was sorry to see the want of order that prevailed in the meeting of the representatives of so formidable and powerful a nation as France. Though there are many very eminent characters among the members, it is easy to perceive that they are divided into several interests; some wish to have entirely a republic, others more power and more confidence in the supreme executive; and others (who are the solid) wish to preserve the constitution as received and as established; in fact, some are too moderate and some too violent, and the greatest dissidence exists, and not without reason, since the desertion of some men who had even a great hand in the revolution.—But notwithstanding all that, Liberty and the Rights of Man will prevail."

About 5 o'clock last Saturday morning, a lovely female child was found in a cellar window of Mr. Sparhawk's house, corner of Second street and Elfrith's Alley. The window is on the north side of the Alley, next to Second street. There was nothing found with the child but an old red flannel night shirt; and the vacancy between the inside bars of the window and the outside stone work is not more than ten inches; so that it was difficult to take it out. The child has not received any injury worth noticing, and seems to be in remarkable fine health. It exceeds most newborn children in beauty, and has been taken into the protection of a humane family in Elfrith's Alley, least Donaldson.

LETTER from LA FAYETTE to the minister at war, giving an account of the engagement on the 11th of June.

Entrenched camp at Mautbeuge, June 11.
—Fourth year of liberty.

"I now sit down, Sir, to send you an account of the affair near Mautbeuge. The day before yesterday, our light troops had a skirmish with those of the enemy, in which the latter lost three men, and a few of both sides were wounded.

"The enemy attacked my advanced guard this morning, which they doubtless hoped to surprize; but M. Gourion, who was informed of their intentions in good time, sent off the baggage towards Mautbeuge, and began a skirmish during his retreat, in which his infantry was continually covered with hedges, and the enemy's columns suffered greatly from our artillery, and particularly from four pieces, d'Artillerie a Cheval, under captain Barois.

"The 3d and 11th regiments of chassours, and the 2d of hussars, manoeuvred most admirably; the latter cut up a detachment of hussars which advanced against it.

"A violent storm, that prevented us from hearing the signal guns, retarded our knowledge of the attack. The moment intelligence of it was received in our camp, a colonel of infantry under M. Ligneville, and another of cavalry, under M. Tracy, were conducted by M. Narbonne towards the enemy's left flank, while the reserves, led on by M. Mautbeuge, advanced to the succour of the advanced guard.

"I immediately ordered nine troops to advance, and the enemy, after abandoning the field of battle to us, and also part of their killed and wounded, retreated to their former camp.

"We marched upwards of a league beyond the station formerly occupied by the advanced guard, which resumed all his former posts.

"I should have felicitated myself upon the little success accruing from this attack, if it had not by a cruel fatality been the means of snatching from his country one of the best of citizens, from the army one of the most useful officers, and from myself a friend of no less than fifteen years standing. I mean M. Gourion, whose virtuous life was terminated by a shot from a cannon. He is bewailed by the soldiers, by all the army, and indeed by every body conscious of the value of pure patriotism, an unalterable faith, and the happy union of courage and abilities. I speak not of my personal sharing on this occasion, my friends will pity me.

"The loss of two lieutenant-colonels of the department of Cote d'Or, also call for my just regret; one was M. Cazotte, aged 75, who had seen fifty years of service; he was killed in the late affair, while assisting M. Gourion to save a dismounted cannon.

"The remainder of our loss consists in twenty-five wounded; the number of the killed is considerable. The enemy has suffered much more considerably than us. We have made some prisoners, and I have received no account of any being taken on our side.

"This is the most exact relation that I am able to transmit you, previous to the receipt of official and authentic accounts.

(Signed) **LA FAYETTE,**
"General of the army."

CHARLESTON, August 9.

We are informed that captain Toomer has contracted for the building the new theatre, which is to be finished by the first of January next. The superb style in which the edifice is to be completed, and the magnificent scenery (now executing under the direction of the celebrated Mr. Schultze) will, it is computed, before the opening of the theatre, amount to about five thousand pounds.

WINCHESTER, August 20.

Sunday the 22d inst. between 40 and 50 recruits marched from their encampment near this town, for

Pittsburgh, under the command of lieutenant Major Towler. A detachment of light-battalion, commanded by lieutenant Lee, which arrived here on the instant from Frederickburg, proceeded on at the same time.

ANNAPOLIS, August 27.
Messrs. Harper and Martin, with Messrs. and Florida, are arrived in Boston, where they are among the inhabitants with comic lectures, rope-dancing, but not without opposition from the more seriously minded, who complain of a breach of the law against theatrical entertainments.

LATE ADDITIONS

PEALE'S MUSEUM.

Supplement to Chambers' Dictionary, in a volume.—Presented by a citizen of Philadelphia.

A fine specimen of purified wood, found in the of Delaware.—Presented by Jonathan S. Smith, Esq.

A pair of horns of the American Bison Deer.—Presented by Mr. Shingle.

A white Hare, of which I possess some numbers appeared in this, and the neighbouring northern islands within these four years past; before that period known.—Presented by the hon. Thomas Jefferson.

An Ostrichian dress, consisting of a long chain, a cap made of feathers, and very elegant; being a sent to the president of the United States by some citizen of Boston, adventurer in the first voyage from thence to Mount Seneca and the Ostrich islands; now deposited in this Museum for preservation and safe-keeping for the president.

Chinese ladies shoes, measuring in length 5 inches.—Presented by Mr. Pritchard.

The Nautilus-shell, uncoated and ornamented, pair of Chinese ladies shoes, made to fit the wife native of that country, who supplied the ship (Santon) with necessaries when at China; and the Peabird, commonly called the sea-pidgeon.—Presented by Mr. Jacob Bertrian.

Birds nests, very costly, which, made into a case, is much esteemed in China, and throughout all India.

"When it is reported, that in the Indies people birds-nests, there is no man but must wonder at it; nay, many think they are imposed upon, because they appear to them quite repugnant to nature, or a very little agreeable to the palate. But they are a kind of good, light, and wholesome food, very fit for sick people. They are so well dressed with good ingredients, that they prove an excellent food to those who do not know what it is. As the meat with which they are made come from fish, they are not unwholesome."—Foslethwait's Dictionary.

A pair of ground parrots, very small and full, from the Straights of Sandy. A Chinese thorn. Some incense matches, which are used in temples in China, and a pair of Turkish knives, case, neat and curious.—Presented by Mr. Plumbe.

A kitten with two heads, in spirits.—Presented by Dr. —

Two snake-skins, from the island of Trinidad, measuring in length 7 feet four inches, and the 13 feet 8 inches.—Presented by Mr. Samuel B. Hurst.

Shells, which are used instead of glass in the doors of the houses of the inhabitants of Malacca.—Presented by Capt. Howell.

A large flying fish, measuring from the mouth to the extremity of its tail 18 inches.—Presented by Earl.

A large porcupine fish, measuring 16 1/2 inches length, and two feet three inches circumference, present of the spines.—Presented by Capt. Howell.

Costimondi, (alive) a very good-humoured, pleasant animal, from South-America.—Presented by Mr. —

The ring-tail monkey.—Presented by Mr. J. —

A calcareous stone, weighing 2 1/2 ounces, taken of the bladder of a horse.—Presented by Mr. —

An arrow, which was used against the Americans in the battle of the 4th of November, 1791, on Miami tower.—Presented by Dr. Brown.

A live rattle-snake.—Presented by Dr. Gibbons.

N. B. This is secured in a strong case, with a glass front, and may be viewed in perfect safety, and it is also kept in a room distant from the museum, so that those who have aversions to animals need not see it.

That brilliant insect the diamond beetle, from Brazil, is placed in the museum, with convenient magnifiers for viewing it to advantage.

Some improvement in the arrangement of the cases are made. A grotto, for receiving the subjects, and a number of rare birds are added.

A large sea-pen.—Presented by Mrs. Brannon (Mington).

A pair of humming birds, preserved in a glass.—Presented by Mr. Myers.

To the free and independent VOTERS of Calvert, St. Mary's, and Calverton counties.

THE ensuing election being doubly contested in the event, it may not be amiss to remind you of some particulars that otherwise might escape your memory. You have three gentlemen who offer to you for this district as delegates to congress—You choose but one.—I wish you to pursue the same as the choice of your county delegates, that, in my opinion, is necessary to be observed with respect to choice of delegates to congress. At present I find less myself to the latter. We have among us a good deal of the old leaven of Toryism. Let us observe we have a superiority of wisdom. Let us observe

of both parties during the war. The great object of the public mind is to get the best delegates who were never suspected of Toryism. Such is the hearty wish of the people.

To be H
An excellent

is honest and industrious, and constant in his business, to manage his one female child, wife of a

ANNAPOLIS
Will continue the second TUE

NOTICE
HAT I intend to present at the general assembly of my embarrassments, and my wife, George Town, Kent

Notice is h
HAT the subscribers to the next general assembly of Maryland, intend to release him from his imprisonment, Frederick Town Gaol, Au

This is to
HAT the subscribers to the next general assembly of Maryland, intend to release him from his imprisonment, Frederick Town Gaol, Au

INTEND to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland, for the release of a certain person, who was confined in the Gaol of Frederick Town, Gaol, Au

DO hereby, in obedience to the court, give notice, that the petition of the petitioner, filed before the next general assembly, may be passed, and a law may be passed, for erecting a county. By order of the court, July 20

ALLEGAN
TAKEN up as a stray mare, about 1 year old, a star and blue brand. The owner may be paid, if he pay charges, and give a receipt.

NOTICE
HAT we intend to present at the next general assembly of Maryland, a petition for the release of a certain person, who was confined in the Gaol of Frederick Town, Gaol, Au

DEKAR
of
ISABEL
JAMES
his wife,
sentative
granted.

...of both parties during the war, when our li-
...at stake. The wages of every thing—
...except the risk of being found out
...of the game. Such of them who took
...to be the conflict, I can heartily for-
...to my mind they are greatly preferable to dou-
...The great object of liberty being obtain-
...to come forth, and endeavour to get into
...of public trust. It is not the failing
...the public address, the handsome person,
...any other outside qualifications, that can draw the
...We can best judge from actions, and by such
...well guided. Real virtues are commonly forty cour-
...Real virtues consist of the arts of flattery, servility,
...constant attendance where they have any parti-
...Their principles are artificial in the
...They herd together, and will court
...wherever it is lodged, while the virtues are too
...to be divided.

Let us therefore, my countrymen, always endeavour
get the best delegates who offer. Let us choose (be-
cause we were never suspected of any thing inimical to
erty. Such is the hearty wish of
A CHARLES COUNTY VOTER.
August 29, 1792.

To be HIRED,
An excellent Woman Cook,
She is honest and industrious, and well qualified,
from constant and considerable employment in her
of business, to manage the affairs of a kitchen—
has one female child, who must be taken with her.
THE PRINTERS.
September 6, 1792.

THE
ANNAPOLIS RACES
Will commence
the second **TUESDAY** in Oc-
ber next,
Previous to which particulars will be published.

NOTICE,
I intend to prefer a petition to the next
general assembly of Maryland to release me
from my embarrassments, being unable to pay my just
debts.
GIDEON CLARK.
Georgetown, Kent county, Aug. 26, 1792.

Notice is hereby given,
I intend to prefer a petition to the next
general assembly of Maryland, for an act of in-
tervention to release him from debts which he is unable
to pay.
JOSEPH WOOD.
Maryland, Frederick county, Frederick-
Town Gaol, Aug. 29, 1792.

This is to give Notice,
I intend to prefer a petition to the next
general assembly of Maryland, at
their session in November next, to liquidate and adjust
claim against the said state.
Mary Anne Elizabeth Pringley.
September 4, 1792.

I INTEND to prefer a petition to the general as-
sembly of Maryland, at their next session, to com-
pense me for the real property of James Jamison,
which was confiscated and sold.
JOHN ROBERTSON.
August 28, 1792.

DO hereby, in obedience to the directions of the
court, give notice, that a representation of the ruin-
ous situation of the public gaol of Kent county will
be laid before the next general assembly, to the end,
that a law may be passed, should the same be thought
expedient, for erecting a new one at the expense of
the county.
By order of the court,
BEN. CHAMBERS clk.
Kent county, July 29, 1792.

Allegany county, August 1, 1792.
TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, a dun
cow, about 14 hands high, about nine or
ten years old, a star and snip, natural pacer, no per-
cible brand. The owner is desired to come prove
her, pay charges, and take her away.
JOHN GRIMES.

NOTICE is hereby given,
I intend to apply to the next session of
the assembly, for an act to confirm the title to us
of two tracts or parcels of land lying in Queen-
Anne county, called **St. MARTIN'S** and **BRADFORD**,
being in the whole 1522 acres of land, which
was sold by a certain Walter Meads to Gif-
frin Gray, and by him sold to James Jones, de-
ceased.
DEKAR THOMPSON, administrator
of **GARRAN FURBER**,
ISABEL JONES, widow of James;
JAMES WOOLERS and **REBECCA**
his wife, and **JAMES JONES**, repre-
sentatives of the said James Jones, de-
ceased.

Public Sale.
By virtue of an order from the orphan's court of Anne-
Arundel county,
WILL BE EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE,
On **FRIDAY**, the 14th day of September next,
at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the late dwelling
plantation of John Hall, deceased,
SUNDRY hives, hogs, cows and sheep, with some
household furniture.
All persons having claims against the estate of said
Hall, are requested to exhibit them on the day of sale,
legally authenticated, for payment, and all those who
are any ways indebted to said estate are requested to
make immediate payment, to
JOSEPH MARRIOTT, jun. Adm'r.
Huntingtown, August 25, 1792.

By virtue of a power of attorney from **T. H. ROAR,**
Esquire, to the subscriber,
WILL BE SOLD,
To the highest bidder, on **MONDAY**, the first day of
October next, on the premises,
PART of a TRACT of LAND, called **BROOK-
PLACE MANOR**, lying on the waters of Bar-
tie creek, in Calvert county, containing 300 acres,
more or less, remarkable for the fertility of its soil,
and most of which is covered with valuable oak,
walnut and hickory timber; the improvements on the
same are, several tenant's houses, tobacco houses, &c.
One third part of the purchase money will be required
in hand, with bond and approved security for the re-
mainder at two equal annual payments, with interest
from the time of possession, which will be given the
24th of December next.
PETER EMERSON.

Agreeably to an order of the orphan's court of Anne-
Arundel county,
WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC SALE,
On **FRIDAY** the 14th day of September next, if fair,
if not the next fair day, in the Swamp,
THE NEGROES belonging to the estate of N.
Norman, consisting of men, women and chil-
dren. Some little credit will be given for a part, by
giving bond with approved security, by
THOMAS NORMAN, Executor.
August 27, 1792.

AGREEABLY to the constitution and form of go-
vernment, an election will be held, in the city
of Annapolis, on Monday the first of October next,
for the choice of four delegates to represent Anne-A-
rundel county in the next general assembly.
At the same time and place an election will be held
for the purpose of choosing one member to represent
the second district of this state in the congress of the
United States.
WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.

By virtue of executions from the general court and
county court, to me directed, will be sold, on the
8th of September, at the Poplar Spring, on Elk-
Ridge,
PART of two tracts of land, the one called **Town**
Exultation, containing about 268 acres; the other
called **Park Plenty**, if not otherwise, adjoining the above;
taken as the property of Joseph Burgess, and to be
sold to satisfy debts due to Joshua Waddington and
Vachel Dorsey, of Henry. The sale to begin at 11
o'clock in the forenoon, and for ready cash only.

On the 12th, at George Matthias's tavern, near Mr.
Ellicott's mills, a tract of land called **Presbury's Polly**,
with the improvements, containing about 150 acres;
taken as the property of Bartholomew Balderston, and
sold to satisfy a debt due to Vachel Stevens.
On the 13th, on the premises, part of two tracts of
land, the one called **Madison**, containing about 127
acres, the other called **Grove Bank**, containing about
50 acres; taken as the property of John and Thomas
Whittington, heirs of Thomas Whittington, sen. and
sold to satisfy sundry executions. The sale at 11
o'clock in the forenoon, for cash and tobacco.
And on the 15th, at the sheriff's office, in the city
Annapolis, at three o'clock, three valuable young ne-
groes, consisting of two negro women and one negro
man; taken as the property of Richard Sappington's
administrators, and sold to satisfy a debt due to Will-
iam French and others.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff
of Anne-Arundel county.
August 14, 1792.

THE OFFICERS of the MARYLAND LINE
who have disposed of their certificates at a depre-
ciated value prior to the establishment of funds by the
United States for their payment, are requested to meet
at Annapolis on the second **TUESDAY** in October
next, at which time propositions will be laid before
them from the officers of the Massachusetts and other
lines of the late army of the United States.
The Printers of the different papers in this
state are requested to insert the above in their papers.

Notice.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of
MATTHEW BIRKHEAD, late of Anne-A-
rundel county, deceased, are requested to meet at the
house of the subscriber on Friday the 14th day of Sep-
tember ensuing, producing their claims legally authen-
ticated, that a division amongst the creditors may im-
mediately take place. All persons neglecting this no-
tice will be excluded from any proportion of said
estate.
THOMAS HAYSON, Administrator
with the will annexed,
Herring Bay, August 9, 1792.

Baltimore, August 27, 1792.
By virtue of a decree of the honorable the court of
chancery of Maryland, will be sold, at Public
Auction,
THE following valuable PROPERTY, belong-
ing to the estate of the late JONATHAN HUN-
SON, deceased, to wit:
On **THURSDAY**, September 27th, next, if fair,
on the premises, that grist-mill and mill-lease, together with
80 acres of land, more or less, known by the name of
Mill Lot and **Mill's Habitation**, formerly the pro-
perty of Peter Shepley, lying about three miles from
Ryder's town, and twenty miles from Baltimore town.
The situation of this mill is very favourable for
either country work or merchant's use, and has a
plentiful stream of water. At same time and place,
will be sold, about 200 acres of unimproved land,
more or less, part of **Geoffrey's Delight**, on the Bay-
Dum, and adjoining the land of Samuel Manning;
also, **Two Bits Balance**, containing 100 acres of land,
more or less, purchased of William Blacorn.

On **FRIDAY** forenoon, 28th of September, at Ry-
der's town, will be sold, **Wall's Improvement**, consisting
by deed 600 acres, about seven miles from Ryder's
town, and near to the road leading to M'Allister's
town; this tract will be divided into two or three lots,
as may best suit the purchasers.
On **MONDAY**, the 3th of October next, at Yate's
and Campbell's vendue, that beautiful and healthy
spot known by the name of **Hamlet Ridge**, containing
about 500 acres, six miles from Baltimore, on the main
road to Frederick town, commanding one of the finest
prospects in the state of Maryland; there are a good
dwelling house and kitchen, milk-house, &c. on the
land; this is calculated to make an elegant summer re-
treat for a private family.

On **THURSDAY**, the 11th day of October, at Mr.
Mann's tavern, in Annapolis, that valuable estate, ly-
ing on Herring Bay, in Anne-Arundel county, called
Barnett's Island and **Wood Addition**, commonly known
by the name of **Holland's Island**, containing near 800
acres of land, abounding with choice timber, a sure
proof of the fertility of the soil, and is happily situ-
ated for both fish and fowl in their respective seasons;
also, **Carter's Point**, adjoining the above, containing
about 500 acres of good farming land, capable of pro-
ducing excellent wheat, corn or tobacco; this land
lies high, and commands a beautiful prospect of the
Chesapeake. These two tracts will be sold together or
separate, as may be most convenient to purchasers.
On **TUESDAY**, the 16th of October, on the pre-
mises, that tract of land called **Panemate**, or **Rack**
Creek, in Cecil county, containing about 400 acres,
more or less, lying about six miles from Charles-town,
where the Rev. Mr. Thompson formerly lived; on
this tract is some good meadow, and more may be
made.

On **FRIDAY**, the 18th of October, on the premises,
all the undisposed part of **Seah's Garden**, regulated,
being that tract now in the tenure of William Ger-
main, lying about seven miles from Baltimore town,
containing about 110 acres of land; also, 35 acres of
unimproved land, adjoining the same.
Further descriptions of any of the above property is
deemed unnecessary, as it is expected and wished that
persons disposed to purchase, may view the same pre-
vious to the sale—the terms of which are, the fifth
part of the purchase money to be paid immediately on
confirmation of the sale by the chancellor; one half of
the remainder payable in one year, on bond bearing
interest, with two approved securities; the remaining
half in two years, with bond and interest as afore-
said.

MARGARET HUDSON, Trustee.
In Chancery,
Aug. 25, 1792.

ON the application to the chancellor, by a petition
in writing, of **JOSEPH H. JONES**, an insol-
vent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief
of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to
the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors,
all his property, real, personal or mixed, to which he is
any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a sched-
ule of his property, so far as he can ascertain, on
oath, being annexed to the said petition.—It is there-
upon, by the chancellor, adjudged and ordered, That
the said Joseph H. Jones appear before the chancellor,
in the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, on
the twenty-third day of October next, for the purpose
of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as
shall attend in person, or by their agents or attorneys,
the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up
his property as aforesaid; and that, in the mean time,
he give notice to his creditors of his application afore-
said, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in
the news-paper of Messrs. Green at any time before
the 7th day of September next, and continued therein
for the four following weeks.
Test. **SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,**
Reg. Cur. Can.

Wanted,
A HEALTHY active **NEGRO WOMAN**, who
has been accustomed to be employed as a laun-
dress, and can be well recommended; for whom a
good price may be had on application to
J. MURRAY.
Annapolis, July 23, 1792.

WANTED,
A wet and dry NURSE,
who can cook well recommended.
INQUIRE OF THE PRINTERS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

4000 Tickets at 35¢ each, dollars at 75¢ 64. is £.7000

No. 1.	1 prize of 107 acres of land at £.20 per acre	2140 00
2.	1 do. of 84 do. do.	1680 00
3.	1 do. of 39 do. do.	780 00
174 14.	14 lots in George-town, at 65¢ each,	910 00
	1 prize in cash,	100 00
	1 ditto,	50 00
	1 ditto,	40 00
	647 ditto, of 40¢ each,	2594 00
		£.7000

667 Prizes.
3333 Blanks.

M A N A G E R S.

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

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

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

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

JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

Notice.

AS the subscriber cannot possibly know the fate of a number of his LOTTERY TICKETS now in Europe, for sale, before the last of September, he is under the necessity of extending the time of drawing his lottery to some time in November next.

J. T. BOUCHER.

For Sale,

THAT valuable FARM the property and place of residence of the late Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Esquire, known by the name of STEPNEY. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to

DAN. JENIFER, sen. } Executors.
DAN. JENIFER, jun. }

N. B. If the above property is not sold by the 15th of September next, it will on that day be rented. Port-Tobacco, August 2. 1792.

Dorchester county, July 12, 1792.

THE subscriber being unable to pay his debts, gives notice, that he intends petitioning the general assembly of this state, at their next meeting, to pass an act of insolvency in his favour.

EDWARD SMITH.

Notice is hereby given,

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

WILL. LEE.

Charles county, July 29, 1792.

WARRANTY INT TO BRIGGON

Scheme of a Lottery,

For the purpose of disposing of valuable property in the district of COLUMBIA, by JOHN WESTENBY.

Prize of 400	1	400
150	1	150
100	1	100
50	2	100
40	2	80
30	2	60
20	2	40
15	2	30
10	2	20
5	2	10
4	2	8
3	2	6
2	2	4
1	2	2
1st drawn Number,	1	20
1st do.	1	20
Contingent expenses,		64
1000 Prizes,		6000
2000 Blanks,		
3000 Tickets, at 2 dollars each, is 6000		

Among which GOODS are a very great and elegant variety of chintzes, printed cottons, muslins and lincens; mullin gown patterns, striped with silk; tambooured mullin gown patterns and aprons, with plain, striped and fringed, muslins; corded dimities and mullinets; black blond and thread, laces and edgings; black and white gauzes, fatins, modes and luteblings; silk, and silk and cotton veil-patterns; Scotch lincens, cambricks and lawns; silk, cotton and thread, hosiery; women's hats, bonnets and cloaks, sheeting and diapers, &c. &c. These goods are all of the best quality, and bought at the first market from the different manufactories; have been but about 18 months in this country, of course they are fresh and in good order, which will render this lottery advantageous to adventurers. There are not quite two blanks to one prize. The drawing will be in the city of Annapolis, as soon as the tickets are disposed of, under the inspection of proper managers, of which notice will be given in the Maryland Gazette, and after the drawing is finished a list of the prizes will be published for the information of adventurers.

Herring Bay, December 16, 1791.

A Scheme of a Lottery,

For the purpose of disposing of the following property belonging to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis, viz.

A WELL finished two story framed HOUSE, in School-street, 36 feet by 20 feet 10 inches, the lot 50 feet front, and valued at £.650, this is the highest prize. The next is a house and store, on Church street, now in the possession of Joseph Barnetson, 46 feet front, valued at £.450.

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

1 Prize of a house and lot on School-street, in fee simple	£.650
1 ditto of a house on Church-street, ditto	450
1 ditto 12 neat mahogany chairs in hair seats and brass nails	36
1 ditto a mahogany desk and book-case	30
1 ditto a mahogany wardrobe	17 10
1 ditto a mahogany side-board table	17 10
1 ditto a set of mahogany dining tables	15
2 ditto a mahogany desk at £.12 10 each	25
4 ditto of 6 mahogany chairs at £.12 per half dozen	48
4 ditto of a pair of mahogany card-tables, at £.9 per pair	36
4 ditto of 6 walnut chairs, at £.8 per half dozen	32
2 ditto of a mahogany easy chair, at £.5 10 each	11
4 ditto of a field bedstead, mahogany posts and vases, complete, at £.5 5 each	21
4 ditto of a mahogany breakfast table, at £.4 10 each	18
4 ditto of a gum field bedstead complete, at £.4 each	16
2 ditto of a mahogany claw table, at £.3 5 each	6 10
1 ditto of a mahogany claw table	3
12 ditto of a backgammon table, at £.2 5 each	4 10
6 ditto of a mahogany chamber table, at 40¢ each	12
2 ditto of a fire-screen, at 35¢ each	3 10
298 ditto cash, at 35¢ each	523 10
340 Prizes,	1974
782 Blanks,	
1128 Tickets at 35¢	1974

As the above property is low, and the furniture at cash prices, and there being but little more than two and a quarter blanks to a prize, it is hoped the public will see the advantage in purchasing tickets. The lottery will be drawn some time in September next, or sooner if the tickets are sold, of which public notice will be given. Proper managers will be appointed previous to the drawing.

Tickets may be had of Messrs. George Mann, John Davidson, William Gilchrist, Richard M. Smith, and at the Printing-Office.

**S C H E M E
O F
W I L L I A M A L L E I N ' S
L O T T E R Y**

No. 1.	Prize of 200 acres of woodland lying on Bennett's creek, in Montgomery and Frederick counties, within thirty miles of the federal city,	793 10
2.	ditto of 20 acres of valuable land, mostly wood, lying and adjoining the water about three miles from Lower-Marlborough,	320
3.	ditto of 20 acres of land adjoining No. 1, all wood,	400
4.	ditto of 10 ditto ditto No. 3, ditto	200
5.	ditto of 10 ditto ditto No. 4, ditto	200
6.	ditto of 10 ditto ditto No. 5, ditto	200
7.	ditto of 10 ditto ditto No. 6, ditto	200
	ditto of 100 dollars cash,	17 10
	ditto of 5 ditto each ditto,	63 0
	145 ditto of 8 ditto, payable in genuine Scotch-fruits at 40¢ per pound, in bottles,	455 0
	First drawn blank,	1
173 Prizes,		£. 2250
577 Blanks,		
750 Tickets, at £. 3 each,		£. 2250

M A N A G E R S.

John Muir, Annapolis; Benjamin Stoddard, Georgetown; James Bell, Queen-Anne; John Brooks, Upper-Marlborough; Thomas Willard, Pine-Point; Robert B. Nottingham; Truman Compton, Marylander; John Fox, Benedict; James Somerville, Thomas Harwood, James Joseph Wilkinson, William Graham, Peter B. Jones, Charles Williamson, John Chesley, Thomas Parran, Henry Hunt, Calver county; of whom tickets may be had, of all the merchants in Patuxent.

No. 1. contains all woodland, Bennett's creek running through it, and lies within thirty miles of the federal city, fully worth the estimated amount.

No. 2. contains very valuable land lying near the town of Lower-Marlborough, where wood commands 200¢ per cord, the carriage to the water little more than half mile from the extent of the land, and each lot to have the privilege of a cart way to the water. Deeds, with general warranties, to be made for the land. The land may be seen with each of the managers. Cash prizes to be paid on demand; the said warranties genuine and good, and to be delivered at Lower-Marlborough. Crop or transfer notes for tobacco, Patuxent, will be taken in payment at the market prices. Ten per cent. deduction to be made to the who pay the cash before the day of drawing. The lottery is purposed to be drawn on the third Tuesday in June next, if the tickets are all sold, at Lower-Marlborough. Notice will be given of the time, and a list of the fortunate numbers published immediately after drawing. Country produce will be taken at market price, if delivered at the subscriber's mill within one month of drawing the lottery.

Raleigh's Plant, March, 1792.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be sold at the Printing-Office,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND

Passed at the last Session of assembly.

ALSO,—THE

VOTES and PROCEEDING OF BOTH HOUSES.

THIS is to inform all persons that it may appear, that at the next court, held for Allegany county, I shall petition the court of the said county, for a commission to mark and bound my tract of land situate in the said county, called THE COVE, pursuant to an act of the general assembly of Maryland, intitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

GEORGE MASON.

Gundton-Hall, Fairfax county, Virginia, July 27, 1792.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing between one and three hundred acres, in Prince-George county, on the east side of the Eastern Branch, about four miles from the federal city, and the same distance from Bladenburg; there is a good meadow on it, and some houses. Application may be made to Mr. Charles Ponsonby, in Bladenburg, or to the subscriber, in Pica-taway.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

November 25, 1791.

ANNAPOLIS.

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

XLVIII. Y.

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G I B R A L T

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1792.

GIBRALTAR, May 10.

XXIX. AFFAIRS in Barbary still wear an unsettled appearance.

Six of the late emperor's sons have been proclaimed in various parts of the empire (Sidi Mahomet) each afraid to strike the first blow, while their miserable country is falling a victim to the wild fanaticism and brutality of an uncivilized and ungoverned multitude. The roads have been so infested with assassins and robbers that travelling is totally impracticable; and even at Tangiers the confals hardly think themselves safe in their houses, and under the protection of their colours.

The cruelties which have been exercised by Mulay Izid were so numerous, so enormous, and so unpremeditated, that the people are become very cautious in their choice of another sovereign, and perhaps never will have so favourable an opportunity as present of accomplishing a revolution in their government. But they are too blind and ignorant to be themselves of it. It is fortunate for this garrison that their troubles do not affect our supply. We still continue to receive provisions from Barbary, and those of a very reasonable quality.

When he found that his wounds were mortal, that he must die, he ordered his black guard out to death seven or eight hundred of his subjects; some were nailed to walls alive, others their eyes torn out, others their flesh cut out, and others shot at, like so many birds. The cries of women and children enraged him the more, for all that went to him were killed.

SOLEURE, (Switzerland) May 30.

The diet has declared itself permanent until the tranquillity of Europe will permit to separate, and has lived unanimously that the Swiss shall observe the strictest neutrality; in consequence of which they have been sent to M. de Custines to evacuate the cities of Porrentruy, otherwise they will oblige to evacuate them. It has also been resolved to make no proposition for the renewal of the agreement with France until they can treat with the king himself.

FROM THE UPPER RHINE, June 6.

The elector of Bavaria has, in consequence of a long conference with the Imperial minister, given up the idea of neutrality, and joined the league of Austria, Prussia and Sardinia, against France; and it is intended to gain time until sufficient Austrian and Prussian troops arrive to protect the states of the Palatine. The states are fortifying towards the Rhine; the one fortress at Mannheim is furnishing with 2000 tons of cannon, and every exertion is using to put place in a formidable state of defence.

WARSAW, June 23.

We have just received from the camp of prince Poniatowski, intelligence both agreeable and important. This prince has gained a signal victory over the troops of the Russian troops of the division of general Rochowski.

This action happened the 17th of this month between Poland and Zaslawa, in Volhynia.

The combat, which was obstinate and bloody, lasted eleven in the morning till five in the afternoon.

The opponents were very near coming to bayonets, when the enemy retired, leaving the field of battle to the Polish army.

The Poles lost eight hundred men, and 300 horses; the loss of the Russians exceeds four thousand, besides prisoners, and a standard taken from them.

The advantage gained by the Polish army would have been still more complete, but for a check which the republic's troops received on the fourth in passing a bridge thrown over a dyke, which they had to demolish and interrupted their march. The Russians attacking them at this instant, they defended themselves with prodigious courage, and preferred to die in a pool, where seven of their guns were sunk, and the rest yielding them to the enemy, had furnished them.

The greatest loss experienced by the Russian army on the 17th, is attributed to this circumstance. The Russians placed in the centre of the Polish army, more or less forced in the heat of the action; on the Russian's advancing, exposed their flanks.

The position did not escape the watchful eye of the Polish army; who commanded the wings of the Polish army; as they observed it, they directed their artillery, and the great strength of their troops, against their exposed flanks. In this interval the reserve changed front, and contributed by this evolution, to re-form the enemy; and, immediately on this, a general attack at the same instant decided the victory.

The Russian force consisted of two palcs of collocks, 10 thousand men each; two regiments of hussars, 10 thousand men each; a regiment of Catharinos, 1000 men; of two thousand men; three battalions

of dismounted Chasseurs, two thousand men; the grenadiers of Catharinoslaw to the number of four thousand; and twenty-four pieces of cannon.

Prince Joseph Poniatowski, who was himself in every place, and attending to every thing, has forgotten himself alone in the account he gives of this action. He attributes particular praise to generals Wielhorski, Kosciuszko, and Poupart; and to brigadier Mokronowski, and makes distinguished mention of the officers Szcutowki, Sanguszko, Poniatowski, Chomentowski, Grochowki, Hauman, Kraficki, Tepfer, Matzycke, Bukar, Bronikowski, and Tolkein.

PARIS, June 14.

The new war minister gives a sad account of the army; 40,000 men still wanted—the generals calling for arms, for ammunition, for camp equipage, there is also a vacuum of 10,000 horses. Such was the report which M. Dumourier, in his "bonnet rouge," made yesterday to the assembly; he concluded with asking for twenty millions.

The second battalion of Walf's Irish brigade is gone off to Coblenz.

The king trembles for the life of the queen. The unhappy princess has friends every where, but among the mob, and the mob drag the reins of government. I am assured by one of the ladies of honour, that the royal personages went last night and took the sacrament, preparatory to the fatal moment.

June 16. The report of M. Dumourier, on the state of the war department, seems to indicate a wish in the royal party to dispose the nation to listen to a conciliating proposition from the powers in concert, as soon as their armies arrive on the Rhine. This is expected about the 4th of July.

The king has refused his sanction, yesterday at the council, to the decree on the priests, and to the establishment of a camp of 20,000 men near Paris.

July 5. Our mayor has publicly announced to us a storm which is gathering, and is to break upon us on the 10th. Many persons have great faith in his intelligence; from a persuasion that he is generally let into the secrets of our modern patriotic machinations. Others less credulous, and we own ourselves of the number, look on this as one of those imaginary plots to which we have been accustomed since the revolution; and invented to raise our opinion of the vigilance of the magistrates, and at the same time excite our horror against the constitutional royalists, to whom all these conspiracies are attributed. At all events, it is supposed, that if there is any treason in agitation, and if the mayor is really apprised of it, he must know some of the traitors, and will not fail bringing them to public justice before the day appointed for carrying the project into execution.

Be it as it may, in respect to any particular conspiracy, it is certain that the spirit of party never yet rose so high as at present. If any thing can save us from an immediate civil war, it is the variety of parties, which is so great, that among twenty persons, we scarce find two of the same disposition; and consequently, no one party can judge where to fix a point of union. The number of sects in politics seems to be as great as that which prevails in religion, and every sect is equally enthusiastic, violent and intolerant.

That a storm must in the end break over us is certain; but it is impossible to judge when it will happen; for at present all the kingdom is enveloped in a fog that the eye cannot penetrate; and all our politicians are continually jostling against each other in the obscurity, without being able to distinguish friend from foe. The light we receive from our luminous assembly, serves but to render our darkness more visible, as an abstract of their journals will shew.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY, July 7.

M. Lafon-Ladebat made a report on the different steps taken by M. Servan to furnish the army with provisions.

Mr. Bontedon, an officer in the army of La Fayette, appeared at the bar to complain of the various attempts that had been made to induce him to sign a petition, disapproving of the transactions of the 20th of June, and the notifications which he had experienced in consequence of his refusal. This petition was referred to the committee of twelve.

It was decreed on the proposition of M. Hugar that there shall be formed a legion of 1000 companies for each of our four armies. They then voted to the minister of the marine, a sum of 23,134,345 livres, for the extraordinary expences of his department during the year 1792.

The Abbé Lamourette, bishop of Lyons was then heard on the order of the day: He forcibly stated the necessity of a frank and cordial re-union of all the members of the legislative body, and shewed that on such a re-union alone depended the maintenance of the rights of the people, and the preservation of liberty. There were said to be two distinct parties in the assembly; these parties both accuse each other; the

one of wishing for a republican form of government the other of meditating the re-establishment of the two chambers. Let us renounce our passions—let us be united—we thus shall become strong; our union will be more formidable to our enemies, than all the cannons which guard our frontiers. Let us give a great example to all Europe, and inspire our enemies with terror; there is nothing incompatible except vice and virtue. I demand the president to fix a day to put the following proposition to the vote: "Let all who hold in detestation a republic, and the two chambers rise."

Scarcely had these last words been pronounced, when the two sides rose, threw up their hats, stretched forth their arms. Loud applauses were heard from every quarter. Each side approached its opponents, the two mingled together, and exchanged embraces; signs of the utmost harmony and concord prevailed; the two parties swore an immortal union, and took their seats promiscuously.

Scarcely had they finished when the approach of the king was announced. He was received with loud and reiterated applauses. He was accompanied by his ministers, and placed himself without ceremony beside the president.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

Gentlemen,

"No spectacle can be more affecting to me than the general re-union of sentiments which has now taken place. This re-union I have long desired, at last my wish is fulfilled, the nation and the king form only one. The constitution will now become that point of union, around which all Frenchmen will assemble in order to protect it, and the king will always set them the example."

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

Sirs,

"This memorable epoch must inspire with the greatest pleasure all the friends of liberty. It is a dreadful epoch for its enemies, henceforth the nation is invincible. In vain tyrants conspire against liberty."

Both these speeches were received with the greatest applause.

The king made some efforts to answer, but was so much affected that he could only say, in a tone which indicated the utmost emotion, "The pleasure which I feel is delicious." He then retired, accompanied by a deputation, and the sitting rose, amidst the acclamations of *Vive la Nation! Vive la Liberty! Vive le Roy!*

July 11. A letter from the minister of justice was read, stating, that on account of the delay in submitting to him the papers relative to the suspension of M. Petion, he could not decide upon it till to-morrow. The assembly ordered, that if the executive power did not communicate its decision to-morrow, the matter should be taken up by the assembly.

M. Herault reported from the joint-committees on the political state of the nation. Their opinion was, to declare that their country is in danger.

M. Lucipeda proposed the following form of the declaration, which was voted almost unanimously:

"Numerous bodies of troops are advancing towards our frontiers. All those who abhor liberty are arming against our constitution.

"Citizens our country is in danger!"

"Let those who are to have the honour of marching the first to defend all that they hold most dear, always remember that they are Frenchmen, and freemen; let their fellow citizens maintain at home the safety of persons and of property; let the magistrates of the people watch attentively; let all, with the calm courage which is the attribute of true force, wait for the signal of the law before they act, and our country will be saved."

On the motion of M. Vergniaud, the assembly voted an address to the French, on the dangers of their country.

Citizens,

Your constitution restores the principles of eternal justice. A league of kings is formed to destroy it. Their battalions are advancing; they are numerous, under rigorous discipline, and long practiced in the art of war. Do you not feel a noble ardour inflame your courage? Will you suffer hordes of foreigners, like a destructive torrent, to overflow your fields? Will you suffer them to ravage your harvests; to waste your country by burning and cruelties; in a word, to lead yourselves with chaos dyed in the blood of all you hold most dear?

Our armies are not yet complete: an indolent security too soon restrained the ardour of patriotism. The levies of recruits ordained have not been to completely successful as your representatives had hoped. Internal troubles, added to the difficulty of our situation, cause our enemies to give themselves up to vain hopes, which to you are an insult.

"Hate citizens: save liberty, and vindicate your glory."

"The national assembly declares, that our country is in danger.

"Beware, however, of thinking that this declaration is the effect of a terror unbecoming of the assembly, or of you. You have taken the oath, 'To live free or die.' The assembly knows that you will keep it, and swears to set you the example; but the question is not to brave death, we must conquer, and you can conquer: if you abjure your hatreds, if you forget your political dissensions, if you unite in the common cause, if you watch with indefatigable activity your internal enemies, if you prevent all the disorders, and all the acts of violence to individuals which they excite; if securing within the kingdom the empire of the laws, and answering by well ordered movements the call of your country, you fly to the frontiers, and to our camps, with the generous enthusiasm of liberty, and the profound sentiment of the duties of soldier citizens.

"Frenchmen, four years engaged in a struggle against despotism, we advertise you of your dangers, in order to invite you to the efforts necessary to surmount them. We shew you the precipice, what glory waits you when you have surmounted it? The eyes of nations are fixed upon you; astonish them by the majestic display of your force, and of a grand character. Union, respect for the laws, for the chiefs, for the constituted authorities; courage unshaken, and soon will victory crown with her palms the altar of liberty: soon will the nations who are now arming against your constitution covet to unite themselves with you by the ties of sweet fraternity; soon consolidating, by a glorious peace, the basis of your government, you will reap all the fruits of the revolution; and in preparing your own happiness, you will have prepared the happiness of posterity."

On the motion of M. Vaublanc the assembly voted—
AN ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

"Brave Warriors,

"The national assembly has just proclaimed the danger of our country; this is to proclaim the force of the empire; this is to announce, that French youth will flock round the standard of liberty. You will teach them to conquer; you will point them the road to glory.

"On the signal of danger to your country, you will feel your ardour redoubled. Warriors, let discipline guide your motions, that alone is the guarantee of victory. Have that calm and cool courage with which the fence of your force ought to inspire you.

"A true army is an immense body put in motion by a single head. It can do nothing without a passive subordination of rank to rank, from the soldier up to the general. Warriors, imitate the devotion of Delfas, and the courage of the brave Pic. Merit the honours which your country reserves for those who fight for her: they will be worthy of her and of you.

"Forget not that it is your constitution that is attacked. The object is to make you descend from the glorious rank of freedom! Well! brave warriors, the constitution must triumph, or the French nation must be covered with indelible disgrace.

"From all parts your fellow-citizens are preparing to second you. Doubt not of it: there is not a Frenchman who hesitates; there is not one who, in these days of peril and of glory, risks dishonouring his life by a base and shameful inaction. How unhappy will be the man who cannot on some future day say to his children and his fellow-citizens—'I too fought when our liberty was attacked. I shared the glory of the day on which the French arms triumphed over our enemies. I defended the ramparts of the city, which they attacked in vain; and on such a day I bled for my country, for liberty, and equality.'"

L O N D O N,

June 23. By private letters from Paris we learn, that that capital is at present in extreme disorder. The late changes in the administration, and the firmness of the king's resistance to certain measures, have placed him in a situation of imminent danger. The queen, always the imputed origin of every obnoxious act, is virulently reviled, threatened and insulted. The Jacobins publicly talk of giving a very signal example to the world. May it be that of popular ascendancy used with mildness and moderation!

The black cloud of war which hangs so heavily this summer over the continent of Europe, more and more lowers.—Russia and Poland are about to add to its horrors. Without entering into a discussion of the cause which induces this new scene of hostility and probable carnage, it is sufficient to remark what most probably may occur to most of our readers, that the moment is at hand, when Poland may cease to be a distinct kingdom.—In the last war against this devoted country, when the combined powers of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, got each a share of its territories, it seemed but to lead to some future occasion of dispute, to form a pretext for dividing the whole realm. It may be no great presumption, therefore, to hazard a prophecy, that the result of the present war, in which other powers most probably will unite with Russia, will be a participation among them of the remaining dominions of the Polish monarch.

The Prussian cabinet has formerly engaged to defend the present constitution of Holland, to guard it against the innovating spirit of the French, and to maintain the dignity of the Stadtholder, and all the prerogatives annexed to his station.

The fleet fitting out by Russia, to act against the French, consists of twelve ships of the line, and a proportion of frigates.

The States-general of Holland have refused a request made by his Prussian majesty, to pass a convoy of warlike ammunition through their territories, declaring at the same time their intention to stand perfectly neutral in the present dispute relative to France.

The diet of Poland have adjourned, after having considered the conduct of the war without reserve to the king, whose virtues and talents certainly render him worthy of the trust. The accounts are received of the Polish army: they advanced to meet the enemy in the highest spirit and with the utmost regularity, and are every where received by the inhabitants as brothers, and are even by some furnished with provisions and forage without any expense.

We are favoured with the following extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated May 23—"Her majesty of Portugal continues very ill, there is a degree of obstinacy in her, which doctor Willis says, he never met with in any subject he ever had under his care; he has little or no success, and the people in general begin to despair."

B O S T O N, August 27.

The captain of a French packet, which arrived on Wednesday night at Dover, brings intelligence that a general action has taken place between the French and Austrian armies, that it was a hard fought battle, attended with very great slaughter, the Austrians having 10,000 killed and wounded, and the French upwards of 5000, but that the victory was greatly in favour of the French.

Menen and some other places are taken by the French, and they were besieging Mons, which they expected to carry.

P I T T S B U R G, August 25.

Extract of a letter from the reverend Mr. Heckwelder, Indian missionary, to the reverend Daniel Story, Mar-etta, dated Fort Washington, July 26, 1792.

"A day or two after our arrival at this place, we had news from Poff Vincent, that one or two of our flags had been killed; and since that, this news has been confirmed by two men who had been taken prisoners by the Indians, the first in general Harmar's expedition, and the other on the 4th of November last.—These men give the particulars of the whole, as told them, by the Indians themselves, viz. That they were first taken and brought into the towns, and after knowing their errand, the Indians put them to death."

[These flags were sent for the purpose of making one more attempt to bring about a peace with the savages—their fate, we adduce as a palpable and public instance of savage honour and benevolence, and as a proof of the value of treaties with those who disregard the first principles of them, so far as to murder the very agent sent to establish them.]

Thursday last arrived here from the eastward, a detachment of about 300 men, under the command of captain Mills.

And the same day a company of men from Virginia, commanded by captain Smith.

A CAUTION TO TRAVELLERS.

On Friday the 17th instant, was seen a number of disorderly persons in a thicket on the way side between the towns of Washington and Canonsburg, all armed with guns and pistols, and painted like Indians: They were seen by sundry travellers. Their design was not known, but supposed to perpetrate some malicious or wicked intention. Their appearance occasioned a considerable alarm in the neighbourhood.

ANNAPOLIS, September 13.

To the CITIZENS of ANNE ARUNDEL and PRINCE GEORGE'S counties, and the city of ANNAPOLIS.

Gentlemen,
At the solicitation of many of my friends, I am induced to come forward and offer myself as a candidate for your favour, at the ensuing election for a representative of the second district in congress. On this occasion, I earnestly request your votes, and am, with great respect,

Yours,
JOHN THOMAS.
West river, September 11, 1792.

To the CITIZENS of ANNE ARUNDEL and PRINCE GEORGE'S counties.

Gentlemen,
As the object of offering my services is effected by the coming forward of Mr. John Thomas, I therefore decline having a poll taken at the next election for your respective and obedient servant,
DAVID ROSS.
Annapolis, September 11, 1792.

To the VOTERS of Anne Arundel and Prince-George's counties.

GENTLEMEN,
MY address comes to you, not attended with the sophistry and ingenuity of a lawyer, nor is it aided by the artifices of a speculator, but its genuine language of a heart that throbs within the breast of an honest planter. From the solicitations of my friends, I am induced to make you a tender of my services as a delegate for the second district; this may be a matter of more moment than you may imagine. It is your duty, Sir, to come forward on the present occasion, and make every exertion to elect a man of unblemished character.—Let him be a man of independent principles.—Let him be a man of sound judgement.—Let him be a man noted for his assiduity, industry and sobriety.—Let him be a man of the same occupation with yourselves; for believe me, interest is the energetic—incendiary, I say, is the main spring by which all men are actuated.—Then your best, your only security, is to elect a man whose interest and yours are inseparable; who, to give a vote that would injure you, must necessarily injure himself.

I have no other occupation under the canopy of Heaven but the cultivation of my land. The value of my property is vested in lands and negroes, the production of which is tobacco and wheat. I do not, Sir, make me a fallow to the planter.—I do not, Sir, make me a fallow to the farmer.

I flatter myself these are reasons sufficient to every impartial reader that its his interest to give scale the preponderancy; and should I be so happy to be elected by the voters of this district, I do, in the most solemn manner, pledge the sacred honour of gentleman, that the best of my abilities shall be devoted to your service.—It shall be my first, my last, my only study, to support your government, to make you a free, independent, and happy people.—This is the pure language of him, who has the honour to subscribe himself,

Your most obedient, and, I sincerely hope,
Humble servant,
RICHARD A. CONTER.

Upper Marlborough, September 20, 1792.
On Friday the 12th of October next, will be SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises,

THE subscriber's plantation, commonly called Church's Old Fields, containing 20 acres of full level land, well watered and wooded, which, from its quality and situation, may, at a moderate expense, be made a beautiful and productive farm; it is most advantageously situated, being on the main road leading from Annapolis to Bladensburg 5 miles from the latter and 24 from the former, 11 1/2 miles from the capitol or house of congress, 11 1/2 from the president's palace, 12 1/2 from George-town, and from the outlines of the federal city; few places be better calculated for a gentleman's country, and those who may wish to possess one for themselves or their posterity near the seat of government in the United States, will probably never meet a more favourable opportunity, nor could an industrious farmer reasonably wish a better market than is met with in the many towns that surround it in directions at convenient distances. Three years or more will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond on the approved security, the indulgence of credit forfeited if the interest be not paid in three months after it becomes due. Mr. ARTHUR PAGE, Esq. on the Annapolis road, near the premises, will sell the land.

N. B. Should the purchaser, one half the purchase money will be received in young negro men, at a reasonable valuation.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a MINISTER of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH wanting in the parish of St. MARGARET'S PARISH, MINSTER.

ANN ARUNDEL county, September 11, 1792.

Sixteen Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending the three following Negroes who broke jail on the night of the 6th inst. to wit: Negro HERCULES, who was confined to work at the wheel-barrow for four years; he is about six feet high, has thick lips, a bold look, and well made, about thirty years of age; when he broke jail an offnabrig shirt and negro breeches, neither stockings nor shoes.—Negro CHARLES, committed as a runaway, who belongs to THOMAS ADAMS, of Calvert county, is made likely negro man, exactly five feet six inches and an half high; had on when he broke jail an offnabrig jacket with sleeves, one ditto shirt, linen trousers, and a red linen handkerchief, he wears on his head.—Negro WILL, about fourteen or fifteen years old, committed runaway, who says he belongs to Mrs. CHAPMAN Charles county; he is about five feet high; had when he broke jail a very dirty offnabrig shirt trousers. The above reward will be given for three, or TEN DOLLARS for HERCULES, if brought to this place, or confined in any goal in state, and THREE DOLLARS each for CHARLES WILL, if brought to this place.

WILLIAM D. BEALL, Sheriff
Prince-George's county.
Upper Marlborough, September 7, 1792.

Cambridge, September 10, 1792.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition was presented to the general assembly, at the session, to make the road leading from EARLY ABER'S FERRY a public road down to the river, and to condemn a piece of land at the said ferry for the purpose of a ferry house.

AN industrious Mechanic, capable of teaching PSALMODY in its different parts, willing to act as clerk and sexton to a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, and can come well recommended, will be informed of an eligible situation making himself known to the Printers of the GAZETTE.

Caroline county, September 1, 1792.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber tends to prefer a petition to the next assembly of the state of Maryland, to obtain confirmation his title to a tract of land, lying and being in Talbot county, called THE ADDITION, which was claimed by him in virtue of a contract for the same, by JAMES DICKINSON, deceased, the father of the late ARTHUR RICHARDSON, a son of the late ARTHUR RICHARDSON, deceased, to the father of the late ARTHUR RICHARDSON.

PETER EDMONDSON

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CONTESTED to my custody as a runaway by the name of JOE, a stout well made negro man, who has his name in [redacted], and that he is the property of RICHARD LEE, of Lancaster county, in Virginia; he is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a large scar over his left eye, his clothing white country cloth jacket and breeches and a cotton shirt. His master is desired to take him out of gaol, otherwise he will be sold agreeable to law.
F. HAMERSLEY, Sheriff of St. Mary's county.
 September 1, 1792.

Calvert county, September 10, 1792.
THE subscriber being unable to pay his debts gives notice, that he intends petitioning the general assembly of this state, at their next meeting, to pass an act of insolvency in his favour.
GAVIN HAMILTON SMITH.

Cecil county, State of Maryland, September 7, 1792.
NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of this state, to confirm my right to part of a tract of land, late the property of JOHN and MARGARET SMITH, which was conveyed to me by JAMES SCOTT, lying in this county, and is part of a tract of land called New Mounts.
JAMES COCHRAN.

Maryland, Frederick county, Frederick-town gaol, August 29, 1792.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make application to the next session of assembly for an act of insolvency to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.
GEORGE ADAMS.

Charles county, September 4, 1792.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to discharge him from debts which he is unable to pay.
EDWARD W. BOSWELL.

Philadelphia Loaf Sugar,
 For Sale,—by
J. H. SHAW.
 Aug. 15, 1792.

Annapolis, July 17, 1792.
ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of ROBERT COUDEN, Esq; late of this city, are desired to make payment to the subscriber, and those who have claims against the said estate, if any, to be requested to exhibit them for payment.
J. H. STONE, Administrator.

Eight Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber, on the 12th inst. a negro man named WILL, about 23 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high; had on, when he went away, a round felt hat, olive-brown shirt and breeches, and a coarse cloth over jacket, short and long, and had other cloths with him, which cannot be described, he is likely of a very dark complexion, full faced, and has a remarkable fine set of teeth, he is slow of speech, and rather awkward in his manners, is a tolerable good blacksmith, but has never worked as foreman of a shop; he was formerly the property of Henry May, late of this county, blacksmith. This fellow was taken out of gaol at Alexandria, in Virginia, about eight days ago, but has since made his escape; when he was apprehended he had a good pass in his possession, and it is expected he may be procured another. Whoever takes up the said negro and brings him to me, or secures him in any way so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.
RICHARD BEARD.
 N. B. It is probable this fellow may endeavour to pass for a free man, as there are many free blacks passing about the country; when he went to Alexandria his intention was to have made his escape by water, I therefore forewarn all masters of vessels, and others, from harbouring or concealing him at their peril, if they should they may expect to be dealt with agreeable to law.
R. B.
 Anne Arundel county, June 20, 1792.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 10th of this inst. a likely very fair mulatto slave named BASID, about 25 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, has gray eyes, and very bald headed, short red-coloured hair much curled; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a blue broad cloth coat with a red velvet cape, one light coloured work coat, several trunks, one pair of Russia sheeting breeches, one pair ditto white broad cloth, two pair of trousers, three coarse shirts, and one ditto Irish linen, several pairs of stockings, two pair of shoes, and one tall hat, which he commonly wears cocked on two sides, with a ribbon and buckle. Whoever takes up the said slave and secures him in any way, so that I get him again, shall have **RIGHT DOLLARS**; if he brings him the above reward, paid by
ALLEN BOWIE.
 N. B. The above runaway was seen in George Washington county, on the morning he went away, and as he is a likely fellow, I make no doubt will change his name, and endeavour to pass as a freeman.
A. B.
 July 14, 1792.

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, THOMAS and EDWARD TILLARD, for money at this place, are once more most earnestly called on for payment; such as have been neglectful, and do not now make reasonable payments, or by the close of the present inspection at furthest, may expect suits without further notice, or respect to persons.
THOMAS TILLARD,
 Fig-Point, 8th August, 1792.

To the Public.
NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general assembly of Maryland, at its next session, for an act to appropriate the free-school land of Anne Arundel county to the purpose of teaching reading, writing and arithmetic, to poor orphans, and other children of the said county, whose nearest relations are incapable of affording them the benefit of such an education.
 It is proposed, that the said land be sold; that the money arising from the sale be added to the money already raised by voluntary contribution, and by the late orphan school lottery, and that the whole be vested in trustees for carrying into effect the benevolent design, for which the said lottery was instituted. See No. 2312 of the Maryland Gazette, published May 5, 1791.
 Annapolis, July 9, 1792.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Dr. DAVID CLARK, late of Prince-George's county, are requested to bring them in to the subscriber, in order that they may be adjusted; persons who are indebted to the above estate are desired to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given.
THOMAS CLARK, Executor.
 July 22, 1792.

THE Vestry of St. Paul's Parish, Prince-George's county, Maryland, intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly, to sell the glebe-lands in said parish, to repair the parish church and other exigencies for the benefit of said parish.
 Signed by order,
JESSE HELLEN, Register.
 August 8th, 1792.

To be HIRED,
An excellent Woman Cook,
SHE is honest and industrious, and well qualified, from constant and considerable employment in her line of business, to manage the affairs of a kitchen.—She has one female child, who must be taken with her.
 Inquire of
THE PRINTERS.
 September 6, 1792.

THE
ANNAPOLIS RACES
 Will commence
 The second **TUESDAY** in October next,
 Previous to which particulars will be published.
I INTEND to prefer a petition to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to compensate me for the real property of James Jamison, which was confiscated and sold.
JOHN ROBERTSON.
 August 28, 1792.

THIS is to inform all persons that it may concern, that at the next court, held for Allegany county, I shall petition the court of the said county for a commission to mark and bound my tract of land, situate in the said county, called **THE COVE**, pursuant to an act of the general assembly of Maryland, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.
GEORGE MASON.
 Gunton-Hall, Fairfax county, Virginia.
 July 27, 1792.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be sold at the Printing-Office,
The LAWS
 OF
MARYLAND,
 Passed at the last Session of assembly.
ALSO,—THE
VOTE and PROCEEDINGS
 OF
BOTH HOUSES;
 Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of MATTHEW BIRKHEAD, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are requested to meet at the house of the subscriber, on Friday the 14th day of September ensuing, producing their claims legally authenticated, that a division amongst the creditors may immediately take place. All persons neglecting this notice will be excluded from any proportion of said estate.
THOMAS BATSON, Administrator,
 with the will annexed.
 Herring Bay, August 9, 1792.

SCHEME
OF A
LOTTERY

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

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

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

LOT No. 3, contains 39 acres, and bounds with lot No. 2. This lot contains 20 acres of wood, and has on it a beautiful eminence for a house as a country seat.

The fourteen lots in George-Town are at that end of the town which is contiguous to the city of Washington, and are all advantageous and beautiful situations.
 4000 Tickets at 35s. each, dollars and 6d. is £.7000
 No. 1, 1 prize of 107 acres of land at £.20 per acre 2140 0 0
 2, 1 do. of 84 do. do. 1680 0 0
 3, 1 do. of 39 do. do. 780 0 0
 14 14 lots in George-town, at 65l. each, 910 0 0
 1 prize in cash, 100 0 0
 1 ditto, 50 0 0
 1 ditto, 46 0 0
 647 ditto, of 40s. each, 1294 0 0
 667 Prizes.
 3333 Blanks. £.7000

MANAGERS.
 Robert Peter, colonel William Denkins, Benjamin Stodert, Thomas Beall of George, John Threlkeld, and Samuel Davidson, Esquires, George-Town. George Walker, Esquire, city of Washington. Wallace and Muir, and John Davidson, Esquires, Annapolis.

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

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

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

AS the subscriber cannot possibly know the fate of a number of his **LOTTERY TICKETS** now in Europe, for sale, before the last of September, he is under the necessity of extending the time of drawing his lottery to some time in November next.
J. T. BOUCHER.

For Sale,
THAT valuable FARM the property and place of residence of the late Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer, Esquire, known by the name of **STEPNEY**. Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the terms by applying to
DAN. JENIFER, sen. } Executors.
DAN. JENIFER, jun. }
 N. B. If the above property is not sold by the 15th of September next, it will on that day be rented.
 Port-Tobacco, August 2, 1792.

Dorchester county, July 12, 1792.
THE subscriber being unable to pay his debts, gives notice, that he intends petitioning the general assembly of this state, at their next meeting, to pass an act of insolvency in his favour.
EDWARD SMITH.

Notice is hereby given,
THAT the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland for an act to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.
WILL LEIGH
 Charles county, July 29, 1792.

John Hyde

In Condit-Street, opposite Mr. GEORGE MANN'S new Building.

WHERE he carries on the BOOT and SHOE MAKING BUSINESS, in all the various branches, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and the lowest terms, having procured himself a number of the best workmen, he is enabled to carry on his business in the most extensive manner: and he can, with pleasure, inform his friends and customers, that he can serve them upon the most advantageous terms, and on the shortest notice, as he will be always supplied with the very best materials, and is determined to carry on his business with the greatest punctuality and dispatch. Gentlemen wishing to purchase negro slaves, may be supplied on the shortest notice with any quantity of the best quality, and at the most reduced prices. He also carries on the

Tanning and Currying Business

in all its various branches, in the neatest and best manner, where the best prices are given for raw and dried HIDES, and all orders for leather thankfully received and faithfully executed. He returns his sincere and grateful thanks to his friends and customers for the great encouragement he has experienced in those two branches since his commencement, and hopes, by an unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of their favours.

Annapolis, August 1, 1792.

Anne-Arundel county, August 23, 1792.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, on the Head of South river, a red COW, marked with a crop and falk in the right ear, and a crop, with an under bit, in the left. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

OSBORN WILLIAMS.

Three Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Pig-Point, this morning, a negro woman named BET, and her child named PRISS, formerly the property of Mr. John Tydens. Whoever will deliver the said negroes to me shall receive the above reward.

JOHN GROVES.

P. S. I forewarn all persons from hiring or entertaining the said negroes. J. Groves. Anne-Arundel county, August 27, 1792.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP under the firm of JOHN PETTY and CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said partnership for dealings at their Annapolis, Queen-Anne, Lower-Marlborough, and Port-Tobacco stores, are requested to make immediate payment to John Petty, in Annapolis, Henry Barnes, at Port-Tobacco, and Robert Moore, in Lower-Marlborough, who will settle all claims against the said stores.

JOHN PETTY, RICHARD YATES, for self and JOSEPH YATES.

Mr. Henry Barnes, at Port-Tobacco, and Mr. Robert Moore, at Lower-Marlborough, will continue to sell the goods at the said stores on the most reduced prices, for cash or country produce. Annapolis, August 27, 1792.

Twelve Pounds Reward.

RAN away last night, from Curtis creek furnace, four miles from the Lower Ferry, on Patuxent river, the four following Irish indentured SERVANTS, viz.

JAMES DAVIS, aged about forty-five years, six feet one inch high, he is a boney stout fellow, of a dark complexion, has black hair, cut short on the crown of his head, and tied behind, and a large black beard, awkward in his address, and slow of speech; has a small scar on the outside of one of his ankles.

THOMAS FITZGERALD, aged twenty-one years, about five feet eight inches high, stoops in his walk, and moves as if he had laboured hard, of a sandy complexion, much freckled, and has red hair, cut on the crown of his head.

KILEY, aged twenty-two years, about five feet eight inches high, a well made fleshy fellow, of a fresh complexion, has black bushy hair, and a scar over his right eye, speaks bold and quick.

JAMES PLATT, aged fourteen years, a smart lively well grown boy, of a fair complexion, light coloured thin hair, cut short on the crown of his head.

Their apparel are all alike, consisting of coarse brown cloth jackets, short and round, new plaining shirts, crocus trousers, new single soled shoes with strings, and new felt hats. Whoever takes up the said servants and secures them, so that they may be paid, shall receive twelve pounds reward, or eight dollars for each, and if brought home reasonable charges.

ELAM BAILEY.

Anne-Arundel county, July 23, 1792.

AGREEABLY to the constitution and form of government, an election will be held, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the first of October next, for the choice of four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next general assembly.

At the same time and place an election will be held for the purpose of choosing one member to represent the second district of this State in the congress of the United States.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Baltimore, August 23, 1792.

By virtue of a decree of the honorable court of chancery, and sayings, will be sold, by Public Auction, the following valuable PROPERTY, belonging to the estate of the late JONATHAN HUDSON, deceased, to wit:

On THURSDAY, September 27th, next, if fair, on the premises, that grist-mill and mill-seat, together with 85 acres of land, more or less, known by the name of Mill-Lot and Molly's Habitation, formerly the property of Peter Shepherd, lying about three miles from Ryfter's-town, and twenty miles from Baltimore-town. The situation of this mill is very favourable for either country work or merchant's flour, and has a plentiful stream of water. At same time and place, will be sold, about 207 acres of unimproved land, more or less, part of Griffith's Delight, on the Beaver-Dam, and adjoining the land of Samuel Manning; also West Hill Enlargement, containing 100 acres of land, more or less, purchased of William Elkfreath.

On FRIDAY, 28th of September, at Ryfter's-town, will be sold, Wall's Inheritance, containing by deed 685 acres, about seven miles from Ryfter's-town, and near to the road leading to M'Allister's-town; this tract will be divided into two or three lots, as may best suit the purchasers.

On MONDAY, the 30th of October next, at Yate's and Campbell's vendue, that beautiful and healthy spot known by the name of Hunting-Ridge, containing about 550 acres, six miles from Baltimore, on the main road to Fredericktown, commanding one of the finest prospects in the State of Maryland; there are a good dwelling house and kitchen, milk-house, &c. on the land; this is calculated to make an elegant summer retreat for a private family.

On THURSDAY, the 11th day of October, at Mr. Mann's tavern in Annapolis, that valuable estate, lying on Herring Bay, in Anne-Arundel county, called Bennett's Island and Island Addition, commonly known by the name of Holland's Island, containing near 800 acres of land; abounding with choice timber, a fine proof of the fertility of the soil, and is happily situated for both fish and fowl in their respective seasons; also, Carter Bennett, adjoining the above, containing about 300 acres of good farming land, capable of producing excellent wheat, corn or tobacco; this land lies high, and commands a beautiful prospect of the Chesapeake. These two tracts will be sold together or separate, as may be most convenient to purchasers.

On TUESDAY, the 16th of October, on the premises; that tract of land called Pannomate, or Back Creek, in Cecil county, containing about 400 acres, more or less, lying about six miles from Charles-town, where the Rev. Mr. Thompson formerly lived; on this tract is some good meadow, and more may be made.

On FRIDAY, the 18th of October, on the premises, all the undisposed part of Sophia's Garden Regulated, being that tract now in the tenure of William Germain, lying about seven miles from Baltimore-town, containing about 110 acres of land; also, 55 acres of unimproved land, adjoining the same.

Further descriptions of any of the above property is deemed unnecessary, as it is expected and wished that persons disposed to purchase, may view the same previous to the sale—the terms of which are, the fifth part of the purchase money to be paid immediately on confirmation of the sale by the chancellor; one half of the remainder payable in one year, on bond bearing interest, with two approved securities; the remaining half in two years, with bond and interest as aforesaid.

MARGARET HUDSON, Trustee.

In Chancery,

August 23, 1792.

ON the application to the chancellor, by a petition in writing, of JOSEPH H. JONES, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal or mixed, to which he is any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain, on oath, being annexed to the said petition.—It is thereupon, by the chancellor, adjudged and ordered, That the said Joseph H. Jones appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, on the twenty-third day of October next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attorneys, the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property as aforesaid; and that, in the mean time, he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the news-paper of Messrs. Green at the time before the 7th day of September next, and published therein for the four following weeks.

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

Wanted,

A HEALTHY active NEGRO WOMAN, who has been accustomed to be employed as a laundress, and can be well recommended; for whom a good price may be had on application to

J. MURRAY

Annapolis, July 25, 1792.

WANTED,

A wet and dry NURSE, Who can come well recommended. INQUIRE OF THE PRINTERS.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county,

WILL BE EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE, On SATURDAY, the 29th day of September next, for cash, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the late dwelling plantation of John Hall, deceased, SUNDRY horses, hogs, cow and sheep, with household furniture.

All persons having claims against the estate of John Hall, are requested to exhibit them on the day of sale, legally authenticated, for payment, and all those who are any ways indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

JOSEPH MARRIOTT, jun. Adm'r.

Huntingtown, August 23, 1792.

By virtue of a power of attorney from T. H. Egan, Esquire, to the subscriber,

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, on MONDAY, the first day of October next, on the premises, PART of a TRACT of LAND, called BROOK PLACE MANOR, lying on the waters of Little creek, in Calvert county, containing 600 acres more or less, remarkable for the fertility of its soil, and most of which is covered with valuable walnut and hickory timber; the improvements on said estate, several tenant's houses, tobacco houses, &c. One third part of the purchase money will be required in hand, with bond and approved security for the remainder at two equal annual payments, with interest from the time of possession, which will be given on 24th of December next.

PETER EMERSON

Agreeably to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county,

WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Friday the 14th day of September next, if not the next fair day, in the Swamp,

THE NEGROES belonging to the estate of Norman, consisting of men, women, and children. Some little credit will be given for a part, giving bond with approved security, by

THOMAS NORMAN, Executor.

THE OFFICERS of the MARYLAND LEGISLATURE who have disposed of their certificates at a depreciated value prior to the establishment of funds by the United States for their payment, are requested to meet at Annapolis on the second TUESDAY in October next, at which time propositions will be laid before them from the officers of the Massachusetts and lines of the late army of the United States.

The Printers of the different papers in this State are requested to insert the above in their papers.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we intend to apply to the next session of the general assembly, for an act to confirm the title of part of two tracts or parcels of land lying in Queen-Anne's county, called St. MARTIN'S and BEAVER, containing in the whole 1500 acres of land, which was heretofore sold by a certain Walter Meeds to Benjamin Bontleeroy, and by him sold to James Jones, deceased.

DEKAR THOMPSON, administrator of GRIFFIN BONTLEEROY.

ISABEL JONES, widow of James JAMES WOOTERS and REBECCA his wife, and JAMES JONES, representatives of the said James Jones, deceased.

NOTICE,

THAT I intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly of Maryland to release me from my embarrassments, being unable to pay my debts.

GEORGE TOWN, Kent county, Aug. 26, 1792.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to make application to the next session of assembly for an act of solvency to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

MARYLAND, Frederick county, Frederick-Town Gaol, Aug. 29, 1792.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland their session in November next, to liquidate and discharge his claim against the said State.

Mary Anne Elizabeth P... September 4, 1792.

I DO hereby, in obedience to the directions of court, give notice, that a representation of the case situation of the public jail of Kent county, shall be laid before the next general assembly, to the effect that a law may be passed, should the time be necessary, for erecting a new one at the expense of said county. By order of the court,

BEN CHAMBERS, Clerk of Court, Kent county, July 20, 1792.

ANNAPOLIS, Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

XLVIIIth YEAR

MAR

TURIN

ON the frontiers are forming a corps of 10,000 of the English ship of An canal has been laid off of the coast, to reconquer the Russian fleet is expected preparations are making for Doctor Frank, professor of Pavia, has been taken into consideration of carrying on a secret whole company of the French with to make an

STOCKHOLM

The emperor of Russia has sent, to send a body of troops, 300 Russian against France, by count de Stackelberg, and received them by a court-mart from Peterburgh.

TREVE

ilities will not take place of the manifesto of the are the principal articles. The powers declare that against the king nor to dictate laws to them; against those who, after threaten the general assembly. That they can state to the king the freedom, and the means of such nation the measures which return of tranquillity, may render the bodies in authority which might be committed or otherwise, against as prescribed by the federal

PARIS, NATIONAL A

July 15,

FTER from M. LA FAY

"SIR, I have the honour to send letter to the national assembly will find the expression of my whole life. The with what constancy, to the cause of liberty, humanity, equality and justice, always the adversary of factiousness, and that no power, was ever acknowledged devotion to his constitutions, ment to his person. Such, letter to the national assembly, conduct towards my conduct the storms which I man, I strive to draw upon it belongs not to me, Sir, by measures a higher degree unconnected acts of a simplicity, but the expression of my, and on this occasion be, I might have fulfilled, of being to be heard from, were had been to issue, I was drawn by the darkness, I think that any public, releases me from, this right of a freedom, Perish, Sir, among in, and will has delegated to you, of defending the principles of all their enemies. Let all the acts of your private, of the royal power, which, above all it, cannot fail to be established, elected by the people, country and for yourself, you will find the friends, ranged around you, of the factious. And, have found, in the crisis, in which, and by my fidelity to the nation, the law ad

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1792.

TURIN, July 13.

On the frontier of Vizza the French are forming a camp of 20,000 men—10,000 of them are already arrived. An equal number of our troops has been sent off to oppose them. An English ship of war arrived at Villafranca, and inquired after six men of war, who appeared off the coast, to reconnoitre. They are supposed to be French.

A Russian fleet is expected soon at Leghorn, and preparations are making for its reception. Doctor Frank, professor of physic of the university of Pavia, has been taken into custody in that city, on suspicion of carrying on a secret correspondence with Jacobins.

A whole company of the regiment of artillery, at Trieste, has been ordered to Trieste, it being suspected the French wish to make an attack on that port.

STOCKHOLM, July 3.

The empress of Russia has sent proposals to the duke of Saxe-Coburg, to send a body of troops, in conjunction with 100,000 Russians against France. These proposals were received by count de Stackelberg, and the Russian minister, and received them by a courier that arrived on Sunday from Peterburgh.

TREVES, July 15.

Hostilities will not take place till after the publication of the manifesto of the confederated powers. These are the principal articles of that important act. The powers declare that they do not design to wage war against the king nor the French people, still to dictate laws to them; and that they are only directed against those who, after having overthrown the throne, threaten the general safety of all Europe to come. They declare that they enter into France only to restore to the king the free exercise of his lawful authority, and the means of concerting with the nation the measures which circumstances, and the return of tranquillity, make necessary. They render the bodies in authority responsible for all attempts which might be committed in the spirit of rebellion or otherwise, against the royal family or the laws prescribed by the seditions.

PARIS, July 16.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, July 15.

LETTER from M. LA FAYETTE to the KING.

SIRE, I have the honour to send your majesty the copy of a letter to the national assembly, in which your majesty will find the expression of sentiments that have cost me my whole life. The king knows with what constancy, I have been at all times devoted to the cause of liberty, to the sacred principles of humanity, equality and justice. He knows that I am always the adversary of factions, the enemy of dissensions, and that no power which I thought useful, was ever acknowledged by me. He knows my devotion to his constitutional authority, and my attachment to his person. Such, Sire, are the basis of the letter to the national assembly; such will be those of my conduct towards my country and your majesty, and the forms which so many combinations, hostile and unkind, strive to draw upon us.

It belongs not to me, Sire, to give to my opinions a higher degree of importance than they are entitled to, as disconnected acts of a simple citizen ought to possess, but the expression of my thoughts was always free, and on this occasion becomes a duty; and although I might have fulfilled this duty sooner, if, instead of being to be heard from the midst of a camp, I had been to issue from the retreat from which I was drawn by the dangers of my country, I should think that any public function, any personal distinction, releases me from exercising this duty of a citizen, this right of a freeman.

Perish, Sire, strong in the authority which the nation will has delegated to you, in the generous resolution of defending the principles of the constitution against all their enemies. Let this resolution, supporting all the acts of your private life, as by a firm and inviolable principle, become the basis of the exercise of the royal power, become the basis of the laws, which, above all in the moments of crisis, cannot fail to be established between the representatives of the people, and their hereditary representatives. It is in this resolution, Sire, that for your country and for yourself are glory and safety. You will find the friends of liberty—all good citizens, ranged around your throne, to defend it against the machinations of the rebellious, and the enmity of the factious. And I, Sire, who, in their terrible hour, have found the recompense of my devotedness—I will always merit it by my fidelity to the cause in which my whole life is devoted, and by my fidelity to the oath which I have sworn to the nation, the law and the king.

Such, Sire, are the unalterable sentiments of which I subjoin the homage and that of my respect. (Signed) "LA FAYETTE."

LETTER

From the king of the French (in his own hand) to marshal Luckner, June 30.

I received with pleasure the account that you give me of the state of the troops, and of their dispositions. I entreat you to express to the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates my sensibility for the marks of interest and attachment which they have given me in the present circumstances. Tell them that my part is finally taken, that I shall never change it, and that I am ready to perish with them in the support of the liberty and independence of our country. I do not doubt but they participate in my sentiments. As to you, Marshal, you have given too many proofs of your attachment to the constitution to doubt of your wish for the re-establishment in the kingdom of the public peace, and the authority of the laws. (Signed) "LOUIS."

An exact copy, ALEX. BERTHIER.

Second letter from the king to marshal Luckner. "I understand, Monsieur, that many general officers, and others, employed in your army, desire to give in their resignation. In our present circumstances, you will, no doubt, make use of all the authority which your conduct and principles give you, to represent to them how pernicious to the public cause such conduct would be. Their attachment to me is another powerful reason which ought to engage them to remain in the service, and to second my unalterable resolution to defend our country against all its enemies. (Signed) "LOUIS."

An exact copy, ALEX. BERTHIER.

PROCLAMATION of the KING.

Frenchmen cannot hear without concern, that a multitude, excited by some factious persons, came with arms in their hands into the king's palace, drawing a piece of cannon even into the guard-room; that they broke open the doors of his apartment with axes, and there audaciously abusing, by assuming the name of the nation, attempted to obtain by force the sanction which his majesty had constitutionally refused to two decrees.

The king opposed to the menaces and insults of these factious persons only his conscience and his love for the public weal.

The king does not know at what point they would stop; but he thinks it right to inform the French nation, that violence, to whatever excess it may be carried, shall never tear from him his consent to whatever he shall think contrary to the public interest. He exposes, without regret, his own peace, and his personal safety; he gives up, even without pain, the enjoyment of the rights which belong to all men, and which the law ought to respect in him as well as in all citizens; but, as the hereditary representative of the French nation, he has severe duties to fulfil, and though he will make the sacrifice of his own repose, he will not sacrifice his duties.

If those who wish to overthrow the monarchy have need of one crime more, they may commit it.—In the crisis in which he finds himself, the king will, to the last moment, give to all the constituted powers, the example of that courage and firmness which can alone save the empire. In consequence he orders all the administrative and municipal bodies to watch over the lives and properties of the people.

Given at Paris, the 22d of June, 1792, the fourth year of Liberty.

(Signed) "LOUIS." And under, "TERRIER."

On the federation day a circumstance took place while the king was at the military school, which is known to very few but those present. About 1200 national grenadiers, who formed the escort of the royal family to the Tuilleries, being assembled in the courtyard of the military school, one of them addressed his brother soldiers, told them there was a probability that some evil minded persons might make an attempt upon the king, he invited them all to wear mutually to defend their king to the last moment; the suggestion operated like the electric spark, they all to a man knelt down, and with their hands uplifted, called to Heaven to witness their oath, to which they even added, that in case of any future danger, they should all repair to the palace as the common rendezvous, and make a rampart of their bodies before their sovereign.

The officer of the guard informed the king of this transaction; his majesty descended from the saloon to the court yard, the tears stood in his eyes, he could say no more than, "My children! My brave comrades!" He passed along the rank shaking hands with the foremost men. An expressive silence terminated this affecting scene.

The grenadiers kept their word: when the king joined the national assembly, to ascend the altar, they

formed a line three deep at each side, and, contrary to order, even ascended the altar with the king; in vain the federists and pikemen attempted to enter their ranks, claiming equally the same honour of approaching their hereditary representative; their only answer was "the king is confided to our care; you can pass;"—a second, but ineffectual, attempt was made to force the guard, and to ascend the altar; they continued firm, and never quitted the king until they had left him safe in the Tuilleries.

I must mention to you another fact; during the reading the oath, the king kept his usual tone of voice, but when he came towards the end, he fixed his eyes on M. Petion, and raising his voice, spoke these words, so as to be heard at an immense distance, "Je jure de faire respecter la Loi." The cries of Vive la Nation—Vive le Roi, were on the instant, and indiscriminately, uttered by every spectator.

July 17. No other accidents have as yet transpired, except the following which did not, however, occur till the day after the feste. A soldier in a tavern heard some one cry out—"to the devil with La Fayette," he instantly grasped his sabre, and wounded in the thigh the man who had made this exclamation. A second accident more fatal in its consequences occurred. Two soldiers were drinking together, one of them called out, "Live Petion,"—the other, "Live La Fayette." This was quite enough to produce a rencontre; they fought, and one of them was left dead on the spot. A man was also killed at the Palais Royal; but fell in consequence of having violated the injunctions of the police.

July 18. General Luckner, being called upon by the assembly to be very particular in his military details, refused acquiescence, saying that he conceived it his duty to be unreservedly explicit only with the king, the supreme chief of the army. The assembly were resolved to be revenged for this *rap on the knuckles*; nor did they wait long for an occasion, as general Luckner was coming out the next day from one of the committee rooms, a Jacobin hector, as he passed him exclaimed—"There is another traitor, I have a very great mind to ease the fellow." The report was made to the assembly, and the assembly, as on all other occasions, got rid of the business by the aid of the order of the day!

The veteran marshal, as is reported, came to town in order to concert some military operations: some people say La Fayette is in town too; others that he is ill in Flanders; but certain it is he is absent from the army. What strange and unaccountable proceedings! two generals absent while their armies are in the presence of the enemy; they ordered such matters better in the reign of the Bastille.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

On the night of the 13th instant, forty Hulus were repulsed by two young women of the name of Fernieg, who attacked them at the head of some volunteers hastily collected. These amazons not only led the troops but began the attack, being the first to discharge their muskets in the face of the enemy.

At Arles, twenty-two priests were lately hung up by the mob, two others were murdered at Bourdeaux, and their heads carried upon pikes through the town. At Limoges, the Jacobins murdered another clergyman, merely for having an old *sewing piece* in his house.

Paul Jones died a few days ago in this metropolis, in the utmost poverty. Colonel Blackden was obliged to raise a small sum of money, by way of subscription, in order to bury him.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

July 17. The ministers of foreign affairs transmitted a letter of M. Mailonneuve, ambassador in Suabia, which contained the intelligence, that couriers are dispatched over all parts of Germany, with orders to all Austrian troops not to lose a moment in advancing, but to proceed by forced marches, as quickly as possible.

Intelligence had been announced, that the Austrians had taken the city of Orthes, two leagues from Lisie. The president informed the assembly that the place was retaken by our troops.

M. Lejosne informed the assembly, that the Austrians had there committed pillage and assassinations.

The secretaries announced a memorial of M. Luckner, subjoined to his letter. By this memorial he points out, as an useful measure, a levy of three men in every community, and demands a mode of military punishment to be exercised at the discretion of the generals. He also demands an augmentation of a hundred and thirty thousand men, to bring the number of the army to four hundred thousand men. This request was, however, anticipated by the decree passed in the morning.

LONDON.

July 26. Paine's trial for his libels against the constitution has been postponed till the first of next term. Messieurs Estlin and Piggot, it is reported, are retained as his counsel.

John Hyde

In Condest-Street, opposite Mr. GEORGE MANN'S new building.

WHERE he carries on the **ROOT** and **SHOE** **MAKING** BUSINESS, in all its various branches, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and at the lowest terms. Having procured himself a number of the best workmen, he is enabled to carry on his business in the most extensive manner, and he can, with pleasure, inform his friends and customers, that he can serve them upon the most advantageous terms, and on the shortest notice, as he is and will be always supplied with the very best materials, and is determined to carry on his business with the greatest punctuality and dispatch. Gentlemen wishing to purchase negro slaves, may be supplied on the shortest notice with any quantity of the best quality, and at the most reduced prices. He also carries on the

Tanning and Currying Business in all its various branches, in the neatest and best manner, where the best prices are given for raw and dried **HIDES**, and all orders for leather thankfully received and faithfully executed. He returns his sincere and grateful thanks to his friends and customers for the great encouragement he has experienced in those two branches since his commencement, and hopes, by an unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of their favours.

Annapolis, August 1, 1792.

Anne Arundel county, August 23, 1792.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation, on the Head of South river, a red **COW**, marked with a crop and falk in the right ear, and a crop, with an under bit, in the left. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

OSBORN WILLIAMS.

Three Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Pig-Point, this morning, a negro woman named **BET**, and her child named **PRISS**, formerly the property of Mr. John Tydens. Whoever will deliver the said negroes to me shall receive the above reward.

JOHN GROVES.

P. S. I forewarn all persons from hiring or entertaining the said negroes.

J. Groves.

Anne-Arundel county, August 27, 1792.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP under the firm of **JOHN PETTY** and **CO.** is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said partnership for dealings at their Annapolis, Queen-Anne, Lower-Marlborough, and Port-Tobacco stores, are requested to make immediate payment to John Petty, in Annapolis, Henry Barnes, at Port-Tobacco, and Robert Moore, in Lower-Marlborough, who will settle all claims against the said stores.

JOHN PETTY,

RICHARD YATES,

for self and

JOSEPH YATES.

Mr. Henry Barnes, at Port-Tobacco, and Mr. Robert Moore, at Lower-Marlborough, will continue to sell the goods at the said stores on the most reduced prices, for cash or country produce.

Annapolis, August 27, 1792.

Twelve Pounds Reward.

RAN away last night, from Curtis creek furnace, four miles from the Lower Ferry, on Patapsco river, the four following Irish indentured **SERVANTS**, viz.

JAMES DAVIS, aged about forty-five years, six feet one inch high, he is a boney stout fellow, of a dark complexion, has black hair, cut short on the crown of his head, and tied behind, and a large black beard, awkward in his address, and slow of speech; has a small scar on the outside of one of his eyes.

THOMAS FITZGERALD, aged twenty-one years, about five feet eight inches high, stoops in his walk, and moves as if he had laboured hard, of a sandy complexion, much freckled, and has red hair, cut on the crown of his head.

KILBY, aged twenty-two years, about five feet eight inches high, a well made fleshy fellow, of a fresh complexion, has black bushy hair, and a scar over his right eye, speaks bold and quick.

JAMES PLATT, aged fourteen years, a smart lively well grown boy, of a fair complexion, light coloured thin hair, cut short on the crown of his head.

Their apparel are all alike, consisting of coarse brown cloth jackets, short and round, new osenabrig shirts, erocus trousers, new single soled shoes with strings, and new felt hats. Whoever takes up the said servants and secures them, so that they may be sold, shall receive twelve pounds reward, or eight dollars for each, and if brought home reasonable charges.

ELAM BAILEY.

Anne-Arundel county, July 23, 1792.

AGREEABLY to the constitution and form of government, an election will be held, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the first of October next, for the choice of four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next general assembly.

At the same time and place an election will be held for the purpose of choosing one member to represent the second district of this State in the congress of the United States.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Baltimore, August 28, 1792.

By virtue of a decree of the Honourable the court of Admiralty of Maryland, will be sold, by Public Auction, the following valuable **PROPERTY**, belonging to the estate of the late **JOSUAH HUDSON**, deceased, to wit:

On **TUESDAY**, September 27th next, if fair, on the premises, that grain mill and mill-seat, together with 85 acres of land, more or less, known by the name of **Mill-Les and Molly's Habitation**, formerly the property of Peter Shepherd, lying about three miles from Ryser's-town, and twenty miles from Baltimore-town. The situation of this mill is very favourable for either country work or merchant's flour, and has a plentiful stream of water. At some time and place, will be sold, about 200 acres of unimproved land, more or less, part of **Griffith's Delight**, on the Beaver-Dam, and adjoining the land of Samuel Manning; also, **the Pitt Estate**, containing 100 acres of land, more or less, purchased of William Elkroet.

On **FRIDAY** forenoon, 28th of September, at Ryser's-town, will be sold, **Wall's Inheritance**, containing by deed 685 acres, about seven miles from Ryser's-town, and near to the road leading to M'Allister's-town; this tract will be divided into two or three lots, as may best suit the purchasers.

On **MONDAY**, the 31st of October next, at Yate's and Campbell's vendue, that beautiful and healthy spot known by the name of **Hunting-Ridge**, containing about 550 acres, six miles from Baltimore, on the main road to Frederick-town, commanding one of the finest prospects in the State of Maryland; there are a good dwelling house and kitchen, milk-house, &c. on the land; this is calculated to make an elegant summer retreat for a private family.

On **THURSDAY**, the 11th day of October, at Mr. Mann's tavern, in Annapolis, that valuable estate, lying on Herring Bay, in Anne-Arundel county, called **Bennett's Island and Island Addition**, commonly known by the name of **Holland's Island**, containing near 800 acres of land, abounding with choice timber, a sure proof of the fertility of the soil, and is happily situated for both fish and fowl in their respective seasons; also, **Carter Bennett**, adjoining the above, containing about 300 acres of good farming land, capable of producing excellent wheat, corn or tobacco; this land lies high, and commands a beautiful prospect of the Chesapeake. These two tracts will be sold together or separate, as may be most convenient to purchasers.

On **TUESDAY**, the 16th of October, on the premises; that tract of land called **Pennypants**, or **Back Creek**, in Cecil county, containing about 400 acres, more or less, lying about six miles from Charles-town, where the Rev. Mr. Thompson formerly lived; on this tract is some good meadow, and more may be made.

On **FRIDAY**, the 18th of October, on the premises, all the undisposed part of **Sophia's Garden Regulated**, being that tract now in the tenure of William Germain, lying about seven miles from Baltimore-town, containing about 110 acres of land; also, 35 acres of unimproved land, adjoining the same.

Further descriptions of any of the above property is deemed unnecessary, as it is expected and wished that persons disposed to purchase, may view the same previous to the sale—the terms of which are, the fifth part of the purchase money to be paid immediately on confirmation of the sale by the chancellor; one half of the remainder payable in one year, on bond bearing interest, with two approved securities; the remaining half in two years, with bond and interest as aforesaid.

MARGARET HUDSON, Trustee.

In Chancery,

ON the application to the chancellor, by a petition in writing, of **JOSEPH H. JONES**, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal or mixed, to which he is any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain, on oath, being annexed to the said petition.—It is thereupon, by the chancellor, adjudged and ordered, That the said Joseph H. Jones appear before the chancellor, in the chancery office, in the city of Annapolis, on the twenty-third day of October next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attorneys, the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property as aforesaid; and that, in the mean time, he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the news-paper of Messrs. Green at some time before the 7th day of September next, and to send therein for the four following weeks.

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

Wanted,

A HEALTHY NEGRO WOMAN, who has been accustomed to be employed as a laundress, and can be well recommended for whom a good price may be had on application to

J. MURRAY.

Annapolis, July 25, 1792.

WANTED, A wet and dry NURSE,

Who can come well recommended. INQUIRE OF THE PRINTERS.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the Honorable the court of Admiralty of Maryland, will be sold, by Public Auction, the following valuable **PROPERTY**, belonging to the estate of the late **JOHN HALL**, deceased, to wit:

On **SATURDAY**, the 30th day of September next, at 11 o'clock, A.M. at the late dwelling plantation of John Hall, deceased, **SUNDRY** horses, hogs, cows and sheep, with household furniture.

All persons having claims against the estate of John Hall, are requested to exhibit them on the day of sale, legally authenticated, for payment, and all those who are any ways indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to

JOSEPH MARRIOTT, jun. Adm'r.

Hunting-town, August 25, 1792.

By virtue of a power of attorney from T. H. Esq. of the State of Virginia, to the subscriber,

WILL BE SOLD,

To the highest bidder, on **MONDAY**, the first day of October next, on the premises, **PART** of a **TRACT** of LAND, called **BROOK PLACE MANOR**, lying on the waters of the creek, in Calvert county, containing 600 acres, more or less, remarkable for the fertility of its soil, and most of which is covered with valuable walnut and hickory timber; the improvements on the same are, several tenant's houses, tobacco houses, &c. One third part of the purchase money will be required in hand, with bond and approved security for the remainder at two equal annual payments, with interest from the time of possession, which will be given on the 24th of December next.

PETER EMBASSON.

Agreeably to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county,

WILL BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Friday the 14th day of September next, if it is not the next fair day, in the Swamp,

THE NEGROES belonging to the estate of **THOMAS NORMAN**, consisting of men, women and children. Some little credit will be given for a part giving bond with approved security, by

THOMAS NORMAN, Executor.

THE OFFICERS of the **MARYLAND** Line, who have disposed of their certificates at a depreciated value prior to the establishment of funds by the United States for their payment, are requested to attend at Annapolis on the second **TUESDAY** in October next, at which time propositions will be laid before them from the officers of the Massachusetts and lines of the late army of the United States.

The Printers of the different papers in this State are requested to insert the above in their papers.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we intend to apply to the next general assembly, for an act to confirm the titles of part of two tracts or parcels of land lying in Queen-Anne county, called **St. MARTIN'S** and **BRANDS**, containing in the whole 1524 acres of land, which was heretofore sold by a certain Walter Meeds to John Fonderoy, and by him sold to James Jones, deceased.

DEKAR THOMPSON, administrator

of **JEFFERSON FONTLEIGH**.

ISABEL JONES, widow of James

JAMES WOOTERS and **REBECCA**

his wife, and **JAMES JONES**, representative of the said James Jones, deceased.

NOTICE,

THAT I intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly of Maryland, to release me from my embarrassments, being unable to pay my debts.

GIDEON CLARK

George-Town, Kent county, Aug. 25, 1792.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to make application to the next session of assembly for an act of solvency to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

JOSEPH WOOL

Maryland, Frederick county, Frederick-Town Gaol, Aug. 29, 1792.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland, to release him from his debts, which he is unable to pay.

Mary Anne Elizabeth Taylor, September 4, 1792.

I DO hereby, in obedience to the directions of a court, give notice, that a representation of the situation of the public seal of Kent county, shall be laid before the next general assembly, to the effect that the same may be renewed, should the case be necessary, for erecting a new one at the expense of said county. By order of the court,

DEN CHAMBERS,

Kent county, July 29, 1792.

ANNAPOLIS,

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

(XLVITH YEAR) **MAR**

TURIN
In the frontiers
are forming a
10,000 of the
An equal num
been sent off
English ship
and inquired after
off the coast, to recon
to be French.
Russian fleet is expected
preparations are making for
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MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1792.

TURIN, July 12.

At the frontiers of *Vercelli* the French are forming a camp of 20,000 men—10,000 of them are already arrived. An equal number of our troops has been sent off to oppose them. An English ship of war arrived at *Vercelli*, and inquired after six men of war, who appeared off the coast, to reconnoitre. They are supposed to be French.

Russian fleet is expected soon at *Leporini*, and preparations are making for its reception. *Professor Frank*, professor of physic of the university of *Padua*, has been taken into custody in that city, on suspicion of carrying on a secret correspondence with the Jacobins.

A whole company of the regiment of artillery, at *Trieste*, has been ordered to *Trieste*, it being suspected the French wish to make an attack on that port.

STOCKHOLM, July 3.

The empress of *Russia* has sent proposals to the duke of *York*, to send a body of troops, in conjunction with 100,000 *Russians* against *France*. These proposals were by *Count de Stackelberg*, and the *Russian* minister, received them by a courier that arrived on Sunday from *Peterburgh*.

TREVESE, July 15.

Publicities will not take place till after the publication of the manifesto of the confederated powers. These are the principal articles of that important act. The powers declare that they do not design to go against the king nor the French people, still to dictate laws to them; and that they are only against those who, after having overthrown the king, threaten the general safety of all Europe—adly. That they enter into *France* only to restore to the king the free exercise of his lawful authority, and the means of concerting with the nation the measures which circumstances, and return of tranquillity, make necessary.—adly. render the bodies in authority responsible for all acts which might be committed in the spirit of selfishness or otherwise, against the royal family or the laws prescribed by the seditions.

PARIS, July 16.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, July 15.

LETTER from M. LA FAYETTE to the KING.

SIRE, I have the honour to send your majesty the copy of a letter to the national assembly, in which your majesty will find the expression of sentiments that have cost me my whole life. The king knows with what confidence, with what constancy, I have been at all times devoted to the cause of liberty, to the sacred principles of humanity, equality and justice. He knows that I am always the adversary of factions, the enemy of ill-concocted, and that no power which I thought unjust, was ever acknowledged by me. He knows my devotion to his constitutional authority, and my attachment to his person. Such, Sire, are the basis of my letter to the national assembly; such will be those of my conduct towards my country and your majesty, in the Roman which so many combinations, hostile and malicious, strive to draw upon us.

It belongs not to me, Sire, to give to my opinions a higher degree of importance than they are entitled to; but the expression of my thoughts was always free, and on this occasion becomes a duty; and although I might have fulfilled this duty sooner, if, instead of being to be heard from the midst of a camp, I had been to issue from the retreat from *Valmy*, I was drawn by the dangers of my country, I do not think that any public function, any personal consideration, releases me from exercising this duty of a citizen, this right of a freeman.

Perish, Sire, through in the authority which the nation will has delegated to you, in the generous resolution of defending the principles of the constitution against all their enemies. Let this resolution, supporting all the acts of your private life, as by a firm and beneficent of the royal power, become the gaze of the nation, which, above all in the moments of crisis, cannot fail to be established between the representatives elected by the people, and their hereditary representatives. It is in this resolution, Sire, that for your country and for yourself are glory and safety.—you will find the friends of liberty—all good citizens, ranged around your throne, to defend it against the machinations of the rebellious, and the enmity of the factious. And I, Sire, who, in their noble hatred, have found the recompense of my whole life, I will always merit it by my fidelity to the cause to which my whole life is devoted, and by my fidelity to the oath which I have taken to the nation, the law and the king.

Such, Sire, are the unalterable sentiments—of which I subjoin the homage and that of my respect. (Signed) "LA FAYETTE."

LETTER

From the king of the French (in his own hand) to marshal Luckner, June 30.

I received with pleasure the account that you give me of the state of the troops, and of their dispositions. I entreat you to express to the commissioned and non-commissioned officers and privates my sensibility for the marks of interest and attachment which they have given me in the present circumstances. Tell them that my part is finally taken, that I shall never change it, and that I am ready to perish with them in the support of the liberty and independence of our country. I do not doubt but they participate in my sentiments. As to you, Marshal, you have given too many proofs of your attachment to the constitution to doubt of your wish for the re-establishment in the kingdom of the public peace, and the authority of the laws. (Signed) "LOUIS."

An exact copy, ALEX. BERTHIER.

Second letter from the king to marshal Luckner. "I understand, Monsieur, that many general officers, and others, employed in your army, desire to give in their resignation. In our present circumstances, you will, no doubt, make use of all the authority which your conduct and principles give you, to represent to them how pernicious to the public cause such conduct would be. Their attachment to me is another powerful reason which ought to engage them to remain in the service, and to second my unalterable resolution to defend our country against all its enemies. (Signed) "LOUIS."

An exact copy, ALEX. BERTHIER.

PROCLAMATION of the KING.

Frenchmen cannot bear without concern, that a multitude, excited by some factious persons, came with arms in their hands into the king's palace, drawing a piece of cannon even into the guard-room; that they broke open the doors of his apartment with axes, and there audaciously abusing, by assuming the name of the nation, attempted to obtain by force the sanction which his majesty had constitutionally refused to two decrees.

The king opposed to the menaces and insults of these factious persons only his conscience and his love for the public weal.

The king does not know at what point they would stop; but he thinks it right to inform the French nation, that violence, to whatever excess it may be carried, shall never tear from him his consent to whatever he shall think contrary to the public interest. He exposes, without regret, his own peace, and his personal safety; he gives up, even without pain, the enjoyment of the rights which belong to all men, and which the law ought to respect in him as well as in all citizens; but, as the hereditary representative of the French nation, he has severe duties to fulfil, and though he will make the sacrifice of his own repose, he will not sacrifice his duties.

If those who wish to overthrow the monarchy have need of one crime more, they may commit it.—In the crisis in which he finds himself, the king will, to the last moment, give to all the constituted powers, the example of that courage and firmness which can alone save the empire. In consequence he orders all the administrative and municipal bodies to watch over the lives and properties of the people.

Given at Paris, the 22d of June, 1792, the fourth year of Liberty.

(Signed) "LOUIS. And under, "TERRIER."

On the federation day a circumstance took place while the king was at the military school, which is known to very few but those present. About 1200 national grenadiers, who formed the escort of the royal family to the Tuilleries, being assembled in the courtyard of the military school, one of them addressed his brother soldiers, told them there was a probability that some evil minded persons might make an attempt upon the king, he invited them all to swear mutually to defend their king to the last moment; the suggestion operated like the electric spark, they all to a man knelt down, and with their hands uplifted, called to Heaven to witness their oath; to which they even added, that in case of any future danger, they should all repair to the palace as the common rendezvous, and make a rampart of their bodies before their sovereign.—The officer of the guard informed the king of this transaction; his majesty descended from the falloon to the court yard; the tears stood in his eyes; he could say no more than, "My children! My brave comrades!" He passed along the rank shaking hands with the foremost men. An expressive silence terminated this affecting scene!

The grenadiers kept their word: when the king joined the national assembly, to ascend the altar, they formed a line three deep at each side, and, contrary to order, even ascended the altar with the king; in vain the federists and pikemen attempted to enter their ranks, claiming equally the same honour of approaching their hereditary representative; their only answer was "the king is confided to our care; you can pass;"—a second, but ineffectual, attempt was made to force the guard, and to ascend the altar; they continued firm, and never quitted the king until they had left him safe in the Tuilleries.

I must mention to you another fact; during the reading the oath, the king kept his usual tone of voice, but when he came towards the end, he fixed his eyes on M. Petion, and raising his voice, spoke these words, so as to be heard at an immense distance, "Je jure de faire respecter la Loi." The cries of Vive la Nation—Vive le Roi, were on the instant, and indiscriminately, uttered by every spectator.

July 17. No other accidents have as yet transpired, except the following which did not, however, occur till the day after the feast. A soldier in a tavern heard some one cry out—"to the devil with La Fayette," he instantly grasped his sabre, and wounded in the thigh the man who had made this exclamation. A second accident more fatal in its consequences occurred. Two soldiers were drinking together, one of them called out, "Live Petion,"—the other, "Live La Fayette." This was quite enough to produce a rencounter; they fought, and one of them was left dead on the spot. A man was also killed at the Palais Royal; but fell in consequence of having violated the injunctions of the police.

July 18. General Luckner, being called upon by the assembly to be very particular in his military details, refused acquiescence, saying that he conceived it his duty to be unreservedly explicit only with the king, the supreme chief of the army. The assembly were resolved to be revenged for this *rap on the knuckles*; nor did they wait long for an occasion, as general Luckner was coming out the next day from one of the committee rooms, a Jacobin hector, as he passed him exclaimed—"There is another traitor, I have a very great mind to cane the fellow." The report was made to the assembly; and the assembly, as on all other occasions, got rid of the business by the aid of the order of the day!

The veteran marshal, as is reported, came to town in order to concert some military operations: some people say La Fayette is in town too; others that he is ill in Flanders; but certain it is he is absent from the army. What strange and unaccountable proceedings! two generals absent while their armies are in the presence of the enemy; they ordered such matters better in the reign of the *Bastille*.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

On the night of the 13th instant, forty *Hulons* were repulsed by two young women of the name of *Fernieg*, who attacked them at the head of some volunteers hastily collected. These amazons not only led the troops but began the attack, being the first to discharge their muskets in the face of the enemy.

At *Aries*, twenty-two priests were lately hung up by the mob, two others were murdered at *Bourdeaux*, and their heads carried upon pikes through the town. At *Limoges*, the Jacobins murdered another clergyman, merely for having an old *foxtrotting* piece in his house.

Paul Jones died a few days ago in this metropolis, in the utmost poverty. Colonel *Blackden* was obliged to raise a small sum of money, by way of subscription, in order to bury him.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

July 17. The ministers of foreign affairs transmitted a letter of M. *Mailoncuve*, ambassador in *Saxia*, which contained the intelligence, that couriers are dispatched over all parts of Germany, with orders to all Austrian troops not to lose a moment in advancing, but to proceed by forced marches, as quickly as possible.

Intelligence had been announced, that the Austrians had taken the city of *Orches*, two leagues from *Lille*. The president informed the assembly that the place was retaken by our troops.

M. *Lejosne* informed the assembly, that the Austrians had there committed pillage and assassinations.

The secretaries announced a memorial of M. *Luckner*, subjoined to his letter. By this memorial he points out, as an useful measure, a levy of three men in every community, and demands a mode of military punishment to be exercised at the discretion of the generals. He also demands an augmentation of a hundred and thirty thousand men, to bring the number of the army to four hundred thousand men. This request was, however, anticipated by the decree passed in the morning.

LONDON.

July 26. Paine's trial for his libels against the constitution has been postponed till the fittings after next term. *Medicus* *Braine* and *Pigot*, it is reported, are retained as his counsel.

A pretender to the throne of the great Mogul is said to have appeared upon the northern frontiers of that empire with an army of Abyssinians and Arabians. He calls himself Gouhur Khan.

A Frenchman has been seized at Franckfort, suspected of an intention to assassinate the emperor.—He had stepped into the monarch's antichamber—some papers were found concealed in his wig—and he had two pistols about him, loaded each of them with a brace of balls.

July 28. The French king has published a proclamation, stating that the kingdom is in danger, and urging all his subjects immediately to take up arms.

As fast as the French army under Luckner, and that lately commanded by Fayette, retire, the Austrians press on to take their ground, and are now forcing their route, by Bavay, towards the interior part of the kingdom.

The duke of Brunswick has issued a proclamation, forbidding, on pain of death, every Prussian from entering the camp of the French emigrants, and every French emigrant from entering the Prussian camp. The chevalier de Nauldes, either not having heard of the proclamation, or imagining that the penalties would not be rigorously inflicted, attempted to enter the Prussian camp, and was shot dead by the sentinel. Count d'Elmont is to command the right wing of the army of the princes, but it is not resolved that this army shall act at all.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, September 4. Extract of a letter from Fort Knox, (Vincennes) dated June 15, 1792.

"I at present am in the midst of a number of Indians, and we have the best intelligence from the hostile tribes. The Indians on the river appear middling peaceable, owing chiefly, I believe, to our retaining their prisoners at Fort Washington. All the intelligence we have from the Miami villages, (the savages rendezvous) corroborates so far, that the Indians are again determined to fight us, and will be in double the number this year than what they were last, as they have got a great many from over the lakes, who come for the sake of plunder. They have removed all their old men and squaws to an interior part of the country, a place of safety. The British give them every encouragement, and supply them with arms, ammunition, provision, clothing, and all things they stand in need of; therefore, in my humble opinion, without a very respectable army takes the field, including a number of good rifle-men, well appointed, well clothed and disciplined, well commanded, and proceed with a great deal of caution, we will only make bad worse and gain nothing."

PHILADELPHIA, September 10.

A gentleman lately arrived from Petersburg, in Russia, informs us, that from the day that the news of the late king of Sweden's assassination had arrived, the empress gave orders for all the Frenchmen who had emigrated to her dominions, to depart immediately, from a presumption that Galtavus had been poisoned, &c. by the revolutionists of France; and although the fact turned out, that the king was not cut off by French policy, but by the Swedish nobles, still the empress was alarmed at the name of a Frenchman. This has obliged many French people, who were twenty years resident at Petersburg, to leave it, some with, and others without their wives and children.

Sept. 11. A report has been made to the national assembly respecting the murder of Dillon. M. Carnot, after having given an affecting detail of the misfortunes of that officer, and the cruel situation of three children, and a woman to whom he was attached, proposed to legitimate the children, and establish the marriage of Dillon with Madame Bellerine; to raise a monument to the memory of M. M. Dillon, and Berthois; to allow their widows a pension of 1500 livres each, and 800 livres yearly to each of the children, till they shall reach the age of twenty-one, the time they can enter the service; and lastly, to give the cross of St. Louis to the two aids-de-camp of Dillon. All these were decreed except the monument.

ANNAPOLIS, September 20.

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

By the MAYOR'S COURT, September 15, 1792.
THE assize of bread, regulated to commence on the first of October next.

	lb.	oz.
1d. Loaf, Superfine Flour to weigh.	0	64
2d.	0	13
3d.	1	10
4d.	2	7
5d.	3	4
1d.	4	14

To the CITIZENS of ANNE-ARUNDEL and of PRINCE-GEORGE'S county.

Gentlemen,
I HAD been induced to offer my services, not only from its appearing to be the sentiment of our part of the county to exclude col. Mercer, but because I had formed an opinion of my own from his speech at Prince-George's county court, that he was not a proper political character to represent the district in congress; and I am now induced, from other circumstances also, to take an active part in the election, and a decided opposition to him, by stating to you the reasons I found my own opinion on, which will have no more weight with you than your own judgments shall dictate on considering his reply. But, before I proceed to particulars, let me do justice to col. Mercer's popular powers, by confessing I was much pleased

with his speech, as a speech, but, the more I reflected on the substance of it, the better was I satisfied that the greater his powers of oratory, the greater was the object to keep him out of congress, so long as he possessed his present political bias and disposition.

1. The first ground for concluding him an improper character, was derived from his charge against captain Campbell, by his stating, among other things, that capt. Campbell had produced such an account between him and the state, to a committee of your legislature, on a little bit of paper, and written in such a manner, that a store-boy would have been kicked out of a common counting house for—when it appeared to my satisfaction, from the public information of Mr. Craik, who was also one of the committee; that the bit of paper alluded to by col. Mercer, was so far from being an account between him and the public, that it was nothing more than memorandums of his opinion what the several funds of the state would yield in future, to enable the committee to report whether a direct tax on the people would be necessary, as this was at first col. Mercer's opinion.—Now, Gentlemen, rather than suppose col. Mercer capable of such misrepresentation to answer his own electioneering purposes, I have determined to consider it only a mistake of his.—But, if he is capable of such a gross mistake in so plain a case, to apprehend these memorandums as to the future funds, to be capt. Campbell's accounts with the public as their agent, is not this some evidence with you as well as myself, of his unfitness to represent your district?

2. The second ground of my objection was, his impeaching the abilities of the secretary of your treasury, and the existing measures of the government, by reproaching the funding system, and asserting the six per cents were irredeemable for ever, if not redeemed within the 12 years. Here I again apprehend the colonel is very much mistaken; and, indeed, let any one read your six per cents, and he will have no doubt but that the government may pay off the whole principal, even a hundred years hence, without any breach of faith, law or contract; and so far from the irredeemable part of the funding system being faulty, that it has been one of the great means of giving the American paper a preference to the European. For what inducement could a foreigner have to sell his stock in his own country and bring his money here to buy in America, if the government could, the very next moment, reduce it to four per cent. or pay off the principal?

But the cry of col. Mercer is, we can now borrow in Europe as much money as we please at four per cent. but the secretary's system has saddled us with six per cent. and we have not the liberty to pay either with four per cent. interest, or even to pay the principal, or any part of it, where the day of payment has elapsed. The gentleman does not reflect that it has been under this our secretary's prudent administration that we have acquired a national character, and enables the government to borrow these large sums he speaks of, and also that the only evidence he produces against the funding system, is this good effect, partly derived from the very system itself.—Therefore I apprehend col. Mercer is not only mistaken in his ideas of the funding system, but particularly so in a very plain case, that of the six per cents not being redeemable for ever after the present times of payment have lapsed, which is additional evidence that there is a defect in his political character.

3. The third ground is, his endeavouring to prejudice the people particularly against one of the measures of your government, that of the excise. This I apprehend is from his want of reflecting, that the reason it was formerly "so odious to America," is now done away by our independence.—For, before the British government would have reaped the benefit at our expense, but since our independence the former objection to this kind of revenue does not exist, or at least there are no modes of taxation but what objections equally founded might be made against them.—I will presume this also an error in judgment, rather than wilful intention to disgust you with your administration—but, in either case, is it not an objection to his being re-elected?

4. The fourth ground is, his publicly impeaching 24 of your members of congress, not only without naming them, but also without any kind of evidence offered to enable the audience to conclude, that it was any thing more than his assertion.—Thus ungenerously confounding the innocent with the guilty, (if any there are) since the suspicions of the public must of course include the whole body, for want of opportunity of discriminating, by their names not being given by col. Mercer—and thus destroying the confidence of the people in their administrators, on which their happiness so much depends; and, admitting for a moment the fact to be as he represents, yet, the very imprudence of asserting such a thing without discrimination or evidence, is proof of his unfitness to represent the prudence or liberality of our district, being, in his own words, "one of the most enlightened districts in the whole state."

5. The fifth ground is, col. Mercer's publicly impeaching the integrity of your secretary of the treasury, saying, in effect, that "he was both buyer and seller of stock;" that "he had purchased in such a manner as to favour a particular set of men;" that "he gave 20s. when others were buying at 18s. and that "he gave 18s. when he was offered at 14s." Now, Gentlemen, as I have the highest opinion of the secretary's integrity, I cannot possibly help what my own feelings suggested in this occasion, which is, that col. Mercer is at least very much mistaken; or, admitting for a moment what he says to be true, that he was yet equally imprudent in thus publicly bringing forward charges of such importance without the least degree of proof whatever being offered by him—and, Gentlemen, is not the natural presumption, if he is so imprudent to charge so boldly without offering testimony,

in a case of such importance, that he will be equally so in other matters of consequence.

6. When I represented to him the impropriety of charging the secretary without producing some proof, and that it was one of the grounds of my opposition to his being re-elected; his reply was, that "he thought himself justifiable in saying every thing he believed of the secretary, because he could trace present opposition to his election up to the secretary himself."—I consider him as much mistaken here, as in your secretary's wanting integrity, which is a total evidence of his unfitness to represent you; you must have too high an opinion of even the propriety of the secretary's conduct, to believe him capable of interfering in our elections, at least till sufficient proof is brought to establish it.

7. And lastly, I have not only been more than sufficient to conclude col. Mercer an improper character, but so to take, for the first time in my life, an active part in an election, from his denouncing, that "by he would oppose any man through life that should oppose his present election;" and when the impropriety of this sentiment was observed to him, he at first denied it, but finding it fixed on him, he said, "I did make use of it, he meant it for you," addressed himself to Mr. William Harwood.—As I was absent, it is proper I should give my author, who Mr. Stephen Steward, and who related it (in the presence also of Mr. Turner Wootton) with leave to make use of his name.—My reflection immediately was, does this man suppose himself so much of a piper that the bare threat of his thunder is to do the business of the district from canvassing his conduct, or prevent his re-election being published, if he is thought an improper person to represent our sentiments?—I leave the impropriety of the sentiment of col. Mercer's to your particular consideration.

Thus, Gentlemen, I have stated the grounds of my present conduct, and why I think any decent citizen, with only interest similar to your own, prefer col. Mercer.—Indeed, any man who would consider every act of the government basely, is gotten by himself.—One, who, from a readiness of speaking, would not get his judgment warped by taking too early a part in debate.—One who has sense enough to listen to both sides of a question, and then to determine according to your particular interest as near as the general good will admit, without trying himself to be made a tool of, either by the nation, or those who are opposed to the government or its existing measures.—One who has not sufficient trust of your officers of government, or would do such a manner as to destroy the confidence of the people in its administration, or have occasion to "dust in their eyes," but would, if he had any sense, act prudently, and keep the thing to himself, he had proof, and would then regularly impeach have turned out of office.—Or, in fewer words, who would be inclined to represent the prudent our "enlightened" district, rather than its "illiterate" oratory.—Before I conclude, let us pause and consider—if we are not treating col. Mercer as he gets we are, with "ingratitude."—He who did not do that—He who did the other—He who has done so much for you in the field of "blood" "whose blood now stains the ground of Pennsylvania"—He "who was the first man in all America that suggested the idea of a general government"—He "took so much pains to bring it forward and establish it"—He who, since it has been established, has done so much for the happiness of the people, by his endeavours to promote a confidence in it and its measures, such a great and good man, now "to have a half of speculators sent out from the treasury to him," it most certainly has the appearance of ingratitude.

But, Gentlemen, if you can vote for any other without charging your consciences with ingratitude to col. Mercer, which I would not wish you to do on any other occasion, I shall only observe as John Thomas, who has offered you his services, interests similar to your own, that even if we had a personal acquaintance with him, yet this distance alone would be evidence of his fitness to represent you.—That one of col. Mercer's "secrets" of men and things should not have been known by any other objection against him than his being up a Quaker, (omitting, at the same time, he is a *well-ans*) and then asks you, "Is his character to defend your rights in congress, who principles are, instead of defence, if one declines, to turn the other." And, as a politician, be guarded against all possible events, I therefore declare, I am at the public's service, if any should happen to Mr. John Thomas, in which I have declared a poll being taken for your interest and obedient servant,

Bladensburg, Prince-George's county,
Sept. 17, 1792.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, in Upper Marlborough, on Thursday the eighth day of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day.
TWENTY valuable NEGROES, consisting of MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN, some of them are a valuable blacksmith, a young woman is a good cook, and the others, which are good plantation labourers. This property is sold on a credit of two and three years, the party to give bonds with approved security, the interest to be paid annually.

HANNAH WEST, Executor
Stevenson Was, detached
Woodyard, August 28, 1792.

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the CITIZENS of Anne-Arundel and Prince-George's counties.

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING frequently heard it expressed, with respect to your next delegation to congress, that there were objections both to col. Mercer and capt. Campbell, and at the same time a wish, that some other person would come forward; I am therefore induced to offer my services, that, if it should be the wish also of a majority of the citizens of the district, they may be thereby enabled to avoid electing either of them—And, as my sentiments with respect to government, may not be sufficiently known, I think it proper to publish them on this occasion, that you may be in time, whether they are such as would probably incline me to vote and sit in congress in opposition to your sentiments.—My idea is, that the great source of political happiness is the confidence the people themselves have in their government.—That, although government be very imperfect as to its principles, yet the people may be very happy if they could only have a confidence in its administration, and that, although a government be perfect, yet the people cannot be happy if their confidence in it should by any means be destroyed—Therefore, (though a politician ought always to be guarded against encroachments on the rights of the people) I should be induced, in cases of doubt, to act and vote in support of the measures of the government, and in such a manner as would have the least tendency to destroy the confidence of the people in the persons into whose hands they had entrusted the administration. As capt. Campbell has declined, I shall only observe as to col. Mercer, that unless you believe his political sentiments as would induce him to act more in conformity to what than myself, you will judge for yourselves whether that sentiment of rotation to be derived from principles of free government, ought to be a sufficient inducement or not, to prevent your continuing in preference to electing

Your respectful and obedient servant,
DAVID ROSS.
Prince-George's county, Sept. 8, 1792.

the CITIZENS of ANNE-ARUNDEL and PRINCE-GEORGE'S counties, and the city of ANNAPOLIS.

Gentlemen,
The solicitation of many of my friends, I am induced to come forward and offer myself as a candidate for your favour, at the ensuing election for a representative of the second district in congress. On this occasion, I earnestly request your vote, and am, with great respect,
Yours,
JOHN THOMAS.
West river, September 11, 1792.

the CITIZENS of ANNE-ARUNDEL and PRINCE-GEORGE'S counties.

Gentlemen,
The object of offering my services is effected by the coming forward of Mr. John Thomas, I therefore decline having a poll taken at the next election for your respectful and obedient servant,
DAVID ROSS.
Annapolis, September 11, 1792.

By order of the Chancellor,
PUBLIC SALE will commence on the second Tuesday in October, and will continue until the 15th of the property of **STEPHEN CLARK**, seller, in the city of Annapolis, consisting of a variety of bound books of numerous denominations, many of various kinds, many articles of dry goods, sundry household furniture, for the benefit of the creditors of the said Stephen Clark. The terms of sale will be made known before its commencement.

JOSEPH CLARK, Trustee.
All persons indebted to the said Stephen Clark are desired to make immediate payment to the trustee.
Annapolis, September 19, 1792.

Anne-Arundel county, September 16, 1792.
THE subscriber having conveyed all his property to trustees, for the benefit of his creditors, and finding that there is reason to apprehend that the same will be insufficient to pay all claims against him, is constrained to give this public notice to his creditors, that he intends to prefer a petition to the next assembly, at their next session, for an act of insolvency in his favour.
W. WORTHINGTON.

On the second Wednesday in November next, an election will be held, in the city of Annapolis, for electors for the purpose of choosing a president and vice-president of the United States.
WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

THE subscriber being unable to discharge his debts intends to petition the general assembly, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.
WILLIAM KEENE, jun.
Westerly county, September 12, 1792.

Bacon's Laws
to be SOLD at the PRINTING-OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS.
It may be had, the late edition of the LAWS of MARYLAND. And also, a few copies of the laws, since that publication.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

ON TUESDAY the 9th day of October, 1792, will be run for, over the course near this city, the **JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of FORTY GUINEAS**, free for any horse, mare or gelding, being the property of a member of the Club; aged to carry 126 pounds, six years old to carry 120 pounds, five years old 110 pounds, four years old 98 pounds, and three years old a catch. Heats four miles.

On WEDNESDAY the 10th of October, a **JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of TWENTY GUINEAS**, for three and four years old colts and fillies, to give three pounds to fillies. The horse winning the first day, excluded running the second. Heats two miles.

On THURSDAY the 11th, a **SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of FORTY GUINEAS**, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the horses winning the Jockey Club Purse excepted; to carry weight agreeable to the rules of the Jockey Club. Heats four miles.

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

The riders to be dressed in silk jackets, jockey caps and half boots.
The horses to be entered each day preceding the race with Mr. George Mann, and to start each day at 12 o'clock precisely. Proper judges will be appointed for the race.

THE property of Thomas H. Egan, Esquire, advertised for sale on the first of October, is postponed on account of the election being held on that day, to some future time of which due notice will be given in the paper.
PETER EMERSON.

Allegany county, August 1, 1792.
TAKEN up as a stray, by the subscriber, a dun MARE, about 14 hands high, about nine or ten years old, a star and snip, natural pacer, no perceivable brand. The owner is desired to come prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
JOHN GRIMES.

FOR SALE,

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

To the VOIERS of Anne-Arundel and Prince-George's counties.

GENTLEMEN,

MY address comes to you, not cloaked with the sophistry and ingenuity of a lawyer, nor is it aided by the artifice of a speculator, but its genuine language of a heart that throbs within the breast of an honest planter. From the sollicitations of my friends, I am induced to make you a tender of my services as a delegate for the second district; this may be a matter of more moment than you may imagine. It is your duty, Sirs, to come forward on the present occasion, and make every exertion to elect a man of unblemished character—Let him be a man of independent principles—Let him be a man of sound judgement—Let him be a man noted for his fidelity, industry and sobriety—Let him be a man of the same occupation with yourselves; for believe me, interest is the energetic—interest, I say, is the main spring by which all men are actuated—Then your best, your only security, is to elect a man whose interest and yours are inseparable; who, to give a vote that would injure you, must essentially injure himself.

I have no other occupation under the canopy of the Heavens but the cultivation of my lands.—The whole of my property is vested in lands and negroes, the production of which is tobacco and wheat.—This then, Sirs, makes me a fast friend to the planter—this then, Sirs, makes me a fast friend to the farmer.

I flatter myself there are reasons sufficient to evince every impartial reader that its interest to give my scale the preponderancy; and should I be so happy as to be elected by the voters of this district, I do, in the most solemn manner, pledge the sacred honour of a gentleman, that the best of my abilities shall be devoted to your service.—It shall be my last, my only study, to support your government, to make you a free, independent, and happy people.—This is the pure language of him who has the honour to subscribe himself
Your most obedient, and, I sincerely hope,
Humble servant,
RICHARD A. CONTEE.

NOTICE,

THAT I intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland to release me from my embarrassments, being unable to pay my just debts.
GIDEON CLARE.
George-Town, Kent county, Aug. 26, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a MINISTER of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH is wanting in the parish of St. MARGARET'S WASHINGTON.

CHARLES WATERS.
Anne-Arundel county, September 11, 1792.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to make application to the next session of assembly for an act of insolvency to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

JOSEPH WOOD.
Maryland, Frederick county, Frederick-Town Gaol, Aug. 29, 1792.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland, at their session in November next, to liquidate and adjust her claim against the said State.

Mary Anne Elizabeth Pringle.
September 4, 1792.

I DO hereby, in obedience to the directions of the court, give notice, that a representation of the ruinous situation of the public gaol of Kent county will be laid before the next general assembly, to the end, that a law may be passed, should the same be thought necessary, for erecting a new one at the expense of said county. By order of the court,
BEN. CHAMBERS, clk.
Kent county, July 29, 1792.

THE OFFICERS of the MARYLAND LINE who have disposed of their certificates at a depreciated value prior to the establishment of funds by the United States for their payment, are requested to meet at Annapolis on the second TUESDAY in October next, at which time propositions will be laid before them from the officers of the Massachusetts and other lines of the late army of the United States.

The Printers of the different papers in this state are requested to insert the above in their papers.

Anne-Arundel county, August 23, 1792.
CAME to the subscriber's plantation, on the Head of South river, a red COW, marked with a crop and falk in the right ear; and a crop, with an under bit, in the left. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
OSBORN WILLIAMS.

Three Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Pig-Point, this morning, a negro woman named LET, and her child named PRISS, formerly the property of Mr. John Tydens. Whoever will deliver the said negroes to me shall receive the above reward.
JOHN GROVES.

P. S. I forewarn all persons from hiring or entertaining the said negroes.
J. Groves.
Anne-Arundel county, August 27, 1792.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, or to THOMAS and EDWARD TILLARD, for dealings at this place, are once more most earnestly called on for payment; such as have been neglectful, and do not now make reasonable payments, or by the close of the present inspection at furthest, may expect suits without further notice, or respect to persons.
THOMAS TILLARD.
Pig-Point, 8th August, 1792.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Dr. DAVID CLARK, late of Prince-George's county, are requested to bring them in to the subscriber, in order that they may be adjusted; persons who are indebted to the above estate are desired to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given.
THOMAS CLARK, Executor.
July 22, 1792.

To be HIRED,
An excellent Woman Cook,

SHE is honest and industrious, and well qualified, from constant and considerable employment in her line of business; to manage the affairs of a kitchen.—She has one female child, who must be taken with her. Inquire of
THE PRINTERS.
September 6, 1792.

Sixteen Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending the three following NEGROES, who broke gaol on the night of the 6th instant, to wit: Negro HERCULES, who was condemned to work at the wheel-barrow for four years; he is about six feet high, has thick lips, a bold look, likely and well made, about thirty years of age; had on when he broke gaol an of-nabrig shirt and negro cotton breeches, neither stockings nor shoes.—Negro CHARLES, committed as a runaway, who says he belongs to THOMAS ADAIR, of Calvert county, a well made likely negro man, exactly five feet six inches and an half high; had on when he broke gaol an of-nabrig jacket with sleeves, one ditto shirt, striped linen trousers, and a red linen handkerchief, which he wears on his head.—Negro WILL, a lad about fourteen or fifteen years old, committed as a runaway, who says he belongs to Mr. CHAPMAN, of Charles county; he is about five feet high; had on when he broke gaol a very dirty of-nabrig shirt and trousers. The above reward will be given for the three, or TEN DOLLARS for HERCULES, if he is brought to this place, or confined in any gaol in the state, and THREE DOLLARS each for CHARLES and WILL, if brought to this place.

WILLIAM D. BEALL, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.
Upper Marlborough, September 7, 1792.

Upper Marlborough, September 10, 1792. On Friday the 14th of October next, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises,

THE subscriber's plantation, commonly called CHURCH'S OLD FIELDS, containing 280 1/2 acres of stiff level land, well watered and wooded, and which, from its quality and situation, may, at a very moderate expence, be made a beautiful and productive farm; it is most advantageously situated, being near the main road leading from Annapolis to Bladensburg, 5 miles from the latter and 2 1/2 from the former, 10 miles from the capitol or house of congress, 1 1/2 from the president's palace, 1 1/2 from George-town, and 7 from the outlines of the federal city. few places can be better calculated for a gentleman's country seat, and those who may wish to possess one for themselves or their posterity near the seat of government of the United States, will probably never meet a more favourable opportunity, nor could an industrious farmer reasonably wish a better market than is to be met with in the many towns that surround it in all directions at convenient distances. Three years credit will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond on interest with approved security, the indulgence of credit to be forfeited if the interest be not paid in three months after it becomes due. Mr. ANTHONY PAGE, living on the Annapolis road, near the premises, will show the land.

2 THOMAS GLISSAN. N. B. Should it suit the purchaser, one half of the purchase money will be received in young orderly negro men, at a reasonable valuation.

Cambridge, September 10, 1792. NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the general assembly, at the next session, to make the road leading from EASTON to AKERS' FERRY a public road down to the water, and to condemn a piece of land at the said ferry for the purpose of a ferry house.

Caroline county, September 3, 1792. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, to obtain an act to confirm his title to a tract of land, lying and being in Talbot county, called THE ADDITION, which is claimed by him in virtue of a contract for the sale thereof by JAMES DICKINSON, deceased, the attorney in fact of the late ANTHONY RICHARDSON, a British subject, to the father of the late ANDREW MEIN.

2 PETER EDMONDSON. Calvert county, September 10, 1792. THE subscriber being unable to pay his debts gives notice, that he intends petitioning the general assembly of this state, at their next meeting, to pass an act of insolvency in his favour.

2 GAVIN HAMILTON SMITH. Cecil county, State of Maryland, September 7, 1792. NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of this state, to confirm my right to part of a tract of land, late the property of JOHN and MARGARET SMITH, which was conveyed to me by JAMES SCOTT, lying in this county, and is part of a tract of land called NEW MONSTER.

2 JAMES COCHRAN. Maryland, Frederick county, Frederick-town gaol, August 29, 1792. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make application to the next session of assembly for an act of insolvency to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

2 GEORGE ADAMS. Charles county, September 4, 1792. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to discharge him from debts which he is unable to pay.

2 EDWARD W. BOSWELL. To the Public. NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general assembly of Maryland, at its next session, for an act to appropriate the free-school land of Anne-Arundel county to the purpose of teaching reading, writing and arithmetic, to poor orphans, and other children of the said county, whose nearest relations are incapable of affording them the benefit of such an education. It is proposed, that the said land be sold; that the money arising from the sale be added to the money already raised by voluntary contribution, and by the late orphan school lottery, and that the whole be vested in trustees for carrying into effect the benevolent design, for which the said lottery was instituted. See No. 2312 of the Maryland Gazette, published May 5, 1791.

4 Annapolis, July 9, 1792. Dorchester county, July 12, 1792. THE subscriber being unable to pay his debts, gives notice, that he intends petitioning the general assembly of this state, at their next meeting, to pass an act of insolvency in his favour.

EDWARD SMITH. Notice is hereby given, THAT the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland for an act to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

WILL. LEIGH. Charles county, July 29, 1792.

Baltimore, August 28, 1792. By virtue of a decree of the honourable the court of chancery of Maryland, will be SOLD, by PUBLIC AUCTION,

THE following valuable PROPERTY, belonging to the estate of the late JONATHAN HUDSON, deceased, to wit:

On THURSDAY, September 27th, next, if fair, on the premises, that grist-mill and mill-seat, together with 8 1/2 acres of land, more or less, known by the name of Mill Lot and Moly's Habitation, formerly the property of Peter Shepherd, lying about three miles from Ryler's town, and twenty miles from Baltimore-town. The situation of this mill is very favourable for either country work or merchant's flour, and has a plentiful stream of water. At same time and place, will be sold, about 207 acres of unimproved land, more or less, part of Griffith's Delight, on the Beaver-Dam, and adjoining the land of Samuel Manning; also, Wee Bite Enlarged, containing 100 acres of land, more or less, purchased of William Elscroft.

On FRIDAY forenoon, 28th of September, at Ryler's town, will be sold, Wall's Inheritance, containing by deed 685 acres, about seven miles from Ryler's town, and near to the road leading to M'Allister's town; this tract will be divided into two or three lots, as may best suit the purchasers.

On MONDAY, the 8th of October next, at Yate's and Campbell's vendue, that beautiful and healthy spot known by the name of Hunting-Ridge, containing about 550 acres, six miles from Baltimore, on the main road to Frederick-town, commanding one of the finest prospects in the state of Maryland; there are a good dwelling house and kitchen, milk-house, &c, on the land; this is calculated to make an elegant summer retreat for a private family.

On THURSDAY, the 11th day of October, at Mr. Mann's tavern, in Annapolis, that valuable estate, lying on Herring Bay, in Anne-Arundel county, called Bennett's Island and Island Addition, commonly known by the name of Holland's Island, containing near 800 acres of land, abounding with choice timber, a sure proof of the fertility of the soil, and is happily situated for both fish and fowl in their respective seasons; also, Carter's Beant, adjoining the above, containing about 300 acres of good farming land, capable of producing excellent wheat, corn or tobacco; this land lies high, and commands a beautiful prospect of the Chesapeake. These two tracts will be sold together or separate, as may be most convenient to purchasers.

On TUESDAY, the 16th of October, on the premises, that tract of land called Pamunato, or Bark Creek, in Cecil county, containing about 400 acres, more or less, lying about six miles from Charles-town, where the Rev. Mr. Thompson formerly lived; on this tract is some good meadow, and more may be made.

On FRIDAY, the 18th of October, on the premises, all the undisposed part of Sophia's Garden Regulated, being that tract now in the tenure of William German, lying about seven miles from Baltimore-town, containing about 10 acres of land; also, 35 acres of unimproved land, adjoining the same.

Further descriptions of any of the above property is deemed unnecessary, as it is expected and wished that persons disposed to purchase, may view the same previous to the sale—the terms of which are, the fifth part of the purchase money to be paid immediately on confirmation of the sale by the chancellor; one half of the remainder payable in one year, on bond bearing interest, with two approved securities; the remaining half in two years, with bond and interest as aforesaid.

4X MARGARET HUDSON, Trustee. In Chancery,

Aug. 23, 1792. ON the application to the chancellor, by a petition in writing, of JOSEPH H. JONES, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal or mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain, on oath, being annexed to the said petition.—It is thereupon, by the chancellor, adjudged and ordered, That the said Joseph H. Jones appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, on the twenty-third day of October next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attorneys, the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property as aforesaid; and that, in the mean time, he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the news-paper of Messrs. Green at any time before the 7th day of September next, and continued therein for the four following weeks.

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

Wanted, A HEALTHY active NEGRO WOMAN, who has been accustomed to be employed as a laundress, and can be well recommended; for whom a good price may be had on application to J. MURRAY. Annapolis, July 25, 1792.

WANTED, A wet and dry NURSE, Who can come well recommended. INQUIRY OF THE PRINTERS.

THE Vestry of St. Paul's Parish, Prince-Georges county, Maryland, intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly, to sell the glebe-lands of said parish, to repair the parish church and other edifices for the benefit of said parish.

Signed by order, JESSE HELLEN, Registrar. August 8th, 1792.

INTEND to prefer a petition to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to compensate me for the real property of James Jones which was confiscated and sold. JOHN ROBERTSON August 28, 1792.

John Hyde, In Conduit-Street, opposite Mr. GEORGE M... new building.

WHERE he carries on the BOOT and SHOE MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the lowest terms; having procured himself a number of the best workmen, he is enabled to execute on his business in the most extensive manner; and can, with pleasure, inform his friends and customers that he can serve them upon the most advantageous terms, and on the shortest notice, as he is and always supplied with the very best materials, determined to carry on his business with the greatest punctuality and dispatch. Gentlemen wishing to purchase negro shoes, may be supplied on the shortest notice with any quantity of the best quality, and at the most reduced prices. He also carries on the

Tanning and Currying Business in all its various branches, in the neatest and best manner, where the best prices are given for raw and HIDES, and all orders for leather thankfully received and faithfully executed. He returns his sincere grateful thanks to his friends and customers for the great encouragement he has experienced in their branches since his commencement, and hopes, by unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of their favours. Annapolis, August 1, 1792.

3 Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP under the firm of JOHN PETTY and CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to the said partnership for dealings at their Annapolis, Queen-Island, Lower-Marlborough, and Port-Tobacco stores, are requested to make immediate payment to John Petty, Annapolis, Henry Barnes, at Port-Tobacco, and Robert Moore, in Lower-Marlborough, who will discharge all claims against the said stores.

JOHN PETTY, RICHARD YATES for self and JOSEPH YATES. Mr. Henry Barnes, at Port-Tobacco, and Robert Moore, at Lower-Marlborough, will consent to sell the goods at the said stores on the most reduced prices, for cash or country produce. Annapolis, August 27, 1792.

August 27, 1792. A GREEDABLY to the constitution and form of government, an election will be held, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the first of October for the choice of four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next general assembly. At the same time and place an election will be held for the purpose of choosing one member to represent the second district of this state in the congress of the United States.

4 WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, WILL BE EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE, On SATURDAY, the 29th day of September next, for cash, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the late dwelling-plantation of John Hall, deceased,

SUNDRY horses, hogs, cows and sheep, with household furniture. All persons having claims against the estate of John Hall, are requested to exhibit them on the day of sale, legally authenticated, for payment, and all those who are any ways indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, to JOSEPH MARRIOTT, Jun. Adm.

NOTICE is hereby given, THAT we intend to apply to the next session of assembly, for an act to confirm the title of part of two tracts or parcels of land lying in Queen-Anne's county, called St. MARTIN'S and BRANT'S, containing in the whole 152 1/2 acres of land, which was heretofore sold by a certain Walter Meads to John Fin Fontleroy, and by him sold to James Jones, deceased.

DEKAR THOMPSON, administrator of Griffith's estate, ISABEL JONES, widow of James WOOTERS and REBECCA his wife, and JAMES JONES, representative of the said JAMES JONES, deceased.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

the CITIZEN PRINCE-GEORGE'S APOLIS. My Fellow-Citizens... the silent slander, virulence my public... been the declaration, that should render me bold never dare to... compelled repeated... tients, under the... y's indisposition, to... ently termed, the... h roused the infant... ed public.—When... ns from private co... which, if true, ... not be related pa... wery, but in defian... to the public prej... the only bond... e among civilized... was admitted or pro... our meaning, merited... our and honesty; ... sion had disappeared... nual mornings befo... —Behold, major R... off me, declining his... one vote in the di... John Thomas. "All Bndiam an... might have been o... ved, without render... of misrepresentation... public gazettes, th... ch can be confined to... of a scurrilous pamph... on those who were... ic my sentiments, th... d fancy as the real... , on all hands adm... ding.—Or did he... gnity of public cer... mphire, with the h... self, by an officio... er? "The Major's first p... of a better (the a... ed in silence; tho... ber of the public... when applied to... red the most sacred... of subjects, on wh... of congress, under... of public measures... hat alone could kee... argument must de... wrong, being an... ed to him, sided b... er, could detect the... and if, with tho... e of doing this, it... were destitute of... commonwealth.—T... ould have been th... led his sentiments—... pure light of politi... using its rays over... been insulted with... inquire into their p... duct of their serva... motion. The excu... ty to the creator... respect to our pub... lesome to the bod... limbs to the indivi... fures of administr... under the old cor... rated. Constitutio... fanned the expiri... vigours of despotism... globe.—It is as dea... of which it is i... taught, and long... it strengthens a go... tal to a bad one... confidence, ignoran... on without inquir... ny itself.—It is n... of courtiers unde... n from father to f... nal opposition to... edition; but I fon... so purified by th... has been insulted... it should be

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 27, 1792.

the CITIZENS of ANNE-ARUNDEL and PRINCE-GEORGE'S counties, and the city of ANNAPOLIS.

My Fellow-Citizens,

AFTER having remained six months the silent object of private calumny and slander, disseminated with a diabolical virulence, malice and activity.—After my public and private reputation had been openly impeached by an audacious declaration, *that charges would be brought against me which would render me blacker than Hell itself, and that I should never dare to show my face again.* After having been compelled repeatedly to come forward before my constituents, under the pressure of my own and my country's indisposition, to answer charges, as they were termed, the futility and insignificance of which roused the instant resentment of an abused and injured public.—When hacktured and detached extracts from private conversations were exhibited as evidence, which, if true, amounted to nothing—which were not related partially and unconnectedly as they were, but in defiance of justice, and not related to the public prejudice of an individual, without giving the only bond of confidence and social intercourse among civilized men.—And if untrue, as most were admitted or proved to be, or perverted from their original meaning, merited the indignation of all men of honour and honesty; and, in fine, when every dark spot had disappeared like the pestilent fogs of our annual mornings before the approaching light of day.—Behold, major Ross, of Bladensburg, step forth and declaiming his great interest, which amount to one vote in the district on the last election, to John Thomas.

"All Beldam and Parnassus let loose."
 I might have been content with the injuries I had received, without rendering me the prominent object of misrepresentation throughout a great portion of public gazettes, the circulation and duration of which can be confined to no limits, and the entire subject of a scurrilous pamphlet. Did he expect to impose on those who were present when I delivered in public my sentiments, the crude absurdities of his wayward fancy as the real opinions and statements of a man, on all hands admitted to possess common understanding?—Or did he offer up an individual to the ignominy of public censure, from Georgia to New-England, with the humble hope of recommending himself, by an officious zeal, to some minion of the Major's first publication, offering himself instead of a better (the amount of his proposal) I submitted in silence; though, to be represented as the author of the public confidence was infamously unbecoming when applied to a representative who had only the most sacred of his duties—giving his opinion of subjects, on which he was called to vote on the floor of congress, under the conviction that free discussion of public measures in legislative bodies, was the only way that could keep alive the lamp of liberty.—An argument must detect error.—That if his opinions were wrong, being an unconnected individual—those who were present, aided by the possession and influence of power, could detect their fallacy and expose their injustice; and if, with those advantages, they were incapable of doing this, it would be manifest proof that they were destitute of those talents requisite to govern a commonwealth.—That if the objections were just, would have been the basest treachery to have suppressed his sentiments.—Nor did he imagine that when the pure light of political truth rising in America was using its rays over civilized man, our citizens would be insulted with the cry, that the people could not inquire into their public affairs, nor investigate the conduct of their servants, without being in a state of insurrection. The exercise of our rational faculties, is a duty to the creator that gave them—to exert them in respect to our public affairs and agents, is more wholesome to the body politic, than the exercise of flattery to the individual man. An inquiry into the abuses of administration, was held as a sacred duty under the old corrupt government from which we were freed. Constitutional opposition in England has fanned the expiring flame of civil liberty, whilst the rigours of despotism bound in chains the surrounding globe.—It is as dear with them as the constitution of our country, of which it is indeed the vital principle.—Reason, and long experience has convinced them, that it strengthens a good administration, and can only be fatal to a bad one.—Knowledge alone is the source of confidence, ignorance of credulity, and blind submission without inquiry, the characteristic badge of a tyrant.—It is true, it has been the hereditary duty of courtiers under the old corrupt system, handed down from father to son, that the supporters of constitutional opposition to improper measures, were friends of the revolution; but I fondly imagined that this sect had been purified by the revolution, that we should not have been insulted with the doctrine here, much less that it should be improved into passive obedience

and non-resistance, which are now attempted to be introduced into our government under the solemn sanction of religious principle.

Not bound by any opinion of duty to my God, or relation to society, if smote on one cheek to turn the other, if, in defending myself from such repeated, unprovoked and scurrilous attacks, I should pain major Ross's feelings, I may perhaps lead him to respect those of others, and the correction will have more weight and be not the less useful, should it be even severe.—At least my conduct shall be sincere, he shall have no occasion to accuse me of duplicity, I never did, nor never will, take by the hand a man with a profusion of civilities, with malice and rancour in his heart.

In his second publication major Ross concludes his exordium with a compliment to my abilities—it is the changeable fashion of the day with these people, after having exhausted their powers of depreciation, suddenly to magnify my talents to an extent that youthful vanity had never laid claim to—this is necessary to their present object, that of persuading those unacquainted with me that I am a dangerous man—a magical expression, that professes to prove every thing whilst it offers no proof at all.—A general accusation that can neither be defined nor denied.—But the compliment to my oratory, one might rationally suppose (though reason and this man seem to be in a state of hostility) had relation to other circumstances, that should enter into the measure for estimating the propriety of his conduct: After I had, with much difficulty arising from indisposition, spoken at Prince-George's court to the different reports and objections that had been publicly brought forward, or privately circulated against me, major Ross of his own accord addressing himself to a gentleman declared, *that if he did not think I retained a little of the antifederal lesson he would prefer me to any man in the district.* He had before expressed himself nearly to the same effect to myself. I was therefore much surprised when, in a few days after, he came to my house, to inform me that he had declared himself a candidate for the district, professing that nothing personal had influenced him—I told him, that I hoped I should be opposed upon different terms than I had hitherto been subjected to—and added, that I meant publicly to address the people at Bladensburg. (this place I was led to believe had been the workshop where malice had forged her lies, but have since been well informed that the party there was confined to a small number chiefly composed of refugee, state agent, and disaffected characters, and they only the vehicles of slander from a few individuals of Annapolis and George-town) the Major then pressed me to dine with him—I felt the circumstance awkward and declined it, as far as politeness would admit, by telling him that I should dine with several friends who would accompany me thither.—He requested that I would bring them all—nothing more then passed. I repaired to Bladensburg, where, with every appearance of cordiality, he told me he had prepared a dinner for myself and friends—I dined with him, and in the evening I addressed those who had assembled.—After I had done, ordinary men will judge of my astonishment, when major Ross immediately told me that he prepared a publication against me—in vain I represented how much I had been harassed—my own weak state of health—the indisposition of my family, and that to be dragged into a news-paper controversy at this late period, and that too not by a principal, was painful and cruel—that if he had any objections to my observations, he (a lawyer by profession) had the same opportunity of stating them that I had. He still persisted, and to this uncommon conduct the Major must attribute the mistake, which he calls an electioneering trick—neither myself, nor any of my friends, I believe, could suppose, when I was speaking, and in the face of the partnership hand-bill of himself and Mr. John Thomas, then stuck up throughout the state, that he had declined in my favour—I am sure neither myself nor friends wished it, for we never estimated his vote and interest but as ending where it began, wit' himself; if any friend of his was led to conclude so, it could only arise from his own strange conduct, for minds not much deranged would be puzzled at the Major's pressing civilities on a man unwilling to receive them—whom he had premeditated to abuse, and whom he instantly from the social board, and without the slightest provocation, politely terms, in public print, a mushroom excrement.

* *The expressions were, I believe, precisely as follows:* No personal motive has influenced my conduct.—If, amid the ample range of American affairs—her great, her combined, and her varied interests—looking down the vista of time that develops her future prospects, I could dwell one moment on any mushroom excrement of a corrupt time, I should disdain my own soul.—*In comparison with a vast idea that filled my own mind—the secretary, major Ross and myself, I grant, appeared all but a mushroom excrement.—But, to the best of my knowledge, these two terms were not used either at Annapolis or Prince-George's.—At Bladensburg I had, that morning*

—an epithet which he untruly said I applied to the secretary of the treasury.—Born perhaps to as much patrimony as major Ross, and as honestly acquired—I have been at least bred a gentleman, and I hope my conduct through life would convince those that know me, that I am not so destitute of honour and delicacy, as to apply so harsh a term to an absent gentleman, from whom I had hitherto received nothing but open civility.—The terms are my own—No one will believe them major Ross's, but as no name was mentioned, why should a general expression be applied to the secretary of the treasury, rather than to the Major himself or capt. Campbell, who have opposed me without decency or truth, or any other of that multitude of upstart gentlemen, the offspring of unfeeling times—who like summer flies, drawing their temporary subsistence from the noxious exhalations of corruption and decay, infect and infect the wholesome and sound parts of the community: The Major has committed a faux pas in the path of sycophantism—I am sure the secretary will not thank him for the application.

Has all this virulence against a man who never thought or designed offence to him arisen from his being convinced by reflecting on my speech at Prince-George's court, that I was a dangerous man, and that any decent character was to be preferred to me? If so, it is so contrary to the sentiments he expressed on the spot, that the most amiable construction of his conduct must satisfy the district that the Major is liable to be influenced by a fine speech and oratory, against his sound judgment, that he would be a very unsafe man to represent them "even should any accident happen to Mr. John Thomas."

To proceed on this gentleman's grounds, as he styles them, I shall, as cursorily as possible, remark (on what he terms my charge against captain Campbell,) that the Major's statement of this business is but a mean perversion, of which, to do him justice, I cannot believe him the author—it bears the stamp of so many other subtleties that have been lately circulated from a certain quarter, that I must consider it as coined at the same mint. I stated, that captain Campbell did produce such a book of accounts to the committee, of which I was a member. After a variety of denials, first, that any such book existed as I described, and then, when that was admitted, that it was produced to the committee, and finally, after offering to prove that no such was ever so produced, by the oaths of two witnesses—on my referring to the journal, which disclosed that we were the same acting committee on both the business of finance and on his report of his agency, and that we, at his desire, actually sat on both subjects at the same time—I understood, and so did the gentlemen around me, that he admitted my statement to be accurate—at least it put a stop to the swearing, and I am satisfied that such was the impression made on several hundred persons present. I also stated at the same time, that captain Campbell did likewise produce to the committee a bit of paper, containing such memorandums of funds—but I never blended that with the book of accounts, as the Major has done. I know that a man may be cunning though not wise, but as this jumble is entirely the effect of art, and not of any natural confusion of ideas, it will prove its pedigree. But I have charged captain Campbell! How cruel—so good a man, and who has been so delicate in his charges against me for six months past—who, when he had struck all that mighty space of accusation that was to render me blacker than hell, and that would cover me with shame, into the little measure of out of doors politics, founded on fiction and a committee conversation about a direct tax; unprepared, still I was enabled instantly to fix the whole on his shoulders—that the tax I thought necessary from the defective statement of the public finances which I had been enabled to procure, owing to his worse than misconduct in withholding the money from the treasury, and from me that information which I alone could procure from him, of almost all the productive funds of the state.—Although under the authority of my appointment I had required similar statements from both the treasurer and himself at the beginning of the session, and the former had instantly complied with my request, by waiting on me personally, and furnishing all the documents that his accurate office could afford, but when, after much manœuvring in the house to get rid of the committee and me, and several weeks delay; he had paid up and came forward with his report, and I had been thoroughly acquainted with the whole resources of the state, I myself, as he acknowledged, opposed in the legislature all attempts at taxation as wholly unnecessary, which he (not a representative) wished to burden the people with. A full detail of these, and other curious circumstances respecting this business, is lodged

been more fully informed of the insistent and unmanly language of captain Campbell against me from whom he had then received not the slightest pronunciation, for it was before his departure for the springs; in the course of my address I had spoken very briefly of him, and had been in my eye more than any one else in this expression.

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render it ridiculous.—his own pen, more powerful than all the figures of rhetoric, flutifies and flattens whatever it touches. There were others present, and officers who served a little longer in the army than the Major, who heard me, with other sensations than those of envy, hatred and malice.—I had been called an enemy to the government, and it was openly said that I would be influenced by some dirty trivial difference of interest, which, in fact, did not exist, to side with Virginia politics.—A late set of planters and farmers as we are, connected with us by intermarriages, and strongly united by a common interest in the Parowmack and Federal Seat.—To such indefinite clamour, I could only oppose my distasteful public services to the continent for seventeen years—I flated, and as aridly as possible, that from the first dawn of light that broke in on my understanding, I had devoted myself to the sacred cause of the rights of man.—That in 1775, at fifteen years of age, when I could scarcely wield a musket, I took up arms, and was appointed adjutant to gen. Mercer's battalion of militia-men.—That in 1776, I marched a first lieutenant in the first battalion sent from Virginia to the assistance of our northern brethren; that in the gloomy and desperate campaign of 1776, 1777 and 1778, I was present at most of the heavy actions, and was wounded at Brandywine; that in 1779 I retired with this general officer to whom I had been aid-de-camp, and attempted to study the law, but that, on Leslie's invasion of Virginia in 1780, I was appointed lieutenant-colonel of a regiment in gen. Lawton's corps, and sent on the sea near Portsmouth, for which I never asked or received any pay: In 1781, at the request of the marquis of Fayette, who then opposed in Virginia the numerous army that had united there under lord Cornwallis, with a few troops destitute of horse, and at the solicitation of general Weedon, I raised and supported, at my own expence in a great measure, as long as I had money, a corps of horse, who did regular and essential duty. At the action of Green-Spring, at the marquis's pressing desire, I led on the attack with the slemen on the right, drove in the enemy's advance and attacked their main body, in doing which I had my horse killed under me, that I gave 45 guineas for it three hours before, for which service I received the marquis's thanks in public orders.—That my expences and losses in these exertions were not less than 200 guineas, of which I never received one shilling.—At the siege of York and Gloucester the same year, being lieutenant-colonel of my native county, I served at my own charges as commandant of a battalion of militia, termed grenadiers, which, by my own very great exertions, I got up in time to save the french horse, who had committed themselves without support, and who instantly took refuge in my rear, when I repulsed Tarleton's and Simcoe's legions united, and 200 British light infantry, killing the officer who led them not fifteen steps from my lines, for which we had the commander in chief's public thanks.—That this was all before I attained the age of 21.—That as soon as I was eligible, my native county chose me their representative to the legislature, where I served, and that very year, 1782, I was, by a great majority of the legislature, elected to represent that powerful state in congress, where, in the second year of my service, on Mr. Morris's resignation, six states out of eight then on the floor, insisted on placing me at the head of the treasury; but having formed an attachment here, I left congress, married and settled in Maryland, since which period I had been intrusted in the most confidential and important charges, and had been constant public servant, except during two years that languished under a dreadful and most painful complaint.—That, losing my parents in my infancy, turned out on the world, under the weak control of fraternal authority, a well grown boy of strong vivacity, had many indiscretions to lament, which could insure none but myself; but I call upon my enemies to produce an act of my life unfruitful to God, or unkindly to man, one public wrong, or one private injury.—In a warm and unpremeditated effusion, I said by blood now stained the soil of Pennsylvania.—Is it an expression major Ross quarrels with? His whole genius, if distilled to-morrow, would not produce the spirit it contains.—I hope such flies will now leave me, unless they expect to blow my dead carcase, for the title remains of life in a constitution broken in the spring-tide of youth, is now almost exhausted by many and fatigue.

JOHN F. MERCER.

PARIS, July 17.

Extrait of a letter dated Coblenz, July 8.

THE Prussian troops arrive. The son of the king of Prussia came the day before yesterday at the head of a regiment of hussars about 1500 strong, the finest regiment in Europe. It is composed of men all near six feet high, who look like so many Hercules.

The next day arrived a body of chasseurs: these handle their carbines with such skill, that often at the distance of 500 steps will hit a crown.

To give you an idea of the severity of their discipline, I will just relate to you what we witnessed yesterday. A Prussian soldier ventured to make some disrespectful remarks relative to the war against the french, before four of his comrades. Two days after a subaltern officer was informed of it and related the circumstance to his superior, it reached the duke of Brunswick. He won't suffer philosophers in his army, and he condemned the soldier to die. He was shot and over his dead body three of his comrades received each two lashes for listening to his discourse without denouncing him to the officer.

July 18. Marshal Luckner is still here; he sits for consultations to oppose the prodigious bodies of troops, which advance towards our frontiers. This is

the answer he made to the multitude, which surrounded and questioned him two days after his arrival.—“I give you my honour, that France has not more than 25,000 men in the three frontier armies, and that the armies will soon shew themselves 280,000. The army under my command, and myself, agree, in our cry of *Vive la Nation! Vive le Roi!* Instead of sowing dissensions, as you do here, come to the frontiers and assist us, if possible, in repelling the enemy.” Marshal Luckner has been named commander in chief of the two armies. Biron is under his orders to command the army on the Rhine, and La Fayette, the northern; but those armies amount to little more than 45,000 men, and our enemies are 200,000 in number.

M. Luckner proposes several modes of recruiting: he calls for the suspension of the courts-martial, and asks, that it be left to the general to supply their place.

Extrait of a letter, dated Turin, July 7.

“The court of Sardinia is not establishing new regiments, but increasing each company with ten men, which will give a total increase of 4 or 5000 men. Loans are taken up by the government at Geneva, and one of four millions of livres at Geneva. It is difficult to conceive by what means these debts will be paid. The state owes much already. I expressed this sentiment, and was answered, that this was only money advanced to France.—that all lent to the emigrants and the expences of the war would be refunded.

“To this it is added, that the hostile powers will hold, as a security for payment, the towns and provinces they shall take in the course of the war.”

Letter from M. Maffonnewer to the minister of foreign affairs, dated Stuttgart, July 10.

“I have the honour of informing you, Sir, that we just learn, that orders are circulating through Suisia, Franconia, the Palatinate, and the ecclesiastical electorates, to the Austrian forces, to press forward towards the frontiers, and to lose no time. The bakers of the army have received the same orders. As this information is of consequence, I have communicated it immediately.”

BENNINGTON, September 7.

By a private letter from Canada to a gentleman in this town, we learn, that lieutenant-governor Simcoe, brought from England with him all the civil officers of his new government of the Upper Province which he governs; also a new regiment called the Queen's Rangers, raised for the service of that country, together with one battalion of the 60th, and the whole of the 24th regiments, amounting to nearly eighteen hundred regular troops: the militia of both provinces are also under the strictest discipline. The letter further adds, that all the Indian warriors of Lower Canada have assembled, and are on their way to join the confederation (which is said to be general) against the United States; they are to meet a grand council which they say are to assemble at the Miami Villages. It is thought in Quebec that the Americans would save much expence and blood-shed by a timely peace, as there never was known so general a league of those barbarians of the wilderness.

PHILADELPHIA, September 19.

“From the best information that can be had (says a letter from Havre) France will have to cope with an army of at least two hundred thousand men of the combined forces. General Luckner has demanded a reinforcement of one hundred and thirty thousand men, without which he has declared he cannot set even on the defensive. He has also proposed to the assembly, from motives of the most urgent necessity, that the generals shall be permitted to inflict punishments without court-martials.”

It is mentioned in a London paper, by one of the last arrivals, that the empress of Russia has agreed to add eighteen thousand auxiliaries to the army of his Apostolical majesty (the king of Hungary) in order to act in concert against France.

A fleet of six or seven ships of the line were preparing at Toulon the beginning of July, with a view, it was said, to bombard Trieste, an important Austrian commercial port on the Gulf of Venice. It was thought not improbable in France that Leghorn would share the same fate, as it was in no state of defence to resist such an attack.

London papers are received by way of New-York to the 8th of August. French accounts by this arrival say, that the mayor and forty-eight districts of Paris had petitioned the national assembly to declare, “that the king had forfeited his crown, and that a ministry be elected, into whose hands the reins-of government shall be intrusted until a national convention shall have adopted definitive measures.” This demand was referred to a committee extraordinary—a decree had passed the assembly unanimously about the first of August, that it was expected would desolate the camps of the emperor and the king of Prussia, almost as soon as they were pitched in France. By this decree every officer or soldier of the enemies armies deserting from them, and appearing at a French military post, or before one of the constituted authorities, or before a French citizen, is to be received with fraternal affection, presented with the national cockade, pensioned for life, and their pensions after their deaths to be continued to their widows.

About the 26th or 27th of July, a part of the Austrian forces attacked the French camp at Maulde. The advanced guard of the French, consisting of 6000 men, was attacked by 10,000 Austrians; the latter of whom were beaten off the field after losing 200 men killed, a great number prisoners, and the chief of their baggage taken by the French.

By the last accounts from Port-au-Prince, we learn, that the mulattoes had all come in under capitulation, but that the blacks will not yet suffer the proprietors of estates to take possession of them, although they

have agreed to furnish the whites with all the supplies they require.

[FRENCH HISTORICAL.]

Extrait of a letter from Cayenne, dated August 14.

“Referring to my last by captain Stiles, I am now sorry to inform you that, since his departure, the political situation of affairs in the West has undergone a most unfortunate change. General Blanchelande, it is supposed, encouraged the negroes who were in a state of insurrection, and consequently descended from the mountains, and killed many of the inhabitants, and burnt many valuable estates. The troops and inhabitants immediately assembled, to the number of 1500 or 1600, under the command of general Blanchelande, and attacked them, but unfortunately were entirely defeated, with the loss of seven officers and about 200 men killed, and a great number wounded. This unexpected defeat obliged the planters to take refuge once more in town, and encouraged the negroes to revolt, to the number of about 2000. They have since burnt and destroyed near one half of the Plain. Finding themselves entirely masters of the country, they have now made propositions of peace, which are, freedom to all who are in a state of insurrection, and Les Plaines (a delightful coffee country in the mountain) for themselves. Whether or not these terms will be accepted, I cannot pretend to determine.—If not, Heaven knows what will be the consequence—should they be granted, the entire insurrection of the remaining negroes will inevitably follow. I therefore look upon every thing as certainly lost. I am sorry the immediate departure of this vessel will not admit of my entering into particulars.”

The following extract of a letter (dated Saratoga Springs, August 23,) appears in an Albany paper.

“Since I saw you I have been as far as lakes Ontario, Erie, &c. and returned by way of Buffalo creek. The Indians from Lower Canada, some few of the Six Nations; the Chippeways, Ononways, Hurons, Potoways, &c. are assembled already at Detroit, and the Miami towns to act in hostility against the United States. The prospect of a peace this summer is very faint, if we may judge from apparent and probable circumstances; notwithstanding the negotiation carrying on by way of the Six Nations, whom the secretary at war has employed as mediators. Captain Henry and the three Indians, dispatched by general Chapin from Buffalo creek, with a message to the Shawanees, have proceeded on as far as Detroit.—Colonel Brandt's son previous to his father's return to Philadelphia, was gone off with a banditti of Mohawks, to join the hostile Indians, but the colonel has dispatched a messenger to bring him back. He is assuredly a friend to the United States, and is shortly to set off to see the hostile tribes. But how far his and the influence of the few friendly Six Nations will extend, among a savage banditti, eager after plunder and rampant after blood, I shall leave undetermined.—The Shawanees and Delaware are much exasperated at the Senecas; in consequence of Corplanter's people scouting with some of the troops under lieutenant Jeffers, and killing four of the latter, and unless the Senecas make their satisfaction, their arms, it is said, will be turned against them. Should this be the case, God only knows the consequences—our frontiers in this state will stand but a narrow chance.

“I think it ill policy to endeavour to spread the pest of war, which inevitably will be the case provided the Six Nations openly declare themselves for the United States. Their forces can do little against so numerous a race as they will have to contend with, provided they do not remain neuter.

“Had such measures been taken last summer, as these, an amicable treaty might have been formed; but their success last fall has much raised them in their own self importance.”

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC or PRIVATE SALE, at the dwelling plantation of Mr. THOMAS LAYS, November 23, 1792, if fair, if not on the first fair day.

A PARCEL of valuable NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women and Children, and a fellow that is a house carpenter, and can work at the blacksmith's trade.

On the twenty-sixth, there will be SOLD, at the late dwelling plantation of Mrs. Mary Brooke, deceased, a parcel of good household furniture, and many other things. All persons that have any claims, against her estate, are desired to bring them in that day. The terms of the sale, will be known on that day.

By virtue of a writ of *habeas corpus*, from the general court, to me directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on SATURDAY the fifth day of October next, on the premises for ready money.

A TRACT of LAND in Prince-George's county, called Stoney Fields, containing two hundred acres, late the property of Joseph Selby, now in possession of Rinaldo Johnston, tenant of said Joseph Selby. Taken at the suit of John Chapman and William Eddis, for the use of Samuel Lane. The sale to commence at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

WILLIAM D. BEALL, sheriff of Prince-George's county.

September 12th, 1792.

THE subscriber intends petitioning the next general assembly of this state, to be released from his confinement in jail.

10th 15th GEORGE ROBERTSON, Somerset county, Maryland, September 16th, 1792.

NOTICE.

I shall expose to SALE, on MONDAY the 15th day of October next, if fair, if not on the first fair day, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Mr. Townson's Tavern, in Baltimore county, about six miles from Baltimore-town, the following property, to wit:

LOT No. 1, containing by survey 180 acres of land; formerly the property of Daniel Dulany, son of Walter, purchased by Mr. George Fitzhugh, and from which purchase he has been lately released by the Governor and Council, under the act, entitled, An act to appoint an agent for the year 1792, and for other purposes.

LOTS No. 3, 4, 1, 12, 1, 2, 3, and half of one other Lot, No. 3, the whole containing by survey, 68 3/4 acres of land; formerly the property of Daniel Dulany, of Walter, purchased by doctor Horatio Belt, and released therefrom as above.

One hundred and seventy-five acres of land, in Baltimore county, called James Park, formerly the property of the Principio Company, purchased by James Hughes, and released therefrom as above.

LOT No. 2, containing 270 acres of land, formerly the property of Hyde's heirs, purchased by Nicholas Britton, and released therefrom as above.

One LOT of LAND, containing 330 acres, formerly the property of the Nottingham Company, purchased by Daniel Bowly, Esquire, and released therefrom.

LOT No. 8, containing 125 acres of land, formerly the property of the Principio Company; purchased by Richard Coale, and released therefrom as above.

LOTS No. 19 and 28, in My Lady's Manor; purchased by James Smith and James M'Fadon, containing 127 acres of land, and released as above.

And on TUESDAY the 16th day of October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Mr. Daniel Grant's in Baltimore-town, I shall expose to SALE, The WHARF and WAREHOUSES on Fell's Point, formerly the property of the Messrs. Christie; purchased by Charles Wells and Aquila Johns, and released from the said purchase: Also sundry LOTS in Baltimore-town, and on Whetstone Point.

And on SATURDAY the 20th of October next, at Mr. George Mass's, in the city of Annapolis, two HOUSES and LOTS in the said city, one on Cornhill-street, the other adjoining the Ball Room, formerly the Revenue-office.

And on SATURDAY the 27th day of October next, at Mrs. Kimball's Tavern, in Frederick-town, at 12 o'clock, I shall expose to SALE, the following property, to wit:

LOTS No. 55 and 64, containing about 200 acres of land, in the Manocacy Manor; purchased by major John Davidson, and released therefrom by a decree in Chancery.

LOT No. 41, containing 133 1/2 acres of land, in Manocacy Manor; purchased by major Alexander Truman, and released from his purchase, by the Governor and Council.

One third part of LOT No. 59, containing 157 acres of land, in Manocacy Manor; purchased by William Pendergast, and released therefrom by the Governor and Council. Also sundry other LOTS in, and near Frederick-town.

The whole of the above property will be sold on a credit of four years from the first day of December next; one fourth payable annually in the following manner, viz. Two thirds of the principal in specie, or depreciation or other liquidated state certificates, or in stock created under the act of congress, bearing an immediate interest of six per cent. and the remaining one third in specie, or in stock created under the said act, bearing an interest of six per cent. after the year eighteen hundred, and the interest on the whole, in specie only, on the first day of December, annually. Bonds, with approved security, will be required of the purchasers.

RANDOLPH B. LATIMER, Agent, for the State of Maryland. September 19th, 1792.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice, that she intends to prefer a petition to the general assembly at their next session, praying that an act may pass, to authorize her to sell and dispose of, in behalf of her children, the land on which she now lives, which land was devised to her said children, by her late deceased husband, John Wallace.

JUDITH WALLACE. Charles county, September 15th, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, THAT the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, at their next session, for an act to release him from debts, which he is unable to pay.

WILLIAM STEPHEN COMPTON. Washington county, September 25, 1792.

By order of the Chancellor, A PUBLIC SALE will commence on the second Tuesday in October, and will continue until all is sold, of the property of STEPHEN CLARK, book-seller, in the city of Annapolis, consisting of a quantity of bound books of numerous denominations, stationary of various kinds, many articles of dry goods, and sundry household furniture, for the benefit of the creditors of the said Stephen Clark. The terms of the sale will be made known before its commencement.

JOSEPH CLARK, Trustee. All persons indebted to the said Stephen Clark are requested to make immediate payment to the trustee. Annapolis, September 19, 1792.

THE property of Thomas H. Egan, Esquire, advertised for sale on the first of October, is postponed on account of the election being held on that day, to some future time of which due notice will be given in the paper.

PETER EMERSON.

Bacon's Laws

To be SOLD at the PRINTING OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS.

Where may be had, the late edition of the LAWS of MARYLAND. And also, a few copies of the Laws, since that publication.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a MINISTER of the PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH is wanting in the parish of St. MARGARET'S WEST-MINSTER.

CHARLES WATERS. Anne-Arundel county, September 11, 1792.

In Chancery,

Aug. 23, 1792.

ON the application to the chancellor, by a petition in writing, of JOSEPH H. JONES, an insolvent debtor, praying the benefit of an act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and offering, agreeably to the said act, to deliver up, to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal or mixed, to which he is in any way entitled, and a list of his creditors, and a schedule of his property, so far as he can ascertain, on oath, being annexed to the said petition;—It is thereupon, by the chancellor, adjudged and ordered, That the said Joseph H. Jones appear before the chancellor, in the chancery-office, in the city of Annapolis, on the twenty-third day of October next, for the purpose of taking, in the presence of such of his creditors as shall attend in person, or by their agents or attorneys, the oath by the said act prescribed, for delivering up his property as aforesaid; and that, in the mean time, he give notice to his creditors of his application aforesaid, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the news-paper of Messrs. Green at any time before the 7th day of September next, and continued therein for the four following weeks.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

Upper Marlborough, September 10, 1792.

On Friday the 12th of October next, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises,

THE subscriber's plantation, commonly called CHURCH'S OLD FIELDS, containing 280 1/2 res. of stiff level land, well watered and wooded, and which, from its quality and situation, may, at a very moderate expence, be made a beautiful and productive farm; it is most advantageously situated, being near the main road leading from Annapolis to Bladenburg, 5 miles from the latter and 24 from the former, 10 miles from the capitol or house of congress, 11 1/2 from the president's palace, 12 1/2 from George-town, and 7 from the outlines of the federal city; few places can be better calculated for a gentleman's country seat, and those who may wish to possess one for themselves or their posterity near the seat of government of the United States, will probably never meet a more favourable opportunity, nor could an industrious farmer reasonably wish a better market than is to be met with in the many towns that surround it in all directions at convenient distances. Three years credit will be allowed, the purchaser giving bond on interest with approved security, the indulgence of credit to be forfeited if the interest be not paid in three months after it becomes due. Mr. ANTHONY PAGE, living on the Annapolis road, near the premises, will shew the land.

THOMAS GLISSAN. N. B. Should it suit the purchaser, one half of the purchase money will be received in young orderly negro men, at a reasonable valuation.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP under the firm of JOHN PETTY and CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent—All persons indebted to the said partnership for dealings at their Annapolis, Queen-Anne, Lower-Marlborough, and Port-Tobacco stores, are requested to make immediate payment to John Petty, in Annapolis, Henry Barnes, at Port-Tobacco, and Robert Moore, in Lower-Marlborough, who will settle all claims against the said stores.

JOHN PETTY, RICHARD YATES, for self and JOSEPH YATES.

Mr. Henry Barnes, at Port-Tobacco, and Mr. Robert Moore, at Lower-Marlborough, will continue to sell the goods at the said stores on the most reduced prices, for cash or country produce.

Annapolis, August 27, 1792.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway by the name of JOE, a stout well made negro man, who since says his name is JEM, and that he is the property of RICHARD LEE, of Lancaster county, in Virginia; he is about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, has a large scar over his left eye, his clothing white country cloth jacket and breeches and a cotton shirt. His master is desired to take him out of gaol, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law.

F. HAMERSLEY, Sheriff of St. Mary's county. September 1, 1792.

John Hyde,

In Conduit-Street, opposite Mr. GEORGE MANN'S new building,

WHERE he carries on the BOOT and SHOE MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the lowest terms; having procured himself a number of the best workmen, he is enabled to carry on his business in the most extensive manner; and he can, with pleasure, inform his friends and customers that he can serve them upon the most advantageous terms, and on the shortest notice, as he is and will be always supplied with the very best materials, and determined to carry on his business with the greatest punctuality and dispatch. Gentlemen wishing to purchase negro shoes, may be supplied on the shortest notice with any quantity of the best quality, and at the most reduced prices. He also carries on the

Tanning and Currying Business

in all its various branches, in the neatest and best manner, where the best prices are given for raw and dressed HIDES, and all orders for leather thankfully received and faithfully executed. He returns his sincere and grateful thanks to his friends and customers for the great encouragement he has experienced in those branches since his commencement, and hopes, by unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of the favours.

Annapolis, August 1, 1792.

AN industrious Mechanic, capable of teaching PSALMODY in its different parts, willing to act as clerk and sexton to a PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, and can come well recommended, will be informed of an eligible situation, making himself known to the Printers of this Gazette.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 12th of August, a negro man named WILL, about 23 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high; had on, when he went away, a round felt hat, of a bright blue colour, and a coarse cloth over jacket, short round, he had other cloaths with him, which cannot well be described, he is likely of a very dark complexion, full faced, and has a remarkable fine set of teeth, he is slow of speech, and rather awkward in his manners, is a tolerable good blacksmith, but never worked as foreman of a shop; he was formerly the property of Henry May, late of this county, blacksmith. This fellow was taken out of gaol at Alexandria, in Virginia, about eight days ago, but having made his escape; when he was apprehended he had a forged pass in his possession, and it is expected he may have procured another. Whoever takes up the negro and brings him to me, or secures him in gaol so that I get him again, shall receive the reward.

RICHARD BRADLEY

N. B. It is probable this fellow may endeavour to pass for a free man, as there are many free blacks passing about the country; when he went to Alexandria his intention was to have made his escape by water, therefore forewarn all masters of vessels, and others from harbouring or concealing him at their peril, they should they may expect to be dealt with agreeably to law.

Anne-Arundel county, June 20, 1792.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, Maryland, on the 10th of August, a likely very fair mulatto slave named BASH, about 36 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, has gray eyes, and very bald headed, shortish dirty coloured hair much curled; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a blue broad coat with a red velvet cape, one light coloured waist coat, several waistcoats, one pair of Russia flannel breeches, one pair ditto white broad cloth, two pair coarse trousers, three coarse shirts, and one ditto linen, several pair of stockings, two pair of shoes, and a large fan-tail hat, which he commonly wears cocked upon two sides, with a ribbon and buckle. Whoever takes up the said slave and secures him in any gaol, that I get him again, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS and if brought home the above reward, paid by ALLEN BOWIE.

N. B. The above runaway was seen in Georgetown, early on the morning he went away, and is an artful fellow I make no doubt will change his name, and endeavour to pass as a freeman. A. J. July 11, 1792.

Wanted,

A HEALTHY active NEGRO WOMAN, who has been accustomed to be employed as a dress, and can be well recommended; for whom good price may be had on application to

J. MURRAY. Annapolis, July 25, 1792.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Dr. DAVID CLARK, late of Prince-George county, are requested to bring them in to the subscriber, in order that they may be adjusted; persons who are indebted to the above estate are desired to make immediate payment, as indulgence cannot be given.

THOMAS CLARK, Executor. July 22, 1792.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

SUPPLEMENT to the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1792.

To the CITIZENS of Anne-Arundel and Prince-George's counties,

GENTLEMEN,

HAVING frequently heard it expressed, with respect to your next delegation to congress, that there were objections both to col. Mercer and capt. Campbell, and at the same time a wish, that some other person would come forward; I am therefore induced to offer my services, that, if it should be the wish also of a majority of the citizens of the district, they may be thereby enabled to avoid electing either of them—And, as my sentiments with respect to government, may not be sufficiently known, I think it proper to publish them on this occasion, that you may judge in time, whether they are such as would probably incline me to vote and act in congress in opposition to your sentiments.—My idea is, that the great source of political happiness is the confidence the people themselves have in their government—That, although government be very imperfect as to its principles, yet the people may be very happy if they could only have a firm confidence in its administration; and that, although a government be perfect, yet the people cannot possibly be happy if their confidence in it should by any means be destroyed—therefore, (though a politician ought always to be guarded against encroachments on the rights of the people) I should be induced, in all cases of doubt, to act and vote in support of the existing measures of the government, and in such a manner as would have the least tendency to destroy the confidence of the people in the persons into whose hands they had entrusted the administration. As capt. Campbell has declined, I shall only observe as to col. Mercer, that unless you believe his political sentiments such as would induce him to act more in conformity to your wishes than myself, you will judge for yourselves whether that sentiment of rotation to be derived from the principles of free government, ought to be a sufficient inducement or not, to prevent your continuing him in preference to electing

Your respectful and obedient servant,
DAVID ROSS.

Prince-George's county, Sept. 8, 1792.

To the CITIZENS of ANNE-ARUNDEL and PRINCE-GEORGE'S counties, and the city of ANNAPOLIS.

Gentlemen,

AT the solicitation of many of my friends, I am induced to come forward and offer myself as a candidate for your favour, at the ensuing election for a representative of the second district in congress. On this occasion, I earnestly request your votes, and am, with great respect,

Yours,
JOHN THOMAS.

West river, September 11, 1792.

To the CITIZENS of ANNE-ARUNDEL and PRINCE-GEORGE'S counties.

Gentlemen,

AS the object of offering my services is effected by the coming forward of Mr. John Thomas, I therefore decline having a poll taken at the next election for your respectful and obedient servant,

DAVID ROSS.

Annapolis, September 11, 1792.

Calvert county, September 10, 1792.

THE subscriber being unable to pay his debts gives notice, that he intends petitioning the general assembly of this state, at their next meeting, to pass an act of insolvency in his favour.

GAVIN HAMILTON SMITH.

Charles county, September 4, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for an act to discharge him from debts which he is unable to pay.

EDWARD W. BOSWELL.

To the VOTERS of Anne-Arundel and Prince-George's counties.

GENTLEMEN,

MY address comes to you, not cloaked with the sophistry and ingenuity of a lawyer, nor is it aided by the artifice of a speculator, but in the genuine language of a heart that throbs within the breast of an honest planter. From the solicitations of my friends, I am induced to make you a tender of my services as a delegate for the second district; this may be a matter of more moment than you may imagine. It is your duty, Sirs, to come forward on the present occasion, and make every exertion to elect a man of unblemished character—Let him be a man of independent principles—Let him be a man of sound judgement—Let him be a man noted for his assiduity, industry and sobriety—Let him be a man of the same occupation with yourselves; for believe me, interest is the energetic—interest, I say, is the main-spring by which all men are actuated—Then your best, your only security, is to elect a man whose interest and yours are inseparable; who, to give a vote that would injure you, must essentially injure himself.

I have no other occupation under the canopy of the Heavens but the cultivation of my lands—The whole of my property is vested in lands and negroes, the production of which is tobacco and wheat—This then, Sirs, makes me a fast friend to the planter—this then, Sirs, makes me a fast friend to the farmer.

I flatter myself these are reasons sufficient to evince every impartial reader that it is his interest to give my vote the preponderancy; and should I be so happy as to be elected by the voters of this district, I do, in the most solemn manner, pledge the sacred honour of a gentleman, that the best of my abilities shall be devoted to your service—It shall be my first, my last, my only study, to support your government, to make you a free, independent, and happy people.—This is the pure language of him who has the honour to subscribe himself—

Your most obedient, and, I sincerely hope,
Humble servant,

RICHARD A. CONTEE.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

ON TUESDAY the 9th day of October, 1792, will be run for, over the course near this city, the JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of FORTY GUINEAS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, being the property of a member of the Club, aged to carry 126 pounds, six years old to carry 120 pounds, five years old 110 pounds, four years old 98 pounds, and three years old a catch. Heats four miles.

On WEDNESDAY the 10th of October, a JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of TWENTY GUINEAS, for three and four years old colts and fillies, to give three pounds to fillies. The horse winning the first day, excluded running the second. Heats two miles.

On THURSDAY the 11th, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of FORTY GUINEAS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the horses winning the Jockey Club Purse excepted; to carry weight agreeable to the rules of the Jockey Club. Heats four miles.

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

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

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

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland, at their session in November next, to liquidate and adjust her claim against the said state.

Mary Anne Elizabeth Pringley.

September 4, 1792.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to make application to the next session of assembly for an act of insolvency to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

JOSEPH WOOD,
Maryland, Frederick county, Frederick-Town Gaol, Aug. 29, 1792.

Anne-Arundel county, September 16, 1792.

THE subscriber having conveyed all his property to trustees, for the benefit of his creditors, and still finding that there is reason to apprehend that the whole will be insufficient to pay all claims against him, is constrained to give this public notice to his creditors, that he intends to prefer a petition to the general assembly, at their next session, for an act of insolvency in his favour.

W. WORTHINGTON.

ON the second Wednesday in November next an election will be held, in the city of Annapolis, for ten electors for the purpose of choosing a president and vice-president of the United States.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

THE subscriber being unable to discharge his debts intends to petition the general assembly, at their next session, for an act of insolvency.

WILLIAM KEENE, jun.
Dorchester county, September 12, 1792.

NOTICE,

THAT I intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of Maryland to release me from my embarrassments, being unable to pay my just debts.

GIDEON CLARK.
George-Town, Kent county, Aug. 26, 1792.

I DO hereby, in obedience to the directions of the court, give notice, that a representation of the ruinous situation of the public gaol of Kent county will be laid before the next general assembly, to the end, that a law may be passed, should the same be thought necessary, for erecting a new one at the expence of said county. By order of the court,

BEN. CHAMBERS, clk.
Kent county, July 29, 1792.

To the Public.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the general assembly of Maryland, at its next session, for an act to appropriate the free-school land of Anne-Arundel county to the purpose of teaching reading, writing and arithmetic to poor orphans, and other children of the said county whose nearest relations are incapable of affording them the benefit of such an education.

It is proposed, that the said land be sold; that the money arising from the sale be added to the money already raised by voluntary contribution, and by the late orphan school lottery, and that the whole be vested in trustees for carrying into effect the benevolent design, for which the said lottery was instituted. See No. 2312 of the Maryland Gazette, published May 5, 1791.

Annapolis, July 9, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT we intend to apply to the next session of assembly, for an act to confirm the title to us of part of two tracts or parcels of land lying in Queen-Anne's county, called **St. MARTIN'S** and **BRANFORD**, containing in the whole 152 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land, which was heretofore sold by a certain Walter Meeds to Griffin Fontleroy, and by him sold to James Jones, deceased.

DEKAR THOMPSON, administrator of **GRIFFIN FONTLEROY.**

ISABEL JONES, widow of James, **JAMES WOOTERS** and **REBECCA** his wife, and **JAMES JONES,** representatives of the said **JAMES JONES,** deceased.

To be **SOLD**, at **PUBLIC SALE**, in Upper Marlborough, on Thursday the eighth day of November next, if fair, if not the first fair day.

TWENTY valuable **NEGROES**, consisting of **MEN, WOMEN** and **CHILDREN**, among them are a valuable blacksmith, a young woman who is a good cook, and the others, which are grown, are good plantation labourers. This property will be sold on a credit of two and three years, the purchaser to give bonds with approved security, the interest to be paid annually.

HANNAH WEST, Executrix of **STEPHEN WEST,** deceased.
Woodyard, August 28, 1792.

Cambridge, September 10, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the general assembly, at the next session, to make the road leading from **HAAROW** to **AXEAT'S FERRY** a public road down to the water and to condemn a piece of land at the said ferry for the purpose of a ferry house.

Caroline county, September 3, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, to obtain an act to confirm his title to a tract of land, lying and being in Talbot county, called **The ADDITION**, which is claimed by him in virtue of a contract for the sale thereof by **JAMES DICKINSON,** deceased, the attorney in fact of the late **ANTHONY RICHARDSON,** a British subject, to the father of the late **ANDREW MEIN.**

PETER EDMONDSON.

Cecil county, State of Maryland, September 7, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of this state, to confirm my right to a part of a tract of land, late the property of **JOHN and MARGARET SMITH,** which was conveyed to me by **JAMES SCOTT,** lying in this county, and is part of a tract of land called **New MONSTER.**

JAMES COCHRAN.

Maryland, Frederick county, Frederick-town gaol, August 29, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to make application to the next session of assembly for an act of insolvency to release him from debts which he is unable to pay.

GEORGE ADAMS.

Notice is hereby given,

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

WILL. LEIGH.

Charles county, July 29, 1792.

August 27, 1792.

A GREEBLY to the constitution and form of government, an election will be held, in the city of Annapolis, on Monday the first of October next for the choice of four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in the next general assembly.

At the same time and place an election will be held for the purpose of choosing one member to represent the second district of this state in the congress of the United States.

WILLIAM GOLDSMITH, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

THE Vestry of **St. Paul's Parish,** Prince-George's county, Maryland, intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly, to sell the glebe lands of said parish, to repair the parish church and other exigences for the benefit of said parish.

Signed by order,
JESSE HELLEN, Registrar.

August 8th, 1792.

I INTEND to prefer a petition to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, to compensate me for the real property of James Jamieson which was confiscated and sold.

JOHN ROBERTSON.

August 28, 1792.