

May 15, 1788.
Downes, of Caroline
aying the benefit of
act respecting insol-
vent to the creditors of
day of July next is
said creditors, at the
Annapolis, and that a
ated on that day, on
ditions of the said act,
published six weeks

VEY HOWARD,
Cur. Can.

May 16, 1788.
kins, of Montgomery
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May 20, 1788.
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(XLIIIrd YEAR.)

T H B

(No. 2164.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 3, 1788.

VENICE, (Italy) March 12.

Letters from Dalmatia we learn, that the Austrians are vigorously pursuing their measures in Bosnia, and are already masters of the greater part of that province.

At the moment the Austrians entered Bosnia, another corps entered Servia, in order to join them, if necessary. They treat all the Greeks and Catholics with the greatest humanity, but they oblige one man from every house to follow their army; and this successful irruption has struck terror among the Turks in those parts.

LISBON, (Portugal) February 23.

Her majesty has just ratified the treaty signed by her minister at Petersburg, on the 20th of December last, after a negotiation of three years; it is rather singular at present, as it appears thereby no opposition can be made here to the Russians entering the Mediterranean, although we are assured Spain will oppose them.

FRANKFORT, (Germany) March 20.

The plan of the military operations of the emperor begins to be discovered, which seems to be to cut off the passages of the Ottoman troops; and by the taking of Orfous and Gradiska, to prevent the fortresses of Belgrade from receiving provisions on that side.

LONDON, April.

We have great pleasure in laying before our readers the following picture of the Austrian and Turkish camps before Belgrade, which we are so far confident as to say would not disgrace the page of history.

The artillery of the forces before Belgrade is divided into brigades; and the pontoons form the last line. Nearly opposite to the centre is placed the army guard; and opposite to the right wing the artillery guard. In the middle of the front are alarm guns, ready to be fired the moment it is necessary. To the right of the artillery are the artificers, with their baggage; to the left, the commissaries, &c. The horses stand behind the first battalion. The generals were doubling their battalions when the last advice was received from Belgrade.

The great business on the part of the Turkish army, seemed to be, forming the order of battle for a vigorous defence, distributing the posts to the officers, giving copies of the order to all who had command, distributing the artillery, opening and strengthening the wings, &c. &c. Some of the battalions were arranged in concentric circles; these stood in front.

Part of the Turkish camp was covered by an intrenchment, part with chevaux de frise; it stood in two parallel lines; the horse were on the wings. Four brigades (constituting a corps de reserve) were between the lines; the artillery in the rear. The captains and subalterns had pitched in the rear of their companies; and the grand tent was in rear of that of the commander in chief, which was under a grand pavilion.

The Turkish ensigns are horse-tails; and the number distinguishes the rank of the commander. The camp at Belgrade is represented as forming an agreeable spectacle on a sloping hill, with a great diversity of camp colours on the right and left of the parade of each regiment. The bread waggon were in the rear. The flank companies were detached; and the quarter guard tents fronted each other.

April 11. Yesterday arrived the mails from Madrid, in which it is said that Spain has made a demand on France of the assistance of 22,000 men, conformably to the family compact entered into in 1756, with a threat that unless the demand be immediately complied with, the said compact will be considered as entirely broken.

The Spanish armaments begin to give a very serious turn to our political deliberations, as the allegation of its being intended to oppose the progress of the Russian fleet into the Mediterranean, seems to have no weight. It is said that orders are given for hiring tenders to be in preparation towards manning the ships for a fleet of observation.

We learn from Tcherwonka, that the garrison of Belgrade are very quiet, and in expectation of an attack from the Austrians, for which they have made every possible preparation. However, all the trade between that place and the environs is entirely broke off.

Private letters from Warsaw mention several instances in which the Imperial army has suffered considerably on its march towards the frontiers of the Ottoman dominions, from the repeated attacks of the Turkish cavalry; in one of which they totally

cut off the rear guard of a detachment of Austrians, who were on their route to reinforce the troops who are to undertake the siege of Belgrade. The number of prisoners taken in this affair were 250, with two howitzers.

Certain notices are received from the Danube, with a confirmation of the Turks having had their magazines and fully destroyed by fire, by which they have lost the greater part of the hay and straw that was in store for the cavalry of the army in Moldavia.

All the Austrian troops which are on their march are constantly employed in preparing fascines, and other necessary apparatus for carrying on a siege.

All the dispatches from the Imperial armies are addressed to the emperor himself, and it is only through that channel that they receive any authentic news at Vienna.

We learn from Cattaro, that the fleet of affairs has been totally changed at Scutari, and that the pacha has been obliged to retire again within the fortress, accompanied by his faithful friends. The Ottoman Porte having published a decree lately against the inhabitants, that if they neglected to send the head of the rebel pacha of Scutari immediately to Constantinople, the grand signior would issue orders for putting the whole country to fire and sword, and would make slaves of the people he took prisoners for five years. This news proves the energetic manner of the Ottoman court; and that they will not easily give up.

However individuals may be benefited, the arrival of the Russian fleet in the Humber will be attended with ill consequences to the poor people in the vicinity of Hull, as it will render every species of provision infinitely dearer during their stay in that port.

Shocking accounts are given of the plague on the Barbary coast; persons are seized with a shivering, which is succeeded by a fever; but others are not attacked by any fever at all; purple spots appear on them without any previous symptoms, which certainly terminate in death; few, however, have been afflicted in this manner. The emperor of Morocco has had a large supply of lemons from Spain, which are deemed of great efficacy in this dreadful disorder.

April 23. Private letters from Vienna mention, that the Austrians being desirous of returning some Turkish prisoners whom they found difficult to subdue, received for answer from the Turkish commanders as follows: "That they disclaimed cowards, who preferred being taken to dying honourably with arms in their hands; that if the Austrians did not think proper to give them provisions, they were at liberty either to cut their throats, or to suffer them to die with hunger; that it was useless ever to expect a cartel, since they were firmly resolved never to make any prisoners, nor give quarter to any whom they should find with arms in their hands."

The republic of Venice now holds the balance between the belligerent powers. In time of war she can equip 26 ships of the line; the materials for which are always kept ready in her arsenal. In time of peace she employs about 12 or 14,000 seamen, whom she can augment to 30,000.

The Venetian senate are said to have assured his Imperial majesty, through their ambassador at Vienna, that they will not suffer any Turkish squadron to enter the Adriatic.

A present has been lately sent from Tippoo Saib to the court of France, the value of which is not less than half a million. Of this sum, nineteen lacks are in payment for expenses during the late war. There is besides, a crown richly ornamented with jewellery, valued at twelve lacks; a star and appendages for a ribbon, valued at the same sum; a sword worth half a lack; pearls intended for the queen, to the amount of twelve lacks; and to complete the whole, a bedstead of solid gold, in which, when ambition takes its rest, it may enjoy a splendid repose.

The return which Tippoo requires for his friendship and these presents, is a force of 5000 Europeans, to be commanded by a French general. These troops he not only promises to pay, but also to defray the expenses of the establishment at Pondicherry, and to give to his great and good ally the best port of the coast of Malabar.

Sir William Pepperel and a committee of the American loyalists had an interview on Saturday with Mr. Pitt, at his house in Downing-street, concerning the future provision to be made by government for those unfortunate people.

The mails which arrived to day are perfectly silent as to all the amusing reports which have been for

some days circulated here of the emperor's dethronement, death, &c. &c.

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 12.

The Imperial minister has conferences daily with the archbishop and the other king's ministers; negotiations of some sort are therefore certainly on the tapis, and it our court can do any good in the way of mediation among the belligerents, her good offices certainly will not be wanting; but it is laid down as a maxim, France will engage in nothing likely to produce hostilities. PEACE being our grand object at this time, to prevent for the national prosperity.

All the reports about the death and the abdication of the emperor of Russia come to us from Paris, where these reports may be more easily credited than here. The French with most ardently for the accession of the grand duke, who has been thoroughly initiated in their politics, and has shown a strong predilection for the Gallic nation.

It is said that what principally retards the completion of the treaty with the states general of the United Provinces, is the accommodation of our interests in India.

The final signature of the treaty between England and Prussia, will, it is confidently said, be immediately followed by a marriage between the two royal houses.

The Imperial minister at Venice has presented to the senate a most spirited memorial, in which he declares, "That if the government of Venice do not instantly give sufficient reason for their naval armament, and declare which side they mean to take in the present war with the Turks, his majesty will forthwith commence hostilities against that republic."

The emperor was lately thrown into a panic by a circumstance sufficient to have alarmed the fortitude of Caesar himself. His Imperial majesty had not travelled far from Trieste, when his carriage was stopped by a party of armed Turks, the commanding officer of which addressing himself to the emperor, inquired if he knew where the emperor of the Germans could be found, as he had dispatches of importance for him; rather disconcerted at the question, he hesitated at first, but recollecting himself, informed the Turks that his majesty would certainly sleep that night eight leagues from Trieste, the road to Croatia, where they would undoubtedly find him, if they went. They thanked him, and accompanied him to the very town, and it was with equal admiration and surprise they discovered that it was his Imperial majesty whom they had conducted.

A letter was accordingly delivered from the pacha of Scutari, containing an offer of his services to make a diversion in favour of the Austrian troops, on condition of being acknowledged king of Albania. The emperor received it very graciously, gave the officer a very handsome present, and it is confidently asserted that general Clairfait is deputed by the emperor to negotiate this business with the rebel pacha.

According to letters from Stockholm, his Swedish majesty has taken a step, similar to that adopted by the British, in forbidding his sailors from entering on board the Muscovite ships of war, and also prohibiting his subjects from letting ships to hire to the Russians for transports.

We are credibly informed, that admiral Greig, the commander of the Russian fleet destined for the Mediterranean, has declared, that should Great-Britain, by any chance during the present war, happen to be engaged on the opposite side, he will rather resign his command than act hostily against her; that he will always exert himself to the utmost against any other power who take part with the enemy; but that he never will fire a shot in the face of his native country. This is truly a gallant resolution, and shows what a deep root the *amor patrie* has taken in his mind, though many years absent in a foreign service.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, March 24.

Pressing orders have been received from the emperor, for 10 battalions of infantry, posted in this capital, to be marched immediately for the grand army. They are getting ready of course, but will not be at the place of destination till towards the end of this month.

April 26. Yesterday an express was received at the India house, in Lundenhall-street, with an account of the safe arrival of the Buxbridge East-Indian, from Bengal, after a voyage of four months continuance, which is one of the shortest passages ever known. The Buxbridge brings advices, that Lord Cornwallis was returned to Calcutta in good health, and that all dread of disorder and disturbance was at an end, every thing in Bengal wearing the most pro-

ming and prosperous appearance. In the Busbridge also came a great number of testimonials from persons of almost all descriptions, and among others, from the Begums, in favour of Mr. Hastings, whose character and conduct while in India, is spoken of by the natives in general, in terms of the highest admiration, and the most grateful respect.

Extract of a letter from Panna, March 29.

"During the present war there will be three armies, viz. the grand army, which will be employed in Servia and other Turkish provinces; another which will act conjointly with the Russians; and the third will be kept on reserve.

"If the weather is favourable the grand Imperial army will, on the 25th of April, quit its quarters and encamp."

Extract of a letter from Ferrol, April 14.

"The hostile appearances which I mentioned in my last, have been increasing every hour, and all descriptions of naval artificers at this port have been engrossed by the government. The squadron which at first was said to be thought sufficient, has already been very much augmented, and if the same mode continues for a little time, every ship in the Spanish navy will be employed, as each expects that comes here from Madrid brings fresh orders to expedite the naval preparations, from whence infinitely more is expected than to oppose the entrance of the Russians into the Mediterranean, which could be effectually prevented by the Spanish ships that have for some time been in commission, exclusive of the forces of the Turks, which, perhaps, would alone be equal to the purpose. A great many officers have arrived here within these few days, from some of which, I learn, that the several other royal yards keep pace with Ferrol in activity."

From the London Gazette.

WHITEHALL, April 19.

Yesterday afternoon Francis James Jackson, Esq; arrived at the office of the marquis of Carmarthen, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, with the treaty of defensive alliance between his majesty and the states general of the United Provinces, which was signed at the Hague the 15th instant, by his excellency Sir James Harris, knight of the Bath, his majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to their high mightinesses, and by the deputies of the states general duly authorized for that purpose. [Thus far Gaz.]

BOSTON, June 18.

Yesterday, after an absence of nine years, arrived in this metropolis, from England, his excellency JOHN ADAMS, Esquire, late ambassador from the United States of America to the court of Great Britain—with his lady. His excellency the governor having previously ordered, that every mark of respect be paid his excellency on his arrival, the approach of the ship in which he arrived was announced by a signal from the Light and a discharge of cannon from the Castle—when off the Castle he was saluted with a federal discharge of cannon from that fortress, and when the ship had arrived at her moorings, the secretary of the state, by order of his excellency the governor, repaired in his excellency's carriage to the end of the pier, from whence, in the state barge, the secretary waited on the ambassador on board, and in his excellency the governor's name, congratulated him on his arrival, and invited him and family to his excellency's seat. The wind being fresh and fair, the ship arrived at town too early to admit our fellow-citizens receiving his excellency in the manner they had previously intended—Notwithstanding, short as the time was, the pier was crowded—and his excellency welcomed on shore by three huzzas from several thousand persons. The secretary of the state accompanied his excellency in the barge on shore, where his excellency the governor's carriage waited for him—in which he, his lady, the secretary of the state, and others, rode to the governor's house, receiving as he passed the compliments and congratulations of his fellow-citizens. The bells in the several churches rang during the remainder of the day—every countenance wore the expressions of joy—and every one testified that approbation of the eminent services his excellency has rendered his country, in a manner becoming freemen, federalists, and men alive to the sensations of gratitude.

Mr. Adams resides at the house of his excellency the governor—where he yesterday received the congratulations of his honour the lieutenant-governor, the honorable council, and the heads of the several departments of government, on his safe arrival in his native country.

Besides his excellency Mr. Adams, and lady, the Rev. John Murray, John Stuart, Esq; collector of customs for the island of Bermuda, and Mr. William Boyd, of Portsmouth, came passengers with Capt. Callahan.

WORCESTER, June 19.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the Muskingum, dated Adelpi, May 16.

"To give some idea of beginning a settlement in this country, compared with Vermont or any new country to the northward, I state the following fact:—About a dozen families removed to this place a year ago last March, and settled opposite Fort Harmer, on the Virginia side the Ohio;—their lands were the same as ours, and entirely new; they raised 1000 bushels of corn last season, and although the last winter was very severe, they wintered, without

any hay, (making use of their husks and stalks, with some corn) between 60 and 70 horses and neat cattle, fattened a sufficient quantity of pork for their own consumption, besides wintering over a large number of swine."

NEW-YORK, June 25.

Extract of a letter from Colonel James Perry, in Nelson's county, Kentucky, to the Rev. Jordan Hedge, of Sturbridge, in Massachusetts, dated April 20, 1788.

"On the 1st of April inst. a number of Indians surrounded the house of one John Merrill, which was discovered by the barking of a dog. Merrill stepped to the door to see what he could discover, and received three musket balls, which caused him to fall back into the house, with a broken leg and an arm; the Indians rushed on to the door, but it being instantly fastened by his wife, who stood against it, with a girl of about fifteen years of age, the savages could not immediately enter; the Indians broke one part of the door, and one of them crowded partly through; the heroic mother, in the midst of her screaming children and groaning husband, seized an axe, and gave a fatal blow to the savage, and he falling headlong into the house, the others, supposing they had obtained their end, rushed after him, until four of them fell in like manner before they discovered their mistake; the rest retreated, which gave opportunity again to secure the door. The conquerors rejoiced in their victory, hoping they had killed the whole company; but their expectations were soon dashed, by finding the door again attacked, which the bold mother endeavored once more to secure, with the assistance of the young woman; their fears now came on them like a flood; they soon heard a noise on the top of the house, and then found they were coming down the chimney; all hopes of deliverance were now at an end; but the wounded man ordered his little child to tumble a couch that was filled with hair and feathers on the fire, which made such a smother that two lusty Indians came tumbling down the chimney; the wounded man, exerting every faculty in this critical moment, seized a biller of wood, with which he conquered the (mothering Indians; at the same instant the woman aimed a blow at the savage at the door, but not with the same effect as to the rest, but which caused him to retreat; they then again secured the doors as fast as possible, and rejoiced at their deliverance, but not without fear of a third attack; they carefully watched with their new family until morning, and were not again disturbed.

"We learn by a prisoner that made his escape from the Indians, that the wounded savage last mentioned, was the only one that escaped at this time; on his return he was asked, 'what news brother?' 'plague, bad news,' replied the wounded Indian, 'for the squaws have taken the breech cloth and fight worse than the long knives.' This extraordinary affair happened at Newbadlown, about fifteen miles from Sandy creek, and may be depended on, as I had the pleasure to assist in tumbling them into a hole, after they were stripped of their head dresses and about 20 dollars worth of silver furniture."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the city of Adelpi, upon the Muskingum, to his friend in Boston, dated May 18, 1788.

"We arrived here on the 8th of April, at two o'clock, P. M. most heartily congratulating each other upon the sight of our new country, and our yellow brethren, who, with the kindest embraces, received us on the banks of the Muskingum, in great numbers, men, women and children, of different tribes. Numbers of their chiefs have returned to their towns, to inform the nations of the arrival of their brother yankees, as they call us; and have since come back, bringing large quantities of furs, and this news; that they are for peace, and highly pleased with our arrival among them, and that they will bring us in furs, &c. for our bread and spirits.

"This country, for fertility of soil and pleasantness of situation, not only exceeds my expectations, but exceeds any part of America or Europe I ever was in. The climate is exceedingly healthy, we have not had a man sick since we have been here. We have found, in the course of our surveys, tracts of level land, of near five hundred acres, of the richest soil I ever saw, few trees and no under brush. The country abounds with firestone, coal, limestone, well watered and timbered. For fruit and herbage it is superior to the old settlements in many parts of America. I have been offered 6l. specie per acre for my eight acre lot. We have started twenty buffaloes in a drove. The deer are as plenty as sheep with you, beaver and otter very plenty; I have known one person to catch thirty of them in two or three nights. Turkeys are innumerable, they come within a few rods of us in the fields. We have already planted fields of corn of an hundred and fifty acres in a piece.

"Upon the whole, it is impossible for a man that has the least taste for agriculture, not to be captivated with the appearance of this country.

"Four thousand souls have come down the river in the month of April last, to different parts of the Ohio."

AUGUSTA, May 31.

By a gentleman lately from the Creek nation, we are informed, that the Indians are much disposed for peace, having had full satisfaction for their supposed injuries. That they had heard of a proposed treaty

by order of congress; since which the warriors were directed by their chiefs to suspend any further hostilities on our frontiers.

This gentleman further adds, that he met Mr. Whitefield with the talk from the commissioners to the head men and warriors of the nation, within a few days journey of the Upper-towns, where he would be well received. In the course of a fortnight he may be expected back.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) June 11.

Extract of a letter from St. Mary's, Georgia, to a gentleman in this city, dated 30th May.

"I have just received the following intelligence from an Indian countryman, viz. That on the 27th inst. he spoke with an Indian warrior, who said, he met with a number of a gang of 40 young warriors that were returning to their nation, in consequence of receiving information that Mr. McGillivray had sent to call in every warrior, a peace having been concluded upon between the commissioners from congress and the Indian tribes. I place so much confidence in this information, that I am inclined immediately to enter into trade."

RICHMOND, June 18.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, to his friend in this city, dated June 9, 1788.

"A few days since a gentleman arrived here from Spain, who is on his way to Kentucky at this time for the purpose of procuring 15 or 14,000 hogsheads of tobacco, which he has contracted with the Spanish government to supply, and to be delivered at New Orleans. He brings information that Spain is willing to cede to us the navigation of the Mississippi so soon as we shall have established a permanent government to form a treaty with them."

June 26: Yesterday the grand question came on before the hon. the convention of this state for the ratification of the federal constitution, when the yeas and nays being taken, there appeared for the ratification 89 yeas, and against it 79. The yeas of the ratification with a list of the names of the yeas on both sides, will be published in our next. After the vote of ratification a committee of 17 or 18 members was appointed to prepare such subsequent amendments as it may be thought necessary to recommend for future adoption.

WINCHESTER, June 25.

By a person who passed through this town on Saturday last, and who left Kentucky the 4th inst. we were informed, that a party of 5 or 6 Indians came into Danville the 31st ult. and took from thence a man and a young lad, whom they carried off, and afterwards killed, scalped and plundered. A party of the militia immediately pursued the savages, and coming up with them a few miles from Danville, they fired on them, killed two, and retook the plunder, with the scalps of the man and the lad.

Extract of a letter from Mercer county, Kentucky, dated June 1.

"I expect you will have heard before this can reach you, of the capture of Colonel Mitchell, of Martinburgh, and the rest of the boat's crew—I am much afraid his being taken is not the worst of it, for there is great reason to believe he is now no more. One of the men who was taken with him came in a few weeks ago, he says, that on their going on shore, they were surrounded by sixteen Indians, and not being sufficiently armed, surrendered immediately; that after the Indians had plundered the boat, they took them all off as prisoners towards their towns; that the savages having drank plentifully of the liquor they found in the boat, twelve of the sixteen became intoxicated; he adds, that one evening when Colonel Mitchell and himself were picking up wood, one of the sober Indians asked Colonel Mitchell where he was? (it being dark) the Colonel answered he was picking up wood, upon which the savage told him it was a damn'd lie, and at the same instant knocked him down with a club, in which situation he left him, and effected his own escape under cover of the night. I am surprised that people will be so careless coming down, which is the means of so many lives being lost."

BALTIMORE, June 27.

Captain Bunyan who arrived at New-York, a few days ago, from London, brings advice, that the emperor of Mexico had declared war against England—and that his most christian majesty had recalled the duke of Orleans from exile; a measure which had diffused undecipherable joy throughout the kingdom of France.

On the 19th ult. his excellency the lieutenant-governor of the British province of Nova-Scotia, &c. with the advice of his council, (to prevent distress to the settlers under his government) issued a proclamation, authorizing and permitting, for the space of six months, the importation into said province, of slaves, heading, boards, neat cattle, sheep, poultry, or live stock of any sort, bread, biscuit, peas, beans, wheat, rice, rye and Indian corn, by British subjects, in British-built vessels, owned by his Britannic majesty's subjects, and navigated according to law."

On the 3d inst. congress appointed a committee (consisting of a member from each state) to prepare and report an act for acceding to the independence of the district of Kentucky, and for receiving the same into the union as a member thereof, in a mode conformable to the articles of confederation.

Ten O'clock, 4. M.
town, from New-York the important intelligence of New Hampshire the new constitution.

ANNAPOLIS.
RATIFICATION of the convention of Virginia, a majority of ten.

"WE, the delegates duly elected, in pursuance of the general assembly having fully and faithfully proceeded, as well as enabled us, to decide on behalf of the people known, that the position being derived States, may be retained, and that every power with them and at right, of any denuded, bridged, restrained the senate or house capacity, by the power of the United States, where power is given purposes. That such liberty of conscience, abridged, no authority of the United States. With these in to the search of nations, and under imperfections may rather to be examined, than to bring with a hope of ob the ratification.

"We the said half of the people assent to and ratify on the 17th day of convention for the hereby announcing cern, that the said said people, according annexed, in the w

[Here follows] A letter from for previous amerc of eight; but that flaring subsequent peared, from the t recommended.

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by sixteen Indians, and

surrounded immediately

plundered the boat,

prisoners towards their

iving drank plentifully of

the boat, twelve of the

the adds, that one evening

himself were picking up

Indians asked Colonel Mil-

ing dark) the Colonel as-

wood, upon which the In-

man'd lie, and at the same

with a club, in which

effected his own escape

I am surprised that per-

ing down, which is the

ing lost.

ORE, June 27.

ived at New-York, a few

brings advice, that the

Ten o'clock, A. M. An express is just arrived in town, from New-York, on his way to Virginia, with the important intelligence that the convention of the state of New-Hampshire had adopted and ratified the new constitution—Majority 11.

ANNAPOLIS, July 3.

RATIFICATION of the new constitution, by the convention of Virginia, on Wednesday last, by a majority of ten.

"WE, the delegates of the people of Virginia, duly elected, in pursuance of a recommendation of the general assembly, and now met in convention, having fully and fairly investigated and discussed the proceedings of the federal convention, and being prepared, as well as the most mature deliberation will enable us, to decide thereon, DO, in the name and behalf of the people of Virginia, declare and make known, that the powers granted under the constitution being derived from the people of the United States, may be refuted by them whenever the same shall be perverted to their injury or oppression, and that every power not granted thereby remains with them and at their will: That therefore no right, of any denomination, can be cancelled, abridged, restrained or modified, by the congress, by the senate or house of representatives, acting in any capacity, by the president, or any department or officer of the United States, except in those instances where power is given by the constitution for those purposes: That among other essential rights, the liberty of conscience and of the press, cannot be cancelled, abridged, restrained or modified, by any authority of the United States:

"With these impressions, with a solemn appeal to the searcher of hearts for the purity of our intentions, and under the conviction, that whatsoever imperfections may exist in the constitution, ought rather to be examined in the mode prescribed therein, than to bring the union into danger by delays, with a hope of obtaining amendments previous to the ratification.

"We the said delegates, in the name and in behalf of the people of Virginia, do by these presents assent to and ratify the constitution, recommended on the 17th day of September, 1787, by the federal convention for the government of the United States; hereby announcing to all those whom it may concern, that the said constitution is binding upon the said people, according to an authentic copy hereto annexed, in the words following:

[Here followed a copy of the constitution.]

A letter from Richmond advises, that a motion for previous amendments was rejected by a majority of eight; but that some days would be passed in considering subsequent amendments, and these, it appeared, from the temper of the convention, would be recommended.

Annapolis, July 1, 1788.

FINDING that a number of our former customers remain in arrears, which balances have been on book a considerable time, puts the subscribers under the disagreeable necessity of giving a third notice, as two former ones were not attended to as was expected. Those, who we are indebted to, are daily calling for their balances, and without those who are indebted to us will settle their respective balances, it remains out of our power to answer the demands on us. We therefore hope and expect, that all under the above description will settle their balances, on or before the first day of August next, which will enable us to answer what we are desirous of doing. If this reasonable request is not complied with, necessity, it is very probable, will compel a pursuit of measures very disagreeable, though it is hoped it will not be the case.

MAYBURY and SMITH.

CHARLES TINGES,

Watch and Clock-Maker,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a shop in Church-Street, near the church, where he purposes to carry on his business in all its various branches, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and upon reasonable terms. Those who please to favour him with their commands may depend that every exertion shall be used to render satisfaction.

Annapolis, July 1, 1788.

JOHN LEHAN,

COACH-MAKER,

TAKES this method to inform the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that he has opened a shop in Prince-George's Street, where all kinds of carriages will be made and repaired, on the most reasonable terms, and shortest notice.

P. S. All commands to the subscribers will be kindly received at the house of Mr. John Humphreys, at the sign of the Harp and Crown.

Annapolis, July 1, 1788.

Queen-Anne, Prince-George's county, June 24,

1788.
ELOPED, January last, from his duty, an apprentice, legally bound to the subscriber, a certain Richard Stockert, who has two years and three months of his time to serve; for what reason he has made this breach is unknown to his said master; therefore this is to forewarn all persons, at their peril, from employing, harboring or concealing, the said apprentice.

RICHARD FOGGETT.

Annapolis, July 1, 1788.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on Monday night, 16th June last, from the pasture at col. John Weems's quarter, near Annapolis, a large chestnut bay GELDING, about 25 hands high, with all four feet white, and a streak down his face, hanging mane and switch tail, his gait is a slow foot pace, trot and gallop. Whoever finds the said gelding, and will return him to Abigail Ridgely, in Annapolis, shall receive, if five miles from home, *Fifteen Shillings*, if ten miles *Twenty Shillings*, if twenty miles *Twenty-five Shillings*, and so in proportion if further, and all other reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES RIGGIN.

CAME to the plantation of ZACHARIAH OWEN, in Prince-George's county, about the middle of September, 1786, a black and white three year old HEIFER, marked with a crop and under bit and over bit in each ear. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

May 1, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intend to make application to Frederick county court, at their next August term, for a commission to mark and bound, as well the outlines of a tract of land, lying in Frederick county, called the Reclusey on Locust-Neck, as their particular parts thereof.

FREDERICK KEEFER, JOHN SHARLOTS.

TAKEN up as a stray by NATHAN COOKS, a bay MARE, about 10 years old, a large star in her forehead, her left hind foot white to her fetlock, no perceivable brand, nor dock, and appears to be unbroke, about thirteen and half hands high. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.

June 14, 1788.

PURSUANT to the last will and testament of captain John Edes, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, will be sold, at public sale, for ready money or crop tobacco, on Wednesday the 16th day of July next, at Chaptico, if fair, if not the next fair day.

THREE tracts of land lying in St. Mary's county, within two miles of Chaptico aforesaid; one tract whereon John Bradburn now lives, supposed to contain about 200 acres, the other two tracts adjoining each other, containing 135 acres; at the same time and place will be sold at public vendue, five negroes, belonging to the estate of the aforesaid deceased, consisting of 1 woman, a boy and three children.

MARGARET EDEN, executrix.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday, the

twelfth day of July next, on the premises, VALUABLE plantation, lying near the mouth of Patuxent river, and opposite Point Patience, containing two hundred acres, more or less, one hundred of which is exceeding fine and level, the other chiefly in woods; on the plantation stands a good brick dwelling house, with three rooms below, and two above, a brick dairy, and other out houses; there are on the premises a very thriving apple orchard, and a very fine peach orchard in garden-paled in; there are several fine springs on the land, and a bricked well close to the kitchen—No part of the state abounds more than the adjacent river there in the finest fish, oysters, crabs, and abundance of water fowl in the season. I will also sell, at the same time, an excellent grist-mill, with two pair of stones, standing on a never failing stream, the lands within a mile and a half of the above-mentioned land, within three hundred yards of navigable water. She will be sold with or without the land, as may best suit. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

June 14, 1788. J. A. THOMAS.

St. Mary's county, June 10, 1788.
THE subscriber being appointed, by the honourable chancellor of Maryland, trustee for Joseph Thompson, of St. Mary's county, an insolvent debtor, requests all persons indebted to the said Joseph Thompson to make immediate payment, and all those who have claims are desired to exhibit them legally authenticated by the first day of December next, otherwise they cannot be entitled to a dividend; I shall attend at Leonardtown, for this purpose.

On the third Monday in July next I shall sell, at public vendue, at Leonardtown, for ready money, a farm, containing 100 acres, (part of Hopson Park); also horses, cows, and sundry other articles, part of the property of the said Joseph Thompson.

PHILIP FORD, trustee.

Just imported from LONDON, in the ship THOMAS and SALLY, captain FIELDER DORSETT, commander, and to be sold at Nottingham and Upper Marlborough, on Patuxent river,

A VARIETY of goods too tedious to mention particulars. Goods, cash, and bills of exchange given for tobacco. All bills drawn on Alexander and Benjamin Contee, in London, we have and shall give timely advice of. No bills on them, but what are drawn or endorsed by Benjamin Contee or myself, will be paid. Those will be duly honoured and punctually paid.

THOMAS CONTEE, Agent.

May 24, 1788.

ON the petition of Gilbert Hamilton Smith, of Anne-Arundel county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 25th day of July next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

May 27, 1788.

WHEREAS the court of appeals did, at their last sitting, confirm the judgment of the general court, declaring that the purchasers of confiscated British property, subsequent to the consolidating act, have a right to pay the interest due on said purchases in certificates; this is to give notice to all such purchasers, that the interest due, and for which actions were brought to compel payment, with the cost of suit, is to be paid within six weeks from the date hereof, or immediately thereafter the actions will be proceeded on to compel the payment thereof; and whereas several years interest have become due on said purchases, and for which no actions have been brought, this is also to inform said purchasers, that all the annual interest due, and that may become due by the 1st September next, must be paid on or before that day, or process will be ordered immediately thereafter.

T. HARWOOD, Tr. W. S.

May 20, 1788.

ON the petition of Benjamin Jacob, a prisoner in Prince-George's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 8th day of July next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

May 27, 1788.

ON the petition of William Charles Neill, of Queen Anne's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 9th day of July next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

May 27, 1788.

ON the petition of Richard Wilson, of Queen Anne's county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the 11th day of July next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette.

SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

May 19, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the creditors of the subscriber, that being unable to pay his just debts, he intends to petition the justices of Prince-George's county, at their next sitting court after this advertisement shall have been inserted six weeks in the newspaper, for the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, "An Act respecting insolvent debtors."

THOMAS HODG-KIN, jun.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Saint Mary's county, on the second instant, a negro man named S. I. EPHEN, 23 years of age, a smooth face and a bold look, about 6 feet high, broad shoulders and well made; he can make a coarse shoe; had on when he went away, a blue negro cotton coat trimmed with carved pewter buttons, country cloth breeches, oshabrigs shirt, and a good felt hat; took with him an old mixt country cotton coat, a blue and white striped cotton jacket, a pair of shoes, one split, and a piece put in the top to make it longer, he may have other cloaths not known. Any person that will take up said negro, and secure him in any goal, so that the owner may get him again, if in this county, shall have Six Dollars reward, if in Charles or Calvert county Eight Dollars, if in any other county in this state Fourteen Dollars, and if out of this state the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

June 16th, 1788. WILLIAM TAYLOR.

TAKEN up as a stray by JOSIAS HAWKINS, living in Charles county, a bay HORSE, about thirteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder with the letter S, and on the buttock thus P, and appears to be about ten years old. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

3X

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS
assembled, May 8th, 1788.

On a report of the board of treasury, to whom was
referred a motion of Mr. Carrington.

RESOLVED, That Congress proceed to the
election of two commissioners for settling the accounts
of the five great departments, to continue in office
one year.

Ordered, That the commissioners of accounts for
the quarter-master's, commissioners, hospital, marine
and clothing departments, with the approbation of
the board of treasury, commence suits in behalf of
the United States, against all persons in any of the
said departments who stand chargeable with public
monies, and whose accounts shall not be lodged
with the proper commissioners within four months,
computed from the present date, and that this order
be published in the several States for the period above
mentioned.

Resolved, That the said commissioners be directed
to continue their unremitting attention to the final
adjustment of all accounts which have arisen in the
said departments, and to the recovery of all sums for
which suits may be commenced, and that at the ter-
mination of their commission they deposit with the
register of the treasury all the books, and papers of
their respective offices, together with a general ab-
stract of the sums due from individuals, in order that
immediate measures may be adopted for the recovery
of the same.

Congress proceeded to the elections and the bal-
lots being taken,

M. Jonathan Burrall was elected a commissioner
for settling the accounts of the quarter-master's and
commissioners department, and

Mr. Benjamin Walker was elected commissioner
for settling the accounts of the hospital, marine, and
clothing departments.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

May 9, 1788.

Pursuant to a decree of the high court of chancery of
the State of Virginia, obtained for the sale of the
estate of John Semple, deceased, for the payment of
his debts, will be sold upon the premises, on Mon-
day, the 8th of September next,

ONE tract of land, in Prince-William county,
containing about twenty-two acres, on which is
erected a forge, grist and saw-mill, commonly known
by the name of the Occoquan Works. This tract is
equal to any in the State for water-works, as it stands
on navigable water and is supplied by a large and con-
stant stream.

Also will be sold at the above works, on the same
day, one other tract of land, situate on Occoquan river
in said county, called Peyton's Land. Also another
tract of land, situate on said river, near the above
lands, and in the county of Prince-William, contain-
ing 350 acres; and at the same time and place will be
sold, sundry negroes and utensils, appertaining to the
said works.

Also will be sold, at the above place and on the same
day, a tract of land, lying in Fairfax county, situate
on the river Occoquan, and near the above works,
containing 350 acres.

And on Friday, the 15th of September next, will be
sold on the premises, one tract of land situate on the
Great Falls of Patowmack, in Loudon county, con-
taining 608 acres, with liberty of cutting wood on a
bout 15000 acres adjoining thereto, belonging to Bryan
Fairfax, Esq; also two other tracts of land, near to the
Great Falls and in the county of Loudon, one contain-
ing 500 acres, and the other 394 acres, will be sold at
the same time and place.

Also will be sold at Leesburg, on Monday the 15th
of September next, being the first day of London
court, one tract of land, called Read's Land, situate
in Loudon county, containing 200 acres. Also all the
land and ore banks, purchased by John Semple of
Thomas and Samuel Aubrey, situate on Patowmack ri-
ver and on Catocton mountain; and also the right to
a small part within the said Aubrey's land, purchased by
said Semple from lord Fairfax.

And on Friday the 19th of September next, will be
sold at Keppitrite furnace, one tract of land, situate in
Berkeley county, on the head of the Shenandoah Falls,
called Fritena's Ore-Bank, containing about 100 acres.
Also one other tract of land, on the river Patow-
mack, near the above, containing about 1600 acres,
whereon is erected a furnace called Keppitrite. Like-
wise a tract of land on the same river, lying in Berke-
ley county, containing about 400 acres. The above
lands will be sold in tracts, or divided to suit the pur-
chaser better where they are large.

The purchaser or purchasers of the Occoquan works,
and the lands contiguous thereto, and the slaves, will
be allowed credit, upon giving bond on interest, with
approved security, to pay one fourth of the purchase
money in one year, one other fourth in two years, and
the remaining fourth part in four years. The purchasers of the other lands
will have one year's credit for one half of the purchase
money, and two years for the other half, on giving
bond on interest with approved security. We agree
to advertise and make sale of the above lands and pro-
perty, at the times and places mentioned, as com-
missioners appointed by the high court of chan-
cery.

JOHN LAWSON,

GEORGE GILPIN,

LEVEN POWELL,

N. B. Should any of the days appointed for the sale
of the above lands prove wet, the sale will commence
on the next fair day.

Mount Vernon, March 6, 1788.

ROYAL GIFT, and the KNIGHT of MALTA.

Two valuable imported jack-asses,

WILL cover mares and jennies at Mount Ver-
non the ensuing spring, for (on account of the
scarcity of such) three guineas the season, and two
guineas and six pence for the females.

The first is of the most valuable race in the kingdom
of Spain—the other is of the best breed in the Island of
Malta.

ROYAL GIFT (now 6 years old) has increased
in size since he covered last season, and not a penny
and hardly a mare to which he went, milled.

The KNIGHT of MALTA will be four years
old this spring, about fourteen hands high, most beau-
tifully formed for an ass, and extremely light, active
and sprightly; comparatively speaking resembling a
fine colt.

These two jacks seem as if designed for different pur-
poses, but equally valuable; the first, by his weight
and great strength, to get mules for slow and heavy
draught; the other, by his activity and sprightliness,
for quicker movements. The value of mules on ac-
count of their longevity, strength, hardiness and cheap
keeping, is too well known to need description.

MAGNOLIO.

STANDS at the same place for two guineas the sea-
son, and two guineas and six pence for the females.
The money, in both cases, to be paid before the jennies
or mares are taken away, as no accounts will be
kept.

Good pasture, well enclosed, will be provided at
half a dollar per week, for the convenience of those
who incline to leave their mares or jennies, and every
reasonable care will be taken of them, but they will
not be insured against thefts, escapes, or accidents.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Overseer.

Port-Tobacco, November 2, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away a few weeks ago, a negro man named
BOB, about six feet high, a dark mulatto, by
trade a blacksmith, and is also a rough carpenter; his
cloaths are unknown, as he took with him a variety;
when he speaks it is in a loud voice and very earnest;
he has a scar in the palm of his right hand. He had in
his possession a written permission, signed by Walter
Pye, his former master, to hire himself wherever he
chose, and with this and a forged pass it is likely he
will endeavour to make his escape; he was seen at An-
napolis during the last races, and went towards Bal-
timore. Whoever will secure the said negro Bob, so that
we get him again, shall receive the above reward, on
application to major John Swan of Baltimore, Ro-
bert Couden, Esq; of Annapolis, or the subscribers.

J. H. STONE, and CO.

N. B. All masters of vessels are warned not to take
him on board their vessels.

Forty Silver Dollars, or Five Half-Joes Reward,

FOR apprehending one of the most unprincipled
fellows in the State of Maryland, a dark mulatto
slave named DICK, who absconded yesterday evening;
he is about five feet eight inches high, well made and
active, is about 25 years of age, has a scar by the right
eye, which is very obvious upon examination; had
with him an old turn'd cloth coat, jacket and
breeches, yarn stockings, olinahrig shirt and trousers,
a felt hat, a pair of shoes and steel buckles, with a few
other cloathes, but if possible by any stroke of vil any
to acquire more, I make no doubt he will effect it.—
If caught great care ought to be taken to secure him
properly, as he is master of such adreia that there is
few people on whom he would not impose; he ran
away about three months ago, and was brought from
Red Stone, but I conjecture that he will now make to
the eastern shore, or to the Delaware state, or Pennsil-
vania, or endeavour to get on board some vessel. I
will give the above reward to any person who will put
him in Baltimore goal, so that I get him again, or in
addition thereto all reasonable travelling charges when
delivered to me in the upper part of Anne-Arundel
county and State of Maryland.

CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are fore-
warned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Saint Ma-
ry's county, and State of Maryland, a negroman
named NACE, about twenty-five years of age,
of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches
high; his cloaths uncertain, as he had many, and very
likely may shift them. The above negro formerly be-
longed to my brother Robert Abell, who lately remov-
ed to Kentucky, and believe he ran away on account
of his unwillingness to go out with him, although I
purchased him some time before, he thinking it was a
sham sale, in order to keep him until my brother set off,
and then that he was to be conveyed and carried out
with him. The above reward will be paid to any one
securing the said negro in any goal so that I may get
him again, and if brought home the above reward
and all reasonable travelling charges, including what
the law allows.

SAMUEL ABELL, Youngest.

JAMES WILLIAMS,

Has just to Hand,

A CONSIDERABLE supply of old spirit and rum,
old Cognac, French and peach Brandy, old Ma-
deira, (London particular) old Lisbon, Tennesse, claret
and Port wines, sweet oil, olives, capers, lard and muco-
vado sugar, coffee, chocolate, best hyson, congo, and
bohea tea, pepper, salt, mustard, &c. a few boxes of
fresh lemons, and (sweet oranges, barrel) pork and her-
rings, which will be sold low for cash, tobacco, or any
kind of public securities.

Annapolis, June 12, 1788.

Anne-Arundel county, Head of South river, May 11, 1788.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away, the 12th day of April last, a negro man
named PETER, the property of Dr. James Williams
att, and legally hired to the subscriber for one year.
Peter is five feet six or seven inches high, about forty-
five years of age, and grey headed, had on when he
went away, a grey fournought jacket, red half-shock
breeches, olinahrig shirt, yarn sto kings, old shoes and
an old felt hat; he is remarkably fond of a banjo,
which he often carries with him when on visits, and
been used to waiting and jollying, professes dexterity
and swiftness at the whup-saw. He is well acquainted
with the following neighbourhoods, viz: Turkey Island, and
Patuxent river, Dodon, on South river, West river,
the Swamp, and about Mr. Stephen Stedman's place,
yard, Annapolis and Baltimore towns. He is an ex-
traordinary fellow, and may endeavour to pass for a free man
and change his cloaths and name. I therefore forewarn
all persons at their peril, from employing, harbouring
or concealing the said negro. Whoever takes up and
secures the said negro, so that I may get him again,
shall receive four pounds, if taken thirty miles from
home six pounds, if out of the State, the above reward,
including what the law allows, paid by

RICHARD HIGGIN.

Annapolis, April 29, 1788.

THE subscriber, being very anxious that an im-
mediate payment of what is due them be made,
that they may be enabled to comply with their obli-
gations in order to facilitate the collection, have ap-
pointed Mr. John Watkins, to call upon all those who
have accounts with them for the same, whose names
shall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly
attended to, as it is not in their power to give any
further indulgence; those who incline to call and pay
at Annapolis, will always find a person at their ser-
vice on the Dock, or at the treasury office, ready to
receive.

THO. and BEN. HARWOOD.

Newport, Charles county, January 13, 1788.

To be RENTED, or LEASED.

THE store houses belonging to the subscriber,
situated as above, and within a small distance of
a capital tobacco warehouse; this stand is adapted
either for a dry or wet store, or both; the houses are
under rent until the first day of April next, but I be-
lieve immediate possession may be easily obtained. For
terms, &c. apply to

JOHN FARNHAM.

PICKLED HERRINGS,

Of the First Quality,
To be Sold, by

JOHN RANDALL.

May 24, 1788.

ON the petition of William Spurrier, of Anne-
Arundel county, to the chancellor, praying the
benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respect-
ing insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the
creditors of the said petitioner, that the eleventh day of
July next is appointed for a meeting of the said credi-
tors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis,
and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that
day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the
said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published
six weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and in the Mary-
land Journal and Baltimore Advertiser.

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

May 24, 1788.

ON the petition of Richard Talbot, of Anne-Arundel
county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of
the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting in-
solvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of
the said petitioner, that the eleventh day of July
next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at
the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a
trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on
their behalf, according to the directions of the said act;
and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks
in the Maryland Gazette.

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

May 24, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber, be-
ing unable to discharge his debts, meant to ap-
ply to the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, at
their next June term, for the benefit of the act respect-
ing insolvent debtors.

SEBASTIAN OLEY.

(XLIII)

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1788.

COPENHAGEN, April 1.

ALTHOUGH many of our young officers both of land and sea, presented themselves to enter into the service of the Imperial courts, the empress of Russia has only engaged six. They will, by what we learn, have their dismissal from our service, but they will at the same time keep their appointments.

Paul Jones (who is not blind, nor retired, as some papers announced) has likewise entered into the Russian service. The Russian minister, residing here, has remitted him one thousand Dutch ducats, and by what we learn he is engaged on very favourable conditions, and will in consequence set off soon for Petersburg by the way of Sweden.

PARIS, April 3.

The same family compact by which the king of Spain claims 24,000 men of France, authorizes the emperor to demand a similar succour of 24,000 troops, or 24 millions of money, of the court of Versailles, which succour was stipulated to be granted in case the emperor, or the allies he is bound to assist, are attacked. We are assured, that the count de Mercy Argenteau, the Imperial ambassador, has received some fresh instructions from his court, charging him to represent to the king of France, that he ought to grant the required succour of 24,000 men.

MADRID, April 4.

The inundations have made dreadful ravages in all our provinces, especially that of Valladolid, where they were in fear for some hours of that beautiful city being entirely carried away by the floods: Besides which many strong shocks of earthquakes have thrown down a number of public buildings and houses in Tolosa and Biscay.

To the elevation of the waters may perhaps be attributed one cause of the earthquakes, and of a phenomenon which happened at a mountain near Talavera, called St. Michael's Mount, which was covered with very large pines. They lately heard subterraneous roarings in the mountain for three days together, at the end of which it sunk down, and there remained no other marks of it than the tops of some of the trees, which grew on it before, and which just appeared above ground.

They afterwards saw on the surface a kind of lake of sulphureous water, out of which issued a sort of volcano with one large crater, clouds of fire, cinders, and a foetid smoke, that infected all the environs for above the distance of a league.

Letters from Lisbon of the 24th, 25th, and 26th of last month, give dismal details of the calamities caused by inundations and tempests in Portugal.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April.

The grand standard of Mahomet was displayed the 9th of this month with the usual ceremonies at the foot of the staircase of the divan. This standard consists of a flag ornamented with horse tails, and its display announces the approaching departure of the grand vizir for the army. This minister and commander in chief designs at first to form his camp at Silistria, on the Danube, for the purpose of watching the motions of the two hostile armies, that of the Russians to the right, and that of the Austrians to the left, and to act as circumstances may require. He has the public opinion in his favour, and much is expected from his activity, prudence, and his valor.

On the 9th of February the baron de Herbert, the Imperial internuncio, presented to the Porte a memorial, wherein is set forth his having been recalled, and requesting permission for himself and suite to depart, at the same time soliciting the necessary passports, to which the Porte graciously consented, in consequence of which M. de Herbert and suite, on the 15th of February, embarked on board two French vessels freighted for that purpose, and sailed to Leghorn, whence he will travel by land to Vienna.

VIENNA.

From the great loss the forces sustained in consequence of the foulness of the water at Furack, the emperor has been induced to remove his head quarters to Peterwaradin; and accordingly on the 26th of March, his equipage, &c. was sent to Sasse. In the mean time his Imperial majesty took the opportunity of visiting the forts of most importance in Transylvania.

The army of Marshal Lacy would have passed the Danube before this time, but for the floods and swell of the river. The troops, however, are collected at Semlin, and ready to be transported at a moment's warning. Their first enterprise will be the siege of

Belgrade, the garrison of which, since the late fall, have remained quiet, and wait impatiently the arrival of the grand vizir, whom they expect at the head of 200,000 men. Every species of cruelty is increased on the unfortunate Christians in Belgrade, whose heads are struck off on every little suspicion, without any ceremony; so that, on the whole, they passed a most miserable winter. The Christians who have taken arms in Serbia, revenge those severities on all the Turks who fall into their hands.

Prince Charles of Lichtenstein is said to be appointed to command the army in Croatia, consisting of 40,000 effective men.

The Spaniards are arming by sea with amazing diligence, and mean to dispute the passage of the Mediterranean with the Russian fleet, in consequence of a late treaty with the Porte, being the first treaty of alliance between them since the foundation of the Spanish monarchy. Whether Great-Britain will suffer this branch of the house of Bourbon to give laws to the Mediterranean, is a question that much interests our politicians; and the more so, from a knowledge that all this is done at the instigation of France, who, being restricted by the late treaty from arming in her own ports, adds as effectually to her marine by the Spanish preparations.

The States of Brabant have just voted the council subsidies, and affairs now begin to assume the appearance of tranquillity.

The supplement extraordinary to the Gazette of the 9th of April, gives an account of an action between a body of Turks, to the amount of 1000 men, who made an attempt to possess themselves of Bottuschan, on the 21st of March, and a detachment of Austrians under col. Fabry. The latter, after dispersing a number of flying squadrons, were at length attacked fiercely by the Turks, who were obliged to retire, though the superior skill or manoeuvres of the Imperialists; and being afterwards worsted in two very obstinate assaults, the Turks were forced to abandon the enterprise, and leave the advantageous port of Bottuschan in the hands of col. Fabry, who has since received reinforcements to secure him against any further attempts.

LONDON, April 24.

The Turks, in all probability, will soon experience the loss of baron de Tott, through whose abilities and skill in military tactics the Russians had been prevented, during the last war, from forcing the passage of the Dardanelles and attacking Constantinople. He had the large and unmanageable cannon melted down, and small ones cast of thirty and forty pounders, and the Turkish soldiers were disciplined in the use of them till they became expert, and every approach to that capital was properly fortified and defended. There is no doubt, however, but they will profit by their former example; but the Turks will stand much more in need of the assistance of able commanders and engineers this war, than the last, as having double the force to contend with, and probably attacked on every side of their Asiatic territories, and even on part of their Asiatic provinces adjoining the Black Sea. It is however a mistake to suppose them unacquainted with the use of fire arms, yet they have no bayonets affixed to their pieces, but carry a sabre. Bayonets were of French invention, and adopted at the beginning of the present century.

The following is the extract of a letter from Cherbourg, dated April 21:—"If we are to judge from the general complexion of affairs in this country, some object of magnitude is in agitation. When I wrote last I mentioned that a vast many artificers of different descriptions were employed on the coast, since which time every fit person in and about this place has been added to the number. The military, perhaps, believe what they wish should happen, but it is their united opinion there will soon be war; and the arrival of one of their body within two days from Spain, in a great degree sanctions the idea."

"He says every possible preparation is making throughout that kingdom, particularly in the great sea ports; and though Spain would scarce venture to enter into a war with England, in which she was not to be supported, yet from the reported excellent state of her marine, much might be done before you were in a state of resistance, whilst France, in consequence of a previous adjustment, could keep more than equal pace with your preparations."

"The reason assigned by the court of Madrid for her present exertions, is to oppose the entrance of the Russian squadron into the Mediterranean; but their whole force cannot be requisite for such a purpose, and even their exchequer is not in a state to run into any great unnecessary expence."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board the *Hughes* East-Indiaman, brought over by the *Wycombe* East-Indiaman, dated Canton, December 10, 1787.

"Dollars are very scarce among the Chinese, chiefly owing, I believe, to their being at war with the Chin Chew people (or more proper) there is now a war and famine in the interior parts of the country. The Chinese and Tartars are contending for liberty and property all the same (they say) as England was with America; it is shocking to see the unhappy wretches dying daily before the factories starved to death, owing to the scarcity and dearth of rice, and the scoundrels of Mandareens not giving them any relief; an instance of the nature of the police of China, respecting these unhappy objects."

"Many of the country captains (commanders of small ships employed in the country going to Bengal, Madras, Batavia, Malacca, &c.) pitying the distressed situation of these wretches, frequently relieved them by a free distribution of rice, and made an offer to take them on board where they would soon recover their debility, and allow them wages per month, the same as Chinese sailors; no, the rascally Mandareens told them they might go on board, but if any of them died, the captain must be answerable for their lives."

"You will see from the newspapers an account of the arrival of the fleet, and the particulars of a meeting, which happened about a week ago on board the Belvidere, in which many were wounded before they were quiet. My brother Charles, assists Mr. Edward in attending the wounded men."

France has privately supplied Spain with a number of seamen, for the purpose of manning the fleet intended for the Mediterranean.

The Dutch treaty being now happily concluded, can no longer afford a pretence for clamour. The ground is therefore now shifted, and those who are enemies to the present administration, think that greater advantages ought to have been gained, no less than a free trade to the Dutch spice islands. This, however, was never asked; the great object was to break the connexion entered into between the States General and France about four years since; and which, happily for this country, by the late treaty, is virtually dissolved.

It has been reported, that the reasons of further concessions not having been made to us by the Dutch, is on account of a protest having been entered into by the French minister at the Hague. Such report is however, totally false. The French are two well convinced of their declining interest in the Dutch republic, to have attempted dictating the terms of our late negotiation.

The Venetians, it is thought, will not stand single among the Christian powers, who oppose the entrance of the Russians into the Mediterranean. Indeed from the present state of Russian manners, they would be to the full as disagreeable neighbours as the Ottomans.

So very numerous will the armies of the Porte be, in consequence of the vast reinforcements they will receive from Arabia, Persia and other friendly districts, that it is highly probable they will out number their antagonists, who being also in great force, one of these consequences must absolutely follow—The scene of action must be frequently changed, or famine will on both sides supersede the use of the sword.

So forcibly have the divan expressed in a circulating letter to the various independent Mahometan states, the injustice of the conduct of the two Imperial invaders, that their long cherished animosities against the subjects of the Sublime Porte have been wholly laid aside; and they are now arming with the utmost alacrity in one common cause, to repel the efforts of those whom they are taught to believe, have without provocation, or even the pretext of justice, entered into a league to extirpate, without exception all the followers of Mahomet.

May 6. Our correspondent at Belgrade, under date the 10th of March, informs us, that no person was allowed to go in or out of that place, without the express permission of the pacha or governor; that persons of every description were literally obliged to help in repairing the fortifications, having guards with drawn sabres over them for the purpose, and that arms had been distributed to all the Greek and Christian inhabitants, who had been previously sworn to use them for the defence of Belgrade and Serbia.

The 80,000 Turks, sent from Constantinople to Oczakow, have been ordered to march towards the frontiers of Poland, in order to join the other troops to oppose the Austrians and Russians.

On the 7th ult. there was a smart engagement within 3 leagues of Chocim, between 3000 Turks

and 700 Austrians. The resistance of the latter was so vigorous and persevering, as to oblige the infidels to retire with great loss, the christians having 70 men killed and 150 wounded.

May 16. In consequence of the dispute with the emperor of Morocco, commodore Crosby has left Italy, and repaired with his squadron to Gibraltar, in order to protect the British vessels which may be passing the Straits. A strict attention, on the part of the squadron, will always be able to prevent the piracies of the Moorish cruisers, the principal seaports in the emperor's dominions being situated in or near the Straits of Gibraltar.

There are not less than 1000 British vessels annually pass the Straits, in their way to the ports of Spain, Italy, Turkey and the Levant.

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, March 31.

"All communication between this place and the territories of the emperor of Morocco is at an end.—No English is now admitted into his ports, nor are the English allowed to carry merchandise or letters by land. The emperor has made a demand of the court of England of 10,000 barrels of gun-powder, requiring likewise that they send this as a present from him to the Porte. The following is a copy of the curious letter he sent all the consuls at Tangiers on the 8th instant:—

"In the name of God! To all the consuls;

Peace to him who followeth the right way.

"Know ye, that for these thirty years, that we have observed the conduct of the English, and studied their character, we have always found that they never kept their word. We never could dive into their character, because they have no other than that of telling lies. We are acquainted with the character of other christian nations; we know that they keep their word; but a nation like the English, of which there is no knowing the character, who know not how to keep their word, and who only can tell lies, does not deserve that we should speak or write any thing to them; for according to our religion, a lie is the most abominable of all vices. Their ambassador, Curtis, told us, that he had orders from his court, that the ships built on our ships, and which we were to send to Gibraltar, should be there completely fitted. In consequence of which, we sent those ships to Gibraltar, provided with every thing necessary, and with money; but he sent back our ships, and nothing was done to them; but what offends us most is, that he even sends back the ships which we had sent to conduct them to our brother the Sultan Abdulhamed, whom God preserve. After this, it is not necessary to add more.

"On the 17th of the Moon Jumadilala, of the year 1202—that is February 25, 1788."

By letters from Lisbon, dated the 15th ult. and received by yesterday's mail, we learn, that the emperor of Morocco had published a declaration of war against Great Britain, and had given licence to his cruisers to seize upon all British vessels.—The cause assigned by the emperor for this extraordinary step is avowed to be, our not having sent two frigates to conduct and convoy the Moorish ambassador to Constantinople.

We are assured for fact, that 20 sail of the line are ready for sea at Cadiz, destined to oppose the entrance of the Russians into the Mediterranean; and that the Spanish ministry have declared the same to the Russian ambassador at Madrid.

The king of Sweden is expected, in the course of the present summer, to pay a visit to this country.

NEW-YORK, May 22.

"Thursday last arrived the ship Neptune, captain Martin, from Gibraltar, from which place she made her passage in 29 days. In the Neptune came passenger, captain Wilks of the royal artillery, &c.

"This gentleman informs, that the emperor of Morocco, having taken umbrage at some indignity which he conceived to have been offered him by the English, had ordered all the British vessels from his ports, and would not allow even the smallest communication to be kept up between his subjects and the garrison of Gibraltar, nor an article of provision to be transported thither.—That in consequence of these orders, the English merchants, factors, &c. had retired from the barbarian's dominions with the utmost expedition.—The British consul at Tangiers, being informed of these proceedings, was also preparing to depart; the governor of that port, however, understanding his intentions, requested him to remain a short time further, insinuating that affairs might yet take an amicable turn.

"It is known that the emperor of Morocco, must for religion sake, assist the Turks—and it is also known, that the English are assisting the emperors of Russia, against the Turks.—This may be the cause of umbrage in the emperor."

June 24. We learn by a vessel that arrived here last week from Dublin, that on her passage off the banks of Newfoundland, she fell in with a squadron of ships of war, consisting of two of 44 guns, two of 32, and two armed brigs of 16; the above vessel kept company with them for ten days, during which time they never hailed her, or shewed any indication to be spoke with; they had no colours up, but from the uniform of the officers they appeared to be French men of war.

On the arrival of his excellency John Adams, Esquire, at Boston, on the 17th instant, after an absence of nine years, the legislature of that common-

wealth, being then in session, addressed him as follows:

SIR,

THE return of yourself and family to the United States, and to this your native state in particular, is gratifying to all who recollect your many successful labours in the service of your country.

To the patriot citizens of a free commonwealth, the affection of an enlightened people, will appear the most illustrious reward.

The legislature of Massachusetts, just to the merit of all her citizens, and particularly mindful of yours, participate in the public satisfaction which is manifested on your arrival; And in these congratulations, the legislature are confident that they express the sentiments of the people.

To the foregoing address Mr. Adams returned the following answer:

To the honourable the legislature of the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

THE kind and condescending congratulations of so illustrious a body as the legislature of Massachusetts, on my arrival with my family, in this my native country, does me great honour, and demands my most grateful acknowledgments.

If the dangers and fatigues which have fallen to my share in the course of a memorable revolution, have contributed in any degree to the acquisition or security of those inestimable blessings of independence and peace, of commerce and territory, of civil and religious liberty, which this highly favoured nation now enjoy, the reflection on them will be a source of consolation to me to my latest period, and the candour and indulgence with which they have been received by my fellow-citizens, will ever be remembered with gratitude.

JOHN ADAMS.

By the UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS assembled, June 11, 1788

On the report of the committee, consisting of Mr. Dane, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Brown, to whom was referred a petition of John Buchanan and other invalids, and who were ordered to take into consideration the invalid establishment:

Resolved, That each state shall have credit in its general account with the United States for such sums as became due to the invalids before the first day of January, 1782, and which have been or shall be paid to them by the state; and for such sums as became due to invalids from the said first day of January, 1782, inclusive, to the first day of January, 1788, and which have been or shall be paid to them by any state, the state shall have credit in the existing specie requisitions of Congress; and for sums that may so become due after January, 1788, and be paid by any state, the state shall have credit in the specie requisitions of Congress which may hereafter be made.

Resolved, That no person shall be entitled to a pension as an invalid, who has not or shall not before the expiration of six months from this time make application therefor, and produce the requisite certificates and evidence to entitle him thereto.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, June 30.

Extracts from the journal of congress, Friday, June 6, 1788.

Resolved, That the geographer of the United States be and he is hereby directed to ascertain, by himself, or by a deputy duly appointed for the purpose, the boundary line between the United States and the states of New-York and Massachusetts, agreeably to the deeds of cession of the said states.

That the said geographer inform the executive of the states of New-York and Massachusetts of the time of running the said line, in order that they, or either of them may, if they think proper, have persons attending at the time.

That the said geographer or his deputy having run the meridian between Lake Erie and the state of Pennsylvania, and marked and noted down in his field-book proper land marks for perpetuating the same, shall proceed to make a survey of the land lying west of the said line between Lake Erie and the state of Pennsylvania, so as to ascertain the quantity thereof and make return of such survey to the board of treasury, who are hereby authorized and empowered at any time before or after such survey, to sell the said tract in whole at private sale for a price not less than three-fourths of a dollar per acre in specie or public securities drawing interest.

BALTIMORE, June 24.

A copy of a letter from a gentleman in the state of Georgia, to his friend in Frederick town, dated Burk county, April 20, 1788.

DEAR SIR,

"THIS state is at present involved in a very distressing war with the Indians of the Creek nation:—They have lain on our frontiers ever since early in last summer, from which they make frequent incursions, and do much mischief; they have killed and scalped upwards of fifty persons, some of which they have butchered in a most cruel manner. Within about three weeks since, they have killed and scalped the best part of one family, only fifteen miles from this place; the man had just stepped out in order to go to one of his neighbours; after he had got a small distance from his house, he looked back and saw ten Indians running to the house, and at the same time one of them met his brother run-

ning from the house, whom they killed and scalped; they then ran in, killed his wife, four children and two negroes, and shot a girl of about seven years old through the body, and scalped her; they took from his wife a child she had in her arms, of about four weeks old, and laid it before a large fire in the house, where it was found roasted to such a degree that it survived but a few days; the little girl which was shot through the body and scalped, but who still lives, says, there were two white men with the Indians, and that it was one of them that shot and scalped her.—We have reason to believe that there are white people with the Indians, who make them much worse than they would be; there are fellows who have been active Tories in the late war with the British, and have not been able to obtain permission to return to this state, who have mixed among the Indians, and take every opportunity of wreaking their vengeance on the poor inoffensive frontier inhabitants.—The cause of the present war is something singular:—At the last treaty we had with them, about eighteen months since, the commissioners thought proper to take five Indians as hostages for fulfilling the promises they had made; one of them that could not brook confinement, was found one morning dead, with a cord round his neck, one end of which was fastened to a garden-post, and his hands and feet on the ground—this the Indians looked upon to have been done by us designedly; his relations, according to their custom, came down, and put to death one white man in one of the frontier counties: A certain captain Alexander immediately collected a party of men, and went in search of the Indians; he found them encamped in the woods, who had always been our friends, but equally in vain did they call out:—“We are your friends,” or beg for mercy; the party killed nine of them, one only escaping to carry the doleful news to his brethren. This enraged them so that we have not one friend among them; whereas before this happened, one half of the nation were much attached to us, and kept the rest from doing us any injury.—General Clark went out last fall with 150 men, and advanced a considerable distance into their country, where he met a party of Indians of about the same number, encamped near a branch by a thick wood, into which they ran as soon as general Clark appeared. The general sent out a party of his men round the head of the branch, under the command of colonel Coleman, in order to fire upon them from both sides, which they effected; both parties advanced near to the branch, a very warm and obstinate engagement ensued; the Indians made two different attacks from the branch, to force their way through, but were as often repulsed; the action lasted from some time in the afternoon, till night separated them. General Clark's account of the action was as follows:—12 privates killed and 13 wounded of our party; 25 Indians killed in attempting to force the line, and it is supposed as many were killed in the branch; the number wounded he could not ascertain, as the Indians still continued in the branch; the general's party took all their baggage, consisting of 150 packs and blankets, 30 brass camp kettles, and all their ammunition, except what they had in their powder-horns.

General Clark is now out with about 400 men, in the upper part of the state; general Twiggs with about 200, in the middle, and general Jackson with 150 men in the lower part.—The house of assembly, at the last session, passed an act for the raising of 1500 regular troops, to act against the Indians, 500 of which have been enlisted and are now on duty.—The commissioners appointed by the legislature of this state, agreeable to a requisition of Congress, to settle the disturbance between us and the Indians, are—general Matthews, late governor of this state; general Pickens, for the state of South-Carolina; and colonel Blount, for North-Carolina. The commissioners have had a meeting, and have sent off a flag with the preliminaries of a treaty.—Should the Indians refuse to treat, Congress then will take the matter in hand, and, I hope, will adopt such measures, as will establish for us a permanent and lasting peace."

Extract of a letter, dated Croft Mills, April 3, 1788, to a gentleman in this town.

"We are here in a perfect state of warfare, which you will see by the following account of unprovoked hostilities, committed by the southern tribes of Indians, since my last arrival here. The 17th of January, Messrs. Jordan Gibson and Charles Morgan, were shot and scalped in the road between the Lost Land and Bledsoe's Lick, the former was a native of South-Carolina, and about 80 years of age, the latter was late of Virginia, a young man, he lived 13 days and died of his wounds. The 20th of February, a Mr. Martin, and a gentleman from Maryland, whose name I have forgot, were killed and scalped. The 12th of March, colonel James Robertson's son, a young lad, was killed at a sugar camp, within a few hundred yards of his father's plantation; his head was cut off, carried away, and another lad that was with him taken prisoner. The 20th ult. a party of Indians attacked colonel Bledsoe's dwelling-house, about 10 o'clock at night, with guns, war clubs, tomahawks and stones; they continued the attack about ten minutes and then made their escape by moon-light, taking with them two horses that were in the stable, and killing several cows on their retreat—one man only was wounded in the chin. The night following, they visited the Croft, and with malice prepense, being in-

gated by the devil, take away all our that they could not put them into an embargo. About the 1st of April, William Montgomery's sons (small lads) were where they were at their poor mother's scene.—It is my opinion that in any other the resentment of barbarous banditti mischief is done at America, on the war from government 1000 or 1500 miles Philadelphia, it will pity than the mere perhaps been wrought think that affairs be dians and us are yet tempt to exterminate we shall be peaceable give up this country survive, must seek

July 8. A very violent rain, happened a considerable damage hood.—A poor woman house between the by lightning; a was blown down; much injured.—From of the storm, we are ly hear of more injury and among the

By the UNITED STATES

ON a report of was referred a letter commissioner of their accounts with their excellency the dated on the 23d

Resolved, That months in addition nance of the seven to the said district counts against the months be added in the said ordinance on of the said district

Resolved, That transmit to the commissioner of army of commissioners the ordinance of additional vouchers think necessary to bited to the respect the same be trans to the termination as fixed by the or

Messrs. GAB BE pleased to lowing extracts of An additional sup ing a new church Be it enacted, in equity against or attorneys, in tively refuse, and tively, shall and quired to proceed court, to compel and payment of all legal costs, returnable to the jurisdiction of the And be it enacted for the said trust scribers to the who shall be in next, the sum or court aforesaid, of motion to t against whom s days previous n the person again or his attorney, the court shall d to try whether h hath paid; and to direct judgm dedered with costs returnable to the

It is with m selves obliged to subscribers, or payment be m shall be under the speedy reme

killed and scalped; four children and about seven years old; they took from arms, of about four large fire in the killed to such a degree the little girl which scalped, but who killed them that shot and to believe that there are, who make them the late war with the to obtain permission have mixed among the opportunity of wearing offensive frontier in the present war is found treaty we had with since, the commission- tive Indians as hostages they had made; one of confinement, was found round his neck, and a garden-pole, and this the Indians look by us indignantly; his custom, came down, an in one of the in- captain Alexander in- and went in search encamped in the woods, friends, but equally in "We are your friends," de- dleful news to his so that we have not out as before this happened, much attached to us, as any injury.—Goes with 150 men, and ad- nance into their country, Indians of about the same branch by a thick wood, as general Clark ap- party of his men round der the command of con- der upon them from both parties advanced y warm and oblique- tians made two different force their way through, d; the action lasted from, till night separated account of the action was killed and 13 wounded in- in attempting to load as many were killed in- rounded he could not u- continued in the battle; their baggage, consisting 30 brass camp kettles, except what they had in out with about 400 men, ate; general Twiggs with and general Jackson with art.—The house of assem- acted for the raising to act against the Indians, alisted and are now on de- appointed by the legislature a requisition of Congress, between us and the Indians, ate governor of this state; te of South-Carolina; and -Carolina. The commis- , and have sent off a flag a treaty.—Should the la- greffe then will take the ppe, will adopt such mea- us a permanent and lasting

Crest Mills, April 3, 1788.
in this town.

fect state of warfare, which ing account of unprovoked the southern tribes of Is- val here. The 17th of Je- bison and Charles Morgan, the road between the Coast t, the former was a native about 80 years of age, the is, a young man, he lived wounds. The 20th of Fe- and a gentleman from Me- ave forgot, were killed and March, colonel James Ro- ad, was killed at a sugar red yards of his father's d- off, carried away, and as- him taken prisoner. The tians attacked colonel Mac about 10 o'clock at night, mahawks and bones; they out ten minutes and then on-light, taking with them the stable, and killing sev- one man only was wound- ight following, they visited allice preposse, being iaki-

gated by the devil, did then and there feloniously take away all our cavalry, except one little horse that they could not catch, notwithstanding we had put them into an enclosure, adjoining Fort Tuckahoe. About the same time Curtis Williams was killed and scalped on Mill creek.—The 26th, Mr. William Montgomery at Drakes creek, had three sons (small lads) killed and scalped in the field, where they were at work in fight of the house, and their poor mother stood and beheld the tragical scene.—It is my opinion if those cruelties were perpetrated in any other country but this, it would rouse the resentment of a whole nation to chastise such barbarous banditti of inhuman savages. But this mischief is done at present in an obscure corner of America, on the west side of the mountains, and far from government—by the time such news travels 1000 or 1500 miles, and reaches Baltimore or Philadelphia, it will give less emotion and excite less pity than the mere rehearsal of a tragedy that has perhaps been wrote 1000 years ago. However, I think that affairs between those hostile tribes of Indians and us are verging fall to a crisis—we must attempt to exterminate them shortly—if we succeed, we shall be peaceable and happy; if not, we must give up this country to them, and such of us as may survive, must seek an asylum elsewhere.

July 8. A very violent gale accompanied with hail and rain, happened on Sunday afternoon, which did considerable damage in this town and neighbourhood.—A poor woman and her two children in a house between the town and point, were struck dead by lightning; a great quantity of growing grain was blown down; also several fences and houses much injured.—From the continuance and violence of the storm, we are apprehensive that we shall shortly hear of more injury being sustained in the country and among the shipping in the bay.

ANNAPOLIS, July 10.
By the UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS
assembled, June 24, 1788.

ON a report of the board of treasury, to whom was referred a letter of Andrew Duncomb, Esquire, commissioner of the state of Virginia for settling their accounts with the United States, addressed to his excellency the governor of the said state, and dated on the 23d of May last;

Resolved, That the several states be allowed three months in addition to the time limited by the ordinance of the seventh of May, 1787, for exhibiting to the said district commissioners their respective accounts against the United States; and that three months be added to the twelve months mentioned in the said ordinance, for terminating the commission of the said district commissioners.

Resolved, That the several states be authorized to transmit to the accountant of the treasury, the commissioner of army accounts, and to the general board of commissioners to be appointed in pursuance of the ordinance of the seventh of May, 1787, such additional vouchers or other testimony as they may think necessary to support any claims by them exhibited to the respective officers aforesaid.—Provided the same be transmitted at least six months previous to the termination of the office of the general board, as fixed by the ordinance above mentioned.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

Messrs. GREEN,
BE pleased to publish in your next paper the following extracts of an act passed last session, entitled, An additional supplementary act to the act for building a new church in the city of Annapolis.

Be it enacted, That the said trustees may file a bill in equity against any person or persons, their agents or attorneys, in the county court where they respectively reside, and the justices of the said courts respectively, shall and they are hereby authorized and required to proceed in a summary way, at the first court, to compel a discovery of the materials taken, and payment of the sum adjudged to be due, with all legal costs, and execution shall thereupon issue, returnable to the next court, any law limiting the jurisdiction of the county court notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said trustees to recover from any of the subscribers to the said church on the new subscription, who shall be in arrear after the twentieth day of June next, the sum or sums due from him or them, in the court aforesaid, together with all legal costs, by way of motion to the court, provided that the person against whom such motion shall be made hath ten days previous notice thereof; provided also, that if the person against whom such motion may be made, or his attorney, shall desire a jury to be empanelled, the court shall direct a jury to be immediately sworn to try whether he did assume to pay, and whether he hath paid; and it shall be lawful for the said court to direct judgment to be entered on the verdict rendered with costs, and execution shall thereupon issue, returnable to the next court.

It is with much concern the trustees find themselves obliged to inform all those who are delinquent subscribers, or purchasers of materials, that unless payment be made before the next county court, they shall be under the necessity of having recourse to the speedy remedy given by the above act.

3
SAMUEL CHASE,
WILLIAM PACA,
UPTON SCOTT,
JOHN RIDOUT,
THOMAS HYDE, trustees.

A LIST of Letters remaining in the post-office Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of October next, will be sent to the general post-office as dead letters.

ARMSTRONG and TAYLOR, St. Mary's
county.
James Bice, Nancy Odle Biewer, John Bowlin, Annapolis; Olfson Brashers, Richard Brent, Thomas Barry, Prince-George's county; captain Buchanan, care of Robert Young; captain Robert Brown, care of Thomas Contee, Nottingham; Dr. Oswald Brooke (2), John Baden, inspector, near Nottingham; captain Thomas Boyle, Patuxent; William Chandler Brent, Port Tobacco; Dr. James Glozier Brehan (2), St. Mary's county.
John Callahan (2), Garrit Comerford (2), Samuel Chew, Ruth Crochran, Richard Clerk (2), care of John Contee, Annapolis; Margaret Carroll, Mr. Crow, Patuxent; Garland Callis, Prince-George's county; Joseph Caffereine, Calvert county.
Joseph Dowson, Joseph Davis, John Doughty, William Dancer, Mr. D. Wms, Annapolis; Mr. Dugan, at Mr. Galloways, Maryland; captain Thomas Dobbins, Nottingham; Duldny Deamer, Charles county; John De Buitts, Joseph Dennison, St. Mary's county.
Peter Emerson, Hunting-town.
John Fitch, Annapolis; John Fairbank, at Andrew Hammonds, Anne-Arundel county; Standish Forde, care of Mr. Thomas, near Leonard-town.
Alexander Gunn, James Gardner, Annapolis; Elias Grant, William Gibbons, Redmd. Grace, Patuxent; Thomas Giffson, near Upper Marlborough; Thomas Gantt, Prince-George's county; John Grahams (2), Lower Marlborough; rev. George Goldie, St. Mary's county.
Judge Hanson, Aquila Hall, Henry Hollingsworth, Annapolis; Dr. Leonard Hollyday (2), Philip Hodgkin, Nottingham; Benjamin Hall (2), Edward Harris, Prince-George's county; John Hyndman, Pig-Point; Nicholas Harwood, Abell Hill, Anne-Arundel county; Thomas Harwood 3d. (2), Elizabeth Headon, Lower Marlborough; William Herbart, near Point-lookout. Thomas Johnson, Annapolis; Thomas Johnson, Frederick-town; Rinaldo Johnson (2), Prince-George's county.
Domnick Kinnen, Annapolis.
Miss Lee, Blenheim; William Lyles, near Nottingham; Edward Leigh, Leonard town; Robert Lilburn, St. Inigoes.
Gilbert Middleton, Luther Martin, James Meager, Mr. Major, Annapolis; John Mitchell, Lower Marlborough; John M'Dougall (2), St. Mary's county.
Benjamin B. Norris, Annapolis.
William Pace, Charles Willson Peale (2), William Pinkney, Thomas Pownall, Annapolis.
Hon. John Rogers (2), James Ringgold, John Randall, Polly Robinson, Miss Roie, Richard Ridgely, Annapolis; Edward Richardson, near Annapolis; Miss Rozer, Notley-hall; William Ragdale, Prince-George's county.
Joseph Spencer, Annapolis; Mary Smith, Joseph Sim, Patuxent; William Sinclair, Lower Marlborough; Joseph Sprigg, Calvert county; Henry G. Sothoron, John or Francis Swais, St. Mary's county.
Elizabeth Topping, John Theasin, Annapolis; Mr. Thornton, John Taylor, St. Mary's county.
James Van Bibber, Annapolis; Elie Vallette, care of William Brogden, near Queen-Anne; George Vaughan, Upper Marlborough.
Thomas Wilson, Annapolis; Wilkinon and Gray, Hunting-town; John Weems, Blenheim; John B. Wathers, Newport; Mrs. Captain Wilkinon, Benedict; Robert Young, Calvert county.
F. GREEN, D. P. M.
* * All persons sending to the post office for letters are requested to send the money, as none will be delivered without.

We have for SALE, lately imported,

SEVERAL pieces of mahogany furniture, consisting of chairs, tables of various kinds, side-boards, cheese trays, and cases for knives and forks, which will be sold cheap for ready money.
We should be glad to treat for terms with any person who would undertake to fill in and complete our wharf at the mouth of the Dock.
CRACROFT and HODGKIN.
Annapolis, July 9, 1788.

FOR SALE,

THAT elegant and well bred imported horse VERNETIAN, whose strain of blood is looked on equal to any horse in the world; that, with his performances on the turf, are properly authenticated, and to be seen at London-town, where the horse now stands. Nine months credit will be given, if required, on giving bond with approved security. For further particulars apply to
10² 7/6 **JOHN CRAGGS.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the subscribers, intend to apply to the next court held in Prince-George's county, for a commission under the late act of assembly, to ascertain the bounds and mark the lines of two tracts of land, one called PART of RILEY'S DISCOVERY, it being part of the original tract called RILEY'S DISCOVERY, and one other tract called JAMES'S GIFT being part of the original tract called CHELSEY.
10² 9/4 **BENJAMIN HALL,**
RICHARD LAMAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend, under the above-mentioned commission, to ascertain the boundaries and mark the lines of a tract of land called PARTNERSHIP.
10² 9/4 **BENJAMIN HALL.**

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from giving credit to any of my servants without a written order from me.
ANNE COLE.

Aquaico, on Patuxent river, July 9, 1788.
A.M. away from the subscribers, on the 26th of June last, living at Aquaico, in Prince-George's county, 2300 apprentices, viz. KENNETH, MARY and ALEXANDER CHASEY, about nineteen years of age each; Reuben had on and took with him two of nabrig shirts and trousers, a gray beaver coating coat; nanken jacket, shoes and buckles; he is about five feet five inches high, fresh complexion, thick nose and short brown hair, and a very good workman. Alexander had on and took with him, two shirts and one pair of trousers of olabrigs; a gray knap'r jacket, and jeans coat; about five feet seven inches high, much pitted with the small-pox, down look, and squires in his talk. M'Bride's relations live in Sunberry, Pennsylvania, whither they may attempt to get, or to Kent county, on the eastern shore of Maryland, where Curry has friends, though it is probable they will continue together as they were very intimate. Whoever takes up said lads, and secures them so that their makes may get them again, shall have eight dollars reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by
GEORGE VAUGHAN.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of captain John Eden, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, will be sold, at public sale, for ready money or crop tobacco, on Wednesday the 26th day of July next, at Chaptin, if fair, if not the next fair day.
Within two miles of Chaptin, in St. Mary's county, whereon John Bradburn now lives, supposed to contain about 200 acres, the other two tracts adjoining each other, containing 137 acres, at the same time and place will be sold at public vendue, five negroes, belonging to the estate of the aforesaid deceased, consisting of a woman, a boy and three children.
MARGARET EDEN, executrix.

Just imported from LONDON, in the ship THOMAS and SALLY, captain RICHARD DOUGLASS, commander, and to be sold at Nottingham and Upper Marlborough, on Patuxent river.

A VARIETY of goods too tedious to mention particulars. Goods, cash, and bills of exchange given for tobacco. All bills drawn on Alexander and Benjamin Contee, in London, we have and shall give timely advice of. No bills on them, but what are drawn or endorsed by Benjamin Contee or myself, will be paid. Those will be duly honoured and punctually paid.

THOMAS CONTEE, Agent.
AN ENGLISH SCHOOL
WILL be opened in the city of Annapolis, next door to Mr. Petty's Store, Cor. Hill Street, on the first week in July next, for the instruction of youth by the public's most humble servant,
NICHOLAS LE KE.

PROPOSALS
For Printing by Subscription
THE DEBATES OF THE CONVENTION OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, On the Constitution proposed for the UNITED STATES,
As taken in short-hand by T. Lloyd.

1st. This work shall be printed in one volume, octavo, (supposed to make about three hundred pages) on fine paper and a new American type.
2d. The price to subscribers shall be \$4, one half to be paid at the time of subscribing, the remainder on the delivery of the volume.
3d. Subscribers for twelve copies shall have a thirteenth gratis.
* * The indispensable engagements of Mr. Lloyd have prevented him from attending to this publication earlier, but it shall be put to press as soon as 600 copies are subscribed for, and executed in the most impartial manner.
Subscriptions are received by Messieurs F. and S. Green, Annapolis; Mr. J. Hayes, Baltimore; Mr. T. Seddon and the Editor, Philadelphia.
Philadelphia, May 30, 1788.

FINDING that a number of our former customers remain in arrears, which balances have been on book a considerable time, puts the subscribers under the disagreeable necessity of giving a third notice, as two former ones were not attended to as was expected. Those, who we are indebted to, are daily calling for their balances, and without those who are indebted to us will settle their respective balances, it remains out of our power to answer the demands on us. We therefore hope and expect, that all under the above description will settle their balances, on or before the first day of August next, which will enable us to answer what we are desirous of doing. If this reasonable request is not complied with, necessity, it is very probable, will compel a pursuit of measures very disagreeable, though it is hoped it will not be the case.
MAYBURY and SMITH.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS
assembled, May 8th, 1783.

On a report of the board of treasury, to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Carrington.
RESOLVED, That Congress proceed to the election of two commissioners for settling the accounts of the five great departments, to continue in office one year.

Ordered, That the commissioners of accounts for the quarter-master's, commissary's, hospital, marine and clothing departments, with the approbation of the board of treasury, commence suits in behalf of the United States, against all persons in any of the said departments who stand chargeable with public monies, and whose accounts shall not be lodged with the proper commissioners within four months, computed from the present date; and that this order be published in the federal states for the period above mentioned.

Resolved, That the said commissioners be directed to continue their undivided attention, to the final adjustment of all accounts which have arisen in the said departments, and to the recovery of all sums for which suits may be commenced, and that at the termination of their commission they deposit with the register of the treasury all the books and papers of their respective offices, together with a general abstract of the sums due from individuals, in order that immediate measures may be adopted for the recovery of the same.

Congress proceeded to the election, and the ballots being taken,

Mr. Jonathan Russell was elected a commissioner for settling the accounts of the quarter-master's and commissary department, and

Mr. Benjamin Walker was elected commissioner for settling the accounts of the hospital, marine, and clothing departments.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

M. & S.

Pursuant to a decree of the high court of chancery of the State of Virginia, obtained for the sale of the estate of John Semple, deceased, for the payment of his debts, will be sold upon the premises, on Monday, the 8th of September next,

ONE tract of land, in Prince William county, containing about twenty-two acres, on which is erected a forge, grist and saw mill, commonly known by the name of the Ocoquan Works. This tract is equal in any of the State for water-works, as it stands on navigable water and is supplied by a large and constant stream.

Also will be sold at the above works on the same day, one other tract of land, situate on Ocoquan river in said county, called Peyton's Land. Also another tract of land, situate on said river, near the above lands, and in the county of Prince William, containing 200 acres; and at the same time and place will be sold, sundry negroes and utensils, appertaining to the said works.

Also will be sold, at the above place and on the same day, a tract of land, lying in Fairfax county, situate on the river Ocoquan, and near the above works, containing 35 acres.

And on Friday, the 12th of September next, will be sold on the premises, one tract of land, situate on the Great Falls of Patowmack, in Loudon county, containing 600 acres, with liberty of cutting wood on about 1000 acres adjoining thereto, belonging to Bryan Fairfax, Esq; also two other tracts of land, near to the Great Falls and in the county of Loudon, one containing 300 acres, and the other 394 acres, will be sold at the same time and place.

Also will be sold at Leesburg, on Monday the 15th of September next, being the first day of Loudon county, one tract of land, called Read's Land, situate in Loudon county, containing 400 acres. Also all the land and ore banks, purchased by John Semple of Thomas and Samuel Aubry, situate on Patowmack river and on Cotton mountain; and also the right to a small part within the said Aubry's land, purchased by said Semple from Lord Pankerville.

And on Friday the 19th of September next, will be sold at Keppit's furnace, one tract of land, situate in Berkeley county, on the head of the Shenandoah Falls, called Friend's Ore-Bank, containing about 200 acres. Also one other tract of land, on the river Patowmack, near the above, containing about 1600 acres, whereon is erected a furnace called Keppit's. Likewise a tract of land on the same river, lying in Berkeley county, containing about 400 acres. The above lands will be sold in tracts, or divided to suit the purchaser better where they are large.

The purchaser or purchasers of the Ocoquan works, and the lands contiguous thereto, and the slaves, will be allowed credit, upon giving bond on interest, with approved security, to pay one fourth of the purchase money in one year, one other fourth in two years, another fourth in three years, and the remaining fourth part in four years. The purchasers of the other lands will have one year's credit for one half of the purchase money, and two years for the other half, on giving bond on interest with approved security. We agree to advertise and make sale of the above lands and property, at the times and places mentioned, as commissioners appointed by the high court of chancery.

JOHN LAWSON,
GEORGE GILPIN,
LEVEN POWELL.

N. B. Should any of the days appointed for the sale of the above lands prove wet, the sale will commence on the next fair day.

Mount Vernon, March 6, 1783.

ROYAL GIFT, and the KNIGHT of MALTA,

Two valuable imported jack-asses.

WILL cover mares and jennies at Mount Vernon the ensuing spring, for (on account of the scarcity of each) three guineas the season, and two shillings and six pence to the groom, for hire of, and attention to, the females.

The first is of the most valuable race in the kingdom of Spain—the other is of the best breed in the island of Malta.

ROYAL GIFT (now 6 years old) has increased in size since he covered last season, and not a jenny, and hardly a mare to which he went, missed.

The **KNIGHT of MALTA** will be four years old this spring, about fourteen hands high, most beautifully formed for an ass, and extremely light, active and sprightly; comparatively speaking resembling a fine courser.

These two jacks seem as if designed for different purposes, but equally valuable; the first, by his weight and great strength, to get mares for flow and heavy draught; the other, by his activity and sprightliness, for quicker movements. The value of mules on account of their longevity, strength, hardiness and cheap keeping, is too well known to need description.

MAGNOLIO,

STANDS at the same place for two guineas the season, and two shillings and six pence to the groom. The money, in both cases, to be paid before the jennies or mares are taken way, as no accounts will be kept.

Good pasture, well enclosed, will be provided at half a dollar per week, for the convenience of those who incline to leave their mares or jennies, and every reasonable care will be taken of them, but they will not be insured against thefts, escapes, or accidents.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Overseer.

Port-Tobacco, November 2, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away a few weeks ago, a negro man named **BOB**, about six feet high, a dark mulatto, by trade a blacksmith, and is also a rough carpenter; his cloths are unknown, as he took with him a variety; when he speaks it is in a loud voice and very earnest; he has a scar in the palm of his right hand. He had in his possession a written permission, signed by Walter Pye, his former master, to hire himself wherever he chose, and with this and a forged pass it is likely he will endeavour to make his escape; he was seen at Annapolis during the last races, and went towards Baltimore. Whoever will secure the said negro Bob, so that we get him again, shall receive the above reward, on application to major John Swan of Baltimore, Robert Couden, Esq; of Annapolis, or the subscribers, J. H. STONE, and CO.

N. B. All masters of vessels are warned not to take him on board their vessels.

Forty Silver Dollars, or Five Half Joes Reward.

FOR apprehending one of the most unprincipled fellows in the State of Maryland, a dark mulatto slave named **DICK**, who absconded yesterday evening; he is about five feet eight inches high, well made and active, is about 25 years of age, has a scar by the right eye, which is very obvious upon examination; had with him an old torn cloth coat, jacket and breeches, yarn stockings, oshabrig shirt and trousers, a felt hat, a pair of shoes and steel buckles, with a few other clothes, but if possible by any stroke of villainy to acquire more, I make no doubt he will effect it. If caught great care ought to be taken to secure him properly, as he is master of such arts that there is few people on whom he would not impose; he ran away about three months ago, and was brought from Red Stone, but I conjecture that he will now make to the eastern shore, or to the Delaware State, or Pennsylvania, or endeavour to get on board some vessel. I will give the above reward to any person who will put him in Baltimore goal, so that I get him again, or in addition thereto all reasonable travelling charges when delivered to me in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county and State of Maryland.

CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.
N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Saint Mary's county, and State of Maryland, a negro man named **NACE**, about twenty-five years of age, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; his cloths uncertain, as he had many, and very likely may shift them. The above negro formerly belonged to my brother Robert Abell, who lately removed to Kentucky, and believe he ran away on account of his unwillingness to go out with him, although I purchased him some time before, he thinking it was a sham sale, in order to keep him until my brother set off, and then that he was to be confined and carried out with him. The above reward will be paid to any one securing the said negro in any goal so that I may get him again, and if brought home the above reward and all reasonable travelling charges, including what the law allows.

SAMUEL BELL, Younger.

JAMES WILLIAMS,

Has just to Hand,

A CONSIDERABLE supply of old (pist and rum, sold Coniac, French and peach Brandy, old Madeira, (London particular) old Lisbon, Tenerife, claret and Port wines, sweet oil, olives, capers, loaf and muscovado sugars, coffee, chocolate, best hyson, congo, and bohea teas, pepper, jar raisins, figs, a few boxes of fresh lemons, and sweet oranges, barrel pork and herring, which will be sold low for cash, tobacco, or any kind of public securities.

Annapolis, June 18, 1788.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away, the 14th day of April last, a negro man named **PETER**, the property of Dr. James Steadman, and legally hired to the subscriber for one year. Peter is five feet six or seven inches high, about forty-five years of age, and grey-headed; had on when he went away, a grey searought jacket, red half-thick breeches, oshabrig shirt, yarn iron kings, old shoes and an old felt hat; he is remarkably fond of a banjo, which he often carries with him when on visits, has been used to waiting and jobbing, professes stitching and sewing at the whip-saw. He is well acquainted in the following neighbourhoods, viz. Turkey Island, on Patuxent river, Duden, on South-river, West end of the Swamp, at and about Mr. Stephen Stewart's shipyard, Annapolis and Baltimore town. He is a useful fellow, and may endeavour to pass for a free man, and change his cloths and name. I therefore forewarn all persons at their peril, from employing, harbouring or concealing the said negro. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that I may get him again, shall receive four pounds, if taken thirty miles from home six pounds, if out of the state, the above reward, including what the law allows, paid by

RICHARD HIGGINS.

Annapolis, April 29, 1788.

THE subscribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements, in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. John Watkins, to call upon all those who have accounts with them for the same, whose receipt shall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; those who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a person at their law store on the Dock, or at the treasury office, ready to receive.

THO. and BEN. HARWOOD.

Newport, Charles county, January 21, 1788.

To be RENTED, or LEASED,

THE store houses belonging to the subscribers, situated as above, and within a small distance of a capital tobacco warehouse; this land is adapted either for a dry or wet store, or both; the houses are under rent until the first day of April next, but I believe immediate possession may be easily obtained. For terms, &c. apply to

JOHN PARNHAM.

PICKLED HERRINGS, Of the First Quality, To be Sold, by JOHN RANDALL.

May 24, 1788.

ON the petition of William Spurrier, of Anne-Arundel county, to the chancellor, praying the benefit of the act of assembly, entitled, An act respecting insolvent debtors, notice is hereby given to the creditors of the said petitioner, that the eleventh day of July next is appointed for a meeting of the said creditors, at the chancery office in the city of Annapolis, and that a trustee or trustees will be appointed on that day, on their behalf, according to the directions of the said act; and it is ordered that this notice be published six weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser.

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

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday, the twelfth day of July next, on the premises,

A VALUABLE plantation, lying near the mouth of Patuxent river, and opposite Point Patience, containing two hundred acres, more or less, one hundred of which is exceeding fine and level, the other chiefly in woods; on the plantation stands a good brick dwelling house, with three rooms below, and two above, a brick dairy, and other out houses; there are on the premises a very thriving apple orchard, and a very fine peach orchard, a garden paved in; there are several fine springs on the land, and a bricked well close to the kitchen. No part of the state abounds more than the adjacent river shore in the finest fish, oysters, crabs, and abundance of water fowl in the season. I will also sell, at the same time, an excellent grist-mill, with two pairs of stones, standing on a never failing stream, the stands within a mile and a half of the above-mentioned land, within three hundred yards of navigable water. The land will be sold with or without the land, as may best suit. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

June 14, 1788. J. A. THOMAS.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the Post-Office, Francis-Street.

T H U R S D A Y, JULY 17, 1788.

forces.

7th. All common-law causes between citizens of different states shall be commenced in the common law courts of the respective states—and no appeal shall be allowed to the federal court in such cases, unless the sum or value of the thing in controversy amount to 5000 dollars.

8th. In civil actions between citizens of different states, every issue of fact arising in actions at common law, shall be tried by a jury, if the parties or either of them request it.

9th. Congress shall at no time consent that any person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall accept of a title of nobility or any other title or office from any king, prince or foreign state.

10th. That no standing army shall be kept up in time of peace, unless with the consent of three quarters of the members of each branch of congress—or shall soldiers in time of peace be quartered upon private houses, without the consent of the owner.

11th. Congress shall make no laws touching religion, or to infringe the rights of conscience.

12th. Congress shall never disarm any citizen, unless such as are or have been in actual rebellion.

And the convention do, in the name and behalf of the people of this state, enjoin it upon their representatives in congress, at all times until the alterations and provisions aforesaid have been considered agreeably to the fifth article of the said constitution, to exert all their influence, and use all reasonable and legal methods to obtain a ratification of the said alterations and provisions, in such manner as is provided in the said article. And, That the United States in Congress assembled may have due notice of the assent and ratification of the said constitution by this convention—it is resolved, that the assent and ratification aforesaid be engrossed on parchment, together with the recommendation and injunction aforesaid, and with this resolution: and that John Sullivan, Esquire, president of convention, and John Langdon, Esquire, president of the state, transmit the same, countersigned by the secretary of convention and the secretary of the state, under their hands and seals, to the United States in Congress assembled.

JOHN SULLIVAN, Pres. of the convention L. S.
JOHN LANGDON, Pres. of the state. L. S.
By Order, JOHN CALFEE, Sec'y of convention.
JOSEPH PEARSON, Sec'y of state.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3.

It appears that in convention, at Poughkeepsie, state of New-York, the following amendments have been proposed by the gentlemen whose names are annexed, and are under consideration.

Mr. M. Smith. *Resolved*, That it is proper, that the number of representatives be fixed at the rate of one for every 20,000 inhabitants, to be ascertained on the principles mentioned in the 2d sect. of art. 1st of the constitution, until they amount to 300; after which they shall be apportioned among the states in proportion to the numbers of the inhabitants of the states respectively; and that, before the first enumeration shall be made, the several states shall be entitled to choose double the number of representatives for that purpose mentioned in the constitution.

Mr. G. Livingston. *Resolved*, That no person shall be eligible as a senator for more than six years in any term of twelve; and that it shall be in the power of the legislatures of the several states to recall their senators, or either of them, and to elect others in their stead, to serve the remainder of the time for which such senator or senators, so recalled, was appointed.

Mr. Jones. *Sec. 4, art. 1. Resolved*, As the opinion of this committee, that nothing in the constitution now under consideration, shall be construed to authorize congress to make, or alter, any regulations in any state, respecting the times, places or manner, of holding elections for senators or representatives, unless the legislature of such state shall neglect or refuse to make laws or regulations for the purpose, or from any circumstance be incapable of making the same, and then only until the legislature of such state shall make provision in the premises. And that nothing in this constitution shall be construed to prevent the legislature of any state to pass laws, from time to time, to divide such state into as many convenient districts as the state shall be entitled to elect representatives for congress; nor to prevent such legislature from making provision, that the elections in each district shall choose a citizen of the United States, who shall have been an inhabitant of the district for the term of one year, immediately preceding the time of his election for one of the representatives of such state.

Mr. Lansing. *Sec. 6, art. 1. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any office under the authority of the United States. And no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.*

Mr. Williams. *Sec. 8, art. 1. That no excise shall be imposed on any article of the growth or manufacture of the United States, or any of them. And that congress do not lay direct taxes, but when the monies arising from the impost and excise are insufficient for the public exigencies; nor then, until congress shall first have made a requisition upon the states to assess, levy, and pay their respective pro-*

portions of such requisition, agreeable to the census fixed in the said constitution, in such way and manner as the legislatures of the respective states shall judge best; and in such case, if any state shall neglect or refuse to pay its proportion, pursuant to such requisition, then congress may assess and levy such state's proportion, together with interest thereon, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the time of payment prescribed in such requisition.

July 10. It is said, That the French ministry are determined to encourage manufacturing in the United States of America, as they say, the more trade Great-Britain has, the richer she will be, which will make her a stronger and more powerful enemy to France when these two countries are at war with each other; but on the contrary, if they can transfer the manufacturing business from Great-Britain to America, and can be supplied from thence with the goods which they now get from Great-Britain, that they will thereby enrich this country and serve themselves, for as we have an alliance with them, the richer and stronger they can make us, the more they will benefit themselves. They observe, that it will not lessen their present trade with us, as we now take but few dry goods of them, and that we shall for many years continue their customers for cambricks, wines and brandy, &c.

They wish us to have a navigation act, as they say it will encourage our shipping and increase our seamen and ship-carpenters, they say then when they are at war, we will be able to assist them with our ship-carpenters and sailors; in short, they seem very sensible of the essential service they have rendered themselves by assisting us to procure our independence, and as they see we shall become a great and powerful nation, they, like sound politicians, court us for our friendship in time. We expect also, that manufacturers with large capitals, will come over to this country from England and Ireland, &c. and make their fortunes, and afterwards return to Europe and enjoy them.

It is thought, that many people of property in Great-Britain will come here and build ships, in order to reap the sweets of our carrying trade, which would answer their purpose well; they would without doubt in that case, build the vessels with the live oak of the southern states, as it is found to last longer than the oak of any other country.

Foreigners, by building vessels in America, will require a less capital to manage the carrying business than it now does by building their ships in Europe; by this manoeuvre they will make sure of keeping the American seamen in their employ, and will at the same time make trade brisk in this country.

We learn from Wyoming that, in the evening of the 26th ultimo, a number of men, armed and painted like Indians, entered the house of colonel Timothy Pickering, and made him their prisoner and carried him off. The party was commanded by John Hyde; their head quarters are at the Black Walnut Bottom, where they have pinioned and confined Mr. Pickering.

From the NEW-YORK DAILY ADVERTISER, of July 7.

Extract from the Journals of Congress, July 2, 1788.

"The state of New-Hampshire having ratified the constitution transmitted to them by the act of the 28th September last, and transmitted to congress their ratification, and the same having been read, the president reminded congress that this was the ninth ratification transmitted and laid before them: Whereupon,

"On motion, *Ordered*, That the ratifications of the constitution of the United States, transmitted to congress, be referred to a committee to examine and report an act to congress for putting the said constitution in operation, in pursuance of the resolutions of the late federal convention.

"Appointed same day, Mr. Carrington, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Otis and Mr. Tucker."

Extract of a letter from Poughkeepsie, July 3.

"We fondly (but in vain) expected that the ratification of Virginia would have a very serious effect on the minds of the anti-federal party, and would have constituted so forcible an appeal to their apprehensions, that it would have compelled them to adopt a system different from that destructive one they seem intent on pursuing.

"We find that the powers of eloquence and argument are unavailing; we shall therefore refrain from any further exertions in defence of the constitution.

"We shall close the whole business with a strong pathetic address to their fears and their feelings, arising from the new situation of the state, if placed out of the union, and the dreadful consequences that must ensue.

"We are waiting with great impatience for the act of congress, to put government in motion, by fixing the previous arrangements and the time for commencing proceedings under the new constitution.

"This will add much energy to our arguments, will change the nature of the ground, and will bring a new relative situation betwixt the representatives and their constituents, which was not in contemplation at the time of their being elected. This probably will be the foundation of an appeal of the minority to the inhabitants of the state.

"Next week will probably terminate our labour."

AUGUSTA, May 24.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman of veracity in Wexington, Wilkes county, May 10, 1788.

"Yesterday about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, we had a violent shower of hail, which lasted about 20 minutes; the hailstones were from two to nine inches in circumference; the children in the streets were beaten to the ground, and wounded, the glass windows entirely demolished, and every growing of grain. We are informed it did not extend above two or three miles from north to south, the wind blew fresh from the south-east. Between three and four o'clock the clouds dispersed, and Heaven seemed again to smile on Washington."

SAVANNA, June 5.

We are favoured with the following authentic account of Mr. Burnet's last gallant action with the Indians, from his letter to Gen. Jackson, and his determined conduct he has received the general's thanks:—

Glynn county, May 10, 1788.

Dear General,
"This will inform you of an action I had with the Indians on the 30th of April. Their party composed to be upwards of an hundred, attacked my block-house, about eleven o'clock at night. Our party which was never before so weak, several having left us, expecting no danger, to return the next morning, consisting of only four white men and three armed negroes. One of the negroes on sentry out, was killed and scalped, and two of the whites were wounded early in the action. Another negro was killed, the Indians fought with a seeming determination of taking us, firing on all quarters, and frequently running up within ten feet of the block-house; but after attacking for an hour and a quarter, they were forced to retreat. They must have lost between twenty and thirty killed and wounded, as we plainly saw several fall, which were carried off by others; and they left several arms and matchlocks behind them, which we found next morning. Our few men fought with uncommon bravery. My wound I received some time ago is almost well, and I hope before long, to be able to draw my sword against those savages again. They carried off five negroes. I remain dear general,
Yours, &c.

JOHN BURNET.

* The Indian party acknowledged ten killed in the action, on their return to Florida.

By official accounts from colonel Maxwell to general Jackson, we learn, that, on the 30th ult. in the afternoon, eight Indians attempted to take off Mr. Sallet's negroes from his field, while at work; captain Summer stationed there with a party of militia, ran to their relief, but, previous to their getting so near as to succour them, the Indians had caught one fellow, tied one of his hands, and were dragging him off; the resistance he made was so violent, and their flogging the guard pressing on them, induced them to shoot a ball through him, cut his throat and scalp him. Every exertion was made by captain Summer and Mr. Sallet to head them, but in vain. A trail was discovered on Monday, before that attempt on Bull-town swamp, which was followed by captain Frazer, with a party of men with dogs, but with no better success.

A party of the state troops followed the Indians a considerable distance, after the mischief at Sallet's; but their movements, on their return, were so rapid, that every exertion was ineffectual.

Since the above we are informed, the centinels at one of the stations, where the state troops are posted, in Liberty county, were fired on in the night. A pursuit instantly ensued towards the place from whence the firing came, but a very close swamp, of great extent, which was near the spot, rendered it fruitless.

June 12. We have advice from Liberty county, that on Tuesday the 3d inst. at noon, a small party of Indians came to the plantation of John Hoskins, Esq; at the Alamaha, and near the fort killed a poor man named M'Cormick, scalped his son, and carried off three of his daughters, with a little boy. A party of men from the fort pursued the savages till dark, but could not come up with them.

RICHMOND, July 10.
Extract of a letter from Kentucky (Darville) Jan 4, 1788.

"The news from this country is exceedingly unfavourable, the Indians have done us more mischief this year, than for at least four years past. Scarce a boat can pass below Limestone but what is attacked by them, six or seven have been taken, some with valuable lading; by a prisoner which escaped from them, we are informed, that the Indians have procured a boat, or rather a kind of a floating battery, with the sides built high and bullet proof; this boat is stationed near the mouth of the Great Miami. They lately took a boat in which was a captain Ahby with his family, a son of captain Ahby's having been very spirited in the opposition, the savages immediately put him to death, cut out his heart and broiled it, which they afterwards devoured in the presence of the unhappy father, who has since made his escape from them and come in. This is a piece of savage fury that I have never heard of being practised before. They frequently make their appearance round our frontiers, but not with the same success as on the river; three of the wretches were killed last week. Five Indians had penetrated into

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Extract of a letter
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Extract of a letter dated Tenafes, June 13, 1788.
"Since my last general Sevier crossed the Tennessee with a detachment of light infantry and horsemen, and by a rapid movement reached Hiwassee undiscovered. He attacked the Indians, who, after a feeble resistance, fled; about 20 were found dead on the ground, many were drowned, or killed in the river; in short, the enemy's defeat was complete. The general says he means to follow up his blows until he drives the Cherokees out of all their settlements on this side Cumberland Mountain."

ANNAPOLIS, July 17.
The yeas and nays for putting the new constitution into operation by congress, when the question was called, were as follows:

New Hampshire,	Mr. Gilman,	ay
	Mr. Wingate,	ay
Massachusetts,	Mr. Dane,	ay
	Mr. Otis,	ay
Rhode-Island,	Mr. Arnold,	excused.
	Mr. Hazard,	excused.
Connecticut,	Mr. Huntington,	ay
	Mr. Edwards,	ay
New York,	Mr. L'Houmeau,	ay
	Mr. Yates,	ay
New-Jersey,	Mr. Clark,	ay
	Mr. Elmer,	ay
	Mr. Dayton,	ay
Pennsylvania,	Mr. Bingham,	ay
	Mr. Reid,	ay
Maryland,	Mr. Contee,	ay
Virginia,	Mr. Griffin,	ay
	Mr. Carrington,	ay
	Mr. Brown,	ay
South-Carolina,	Mr. Huger,	ay
	Mr. Parker,	ay
	Mr. Tucker,	ay
Georgia,	Mr. Few,	ay
	Mr. Baldwin,	ay

So it passed in the affirmative.

Messrs. GREEN,
BE pleased to publish in your next paper the following extracts of an act passed last session, entitled, An additional supplementary act to the act for building a new church in the city of Annapolis.

Be it enacted, That the said trustees may file a bill in equity against any person or persons, their agents or attorneys, in the county court where they respectively reside, and the justices of the said courts respectively, shall and they are hereby authorized and required to proceed in a summary way, at the first court, to compel a discovery of the materials taken, and payment of the sum adjudged to be due, with all legal costs, and execution shall thereupon issue, returnable to the next court, any law limiting the jurisdiction of the county court notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said trustees to recover from any of the subscribers to the said church on the new subscription, who shall be in arrear after the twentieth day of June next, the sum or sums due from him or them, in the court aforesaid, together with all legal costs, by way of motion to the court, provided that the person against whom such motion shall be made hath ten days previous notice thereof; provided also, that if the person against whom such motion may be made, or his attorney, shall desire a jury to be empanelled, the court shall direct a jury to be immediately sworn to try whether he did assume to pay, and whether he hath paid; and it shall be lawful for the said court to direct judgment to be entered on the verdict rendered with costs, and execution shall thereupon issue, returnable to the next court.

It is with much concern the trustees find themselves obliged to inform all those who are delinquent subscribers, or purchasers of materials, that unless payment be made before the next county court, they shall be under the necessity of having recourse to the speedy remedy given by the above act.

SAMUEL CHASE,
WILLIAM PACA,
UFTON SCOTT,
JOHN RIDOUT,
THOMAS HYDE,

By the UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS
assembled, June 24, 1788.

ON a report of the board of treasury, to whom was referred a letter of Andrew Duncomb, Esquire, commissioner of the state of Virginia for settling their accounts with the United States, addressed to his excellency the governor of the said state, and dated on the 23d of May last;

Resolved, That the several states be allowed three months in addition to the time limited by the ordinance of the seventh of May, 1787, for exhibiting to the said district commissioners their respective accounts against the United States; and that three months be added to the twelve months mentioned in the said ordinance, for terminating the commission of the said district commissioners.

Resolved, That the several states be authorized to transmit to the comptroller of the treasury, the commissioner of army accounts, and to the general board of commissioners to be appointed in pursuance of the ordinance of the seventh of May, 1787, such additional vouchers or other testimony as they may

think necessary to support any claims by them exhibited to the respective officers aforesaid.—Provided the same be transmitted at least six months previous to the termination of the office of the general board, as fixed by the ordinance above mentioned.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

Annapolis, July 16, 1788.
THE visitors and agents of St. John's College are requested to attend at the house of Mr. George Mann, in this city, on Tuesday the 18th day of August next, on very particular business.

Charles county, July 8, 1788.
To be rented, for the term of three years, from the 1st of December next,

A VERY valuable tract of land, containing about 600 acres, situated on Port-Tobacco creek, about two miles below the town of Port-Tobacco; the improvements are a good dwelling-house, 18 by 28 feet, a good kitchen, two tobacco houses, and a variety of other out-houses too tedious to mention; the land is rich, produces good crops of Indian corn and tobacco, and is allowed to be preferable to any in the neighborhood of Port-Tobacco for grazing. Any person inclinable to rent said plantation, will have an opportunity of being supplied on the premises, with what Indian corn and fodder he may want, for the ensuing year, and also, if he should choose, with negroes sufficient to cultivate the land. Further particulars may be known by application to the subscriber, now residing on the said plantation.

O. B. CAUSIN.

Wants employment.

A YOUNG man who has been regularly bred to the mercantile business, is a good accountant, writes a fair hand, and can be well recommended. Apply to John Gwynn, Esq; Annapolis, or to Messrs. Nich. and W. Penn, merchants, Port-Tobacco.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the worshipful the county court of Baltimore, to be held in September next, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called MOUNTAIN'S NECK, agreeable to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding land.

JOHN SIGLO.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, on the 19th day of April, a negro man named ROBIN, formerly the property of Richard William Wells, between thirty and forty years of age, slim thin looking fellow, about six feet high; had on when he went away, an old blue cotton jacket, clabrig shirt, old felt hat, a pair of old cotton breeches, a pair of old leggings, bare-footed, but as he had other cloaths possibly he has changed them; he can do very good coopers work, &c. Whoever will secure said fellow in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive fifty shillings, and if brought home the above reward, paid by

ZADOC DUVAL.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring or entertaining said negro.

Z. D.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

FOR apprehending two negro slaves, the property of the subscriber, LEWIS and PAXLEY, they went off on the 30th of May, and it is supposed they made for Maryland or Pennsylvania; Lewis is about twenty-eight years of age, about six feet high, with large legs and feet, a little knocked kneed, and rather spare, thick lips, and talks rather tullen; had on a white plains jacket and breeches, twilled osabrig shirt, a white cotton great coat, and a felt hat, he has several scars on his back from whipping, owing to his bad behaviour. Presly, by trade a blacksmith, about thirty years of age, five feet three or four inches high, well made, thick lips, yellowish eyes, talks quick, and when examined strictly rather stutters, chews tobacco and is very fond of liquor; his dress, osabrig shirt, white plains jacket and breeches, and an old hat, his cloaths much worn; they went off together and probably will forge themselves passes, as Presly can write and both of them read; they will endeavour to pass for free men, and in all probability make for Baltimore, Philadelphia, or Alexandria. The above reward, with reasonable expences, will be paid to any person bringing them home to the subscriber, living on the banks of Patowmack river, Westmoreland county, Virginia, or twenty dollars will be paid for securing them in any goal so that I get them again.

BECKWITH BUTLER.

P. S. All masters of vessels or others are hereby forewarned, at their peril, from taking on board or employing them.

Mettox, June 25, 1788. Robt. Taylor.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Saint Mary's county, on the second instant, a negro man named STEPHEN, 22 years of age, a smooth face and bold look, about 6 feet high, broad shoulders and well made; he can make a coarse shoe; had on when he went away, a blue negro cotton coat trimmed with carved pewter buttons, country cloth breeches, osabrig shirt, and a good felt hat; took with him an old mixt country cotton coat, a blue and white striped cotton jacket, a pair of shoes, one split, and a piece put in the top to make it longer; he may have other cloaths not known. Any person that will take up said negro, and secure him in any goal, so that the owner may get him again, if in this county, shall have Six Dollars reward, if in Charles or Calvert county Eight Dollars, if in any other county in this state Fourteen Dollars, and if out of this state the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

June 26th, 1788. WILLIAM TAYLOR.

A LIST of LATENTS remaining in the post-office Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of October next, will be sent to the general post-office as dead letters.

ARMSTRONG and TAYLOR, St. Mary's county.

James Brice, Nancy Odle Butler, John Bowlin, Annapolis; Osborn Brishers, Richard Brest, Thomas Barry, Prince-George's county; captain Buchanan, care of Robert Young, captain Robert Brown, care of Thomas Coutse, Nottingham; Dr. Oswald Brooke (2), John Haden, inspector, near Nottingham; captain Thomas Boyle, Patuxent; William Chandler Brest, Port-Tobacco; Dr. James Glosier Brehm (2), St. Mary's county.

John Callahan (2), Garrit Comerford (2), Samuel Chew, Ruth Crochran, Richard Clerk (2), care of John Lawton, Annapolis; Margaret Carroll, Mr. Crow, Patuxent; Garland Callin, Prince-George's county; Joseph Caffereine, Calvert county.

Joseph Dowson, Joseph Davis, John Doughtry, William Dancer, Mr. Downes, Annapolis; Mr. Dugan, at Mr. Galloways, Maryland; captain Thomas Dobbins, Nottingham; Duldady Deamer, Charles county; John De Borth, Joseph Dennison, St. Mary's county.

Peter Emerson, Hunting-town.

John Fish, Annapolis; John Fairbank, at Andrew Hammonds; Abner Arander county; Standill Forde, care of Mr. Thomas, near Leonard-town.

Alexander Gunn, James Gardner, Annapolis; Elias Grant, William Gibbons, Redmt. Grace, Patuxent; Thomas Giffon, near Upper Marlborough; Thomas Gantt, Prince-George's county; John Graham (2), Lower Marlborough; rev. George Goldie, St. Mary's county.

John Hanson, Aquila Hall, Henry Hollingsworth, Annapolis; Dr. Leonard Hollyday (2), Philip Hodgekin, Nottingham; Benjamin Hall (2), Edward Harris, Prince-George's county; John Hyndman, Pig Point; Nicholas Harwood, Abell Hill, Anne-Arundel county; Thomas Harwood (2), Elizabeth Haden, Lower Marlborough; William Herbert, near Point Lookout.

Thomas Johnson, Annapolis; Thomas Johnson, Frederick-town; Kinaldo Johnson (2), Prince-George's county.

Domnick Kinnen, Annapolis.

Miss Lee, Blenheim; William Lyles, near Nottingham; Edward Leighs Leonard town; Robert Linburn, St. Ingoes.

Gilbert Middleton, Luther Martin, James Meager, Mr. Major, Annapolis; John Mitchell, Lower Marlborough; John McDougall (2), St. Mary's county.

Benjamin B. Norris, Annapolis.

William Paca, Charles Walton Peale (2), William Pinkney, Thomas Pownall, Annapolis.

Hon. John Rogers (2), James Ringgold, John Randall, Polly Robinson, Miss Roze, Richard Ridgely, Annapolis; Edward Richardson, near Annapolis; Miss Rozer, Notley-hall; William Ragdale, Prince-George's county.

Joseph Spencer, Annapolis; Mary Smith, Joseph Sun, Patuxent; William Sinclair, Lower Marlborough; Joseph Sprigg, Calvert county; Henry G. Sothoron, John or Francis Swails, St. Mary's county.

Elizabeth Topping, John Thearin, Annapolis; Mr. Thornton, John Taylor, St. Mary's county.

James Van Bibber, Annapolis; Elie Valfette, care of William Brogden, near Queen-Aene; George Vaughan, Upper Marlborough.

Thomas Wilson, Annapolis; Wilkinson and Gray, Hunting-town; John Weems, Blenheim; John B. Wathers, Newport; Mrs. Captain Wankinon, Benedict; Robert Young, Calvert county.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

All persons sending to the post office for letters are requested to send the money, as none will be delivered without.

2

We have for SALE, lately imported,

SEVERAL pieces of mahogany furniture; consisting of chairs, tables of various kinds, sideboards, cheese trays, and cases for knives and forks, which will be sold cheap for ready money.

We should be glad to treat for terms with any person who would undertake to fill in and complete our wharf at the mouth of the Dock.

CRACROFT and HODGKIN.

Annapolis, July 9, 1788. 2

July 9, 1788.

FOR SALE,

THAT elegant and well bred imported horse VENETIAN, whole strain of blood is looked on equal to any horse in the world; that, with his performances on the turf, are properly authenticated, and to be seen at London-town, where the horse now stands. Nine months credit will be given, if required, on giving bond with approved security. For further particulars apply to

JOHN CRAGG.

July 6, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the subscribers, intend to apply to the next court held in Prince-George's county, for a commission under the late act of assembly, to ascertain the bounds and mark the lines of two tracts of land, one called PART OF RILEY'S DISCOVERY, it being part of the original tract called RILEY'S DISCOVERY, and one other tract called JAMES'S GIFT being part of the original tract called CHELSEY.

BENJAMIN HALL,

RICHARD LAMAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend, under the above-mentioned commission, to ascertain the boundaries and mark the lines of a tract of land called PARTNERSHIP.

BENJAMIN HALL.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS
assembled, May 8th, 1788.

On a report of the board of treasury, to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Carrington,
RESOLVED, That Congress proceed to the election of two commissioners for settling the accounts of the five great departments, to continue in office one year.

Ordered, That the commissioners of accounts for the quarter-master's, commissioners, hospital, marine and cloathing departments, with the approbation of the board of treasury, commence suits in behalf of the United States, against all persons in any of the said departments who stand chargeable with public monies, and whose accounts shall not be lodged with the proper commissioners within four months, computed from the present date, and that this order be published in the several states for the period above mentioned.

Resolved, That the said commissioners be directed to continue their unremitting attention to the final adjustment of all accounts which have arisen in the said departments, and to the recovery of all sums for which suits may be commenced, and that at the termination of their commission they deposit with the register of the treasury all the books and papers of their respective offices, together with a general abstract of the sums due from individuals, in order that immediate measures may be adopted for the recovery of the same.

Congress proceeded to the election, and the ballots being taken,—

M. Jonathan Burrall was elected a commissioner for settling the accounts of the quarter-master's and commissaries department, and

Mr. Benjamin Walker was elected commissioner for settling the accounts of the hospital, marine, and cloathing departments.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

May 9, 1788.

Pursuant to a decree of the high court of chancery of the state of Virginia, obtained for the sale of the estate of John Semple, deceased, for the payment of his debts, will be sold upon the premises, on Monday, the 8th of September next,

ONE tract of land, in Prince-William county, containing about twenty-two acres, on which is erected a forge, grid and saw-mill, commonly known by the name of the Occoquan Works.—This tract is equal to any in the state for water-works, as it stands on navigable water and is supplied by a large and constant stream.

Also will be sold at the above works, on the same day, one other tract of land, situate on Occoquan river in said county, called Peyton's Land.—Also another tract of land, situate on said river, near the above lands, and in the county of Prince William, containing 2500 acres; and at the same time and place will be sold, sundry negroes and utensils, appertaining to the said works.

Also will be sold, at the above place and on the same day, a tract of land, laying in Fairfax county, situate on the river Occoquan, and near the above works, containing 3500 acres.

And on Friday, the 12th of September next, will be sold on the premises, one tract of land, situate on the Great-Falls of Patowmack, in Loudon county, containing 608 acres, with liberty of cutting wood on about 15000 acres adjoining thereto, belonging to Bryan Fairfax, Esq; also two other tracts of land, near to the Great-Falls and in the county of Loudon, one containing 300 acres, and the other 394 acres, will be sold at the same time and place.

Also will be sold at Leesburg, on Monday the 15th of September next, being the first day of Loudon court, one tract of land, called Read's Land, situate in Loudon county, containing 200 acres.—Also all the land and ore banks, purchased by John Semple of Thomas and Samuel Aubry, situate on Patowmack river and on Catocton mountain; and also the right to a small part within the said Aubry's land, purchased by said Semple from lord Tankerville.

And on Friday the 19th of September next, will be sold at Keeptrite furnace, one tract of land, situate in Berkeley county, on the head of the Shenandoah Falls, called Friend's Ore-Bank, containing about 100 acres.—Also one other tract of land, on the river Patowmack, near the above, containing about 1600 acres, whereon is erected a furnace called Keeptrite.—Likewise a tract of land on the same river, lying in Berkeley county, containing about 400 acres.—The above lands will be sold in tracts, or divided to suit the purchaser better where they are large.

The purchaser or purchasers of the Occoquan works, and the lands contiguous thereto, and the slaves, will be allowed credit, upon giving bond on interest, with approved security, to pay one fourth of the purchase money in one year, one other fourth in two years, another fourth in three years, and the remaining fourth part in four years.—The purchasers of the other lands will have one year's credit for one half of the purchase money, and two years for the other half, on giving bond on interest with approved security.—We agree to advertise and make sale of the above lands and property, at the times and places mentioned, as commissioners appointed by the high court of chancery.

JOHN LAWSON,
GEORGE GILPIN,
LEVEN POWELL.

N. B. Should any of the days appointed for the sale of the above lands prove wet, the sale will commence on the next fair day.

Mount Vernon, March 6, 1788.

ROYAL GIFT, and the KNIGHT of MALTA,

Two valuable imported jack-asses,

WILL cover mares and jennies at Mount Vernon the ensuing spring, for (on account of the scarcity of cash) three guineas the season, and two shillings and six pence to the groom, for his care of, and attention to, the females.

The first is of the most valuable race in the kingdom of Spain—the other is of the best breed in the island of Malta.

ROYAL GIFT (now 6 years old) has increased in size since he covered last season, and not a jenny, and hardly a mare to which he went, missed.

The **KNIGHT of MALTA** will be four years old this spring, about fourteen hands high, most beautifully formed for an ass, and extremely light, active and sprightly; comparatively speaking, resembling a fine courser.

These two jacks seem as if designed for different purposes, but equally valuable; the first, by his weight and great strength, to get mules for slow and heavy draught; the other, by his activity and sprightliness, for quicker movements. The value of mules on account of their longevity, strength, hardiness and cheap keeping, is too well known to need description.

MAGNOLIO,

STANDS at the same place for two guineas the season, and two shillings and six pence to the groom.—The money, in both cases, to be paid before the jennies or mares are taken away, as no accounts will be kept.

Good pasture, well enclosed, will be provided at half a dollar per week, for the convenience of those who incline to leave their mares or jennies, and every reasonable care will be taken of them, but they will not be insured against thefts, escapes, or accidents.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Overseer.

Port-Tobacco, November 3, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away a few weeks ago, a negro man named **BOB**, about six feet high, a dark mulatto, by trade a blacksmith, and is also a rough carpenter; his cloaths are unknown, as he took with him a variety; when he speaks it is in a loud voice and very earnest; he has a scar in the palm of his right hand. He had in his possession a written permission, signed by Walter Pye, his former master, to hire himself wherever he chose, and with this and a forged pass it is likely he will endeavour to make his escape; he was seen at Annapolis during the last races, and went towards Baltimore. Whoever will secure the said negro Bob, so that we get him again, shall receive the above reward, on application to major John Swin of Baltimore, Robert Coudes, Esq; of Annapolis, or the subscribers.

J. H. STONE, and CO.

N. B. All masters of vessels are warned not to take him on board their vessels.

**Forty Silver Dollars, or Five
Half Joes Reward,**

FOR apprehending one of the most unprincipled fellows in the state of Maryland, a dark mulatto slave named **DICK**, who absconded yesterday evening; he is about five feet eight inches high, well made and active, is about 28 years of age, has a scar by the right eye, which is very obvious upon examination; had with him an old turn'd cloth coat, jacket and breeches, yarn stockings, osanraig shirt and trousers, a felt hat, a pair of shoes and steel buckles, with a few other cloathes, but if possible by any stroke of villainy to acquire more, I make no doubt he will effect it.—If caught great care ought to be taken to secure him properly, as he is master of such arts that there is few people on whom he would not impose; he ran away about three months ago, and was brought from Red Stone, but I conjecture that he will now make to the eastern shore, or to the Delaware state, or Pennsylvania, or endeavour to get on board some vessel. I will give the above reward to any person who will put him in Baltimore goal, so that I get him again, or in addition thereto all reasonable travelling charges when delivered to me in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county and state of Maryland.

CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Saint Mary's county, and state of Maryland, a negro man named **NACE**, about twenty-five years of age, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; his cloaths uncertain, as he had many, and very likely may shift them. The above negro formerly belonged to my brother Robert Abell, who lately removed to Kentucky, and believe he ran away on account of his unwillingness to go out with him, although I purchased him some time before, he thinking it was a sham sale, in order to keep him, until my brother set off, and then that he was to be confined, and carried out with him. The above reward will be paid to any one securing the said negro in any goal so that I may get him again, and if brought home the above reward and all reasonable travelling charges, including what the law allows.

SAMUEL ABELL, Youngest.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from giving credit to any of my servants without a written order from me.

ANNE OGLE.

Aquia, on Patuxent river, July 9, 1788.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 26th of June last, living at Aquia, in Prince-George's county, two apprentice lads, viz. **RAUBEN M'BAIN** and **ALEXANDER CUREY**, about nineteen years of age each; Rauben had on and took with him two osanraig shirts and trousers, a gray beaver coating coat, nankeen jacket, shoes and buckles; he is about five feet five inches high, fresh complexion, snub nose and short brown hair, and a very good workman. Alexander had on and took with him, two shirts and one pair of trousers of osanraig, a gray nankeen jacket, and jeans coat, about five feet seven inches high, much pitted with the small-pox, down look, and snuffles in his talk. M'Bride's relations live in Squireberry, Pennsylvania, whither they may attempt to get, or to Kent county, on the eastern shore of Maryland, where Curey has friends, though it is probable they will continue together as they were very intimate. Whoever takes up said lads, and secures them so that their master may get them again, shall have eight dollars reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

GEORGE VAUGHAN.

CHARLES TINGES,

Watch and Clock-Maker,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a shop in Church-street, near the church, where he purposes to carry on his business in all its various branches, in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and upon reasonable terms. Those who please to favour him with their commands may depend that every exertion shall be used to render satisfaction.

Annapolis, July 3, 1788.

JAMES WILLIAMS,

Has just to Hand,

A CONSIDERABLE supply of old spirit and rum, old Cognac, French and peach Brandy, old Madeira, (London particular) old Lisbon, Tenerife, claret and Port wines, sweet oil, olives, capers, loaf and mackerel vado sugars, coffee, chocolate, bell hyson, congo, and bohea teas, pepper, jar raisins, figs, a few boxes of fresh lemons, and sweet oranges, barrel pork and hams, which will be sold low for cash, tobacco, or any kind of public securities.

Annapolis, June 13, 1788.

Annopolis, April 29, 1788.

THE subscribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements, in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. John Watkins, to call upon all those who have accounts with them for the same, whose receipt shall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; those who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a person at their last store on the Dock, or at the treasury office, ready to receive.

THO. and BEN. HARWOOD.

Newport, Charles county, January 13, 1788.

To be RENTED, or LEASED,

THE store houses belonging to the subscriber, situated as above, and within a small distance of a capital tobacco warehouse; this stand is adapted either for a dry or wet store, or both; the houses are under rent until the first day of April next, but I believe immediate possession may be easily obtained. For terms, &c. apply to

JOHN PARNHAM.

PICKLED HERRINGS,

Of the First Quality,

To be Sold, by

JOHN RANDALL.

JOHN LEHAN,

COACH-MAKER.

TAKES this method to inform the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that he has opened a shop in Prince-George's street, where all kinds of carriages will be made and repaired, on the most reasonable terms, and shortest notice.

P. S. All commands to the subscriber will be kindly received at the house of Mr. John Humphreys, at the sign of the Harp and Crown.

Annapolis, July 3, 1788.

CAME to the plantation of ZACHARIAH OWEN, in Prince-George's county, about the middle of September, 1786, a black and white three year old HEIFER, marked with a crop and under bit and over bit in each ear. The owner is desirous to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1788.

LONDON, May 9.

THE emperor of Morocco has sworn, that if we will not give him gunpowder he will fire upon our ships if they dare to touch at any of his ports—to ease him of this part of the trouble, two or three of our ships are to be sent out to shut his ports for him, and give him the gunpowder in that way.

No sensible man now doubts that there is a thorough understanding between the two Imperial courts, and the king of Prussia. The kingdom of Poland is to be divided, and the king of Prussia is to have a large share of it.

Accounts from Constantinople mention the disappointment of the captain pasha's expedition, who was to have descended into the Crimea with an army of 30,000 men, which was to have been conveyed in a fleet appointed for that purpose. This destination, however, has been prevented by the interposition of the emperor, who must occupy the attention of these troops; so that the present design is to the destruction of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea.

Troops arrive very fast from Asia to Constantinople, and have lately been in such vast numbers, that the traders in the city shut themselves up in their houses, apprehensive of a pillage. They are immediately dispatched towards Sophia, seemingly all in high spirits; but wretchedly clothed, and very badly fed. The grand vizir is to review the troops on the plain of Sophia, where, notwithstanding all the exaggerations of the Ottomans, the army is not generally expected to exceed 100,000 effective men.

The rebel Mahmud, pasha of Scrutari, has been strongly solicited by the Porte to accept of a full pardon, with a command against the Aukrians; but is generally supposed that he has made connections with the latter, for the purpose of rendering himself completely independent.

The Imperial troops, on their way to the grand army, are to make such dispatch, that they must not stop more than once a day to regale themselves. This promises a speedy opening of an active campaign.

There are some reports of a general action in Croatia; but as yet unauthenticated.

Warlike stores are still sending off for Trieste, which must have some particular object in view, as the Turkish squadron is said to have quitted the Adriatic.

Vienna is now afflicted with an influenza, attended by a fever for four days, and followed by a catarrh for six weeks.

The Turks have published a manifesto against the two Imperial courts, to the following effect.

The injuries committed by Russia, since the treaty of Kainardgi, particularly the hostile invasion of the Crimea, even at the moment when the Russian minister was hurrying the conclusion of an advantageous treaty of commerce at his court; the defection of prince Heracles; the asylum accorded to Mauro Cordano, hospodar of Moldavia, in manifest violation of the last treaty; such are the motives by which the Porte justifies its declaration of war. As to the house of Austria, the Porte declares, that for fifty years it has carefully cultivated peace with the court of Vienna, notwithstanding the favourable opportunities that might have been taken advantage of to receive its ancient influence in Hungary, particularly in the unhappy times that succeeded the death of Charles IV, and also in the war of 1756. The Porte recapitulates the various sacrifices it has made;—such as the cession of Buckowina, exacted by force, and against all right, as an unfortunate period. The responsibility in regard to piracies of the Meorish regencies, although the court of Vienna had always negotiated with them as with free and independent states. In short, the Porte declares, that the ports and rivers had been opened to the Austrian commerce, without exacting any equivalent in return, and that merely from the love of peace, and not from any weakness.

This peace concludes without appealing to all the powers of Europe for the justice of the Ottoman cause: in shewing them, that although their present situation is dangerous, it is not above her strength.

The king of Denmark is augmenting his museum with various natural curiosities; among his preternatural ones, is a petrified child, purchased by Frederick III. of a Venetian goldsmith, for a very large sum. The child, inspected and felt ever so attentively or closely, appears perfect stone.—Wonderful and incredible as this may appear, the philosophical transactions confirm the fact.

BOSTON, July 8.

On Sunday arrived the brig Expedition, captain Cole, in 43 days from Cadiz. Captain Cole advises, that the Russian fleet, which had been equipped for the Mediterranean sea, arrived in England some time before he left Spain, but would not, it was said, proceed to that sea, till towards August—the number of sail, composing the Russian Squadron, could not be ascertained, but was supposed to be sufficient to cope with that of the Spanish armada, which was out on a cruise off Cape St. Vincent's, and consisted of twelve sail of the line: That the Spaniards had demanded of the Russians their business in the Mediterranean; who returned for answer, that matters of their own concern engaged their attention in that sea.—A descent upon the island of Minorca, was, however, conjectured to be one part of their business.

Captain Cole further informs us—of the British and Moors.—That the difference between those two powers, in all probability, would soon be accommodated, and that the English merchant ships, which were bound up the Straits, and which had put into the ports of Spain, in consequence of the rupture, had departed and sailed for the places of their destination, without fear of being molested by the Moors, though a fleet belonging to the emperor was then out.—But one Algerine cruiser was in those seas, and no American vessel was heard to have been captured when captain Cole sailed.

NEW-YORK, July 10.

We learn from Poughkeepsie, that on Monday morning the convention had got through the constitution by paragraphs, and were proposing several amendments as they went along.—That after they had thus got through it, Mr. Lansing rose, and submitted a declaration of rights, which he said was intended to be inserted in the ratification.

On motion of the governor, the convention then adjourned till the next day, 11 o'clock, in order to give time to the gentlemen who have proposed amendments, to arrange and bring them properly before the convention.

On Tuesday the convention met, and after being informed by judge Yates, that the gentlemen who were arranging the proposed amendments, would not be ready to lay the same before the convention till the next day, they adjourned till Wednesday 12 o'clock.

Extract of a letter from Poughkeepsie, dated July 8, 1788.

"On Friday last the 4th inst a very disagreeable fracas happened in the city of Albany; all the particulars of which, as far as they have come to my knowledge are—That the federalists having received the news of the adoption of Virginia, last Thursday evening, proposed having a procession the next day; but on the remonstrance of many of the anti-federalists that it would be disagreeable to them, they gave up the idea. When the next day came, July 4, it was mortifying to the federalists to observe a party of about 50 anti-federalists marching in procession to a vacant lot in the skirts of the town, where, after firing thirteen guns, they burnt the constitution. The federalists, who were then collected, determined immediately to have a procession; and having arranged themselves, began a march through the principal streets of the city; they met with no interruption till they came to a narrow street in which a Mr. Dennison lives (I believe Green-street), when they were ordered not to proceed, by a large party who had collected there to oppose them; after a few words, a general battle took place, with swords, bayonets, clubs, stones, &c. which lasted for some time, both parties fighting with the greatest rage, and determined obstinacy, till at length the anti-federalists being overpowered by numbers, gave way and retreated, many into the house of a Mr. Hilton, where they made a second stand, and others into the country for safety. The federalists attacked the house of Mr. Hilton, and in the victory, which they soon gained, did great damage to the building. Many of the parties were severely wounded in the conflict, and one poor man, a cooper, is supposed to have received a mortal wound from a bayonet. Several reports are circulating about men killed, &c. but are not to be relied on.

"It gives me pleasure that I can add that the dispute is since peaceably settled.

"P. S. Since writing the foregoing, I am informed that the wounded are twelve feds. and six anti-feds. and among the feds. is a Mr. Graham, badly, though not dangerous."

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Lancaster county to his friend in Philadelphia.

Willisport, July 9, 1788.

"I arrived here the 1st inst. and found the whole country in motion. I suppose you were informed of colonel Pickering being carried off. The people here have shewn much spirit to retake Col. Pickering; upwards of 100 men went up the river the beginning of last week, and one of the detachments consisting of eighteen men, commanded by captain Rofs, fell in with the party of Wild Boys, of 14 men, when a battle ensued, in which four of the Wild Boys were wounded (one of whom since dead). Capt. Rofs unfortunately received a ball through his arm, entering his body below the short ribs, and lodged on the other side (since cut out). We hope he will recover. This prevented his party from pursuing the retreating Wild Boys.

"We had a letter from Col. Pickering, dated in the woods, wherein we are informed, that he is well, and that he received as good usage as the situation of the country he is confined in will afford."

Extracts from the Journal of Congress, Wednesday, June 25, 1788.

On motion of Mr. Clarke, seconded by Mr. Williamson.

Resolved, That the office of inspector of the troops in the service of the United States immediately cease and be discontinued; and that the secretary at war report what mode may be most eligible for having the troops inspected for the future.

Resolved, That the contract made by John Adams, Esq; minister plenipotentiary of the United States of America, on the 13th of March, 1788, for the loan of one million of guilders, be and it is hereby ratified.

Resolved, That three fair copies of the contract with the ratification in the form of that agreed to on the 1st of February, 1785, *mutatis mutandis* endorsed on each copy, be made out and duly attested, and that the secretary for the department of foreign affairs transmit the same by several conveyances to T. Jefferson, Esq; minister plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of France.

On the report of a committee, consisting of Mr. Dane, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Wingate, Mr. Edwards, and Mr. Williamson, to whom was referred a report of the board of treasury on memorials of Samuel Nicholson.

Resolved, That the board of treasury be and they are hereby authorized and directed on such evidence, considering all the circumstances of the case, as they may deem satisfactory, to ascertain the number and value of the prizes which were captured in the year 1777, by the ship Reprisal, commanded by captain Weeks, the sloop Dolphin, commanded by captain Samuel Nicholson, and the brig Lexington commanded by captain Johnson, and which were delivered into the possession of Thomas Morris, one of the commercial agents in France for the United States; and that the commissioner of accounts in the marine department, according to such estimate as shall be made by the said board, be and he is hereby authorized and directed to ascertain the amount of the respective shares in the prize, included in such estimate to which the officers and crews of the said ship, sloop and brig, may severally be entitled, and settle accounts between them and the United States accordingly.

Resolved, That Mr. Robert Morris, surviving partner and administrator of the late Thomas Morris, one of the commercial agents for the United States in the kingdom of France, be required to transmit to the board of treasury, all the accounts and vouchers relative to the public transactions of the deceased, in order that an adjustment may be made of the same with the administrator, agreeably to the intention of the act of congress of the fourth of September, 1778.

July 17. We have great pleasure in informing our friends in the country, that 70 families of Swifts arrived in this port a few days ago in one vessel. They all paid their passages before they sailed, and are clothed and furnished with every comfort and necessary of life. As they come from an industrious, frugal and moral country, enjoying a republican form of government, this colony will be highly acceptable. They intend to settle together, on a body of new lands, about 30 or 40 miles from the mouth of Conococheague.

Extract of a letter from Poughkeepsie, July 11.

"Our labours are now drawing to a conclusion; a few days will determine them. Our opponents are still determined on their amendments; they will be of three kinds—The first of an explanatory nature;

the second recommendatory; the third conditional.

"They seem to have been influenced by our arguments, but they are too proud to confess it."

"They will persevere in their destructive scheme, at least for some time."

We received by express the account of the postponement in congress for fixing the seat of federal government, in order to have an opportunity of establishing it at New-York—but it had rather a bad tendency, for they treated it as a feint. One of their shrewd ones ridiculed the idea, and asked whether a spider did not always put himself in the middle of his web.

"My next letter will be very interesting."

RICHMOND, July 9.

We are informed that a friendly correspondence has taken place between the western inhabitants and Alexander McGillivray; and it is thought that it was a stroke of policy of that cunning chief, to urge the Cherokees to commence hostilities; that so they might lose their country, as a mortal jealousy has long subsisted between them and the Creek nation.

IN CONVENTION,

Friday, the 27th of June, 1788.

Mr. Wythe reported, from the committee appointed, such amendments to the proposed constitution of government for the United States, as were by them deemed necessary to be recommended to the consideration of the congress which shall first assemble under the said constitution, to be acted upon according to the mode prescribed to the fifth article thereof; and he read the same in his place, and afterwards delivered them in at the clerk's table, where the same were again read, and are as follows:

That there be a declaration or bill of rights, asserting and securing from encroachment the essential and unalienable rights of the people, in some such manner as the following:

1st. That there are certain natural rights of which men when they form a social compact cannot deprive or divest their posterity, among which are the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring, possessing and protecting, property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.

2d. That all power is naturally vested in, and consequently derived from the people; that magistrates therefore are their trustees and agents, and at all times amenable to them.

3d. That government ought to be instituted for the common benefit, protection and security, of the people; and that the doctrine of non-resistance against arbitrary power and oppression, is absurd, slavish, and destructive to the good and happiness of mankind.

4th. That no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate public emoluments or privileges from the community, but in consideration of public services; which not being descendible, neither ought the offices of magistrate, legislator or judge, or any other public office, to be hereditary.

5th. That the legislative, executive, and judiciary powers of government should be separate and distinct, and that the members of the two first may be restrained from oppression by feeling and participating the public burthens, they should at fixed periods be reduced to a private station, return into the mass of the people; and the vacancies be supplied by certain and regular elections; in which all or any part of the former members to be eligible or ineligible, as the rules of the constitution of government, and the laws shall direct.

6th. That elections of representatives in the legislature ought to be free and frequent, and all men having sufficient evidence or permanent common interest with, and attachment to, the community, ought to have the right of suffrage; and no aid, charge, tax or fee, can be set, rated, or levied upon the people, without their own consent, or that of their representatives, so elected, nor can they be bound by any law, to which they have not in like manner assented for the public good.

7th. That all power of suspending laws, or the execution of laws by any authority without the consent of the representatives of the people in the legislature, is injurious to their rights, and ought not to be exercised.

8th. That in all capital and criminal prosecutions, a man hath a right to demand the cause and nature of his accusation, to be confronted with the accusers and witnesses, to call for evidence, and be allowed counsel in his favour, and to a fair and speedy trial by an impartial jury of his vicinage, without whose unanimous consent he cannot be found guilty (except in the government of the land and naval forces) nor can he be compelled to give evidence against himself.

9th. That no freeman ought to be taken, imprisoned, or disfranchised of his freehold, liberty, privileges or franchises, or outlawed or exiled, or in any manner destroyed or deprived of his life, liberty or property, but by the law of the land.

10th. That every freeman restrained of his liberty is entitled to a remedy to inquire into the lawfulness thereof, and to remove the same, if unlawful, and that such remedy ought not to be denied nor delayed.

11th. That in controversies respecting property, and in suits between man and man, the ancient trial by jury is one of the greatest securities to the rights

of the people, and ought to remain sacred and inviolable.

12th. That every free man ought to find a certain remedy by recourse to the laws for all injuries and wrongs he may receive in his person, property or character. He ought to obtain right and justice freely, without sale, completely and without denial, promptly and without delay, and that all establishments or regulations contravening these rights, are oppressive and unjust.

13th. That excessive bail ought not to be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

14th. That every freeman has a right to be secure from all unreasonable searches, and seizures of his person, his papers and property; all warrants therefore to search suspected places, or to seize any free man, his papers or property, without information upon oath (or affirmation of a person religiously scrupulous of taking an oath) of legal and sufficient cause, are grievous and oppressive, and all general warrants to search suspected places, or to apprehend any suspected person without specially naming or describing the place or person, are dangerous and ought not to be granted.

15th. That the people have a right peaceably to assemble together to consult for the common good, or to instruct their representatives; and that every freeman has a right to petition or apply to the legislature for redress of grievances.

16th. That the people have a right to freedom of speech, and of writing and publishing their sentiments; that the freedom of the press is one of the greatest bulwarks of liberty, and ought not to be violated.

17th. That the people have a right to keep and bear arms; that a well regulated militia composed of the body of the people trained to arms, is the proper, natural, and safe defence of a free state.—That standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, and therefore ought to be avoided, as far as the circumstances and protection of the community will admit; and that in all cases, the military should be under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power.

18th. That no soldier in time of peace ought to be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, and in time of war in such manner only as the laws direct.

19th. That any person religiously scrupulous of bearing arms ought to be exempted upon payment of an equivalent to employ another to bear arms in his stead.

20th. That religion, or the duty which we owe to our Creator, and the manner of discharging it, can be directed only by reason and conviction, not by force or violence, and therefore all men have an equal, natural, and unalienable right to the free exercise of religion, according to the dictates of conscience, and that no particular religious sect or society ought to be favoured or established by law in preference to others.

AMENDMENTS to the CONSTITUTION.

1st. That each state in the union shall respectively retain every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by this constitution delegated to the congress of the United States, or to the departments of the federal government.

2d. That there shall be one representative for every thirty thousand, according to the enumeration or census mentioned in the constitution, until the whole number of representatives amounts to two hundred; after which that number shall be continued or increased as congress shall direct, upon the principles fixed in the constitution; by apportioning the representatives of each state to some greater number of people from time to time as population increases.

3d. When congress shall lay direct taxes or excises, they shall immediately inform the executive power of each state, of the quota of such state according to the census herein directed, which is proposed to be thereby raised; and if the legislature of any state shall pass a law which shall be effectual for raising such quota, at the time required by congress, the taxes and excises laid by congress, shall not be collected in such state.

4th. That the members of the senate and house of representatives shall be ineligible to, and incapable of, holding any civil office under the authority of the United States, during the time for which they shall respectively be elected.

5th. That the journals of the proceedings of the senate and house of representatives shall be published at least once in every year, except such parts thereof relating to treaties, alliances, or military operations, as in their judgment require secrecy.

6th. That a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money, shall be published at least once in every year.

7th. That no commercial treaty shall be ratified without the concurrence of two thirds of the whole number of the members of the senate; and no treaty, ceding, contradicting or restraining, or suspending the territorial rights or claims of the United States, or any of them, or their, or any of their rights or claims to fishing in the American seas, or navigating the American rivers, shall be but in cases of the most urgent and extreme necessity, nor shall any such treaty be ratified, without the concurrence of three fourths of the whole number of the members of both houses respectively.

8th. That no navigation law, or law regulating commerce shall be passed without the consent of two thirds of the members present, in both houses.

9th. That no standing army or regular troops shall be raised, or kept up in time of peace, without the consent of two thirds of the members present, in both houses.

10th. That no soldier shall be enlisted for any longer term than four years, except in time of war, and then for no longer term than the continuance of the war.

11th. That each state respectively shall have the power to provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining its own militia, whenever congress shall omit or neglect to provide for the same. That the militia shall not be subject to martial law, except when in actual service in time of war, invasion or rebellion, and when not in the actual service of the United States, shall be subject only to such fines, penalties and punishments, as shall be directed or inflicted by the laws of its own state.

12th. That the exclusive power of legislation given to congress over the federal town and its adjacent district, and other places, purchased or to be purchased by congress of any of the states, shall extend only to such regulations as respect the police and good government thereof.

13th. That no person shall be capable of being president of the United States for more than eight years in any term of sixteen years.

14th. That the judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such courts of admiralty as congress may from time to time ordain and establish in any of the different states: The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other foreign ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies in which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more states, and between parties claiming lands under the grants of different states. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other foreign ministers and consuls, and those in which a state shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction; in all other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, as to matters of law only; except in cases of equity, and of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction, in which the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the congress shall make. But the judicial power of the United States shall extend to no case where the cause of action shall have originated before the ratification of this constitution; except in disputes between states about their territory; disputes between persons claiming lands under the grants of different states, and suits for debts due to the United States.

15th. That in criminal prosecutions, no man shall be restrained in the exercise of the usual and accustomed right of challenging or excepting to the jury.

16th. That congress shall not alter, modify, or interfere in the times, places or manner, of holding elections for senators and representatives, or either of them, except when the legislature of any state shall neglect, refuse, or be disabled by invasion or rebellion, to prescribe the same.

17th. That those clauses which declare that congress shall not exercise certain powers, be not interpreted in any manner whatsoever, to extend the powers of congress; but that they be construed either as making exceptions to the specified powers where this shall be the case, or otherwise, as inserted merely for greater caution.

18th. That the laws ascertaining the compensation of senators and representatives for their services, be postponed in their operation, until after the election of representatives immediately succeeding the passing thereof: that excepted, which shall first be passed on the subject.

19th. That some tribunal other than the senate be provided for trying impeachments of senators.

20th. That the salary of a judge shall not be increased or diminished during his continuance in office otherwise than by general regulations of salary which may take place on a revision of the subject at stated periods of not less than seven years, to commence from the time such salaries shall be first ascertained by congress.

AND the convention do, in the name and behalf of the people of this commonwealth, enjoin upon their representatives in congress to exert all their influence and use all reasonable and legal methods to obtain a RATIFICATION of the foregoing alterations and provisions in the manner provided by the fifth article of the said constitution; and in all congressional laws to be passed in the mean time, to conform to the spirit of these amendments as far as the said constitution will admit.

And so much of the said amendments as is contained in the first twenty articles constituting the bill of rights, being again read;

Resolved, That this convention doth concur therein.

The other amendments to the said proposed constitution, contained in twenty-one articles, being then again read, a motion was made, and the question being put, to amend the same, by striking out the third article, containing these words:

"When Congress shall lay direct taxes or excises, they shall immediately inform the executive power

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By the UNITED
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of each state, of the quota of such state according
to the census herein directed, which is proposed
to be thereby raised; and if the legislature of any
state shall pass a law which shall be effectual for
raising such quota at the time required by Con-
gress, the taxes and excises laid by Congress shall
not be collected in such state.

It passed in the negative—Ayes 65—Noes 85.
And then the main question being put, That this
convention doth concur with the committee in the
said amendments?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

On motion, Ordered, That the foregoing amend-
ments be fairly engrossed upon parchment, signed by
the president of this convention, and by him trans-
mitted, together with the ratification of the federal
constitution, to the United States in Congress assem-
bled.

Extract from the journal.

JOHN BECKLEY, SECRETARY
to the Convention.

ANNAPOLIS, July 24.

Messrs. GREEN,

BE pleased to publish in your next paper the fol-
lowing extracts of an act passed last session, entitled,
An additional supplementary act to the act for build-
ing a new church in the city of Annapolis.

Be it enacted, That the said trustees may file a bill
in equity against any person or persons, their agents
or attorneys, in the county court where they respec-
tively reside, and the justices of the said courts respec-
tively, shall and they are hereby authorized and re-
quired to proceed in a summary way, at the first
court, to compel a discovery of the materials taken,
and payment of the sum adjudged to be due, with
all legal costs, and execution shall thereupon issue,
returnable to the next court, any law limiting the
jurisdiction of the county court notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful
for the said trustees to recover from any of the sub-
scribers to the said church on the new subscription,
who shall be in arrear after the twentieth day of June
next, the sum or sums due from him or them, in the
court aforesaid, together with all legal costs, by way
of motion to the court, provided that the person
against whom such motion shall be made hath ten
days previous notice thereof; provided also, that if
the person against whom such motion may be made,
or his attorney, shall desire a jury to be empanelled,
the court shall direct a jury to be immediately sworn
to try whether he did assume to pay, and whether he
hath paid; and it shall be lawful for the said court
to direct judgment to be entered on the verdict ren-
dered with costs, and execution shall thereupon issue,
returnable to the next court.

It is with much concern the trustees find them-
selves obliged to inform all those who are delinquent
subscribers, or purchasers of materials, that unless
payment be made before the next county court, they
shall be under the necessity of having recourse to the
speedy remedy given by the above act.

SAMUEL CHASE,
WILLIAM PACA,
UPTON SCOTT, } trustees.
JOHN RIDOUT,
THOMAS HYDE, }

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS
assembled, June 24, 1788.

ON a report of the board of treasury, to whom
was referred a letter of Andrew Duncomb, Esquire,
commissioner of the state of Virginia for settling
their accounts with the United States, addressed to
his excellency the governor of the said state, and
dated on the 23d of May last;

Resolved, That the several states be allowed three
months in addition to the time limited by the ordi-
nance of the seventh of May, 1787, for exhibiting
to the said district commissioners their respective ac-
counts against the United States; and that three
months be added to the twelve months mentioned
in the said ordinance, for terminating the commis-
sion of the said district commissioners.

Resolved, That the several states be authorized to
transmit to the accountant of the treasury, the com-
missioner of army accounts, and to the general board
of commissioners to be appointed in pursuance of
the ordinance of the seventh of May, 1787, such
additional vouchers or other testimony as they may
think necessary to support any claims by them ex-
hibited to the respective officers aforesaid—Provided
the same be transmitted at least six months previous
to the termination of the office of the general board,
as fixed by the ordinance above mentioned.

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

Warburton, July 21, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be
made to the county court, to the next Prince-
George's county court, for a commission to ascertain
the boundaries and mark the lines of two tracts of
land called WARBURTON MANOR, and FRANKLAND,
agreeable to a late act of assembly.

GEORGE DIGGES.

July 16, 1788.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of col. John
Hawkins Lowe, late of Prince-George's county,
deceased, are requested to make immediate payment,
and those who have claims are desired to bring them
in legally proved to Mr. John Read Magruder, who
is empowered to settle the same, by

JOHN READ MAGRUDER

SUNDRY inhabitants of St. Mary's, Charles and
Prince-George's counties, propose petitioning the
next general assembly for the formation of a new coun-
ty, from parts of said counties which are remote from
the courts thereof.

July 21, 1788.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of
Vachel Stevens, late of Anne-Arundel county,
deceased, are desired to bring them in that they may
be adjusted, and those who are indebted are requested
to make speedy payment.

ZACHARIAH JACOB, admr.

June 25, 1788.

ON Saturday the 7th day of June was committed
to my custody as a runaway, a negro lad, who
says his name is JAMES, he is about five feet six
inches high, appears to be about nineteen or twenty
years of age, is well clothed, and has a pair of boots
with him; he says he belongs to Mr. John Whiting, of
Gloucester county, Virginia. His master is desired to
take him away and pay charges.

JOHN CARTWRIGHT, Sheriff of
St. Mary's county.

July 14, 1788.

RAN away, this morning, from the subscriber,
living in Calvert county, near Lyon's creek, a
negro man named S HALLIGO, about five feet six
or seven inches high, about thirty years of age, has a
large body, very fleshy, and much inclined to belly,
very small legs, flat nose, and very wide-mouth, when
he laughs he commonly shuts his eyes; had on a new
ofsnabrig shirt and trousers, and an old felt hat. Who-
ever takes up said negro and will bring him home, or
secure him in any goal, so that I may get him again,
shall receive if taken within ten miles of home five dol-
lars, if twenty miles eight dollars, and reasonable
charges, paid by

AMUEL WOOD.

Annapolis, July 16, 1788.

THE visitors and agents of ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE
are requested to attend at the house of Mr.
George Mann, in this city, on Tuesday the 15th day
of August next, on very particular business.

Charles county, July 1, 1788.

To be rented, for the term of three years, from the
10th of December next,

A VERY valuable tract of land, containing about
600 acres, situated on Port-Tobacco creek, about
two miles below the town of Port-Tobacco; the im-
provements are a good dwelling-house, 38 by 28 feet,
a good kitchen, two tobacco houses, and a variety of
other out-houses too tedious to mention; the land is
rich, produces good crops of Indian corn and tobacco,
and is allowed to be preferable to any in the neigh-
bourhood of Port-Tobacco for grazing. Any per-
son inclinable to rent said plantation, will have an op-
portunity of being supplied on the premises, with
what Indian corn and fodder he may want for the
ensuing year, and also, if he should choose, with ne-
groes sufficient to cultivate the land. Further particu-
lars may be known by application to the subscriber,
now residing on the said plantation.

G. B. CAUSIN.

Wants employment,

A YOUNG man who has been regularly bred to
the mercantile business, is a good accountant,
writes a fair hand, and can be well recommended.
Apply to John Gwinn, Esq; Annapolis, or to Messrs.
Nich. and Val. Peers, merchants, Port-Tobacco.

Baltimore, July 3, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber
intends to petition the worships the county
court of Baltimore, to be held in September next, for
a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called
MOUNTENAY'S NECK, agreeable to an act of assembly,
entitled, An act for marking and bounding land.

JOHN SIGLO.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

July 7, 1788.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince-
George's county, on the 19th day of April, a
negro man named ROBIN, formerly the property of
Richard William Wells, between thirty and forty
years of age, slim thin looking fellow, about six feet
high; had on when he went away, an old blue cotton
jacket, ofsnabrig shirt, old felt hat, a pair of old cotton
breeches, a pair of old leggings, bare-footed, but as
he had other clothes possibly he has changed them; he
can do very good coopers work, &c. Whoever will
secure said fellow in any goal, so that I get him again,
shall receive fifty shillings, and if brought home the
above reward, paid by

ZADOC DUVALL.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring or en-
tertaining said negro.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Saint Ma-
ry's county, on the second instant, a negro man
named STEPHEN, 25 years of age, a smooth face
and a bold look, about 6 feet high, broad shoulders and
well made; he can make a coarse shoe; had on when
he went away, a blue negro cotton coattee trimmed
with carved pewter buttons, country cloth breeches,
ofsnabrig shirt, and a good felt hat; took with him an
old mixt country cotton coat, a blue and white striped
cotton jacket, a pair of shoes, one split, and a piece
put in the top to make it longer, he may have other
clothes not known. Any person that will take up said
negro, and secure him in any goal, so that the owner
may get him again, if in this county, shall have Six
Dollars reward, if in Charles or Calvert county Eight
Dollars, if in any other county in this state Fourteen
Dollars, and if out of this state the above reward, and
reasonable charges, paid by

WILLIAM TAYLOR.

Queen-Anne, Prince-George's county, June 24,
1788.

ELOPED, January last, from his duty, an appren-
tice, legally bound to the subscriber, a certain
Richard Stockert, who has two years and three months
of his time to serve; for what reason he has made this
breach is unknown to his said master; therefore this is
to forewarn all persons, at their peril, from employing,
harbouring or concealing, the said apprentice.

RICHARD FOGGETT.

Annapolis, July 1, 1788.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on Mon-
day night, 16th June last, from the pasture at col.
John Weems's quarter, near Annapolis, a large chee-
nut-bay GEILDING, about 15 hands high, with all
four feet white, and a streak down his face, hanging
mane and switch tail, his gait is a slow foot pace,
trots and gallops. Whoever finds the aforesaid gelding,
and will return him to Abalom Ridgely, in Annapolis,
shall receive, if five miles from home, Fifteen Shillings,
if ten miles Twenty Shillings, if twenty miles Twenty-
five Shillings, and so in proportion if further, and all
other reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES RIGGIN.

Just imported from LONDON, in the ship THOMAS and
SALLY, captain FIELDS DORSETT, commander,
and to be sold at Nottingham and Upper Marlbo-
rough, on Patuxent river.

A VARIETY of goods too tedious to mention par-
ticulars. Goods, cash, and bills of exchange
given for tobacco. All bills drawn on Alexander and
Benjamin Contee, in London, we have and shall give
timely advice of. No bills on them, but what are
drawn or endorsed by Benjamin Contee or myself, will
be paid. Those will be duly honoured and punctually
paid.

THOMAS CONTEE, Agent.

AN ENGLISH SCHOOL

WILL be opened in the city of Annapolis, next
door to Mr. Petty's store, Cornhill, on
the first week in July next, for the instruction of youth,
by the public's most humble servant,

NICHOLAS LEBKE

Annapolis, July 1, 1788.

FINDING that a number of our former customers
remain in arrears, which balances have been on
book a considerable time, puts the subscribers under
the disagreeable necessity of giving a third notice, as
two former ones were not attended to as was expected.
Those, who we are indebted to, are daily calling for
their balances, and without those who are indebted to
us will settle their respective balances, it remains out
of our power to answer the demands on us. We there-
fore hope and expect, that all under the above descrip-
tion will settle their balances, on or before the first day
of August next, which will enable us to answer what
we are desirous of doing. If this reasonable request is
not complied with, necessity, it is very probable, will
compel a pursuit of measures very disagreeable, though
it is hoped it will not be the case.

MAYBURY and SMITH.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

FOR apprehending two negro slaves, the property
of the subscriber, LEWIS and PEARLY, they went
off on the 30th of May, and it is supposed they made
for Maryland or Pennsylvania; Lewis is about twen-
ty-eight years of age, about six feet high, with large
legs and feet, a little knocked-kneed, and rather spare,
thick lips, and talks rather tullen; had on a white
plains jacket and breeches, twilled ofsnabrig shirt, a
white cotton great coat, and a felt hat, he has several
scars on his back from whipping, owing to his bad be-
haviour. Pearly, by trade a blacksmith, about thirty
years of age, five feet three or four inches high, well
made, thick lips, yellowish eyes, talks quick, and
when examined strictly rather stutters, chews tobacco
and is very fond of liquor; his dress, ofsnabrig shirt,
white plains jacket and breeches, and an old hat, his
cloaths much worn; they went off together and proba-
bly will forge themselves passes, as Pearly can write
and both of them read; they will endeavour to pass
for free men, and in all probability make for Balti-
more, Philadelphia, or Alexandria. The above re-
ward, with reasonable expenses, will be paid to any
person bringing them home to the subscriber, living
on the banks of Patowmack river, Westminster
county, Virginia, or twenty dollars will be paid for
securing them in any goal so that I get them again.

BECKWITH BULLER.

P. S. All masters of vessels or others are hereby
forewarned, at their peril, from taking on board or
employing them.

Mertox, June 25, 1788.

We have for SALE, lately im-
ported,

SEVERAL pieces of mahogany furniture, consisting
of chairs, tables of various kinds, side-boards,
cheese trays, and cases for knives and forks, which
will be sold cheap for ready money.

We should be glad to treat for terms with any per-
son who would undertake to fill in and complete our
wharf at the mouth of the Dock.

CRACROFT and HODGKIN.

Annapolis, July 9, 1788.

FOR SALE,

July 9, 1788.

THAT elegant and well bred imported horse VR-
NETIAN, whose strain of blood is looked on
equal to any horse in the world; that, with his per-
formances on the turf, are properly authenticated, and
to be seen at London-town, where the horse now stands.
Nine months credit will be given, if required, on giv-
ing bond with approved security. For further particu-
lars apply to

JOHN CRAGGS.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS
assembled, May 8th, 1788.

On a report of the board of treasury, to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Carrington,
RESOLVED, That Congress proceed to the election of two commissioners for settling the accounts of the five great departments, to continue in office one year.

Ordered, That the commissioners be directed to the quarter-master's, commissary's, hospital, marine and clothing departments, with the approbation of the board of treasury, to commence suits in behalf of the United States, against all persons in any of the said departments who stand chargeable with public monies, and whose accounts shall not be lodged with the proper commissioners within four months, computed from the present date, and that this order be published in the several states for the period above mentioned.

Resolved, That the said commissioners be directed to continue their unremitting attention to the final adjustment of all accounts which are due in the said departments, and to the recovery of all sums for which suits may be commenced, and that at the termination of their commission they deposit with the register of the treasury all the books and papers of their respective offices, together with a general abstract of the sums due from individuals, in order that immediate measures may be adopted for the recovery of the same.

Congress proceeded to the election, and the ballots being taken,

M. Jonathan Burrall was elected a commissioner for settling the accounts of the quarter-master's and commissary's department, and

Mr. Benjamin Walker was elected commissioner for settling the accounts of the hospital, marine, and clothing departments.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Pursuant to a decree of the high court of chancery of the State of Virginia, obtained for the sale of the estate of John Semple, deceased, for the payment of his debts, will be sold upon the premises, on Monday, the 8th of September next,

ONE tract of land, in Prince-William county, containing about twenty-two acres, on which is erected a forge, grist and saw-mill, commonly known by the name of the Occoquan Works.—This seat is equal to any in the State for water-works, as it stands on navigable water and is supplied by a large and constant stream.

Also will be sold at the above works, on the same day, one other tract of land, situate on Occoquan river in said county, called Peyton's Land.—Also another tract of land, situate on said river, near the above lands, and in the county of Prince-William, containing 2500 acres; and at the same time and place will be sold, sundry negroes and utensils, appertaining to the said works.

Also will be sold, at the above place and on the same day a tract of land, lying in Fairfax county, situate on the river Occoquan, and near the above works, containing 350 acres.

And on Friday, the 12th of September next, will be sold on the premises, one tract of land, situate on the Great Falls of Patowmack, in Loudoun county, containing 600 acres, with liberty of cutting wood on about 1500 acres adjoining thereto, belonging to Bryan Fairfax, Esq; also two other tracts of land, near to the Great Falls and in the county of Loudoun, one containing 500 acres, and the other 394 acres, will be sold at the same time and place.

Also will be sold at Leesburg, on Monday the 15th of September next, being the first day of Loudoun county, one tract of land, called Read's Land, situate in Loudoun county, containing 300 acres.—Also all the land and ore banks, purchased by John Semple of Thomas and Samuel Aubry, situate on Patowmack river and on Catocton mountain; and also the right to a small part within the said Aubry's land, purchased by said Semple from lord Tankerville.

And on Friday the 19th of September next, will be sold at Keeptrike furnace, one tract of land, situate in Berkeley county, on the head of the Shenandoah Falls, called Friend's Ore-Bank, containing about 100 acres.—Also one other tract of land, on the river Patowmack, near the above, containing about 1600 acres, whereon is erected a furnace called Keeptrike.—Likewise a tract of land on the same river, lying in Berkeley county, containing about 400 acres.—The above lands will be sold in tracts, or divided to suit the purchaser better where they are large.

The purchaser or purchasers of the Occoquan works, and the lands contiguous thereto, and the slaves, will be allowed credit, upon giving bond on interest, with approved security, to pay one fourth of the purchase money in one year, one other fourth in two years, another fourth in three years, and the remaining fourth part in four years.—The purchasers of the other lands will have one year's credit for one half of the purchase money, and two years for the other half, on giving bond on interest with approved security.—We agree to advertise and make sale of the above lands and property, at the times and places mentioned, as commissioners appointed by the high court of chancery.

JOHN LAWSON,
GEORGE GILPIN,
LEVEN POWELL.

N. B. Should any of the days appointed for the sale of the above lands prove wet, the sale will commence on the next fair day.

Mount Vernon, March 6, 1788.

ROYAL GIFT,

KNIGHT of MALTA,

Two valuable imported jack-asses,

WILL cover mares and jennies at Mount Vernon the ensuing spring, for (on account of the scarcity of cash) three guineas the season, and two shillings and six-pence to the groom, for his care of, and attention to, the females.

The first is of the most valuable race in the kingdom of Spain—the other is of the best breed in the island of Malta.

ROYAL GIFT (now 6 years old) has increased in size since he covered last season, and not a jenny, and hardly a mare to which he went, missed.

The KNIGHT of MALTA will be four years old this spring, about fourteen hands high, most beautifully formed for an ass, and extremely light, active and sprightly; comparatively speaking resembling a fine courser.

These two jacks seem as if designed for different purposes, but equally valuable; the first, by his weight and great strength, to get mules for slow and heavy draught; the other, by his activity and sprightliness, for quicker movements. The value of mules on account of their longevity, strength, hardiness and cheap keeping, is too well known to need description.

MAGNOLIO,

STANDS at the same place for two guineas the season, and two shillings and six-pence to the groom.—The money, in both cases, to be paid before the jennies or mares are taken.—No account of mares kept.

Good pasture, well enclosed, will be provided at half a dollar per week, for the convenience of those who incline to leave their mares or jennies, and every reasonable care will be taken of them, but they will not be insured against thefts, escapes, or accidents.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Overseer.

Port-Tobacco, November 2, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away a few weeks ago, a negro man named ROBB, about six feet high, a dark mulatto, by trade a blacksmith, and is also a rough carpenter; his cloaths are unknown, as he took with him a variety; when he speaks it is in a loud voice and very earnest; he has a scar in the palm of his right hand. He had in his possession a written permission, signed by Walter Pye, his former master, to hire himself wherever he chose, and with this and a forged pass it is likely he will endeavour to make his escape; he was seen at Annapolis during the last races, and went towards Baltimore. Whoever will secure the said negro Robb, so that we get him again, shall receive the above reward, on application to major John Swan of Baltimore, Robert Couden, Esq; of Annapolis, or the subscribers, J. M. STONE, and CO.

N. B. All masters of vessels are warned not to take him on board their vessels.

Forty Silver Dollars, or Five Half Joes Reward,

FOR apprehending one of the most unprincipled fellows in the State of Maryland, a dark mulatto named DICK, who absconded yesterday evening; he is about five feet eight inches high, well made and active, is about 25 years of age, has a scar by the right eye, which is very obvious upon examination; had with him an old turn'd cloth coat, jacket and breeches, yarn stockings, oshabrig shirt and trousers, a felt hat, a pair of shoes and steel buckles, with a few other cloathes, but if possible by any stroke of wit any to acquire more, I make no doubt he will effect it.—If caught great care ought to be taken to secure him properly, as he is master of such arts as that there is few people on whom he would not impose; he ran away about three months ago, and was brought from Red Stone, but I conjecture that he will now make to the eastern shore, or to the Delaware State, or Pennsylvania, or endeavour to get on board some vessel. I will give the above reward to any person who will put him in Baltimore goal, so that I get him again, or in addition thereto all reasonable travelling charges when delivered to me in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county and State of Maryland.

CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Saint Mary's county, and State of Maryland, a negro man named NACE, about twenty five years of age, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; his cloaths uncertain, as he had many, and very likely may shift them. The above negro formerly belonged to my brother Robert Abell, who lately removed to Kentucky, and believe he ran away on account of his unwillingness to go out with him, although I purchased him some time before, he thinking it was a sham sale, in order to keep him until my brother set off, and then that he was to be confined and carried out with him. The above reward will be paid to any one securing the said negro in any goal so that I may get him again, and if brought home the above reward and all reasonable travelling charges, including what the law allows.

SAMUEL ABELL, Youngest.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from giving credit to any of my servants without a written order from me.

ANNE OGLE.

Aqualco, on Patuxent river, July 9, 1788.
RAN away from the subscriber, on the 26th of June last, living at Aqualco, in Prince-George's county, two apprentice lads, viz. Reuben Mayhew and ALEXANDER CURRY, about nineteen years of age each; Reuben had on and took with him two shabrig shirts and trousers, a gray beaver coating coat, nanken jacket, shoes and buckles; he is about five feet five inches high, fresh complexion, snub nose and short brown hair, and a very good workman. Alexander had on and took with him, two shirts and a pair of trousers of oshabrig, a gray shawl jacket, and jeans coat, about five feet seven inches high, much pitted with the small-pox, down look, and snuffles in his talk. M. H. O. relations lived in Seaberry, Pennsylvania, whither they may attempt to get, or to Kent county, on the eastern shore of Maryland, where Curry has friends, though it is probable they will continue together as they were very intimate. Whoever takes up said lads, and secures them so that their master may get them again, shall have eight dollars reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

GEORGE VAUGHAN.

CHARLES TINGES,

Watch and Clock-Maker,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a shop in Church-street, near the church, where he purposes to carry on his business in all its various branches, in the most exact and reliable manner, and upon reasonable terms. Those who please to favour him with their commands, depend that every exertion shall be used to render satisfaction.

Annapolis, July 2, 1788.

JAMES WILLIAMS,

Has just to Hand,

A CONSIDERABLE supply of old spirit and rum, old Cognac, French and peach Brandy, old Madeira, (London particular) old Libon, Tensille, dard and Port wines, sweet oil, olives, capers, loaf and muckado sugars, coffee, chocolate, best hyson, congo, and bohea teas, pepper, jar raisins, figs, a few boxes of fresh lemons, and sweet oranges, barrel pork and berrings, which will be sold low for cash, tobacco, or any kind of public securities.

Annapolis, June 15, 1788.

THE subscribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements, in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. John Watkins, to call upon all those who have accounts with them for the same, whose receipt shall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; those who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a person at their late store on the Dock, or at the treasury office, ready to receive.

THO. and BEN. HARWOOD.

Newport, Charles county, January 23, 1788.

To be RENTED, or LEASED,

THE store houses belonging to the subscriber, situated as above, and within a small distance of a capital tobacco warehouse; this land is adapted either for a dry or wet store, or both; the houses are under rent until the first day of April next, but I believe immediate possession may be easily obtained. For terms, &c. apply to

JOHN PARNHAM.

PICKLED HERRINGS,

Of the First Quality,

To be Sold, by

JOHN RANDALL.

JOHN LEHAN,

COACH-MAKER,

TAKES this method to inform the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that he has opened a shop in Prince-George's street, where all kinds of carriages will be made and repaired, on the most reasonable terms, and shortest notice.

P. S. All commands to the subscriber will be kindly received at the house of Mr. John Humphreys, at the sign of the Harp and Crown.

Annapolis, July 2, 1788.

CAME to the plantation of ZACHARIAH OWEN, in Prince-George's county, about the middle of September, 1786, a black and white three year old HELPER, marked with a crop and under bit and over bit in each ear. The owner is desirous to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the Post-Office, Francis-Street.

July 9, 1788.
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written order from

ANNE OGLE.

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CE, Francis Street.

(XLIIIrd YEAR.)

THE

(No. 2168.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1788.

BRUSSELS, March 25.

HERE are in the service of his imperial majesty, three general Daltons; they are Irishmen and brothers, and are highly spoken of throughout the army; the eldest of the brothers, who is our commander in chief, has been all his life distinguished for intrepidity, and has often been employed on the most important occasions with equal success to his adopted country, and credit to himself. The appointment of a man of his character to the supreme command, at such a crisis, speaks the sentiments of the cabinet of Vienna, for he has been accustomed to use but one argument, and that has been the sword.

LONDON, May 16.

A letter from Paris, of late date says, never were military preparations carried on with greater assiduity by most of the powers of Europe, than at the present. Our cabinet has its eye on all sides; nor yet it be imagined they are idle in naval or military stores. Yet a new lesson has been learned from some of our neighbours; no parade is made, but every thing conducted on a plan of as great secrecy as possible.

NEW-YORK, July 12.

Extract of a letter from Poughkeepsie, dated July 9.

Whatever may have been said against the opposers of the new government, now in our convention I believe no man upon a point so very important and interesting to America, ever behaved with more candour, fairness, consistency and patriotism—and while they are anxious for the welfare of their country, and jealous of any grant of power, whereby the liberties and freedom of the people may be in the least endangered, their zeal will do them honour, and however they may be branded with the epithets of anti's, enemies to their country, &c. they will rise superior to these little prejudices, and among the sensible and discerning part of mankind, will be considered as the guardians of their country. They have opposed the federalists with that spirit, freedom and openness, which the consciousness of rectitude naturally inspires, and now lament the expediency of following the example of the sinner states. They will adopt the constitution without any previous amendments; but a bill of rights, alterations, &c. will accompany the ratification, which probably will take place some time this week. I shall send you the result of their doings."

July 17. By a gentleman who arrived here on Monday last from Poughkeepsie, we are informed, that the anti-federalists had met frequently in the course of the last week, and that in these meetings there was much warm debate; some were for rejecting the constitution; but the majority, more moderate, insisted on an adoption, with certain conditions; and this at length was agreed on, as the extreme point of concession. The plan was accordingly formed, and brought forward in convention.

A motion was then made for an informal committee to be chosen from both parties, in order to organize more completely the amendments, and to fix on some accommodating scheme for an adoption.

A committee was accordingly appointed, and having met, instead of entering mutually on the business, the anti-federal budget was immediately produced and opened, and a complete plan of adoption was presented as a single proposition, for the assent of the federalists, attended with a declaration that this was their ultimatum. No room then remained for any general reasonings, but the matter was reduced to a point, and the propositions were only to be assented to or disapproved. Mr. Jay, Judge Hobart and others, strongly opposed the measure; urged most forcibly that the proposition led to a virtual and total rejection of the constitution; and declared they could not consult with them at all, if they insisted upon that point. Both parties were firm, and the committee dissolved without coming to any agreement.

On Friday Mr. Jay came forward with a statement from the informal committee; representing, that no plan of conciliation had been formed, and no measure taken, in consequence of the anti-federalists adhering rigidly to the principle of a conditional adoption, which was inadmissible and absurd. He went into a consideration of the nature and tendency of such an adoption; compared it with the powers delegated to this convention; and the powers of the future congress; and inferred, that it would amount in result to a total rejection. He called on the opposition repeatedly to answer his arguments.—He was replied to by Mr. Smith and Mr. Lansing, who attempted to prove that the con-

vention, as the representatives of a sovereign people, had a power to agree to the constitution, under any restrictions and qualifications which should be thought expedient. They insisted that the congress would have a right to restrain the exercise of any power given them by the constitution; that it was in the power of any legislature to apply a different mode of imposing burdens on different parts of a state, according to circumstances.

The chancellor, in the course of this debate, assumed a mode of reasoning a little different, but not less impressive, than that of his worthy colleague. He appealed to the apprehensions and passions of the convention—pointed in the most glowing colours the unavoidable convulsions of our state—the depreciation of our currency—the great loss arising from the removal of congress from our capital—and the various disadvantages of being deprived of a voice in the councils of the union.

On Saturday morning, Mr. Jay opened the business by representing the unfairness of the proceedings in the informal committee. He complained that when met for mutual discussion, they had been insulted by a complete set of propositions presented in a dictatorial manner for their passive acquiescence. He was soon followed by Mr. Hamilton, who, in a most argumentative and impassioned address, demonstrated that the propositions before the committee would be a total rejection of the constitution. He opened with a beautiful exordium, in which he described in a delicate but most affecting manner, the various ungenerous attempts to prejudice the minds of the convention against him. He had been represented as an ambitious man, a man unattached to the interests and inseparable to the feelings of the people; and even his supposed talents had been written to his dishonour, and produced as a charge against his integrity and virtue. He called on the world to point out an instance in which he had ever deviated from the line of public or private duty. The pathetic appeal fixed the silent sympathetic gaze of the spectators, and made them all his own.

He then proceeded to relate the fallacious reasonings of opposition—and to describe the nature and tendency of a provisional adoption. He proved, in the first place, from the series of papers on which the authority of the present convention was founded, that it had no possible decisive power, but to adopt or reject absolutely—that it had indeed a power to recommend, because this was a natural right of every free man; but it had none to dictate to or embarrass the union by any restrictions or conditions whatever—that the committee was not a body commissioned to tender stipulations or form a compact, but to dissent from or agree to a plan of government, which could be altered either in its form or exercise only by an authority equal in all respects to the one which gave it existence. Having made this point clear, he went on to shew that the future congress would have no authority to receive us into the union on such terms—that this conditional adoption included evidently a disagreement to and rejection of a part of the constitution—that congress, which would hold all the powers it possessed under the constitution as a simple plan, must consider such a partial rejection in the light of a total one.

That a declaration by any legislature that such and such constitutional powers should not be exercised, was in its own nature a negatory one—that these provisions, making no part of the constitution, and when accepted by congress, having, even if consistent with the constitution, no other than a legal force, would be subject to immediate repeal; that it was indispensably necessary to good government that the discretion of the legislature should be uncontrollable, except by the constitution; But by the proposed measure, the discretion of congress would be limited and controlled by a provision not only foreign from, but totally inconsistent with, the constitution; a provision coming from a part of the union without the consent of the other parts; a provision most preposterously calculated to give law to all the sinner states. He adduced other arguments to prove that restraining the exercise of a power, or exercising it in a mode different from that pointed out in the form of government, was utterly anti-constitutional, especially when the restraint was only to respect a part of the community.

Mr. Hamilton then urged many forcible reasons to prove that even if it were consistent with the constitution to accept us on these terms, it was entirely improbable that the other states would submit to it. Their interests and their pride would be opposed to it. Their pride, because the very proposal is an insult; and the animosity of some states, embittered as it is by what they deemed a kind of commercial tyranny, and a system of selfish, partial politics, would receive

most pungent gratification from a diminution of our fortune and our power. Their interests would be opposed, because the misfortune of one powerful state commonly contributes to the prosperity of its neighbours.

Mr. Hamilton, after recapitulating his arguments in a concise and cogent manner, entreated the convention in a pathetic strain to make a solemn pause, and weigh well what they were about to do, before they decided on a subject so infinitely important.—The orator then closed his address, and received from every unprejudiced spectator the murmur of admiration and applause.—Very different was the effect upon his opposers. They sickened at the splendour of his triumph. Inspired by jealousy and wounded by conscious disgrace, they retired with malice still more embittered, and an obduracy more confirmed than before.

Even the man who of all others should set the first example of magnanimity; the man from whom our country should expect the most finished proofs of exalted virtue—even he was incensed, and freely expressed the spleen that corroded his heart.

This man, immediately after the adjournment, made a public declaration to this effect:—I see the advocates of the constitution are determined to force us to a rejection. We have gone great lengths, and have conceded enough—but nothing will satisfy them. If convulsions and a civil war are the consequence, I will go with my party.

July 21. In our convention, on Wednesday last, the 16th inst. the honourable Judge Hobart, seconded by his worship the mayor of New-York, made the following motion, after having preaced it with an excellent speech:

"WHEREAS since the time of electing the delegates now in convention assembled, the constitution submitted to their consideration hath been so far ratified as to become a system of government for ten of the United States, and the necessary measures are now pursuing for organizing and carrying the same into operation. And whereas at the time of the said election, the citizens of divers parts of this state were opposed to certain articles of the said constitution. And whereas from the important change, which hath, since the meeting of this convention, taken place in the situation of public affairs, it is desirable that an opportunity should be given to the said delegates, to know fully the sentiments at present entertained by their constituents on a subject so interesting to them, and which may so deeply affect the public peace and tranquillity:

"Therefore, Resolved, That this convention do adjourn until the — day of — next, then to meet at —"

This motion engaged the attention of the house all that day.

The next day, (Thursday) previous to taking the question on this motion, Mr. Hamilton made another display of those great abilities for which he is justly distinguished; he was powerful in his reasoning, and so persuasively eloquent and pathetic, that he drew tears from most of the audience.

When he sat down, the question was called for, and the division of the house was as follows:—Affirmative 22—Negative 40—Majority 18.

The convention then went into a committee of the whole.

A proposition of Mr. Smith, that had been moved as an amendment to Mr. Jay's motion of the 15th inst. for adopting the constitution; and a motion of Mr. Hamilton as an amendment to Mr. Smith's, were then read.

The hon. Mr. Duane then moved, That the consideration of Mr. Smith's propositions should be postponed, in order to take up Mr. Hamilton's.

On this motion a division was called. Affirmative 20—Negative 41—Majority 21.

The committee then took up the proposition of Mr. Smith, as the principle on which they would proceed;—after some time had elapsed, in which nothing particular was urged. Mr. Smith got up, and with much candour confessed that the arguments that had been offered against his proposition, were not only weighty, but such as had induced him to relinquish it; and that he wished to withdraw that, in order to make the following. He begged that he might be excused for many inaccuracies that were in it, as it had been drawn up in great haste, and hoped that he might have an opportunity of amending it. It was such a proposition, he said, as he thought would remove the objections of the federal party, while at the same time it would afford to the opposition, all that security for the consideration of the amendments which they wished.

Mr. Lansing said, if Mr. Smith withdrew his other proposition, he should again move it;—and of

course both propositions remained before the convention.

The motion is as follows:

W E the delegates of the people of the state of New York, duly elected in pursuance of concurrent resolutions of the senate and assembly of the said state, passed the — day of —, and now met in convention, having fully and fairly discussed the constitution proposed to our consideration; agreed upon by the federal convention held in Philadelphia on the — day of —, do make known and declare—

That after the most mature deliberation they have been able to give the subject, a majority of them cannot approve the whole of the said constitution, without amendments or alterations, for the following among other reasons:—

1st. Because the most important powers granted by this constitution, are expressed in terms so general, indefinite and ambiguous, as to leave the rulers in the exercise of them; to act too much at discretion.

2d. The limits of the powers of the general and state governments are not marked out with sufficient precision; nor those of the former so defined as entirely to prevent a clashing of jurisdiction; and there is reason to fear that the state government may be impaired by the general governments in the exercise of powers granted in such general words and by implication only;—especially

3d. Because the constitution gives to the congress an indefinite and unlimited power over all the sources of revenue in the union; by which means there is reason to fear that the individual states will be left without adequate means of discharging debts, or maintaining their civil establishments.

4th. Because the number of representatives are not sufficiently numerous at present to possess a competent knowledge of and attachment to the interests of their constituents, or to afford a reasonable degree of confidence; and no certain ratio of increase is fixed, but left at the discretion of congress.

5th. Because the power of regulating the times, places, and manner of holding elections, though in the first instance given to the respective state legislatures, is yet ultimately placed under the control of congress, by which means they will have it too much in their power to secure their own continuance.

6th. Because an improper mixture of the legislative, executive, and judicial powers are lodged in the senate. It is a maxim in a free government, that the legislative, executive, and judicial departments should be kept separate; though this cannot be effected in all its extent, yet it may be much nearer attained than is done in this system; for the senate not only form a branch of the legislature, but are also associated with the president in the exercise of the most important executive powers, and form the highest judicial court in the nation for the trial of impeachments.

7th. The judicial powers in this constitution, are given in too general and indefinite terms; are so various and extensive, that they may easily be made by legal fiction to extend too far and absorb some of the judicial powers of the respective states. No explicit security is given for trial by jury in common law cases, and the ancient and usual mode of trial in criminal matters is not secured. The appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, may deprive the citizen of safety from juries, and render the obtaining justice difficult, dilatory and expensive.

For these and various other reasons, this convention would be induced not to accede to this constitution, did not other weighty considerations interpose; but the strong attachments they feel to their sister states, and their regard to the common good of the union, impel them to preserve it.

This convention have the firmest confidence in the common councils of the people of the United States, and the highest expectations that all the necessary amendments will be produced from their further deliberations: they therefore consent with the utmost cheerfulness to abide by the result of such deliberations;—but as some time will be necessary to effect this, the convention will forbear to dissent from their brethren of the other states:—they have therefore agreed to assent to and ratify the said constitution, in the firmest confidence that an opportunity will be speedily given to revise and amend the said constitution, in the mode pointed out in the fifth article thereof; expressly reserving nevertheless to this state a right to recede and withdraw from the said constitution, in case such opportunity be not given within — years.

And this convention do recommend to the congress, that the power to lay and collect taxes and excise, to call out the militia, &c. &c. be not exercised or made to operate on this state in any other manner than is proposed in the amendments recommended by this convention, until the sense of the people of the United States be taken on the propriety of the amendments to the constitution, in one or the other of the modes pointed out in it.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the legislature of this state, to request the congress to call a convention to consider of and propose amendments to this constitution at their first session; and that the amendments agreed to by this convention be transmitted to such convention, when met, to be laid before them.

Resolved, That a circular letter be addressed to all the states in the union, inclosing the foregoing, and earnestly inviting them to join with this convention

in requesting the congress at their first meeting, to call a convention of the states, to consider of the amendments proposed by all the states.

On Friday, when the convention met, silence pervaded the house; and it being evident that they were not prepared for a decision, after sitting about an hour, they adjourned till the next day.

On Saturday the question was taken, and it was agreed to take up the last proposition in preference to the one before proposed by Mr. Smith.

It is doubtful what may yet be the result of their deliberation, though there is reason to believe that the last proposition of Mr. Smith affords the groundwork of an adoption.

PITTSBURGH, July 5.

Colonel Joseph Mitchel, of Berkely county, Virginia, arrived at this place on the 27th ultimo; from the Indian country. He was captured by the savages the 8th of May last on the Ohio, about twenty miles below the mouth of the Big Miami. There were in the boat with him his son, Alexander Brown and John Lancaster. The boat loaded with whiskey, spirits and dry goods; and some horses on board. The savages had possession of a Kentucky boat, one of the three captured some time before. They had nine oars. They were in advance, and put up a flag; we endeavoured to pass them, but this could not be effected, and were obliged to give up. The savages boarded and took the prisoners in their own boat to shore, behaved with civility, spread blankets to sit upon; marched them thence to their camp about nine miles distant. The sixth day the captain of the band felled colonel Mitchel with a club, and stood over him with a tomahawk, as if about to strike, but did not; but on his recovery bound up his wounds, and gave him grog. In the mean time, Lancaster seeing this, made his escape, and probably reached Kentucky, where he lives. Was marched 22 days, to the Shawanese towns on the Miami, at the distance of three hundred miles, as was said, the greater part through morasses. Five days after was adopted into a family, next day purchased, with Mr. Brown, by traders from Detroit, Scotch and French gentlemen, whose names are, Francis Lapontaine, Mecolay Larrain, George Sharp, George Ironside, Robert Wilton, Celleron, Hyacenthe Laffalle, Francis Marchatere. Antoine Laffalle, Antoine Dupresne, Jacques Godfrey, John Martin, Charles Gouin. A considerable sum was paid by these gentlemen to the savages, at least 150 dollars, for their liberty. Colonel Mitchel was entertained by these gentlemen and treated with great humanity and kindness. Sent by them under convoy in a petiaugue down the Miami to the rapids of that river, about 200 miles distant. Friendly used there by captain McKee, and some traders, Mr. Cochran and others furnished with cloaths by captain McKee; came thence through the woods to this place. His son still remains at the Wabash towns with the Shawanese with Mr. Purviance, and likewise Mr. Ridout, by Indian intelligence. Mr. Mitchel, as well as Mr. Brown, express the highest gratitude to the gentlemen their deliverers. Mr. Brown arrived here in company with colonel Mitchel.

Wednesday last arrived at this place, his excellency Arthur St. Clair, Esq; governor of the western territory; he will in a few days proceed to Mefkingum to hold the treaty with the Indians.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.

Extra of a letter, dated Croftick, near the mouth of the river Loyre, May 8, 1788.

"The northern inhabitants of Europe, such as the Norwegians, English, Dutch, and Danes, have long since acknowledged the superior quality of the salt made here for the preservation of fish. I have been more than once astonished that the Americans should have so long neglected to introduce it in their great and extensive fisheries; no where can they purchase it cheaper, and of more excellent quality, the price of the muid (measure equal in weight to three English tons) delivered on board, free from any charges, is 30l.—It is very probable that ere long it will still be lower by four or five pounds, on account of the immense quantity which the new crop is likely to produce. I could wish that its purity, whiteness, strength and cheapness, might be more generally known to the Americans; I am bold to say that it would generally tend to the improvement of their fisheries.

"As to our harbour, it is situated to the northward of the Loyre, of an easy access and perfectly safe; it has at all times water enough for vessels of 14 or 15 feet draught; those which draw more, are obliged here as well as at St. Martin de Rhey, to remain in the first road, or to go into the river Vilaine, 7 miles off; the additional expense in the first case is 4l. in the second 8l. per muid; this is but a small inconvenience compared to those enormous extra charges of 20l. per muid, which some American captains have often been exposed to, when through ignorance of our coast or other circumstances, after having carried their vessels to l'Orient, they have found themselves under the necessity of ordering coastwise their cargoes of salt from here."

Extra of a letter from Wyoming, July 9, 1788.

"The sheriff, major Miers, and captain Schoot, with his dragoons, marched up the river with upwards of 50 men; they encamped at Butter-milk falls, and from thence sent captain Ross, with a party of 17 men into the woods, near Mafhoping where

the insurgents were encamped, with orders to cross the river at Black Walnut Bottom, which they accordingly did, and in that neighbourhood took a number of prisoners, six of whom we have now under a strong guard; they had not taken up arms, but are equally guilty. The names of those taken are, Martin Dudley, Joseph Kilborn, Nathan Abbott, Ephraim Tylor, Joseph Earl and Thomas King. The orders of the advanced party were to meet the main body on the third instant at Dudley's house, at Mafhoping, where the insurgents were encamped. The detached party performed their orders and arrived near Dudley's at the time appointed, where they expected to meet the main body, commanded by Miers and Schoots; but to their great surprise, when the detached party came to Mafhoping they were attacked by the insurgents, who were put to flight by the first fire of our small party. The main body did not arrive till an hour and a half after the battle was over. Had the body come up at the time appointed, they must have killed and taken them all. I hope you will use your influence, that government may offer a reward for those under arms."

July 23. We hear from Biberry, in Philadelphia county, that a reputable farmer, who gave out that he would give six pence a day to his reapers in lieu of rum or whiskey, engaged so many hands by the offer, that they cut down his whole crop of wheat, which consisted of 36 acres, in one day last week. They drank nothing but home made beer and cyder, pulled the day in harmony, and all went home perfectly satisfied with themselves and their employer.

A tradesman in this city complained two years ago to an iron merchant, that he could not pay his rent. The merchant asked him how much rent he was in his family in a day. Upon his answering this question, the merchant immediately showed him that he was in a year came to more money than his house-rent. The calculation so shocked the tradesman, that he determined from that day to buy and drink no more spirits of any kind. In the course of the ensuing year he paid his rent, and bought a full coat of cloaths out of the savings of his temperance. He is now in a thriving way, respected and trusted by all who know him.

PETERSBURG, July 17.

Copy of a letter from Alexander M'Gillivray, Esq; to Anthony Blesse and James Robertson, at Nappsville, Cumberland, dated

Little Taliesee, Upper Creek nation, April 14, 1788.

Gentlemen,

"Mr. Hocket arrived here a few days ago, and delivered me your letters, together with colonel Hawkins's."

Agreeably to your request, I will be explicit and candid in my answer to your's, and will not deny that my nation has waged war against your country for several years past, and that we had no motive of revenge for it; nor did it proceed from any sense of injury sustained from your people;—but being warmly attached to the British, and being under their influence, operations were directed by them against you, in common with other Americans.

After the general peace had taken place, you sent us a talk by Sam. Martin, which I then accepted, and promised to advise my people to agree to, and which would have been finally concluded on in the ensuing summer and fall; and judging that your people were sincere in their professions, I was much surprised to find, that while this affair was pending, your people attacked the French traders at the Muscle Shoals; killed six of our people who were there trading for silver ware. These men belonging to different towns, and having connexions of the first consequence in this nation—such an unprovoked outrage raised a most vehement clamour, and gave rise to the expedition against Cumberland, that soon after took place; but as that affair has been since amply retaliated, I once again will use my best endeavours to bring about a peace with us:—And indeed, before I had received your dispatches, I had given out strict orders, that on the return of all hunting parties, none should go out on any pretence, until after the first general meeting, which I expect to hold in May next, when all my influence and authority shall be exerted in the manner you wish.

I shall now take leave of this subject, referring you to Mr. Hocket, to whom I have fully explained my sentiments.

I have seen the resolves of congress respecting Indian affairs, as early as January last, besides being notified of the same from general Pickins.—But I have as yet heard nothing of a superintendent, or Georgia commissioner, relating to the business of their commission.

I received his excellency governor Caswell's letter and duplicate, only a short time before the unlucky affair of Cherokee river, so that I deferred writing an answer until I could be satisfied in my own mind, that he might depend upon what I should say to him.—As I abhor every species of duplicity, I will not to deceive; and if I was not deceived upon settling and terminating the war, I would write now. I have only seen my friend Hawkins upon paper, and I highly honour and esteem him, even in this kind of acquaintance: The excellent character every one gives him, makes him a valuable advocate for your cause. Chance may put us in each other's view, one day or other, and I shall rejoice in having the opportunity of saluting my friend.—I have endeavoured to make every thing as agreeable as

Messrs. Hocket & Co.

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Messrs. Hocket and Ewing, as my situation permits.

I remain, gentlemen,
With much regard,
Your most obedient servant,
ALEXANDER M'GILLIVRAY.
Cols. Anthony Bledsoe and
James Robertson, Nash-
ville, Cumberland.

By a gentleman from Kentucky, we learn, that a party of the Wabash Indians have lately attacked the continental troops stationed at Fort St. Vincent's on the north-west side of the Ohio—and after a severe conflict, in which a number of the soldiers were killed, the Indians were repulsed.

ANNA POLIS, July 31.

On Thursday morning last, the tide rose much higher than ever remembered by the oldest inhabitants, occasioned by a sudden and very severe storm from the north-east to the south-east. Considerable damage has been sustained by this foundation and temple, but little or none in this city.

Messrs. GREEN,
BE pleased to publish in your next paper the following extracts of an act passed last session, entitled, An additional supplementary act to the act for building a new church in the city of Annapolis.

Be it enacted, That the said trustees may file a bill in equity against any person or persons, their agents or attorneys, in the county court where they respectively reside, and the justices of the said courts respectively, shall and they are hereby authorized and required to proceed in a summary way, at the first court, to compel a discovery of the materials taken, and payment of the sum adjudged to be due, with all legal costs, and execution shall thereupon issue, returnable to the next court, any law limiting the jurisdiction of the county court notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said trustees to recover from any of the subscribers to the said church on the new subscription, who shall be in arrears after the twentieth day of June next, the sum or sums due from him or them, in the court aforesaid, together with all legal costs, by way of motion to the court, provided that the person against whom such motion shall be made hath ten days previous notice thereof; provided also, that if the person against whom such motion may be made, or his attorney, shall desire a jury to be empanelled, the court shall direct a jury to be immediately sworn to try whether he did assume to pay, and whether he hath paid; and it shall be lawful for the said court to direct judgment to be entered on the verdict rendered with costs, and execution shall thereupon issue, returnable to the next court.

It is with much concern the trustees find themselves obliged to inform all those who are delinquent subscribers, or purchasers of materials, that unless payment be made before the next county court, they shall be under the necessity of having recourse to the speedy remedy given by the above act.

SAMUEL CHASE,
WILLIAM PACA,
UPTON SCOTT,
JOHN RIDOUT,
THOMAS HYDE, } trustees.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of Jacob Waters, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, will be sold, at public sale, for ready money, on Thursday, the 7th day of August next, at his late dwelling on the head of Magothy, if fair, if not the next fair day.

TWO tracts of land lying in Montgomery county, within two miles of Great Seneca, one tract containing 107 acres, the other containing 70 acres; at the same time and place will be sold, at public vendue, a negro man belonging to the estate of the aforesaid deceased.

ELIZABETH WATERS, Executrix.

Anne Arundel county, July 30, 1788.

FOR SALE.

To be sold, at private sale, by the subscriber, at his dwelling plantation, near Annapolis.

A VERY elegant round bottomed chariot, to drive postilion or with box, plated locks, false seat for a third person, painted cream colour, gilt body and highly ornamented; a phaeton of the same colour and fashion, to suit the chariot, and as elegant, a complete set of double plated harness (with a nag's head as a crest) to drive two or four in hand; a very elegant double bassoon, with intaid front, patent swell, celestina stop and machine pedal; with turning instruments, strings, and a genteel collection of the most modern and approved music; and many other articles to be sold cheap.

THOMAS RUTLAND.

N. B. The above property is offered for sale to satisfy a debt, of which William Cooke, Esq; in Annapolis, has the settlement. The subscriber wants no part of the purchase money: If any person inclinable to buy, can satisfy Mr. Cooke, or the gentleman by whom he is empowered, it will answer the purpose intended, and the probable length of credit may be obtained.

Prince George's county, July 29, 1788.
THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Duckett, near the governor's bridge, taken up as a bay, a bright bay MARE, about three years old, thirteen hands and an half high, neither docked nor branded. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

July 27, 1788.
COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man by the name of DAWY, and says he belongs to Leonard Carty, in Virginia, about 20 years old, dark complexion, and about 5 feet 9 inches high, has a small piece cut out of the under part of his right ear, and the marks of severe whipping on his back; has on an old ragged shirt and ragged trousers. His owner is desired to take him and pay charges, to
W. A. L. E. N. Sheriff of Calvert county.

Sixteen Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Sunday the 26th instant, an indentured Irish servant man, named JOHN GRADY, about five feet eight or nine inches high; had on when he went away, an old ragged shirt and trousers, an old felt hat, and an old pair of shoes. Whoever delivers the said runaway to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, paid by
JOHN SPURRIER.

Charles county, near Newport, June 28, 1788.
THERE is at the subscriber's plantation, taken up as a bay, a bay GELDING, about 9 years old this spring, 15 hands 3 inches high, paces, trots and gallops, and draws his hinder feet when he trots; his mane and tail very thin; branded thus T though tolerably small. The owner is desired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.
BENNETT WATHEN, jun.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the post-office Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of October next, will be sent to the general post-office as dead letters.

ARMSTRONG and TAYLOR, St. Mary's county.

James Brice, Nancy Odle Brewer, John Bowlin, Annapolis; Osborn Brothers, Richard Brent, Thomas Barry, Prince George's county; Captain Buchanan, care of Robert Young, Captain Robert Brown, care of Thomas Conner, Nottingham; Dr. Oswald Brooke (s), John Baden, inspector, near Nottingham; Captain Thomas Boyle, Patuxent; William Chandler Brent, Port Tobacco; Dr. James Glouster Brehan (s), St. Mary's county.

John Callahan (s), Garrit Comerford (s), Samuel Chew, Ruth Crochran, Richard Clerk (s), care of John Lawton, Annapolis; Margaret Carroll, Mr. Crow, Patuxent; Garland Calin, Prince George's county; Joseph Caffreine, Calvert county.

Joseph Dowling, Joseph Davis, John Doughty, William Dancer, Mr. Deane, Annapolis; Mr. Dugan, at Mr. Galloways, Maryland; Captain Thomas Dobbins, Nottingham; Duldny Deamer, Charles county; John De Butts, Joseph Dennison, St. Mary's county.

Peter Emerson, Hunting town.
John Fitch, Annapolis; John Fairbank, at Andrew Hammonds, Anne Arundel county; Standish Forde, care of Mr. Thomas, near Leonard town.

Alexander Gunn, James Gardner, Annapolis; Elias Grant, William Gibbons, Redond, Grace, Patuxent; Thomas Giffon, near Upper Marlborough; Thomas Gantt, Prince George's county; John Grahame (s), Lower Marlborough; rev. George Goldie, St. Mary's county.

Judge Hanson, Aquila Hall, Henry Hollingsworth, Annapolis; Dr. Leonard Hollyday (s), Philip Hodgkin, Nottingham; Benjamin Hall (s), Edward Harris, Prince George's county; John Hynman, Pig Point; Nicholas Harwood, Abell Hill, Anne Arundel county; Thomas Harwood (s), Elizabeth Headon, Lower Marlborough; William Herbert, near Point Lookout. Thomas Johnson, Annapolis; Thomas Johnson, Frederick town; Rinaldo Johnson (s), Prince George's county.

Domnick Kinnen, Annapolis.
Miss Lee, Blenheim; William Lyles, near Nottingham; Edward Leigh, Leonard town; Robert Lilburn, St. Inigoes.

Gilbert Middleton, Luther Martin, James Mesger, Mr. Major, Annapolis; John Mitchell, Lower Marlborough; John McDougall (s), St. Mary's county.

Benjamin B. Norris, Annapolis.
William Paca, Charles Wilson Peale (s), William Pinkney, Thomas Pownall, Annapolis.

Hon. John Rogers (s), James Ringgold, John Randall, Polly Robinson, Miss Rose, Richard Ridgely, Annapolis; Edward Richardson, near Annapolis; Miss Rorer, Nodley hall; William Ragdale, Prince George's county.

Joseph Spencer, Annapolis; Mary Smith, Joseph Sim, Patuxent; William Sinclair, Lower Marlborough; Joseph Sprigg, Calvert county; Henry G. Sothoron, John or Francis Swails, St. Mary's county.

Elizabeth Topping, John Theasin, Annapolis; Mr. Thornton, John Taylor, St. Mary's county.

James Van Bibber, Annapolis; Elie Vallette, care of William Broden, near Queen Anne; George Vaughan, Upper Marlborough.

Thomas Wilson, Annapolis; Wilkinson and Gray, Hunting town; John Weems, Blenheim; John B. Watters, Newport; Mrs. Captain Wilkinson, Benedict; Robert Young, Calvert county.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

All persons sending to the post office for letters are requested to send the money, as none will be delivered without.

July 22, 1788.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of Vachel Stevens, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are desired to bring them in that they may be adjusted, and those who are indebted are requested to make speedy payment.

ZACHARIAH JACOB, admr.

Annapolis, July 26, 1788.
THE visitors and agents of St. John's COLLEGE are requested to attend at the house of Mr. George Mann, in this city, on Tuesday the 1st day of August next, on very particular business.

July 2, 1788.
NOTICE is hereby given, that we, the subscribers, intend to apply to the next court held in Prince George's county, for a commission under the late act of assembly, to ascertain the bounds and mark the lines of two tracts of land, one called PART of RILEY'S DISCOVERY, it being part of the original tract called RILEY'S DISCOVERY, and one other tract called JAMES'S GIFT being part of the original tract called CHELSEY.

BENJAMIN HALL,
RICHARD LAMAR.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend, under the above-mentioned commission, to ascertain the boundaries and mark the lines of a tract of land called PARTNERSHIP.

BENJAMIN HALL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the subscriber, to the next Prince George's county court, for a commission to ascertain the boundaries and mark the lines of two tracts of land called WATKINSON MANOR, and FRAWLARD, agreeable to a late act of assembly.

GEORGE DIGGER.

July 16, 1788.
ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Hawkins Lowe, late of Prince George's county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have claims are desired to bring them in legally proved to Mr. John Read Magruder, who is empowered to settle the same, by
BARBARA LOWE, administratrix.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

FOR apprehending two negro slaves, the property of the subscriber, Lewis and PASTY, they went off on the 30th of May, and are supposed to have made for Maryland or Pennsylvania. Lewis is about twenty-eight years of age, about six feet high, with large legs and feet, a little knocked knee, and rather thick lips, and talks rather fullen; had on a white plains jacket and breeche, twilled osanbrag shirt, a white cotton great coat, and a felt hat, he has several scars on his back from whipping, owing to his late behaviour. Pasty, by trade a blacksmith, about thirty years of age, five feet three or four inches high, well made, thick lips, yellowish eyes, talks quick, and when examined strictly rather stutters, chews tobacco and is very fond of liquor; his dress, osanbrag shirt, white plains jacket and breeches, and an old hat, his cloaths much worn; they went off together and probably will forge themselves passes, as Pasty can write and both of them read; they will endeavour to pass for free men, and in all probability make for Baltimore, Philadelphia, or Alexandria. The above reward, with reasonable expences, will be paid to any person bringing them home to the subscriber, living on the banks of Patowmack river, Westmoreland county, Virginia, or twenty dollars will be paid for securing them in any goal so that I get them again.

P. S. All masters of vessels or others are hereby forewarned, at their peril, from taking on board or employing them.
Metton, June 25, 1788.

BECKWITH BULLER.

June 15, 1788.
ON Saturday the 7th day of June was committed to my custody as a runaway, a negro lad, who says his name is JAMES, he is about five feet six inches high, appears to be about nineteen or twenty years of age, is well clothed, and has a pair of boots with him; he says he belongs to Mr. John Whiting, of Gloucester county, Virginia. His master is desired to take him away and pay charges.

JOHN CARTWRIGHT, Sheriff of St. Mary's county.

Wants employment,

A YOUNG man who has been regularly bred to the mercantile business, is a good accountant, writes a fair hand, and can be well recommended. Apply to John Gwinn, Esq; Annapolis, or to Messrs. Nich. and Val. Peers, merchants, Port Tobacco.

Baltimore, July 1, 1788.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the worshipful the county court of Baltimore, to be held in September next, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land called MOUNTAIN'S NECK, agreeable to an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding land.

JOHN SIGLO.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

July 2, 1788.
RAN away from the subscriber, living in Prince George's county, on the 19th day of April, a negro man named ROBIN, formerly the property of Richard William Wells, between thirty and forty years of age, thin looking fellow, about six feet high; had on when he went away, an old blue cotton jacket, osanbrag shirt, old felt hat, a pair of old cotton breeches, a pair of old leggings, bare-footed, but as he had other cloaths possibly he has changed them; he can do very good cooper's work, &c. Whoever will secure said fellow in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive fifty shillings, and if brought home the above reward, paid by
ZADOC DUVAL.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring or detaining said negro at their peril.

CAME to the plantation of ZACHARIAH OWEN, in Prince George's county, about the middle of September, 1786, a black and white three year old HEIFER, marked with a crop and under bit and over bit in each ear. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS
assembled, May 8th, 1788.

On a report of the board of treasury, to whom was referred a motion of Mr. Carrington,
RESOLVED, That Congress proceed to the election of two commissioners for settling the accounts of the five great departments, to continue in office one year.

Ordered, That the commissioners of accounts for the quarter-master's, commissary's, hospital, marine and clothing departments, with the approbation of the board of treasury, commence suits in behalf of the United States, against all persons in any of the said departments who stand chargeable with public monies, and whose accounts shall not be lodged with the proper commissioners within four months, computed from the present date, and that this order be published in the several states for the period above mentioned.

Resolved, That the said commissioners be directed to continue their unremitting attention to the final adjustment of all accounts which have arisen in the said departments, and to the recovery of all sums for which suits may be commenced, and that at the termination of their commission they deposit with the register of the treasury all the books and papers of their respective offices, together with a general abstract of the sums due from individuals, in order that immediate measures may be adopted for the recovery of the same.

Congress proceeded to the election, and the ballots being taken,—

M. Jonathan Burrall was elected a commissioner for settling the accounts of the quarter-master's and commissary's department, and

Mr. Benjamin Walker was elected commissioner for settling the accounts of the hospital, marine, and clothing departments.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

May 9, 1788.

Pursuant to a decree of the high court of chancery of the state of Virginia, obtained for the sale of the estate of John Semple, deceased, for the payment of his debts, will be sold upon the premises, on Monday, the 8th of September next,

ONE tract of land, in Prince-William county, containing about twenty-two acres, on which is erected a forge, grist and saw-mill, commonly known by the name of the Occoquan Works.—This tract is equal to any in the state for water-works, as it stands on navigable water and is supplied by a large and constant stream.

Also will be sold at the above works, on the same day, one other tract of land, situate on Occoquan river in said county, called Peyton's Land.—Also another tract of land, situate on said river, near the above lands, and in the county of Prince-William, containing 2500 acres; and at the same time and place will be sold, sundry negroes and utensils, appertaining to the said works.

Also will be sold, at the above place and on the same day, a tract of land, lying in Fairfax county, situate on the river Occoquan, and near the above works containing 350 acres.

And on Friday, the 15th of September next, will be sold on the premises, one tract of land, situate on the Great-Falls of Patowmack, in Loudon county, containing 408 acres, with liberty of cutting wood on about 2000 acres adjoining thereto, belonging to Bryan Fairfax, Esq; also two other tracts of land, near to the Great-Falls and in the county of Loudon, one containing 500 acres, and the other 394 acres, will be sold at the same time and place.

Also will be sold at Leesburg, on Monday the 15th of September next, being the first day of the Loudon court, one tract of land, called Read's Land, situate in Loudon county, containing 200 acres.—Also all the land and ore banks, purchased by John Semple of Thomas and Samuel Aubry, situate on Patowmack river and on Catocton mountain; and also the right to a small part within the said Aubry's land, purchased by said Semple from lord Tankerville.

And on Friday the 15th of September next, will be sold at Keppitree furnace, one tract of land, situate in Berkeley county, on the head of the Shenandoah Falls, called Friend's Ore-Bank, containing about 100 acres.—Also one other tract of land, on the river Patowmack, near the above, containing about 1600 acres, whereon is erected a furnace called Keppitree.—Likewise a tract of land on the same river, lying in Berkeley county, containing about 400 acres.—The above lands will be sold in tracts, or divided to suit the purchaser better where they are large.

The purchaser or purchasers of the Occoquan works, and the lands contiguous thereto, and the slaves, will be allowed credit, upon giving bond on interest, with approved security, to pay one fourth of the purchase money in one year, one other fourth in two years, another fourth in three years, and the remaining fourth part in four years.—The purchasers of the other lands will have one year's credit for one half of the purchase money, and two years for the other half, on giving bond on interest with approved security.—We agree to advertise and make sale of the above lands and property, at the times and places mentioned, as commissioners appointed by the high court of chancery.

JOHN LAWSON,
GEORGE GILPIN,
ELEVEN POWELL.

N. B. Should any of the days appointed for the sale of the above lands prove wet, the sale will commence on the next fair day.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the Post-Office, French-Street.

Mount Vernon, March 6, 1788.

ROYAL GIFT, and the KNIGHT of MALTA.

Two valuable imported jack-asses.

WILL cover mares and jennies at Mount Vernon the ensuing spring, for (on account of the scarcity of cash) three guineas the season, and two shillings and six-pence to the groom, for his care of, and attention to, the females.

The first is of the most valuable race in the kingdom of Spain—the other is of the best breed in the island of Malta.

ROYAL GIFT (now 6 years old) has increased in size since he covered last season, and not a jenny and hardly a mare to which he went, missed.

The **KNIGHT of MALTA** (now 4 years old) this spring, about fourteen hands high, most beautifully formed for an ass, and extremely light, active and sprightly; comparatively speaking resembling a fine courser.

These two jacks seem as if designed for different purposes, but equally valuable; the first, by his weight and great strength, to get mules for slow and heavy draught; the other, by his activity and sprightliness, for quicker movements. The value of mules on account of their longevity, strength, docility and cheap keeping, is too well known to need description.

MAGNOLIO,

STANDS at the same place for two guineas the season, and two shillings and six-pence to the groom.—The money, in both cases, to be paid before the jennies or mares are taken away, as no accounts will be kept.

Good pasture, well enclosed, will be provided at half a dollar per week, for the convenience of those who incline to leave their mares or jennies, and every reasonable care will be taken of them, but they will not be insured against thefts, escapes, or accidents.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Overseer.

Port-Tobacco, November 2, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away a few weeks ago, a negro man named **BOB**, about six feet high, a dark mulatto, by trade a blacksmith, and is also a rough carpenter; his cloaths are unknown, as he took with him a variety; when he speaks it is in a loud voice and very earnest; he has a scar in the palm of his right hand. He had in his possession a written permission, signed by Walter Pye, his former master, to hire himself wherever he chose, and with this and a forged pass it is likely he will endeavour to make his escape; he was seen at Annapolis during the last races, and went towards Baltimore. Whoever will secure the said negro Bob, so that we get him again, shall receive the above reward, on application to major John Swan of Baltimore, Robert Couden, Esq; of Annapolis, or the subscribers.

J. H. STONE, and CO.

N. B. All masters of vessels are warned not to take him on board their vessels.

Forty Silver Dollars, or Five Half Joes Reward,

FOR apprehending one of the most unprincipled fellows in the state of Maryland, a dark mulatto slave named **DICK**, who absconded yesterday evening; he is about five feet eight inches high, well made and active, is about 28 years of age, has a scar by the right eye, which is very obvious upon examination; had with him an old turn'd cloth coat, jacket and breeches, yarn stockings, osenbrigg shirt and trousers, a felt hat, a pair of shoes and steel buckles, with a few other cloathes, but if possible by any stroke of villainy to acquire more, I make no doubt he will effect it.—If caught great care ought to be taken to secure him properly, as he is master of such address that there is few people on whom he would not impose; he ran away about three months ago, and was brought from Red Stone, but I conjecture that he will now make to the eastern shore, or to the Delaware state, or Pennsylvania, or endeavour to get on board some vessel. I will give the above reward to any person who will put him in Baltimore goal, so that I get him again, or in addition thereto all reasonable travelling charges when delivered to me in the upper part of Annapolis-Arundel county and state of Maryland.

CHARLES ALEXANDER WARFIELD.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned harbouring or carrying him off at their peril.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Saint Mary's county, and state of Maryland, a negro man named **NACE**, about twenty-five years of age, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high; his cloaths uncertain, as he had many, and very likely may shift them. The above negro formerly belonged to my brother Robert Abell, who lately removed to Kentucky, and believe he was away on account of his unwillingness to go out with him, although I purchased him some time before, he thinking it was a sham sale, in order to keep him until my brother set off, and then that he was to be conveyed and carried out with him. The above reward will be paid to any one securing the said negro in any goal so that I may get him again, and if brought home the above reward and all reasonable travelling charges, including what the law allows.

SAMUEL ABELL, Junr.

SUNDRY inhabitants of St. Mary's, Charles and Prince-George's counties, propose petitioning the next general assembly for the formation of a new county, from parts of said counties which are remote from the courts thereof.

Aquasco, on Patuxent river, July 9, 1788.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 26th of June last, living at Aquasco, in Prince-George's county, two apprentice lads, viz. **MAURICE McBRIDE** and **ALEXANDER CURRAN**, about nineteen years of age each; Reuben had on and took with him two osenbrigg shirts and trousers, a gray beaver coating coat, nankkeen jacket, shoes and buckles; he is about five feet five inches high, fresh complexion, snub nose and short brown hair, and a very good workman. Alexander had on and took with him, two shirts and one pair of trousers of osenbrigg, a gray knap's jacket, and jeans coat, about five feet seven inches high, much pitted with the small-pox, down look, and faulces in his milk; McBRIDE's relations live in Sand berry, Pennsylvania, whither they may attempt to get, or to Kent county, on the eastern shore of Maryland, where Curran has friends, though it is probable they will continue together as they were very intimate. Whoever takes up said lads, and secures them so that their master may get them again, shall receive eight dollars reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

GEORGE VAUGHAN.

CHARLES TINGES,

Watch and Clock-Maker.

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he has opened a shop in Church-Street, near the church, where he purports to carry on his business in all its various branches, in the neatest and most reasonable manner, and upon reasonable terms. Those who please to favour him with their commands may depend that every exertion shall be used to render satisfaction.

Annapolis, July 2, 1788.

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Annapolis, April 29, 1788.

THE subscribers being very anxious that an immediate payment of what is due them be made, that they may be enabled to comply with their engagements in order to facilitate the collection, have appointed Mr. John Watkins, to call upon all those who have accounts with them for the same, whose receipt shall be good; they beg that this notice be particularly attended to, as it is not in their power to give any further indulgence; those who incline to call and pay at Annapolis, will always find a person at their late store on the Dock, or at the treasury office, ready to receive.

THO. and BEN. HARWOOD.

Newport, Charles county, January 23, 1788.

To be RENTED, or LEASED,

THE store houses belonging to the subscriber, situated as above, and within a small distance of a capital tobacco warehouse, this stand is adapted either for a dry or wet store, or both; the houses are under rent until the first day of April next, but believe immediate possession may be easily obtained. For terms, &c. apply to

JOHN PARNHAM.

PICKLED HERRINGS,

Of the First Quality,

To be Sold, by

JOHN RANDALL.

July 14, 1788.

RAN away, this morning, from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, near Lyon's creek, a negro man named **SHALLIGO**, about five feet six or seven inches high, about thirty years of age, has a large body, very fleshy, and much inclined to belly; very small legs, flat nose, and very wide mouth; when he laughs he commonly shuts his eyes; had on a new osenbrigg shirt and trousers, and an old felt hat. Whoever takes up said negro and will bring him home, or secure him in any goal, so that I may get him again, shall receive if taken within ten miles of home five dollars, if twenty miles eight dollars, and reasonable charges, paid by

SAMUEL WOOD.

Charles county, July 8, 1788.

To be rented, for the term of three years, from the 30th of December next,

A VERY valuable tract of land, containing about 600 acres, situated on Port-Tobacco creek, about two miles below the town of Port-Tobacco; the improvements are a good dwelling-house, 38 by 28 feet, a good kitchen, two tobacco houses, and a variety of other out-houses too tedious to mention; the land is rich, produces good crops of Indian corn and tobacco, and is allowed to be preferable to any in the neighbourhood of Port-Tobacco for grazing. Any person inclinable to rent said plantation, will have an opportunity of being supplied on the premises, with what Indian corn and fodder he may want for the ensuing year, and also, if he should choose, with negroes sufficient to cultivate the land. Further particulars may be known by application to the subscriber now residing on the said plantation.

G. B. CAUSIN.

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