

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 5, 1790.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, July 15.

A committee of the whole on the new ways and means bill, which, after discussion, was reported, and taken up in the house. Various amendments were proposed and much contrariety of opinion prevailed, whether the old impost law should be repealed, and a new one substituted; whether the additional duties, as reported by the committee, should be agreed to, &c. &c. but not being able to come to any decision the house adjourned until to-morrow.

FRIDAY, July 16.

A message was received from the president of the United States, notifying that he had approved and signed "An act further to provide for the payment of the invalid pensioners of the United States."

A message was received from the senate, informing that the president of the United States had notified to them his approbation of the act for establishing the permanent and temporary seat of government.

A petition from I. F. Amelung, proprietor of a glass manufactory in Maryland, was presented to the house, and read, praying a grant of land, or other encouragement, to enable him to extend his undertaking upon a plan that shall be equal to the supply of the United States. The petition, after being read, was referred to the secretary of the treasury.

The house proceeded to the farther consideration of the bill making further provision for paying the debts of the United States; several amendments were made, and the bill ordered a third reading on Monday next.

Mr. Williamson presented a bill for the relief of disabled soldiers and seamen, and of certain other persons lately in the service of the United States, which was read the first time and laid on the table.

SATURDAY, July 17.

The report of the committee, to which was referred the petition of the clerks in the office of the paymaster-general of the army accounts, was agreed to, which was in favour of the petitioners.

A bill, reported by Mr. Williamson yesterday, for the relief of certain disabled soldiers and seamen, late in the service of the United States, was again read, and referred to the committee of the whole house on Monday.—The bill to provide more effectually for the collection of the revenue was read the third time, and passed.

MONDAY, July 19.

The bill making further provision for the public debt of the United States, was brought in, engrossed, and the blanks filled up.

The time for the commencement of the act was fixed at the first day of January next.

Duty on imported cables, 150 cents }
tarred cordage, 150 do. } for every
untarred do. and yarns, 180 do. } 112 lb.
twine and pack-thread, 400 do. }

The blanks being filled up the question was, shall this bill pass? On this, Mr. Sedgwick called for the ayes and noes, which are as follow:

AYES—Mess. Ashe, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Brown, Burke, Cadwalader, Carroll, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzsimons, Floyd, Gilman, Hartley, Heester, Huntington, Jackson, Livermore, Lawrence, Madison, Matthews, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Renfallow, Scott, Seney, Sevier, Sherman, Sylvester, Sinnerickson, Steele, Sturges, Sumpter, Tucker, Vining, White, Williamson, Wynkoop.

NOES—Mess. Ames, Benson, Foster, Gale, Gerry, Goodhue, Grout, Leonard, Partridge, Sedgwick, Smith, (M.) Smith, (S. C.) Thatcher, Trumbull, Wadsworth.

Mr. Madison, of the committee of conference on the bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, from which the senate had proposed to strike out the 4th section, and which amendment the house had disagreed to, reported on behalf of the committee, that the house should recede from their disagreement; it was moved that the house should accept this report and recede; the question being put, it passed in the affirmative.

In committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of disabled soldiers, seamen, and certain other persons late in the service of the United States.

Mr. SENY in the chair.

The committee went through the discussion of the bill, and agreed to sundry amendments; they then rose and reported the same to the house.

The bill being further amended, it was ordered that it lie on the table till to-morrow.

In committee of the whole on the bill to enable the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line of the late army on continental establishment, to obtain titles to certain lands on the north-west of the river Ohio, between the Big Miami and Scioto.

The committee reported the bill without amendments; and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

In committee of the whole on the bill to ascertain the fees and perquisites to which the consuls and vice-consuls of the United States shall be entitled—some progress was made in the discussion, when the committee rose and asked leave to sit again.

A message was received from the senate, informing the house that they have passed an act to amend the act for the establishing and support of light-houses, beacons and public piers. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, July 20.

Mr. Gilman, of the joint committee, reported, that the three following enrolled bills had been examined, and found correct, viz. An act to provide for holding treaties and to establish peace with certain Indian tribes therein mentioned.—An act to amend the act for the establishing and supporting light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers—and, An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes.

The bill to enable the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line of the late army, on continental establishments, to obtain titles to lands in the territory north-west of the Ohio, was brought in, engrossed, read the third time and passed.

A message was received from the president of the United States, informing, that the act imposing duties on tonnage, and the act to provide for the regulation and government of seamen in the merchants service, both of which originated in the house, had received his assent.

In committee of the whole on the bill to establish the fees and perquisites of the consuls and vice-consuls of the United States, in foreign parts.

On motion of Mr. Madison, a proviso was added, authorising the president of the United States to appoint one or more consuls on the coast of Barbary, at a salary of 2000 dollars per annum.

The committee having finished the discussion of the bill, and agreed to sundry amendments, rose and reported the same.

These were taken into consideration by the house, and the bill further amended; it was then ordered that it be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow: Several petitions were read and referred. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, July 21.

The engrossed bill respecting consuls, was read the third time and passed.

A petition of John Tucker, clerk of the supreme court of the United States, was read, praying to be repaid certain sums he had advanced to procure seals for the supreme and circuit courts.

Mr. Sedgwick, from the committee of conference on the subject of the bill for settling the accounts between the United States and the individual states, reported certain amendments that it would be proper to make in the said bill; the house took the report into consideration, and agreed to the same with a small alteration.

A message was received from the senate, that they had passed the funding bill with sundry amendments; the amendments were made the order of the day to-morrow. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, July 22.

A bill for registering ships or vessels, to regulate the coasting trade, vessels employed in the fisheries and for other purposes, was brought in by Mr. Goodhue of the committee appointed to amend the revenue laws, read and ordered to be printed for the use of the members.

Mr. Gerry, of the committee of conference on the disagreement between the two houses respecting the post-office bill—brought in a report, which was read.

A report from the secretary of the treasury on the unappropriated lands of the United States in the Western Territory, was read: this report contains a system for the future disposal of that property, and was ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the president of the United States, informing the house, that an act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes—An act for holding a treaty or treaties of peace with certain Indian tribes—and, An act to amend an act for establishing and supporting light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers, all of which originated in the house, had received his assent.

The report of the committee of conference on the post-office bill, was taken into consideration.

The first amendment of the senate the committee on the part of the house did not agree to. This amendment was to invest the postmaster-general with the power to establish the cross post-roads.—Mr. Hartley moved that the house should adhere to their disagreement; this was seconded by Mr. Bloodworth.

A considerable debate ensued on this motion, which was finally carried in the affirmative, the ayes and noes being as follow:

AYES—Mess. Ashe, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Brown, Burke, Clymer, Coles, Contee, Fitzsimons, Floyd, Gale, Gerry, Griffin, Hartley, Heester, Huntington, Jackson, Livermore, Madison, Matthews, Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Scott, Seney, Sevier, Sherman, Sylvester, Steele, Stone, Sturges, Sumpter, Tucker, Vining, White.

NOES—Mess. Ames, Benson, Boudinot, Cadwalader, Foster, Gilman, Goodhue, Grout, Lawrence, Leonard, Partridge, Renfallow, Schureman, Sedgwick, Smith, (M.) Smith, (S. C.) Thatcher, Trumbull, Wadsworth, Wynkoop.

The other amendments were agreed to.

The house then took up the amendments of the senate to the funding bill, and made some progress therein. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, July 23.

The house proceeded in the consideration of the amendments proposed by the senate to the funding bill.

On motion of Mr. Gerry, the interest on indents was raised from three to four per cent. per annum.

The term of ten years, the period at which one third of the principal was proposed to be funded, was altered to seven years. These, with the rate of redemption, at eight dollars per annum on account of principal and interest, which the senate proposed should be at seven dollars per annum, were all the alterations made by the house this day.

On the proposition for the assumption of the state debts being read, Mr. Jackson moved that the house should disagree to the amendment.—Mr. Jackson enforced his motion with a lengthy speech, and was replied to by Mr. Smith, (S. C.) and Mr. Sherman.

Mr. Gerry made a few remarks, and then the house adjourned without a decision till to-morrow 11 o'clock.

A bill more effectually to provide for the NATIONAL DEFENCE, by establishing a uniform MILITIA throughout the UNITED STATES.

(Concluded from our last.)

AND be it further enacted, That every commissioned officer who shall be convicted by a general court martial, of having refused or neglected to perform, or of having acted contrary to any of the duties of his office, shall be punished according to the nature and degree of his offence, at the discretion of the court, either by fine or removal from his office: Provided, that no fine for the first offence, shall exceed dollars; and for any subsequent offence dollars; which fines shall be levied and collected by warrant, under the hand and seal of the commanding officer of the regiment or battalion, directed to any sergeant of the regiment or battalion to which the offender may belong, in like manner as the fines hereafter mentioned to be recovered of non-commissioned officers and privates, for neglect or refusal of duty, are directed to be levied and collected. That the commanding officer of divisions and brigades may order courts-martial for the trial of offences within his division or brigade, the members of which shall be warned for that duty by the brigade-major, who shall keep a roster for that purpose. That the proceedings and sentence of every court-martial, by which any officer shall be removed from office, shall be in writing, signed by the president thereof; and shall by the president be delivered to the commanding officer of the brigade, to be by him transmitted to the commander in chief of the state, who shall approve or disapprove of the same in orders: And that all other proceedings and sentences of brigade courts-martial, shall be delivered by the president thereof to the commanding officer of the brigade, who shall approve or disapprove of the same in orders. That all courts-martial for the trial of general officers, shall be ordered by the commander in chief of the state, and composed of general and field officers, who shall be warned to that duty by the adjutant-general of the state, from a roster to be by him kept for that purpose. That the proceedings and sentences of such courts shall be transmitted by the presidents thereof to the commander in chief, who shall approve or disapprove of the same in orders: Provided, that no sentence of a court-martial on a general officer, shall extend further than a removal from office. That all general courts-martial shall consist of at least nine commissioned officers, who shall appoint their judge advocate, who is hereby authorized and required to administer an oath to each member of the court, which they are hereby enjoined severally to take before they proceed on business, to the following effect: "You do swear that you will well and truly try and determine according to evidence, the matter depending between the state of and the prisoner or prisoners now to be tried—That you will not divulge the sentence of the court, until the same shall be approved or disapproved pursuant to law; neither will you upon any account at any time whatsoever, disclose or discover the vote or

opinion of any particular member of the court-martial, unless required by a due course of law." And the president of the said court-martial is hereby authorized and required thereupon to administer an oath to the judge advocate, which he is hereby enjoined to take before he proceeds farther on business, to the following effect: "You do swear that you will not on any account, at any time whatsoever, disclose or discover the vote or opinion of any particular member of the court-martial, unless required in a due course of law; and that you will not divulge the sentence of this court, until the same shall be approved or disapproved according to law; and that you will well and truly do the duty of a judge advocate in this court impartially and uprightly, according to the best of your abilities."

And be it further enacted, That every non-commissioned officer or private, not necessarily absent from the country or town, who shall neglect to appear, when warned pursuant to law, at a company meeting or rendezvous, not having a sufficient excuse, shall forfeit and pay the sum of fifty cents; and for appearing at such meeting or rendezvous without his arms, ammunition or accoutrements, as directed by this act, shall pay the sum of twenty-five cents; and for the like offences at a regimental or battalion meeting or rendezvous, for the first offence aforesaid he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred cents, and for the last offence the sum of fifty cents: And in case of any disobedience of orders or neglect of duty while under arms or in actual service, he shall forfeit and pay such sum as shall be directed by the major voice of the officers of the company, battalion or regiment, provided the same shall not in any case amount to more than — and that all fines arising from offences in company only, shall be adjudged or imposed by the commissioned officers of the company, or the major part of them, and all fines to arise from offences in battalion or regiment with respect to the non-commissioned officers and privates, shall be adjudged and imposed by the field officers of the battalion or regiment, all which fines shall be levied with costs, not exceeding cents, by warrant from the colonel or commanding officer of the regiment, battalion or company, as the case may be, directed to one or more sergeants, by distress and sale of the offender's goods and chattles: And in case any defaulter shall be under age, and live with his father or mother, or shall be an apprentice or hired servant, the father or mother, master or mistress, as the case may be, shall be liable to pay the said fines with costs, and in default of payment when demanded, the said sergeant or sergeants, shall levy the same upon the goods and chattles of such father or mother, master or mistress, such fines when recovered to be paid over by the sergeant or sergeants to the officer granting such warrant.

And be it further enacted, That all fines herein before mentioned, shall be paid by the officer issuing said warrant to and for the purpose, in the first instance of providing colours and music to and for the use of the companies of light infantry, rifle men, artillery and troops of horse; and the surplus that may remain, to be applied to the like use, for the residue of the militia aforesaid; and when the said fines shall arise to a larger sum than is necessary for the said uses, the remainder shall be applied to the purchasing of arms and accoutrements for the light infantry and rifle companies.

And be it further enacted, That all commissioned officers shall take rank according to the date of their commissions; and when two of the same grade, bear an equal date, then their rank shall be determined by lots, to be drawn by them before the commanding officer of the brigade, regiment, battalion, company or detachment.

And be it further enacted, That the commander in chief of the state, shall, on the requisition of the president of the United States, authorized thereto by the express acts of congress, order out any proportion of the militia of the state so required as aforesaid, to march to any part of the United States for the protection or defence of the same, provided that they be not compelled to continue on duty out of the state without their consent, for a longer time than months at any one time — That while in actual service, in consequence of being so called out, they shall receive the same pay and rations, and be subject to the same rules and regulations as the troops of the United States of America.

And be it further enacted, That if any person belonging to the militia of any state, and called out into service as aforesaid, be wounded or disabled while in actual service in opposing or suppressing any invasion or insurrection, or in fighting against the enemies of the United States, he shall be taken care of and provided for at the public expence, without having regard to the rank such person may hold.

And be it further enacted, That every person of the age of eighteen years and under fifty years, who are exempted from personal service in the militia as aforesaid, by the second section of this act, (except all ministers of religion actually having the charge of a church or congregation; all principals, professors and other teachers of, together with the students in, universities, colleges and academies; all school-masters actually having the charge of a school, and all mariners employed in the sea service of any citizen or merchant within the United States as aforesaid) shall pay an annual tax of two dollars into the public treasury of the United States, to be applied towards the support of the civil government thereof, and to be collected in the following manner: The commissioner of the treasury in each state, shall appoint a responsible person in every county or township in the state, as collector of the said tax, to whom the commanding officer of each battalion shall cause returns to be made of the names of all the exempts by virtue of the said second section of this act, within the bounds of his battalion, except as before excepted. That thereupon each of said exempts being notified thereof by the said collector shall on the month of May in every year, pay to the said collector the said

two dollars; and in case of failure therein, the collector shall, within two weeks thereafter, return the names of the defaulters to the commanding officer of the battalion, who shall thereupon cause them to be enrolled, and they shall thereafter be liable to do militia duty in like manner as other citizens not exempted by this act, until the full arrears of the said tax shall be paid into the treasury of the United States. And the said collector shall, within one month after the receipt of the said tax, pay the same to the said commissioner, who shall account therefor, with the treasury of the United States in like manner and under the same penalties and forfeitures as he accounts for other public monies by him received; for all which services the said collector shall be entitled to retain the compensation of two and an half per centum on all the monies collected by him as aforesaid. And in case the said collector should neglect or refuse to pay over the said monies received by him as aforesaid, or any part thereof, to the said commissioner, within the time limited as aforesaid, the said collector shall forfeit and pay to the use of the United States, a sum of money equal to double the amount of the said taxes, or to much of them as shall remain unpaid; to be recovered by the said collector in his own name, with costs of suit, by action of debt or otherwise, in any court wherein the same shall be cognizable. And the secretary of the treasury shall cause an annual return of all the monies received on the said tax, to be laid before congress, at their first session in every year.

And be it further enacted, That each state shall be formed into a district or districts in such a manner as the legislature thereof shall by law direct. And that there shall be appointed by the president of the United States, an inspector for each district, who shall be a citizen of the state to which such district belongs; provided their number shall not exceed one for New-Hampshire, two for Massachusetts, one for Rhode-Island, one for Connecticut, one for New-York, one for New-Jersey, two for Pennsylvania, one for Delaware, one for Maryland, three for Virginia, two for North-Carolina, one for South Carolina, and one for Georgia. And the duty of such inspector shall be to attend the regimental or battalion meetings of the militia on their several parades, during the time of their being under arms pursuant to this act, at least once in every year, to inspect their arms, ammunition and accoutrements; superintend their exercise and manœuvres, and introduce a system of military discipline throughout the district, agreeably to law, and such orders as he shall from time to time receive from the commander in chief of the state; to furnish the forms of the returns that may be required, and explain the principles on which they shall be made; to make returns to the president of the United States, at least once in every year, of the militia of the state, reporting therein the actual situation of the arms, accoutrements and ammunition of the several corps, and every other thing which in his judgment may relate to their government and the general advancement of good order and military discipline; a duplicate of such return and report he shall also transmit to the commander in chief of the state. And the said inspectors shall have the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and shall respectively receive from the treasury of the United States, as a full compensation for all their services, the sum of dollars per annum.

LONDON, May 15.

A MOST degrading circumstance respecting the insult upon the British flag, at St. George's Sound, has not been yet communicated to the public — A capt. Kendricks, commanding an American ship, had been trading a considerable time on the coast, and the Spaniards treated him with the greatest civility, so that Spain has the temerity to dare the maritime power of Britain, and yet truckles to the American stripes.

On Friday morning an order was sent to Woolwich for fifty thousand shells, and other ammunition in proportion, to be sent immediately for Gibraltar.

Letters from Sweden advise, that the Swedish navy has lost nearly one third of its men, in consequence of the newness of the ships, the green wood having been found fatal even to their oldest seamen.

Every thing announces a very turbulent diet in Hungary. The nobility of the country have resumed their native spirit — they not only protest in general against the enfranchisement of the peasants, but claim, in many counties, some ancient privileges which the nation enjoyed before the succession of the house of Austria to the crown.

A violent earthquake has again done considerable damage at Messina, and also destroyed whole provinces adjacent, leaving a large volcano open.

So much had the small-pox raged in Surinam at the end of the last and beginning of the present year, that no less than two thousand five hundred persons died of that disorder in the space of two months.

A young man in a fever, who had been ill several days, apparently died last week at Chester. The apothecary, upon examining the body, found a little warmth about the *regio catibaca*: on which strict orders were given for the body not to be laid out, and proper means were advised to be employed. The next day he remained nearly in the same situation; as the warmth of the breath still continued, similar means were pursued, and on the third day signs of life appeared. This instance of the return of life should awaken caution, and prevent inconsistent hurry in laying out the dead, and precipitating the funeral ceremonies.

When the press broke out on Saturday last at Greenock, the inhabitants were much irritated by the conduct of that gang, in breaking open houses and carrying off persons who had never been at sea. Some hours after, a boat from the *Savage* sloop-going towards Inver, a mob of about 400 people, mostly women, assembled, attacked them with stones, dangerously wounded one, and obliged the others to take shelter on board

a vessel along side the pier. The crew of an American vessel were also taken by the *Savage*, but were afterwards given up.

We learn from Bresslaw, that the passages in the mountains, through which the Prussian forces used formerly to enter Bohemia, have been fortified on the Austrian side in such a manner as to leave the Prussians but little chance of penetrating through them.

Distressing and fatal as duels must be to the connections of those who unhappily fall, yet, whenever they happen, their fatality ought to be rejoiced in by the people at large; as the only chance of abolishing this absurd custom, is the certainty of danger that attends the prosecution of it.

Lord George Gordon, in consequence of an altercation with the gaoler of Newgate, has been removed from his apartment into the ground cell, and there confined without bed or furniture! — Without deciding on the propriety or impropriety of the gaoler's conduct, every man of feeling must lament that his lordship is reduced to so deplorable a situation.

May 25. Government have received certain intelligence from admiral Peyton, of the exact state of the marine armaments in the ports of Spain; and, what is of material consequence, they have learned, that six ships of the line, and some frigates with troops on board, have failed for the West-Indies.

Letters received in town last night announce the utmost activity of warlike preparation in the ports of Portugal.

When the last letters came from Cadiz, the Spaniards had a fleet of 24 sail of the line, and 14 frigates nearly ready to put to sea. They were arming with the utmost dispatch in every quarter.

By advices received yesterday from Gibraltar, we learn, that as soon as the equipment of the Spanish fleet at Cadiz was known at that place, admiral Peyton, with the squadron under his command, failed to cruise off the harbour to watch their motions.

LIMERICK, May 31.

Letters from Oporto advise, that her Portuguese majesty has unequivocally declared her intention to assist her kindred, the king of Spain, if he is under the necessity of entering into a war with England; and that, in consequence thereof, the Portuguese navy was preparing for sea with all diligence, to as to have a strong squadron ready to join the Spanish fleet in June.

June 7. It will be ten days before the final determination of the court of Spain is known in London, and even then it may prove of a mere temporizing nature.

Levies and pressing have taken place to a very great degree in Ireland, and captain Brabazon is just landed from England with orders, it is said, to raise without delay two thousand landmen for the sea service.

Twelve sail of the line failed from Cadiz, on the 19th of May; twenty more were put in commission, and preparations far more vigorous were making for war in the ports of Spain, than ever yet heard of in that kingdom.

ST. JOHN'S, (Antigua) June 21.

A gentleman of this town received this morning, a letter from his correspondent at Guadaloupe, mentioning, that an American brig just arrived at that island, had been boarded on the 10th instant in latitude 19. 10, near Barbuda, by a Spanish frigate; that the captain of the brig was very critically examined with respect to the property of the vessel and cargo, and the ship's papers were also carefully inspected; and upon finding that she was American property, she was immediately suffered to proceed on her voyage; and the frigate continued her course for the Havana.

From the above circumstance, it is highly probable that hostilities have commenced between the two powers, and that had the brig been British property, she would have been captured; and we think it equally probable that the Spanish West-India colonies will have the first information of the war; for as the courier who had been dispatched with the last requisition from the British court, would be at least seven days in returning to England, the Spanish court would certainly avail itself of the advantage of that time to apprise its colonies of the result of this important business; besides that advantage from the situation of Cadiz, a passage to the West-Indies might be performed in one half the time in which it could be done from any port in England: So that upon the whole, we think, we may fairly conclude that a war has actually taken place.

ST. EUSTATIUS, July 3.

A letter from Surinam says, "The troops of this colony have driven away all the run-away negroes, burnt 32 of their villages, taken a great number of prisoners, and brought home many hands of those that were killed. They providentially relieved a white person who had been for eight years in the hands of those ruffians, and was in the moment of being butchered and eaten. — A ship from Holland just arrived here, reports, that war was declared between the king of Prussia and the king of Hungary. — Governor Wickham is gone home on leave of absence, — the command has devolved on colonel Frederici till his return. — Some men of war are momentarily expected in the river."

BOSTON, July 15.

AUTHENTIC INFORMATION.
(We are happy to lay before the public the following authentic intelligence.)

MR. RUSSELL,

SIR,
YOU will receive, enclosed, some papers, which the right honourable the viscount de Pontevie Glen wishes you to insert in your useful and well written *Centinel*; and you will see by them how diffident you ought to be of all the reports too easily propagated by indiscretion, or by the rivals of your commerce, and ours.

The ports of our Americans, as before nances of their respectfulness to make useful to the dearest all the other ports of to send you their aut None of the letter tinique make any m fcls were boarded, board taken away." &c.

EXTRACT from the vicount de Pon

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U S, July 3.

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, July 15.

FORMATION.
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Some papers, which the
Pontevies-Gien with
well written—Continent
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commerce, and out-

The ports of our colonies continue to be open to the Americans, as before, and upon the terms in the ordinances of their respective governors. You know, my solicitude to make public those kind of publications so useful to the dearest interests of this port, as well as of all the other ports of my district; and I shall continue to send you their authentic information.

None of the letters which I have received from Martinique make any mention, "that the American vessels were boarded, and all the military weapons on board taken away." I am, Sir, with due regard, yours, &c.

DE LE TOMBE.

EXTRACT from the dispatches of the right honourable vicount de Pontevies-Gien to M. de la Tombe.

"On board the *Illustre*, St. Pierre, June 15."

"SINCE the beginning of the troubles there has been a pointed enmity between the town of St. Pierre, and the colony, which increased continually, from the anarchy which reigned in that city. The 3d of June, after the usual procession, a quarrel took place between the free coloured people, and a mob, which terminated by the sudden slaughter of 15 mulattoes, and three of their white officers. One hundred and twenty-seven mulattoes were afterwards confined in gaol, and their punishment was inflicted upon by that unruly mob, which the municipal body was not able to restrain.—Every citizen lamented the progressive oppression of a gang of villains which established themselves in St. Pierre; and that city, so important to commerce, was approaching to the haunt of vagabonds of all nations; which event, had it arrived, would have proved fatal to all the windward islands. In this exigency, the colony held a special meeting—the colonists united—all the free coloured people armed themselves, and demanded that justice should be done; even the slaves began to stir, and every thing would have been in a deplorable situation there, if a speedy relief had not been granted. The colonial assembly having therefore requested the vicount de Damas to employ all the forces under his command, and to march to St. Pierre in order to deliver that town from oppression, and to restore the activity and liberty of its commerce; and myself having also been requested, we thereupon agreed to move on the business the 9th instant by land and water. The town of St. Pierre was soon surrounded on every part, and taken possession of by our troops without firing a single gun; and every thing passed with the greatest good order. The municipal body, and the citizens, being satisfied, have presented us addresses of thanks, which I have the honour to send you.

"In order to justify the slaughter perpetrated the instant, it was alleged that a plot had been laid by the free coloured people against the whites. Those who were put to gaol remain there, and their case will be legally scrutinized. The above is all that has taken place. We believe we have rendered an important service to the colony, to the metropolis, and to their respective commerce—especially as we have been so fortunate as to succeed in this very delicate operation without bloodshed, and to the satisfaction of all the citizens.

I have the honour, &c. &c.

(Signed) PONTEVES-GIEN."

"On board the *Illustre*, June 17."

"WE have terminated our business here, and tomorrow we shall go back to Fort-Royal, leaving at St. Pierre's a battalion, in garrison, at the request of the citizens. The greater part of the disturbers have fled; a part will be sent to France, and some will be punished according to the justice of the laws—Some have been punished by a few days imprisonment only. The important military enterprise has not cost a drop of blood. If we had denied the request, the colonists and the coloured people would have executed that delicate piece of business without us; and, whatever might have been the issue, it would have been fatal to the colony.

"I am now going to prepare for my departure for France, and should be very sorry not to have it in my power to see your town again, where reside an Hancock, an Adams, a Bowdoin, and a multitude of citizens, extremely affectionate and amiable—to whom I am attached by the warmest gratitude.

"Farewell, dear Sir. I reiterate to you always, with new pleasure, my assurances of the sincere and inviolable attachment which I have avowed to you.

(Signed) PONTEVES-GIEN."

BENNINGTON, June 14.

We had yesterday several severe shocks of lightning, attended with very heavy thunder. One of which was very uncommon to be felt in Bennington; it struck a large cherry tree a few rods from major David Robinson's (near the meeting house) and shivered it almost beyond description. The pieces of bark and splinters of the wood scattered in a circle round the stump of the tree, as the distance of twelve rods, looked as though they were strewn by the hand of art. If every pore of the tree had been completely charged with the electric fluid, and all burst asunder at the same instant, the explosion could not have been greater, nor the tree more extensively distributed.

NEW-YORK, July 24.

Accounts from Quebec say,—that in consequence of a recent alarm having been received there, that it was the intention of the Americans to attack the upper posts, situated within the acknowledged boundaries of the United States, Lord Dorchester set off immediately for Montreal. The troops were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning; and it was the prevailing opinion among most people, when these accounts left Canada, that the

Americans were then on their march to accomplish their intended project.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated May 29.

"We are assured that Spain is ready to make satisfaction to England; and that there will be no war between the two powers:—This is our opinion for your government; however, a little time will clear up that point."

A letter from the same place dated 5th of June says, "A war between Spain and England seems now more and more probable."

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, July 22.

"A brig has arrived in 25 days from Jamaica, the captain of which says, that the day before he left it, a schooner had arrived in 35 days from Liverpool, which brings an account that the court of Spain justified the conduct of the Spanish shipping in Nootka Sound, and that she obtained the exclusive right to those seas; that, with respect to restitution, it would be taken into further consideration. In consequence whereof, admiral Howe, with 30 sail of the line, was ordered to cruise in the Channel; admiral Hood, with 12 sail, was ordered to the Jamaica station, and a fleet of transports, with 10,000 troops on board, were ordered to some other destination, but where it was not known. A gentleman on board the Jamaica brig says, that the account was credited in Jamaica, and that it caused great confusion and speculation there."

ANNAPOLIS, AUGUST 5.

Congress of the United States.

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

An ACT imposing DUTIES ON THE TUNNAGE OF SHIPS OF VESSELS.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That upon all ships or vessels which, after the first day of September next, shall be entered in the United States from any foreign port or place, there shall be paid the several and respective duties following, that is to say: On ships or vessels of the United States, at the rate of six cents per tun; on ships or vessels built within the United States after the twentieth day of July last, but belonging wholly or in part to subjects of foreign powers, at the rate of thirty cents per tun; on other ships or vessels at the rate of fifty cents per tun.

And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid duty of six cents per tun shall be also paid upon every ship or vessel of the United States, which, after the said first day of September next, shall be entered in a district in one state from a district in another state, other than an adjoining state on the sea-coast, or on a navigable river, having on board goods, wares and merchandise, taken in, in one state to be delivered in another state; provided that it shall not be paid on any ship or vessel having a licence to trade between the different districts of the United States, or to carry on the bank or whale fisheries, whilst employed therein, more than once a year.

And be it further enacted, That upon every ship or vessel not of the United States, which, after the said first day of September next, shall be entered in one district from another district, having on board goods, wares and merchandise, taken in, in one district to be delivered in another district, there shall be paid at the rate of fifty cents per tun.

And, whereas it is declared by the twenty-third section of the act, entitled, "An act for registering and clearing vessels, regulating the coasting trade, and for other purposes," "that if any vessel of the burthen of twenty tons or upwards, not having a certificate of registry or enrolment, and a licence, shall be found trading between different districts, or be employed in the bank or whale fisheries, every such ship or vessel shall be subject to the same tunnage and fees as foreign ships or vessels," which, from the impracticability in some cases of obtaining licences in due season, and from misapprehension in others, has operated to the prejudice of individuals; and it being proper that relief should be granted in cases where the strict operation of new laws may have occasioned hardship and inconvenience; Be it therefore further enacted, That in all cases in which the said foreign duty shall have been heretofore paid on ships or vessels of the United States, whether registered at the time of payment or afterwards, restitution thereof shall be made, and that no such foreign duty shall hereafter be demanded on the said ships or vessels.

And be it further enacted, That the act, entitled, "An act imposing duties on tunnage," shall, after the said first day of September next, be repealed, and shall thenceforth cease to operate, except as to the collection of the duties which have accrued prior to the said repeal, for which purpose the said act shall continue in force.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

Approved July 20th, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(True Copy.)

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

NOTICE is hereby given,

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

WILLIAM GILES,

Somerset county, July 31, 1790.

Will be Sold, for Ready Cash,

Unless the creditors to the estate shall agree to indemnify the administratrix, by giving a time for payment, on security, the same to be adjudged by one of more persons of the creditors electing—the sale to commence on Monday the 23d of August next, at the dwelling house of the late THOMAS HOW RIDGATE, in Port-Tobacco,

ALL his PERSONAL ESTATE, consisting of a valuable assorted goods, appraised to £. 1600—also several likely country-born slaves, consisting of men, women and children, amongst them are five valuable house servants; four horses fit for the saddle, or carriage; one phaeton and harness; one sulkey with top and harness, and many valuable articles of house and kitchen furniture. The sale to continue till all is sold.

JOHN FORBES, Attorney for ELIZABETH RIDGATE, Admx.

July 20, 1790.

Frederick county, Aug. 1, 1790.

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

MARY BOYLAN.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next Prince-George's county court for a commission to mark and bound the three following tracts of LAND, viz. BLACK WALNUT THICKET, SAINT-CATHARINES, and CONTENT.

July 15, 1790.

St. Mary's court, July 3, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the court of the county aforesaid, at the adjourned court in August, or the September term, for a commission to ascertain the lines and boundaries of a tract of land known by the name of St. JAMES, and another by the name of St. JOHN'S LANDING—according to the directions of a late act of assembly for the purpose of marking and bounding lands.

WILLIAM H. ROACH.

The Subscribers hereby give Notice,

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

July 26, 1790.

Rd. T. LOWNDES, JAMES WILSON.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons concerned, that we, the subscribers, intend to meet at the house where Mr. George Robertson now resides, at the town of Salisbury, in Somerset county, state of Maryland, on the eighth day of September next ensuing, for the purpose of receiving a statement in writing of all the debts, claims and demands, of creditors against the estate of JOHN MITCHELL, late of Suffex county, in the Delaware state, deceased, and of the amount, nature, and quality thereof, on the oath or affirmation of the creditors of said JOHN MITCHELL, that a statement thereof may be certified to the chancellor of the state of Maryland.

July 21, 1790.

ESME BAYLY, GILLISS POLK, WILLIAM M'BRYDE, Trustees.

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

August 3, 1790.

GEORGE SMITH, HEBE SMITH

Charles County, July 27, 1790.

WAS committed to my custody, on the 26th inst. a runaway negro woman, who calls herself STACE. She is known in this place to be the property of Mr. ABRAHAM LOWE, of Calvert county, who, she says, called her ESTHER. Her owner is requested to pay charges and take her away.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff.

Queen-Anne's county, July 27, 1790.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers intend to petition the next general assembly to reinstate an action in ejectment, NICHOLSON and NEILL, their lessee, against ANNE MARIA HEMSLEY, struck off by the general court of the eastern shore, at the last September term.

MARY NICHOLSON, ELIZABETH NICHOLSON, WILLIAM CHARLES NEILL.

2

FOR SALE,

That VALUABLE

HOUSE AND LOT,

In Annapolis, which belongs to captain Alexander Trueman.

POSSESSION will be delivered immediately.

Apply to G. DUVAL.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of *venditioni exponas* to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, on the premises, for READY CASH, on Thursday the 26th day of August next, between the hours of one and four o'clock, in the afternoon,

PART of a tract of LAND called LORDSHIP'S FAVOUR, containing four hundred acres, and one other tract called KEECHER'S MEADOWS, containing one hundred and two and a half acres, lying and being in Charles county, near Bryan-town, and about ten miles from Port-Tobacco; taken as the property of JOHN BROOKE, and sold to satisfy a debt due the estate of Maryland, as also a debt due Philip R. Fendall, administrator de bonis non of Richard Lee.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff of Charles county.

July 19, 1790. 2

Patowmack Lands for Sale.

RESURVEY on DOGWOOD PLAINS 265 1/2
Do. on WALNUT LEVEL, 255
Do. on HORSELICK, 302 1/2
Do. on SUGAR BOTTOM, 300 1/2

The above lands are situated in Washington county, Maryland, on Fifteen Mile creek, just at its junction with Patowmack river. They are chiefly level bottom, of a fine quality, and abound in a variety of excellent timber. There is a dwelling house, and a small plantation cleared on one of the tracts, through which goes the main road leading to the Western Country, and is a fine stand for a tavern. Contiguous to these lands are small mountains which must for ever secure to the holders of them an inexhaustible range for stock. The navigation of the river is already perfected considerably above this property. They will be sold either for cash or upon credit. The terms may be known by applying to Dr. WILLIAM BAKER, or

2 THOMAS H. HANSON.

The Parish of All-Hallows—

BEING at present without an incumbent, any minister of the protestant episcopal church, who is qualified and truly attached, and will exert himself in supporting the dignity and purity of the church, in its primitive state—such an one, on application (if approved) will meet with a genteel subscription, and a convenient glebe house, with one hundred and sixty acres of good land.

2 Signed per order,
JOHN JACOBS, Register.
Anne Arundel county, South river, July 23, 1790.

TO BE RENTED,

The HOUSE now occupied by Gabriel Duvall, Esquire. Possession may be had on the first day of October—The above Property will be Sold for Cash or on Credit. Inquire of

12 THE PRINTERS.

TO BE SOLD,

On the 16th day of August next, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises,

ABOUT three hundred and thirty acres of LAND, lying in De la Brooke Manor, near the Queen-Tree, on Patuxent river. The land is kind for corn, tobacco and small grain, well wooded and watered, and has several good swamps that may be laid down in timothy grass. Also, an exceeding good mill on the land, upon an excellent and constant stream, with two pair of running stones, a bolting chest, and all necessaries and conveniences of every sort for a mill. A liberal credit will be given for a very considerable part of the purchase money—the other conditions will be made known on the day of sale. The land lays exceeding convenient for fish and oysters, as it adjoins to a creek, of which great plenty are caught. Any one, desirous of viewing the land, may apply to John Lucas, living at the Queen-Tree.

4X ZACHARIAH FORREST,
JOHN HORRELL.
St. Mary's, July 21, 1790. 4V

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

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

THOMAS BICKNELL

Head of South river, Anne Arundel county, July 6, 1790.

To be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE,

On Thursday the 26th of next August, at the house of Mr. JOHN SUTER, in George-town, Montgomery county, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, the following two LOTS, viz.—

NUMBERS 9 and 21, the former having been sold heretofore as the property of John Murdock, and the latter as the property of R. C. Thompson, to satisfy a debt due the estate of Maryland for taxes, and bought in behalf of said state by William Kilty, Esquire, late agent.

On the Saturday following, being the 28th of August, I shall expose to sale, at the house of Mr. Role, tavern keeper, in Bladensburg, between the hours of eleven and two o'clock, the following tracts of land, viz. Brother's First Lot, said to contain 239 acres; Beall's Neglect, said to contain 50 acres; Beall's Discovery Enclosed, said to contain 42 acres; late the property of John Beall.

At the same time and place will be sold, also, a tract of land called Cramphin's Lot, said to contain 357 1/2 acres; Part of Jackson's Necessity, said to contain 61 1/2 acres; H. Skinion's Folly, said to contain 100 acres—and part of Elizabeth, said to contain 100 acres; late the property of Richard Cramphin.

At the same time and place will be exposed to sale, Part of a tract of land called Gillard, said to contain 127 1/2 acres, late the property of Samuel Shekells.

At the same time and place will be sold, Part of a tract of land called Deakins's Hall, said to contain 249 1/2 acres, late the property of Leonard Marbury Deakins. I shall, at the same time, expose to saleundry valuable negroes, a quantity of stock, household and kitchen furniture, and plantation utensils.

The above property will be sold for ready cash, and on payment being made possession will immediately be given. The sale will continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

I will also sell, for ready cash, at the house of Mr. John H. Beans, tavern-keeper, in the town of Pictawaway, on the first day of September next, a tract of land called Exeter, whereon Nicholas Blacklock, Esq; now lives, said to contain 246 acres; and on the same day I will sell four tracts of land, viz. James and Mary, Hughes Discovery, Honest Man, and Bachelor's Discovery, the whole said to contain 733 1/2 acres, the same having been purchased at public sale by William Kilty, Esquire, late agent, in part payment of taxes due from Nicholas Blacklock, Esquire, late collector of Prince George's county.

3 WILLIAM CAMPBELL, AGENT.
By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, from the general court, and by the direction of WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esq; agent to the STATE of MARYLAND, will be SOLD, in Port-Tobacco-town, at the house of Mr. Thomas Cradock, between the hours of eleven and four o'clock, on Monday the 30th of August next, for READY CASH,

ONE tract of land called LITTLEWORTH, containing one hundred and ninety-five acres. One other tract of land called WILKINSON'S THROSE, containing four hundred and fifteen acres. Part of one other tract of land called THOMPSON'S CHANCE, containing fifty-five acres and one third of an acre. A life estate in one other tract of land called THOMPSON'S CHANCE, containing two hundred and twenty-eight acres; and the reversion of one other tract of land called HARWOOD, containing fifty acres; taken and sold to satisfy a debt due the estate of Maryland, from HOSKINS HANSON, Esq; late collector of Charles county, by

FRANCIS WARE, late sheriff of Charles county.

July 16, 1790. 3

Twenty Dollars Reward.



RAN away, on the 13th instant, from the subscriber, living on Elk Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, a NEGRO MAN named HARRY, about forty years of age, near six feet high, well proportioned, has red eyes, his left leg lamer, having knots thereon, and large knots on his great toes; he had on and took with him a tow linen shirt and trousers, brown cloth coat, brown corduroy jacket and breeches, two pair of yarn stockings, one white, the other blue trimm'd, white shirt, felt hat, and red silk handkerchief. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him in jail, so that his master may get him again, shall receive if twenty miles from home eight dollars, if forty sixteen dollars, and if out of the state the above reward, including legal fees, and reasonable charges if brought home, from

3X NICHOLAS DORSEY.
Elk-Ridge, July 17, 1790.

Wanted Immediately,

AS AN
APPRENTICE
TO THE

PRINTING BUSINESS,

On the Eastern Shore,

A Lad of good Character and Capacity.

Inquire of the Printers of this Paper.

Annapolis, March 31, 1790.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLIC SALE,

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

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

R. PINDELL

H. G. T. Town, July 9, 1790. 4



The SHIP

MERCURY,

NOW lying at this place ready to take in a cargo of tobacco for Havre de Grace, will sail by the nineteenth of August next: She has two thirds of her cargo engaged, and will be consigned to Messieurs FORREST and T. NEV. She has good accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to capt. JOHN STEUART, Annapolis.

4X Annapolis, July 1, 1790.

By virtue of a deed of trust to the subscribers, will be EXPOSED TO SALE, on the premises, on Tuesday the 7th of September next, if fair, if not the first fair day,

TWO thousand two hundred and forty acres of LAND, together or in convenient lots, as may best suit the purchasers, beautifully and conveniently situated on the Bay, and between Patuxent and Magdalen rivers, in Anne Arundel county. This land is remarkably valuable for the fertility of its soil, and convenience of situation to Baltimore, Annapolis, and other markets: It abounds with a plenty of timber and wood, and has the advantages of productive fisheries, and quantities of wild fowl: It is adapted to every species of country produce: There are several different tenements on it, and some useful improvements; and it produces the greatest plenty of grass for stock.

It will be sold on a credit of five years, the purchasers giving bond with approved security to pay one fifth of the purchase money, with interest, annually. Possession to be delivered on the first day of December, and a title to be made to the purchasers on payment of the money.

8W THOMAS HYDE,
GABRIEL DUVALL, Trustees of Wm.
CHARLES STEUART, Worthington.

Annapolis, February 22, 1790.

ALL persons indebted to RANDALL and DUNN, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts on or before the first day of June next, which will prevent the trouble and expence of suits, and very much oblige their obedient servants,
JOHN RANDALL.

Who has on Hand,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,

Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms, for cash, produce, certificates, or on a short credit to those only who are generally punctual in their payments.

20 J. R.

To be Sold,

A New Brick House,

In the City of Annapolis,

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

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789. 25

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.

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SALE,
September next, at

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Trustees of Wm.
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February 22, 1790.
RANDALL and Drus-
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JOHN RANDALL,

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J. R.

Sold,
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Annapolis,
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next door to Mr. Charles
Joseph Clark's; there is
building, 30 feet by 18,
a kitchen, and ware-
and sufficient to make a
house is well calculated
ation of a family. For
LACE and MURK.
JOSEPH DOWSON.

ted by Freder-
uel Green.

(XLVth Year.)

T H E

(No. 2274.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1790.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

SATURDAY, July 24.

MESSAGE was received from the senate, informing that they had receded from their amendments to the bill for settling the accounts of the United States and the individual states, which had been disagreed to by the house. The bill of course has passed the two houses.

Mr. Stone reported on a petition of some merchants of Annapolis, allowing a remission of the duty on a quantity of salt that they had lost: A bill was then ordered to be brought in for the purpose.

The house then proceeded further in the consideration of the question of assumption.

Mr. Jackson's motion being under consideration, after much debate the question for rejecting the proposition was taken and negatived.

AYES—Messrs. Ames, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Brown, Coles, Contee, Floyd, Griffin, Gilman, Hartley, Harshorn, Hecker, Jackson, Livermore, Madison, Matthews, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Van Rensselaer, Scott, Seney, Sevier, Smith, (M.) Steele, Stone, Sumpter, Williamson.

NOES—Messrs. Ames, Benson, Boudinot, Burke, Cadwalader, Carroll, Clymer, Fitzsimons, Folter, Gale, Gerry, Goodhue, Grout, Huntington, Lawrence, Lee, Leonard, Partridge, Schureman, Sedgwick, Sherman, Sylvester, Sinnickson, Smith, (S. C.) Sturges, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker, Vining, Wadsworth, White, Wynkoop.

Several motions were then made to amend the proposition, none of which were agreed to. The house then adjourned.

MONDAY, July 26.

The amendment of the senate to the funding bill, which provides for the assumption of the state debts, was further discussed this day; and after its being modified so as to agree with the principles on which the other part of the debt of the United States is to be funded, the amendment was adopted by the house—yeas 34, noes 28—the yeas and noes being as follow:

AYES—Messrs. Ames, Benson, Boudinot, Burke, Cadwalader, Clymer, Carroll, Fitzsimons, Folter, Gale, Gerry, Goodhue, Grout, Huntington, Huger, Lawrence, Lee, Leonard, Partridge, Schureman, Sedgwick, Sherman, Sylvester, Sinnickson, Smith, (S. C.) Sturges, Sumpter, Thatcher, Trumbull, Tucker, Vining, Wadsworth, White, Wynkoop.

NOES—Messrs. Ames, Baldwin, Bloodworth, Brown, Coles, Contee, Floyd, Gilman, Griffin, Hartley, Harshorn, Hecker, Jackson, Livermore, Madison, Matthews, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Van Rensselaer, Scott, Seney, Sevier, Smith, (M.) Steele, Stone, Williamson.

A message was received from the senate, informing the house that they insist on their first amendment to the post-office bill, by which the bill is lost.

Mr. Bloodworth gave notice to the house that he would to-morrow move for a suspension of part of the bill respecting the temporary residence of congress.

TUESDAY, July 27.

Mr. Sedgwick moved for leave to bring in a bill to continue in force the present post-office law, and some other acts.

Mr. Gilman, of the joint committee, reported two resolutions which had been enrolled, examined, and found correct: one respecting the pay of the clerks in the office of the commissioner of army accounts, the other making provision for defraying the expenses of suits for the supreme and circuit courts—the speaker then signed the same.

A report of the secretary at war, on the petition of Sarah Sterling, widow of the late major-general Lord Sterling, was read.

Mr. Sturges, of the committee to which was referred the memorial of Seth Harding, brought in a report in favour of the memorialist, to which two resolutions were added, that the memorialist should receive compensation of half pay, and a bounty in lands; also, three months pay while serving on board the Alliance, at the rate of sixty dollars per month.

A bill for the relief of John Stewart and John Davidson, of Annapolis, to exonerate them from paying the duties on a quantity of salt, was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed.

The second report on the petition of Francis Mentzer, was taken into consideration—which was, that he be allowed his extra expenses, and that the auditor of the treasury settle his account accordingly. This report was agreed to.

The consideration of the new coating bill was referred to the next session.

The report of the committee to which was recommended the report on the memorial of Thomas Barclay, was taken up, agreed to, and a bill ordered to be reported.

The bill for the relief of disabled soldiers and seamen, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The report on captain Harding's memorial was read the second time—the latter part respecting the three months pay was agreed to—the other part it was ordered should lie on the table.

This report was supported by several gentlemen, who stated many particulars of the services and sufferings of the memorialist.

Adjournd.

WEDNESDAY, July 28.

The bill for the relief of disabled soldiers and seamen, and other persons lately in the service of the United States, was passed.

A bill to satisfy the claims of Thomas Barclay was reported, read the first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

A bill to continue the act for the temporary establishment of the post-office, was read the first and second time.

The house took into consideration the amendments of the senate to the collection bill, and agreed to the same.

THURSDAY, July 29.

The bill for the temporary establishment of the post-office, and the bill to compensate the services of Thomas Barclay, were read the third time and passed.

Mr. Steele, of the committee appointed to examine into the proceedings of the several states on the subject of the amendments proposed by congress to the constitution of the United States, reported, in substance, as follow:

New-Hampshire and New-York accepted all the articles but the second.

Pennsylvania passed over in silence the first and second articles, and accepted the rest.

Delaware postponed the first article.

Maryland, South and North-Carolina, and Rhode-Island, ratified the whole—so that it appears the first article has been agreed to by six states, the second by five, and all the others by eight.

A report on the memorial of Mrs. Greene, widow of the late major-general Greene, was read.

A petition of Joseph Miller, of Philadelphia, was read, stating, that he has established a manufactory of gunpowder in the state of Pennsylvania, in which, by proper encouragement, a sufficient quantity of that article may be manufactured for the use of the United States, and praying the patronage of congress.

Mr. Vining moved, that the motion of Mr. Bloodworth, for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the 5th section of the residence law, should be taken into consideration.

Mr. Bloodworth wished the motion might be suspended. He said that he did not mean to call it up to-day, and therefore had not prepared himself to state his reasons fully for introducing it.

Mr. Vining observed, that the motion was in possession of the house, and any member had a right to call it up.

Mr. Lawrence contended, that it was very extraordinary that a motion brought forward by one gentleman should be called up by another, contrary to the wish of the member who made it. He thought it was contrary to the rules of the house.

Some further altercation ensued, in which Mr. Vining, Mr. Gerry, Mr. Bloodworth, and Mr. Lee spoke.

Mr. Bloodworth finally withdrew his motion for the present.

A message was received from the senate, informing the house that they have agreed to some, and disagreed to others, of the amendments proposed by the house to the amendments of the senate to the funding bill.

The house, after some debate, receded from their amendments, and agreed to those of the senate.

The bill has now passed both houses. The interest on indents, and on one third of the state debts is fixed at three per cent. per annum.

The first article of disagreement was in respect to the time when interest shall commence on the deferred part of the principal—the house proposed seven years—the senate adhered to ten.

The motion for receding was opposed by Messieurs Lawrence, Gerry, Ames and Seney—and supported by Messieurs Sedgwick, Fitzsimons, Sherman, Williamson, Stone and Lee—and on the question Mr. Lawrence called for the yeas and noes, which are as follow:

AYES—Messrs. Ames, Baldwin, Brown, Burke, Cadwalader, Carroll, Clymer, Fitzsimons, Floyd, Gale, Goodhue, Griffin, Grout, Hartley, Hecker, Huger, Huntington, Lee, Leonard, Livermore, Muhlenberg, Partridge, Scott, Sedgwick, Sherman, Sinnickson, Smith, (S. C.) Steele, Thatcher, Tucker, Vining, Wynkoop, Williamson.

NOES—Messrs. Ames, Benson, Bloodworth, Coles, Coles, Folter, Gerry, Gilman, Griffin, Harshorn, Lawrence, Madison, Matthews, Moore, Page, Parker, Rensselaer, Schureman, Seney, Sevier, Sylvester, Smith, (M.) Steele, Sturges, Sumpter, Trumbull, White.

The next article of disagreement was the interest on indents; the house proposed four per cent—the senate adhered to their proposition six direct. The motion for receding was determined by yeas and noes as follow, viz.

AYES—Messrs. Ames, Baldwin, Brown, Burke, Cadwalader, Carroll, Clymer, Fitzsimons, Floyd, Gale, Goodhue, Grout, Hartley, Hecker, Huger, Huntington, Lee, Leonard, Livermore, P. Muhlenberg, Partridge, Schureman, Scott, Sedgwick, Sherman, Sylvester, Sinnickson, Smith, (S. C.) Steele, Sturges, Sumpter, Trumbull, Vining, White.

NOES—Messrs. Ames, Benson, Bloodworth, Coles, Contee, Folter, Gerry, Gilman, Griffin, Harshorn, Jackson, Lawrence, Madison, Matthews, Moore, Page, Parker, Rensselaer, Seney, Sevier, Smith, (M.) Steele, Sturges, Sumpter, Trumbull, Vining, White.

Similar amendments followed of course in respect to the assumed part of the debt, which were agreed to. Previous to which Mr. Parker moved that the further consideration of the amendments to the funding bill should be deferred to the next session. This motion was determined not to be in order. Adjournd.

FRIDAY, July 30.

Sundry petitions and memorials were read and referred to the heads of departments.

The report on the petition of Catharine Greene, widow of the late general Greene, was read the second time; this report was in favour of the prayer of the petition, so far as to indemnify the heirs of general Greene from demands arising from engagements and contracts made by him on account of the United States.

A motion was made to refer the papers which accompanied the petition to the secretary of the treasury: Some conversation ensued on this motion—Mr. Stone said he thought it more proper to refer them to the auditor-general; Mr. Gerry called for the reading of the papers, which was done.

The motion for referring to the secretary of the treasury was adopted.

A message was received from the senate, informing that they have passed a bill for the relief of John Stewart and John Davidson, and a bill for the temporary establishment of the post-office.

In committee of the whole on the report of the secretary of the treasury respecting a plan for the disposition of the lands in the Western Territory—Some progress was made in the discussion.

Adjournd till Monday.

VIENNA, May 2.

WE learn from Orlova, that on the 20th of last month the magazine at Orlova, containing 1500 quintals of powder, blew up, by which 28 persons were killed, and 59 wounded.

The artillery found in Orlova amounted to 150 pieces of cannon, and 18 mortars; on that day when the assault was to be made, there was a masked battery of 50 guns.

The Turks in the neighbourhood of Viden, are twenty thousand strong and the grand vizier's army is assembled between Nissa and Adrianople.

LONDON, May 4.

Extract of a letter from Hamilton, May 16.

"This morning about one o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out in the stables belonging to the Golden Lion Inn, in this town, which consumed the same, with seventeen prime horses, the property of the lady, Mrs. Mitchell; five horses belonging to the king's first regiment of dragoon guards; four horses belonging to travellers, and a stallion, the property of the Simpson, of Yorkshire; other pigs, two post chaises, all the granaries and other out houses, and all the dwelling houses and out houses west thereof, as far as Dowell's lane, whereby about twenty-eight poor families were deprived of their habitations.

"The alarm was not given till the stables on each side of the Inn-yard, were nearly falling in; so that nine horses only were saved, six of which belonged to the officers. The fire was so rapid (the buildings being all thatched) that many had but just time to escape without any clothes to cover them; happily, however, no human lives were lost. The loss of property is very considerable.

"Colonel Vyle, and the officers and soldiers of the regiment, displayed on this melancholy occasion, a humanity and conduct that will always endear them to the inhabitants of Hamilton, and which distinguish them not only as real soldiers, but as the first of citizens—the privates of each troop, after all their fatigue and exertion, subscribing to the relief of the unfortunate sufferers.

"The inhabitants have set on foot a subscription for the temporary relief of the poor sufferers, in which they have met with great encouragement."

May 31. The spirit of liberty has spread quite to the foot of Mount Etna, the peasants of Sicily seriously threaten the Barons to throw off their yoke, and the latter have offered the king a million to construct another ship in the room of the Roger, which was burnt by an incendiary of the mob, in case he will protect them against the peasantry, and preserve their privileges.

By a gentleman who came over from Dieppe to Brighthelmston, on Saturday the eighth of May, we understand that the packet was chased for several hours, by a Spanish frigate, nor was the pursuit given over till an English man of war appeared in sight, who having thus given protection, rewarded herself by stripping her of all her hands.

June 8. The Spanish ambassador, as soon as he had heard the determination of England, dispatched an express to Madrid a day or two before the departure of Basilio. The Spanish premier, on receiving the dispatches, immediately communicated them to his master. The king, who by no means wished matters should go such a length until his internal preparations should be further advanced, and his design of imbroiling France nearer maturity, was transported with anger against his minister, and even used manual violence. He sent them to some distance from Madrid, and retired from that capital himself, to make a tour on the sea coast. There has been since no court. When Basilio arrived, there was none to whom he could deliver his credentials. Mr. Frazer, the British consul, being applied to by Basilio, sent Mr. Flint to acquaint the court of London with this unforeseen circumstance, and to ask for instructions how to proceed in it. This then was the purport of the message brought by Mr. Flint, and nothing either decisive or undecisive, from the Spanish court, as has been asserted in different papers.

The most vigorous exertions are making at Chatham to equip the ships under orders. Fifteen hundred impressed seamen are at this time on board the Sandwich guardship at the Nore, which are immediately to be distributed among the vessels proceeding to sea. The contracts for victualling, stores, &c. are upon a scale of threefold magnitude to those of the last apartment; and, when we add to this, that all the fire ships are refitting with the utmost dispatch, there can be but little doubt that the event must be a speedy declaration of war.

The new emperor of Morocco is said to have prohibited the exportation of grain; a circumstance which, if true, has this degree of relationship to the present state of European politics, that all the spare corn of that country has hitherto been consigned to the orders of the Spanish consul; and that the want of it must both increase the domestic discontent of the Spaniards, and lessen their inclination and their ability for foreign operations.

The speculative politicians, who look to our quondam possessions in America for assistance at the present crisis, will be deceived, if we are to trust to the best informed men from that country. They look on European differences with too much sang froid. They have a debt only of fifteen millions, which, as they quaintly say, they can discharge while they sleep, and that therefore their best victory is to be found in neutrality!

Dunkirk Basin, which will hold ten men of war is finished; the harbour is in great forwardness, as the soldiers work night and day, and are allowed twelve fous extraordinary per diem.

Very alarming accounts have been received of the disposition for tumult among the lower orders of the people of Ireland.—The business of the tythes seems to be the most obnoxious.

The grand signior has appointed the governor of Viden to succeed the deceased Hassan Pacha in the dignity of grand vizier.

The count Schultenbergh de Blumberg, secretary of state for the war department to the king of Prussia, has shot himself. He had failed in providing the necessary magazines in Silesia, and being to appear at Potsdam, he blew out his brains.

The resolution of the national assembly of France to prepare an armament, at the present juncture, defeats all the hopes of a pacification, which their late conduct, in taking to themselves the right of making war, had suggested. If the court of Spain therefore, should be induced by this conduct alone to promise the concessions required from them, there is reason to believe the promise will be retracted as soon as the news of the French armament has reached them.

In the late action between the Imperialists and Patriots in the Netherlands, the defeat of the latter is imputed to the misconduct of the regiment of Anvers which was stationed on one of the flanks, and by a retreat in the beginning of the action, exposed the British legion to the attack of very superior numbers. General Schomfield who had a command in the field, is said to have caused three officers of the regiment to be immediately beheaded.

The Imperialists, in refusing quarter to the Patriots after the late action, acted, it may be hoped, rather from immediate resentment than from express orders, or any permanent intention of cruelty. After the example of the unsuccessful barbarities of Philip the second and the duke of Alva, committed in an age, when such practices excited less abhorrence than at present. Leopold must have lost all sense of interest and use of history, if he has recourse to cruelty, as an instrument of war.

BELGIC PROVINCES.

The event of the late engagements between the Austrian and the Patriotic troops, is even yet far from being ascertained. We have seen several private letters, all of which differ materially in every circumstance,

excepting only, that the Brabanters have suffered a severe defeat.

The English legion suffered very considerably. Mr. Northey, an officer who has distinguished himself very considerably in former engagements, was left for dead on the field. He is at present, however, out of danger.—No other officer of this corps suffered in the action.

There are reports which state that not less than 800 of the Belgic troops fell in the last encounter: and also that the Austrian troops give no quarter to the fugitives.

These accounts are not yet confirmed, and we trust for the sake of humanity that the account and the imputation are equally unfounded.

NORWICH, July 23.

Accounts from every part of the United States agree, that the crops of wheat, rye, and grain, are coming in luxuriantly; while the latter harvest also puts on a most flattering appearance.

NEW-YORK, July 24.

Extract of letter from Glasgow, May 17.

"Sanguine as we are in our expectations of a war with the Spaniards, there are nevertheless not a few who think that war would at present be rather an unfavourable circumstance to this nation. A seven years peace has but barely given us time to examine into our internal situation, and lay our plans for removing some of the heavy incumbrances left on us by the late war. We still hope, that if consistently with the honour of the nation peace can be procured, it will be choosing the better part. Except in the American, Great-Britain has always been eminently successful in her wars: but for every grain of honour and glory, she has involved herself in a load of debt. No war has yet paid its own expenses; it is therefore a solecism in politics to risk a war, without the necessity be absolute, and the prospect has something in it of advantage."

Extract of a letter from Montreal, dated July 6.

"Some very recent movements at Quebec indicate the extreme suspicion and jealousy of our government in respect to the fortified ports within your boundaries, still occupied by British troops. Those ports are continually strengthening,—a convincing proof that Lord Dorchester expects your attention will be turned this way as soon as your government is consolidated, and you find you have the means to reinstate yourselves in the possession of what, it is possible, you may lay a just claim to. At the same time permit me to say, these ports are by no means the object of a war. The value of the fur trade is inconsiderable, in comparison of what it is commonly represented to be, and Canada itself is so poor a province in its present state, that considering its expense to the crown, one would think not even national pride would deem it an object worth any great consideration."

July 30. A gentleman lately from St. Mary's river, in Georgia, mentions, that a town is now building about 20 miles up that river by the Americans, much more advantageously situated for trade than Frederica, towards the mouth of the same river, and which seems to be rather on the decline. The same person informs, that there is now a good road quite through the country from the Atlantic to New-Orleans, and that way of travelling thither is become very common.

We hear the brig Maria, captain Fort, is arrived at Wilmington, in the state of Delaware, from London-derry; after a passage of eight weeks. This vessel has on board two hundred passengers, all in good health, numbers of them, it is said, people of property whose view is to purchase and settle upon lands in this country.

Extract of a letter from London, May 28.

"If Spain is so foolish as to go to war, it may probably end, not only in overturning her monarchical and absolute constitution, but in the emancipation of her valuable American colonies.

"Russia cannot detach a single ship from the Baltic in support of Spain, when she has such a formidable and active enemy as Sweden at sea, with twenty three ships of the line. France is both unable and unwilling to give any assistance to her ancient ally. The Italian states are a mere bug bear, *vox et preterea nihil*. Britain on the other hand, has Holland to assist her by sea. These two powers, indeed, are a match for the whole world in their native element. In such circumstances it will be madness in Spain to go to war."

"The present situation of Europe is whimsical. Great-Britain, Prussia, Holland, Spain, Poland, and many of the German princes, preparing for war with the greatest vigour, yet all of them afraid to unsheath the sword, and unwilling to commence hostilities."

Aug. 3. Yesterday the British packet Chesterfield, captain Schuyler, arrived here in fifty days from Falmouth. The papers by this vessel contain no later or more authentic intelligence than had already been received, with respect to the Spanish war.

The following extract is taken from a letter which was received at Falmouth, by express, on the 11th of June—

Extract of a letter, dated 9th June, from London, to a gentleman in this city.

"An express has been received from the Spanish court, that they had agreed to make satisfaction, and indemnify the owners of the British ships taken, and to negotiate on the other matters in dispute between the two nations."

We are also informed, that there is an arrival at Boston, from Havre-de-Grace, which brings intelligence fifteen days later than the packet, the purport of which, as it respects a Spanish war, is reported to be—

An amicable accommodation between the two nations, negotiated by the last messenger—on the principles of the Spaniards allowing an exclusive settlement to the English in Nopka Sound—a full compensation for the incidental expenses attending the preparatory armament—and the full payment of the Manila ransom in the war of 1769, by instalments; the whole to be liquidated in three years.

British accounts state, a confirmation of the death of the grand vizier Hassan Pacha, who was formerly so much distinguished as the Turkish admiral.—That the grand signior had appointed the governor of Viden to succeed Hassan Pacha, in the dignity of grand vizier.—That the riots at Paris were excessive, and had cost some lives, about the 27th of May.—That, when the important question of making peace and war was discussing in the national assembly of France, about 50,000 people assembled, waiting anxiously for the result of that deliberation, and that, when it was made known, there was a tumultuous but harmless joy, and all retired.—That there was a report of the marquis de Fayette being declared grand provost of France, by the national assembly.—A confirmation of the patriots having been beaten by the Austrians, with a loss of 300 dead on the 18th of May, and of 500 on the 23d, with cannon, baggage, musketry, &c.—That every thing remains in the same awful state in respect to other continental affairs—preparations for war are vigorously continued, but the king of Prussia had not yet departed for Berlin.

At the time the packet sailed, preparations for war were not relaxed in any of the king's ports, dock-yards or rendezvous.

We learn by the British packet, arrived here yesterday, that, notwithstanding the mighty bustle and preparations for war by the British and Spaniards, the Dons have acceded to the terms of peace proposed by the British court—to pay the expense of fitting out their fleet, &c. 'Tis thought they acted wisely in complying, as the English are in a situation to reduce their haughty spirit—their navy being very inefficient to cope with that of their powerful opponent.

YORK, (Pennsylvania) July 14.

Last Thursday afternoon, the wheelbarrowmen, in number, who were at work about one mile and a half from this borough, knocked down their kegs, and after a smart scuffle, wrestled from him his pistol and sword, and endeavoured to escape.—Luckily they happened to be some person in flight when the affray began, who ran into town and alarmed the people. A number of the inhabitants instantly turned out in pursuit of them, and after about an hour's close search, they discovered three of them sitting in the Codorus creek, with their heads above the water, under cover of some bushes—these were soon secured, and returned—another was taken by the spirited exertions of their keeper, before any person came to his assistance—the other two have effected their escape.

July 21. Last Sunday evening, Mr. John Garrison, son of William Garrison, of Newbury township, in this county, was killed by lightning in his own house. The lightning struck in at the table end, just at the instant that Mr. Garrison was in the centre of the floor, walking towards the window; his brother was standing within two yards of him when he fell, but providentially received not the smallest hurt.

We also learn that Mr. Patrick M'Sherry, of Littlestown, in this county, had two cows killed by lightning the same evening.

CARLISLE, July 16.

On Monday morning, the 27th ult. about break of day a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Norris Morrison, hofier, in Green Castle, which so instantaneously bore down all before it, that it was with difficulty Mr. Morrison and his family escaped with their lives, from the dreadful ravages of that fiery element, leaving their apparel, furniture, three stocking looms, a sum of money, and indeed their all, behind them, which was instantly consumed. It is supposed to have been occasioned by putting hot ashes into a wooden box, in a back apartment, two days before.

July 21. On the afternoon of Sunday last we had a very heavy rain storm, attended with a high wind. This gulf, we learn, has done considerable damage to fences, timber, and the spring crop generally, in fact as it has reached, or we been able to learn.—And in the night of the same day we had another shower with a severe flash of lightning, which struck a log building on a back street in this town, the property of Mr. David Harr, several logs were knocked out of the end of the building, and the door frame broke into splinters. Happy however, that this stroke terminated here without further mischief.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.

It is said, that two revenue cutters are ordered from England for the Bahama Islands; one to be stationed at Turks Island, the other at New-Providence.

A New-Providence paper of May 12, says, "On Saturday last arrived here the schooner Success, P. Tulloch, master, from Mobile; on his passage from hence for that place, he was taken by a Guarda-Costa, and carried into the Havana, where he was detained four days, and was then allowed to proceed on his voyage, at the time he was there, two English frigates, viz. one from Jamaica, and the other from the Barbadoes, were brought in there, and after being searched, were suffered to proceed on their voyages."

Extract of a letter from Madeira, dated June 17.

"We have had no arrival from your port for this month past, although much looked for, on account of the great distress we have been in for the want of flour. This day we were happily relieved by the arrival of three vessels loaded with it, from Lisbon, where the

markets are so glutted, ought for on your side. "This day's arrival Jane, from Madrid, were amicably settled in Spain."

On Saturday afternoon, our favourite, captain Seth, ult. in lat. 26, 45, moved to be a Spaniard. The brig gave chase and the sloop hove too—ordered on board the brig his sloop put in port. After repeated trials, the sloop sail in Spanish commander put their own vessel, offering any reasons for Captain Seth's death, who that she was a Spaniard.

From the No.

NEW

By the schooner P. Sunday last, in 14 days, Britannic majesty's main, was published at, were arrived in almost reported a Spanish frigate.

Extract of a letter

"We are in daily expectation, which is great preparation in this country. The state of Spain is the real one, there is no chance of preventing the first attack it is expected America may take; the interesting to them."

Extract of a letter from

"Every thing remains in state in regard to Spain; 'tis probable, day or two, that we shall, as the packet fails, early intelligence as to keep this letter open, going to sail."

"P.S. From the London, WAR seems France will most probably resolutions of the nation making very large purchases. The parliament is to be put every one in the line, a prelude to war. have only to say further."

Extract of a letter from

"I have the honour to enclose in my copy of the bandits whom will probably be sent to France, raised—eight only remain."

"The colonial government in conformity to the will re-unite and acquire a durable and favourable to commerce."

"I beg you to make letter herein enclosed."

"I expect to sail 15th of July, destined Farewell, dear Sir, of the sincere friend, showed to you for life (Signed)

Extract of a letter from

"We have just between the Russians with great bravery on to come off victorious."

Extract of a letter from

"I informed you some information re Roberts, the lieutenant Quebec, and brother with me. He says, Hood, who positively no war; that this could their preparation tainly offered to pay had been at, and as long back as 1764."

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markets are so glutted, that it sells for less than it was
ought for on your side the water.

"This day's arrival brings news as late as the 7th
June, from Madrid, which informs, "That matters
are amicably settled between that court and Great-
Britain."

On Saturday afternoon arrived in this port the sloop
wourite, captain Sethmead, from Tortola: on the
th ult. in lat. 26, 45, long. 64, 45, saw a sail which
oved to be a Spanish (king's) brig, of about 18 guns.
he brig gave chase and fired several times. The sloop
sloop hove too—the captain was immediately
dered on board the brig, and their detained 26 hours,
his sloop put in possession of the brig's crew.

After repeated trials, which all proved fruitless, to
the the sloop sail in company with the brig, the
anish commander put the captain and his hands on
ard their own vessel and dismissed them, without
ering any reasons for his conduct.

Captain Sethmead, while on board the brig, un-
stood that she was from New-York bound to the
vanna.

From the North-Carolina Gazette.

NEWBERN, July 15.

By the schooner Polly, arrived at Washington on
aturday last, in 14 days from St. Croix, we learn that
Britannic majesty's manifesto against the crown of
ain, was published at Tortola on the 20th ult: troops
ere arrived in almost every British island; and it was
ported a Spanish frigate had been carried into St.
atts.

Extract of a letter from London, June 2, 1790.

"We are in daily expectation of a war with Spain,
which as great preparations are making as ever were
in this country. The pretended excuse on the
rt of Spain is the navigation of the South Seas, but
real one, there is no doubt, is to create a war in
opes of the chance of reinstating the French monarch,
nd preventing the rage for liberty spreading to Spain.
ur first attack it is expected will be South-America.
e are anxious to learn what part the United States of
merica may take; the event cannot fail of being ve-
y interesting to them."

Extract of a letter from Falmouth, dated June 11, to a
gentleman in this city.

"Every thing remains at present in the most uncer-
ain state in regard to a war between this country and
pain; 'tis probable, should the wind be contrary for
day or two, that we may know how things will be;
nd, as the packet fails from hence, we may give you
early intelligence as any person. We shall therefore
ep this letter open until the very moment the packet
going to fail.

"P. S. From the advices received this evening from
ondon, WAR seems inevitable with Spain, in which
rance will most probably join. Notwithstanding the
olutions of the national assembly, as its said they are
aking very large purchases of stores, &c. every where.
The parliament is to be dissolved this day, which will
ut every one in the kingdom in a bustle, and seems to
be a prelude to war. The packet being under sail, we
have only to say further that we remain, &c."

Extract of a letter from the right honourable viscount de
Ponzeve-Gien to M. de la Fombe, at Boston, dated on
board the Illustre, Fort-Royal, June 24, 1790.

"I have the honour to send you duplicates of the
apers enclosed in my dispatches of the 17th instant.—
ightly of the banditti have been taken up, several of
whom will probably be severely punished here, and the
others sent to France. The mulattoes have been re-
eased—eight only remain now in gaol.

"The colonial general assembly constituted direct-
ly in conformity to the decree of the national assembly,
will re-unite and accomplish the necessary measure to
ecure a durable tranquillity, which is the only means
avourable to commerce.

"I beg you to make my letter public, as well as the
letter herein enclosed.

"I expect to fall from thence, from the 15th to the
15th of July, destined for Boston.

"Farewell, dear Sir, I reiterate to you my assurances
of the sincere friendship and esteem which I have
arowed to you for life.

(Signed) PONTEVES-GIEN."

Extract of a letter from London, dated June 5, 1790.

"We have just heard of a naval engagement be-
tween the Russians and Swedes, off Revel, they fought
with great bravery on both sides.—The Swedes are said
to come off victorious."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, to a re-
sponsible merchant in this city, dated June 3, 1790.

"I informed you yesterday that I would give you
some information respecting war: This day captain
Roberts, the lieutenant of captain Farmer's ship, the
Quebec, and brother to Mr. Roberts, Bristol, dined
with me. He says, that he yesterday dined with Lord
Hood, who positively assured him that we should have
no war; that this country would for six months continu-
ue their preparations, and that the Spaniards had cer-
tainly offered to pay every expence that this country
had been at, and also the Manilla ransom, which was
as long back as 1764."

NOTICE is hereby given,

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

WILLIAM GILLIS.

Somerset county, July 31, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT such property as was taken in execution
for arrears of taxes due the late THOMAS WIL-
LIAMS, collector of Prince-George's county, advertised
last fall, and now remains unsettled for, will be EX-
POSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the days and at the
places following, viz.—at MACRUDEN'S FERRY the
16th instant—at NOTTINGHAM the 25d instant—at
UPPER-MARLBOROUGH the 30th—at PISCATAWAY
the 7th of September—and at HAADENSVORON the
13th—if fair, if not on the next fair day. Attend-
ance, with the books, will be given at those places a
day or two before the days of sale, in order that all
those in arrears may come in and settle their respective
balances.

RINALDO JOHNSON.

Upper-Marlborough, August 7, 1790.

Charles county, July 26, 1790.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of
ROBERT BRENT, sen. late of Charles county,
deceased, are desired to bring them in legally at-
tested—Those that are indebted are requested to make
speedy payment, to

ROBERT BRENT, Executor.

TO BE SOLD,
AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Monday the 20th of September next, if fair, if
not the next fair day, at the dwelling house of the
deceased ROBERT BRENT, sen. near Newport.

SEVERAL valuable horses, mares and colts, some
of them blooded; two yoke of oxen, about forty
head of black cattle, the greatest part of them are ex-
cellent beef; two valuable blooded bulls, sixty head of
sheep, household and kitchen furniture, and all kinds
of plantation utensils. Twelve months credit will be
given for all sums exceeding 15l. six months for all
sums from 15l. to 40s. and those under 40s. to be paid
ready cash. Bond on interest, with approved security,
must be given for the different credits aforesaid.

ROBERT BRENT, Executor.

TO BE SOLD,
To the HIGHEST BIDDER,

On the PREMISES,

On Wednesday, the first day of September next,
PART of three tracts of LAND, in Anne-Arun-
del county, situated within two miles of Spring
creek church, known by the names of TALBOT'S
ANGLES, TURKEY HILLS, and
TURKEY-ISLAND, containing in the whole
about ninety or one hundred acres.—The terms will
be made known on the day of sale.

JOSEPH HILL.

West river, August 5, 1790.

ANDREW AITKEN,
APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN-HEAD, in South-Street,
BALTIMORE—

Has received by the last Vessels from different Parts of
EUROPE.

A Fresh and General Assortment of—
DRUGS and MEDICINES,

The Particulars of which would be too numerous to
insert in an Advertisement.

—LIKEWISE—

Genuine Patent Medicines,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

ANDERSON and Hopper's pills, British and Har-
lem oil, Bateman's and Turlinton's drops, Daf-
fe's elixir, Hill's balsam of honey, essence of pepper-
mint, Greenough's tincture for teeth and gums, God-
frey's cordial, &c. &c.

A L S O.

Amputating, trepanning, cupping, pocket and tooth
instruments, spring and thumb lancets, large and small
syringes, pocket thermometers, pulse glasses assorted,
tincture and spice bottles with ground stoppers and
brass caps, white and green phials assorted, with corks,
nipple pipes and shells; ointment, pill, and galley pots,
pill boxes, marble and metal mortars, bolus knives,
scales and weights, tooth-brushes, &c. with almost every
article requisite for the practice of physic.—The
whole of which will be sold on the lowest terms for
CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, at the market
price, and on the usual credit, with a generous allow-
ance to those who purchase to sell again.

Baltimore, August 13, 1790.



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

Aug. 17, 1790. TIDINGS.

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

NOTLEY YOUNG, } Administrators.
GEORGE DIGGES, }

POST-OFFICE,
ANNAPOLIS.

CONSIDERABLE trouble and inconveni-
ence having arisen to the late Postmaster at
this office, from the practice of charging the postage
of letters—the present Postmaster informs all per-
sons interested, that no letters will, in future, be de-
livered from his office unless the postage is first paid.
Those, therefore, who send their servants for let-
ters, are desired to send the Money at the same time,
to avoid a disappointment, at this determination
will be rigidly adhered to, by

SAM. GREEN, D. P. M.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

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

RICHARD WELLS.

Annapolis, June 30, 1790.

West river, Anne-Arundel county, July 15, 1790.

RAN away from the subscriber, a
NEGRO MAN named TOM,
African born, and about thirty-two
years old; he is about five feet six
inches high, square made, and has a
cast in one of his eyes; I know of no
other cloaths he has with him but two osnabrig shirts,
and one pair of tow linen trousers. FORTY SHIL-
LINGS REWARD will be given for taking him up,
if in the county, and THREE POUNDS if out of
the county, and reasonable charges for bringing him
home, by

JAMES CHESTON.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of two writs of *venditioni exponas* to me di-
rected from the general court, will be SOLD, on
the premises, for READY CASH, on Thursday the
26th day of August next, between the hours of one
and four o'clock, in the afternoon,

PART of a tract of LAND called LORDSHIP'S
FAVOUR, containing four hundred acres, and
one other tract called KEECHE'S MEADOWS, con-
taining one hundred and two and a half acres, lying
and being in Charles county, near Bryan-town, and
about ten miles from Port-Tobacco; taken as the prop-
erty of JOHN BROOKS, and sold to satisfy a debt due
the state of Maryland, as also a debt due Philip R.
Fendall, administrator de bonis non of Richard Lee.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff

of Charles county.

July 19, 1790.

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

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

THOMAS BICKNELL.

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

THE SHIP
MERCURY,

NOW lying at this place ready to
take in a cargo of tobacco for
Havre-de-Grace, will sail by the fifteenth of August
next: She has two thirds of her cargo engaged, and
will be consigned to Messieurs FOREST and TE-
NEY. She has good accommodations for passengers.
For freight or passage apply to capt. JOHN STRAVER,
Annapolis.

Will be Sold, for Ready Cash,

Unless the creditors to the estate shall agree to indemnify the administrator, by giving a time for payment, on security, the same to be adjudged by one or more persons of the creditors electing—the sale to commence on Monday the 23d of August next, at the dwelling house of the late THOMAS HOW RIDGATE, in Port Tobacco.

ALL his PERSONAL ESTATE, consisting of a valuable assorted goods, appraised to £. 1600—also several lively country-born slaves, consisting of men, women and children, amongst them are five valuable house servants; four horses fit for the saddle or carriage; one phaeton and harness; one fiddle with top and harp, and many valuable articles of house and kitchen furniture. The sale to continue till all is sold.

JOHN FORBES, Attorney for
July 20, 1790. ELIZABETH RIDGATE, Adm.

Frederick county, Aug. 1, 1790.

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

MARY BOYLAN.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next Prince-George's county court for a commission to mark and bound the three following tracts of LAND, viz. **BLACK WALNUT THICKET, SAINT-CATHARINES, and CONTENT.**

July 15, 1790. **OSWALD BROOKE.**

St. Mary's county, July 3, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the court of the county aforesaid, at the adjourned court in August, or the September term, for a commission to ascertain the lines and boundaries of a tract of land known by the name of **ST. JAMES**, and another by the name of **ST. JOHN'S LANDING**—according to the directions of a late act of assembly for the purpose of marking and bounding lands.

WILLIAM H. ROACH.

The Subscribers hereby give Notice,

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

July 26, 1790. **Rd. T. LOWNDES, JAMES WILSON.**

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons concerned, that we, the subscribers, intend to meet at the house where Mr. George Robertson now resides, at the town of Salisbury, in Somerset county, state of Maryland, on the eighth day of September next ensuing, for the purpose of receiving a statement in writing of all the debts, claims and demands, of creditors against the estate of **JOHN MITCHELL**, late of Sussex county, in the Delaware state, deceased, and of the amount, nature, and quality thereof, on the oath or affirmation of the creditors of said **JOHN MITCHELL**, that a statement thereof may be certified to the chancellor of the state of Maryland.

July 21, 1790. **ESME BAYLY, GILLISS POLK, WILLIAM M'BRYDE,** Trustees.

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

August 3, 1790. **GEORGE SMITH, PHEBE SMITH.**

Charles County, July 27, 1790.

WAS committed to my custody, on the 26th inst. a runaway negro woman, who calls herself **STACE**. She is known in this place to be the property of Mr. **ABRAHAM LOWE**, of Calvert county, who, she says, called her **ESTHER**. Her owner is requested to pay charges and take her away.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff.

Queen-Anne's county, July 27, 1790.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers intend to petition the next general assembly to reinstate an action in ejectment, **NICHOLSONS and NEILL**, their lessee, against **ANNE MARIA HEMSLY**, struck off by the general court of the eastern shore, at the last September term.

MARY NICHOLSON, ELIZABETH NICHOLSON, WILLIAM CHARLES NEILL.

FOR SALE,
That VALUABLE
HOUSE AND LOT,
In Annapolis, which belongs to captain Alexander Trueman.

POSSESSION will be delivered immediately.
Apply to
G. DUVALL.

To be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE,

On Thursday the 26th of next August, at the house of Mr. **JOHN SURRIN**, in George-town, Montgomery county, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, the following two LOTS, viz.—

NUMBERS 9 and 21, the former having been sold heretofore as the property of John Murdoch, and the latter as the property of Rich. Thompson, to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland for taxes, and bought in behalf of said state by William Kilty, Esquire, late agent.

On the Saturday following, being the 28th of August, I shall expose to sale, at the house of Mr. Rose, tavern-keeper, in Bladenburgh, between the hours of eleven and two o'clock, the following tracts of land, viz. Brother's First Lot, said to contain 239 acres; Beall's Neglect, said to contain 50 acres; Beall's Discovery Enlarged, said to contain 42 acres; late the property of John Beall.

At the same time and place will be sold, also, a tract of land called Cramphin's Lot, said to contain 357 acres; Part of Jackson's Neglect, said to contain 614 acres; Hoskinson's Folly, said to contain 100 acres—and part of Elizabeth, said to contain 100 acres; late the property of Richard Cramphin.

At the same time and place will be exposed to sale, Part of a tract of land called Gillard, said to contain 127½ acres, late the property of Samuel Shetkelle.

At the same time and place will be sold, Part of a tract of land called Deakins's Hall, said to contain 249½ acres, late the property of Leonard Marbury Deakins. I shall, at the same time, expose to sale sundry valuable negroes, a quantity of stock, household and kitchen furniture, and plantation utensils.

The above property will be sold for ready cash, and on payment being made possession will immediately be given. The sale will continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

I will also sell, for ready cash, at the house of Mr. John H. Beans, tavern-keeper, in the town of Piscataway, on the first day of September next, a tract of land called Exeter, whereon Nicholas Blacklock, Esq; now lives, said to contain 216 acres; and on the same day I will sell four tracts of land, viz. James and Mary, Hughes Discovery, Honest Man, and Bachelor's Discovery, the whole said to contain 733½ acres, the same having been purchased at public sale by William Kilty, Esquire, late agent, in part payment of taxes due from Nicholas Blacklock, Esquire, late collector of Prince-George's county.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Agent.

By virtue of a writ of *condemni exponas* to me directed, from the general court, and by the direction of **WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esq;** agent to the STATE of MARYLAND, will be SOLD, in Port Tobacco town, at the house of Mr. Thomas Crackles, between the hours of eleven and two o'clock, on Monday the 26th of August next, for **READY CASH**, ONE tract of land called **LITTLEWORTH**, containing one hundred and ninety-five acres. One other tract of land called **WILKERSON'S THRONE**, containing four hundred and fifteen acres. Part of one other tract of land called **THOMPSON'S CHANCE**, containing fifty-five acres and one third of an acre. A life estate in one other tract of land called **THOMPSON'S CHANCE**, containing two hundred and seventy-eight acres; and the reversion of one other tract of land called **HARWOOD**, containing fifty acres: taken and sold to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, from **HOSKINS HANSON, Esq;** late collector of Charles county, by

FRANCIS WARE, late sheriff of Charles county.

July 16, 1790.

Patowmack Lands for Sale.

RESURVEY on **DOGWOOD PLAINS** 263½
Do. on **WALNUT LEVEL** 255
Do. on **HORSELICK** 302½
Do. on **SUGAR BOTTOM** 360½

The above lands are nearly adjoining, and situated in Washington county, Maryland, on Fifteen Mile creek, just at its junction with Patowmack river. They are chiefly level bottom, of a fine quality, and abound in a variety of excellent timber. There is a dwelling house, and a small plantation cleared on one of the tracts, through which goes the main road leading to the Western Country, and is a fine stand for a tavern. Contiguous to these lands are small mountains which must for ever secure to the holders of them an inexhaustible range for stock. The navigation of the river is already perfected considerably above this property. They will be sold either for cash or upon credit. The terms may be known by applying to Dr. **WILLIAM BAKER**, or

THOMAS H. HANSON.

Wanted Immediately,

AS AN APPRENTICE

TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS,

On the Eastern Shore,

A Lad of good Character and Capacity.

Inquire of the Printers of this Paper.

Annapolis, March 31, 1790.

The Parish of All-Hallows—

BEING at present without an incumbent, any able minister of the protestant episcopal church, who is qualified and truly attached, and will exert himself in supporting the dignity and purity of the church in its primitive state—such an one, on application (if approved) will meet with a genteel subscription, and a convenient glebe house, with one hundred and fifty acres of good land.

Signed per order,

JOHN JACOBS, Registrar.

Anne-Arundel county, South river, July 23, 1790.

TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC SALE,

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

A TRACT of LAND situated in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, containing 220 acres, about 80 of which are cleared, and 20 may be made into good meadow at a small expence; the soil is rich, and well adapted to farming or planting, and is well timbered and watered. There are on the premises a small framed dwelling house, kitchen, stable, and other convenient out-buildings; an orchard of choice fruit, and a never failing spring within a convenient distance of the houses, which are placed on an eminence, commanding an extensive prospect. This land is the property of Mr. John Hood, deceased, and Mr. Edward Dorsey, of Vachel; distant from Baltimore 23 miles, from Ellicott's noted merchant mill 1½ miles, and within two miles of the road leading from the Red House Tavern to Baltimore. The terms of sale are, one fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, and the balance in three equal annual payments, the purchaser to give bond on interest, with approved security. Any person wishing to view the land will be shown it by applying to Mr. Edward Mason, who lives on the premises. Permission will be given to take a fall crop, and possession given in November next.

R. PINDELL.

Hager's Town, July 9, 1790.

Annapolis, July 1, 1790.

By virtue of a deed of trust to the subscribers, will be EXPOSED to SALE, on the premises, on Tuesday the 7th of September next, if fair, if not the first fair day,

TWO thousand two hundred and forty acres of LAND, together or in convenient lots, as may best suit the purchasers, beautifully and conveniently situated on the Bay, and between Patuxent and Magothy rivers, in Anne-Arundel county. This land is remarkably valuable for the fertility of its soil, and convenience of situation to Baltimore, Annapolis, and other markets: It abounds with a plenty of timber and wood, and has the advantages of productive fisheries, and quantities of wild fowl: It is adapted to every species of country produce: There are several different tenements on it, and some useful improvements, and it produces the greatest plenty of grain for stock.

It will be sold on a credit of five years, the purchasers giving bond with approved security to pay off fifth of the purchase money, with interest, annually. Possession to be delivered on the first day of December, and a title to be made to the purchasers on payment of the money.

THOMAS HYDE, GABRIEL DUVALL, CHARLES STEUART, Trustees of Washington.

Annapolis, February 22, 1790.

ALL persons indebted to **RANDALL and DRIESER**, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts on or before the first day of June next, which will prevent the trouble and expence of suits, and very much oblige their obedient servants,

JOHN RANDALL.

Who has on Hand,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS,

Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms, for cash, produce, certificates, or on a short credit to those only who are generally punctual in their payments.

To be Sold, A New Brick House,

In the City of Annapolis,

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

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789.

Annapolis: Printed by **Frederick and Samuel Green.**

(XLVth Year)

MA

Proceeding

HOUSE OF

UNITED

MON

R. C. mit that found bills ally

imposed by law on go ported into the United ships or vessels.

2. An act for the r Davidson.

3. An act to contin an act, entitled, An act of the post-office.

4. An act making p States.

The above were th erwards presented to for his approbation.

The report of the lady Stirling, was read.

The following resol

Resolved, That ther widow of the late maj of six thousand nine l being the half pay of rican army for the ter

Mr. Boudinot, Mr. appointed a committee

pole. Mr. Jackson gave n move for leave to bri

sumption of three hu on account of the ita um in the funding bi

Mr. Ames moved, bring in a bill to decl

act of the state of F adoption of the confli ty on tannage for the rated company to imp

river. Mr. Smith, (Mr.) o to be general—There in states that have inc

pose of improving the mentioned the Patowm After some debate in

ing Savanna river in Maryland, and then a sisting of Mr. Ames, bring in a bill.

The speaker introd the United States, en quarter.

The report of the co ry Emanuel Lutterloh The report being in f

able debate ensued. Mr. Parker gave

row move for leave t states of Virginia and rior navigation betwe

gale canal. Mr. Smith laid tw

ing the disposal of la the recess of congress.

TUES

Several petitions w Mr. Parker's motio

thorizing the states of open an inland navig taken into considerati

Considerable debat of congress interloin committee was finally

sisting of Mr. Burke Mr. Steele and Mr. V

Mr. Jackson (agre a committee be appoi

further provision for far as respects the deb

motion, after some d mittee appointed.

Mr. Ames reported gress to certain acts of ryland and Georgia,

of ships or vessels ente tapano and Savanna; and going through the be engrossed for a thi

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1790.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, August 2.

MR. GILMAN, of the joint committee for enrolled bills, reported, that the committee had examined and found duly enrolled the following bills—

1. An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels.

2. An act for the relief of John Steuart and John Davidson.

3. An act to continue in force, for a limited time, an act, entitled, "An act for the temporary establishment of the post-office."

4. An act making provision for the debt of the United States.

The above were then signed by the speaker, and afterwards presented to the president of the United States for his approbation.

The report of the secretary at war on the petition of lady Stirling, was read the second time and agreed to. The following resolution was then passed, viz.

Resolved, That there be paid to Sarah Stirling, the widow of the late major-general lord Stirling, the sum of six thousand nine hundred and seventy-two dollars, being the half pay of a major-general in the late American army for the term of seven years.

Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Thatcher and Mr. Ashe, were appointed a committee to bring in a bill for the purpose.

Mr. Jackson gave notice, that he should, to-morrow, move for leave to bring in a bill to provide for the assumption of three hundred thousand dollars state debt, on account of the state of Georgia, in addition to the sum in the funding bill.

Mr. Ames moved, that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to declare the consent of congress to an act of the state of Rhode-Island, passed before the adoption of the constitution by that state, laying a duty on tonnage for the purpose of enabling an incorporated company to improve the navigation of Providence river.

Mr. Smith, (Mr.) observed, that the provision ought to be general—There are, said he, several other rivers in states that have incorporated companies for the purpose of improving the navigation of those rivers. He mentioned the Patowmack and Patuxent rivers.

After some debate the motion was amended by adding Savannah river in Georgia, and Patuxent river in Maryland, and then a committee was appointed, consisting of Mr. Ames, Mr. Jackson and Mr. Seney, to bring in a bill.

The speaker introduced a letter from the treasurer of the United States, enclosing his accounts for the last quarter.

The report of the committee on the petition of Henry Emanuel Lutterloh, was taken into consideration. The report being in favour of the petitioner, considerable debate ensued. The report was finally negatived.

Mr. Parker gave notice that he should to-morrow move for leave to bring in a bill to enable the states of Virginia and North-Carolina to open an interior navigation between those states, by cutting a navigable canal.

Mr. Smith laid two resolutions on the table respecting the disposal of lands in the Western territory during the recess of congress. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, August 3.

Several petitions were read.

Mr. Parker's motion for leave to bring in a bill authorizing the states of Virginia and North-Carolina to open an inland navigation between those states, was taken into consideration.

Considerable debate ensued respecting the propriety of congress interfering in a business of this kind;—a committee was finally appointed to bring in a bill, consisting of Mr. Burke, Mr. Parker, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Steele and Mr. Wadsworth.

Mr. Jackson (agreeable to notice given) moved that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill making further provision for the debts of the United States, so far as respects the debts of the state of Georgia; this motion, after some debate, was agreed to, and a committee appointed.

Mr. Ames reported a bill declaring the assent of congress to certain acts of the states of Rhode-Island, Maryland and Georgia, for laying a duty on the tonnage of ships or vessels entering the ports of Providence, Patuxent and Savannah; this bill, after some amendments, and going through the customary forms, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Jackson, of the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill making further provision for the debts of the United States, so far as respects the debts of the state of Georgia, which was read the first time.

Mr. Madison laid a motion on the table for appointing a committee to bring in a bill for adding two commissioners to the present board, appointed to settle the accounts between the United States and individual states. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, August 4.

An engrossed bill declaring the assent of congress to certain acts of the states of Maryland, Georgia, Rhode-Island and Providence-Plantations, for raising a duty on the tonnage of ships or vessels entering the ports of Patuxent, Savannah and Providence, was read the third time and passed.

A message was received from the president of the United States, informing the house that two resolves and four acts, which originated in the house, had received his assent, viz.—A resolve respecting the pay of the clerks in the office of the commissioner of army accounts—A resolve for defraying the expense of procuring seals for the supreme, circuit, and district courts of the United States. 1st. An act making provision for the debt of the United States. 2. An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels. 3. An act to continue in force, for a limited time, an act, entitled, "An act for the temporary establishment of the post-office." 4. An act for the relief of John Steuart and John Davidson.

Mr. Madison, Mr. Vining and Mr. Wadsworth, were appointed a committee to prepare and bring in a bill to add two commissioners to the board already established for the settlement of the accounts between the United States and the individual states.

The house went into committee on the bill further to make provision for the debt of the United States, so far as respects the assumption of the debt of the state of Georgia; after some time spent thereon the committee rose and reported certain amendments.

On the question to order the bill engrossed, it was negatived, and so the bill was rejected.

Mr. Madison, from the committee appointed, presented, according to order, a bill to add two commissioners to the board for settling accounts. The house went immediately into committee on the said bill, and after some debate it was agreed to; ayes 36, noes 19.

The committee rose, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Boudinot reported a bill to satisfy the claims of the widow of the late major-general lord Stirling.

THURSDAY, August 5.

Two bills were passed to be engrossed this day, viz. A bill making an appropriation to discharge the claim of Sarah Stirling, widow of the late major-general lord Stirling—A bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to take measures for finishing the light-house at Portland Head, in the district of Maine—provided the expense shall not exceed 1500 dollars.

The bill for adding two commissioners to the board for settling the accounts between the United States and individual states was passed.

A message was received from the president of the United States, informing the house, that the act to provide more effectually for settling the accounts between the United States and the individual states had received his assent.

Mr. Bloodworth's motion for appointing a committee to prepare and bring in a bill to repeal for a limited time the 5th section of the act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States, was taken up.

Mr. Vining moved the previous question on this motion, and, being supported by five members, the question was taken, "shall the main question be now put?" The yeas and nays were called: For putting the main question—

AYES.		
Benton,	Huger,	Sylvester,
Bloodworth,	Huntington,	Smith, (M.)
Burke,	Lawrence,	Smith, (S. C.)
Floyd,	Leonard,	Sturges,
Foster,	Livermore,	Thatcher,
Gerry,	Rensselaer,	Trumbull,
Grout,	Schureman,	Wadsworth. 23.
Hathorne,	Sevier,	
NOES.		
Ames,	Hartley,	Seney,
Ashe,	Heister,	Sherman,
Baldwin,	Jackson,	Sinnickson,
Brown,	Lee,	Steele,
Cadwalader,	Madison,	Stone,
Carroll,	Matthews,	Sumpter,
Clymer,	Moore,	Tucker,
Coles,	P. Muhlenberg,	Vining,
Fitzsimons,	Page,	White,
Gale,	Parker,	Wynkoop,
Gilman,	Partridge,	Williamson. 35.
Goodhue,	Scott,	

The house resolved, that a surveyor-general, for the United States, be appointed, who shall forthwith proceed to the completion of the surveys of all lands heretofore sold under the authority of the late congress.

A message was received from the senate returning the bill further providing for the payment of the debts of the United States, to which they have made several amendments. The house proceeded to consider the said amendments, and made some progress therein.

A petition of A. Macomb and W. Edgar, respecting a contract they have made with the late congress for lands, was read and referred to the secretary of the treasury. Adjourned.

FRIDAY, August 6.

The bill making an appropriation to discharge the claims of the widow Stirling, and the bill authorizing the secretary of the treasury to finish the light-house on Portland Head, were read the third time and passed.

Mr. Fitzsimons introduced the following resolution: That the president of the senate, and the speaker of the house of representatives, be authorized to close the present session, and to adjourn the respective houses on Monday next, to meet again on the first Monday in December next—on motion, Monday was struck out, and Tuesday inserted—A motion to expunge December, and to insert March, occasioned some debate, and was finally negatived.

Mr. Vining introduced a resolution to the following purport, which was agreed to—That the secretary of the treasury be directed, in the recess of congress, to ascertain the amount of the arrearages due to the invalid pensioners of the United States, and to the widows of deceased officers, and report at the next session.

The amendments of the senate to the bill making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States, were taken up. The house proceeded in the consideration of the amendments; sundry alterations were proposed, but were not agreed to. A motion made by Mr. Smith, (S. C.) to strike out twelve cents, the duty on salt, for the purpose of inserting nine cents, occasioned a considerable debate. The question on striking out was determined in the negative, ayes 28, noes 30.

The house went through the amendments, and agreed to the whole with very few alterations.

A message was received from the president of the United States with the ratification, by the state of New-Jersey, of the amendments proposed by congress to the constitution of the United States; New-Jersey has ratified all the amendments except the second and thirteenth.

A message was received from the senate with the bill to compensate Thomas Barclay for various services—concurrent in with amendments.

Mr. Vining reported a bill for the relief of Adam Caldwell, which was read the first and second time.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) moved for leave to bring in a bill for altering the times of holding the courts in South-Carolina and Georgia.—Adjourned till to-morrow ten o'clock.

SATURDAY, August 7.

The bill for appointing a surveyor-general was read a second time, and, on the question for engrossing, was rejected.

The speaker laid before the house a letter and report from the secretary of the treasury, accompanied with statements of additional sums necessary to be provided for the support of government, by farther appropriations. Also, informing the house, that a surplus, to the amount of one million of dollars, arising from the revenues of the present year, beyond the appropriations made by law, will remain in the treasury, and suggesting the propriety of applying the same towards buying up the public debt in the market.

The house went into committee on the said letter and report, and came to the following resolutions thereon:—

Resolved, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars, out of the monies arising from the duties on imports and tonnage, be reserved and appropriated for satisfying demands against the United States, not otherwise specially provided for; and that an act for that purpose ought to be passed the present session.

Resolved, That out of the monies reserved during the present session for the support of government, from the duties on imports and tonnage, a sum not exceeding thirty-eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-two dollars and 75-100 be appropriated for the payment of the debts contracted by Abraham Skinner, late commissary of prisoners, for the subsistence of the officers of the late army while in captivity.

Resolved, That provisions by law should be immediately made for the application of the surplus sum which shall remain in the treasury after all the appropriations made during the present session shall be satisfied, in conformity to the tenor of the report of the secretary of the treasury.

The committee then rose, and Mr. Fitzsimons, Mr. Vining, Mr. Madison, Mr. Ames and Mr. Benson,

William Perry, of the judges in the territory the river Ohio.—John Carolina district, vice, V Samuel Ruffel Gerry, head, vice, Richard Rhoads, surveyor of the Anthony Aborn, decline of the port of East G declined.—Joshua John the United States of An —Daniel Eldridge Up North Kingston, Rhode vice-consul of the Unite —Ebenezer Bruf, of N States, for the port of S We hear that the h pointed a commissioner the chiefs of the Creek

already out of port for to sail, had orders to return. A Provencal that left Cadix the 18th of June, arrived at Port-Royal with monies for the king, says, that he left in said port, ready to sail, forty ships of the line and thirty frigates:—There is expected another advice ship; and I will take care to inform you of the news."

BOSTON, July 29.

Wrentham July 26, 1790.

Yesterday between 12 and 1 o'clock, P.M. there was experienced in this town, as severe a storm of hail accompanied with thunder and lightning, as ever was known by the oldest man living. The cloud arose from the west and advanced rapidly—spreading itself in width about one mile and a half; and destroyed in its progression, whole fields of corn gardens, and almost every kind of green herbage. Fruit-trees suffered much. Those windows which were in its course, facing the west, had much of their glass broken. Even the birds of the air, could not find a shelter from the element gust; for many were found dead after the storm. Some of the hail-stones were two inches in diameter. The extent of damage done, from west to east, we cannot at present ascertain. Indeed the storm, with the rattling of hail stones, the bursting of windows, the flashing of lightning, with an incessant peal of thunder, carrying before it destruction and death, was a scene truly astonishing, and which added horror to the darkness of the day.

NEW-LONDON, July 30.

A light shock of an earth-quake was felt in this and the neighbouring town, on Sunday morning last, about thirty minutes past five o'clock.

NEW-YORK, August 4.

By the latest accounts from Spain another fleet was in great forwardness at Ferrol, consisting of thirteen sail of the line and four or five frigates. Besides which the following were ordered to be equipped with all possible expedition: Medea, St. Hermungeldo, C. de de Regla, and Santo Josef, 124 guns each; Santo Rafael 80, St. Fernando 90, and Brillante 74. Sailed for Cadix, the Europa 74, June 44. There are 36, to join to ships and 8 frigates already there. Six thousand sailors are levied in Galicia and Asturia, and two thousand in Biscay; and an order was given for levying 24,000 more in these provinces.

A letter from London, dated May 19, says—"Nothing ever gave me greater pleasure than the conduct of a sailor, on occasion of one of the late improvements. The honest tar, as we have since learnt, had been eight months absent on a voyage to the bay of Honduras, and had just returned to his family with his hard earned pittance, gleaned from the savings of wages and a small venture he had taken out with him. By one means and another he had escaped being impressed till his arrival in London, when he, with some other seafaring men in a beer-house were surrounded, and ordered by the captain of a press-gang to surrender, and submit to be carried on board one of his majesty's tenders then lying in the river. The sailor desired them to stand off at the peril of their lives, observing at the same time, "That he was a free man, was born such, and so intended to continue; that he preferred sailing on board a merchantman to a man of war, and had a right to his choice, that the quarrels of the king of England with the king of Spain were nothing to him, and that he would kill the first scoundrel, Englishman or Spaniard, that should dare to make any attempts upon his liberty." Notwithstanding these menaces the gang attacked the house, but were glad to sheer off after looting three of their number by pistol shot. Certain it is, that all arbitrary acts of this kind are unjustifiable, except in cases of extreme necessity, and even then it is doubtful whether resistance, in similar cases to the above, would not have a good effect in serving as a check to the ambition of princes, who, as having never experienced the miseries to which this gallant race of men are subject on the watery element, have little or no feeling for them, when their ambition is concerned, and the blood of thousands is at stake, perhaps for a spot of territory at the extremities of the globe which neither of them have ever seen, and which will eventually in all probability, belong to neither."

Extract of a letter from St. Sebastian, to a merchant in New-York dated June 15, 1790.

"War is believed more inevitable than ever, between Spain and England; but there are some on the other side of the water who flatter themselves with the hopes of a reconciliation; and whilst the resolves of the courts are suspended, our commerce is much injured by it."

APPOINTMENTS.—By authority.

William Perry, of the State of Delaware, one of the judges in the territory of the United States, south of the river Ohio.—John Stokes, judge of the North-Carolina district, vice, William R. Davis, declined.—Samuel Ruffel Gerry, collector of the port of Marblehead, vice, Richard Harris, deceased.—Zachariah Rhodes, surveyor of the port of Patuxet, vice, John Anthony Aborn, declined.—Thomas Arnold, surveyor of the port of East Greenwich, vice, Job Comstock, declined.—Joshua Johnson, of Maryland, consul of the United States of America, for the port of London.—Daniel Eldridge Updike, surveyor of the port of North Kingston, Rhode-Island.—John Surer, of Fayal, vice-consul of the United States, for the island of Fayal.—Ebenezer Brush, of New-York, consul of the United States, for the port of Surinam.

We hear that the honourable general Knox is appointed a commissioner for negotiating a treaty with the chiefs of the Creek nation now in this city.

PHILADELPHIA, August 6.

Extract of a letter from New-York, August 6.

"Last evening a ship arrived in this port, in 45 days from Gibraltar. Nothing decisive respecting a war had been received there on the 20th June—but great preparations were making."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bristol, dated 2d June.

"There is a corn bill before the house, by which it is intended to lay a duty of 1s. per barrel on flour, when the port is considered to be open; that is, when the price of wheat is at or above 6s. per bushel—it is expected this bill will pass."

Extract of a letter from Kingston, July 3.

"Yesterday evening his majesty's ship Actæon of 44 guns, commanded by lieutenant Hardwell, anchored in Port Royal harbour, having the 68d regiment on board."

"In lat. 24, long. 60, lieutenant Hardwell fell in with a Spanish brig from Riga, (a sea port of Galicia, S. E. of Cape Finisterre) bound to the Havanna, then 14 days at sea. At a distance, there was another vessel in sight; which was concluded to be a consort to the brig.—When the brig came to under the stern of the Actæon, it was remarked by the officers on board, that the Spanish commander seemed to be in so great agitation, that he pulled off his hat with violence, dashed it on the deck, and trampled upon it—the crew also appeared to be in great confusion.—Lieutenant Hardwell inquired, what news? and was answered, none; on which he left them! Immediately after, it was observed from the Actæon, that a youth, who had kept close by the Spanish commander, sprang on his neck, and in seeming transport, embraced him."

"From these circumstances it was conjectured that the Spaniards expected to be made prisoners; and, from the clean appearance of the vessel, lieutenant Hardwell imagined her to be an advice boat going to the Havanna."

Extract of a letter from Middletown, Connecticut, July 25.

"About five o'clock this morning, a noise was heard that seemed to pass over this city, which is thought to have come from a northwesterly direction and proceeded to a southeasterly one. The noise was equal to loud, heavy thunder, and the commotion occasioned by it very sensible, in the shaking of houses; but no damage was done. The Tuesday preceding, about six or seven miles to the southward of this place, a similar but heavier noise was heard, attended with the like commotion. The noise and commotion is supposed to have been occasioned either by an earthquake or the explosion of a meteor when passing nearest the earth."

SAVANNA, July 22.

On the 13th or 14th instant an express brought to his excellency the governor an account, that about 12 days before, as three Indians were hunting on the north side of the river Oconee, two of them being in camp, two white men rode up, and after some conversation with them, fired and killed one of them, and broke the arm of the other, besides otherwise wounding him; after which they plundered the camp of the Indians, and took their guns, horses, kettles, and about 40 deer skins, &c. The Indians were three brothers, and nephews to a chief of the Cusitahs who had been fired at some time before; it is supposed by the same men.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

AT WARE'S TAVERN, at ALLEN'S FRESH, in CHARLES COUNTY, on Monday the 30th inst.

THIRTY very likely NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls; among them are several valuable carpenters. Twelve months credit will be allowed, upon giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date, if the money is not paid on or before the day of payment. A discount of six per cent. will be made for ready money.

Aug. 11, 1790. PHILIP R. FENDALL.

N. B. If the day of sale should prove rainy, the sale to be the next fair day, and continue till all are sold.

COMEDY of the CONTRAST,

Written by a Citizen of the United States, and published (under an Assumption of the Copy-Right),

By THOMAS WIGNELL.

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

August 13, 1790.

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

NOTICE is hereby given,

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

WILLIAM GILLIS.

Somerset county, July 31, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

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

HENRY HICKS TRAVERS.

August 13, 1790.

Caroline County, Maryland, July 22, 1790.

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

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

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

Signed by order,

A. C. HANSON, Pres. pro. tem.

Annapolis, August 10, 1790.

TO BE RENTED,

THE HOUSE

Now occupied by G. Duvall, Esquire.

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

To be EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE,

On Thursday the 26th of next August, at the house of Mr. JOHN SUTER, in George-town, Montgomery county, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, the following two LOTS, viz.—

NUMBERS 9 and 21, the former having been sold heretofore as the property of John Murdock, and the latter as the property of Rich. Thompson, to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland for taxes, and bought in behalf of said state by William Kilty, Esquire, late agent.

On the Saturday following, being the 28th of August, I shall expose to sale, at the house of Mr. Rose, tavern keeper, in Bladenburgh, between the hours of eleven and two o'clock, the following tracts of land, viz. Brother's First Lot, said to contain 200 acres; Beall's Neglect, said to contain 50 acres; Beall's Discovery Enlarged, said to contain 42 acres; late the property of John Beall.

At the same time and place will be sold, also, a tract of land called Cramphin's Lot, said to contain 357½ acres; Part of Jackson's Necessity, said to contain 61½ acres; Hoskinson's Folly, said to contain 100 acres—and part of Elizabeth, said to contain 100 acres; late the property of Richard Cramphin.

At the same time and place will be exposed to sale, Part of a tract of land called Gillard, said to contain 127½ acres, late the property of Samuel Shekells.

At the same time and place will be sold, Part of a tract of land called Deakins's Hall, said to contain 249½ acres, late the property of Leonard Marbury Deakins. I shall, at the same time, expose to sale sundry valuable negroes, a quantity of stock, household and kitchen furniture, and plantation utensils.

The above property will be sold for ready cash, and on payment being made possession will immediately be given. The sale will continue from day to day until the whole is sold.

I will also sell, for ready cash, at the house of Mr. John H. Beans, tavern-keeper, in the town of Pica-taway, on the first day of September next, a tract of land called Exeter, whereon Nicholas Blacklock, Esq; now lives, said to contain 216 acres; and on the same day I will sell four tracts of land, viz. James and Mary, Hughes Discovery, Honest Man, and Bachelor's Discovery, the whole said to contain 733½ acres, the same having been purchased at public sale by William Kilty, Esquire, late agent, in part payment of taxes due from Nicholas Blacklock, Esquire, late collector of Prince-George's county.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Agent.

By virtue of a writ of *condemnation* to me directed, from the general court, and by the direction of WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esq; agent to the STATE of MARYLAND, will be SOLD, in Port-Tobacco-town, at the house of Mr. Thomas Crackles, between the hours of eleven and four o'clock, on Monday the 30th of August next, for READY CASH,

ONE tract of land called LITTLEWORTH, containing one hundred and ninety-five acres. One other tract of land called WILKINSON'S THRONA, containing four hundred and fifteen acres. Part of one other tract of land called THOMPSON'S CHANCE, containing fifty-five acres and one third of an acre. A life estate in one other tract of land called THOMPSON'S CHANCES, containing two hundred and seventy-eight acres; and the reversion of one other tract of land called HAWKWOOD, containing fifty acres: taken and sold to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, from HOSKINSON HANSON, Esq; late collector of Charles county, by

FRANCIS WARE, late sheriff of Charles county.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT such property as was taken in execution for arrears of taxes due the late THOMAS WILLIAMS, collector of Prince-George's county, advertised last fall, and now remains unsettled for, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on the days and at the places following, viz.—at MAGRUDER'S FERRY the 10th inst.—at NOTTINGHAM the 6th of September—at UPPER MARLBOROUGH the 13th—at PISCATAWAY the 20th—and at BLADENSBURG the 27th—if fair, if not on the next fair day. Attendance, with the books, will be given at those places a day or two before the days of sale, in order that all to be in arrears may come in and settle their respective balances.
RINALDO JOHNSON.
Upper Marlborough, August 7, 1790. 2

Charles county, July 26, 1790.
ALL persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT BRENT, sen. late of Charles county, deceased, are desired to bring them in legally attested—Those that are indebted are requested to make speed, payment, to
ROBERT BRENT, Executor.

TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Monday the 20th of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the dwelling house of the deceased ROBERT BRENT, sen. near Newport, SEVERAL valuable horses, mares and colts, some of them blooded; two yoke of oxen, about forty head of black cattle, the greatest part of them are excellent beef; two valuable blooded bulls, sixty head of sheep, household and kitchen furniture, and all kinds of plantation utensils. Twelve months credit will be given for all sums exceeding 15l. six months for all sums from 15l. to 40s. and those under 40s. to be paid ready cash. Bond on interest, with approved security, must be given for the different credits aforesaid.
2 ROBERT BRENT, Executor.

TO BE SOLD, To the HIGHEST BIDDER,

On the PREMISES,
On Wednesday, the first day of September next, PART of three tracts of LAND, in Anne-Arundel county, situated within two miles of Herring creek church, known by the names of TALBOT'S ANGLES, TURKEY HILLS, and TURKEY-ISLAND, containing in the whole about ninety or one hundred acres.—The terms will be made known on the day of sale.
JOSEPH HILL.
West river, August 5, 1790. 2

ANDREW AITKEN, APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN HEAD, in South-Street, BALTIMORE—
Has received by the last Vessels from different Parts of EUROPE,

A Fresh and General Assortment of— DRUGS and MEDICINES,

The Particulars of which would be too numerous to insert in an Advertisement.

—LIKEWISE—

Genuine Patent Medicines,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

ANDERSON and Hopper's pills, British and Harlaem oil, Bateman's and Turinton's drops, Duff's elixir, Hill's balsam of honey, essence of pepper-mint, Greenough's tincture for teeth and gums, Godfrey's cordial, &c. &c.

A L S O,

Amputating, trepanning, cupping, pocket and tooth instruments, spring and thumb lancets, large and small syringes, pocket thermometers, pulse glasses assorted, tincture and spice bottles with ground stoppers and brass caps, white and green phials assorted, with corks, nipple pipes and shells; ointment, pill, and galley pots, pill boxes, marble and metal mortars, bone knives, scales and weights, tooth-brushes, &c. with almost every article requisite for the practice of physic.—The whole of which will be sold on the lowest terms for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, at the market price, and on the usual credit, with a generous allowance to those who purchase to sell again.
Baltimore, August 13, 1790. 2



STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, living near Rawlings's tavern, Anne-Arundel county, a dark bay HORSE, about thirteen hands three inches high, five years old last May, has two hind feet white as high as his fetlocks, his left fore hoof white, he has a narrow blaze in his forehead, the right side of his lower lip white, a small slim head, and his near eye a glass eye, a middling long spring tail docked, a small saddle-spot on the left side of his back, in handling of his hind parts he is very apt to kick, he trots and canters short, and is very proud in a bridle, and a lasting spirit for work or riding. Whoever takes up the said horse, and brings him to the owner, shall receive 20 shillings besides what the law allows.
Aug. 1, 1790. 2 Rd. TIDINGS.

Will be Sold, for Ready Cash,

Unless the creditors to the estate shall agree to indemnify the administrator, by giving a time for payment, on security, the same to be adjudged by one or more persons of the creditors electing—the sale to commence on Monday the 23d of August next, at the dwelling house of the late THOMAS HOW KIDGATE, in Port-Tobacco.

ALL his PERSONAL ESTATE, consisting of a valuable assorted goods, appraised to £1600—also several likely country-born slaves, consisting of men, women and children, amongst them are five valuable house servants; four horses fit for the saddle or carriage; one phaeton and harness; one sulkey with top and harness, and many valuable articles of house and kitchen furniture. The sale to continue till all is sold.
July 20, 1790. 3X JOHN FORBES, Attorney for ELIZABETH KIDGATE, Admin.

Frederick county, Aug. 1, 1790.

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

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next Prince George's county court for a commission to mark and bound the three following tracts of LAND, viz. BLACK WALNUT THICKET, SAINT-CATHARINES, and CONTENT.
July 15, 1790. 3X OSWALD BROOKE.

St. Mary's county, July 3, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the court of the county aforesaid, at the adjourned court in August, or the September term, for a commission to ascertain the lines and boundaries of a tract of land known by the name of St. JAMES, and another by the name of St. JOHN'S LANDING—according to the directions of a late act of assembly for the purpose of marking and bounding lands.
3X WILLIAM H. ROACH.

The Subscribers hereby give Notice,

THAT they intend to apply to the justices of Prince George's county court, in Sept. next, for a commission to ascertain the lines and boundaries of a certain tract of LAND called RED HOUSE, lying in the county aforesaid, agreeably to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.
July 26, 1790. 3 R. T. LOWNDES, JAMES WILSON.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons concerned, that we, the subscribers, intend to meet at the house where Mr. George Robertson now resides, at the town of Salisbury, in Somerset county, state of Maryland, on the eighth day of September next ensuing, for the purpose of receiving a statement in writing of all the debts, claims and demands, of creditors against the estate of JOHN MITCHELL, late of Sussex county, in the Delaware state, deceased, and of the amount, nature, and quality thereof, on the oath or affirmation of the creditors of said JOHN MITCHELL, that a statement thereof may be certified to the chancellor of the state of Maryland.
July 21, 1790. 3X ESME BAYLY, GILLISS POLK, WILLIAM M'BRYDE, Trustees.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of MORDECAI SMITH, late of Calvert county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are desired to bring them in legally attested, that they may be settled.
August 3, 1790. 3X GEORGE SMITH, PHILIP SMITH.

WAS committed to my custody, on the 26th inst. a runaway negro woman, who calls herself STACE. She is known in this place to be the property of Mr. ABRAHAM LOWE, of Calvert county, who, she says, called her ESTHER. Her owner is requested to pay charges and take her away.
3X THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff.

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

FOR SALE, That VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT,

In Annapolis, which belongs to captain Alexander Trueman.

POSSESSION will be delivered immediately.

Apply to G. DUVAL.

The Parish of All-Hallows—

BEING at present without an incumbent, any minister of the protestant episcopal church, who is qualified and truly attached, and will exert himself in supporting the dignity and purity of the church in its primitive state—such an one, on application (if approved) will meet with a genteel subscription, and a convenient glebe house, with one hundred and fifty acres of good land.

Signed per order,
4X JOHN JACOBS, Register.
Anne-Arundel county, South river, July 23, 1790.

TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC SALE,

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

ATRACT of LAND situated in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, containing 215 acres, about 80 of which are cleared, and 20 may be made into good meadow at a small expence; the soil is rich, and well adapted to farming or planting, and is well timbered and watered. There are on the premises a small framed dwelling house, kitchen, stable, and other convenient out buildings; an orchard of choice fruit, and a never failing spring within a convenient distance of the houses, which are placed on an eminence, commanding an extensive prospect. This land adjoins the lands of Mr. John Hood, deceased, and Mr. Edward Dorley, of Vachel; distant from Baltimore 23 miles, from Ellicott's noted merchant mills 11 miles, and within two miles of the road leading from the Baltimore Tavern to Baltimore. The terms of sale are, one fourth of the purchase money to be paid down, and the balance in three equal annual payments, the purchaser to give bond on interest, with approved security.—Any person wishing to view the land will be shown it by applying to Mr. Edward Mason, who lives on the premises. Permission will be given to feed a fall crop, and possession given in November next.
R. PINDELL.
Hager's Town, July 9, 1790. 6

Annapolis, July 1, 1790.
By virtue of a deed of trust to the subscribers, and be EXPOSED TO SALE, on the premises, on Tuesday the 7th of September next, if fair, if not the first fair day,

TWO thousand two hundred and forty acres of LAND, together or in convenient lots, as may best suit the purchasers, beautifully and conveniently situated on the Bay, and between Patuxent and Magothy rivers, in Anne-Arundel county. This land is remarkably valuable for the fertility of its soil, and convenience of situation to Baltimore, Annapolis, and other markets: It abounds with a plenty of timber and wood, and has the advantages of productive fisheries, and quantities of wild fowl: It is adapted to every species of country produce: There are several different tenements on it, and some useful improvements; and it produces the greatest plenty of grass for stock. It will be sold on a credit of five years, the purchasers giving bond with approved security to pay one fifth of the purchase money, with interest, annually. Possession to be delivered on the first day of December, and a title to be made to the purchasers on payment of the money.
8w THOMAS HYDE, GABRIEL DUVAL, CHARLES STEUART, Trustees of Wm. Worthington.

Annapolis, February 22, 1790.

ALL persons indebted to RANDALL and DEAN, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts on or before the first day of June next, which will prevent the trouble and expence of suits, and very much oblige their obedient servant,
JOHN RANDALL.

Who has on Hand,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS,

Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms, for cash, produce, certificates, or on a short credit to those only who are generally punctual in their payments.
22X J. R.

To be Sold, A New Brick House,

In the City of Annapolis,

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

December 9, 1780. 27

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.

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GEORGE

PRESIDENT OF THE U

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(XLVth YEAR.)

THE

(No. 2276.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1790.

BY AUTHORITY.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all to whom these Presents shall come,
GREETING.

HERBAS a treaty of peace and friendship, between the United States of America, and the Creek nation of Indians, was made and concluded on the seventh day of the present month of August, by Henry Knox, secretary for the department of war, who was duly authorized thereto by the president of the United States with the advice and consent of the senate, on the one part, and the kings, chiefs and warriors, of the said Creek nation, whose names are thereunto signed, on the other part;—which treaty is in the form and words following:

A TREATY of peace and friendship made and concluded between the president of the United States of America, on the part, and behalf of the said states, and the undersigned kings, chiefs and warriors of the Creek nation of Indians, on the part and behalf of the said nation.

THE parties being desirous of establishing permanent peace and friendship between the United States and the said Creek nation, and the citizens and members thereof, and to remove the causes of war by ascertaining their limits, and making other necessary, just and friendly arrangements: The president of the United States by Henry Knox, secretary for the department of war, whom he hath constituted with full powers for these purposes, by and with the advice and consent of the senate of the United States: And the Creek nation by the undersigned kings, chiefs and warriors, representing the said nation, have agreed to the following articles, viz.

ARTICLE I.
THERE shall be perpetual peace and friendship between all the citizens of the United States of America, and all the individuals, towns and tribes of the upper, middle and lower Creeks, and Semanoles, composing the Creek nation of Indians.

ARTICLE II.
The undersigned kings, chiefs and warriors, for themselves, and all parts of the Creek nation within the limits of the United States, do acknowledge themselves, and the said parts of the Creek nation, to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other foreigner whatsoever, and they also stipulate that the said Creek nation will not hold any treaty with an individual state, or with individuals of any state.

ARTICLE III.
The creek nation shall deliver as soon as practicable, to the commanding officer of the troops of the United States stationed at the Rock-landing, on the Oconee river, all citizens of the United States, white inhabitants or negroes, who are now prisoners in any part of the said nation. And if any such prisoners or negroes should not be so delivered, on or before the first day of June ensuing, the governor of Georgia may empower three persons to repair to the said nation, in order to claim and receive such prisoners and negroes.

ARTICLE IV.
The boundary between the citizens of the United States and the Creek nation, is, and shall be, from where the old line strikes the river Savannah—thence up the said river to a place on the most northern branch of the same, commonly called the Keowee, where a north east line to be drawn from the top of the Occunna mountain shall intersect—thence along the said line in a south west direction to Tugelo river—thence to the top of the Currahee mountain—thence to the head or source of the main south branch of the Oconee river, called the Appalachee—thence down the middle of the said main south branch and river Oconee, to its confluence with the Ocmulgee, which form the river Altamaha—thence down the middle of the said Altamaha, to the old line on the said river, and thence along the said old line to the river St. Mary.

And in order to preclude for ever all disputes relatively to the head, or source of the main south branch of the river Oconee at the place where it shall be intersected by the line aforesaid from the Currahee mountain, the same shall be ascertained by an able surveyor on the part of the United States, who shall be assisted by three old citizens of Georgia, who may be appointed by the governor of the said state, and three old Creek chiefs to be appointed by the said nation, and the said surveyor, citizens and chiefs, shall assemble for this purpose on the first day of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, at the Rock landing on the said river Oconee, and thence proceed to ascertain the said head, or source of the main south branch of the said river, at the place where it shall be intersected by the line aforesaid, to be drawn

from the Currahee mountain. And in order that the said boundary shall be rendered distinct and well known, it shall be marked by a line of felled trees at least twenty feet wide, and the trees chopped on each side from the said Currahee mountain to the head, or source of the said main south branch of the Oconee river, and thence down the margin of the said main south branch and river Oconee, for the distance of twenty miles, or as much farther as may be necessary to mark distinctly the said boundary. And in order to extinguish for ever all claims of the Creek nation, or any part thereof, to any of the land lying to the northward and eastward of the boundary herein described, it is hereby agreed in addition to the considerations heretofore made for the said land, that the United States will cause certain valuable Indian goods, now in the state of Georgia, to be delivered to the said Creek nation: and the said United States will also cause the sum of one thousand and five hundred dollars, to be paid annually to the said Creek nation. And the undersigned kings, chiefs, and warriors, do hereby for themselves and the whole Creek nation, their heirs and descendants, for the considerations above mentioned, release, quit claim, relinquish and cede—all the land to the northward and eastward of the boundary herein described.

ARTICLE V.
The United States solemnly guarantee to the Creek nation all their lands within the limits of the United States to the westward and southward of the boundary described in the preceding article.

ARTICLE VI.
If any citizen of the United States, or other person, not being an Indian, shall attempt to settle on any of the Creeks lands, such person shall forfeit the protection of the United States, and the Creeks may punish him or not, as they please.

ARTICLE VII.
No citizen or inhabitant of the United States shall attempt to hunt or destroy the game on the Creek lands: Nor shall any such citizen or inhabitant go into the Creek country without a passport first obtained from the governor of some one of the United States, or the officer of the troops of the United States commanding at the nearest military post on the frontiers, or such other person as the president of the United States may from time to time authorize to grant the same.

ARTICLE VIII.
If any Creek Indian or Indians, or persons residing among them, or who shall take refuge in their nation, shall commit a robbery or murder, or other capital crime, on any of the citizens or inhabitants of the United States, the Creek nation, or town, or tribe, to which such offender or offenders may belong, shall be bound to deliver him or them up to be punished according to the laws of the United States.

ARTICLE IX.
If any citizen or inhabitant of the United States, or of either of the territorial districts of the United States, shall go into any town, settlement or territory, belonging to the Creek nation of Indians, and shall there commit any crime upon, or trespass against, the person or property of any peaceable and friendly Indian or Indians, which, if committed within the jurisdiction of any state, or within the jurisdiction of either of the said districts, against a citizen or white inhabitant thereof, would be punishable by the laws of such state or district, such offender or offenders shall be subject to the same punishment, and shall be proceeded against in the same manner, as if the offence had been committed within the jurisdiction of the state or district to which he or they may belong, against a citizen or white inhabitant thereof.

ARTICLE X.
In cases of violence on the persons or property of the individuals of either party, neither retaliation nor reprisal shall be committed by the other, until satisfaction shall have been demanded of the party of which the aggressor is, and shall have been refused.

ARTICLE XI.
The Creeks shall give notice to the citizens of the United States of any designs which they may know or suspect to be formed in any neighbouring tribe, or by any person whatever, against the peace and interests of the United States.

ARTICLE XII.
That the Creek nation may be led to a greater degree of civilization, and to become herdsmen and cultivators instead of remaining in a state of hunters, the United States will, from time to time, furnish gratuitously the said nation with useful domestic animals and implements of husbandry. And further to assist the said nation in so desirable a pursuit, and at the same time to establish a certain mode of communication, the United States will send such and so many persons to reside in said nation as they may judge proper, and not exceeding four in number, who shall qualify themselves to act as interpreters. These persons shall have lands assigned them by the Creek nation for cultivation, for themselves and their successors in office; but they shall be precluded exercising any kind of traffic.

ARTICLE XIII.

All animosities for past grievances shall henceforth cease, and the contracting parties will carry the foregoing treaty into full execution, with all good faith and sincerity.

ARTICLE XIV.

This treaty shall take effect and be obligatory on the contracting parties as soon as the same shall have been ratified by the president of the United States, with the advice and consent of the senate of the United States.

IN WITNESS of all and every thing herein determined between the United States of America and the whole Creek nation, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals, in the city of New-York, within the United States, this seventh day of August, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

In behalf of the United States,
HENRY KNOX, secretary of war, and
sole commissioner for treating with the Creek
nation of Indians. (L. S.)

In behalf of themselves and the whole Creek nation of Indians, Signed and sealed by
ALEXANDER M'GILLIVRAY,

And the kings, chiefs and warriors, of the Cussetah, Little Tallissee, Big Tallissee, Tuckabatchy, Natchez, Cowetas. Of the Broken Arrow, Coofades, Alabama chief, Oakfoys.

—Done in Presence of—
RICHARD MORRIS, Chief Justice of the State of New-York.
RICHARD VARICK, Mayor of the city of N. York.
MARINUS WILLET.
THOMAS LEE SHIPPEN, of Pennsylvania.
JOHN RUTLEDGE, jun.
JOSEPH ALLEN SMITH.
HENRY IZARD.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Interpreter.
mark

NOW KNOW YE, That I having seen and considered the said treaty do, and with the advice and consent of the senate of the United States, accept, ratify, and confirm the same, and every article and clause thereof. In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand.

GIVEN at the city of New-York, the thirteenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety, and in the fifteenth year of the sovereignty and independence of the United States.

G. WASHINGTON.
By the President,
THOMAS JEFFERSON.
By Command of the President of the United States of America,
HENRY KNOX, } Secretary for the
Department of war.

L O N D O N, Jan 7.
NOTWITHSTANDING all the reports of Lord Heathfield's letting out to take the command of the garrison of Gibraltar, with the circumstance of his arriving at Dover, &c. &c. an evening paper says, we have respectable authority for saying his lordship has not quitted his house in London, nor, perhaps, will he, considering his advanced period of life and infirmities, resume that station which he filled with so much honour to himself, and glory to the nation.

Under similar circumstances, a veteran officer, in Louis XIVth's time, being asked by the king, "Whether he felt himself well enough to resume his former military station?" No, Sire, replied the veteran, my former services are sufficiently recorded by your majesty's giving me the choice of again serving you—battl would choose to dedicate the close of a long life to make up the account between God and my conscience.

By accounts from Stockholm, dated the 18th ult. we learn, that on the 11th, the Swedish fleet made an attack on the port of Revel. They entered the bay, and a brisk cannonade took place. They silenced the forts which defend the entrance of the harbour, and set fire to the town, which was soon in a very general conflagration. They took and burnt 17 ships, of which six were of the line, and the frigates and smaller ships, and destroyed a considerable quantity of stores. In this bold and successful attempt, they lost two ships of the line, and suffered a great slaughter. We must wait for the arrival of the mail for the particulars of this important affair; but from good authority we are informed, that the above is the substance.

His royal highness the prince of Wales did not appear at St. James's, with his new Emeralds, till the evening, it being colder day. This piece of Jewellery is the most superb ever seen at court, and estimated in value at 25,000l.—The form of it is a long shaped

oval, the outer row—a circle of very large eddy brilliants—the inner part filled with a mosaic of diamonds—the centre of each part of the mosaic filled with a fine brilliant. The brilliant which formed the button is valued at 4000 guineas. The whole contained near 1000 brilliants of the first water.

June 8. The Russian fleet now ready to sail to act against the Swedes, consists of upwards of 100 ships of war, in three divisions.

A few days since, count C— an officer in garrison at Nancy in Lorraine, and M. de M. fought a duel in the Bois de Boulogne, near Paris, with swords. The first was killed on the spot—the other lived only two hours. The age of both made only 40 years; their fortunes amounted to 40,000 livres of yearly rent.

What may be the consequence to Spain of an hostile armament appearing off Mexico and Peru, time only can discover; but there is every reason to suppose, from the present insurgent state of those Spanish settlements, that it would require but little address in a British commander to excite a general revolt.

The 8th article of the definitive treaty of peace between Great-Britain and America, is in the following words: "The navigation of the river Mississippi, from its source to the ocean, shall for ever remain free and open to the subjects of Great Britain, and the citizens of the United States." In this manner the two countries settled this point, so important to the commerce of the American states; but Spain has always opposed the free navigation of this river. It is, as we have already said, held out to the Americans as a boon, that we shall stipulate for the perfect and free navigation both to the Americans and ourselves; provided they will enter into a treaty offensive and defensive with us.

In a violent tumult which lately took place at Dounay, the celebrated Baron de Tott, who had a command there as major-general, had like to have fallen a victim to popular rage. The fatal lamp cord was in readiness; but by some lucky accident, he escaped from the hands of the mob, and got shelter in a house from which he was conveyed in disguise out of the town.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, May 22.

"The long expected messenger from Berlin is just arrived here, after having on his way communicated his dispatches to marshal Laudohn.

"The contents of those dispatches are not yet publicly known; but from one circumstance it is conjectured, they are of a pacific nature; and that circumstance is, that marshal Laudohn instead of breaking into Silesia, which it has been daily in his power to do, is to return to Vienna next week. Hence it is conjectured, that the negotiation will end in a general peace.

"However, it must not be dissembled, that there are some grounds that would support a contrary conjecture.

"In the first place, it is certain, that no orders have been sent to the prince de Cobourg to suspend hostilities against the Turks. On the other hand, advices have been received, that the grand vizier is advancing, at the head of 60,000 men, against the army under the command of generals de Clairfait and Sauer. And in the next place, the reserve of the corps of artillery, and other forces in this city, have received orders to set out immediately to Moravia."

Extract of a letter from Berlin, May 27.

"On Sunday the 16th instant, a very extraordinary as well as melancholy disaster took place—One of the king's ministers, count Schulenburg Blomberg, on that day invited some company to dine with him. After dinner he went into his study seemingly very composed and cheerful, took a pistol loaded with four balls, and shot himself through the head. The report of the pistol brought the servants up stairs, who found him on the floor with his head shivered to pieces, and on the table, a second pistol loaded also with four balls.

"The reason of this suicide is said to be as follows: As long since as last autumn, the king of Prussia forbade any corn or forage to go out of the territory of Brandenburg. Count Schulenburg, however, had issued a great many passes for forage, such as oats, hay, and straw (in direct violation of the king's edict) to go out of Brandenburg, to which it is surmised a certain gentleman belonging to the king's sea commerce company had persuaded him.

"This circumstance has caused an extraordinary scarcity of forage, inasmuch, that the army cannot take the field before the 10th of June.

"His majesty wrote the count a letter on this subject, in terms which such gross abuse of confidence deserved, and wherein his majesty did not spare his minister.

"The count could not brook this reproach, and he, therefore, put a period to his life."

The election for the county of Limerick having concluded in favour of colonel Maffey, a dreadful riot took place, in which the colonel had nearly lost his life. At the instant his friends were chairing him, they were attacked by the mob, who attempted to throw him over the bridge, when he leaped from the chair, and escaped through the crowd: they then directed their fury towards the houses of those who opposed Sir Henry Haristrange, the popular candidate, one of which belonging to Mr. O'Mara, colonel Maffey's agent, was rased to the ground, and several others were gutted, and the furniture destroyed. They then proceeded to the beautiful seat of Sir D. Burgh, a short distance from Limerick; the owner learning they had a design on his life, with difficulty escaped; on learning which, they proceeded to destroy the edifice: Lady Burgh threw herself on her knees before them, and begged they would desist from their purpose—but her entreaties were of no avail: they levelled the house

to the ground, with the hot houses, green houses, &c. and even grubbed up the trees and roots. Sir Henry Haristrange's real friends endeavoured in vain to check these disgraceful proceedings; the mob were ungovernable, till the destruction of this beautiful place had satiated their fury, when they dispersed.

NEW-YORK, August 14.

Yesterday the treaty of peace and friendship between the United States and the Creek nation, was solemnly ratified by the contracting parties, in Federal Hall, in the presence of a large assembly of citizens—the vice-president of the United States—the great officers of state—his excellency the governor, and of several members of both houses of congress.

At 12 o'clock, the president of the United States, and his suite, general Knox, the commissioner, the clerks of the department of the secretary at war, col. M'Gillivray, and the kings, chiefs and warriors, of the Creek nation, being assembled, the treaty was read by the secretary of the president of the United States.

The president then addressed colonel M'Gillivray, the kings, chiefs and warriors; he said that he thought the treaty just and equal, and stated the mutual duties of the contracting parties—which address was communicated, sentence after sentence, by Mr. Cornell, sworn interpreter, to all of which the Creeks gave an audible assent.

The president then signed the treaty, after which he presented a string of beads as a token of perpetual peace, and a paper of tobacco to smoke in remembrance of it: Mr. M'Gillivray rose, made a short reply to the president, and received the tokens.

This was succeeded by the shake of peace, every one of the Creeks passing this friendly salute with the president; a song of peace, performed by the Creeks, concluded this highly interesting, solemn, and dignified transaction.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19.

We are informed, by a letter dated July 3d, from Kingston, Jamaica—"That no ships were to sail for Britain until the 25th of July, and then to have a convoy. On the 2d ult. arrived there the 62d regiment, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Charles Horneck, which had been embarked from Ireland, and proceeded to Halifax, Nova-Scotia, where lieutenant-colonel Horneck found orders to sail directly, without landing, for Jamaica. This corps is to be followed by the 5th battalion of the 60th, which is hourly expected, to augment the military force in Jamaica. Another regiment is also ordered from Ireland, with a reinforcement of men of war, both daily looked for—every preparation of war is making. Lord Effingham, the governor, is in a very bad state of health, and it is thought will not recover."

ANNAPOLIS, AUG. 26.

ACTS passed at the late session of congress, and which received the approbation of the president of the United States.

1. An act for giving effect to the several acts therein mentioned, in respect to the state of North-Carolina, and other purposes.
2. An act providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States.
3. An act making appropriations for the support of government, for the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety.
4. An act to establish a uniform rule of naturalization.
5. An act to prevent the exportation of goods not duly inspected according to the laws of the several states.
6. An act to accept a cession of the claims of the state of North Carolina to a certain district of Western territory.
7. An act to promote the progress of useful arts.
8. An act further to suspend part of an act, entitled, "An act to regulate the collection of the duties imposed by law on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandises, imported into the United States," and to amend the said act.
9. An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States.
10. An act for regulating the military establishment of the United States.
11. An act to provide for mitigating or remitting the forfeitures and penalties accruing under the revenue laws, in certain cases therein mentioned.
12. An act to continue in force an act passed at the last session of congress, entitled, "An act to regulate processes in the courts of the United States."
13. An act to prescribe the mode in which the public acts, records and judicial proceedings, in each state shall be authenticated so as to take effect in every other state.
14. An act for the government of the territory of the United States, south of the river Ohio.
15. An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books, to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned.
16. An act for finally adjusting and satisfying the claims of F. William de Steuben.
17. An act for giving effect to an act, entitled, "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," within the state of North-Carolina.
18. An act supplemental to the act for establishing the salaries of the executive officers of government, with their assistants and clerks.
19. An act for giving effect to the several acts therein mentioned, in respect to the state of Rhode-Island and Providence-Plantations.
20. An act for the relief of Thomas Jenkins and Company.

21. An act for giving effect to an act, entitled, "An act to establish the judicial courts of the United States," within the state of Rhode-Island and Providence-Plantations.

22. An act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations.

23. An act to satisfy the claims of John M'Call against the United States.

24. An act for the relief of Nathaniel Twining.

25. An act for giving effect to an act, entitled, "An act providing for the enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States," in respect to the state of Rhode-Island and Providence-Plantations.

26. An act to authorize the purchase of a tract of land for the use of the United States.

27. An act for establishing the temporary and permanent seat of the government of the United States.

28. An act further to provide for the payment of the invalid pensioners of the United States.

29. An act for the government and regulation of seamen in the merchants service.

30. An act imposing duties on the tonnage of ships or vessels.

31. An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes.

32. An act providing for holding a treaty or treaty with certain Indian tribes.

33. An act to amend the act for the establishment and support of light-houses, beacons, buoys and public piers.

34. An act to continue in force, for a limited time, an act, entitled, "An act for the temporary establishment of the post-office."

35. An act for the relief of John Stewart and John Davidson.

36. An act making provision for the debt of the United States.

37. An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandises, imported into the United States, and on the tonnage of ships or vessels.

38. An act to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts between the United States and the individual states.

39. An act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States.

40. An act to enable the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line, on continental establishment, to obtain titles to certain lands lying north-west of the river Ohio, between the Little Miami and Scioto.

41. An act authorizing the secretary of the treasury to finish the light-house on Portland Head, in the district of Maine.

42. An act for the relief of disabled soldiers and seamen lately in the service of the United States, and of certain other persons.

43. An act for the relief of the persons therein mentioned or described.

44. An act declaring the assent of congress to certain acts of the states of Maryland, Georgia and Rhode-Island and Providence-Plantations.

45. An act to alter the time of holding the circuit courts of the United States in the states of South-Carolina and Georgia, and providing that the district court of Pennsylvania shall, in future, be held in the city of Philadelphia only.

46. An act for the relief of Adam Caldwell.

47. An act making provision for the reduction of the public debt.

48. An act making certain appropriations therein mentioned.

Congress of the United States.

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

An ACT to provide more effectually for the settlement of the accounts between the United States and the Individual States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a board, to consist of three commissioners be, and hereby is established to settle the accounts between the United States and the individual states, and the determination of a majority of the said commissioners on the claims submitted to them, shall be final and conclusive, and they shall have power to employ such number of clerks as they may find necessary.

And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall respectively take an oath or affirmation before the chief justices of the United States, or one of the associate or district judges, that they will faithfully and impartially execute the duties of their office. And they shall each of them be entitled to receive, as the rate of two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, payable quarterly, at the treasury of the United States for their respective services.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to receive and examine all claims which shall be exhibited to them before the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, and to determine on all such as shall have account for the general or particular defence during the war, and on the evidence thereof, according to the principles of general equity (although such claims may not be sanctioned by the resolves of congress, or supported by regular vouchers) so as to provide for the final settlement of all accounts between the United States and the states individually; but no evidence of a claim heretofore admitted by a commissioner of the United States for any state or district shall be subject to such examination, nor shall the claim of any citizen be admitted as a charge against the United States in the account of any state unless the same was allowed by such state before the twenty-fourth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall specify the value on principle of the states already with the interest thereon, and shall also specify the value of the bills of credit subsequently issued, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

And be it further enacted, That each state shall debit each state with the interest thereon, and shall also specify the value of the bills of credit subsequently issued, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

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And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall specify the value of the bills of credit subsequently issued, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said commissioners to examine and liquidate to specie value on principles of equity, the credits and debts of the states already on the books of the treasury for bills of credit subsequent to the eighteenth of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

And be it further enacted, That the commissioners shall debit each state with all advances which have been or may be made to it by the United States, and with the interest thereon to the last day of the year one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and shall credit each state for its disbursements and advances on the principles contained in the third section of this act, with interest to the day aforesaid, and having struck the balance due to each state, shall find the aggregate of all the balances, which aggregate shall be apportioned between the states agreeably to the rule herein after given, and the difference between such apportionments, and the respective balances shall be carried in a new account to the debit or credit of the states respectively, as the case may be.

And be it further enacted, That the rule for apportioning to the states the aggregate of the balances first above mentioned, shall be the same that is prescribed by the constitution of the United States, for the apportionment of representation and direct taxes, and according to the first enumeration which shall be made.

And be it further enacted, That the states who shall have balances placed to their credit on the books of the treasury of the United States, shall, within twelve months after the same shall have been so credited, be entitled to have the same funded upon the same terms with the other part of the domestic debt of the United States; but the balances so credited to any state shall not be transferable.

And be it further enacted, That the clerks employed, or to be employed by the said commissioners, shall receive like salaries as clerks employed in the treasury department.

And be it further enacted, That the powers of the said commissioners, shall continue until the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-two, unless the business shall be sooner accomplished.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

Approved August 5, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(True Copy.)

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, August 9.

A BILL for the relief of Adam Caldwell was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Fitzsimons from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill making certain appropriations; and also a bill for reducing the debt of the United States. The said bills were read a first and second time and committed.

The house went into committee on these bills, separately, and they were both amended and passed.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the amendments proposed by the senate to the bill for the relief of disabled soldiers and seamen, and agreed to the same.

A message was received from the senate, that they had passed the bill for satisfying the claims of lady Stirling, with amendments—the said amendments being taken into consideration were agreed to.

A message was received from the senate, that they had passed the bill giving the assent of congress to certain acts of the states of Georgia, Maryland and Rhode-Island, with amendments. Also, that they had passed a bill to alter the times for holding the circuit court in the states of South-Carolina and Georgia.

Mr. Gilman, from the committee of enrolment, reported, that they had this day presented three acts to the president of the United States, for his approbation.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) from the committee to whom was referred the accounts of the treasurer of the United States, for the last two quarters, made a report on the same, which was read and laid on the table.

The amendments of the senate to the bill for giving the assent of congress to certain acts of Georgia, Maryland and Rhode-Island, were taken into consideration and agreed to.

The memorial and representation of the legislature of Massachusetts, on the subject of the fisheries, was referred to the secretary of state.

Mr. Gilman, Mr. White and Mr. Smith, (S. C.) were appointed a committee to join a committee of the senate to notify the president of the proposed recess of congress.

A report of the secretary of the treasury on the memorial of general Hazen, was received and laid on the table.

The house resolved that all surveys of lands in the United States made under the direction of the late geographer-general, agreeable to contracts for such parts of said lands made with the late board of treasury, be returned to and presented by the secretary of the treasury to complete the said contracts: And that the said secretary is hereby authorized to direct the making and completing any other surveys that remain to be made, so as to comply on the part of the United States with the several contracts aforesaid, in conformity to the terms thereof.

A message was received from the president of the United States to notify the house that the following bills had received his assent, viz—

An act making further provision for payment of the public debt of the United States.

An act to enable the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line on continental establishment, to obtain titles to certain lands therein described.

An act to authorize the secretary of the treasury to take measures for finishing the light-house on Portland Head, in the province of Maine.

Mr. Gilman, of the joint committee, reported the following enrolled bills—

An act for the relief of disabled soldiers and seamen lately in the service of the United States, and of certain other persons.

An act declaring the assent of congress to certain acts of the states of Maryland, Georgia, and Rhode-Island and Providence-Plantations.

An act for the relief of the persons therein mentioned or described.

An act to alter the times for holding the circuit courts in the United States in the districts of South-Carolina and Georgia, and providing that the district court of Pennsylvania shall, in future, be held at the city of Philadelphia only.

A message was received from the senate to inform the house that they have passed a resolution to adjourn the 12th instant, and request the concurrence of the house.

This resolution was agreed to.

Adjourned till to-morrow 10 o'clock, A. M.

WEDNESDAY, August 11.

A message was received from the senate, that they had passed the bill for reducing the national debt, with amendments. After some discussion the amendments of the senate were agreed to.

A message was sent to the president by a joint committee, notifying him of the proposed recess to-morrow.

A message was received from the senate, informing, that the president had notified the senate of his approbation of the bill to assent to certain acts of the states of Georgia, Maryland and Rhode-Island.

Another message was received from the senate, that they had passed the appropriation bill, with amendments.

Mr. Gilman reported the examination of two enrolled bills, which were signed by the speaker.

THURSDAY, August 12.

Mr. Gilman, of the joint committee of enrolled bills, reported, that the committee had waited on the president of the United States for his approbation on enrolled bills.

A message was received from the president of the United States, notifying, that the president had this day signed several specified bills and resolves.

Ordered, That a message be sent to the senate to inform them that this house, having completed the business before them, are now about to proceed to close the present session, by an adjournment on their part, agreeably to the order of the 10th instant.

This message was sent—soon after which a message was received from the senate, informing, that the senate, having completed the legislative business before them, were now ready to close the present session by an adjournment on their part.

Mr. Speaker then adjourned the house until the first Monday in December next.

For the Maryland Gazette.

EVERLASTING DAMNATION!

WHAT a dreadful idea! How terrible a judgment! and this to be denounced on the frail transitory beings of this world, whose existence here, compared with eternity, is as a grain of sand to the mountains of the earth, and the shores of the ocean. Punishment ought to be proportioned to the crime. Why do we say so? It is a sentiment implanted in our nature, and reason confirms the maxim. Enthusiasm for a time may darken the understanding, harden the heart, and reconcile extreme cruelty with mercy. God! who or what is the being we distinguish by that name? Is he just? Yes. Is he merciful? Yes. Can justice or mercy award a punishment so disproportionate to any crime, that can possibly be committed here, as eternal torture? He is our creator, we are enjoined in the gospel to address him by the fond appellation of father. But how is he described even by those who style themselves his holy ministers? As a father dooming to endless misery the greatest part of his offspring. Take a view of the picture that presents itself to our fancy on this gloomy occasion. Behold a being stern, unrelenting, viewing with composure the agonies of a wretch writhing with pain; hearing his ardent supplications for mercy without pity or remorse. Oh! my creator, my father, I have offended, and have suffered. My torments are as great as my frame can endure. Affix some period to my misery. Afford me that only consolation to the wretched hope. No, wretch, eternal pain shall rack your body. You shall only exist to be miserable. You shall have strength, but only so much as will support you under your torments, and render them the more exquisite. Not a moment, not the smallest portion of your punishment shall be remitted. Eternal, eternal torture I have denounced, and eternal torture you shall suffer. What a picture! If this be the figure of the God of justice and mercy, our common parent, in what form shall we draw the father of evil, our constant enemy. That he should be unmoved by the pangs and cries of the miserable beings that surround him, is consistent with his severe nature. To him neither justice nor mercy is attributed. To him, therefore, the suf-

fer and glory is vain. Rejected by his God, delivered over to an executioner, who, if he feel at all, feels pleasure in the execution of his office, the unhappy victim everlastingly groans in agony, without remission of pain, and to fill up the measure of his misery without hope of an end of it. And this severe denunciation the guilt of error alone may draw down upon the head of an unhappy culprit. Great God! you know our hearts. You gave us understanding. You can judge of the use we have made of them. You can reward or punish accordingly. To you we appeal. The voice of those who are appointed to be your ministers here, we hear with respect. It is a reverence due to your name. But when, instead of a benevolent, they hold you up as a vindictive, inexorable being, we turn with horror from the picture. Both the understanding and the heart bear testimony against it. In the holy fury of their zeal, they may vote myriads to destruction, but, as the execution of the sentence depends on you, we have nothing to fear. From you we are certain of justice, and you have promised mercy. Man may presume to pronounce judgment, but where the arm is feeble, threats are idle. He alone can hurl the thunderbolt who made it, and in his hands, we are assured, it is neither an instrument of wantonness, nor cruelty.

THE ANNAPOLIS RACES

Will commence on the second TUESDAY in OCTOBER next.

To the free and independent VOTERS of MARYLAND.

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

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

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern—

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

Anne-Arundel county, August 23, 1790.
NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to liberate him from his present confinement in goal, in the county aforesaid, for debt he is unable to pay.
16th 10/10 BENJAMIN LANE.

August 13, 1790.
THE CREDITORS of GEORGE THOMAS, late of St. Mary's county, deceased, are desired to meet at Mr. JOSHUA TURNER, Chaptico, in St. Mary's county, on the 15th day of September 1790, with their claims properly authenticated, to receive their proportionable parts of the assets in my hands.
Wm. THOMAS, jun. Admr.

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

TO BE RENTED.

THE HOUSE

Now occupied by G. Duvall, Esquire.

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

FOR SALE.

That VALUABLE

HOUSE AND LOT,

IN Annapolis, which belongs to Captain ALEXANDER TRUMAN.

POSSESSION will be delivered immediately. Apply to

G. DUVAL.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

At WARE'S TAVERN, at ALLEN'S FRESH, in CHARLES County, on Monday the 30th inst.

THIRTY very likely NEGROES, consisting of men, women, boys and girls; among them are several valuable carpenters. Twelve months credit will be allowed, upon giving bond with approved security, to bear interest from the date, if the money is not paid on or before the day of payment. A discount of six per cent. will be made for ready money.

Aug. 11, 1790.

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

N. B. If the day of sale should prove rainy, the sale to be the next fair day, and continue till all are sold.

COMEDY of the CONTRAST,

Written by a Citizen of the United States, and published (under an Assumption of the Copy-Right).

By THOMAS WIGNELL.

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

NOTICE is hereby given,

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

WILLIAM GILLIS.

Somerset county, July 31, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given,

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

HENRY HICKS TRAVERS.

August 13, 1790.

Caroline County, Maryland, July 22, 1790.

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

Frederick county, Aug. 1, 1790.

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

MARY BOYLAN.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I intend to apply to the next Prince George's county court, for a commission to mark and bound the three following tracts of LAND, viz. BLACK WALNUT THICKET, SAINT-CATHARINES, and CONTENT.

July 15, 1790.

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

July 24, 1790.

Rd. T. LOWNDES, JAMES WILSON.

By virtue of a deed of trust to the subscribers, will be EXPOSED TO SALE, on the premises, on Tuesday the 7th of September next, if fair, if not the first fair day.

SEVEN thousand two hundred and forty acres of LAND, together or in convenient lots, as may best suit the purchasers, beautifully and conveniently situated on the Bay, and between Patuxent and Magallow rivers, in Anne-Arundel county. This land is remarkably valuable for the fertility of its soil, and convenience of situation to Baltimore, Annapolis, and other places. It is abounded with a plenty of timber and wood, and has the advantages of productive fisheries, and quantities of wild fowl: It is adapted to every species of country produce: There are several different tenements on it, and some useful improvements; and it produces the greatest plenty of grass for stock. It will be sold on a credit of five years, the purchasers giving bond with approved security to pay one fifth of the purchase money, with interest, annually. Possession to be delivered on the first day of December, and a title to be made to the purchasers on payment of the money.

THOMAS HYDE,

GABRIEL DUVAL,

CHARLES STEUART,

Trustees of Wm. Worthington.

NOTICE is hereby given,

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

RINALDO JOHNSON.

Upper-Marlborough, August 7, 1790.

Charles county, July 26, 1790.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of ROBERT BRENT, sen. late of Charles county, deceased, are desired to bring them in legally attested—Those that are indebted are requested to make speedy payment, to

ROBERT BRENT, Executor.

TO BE SOLD, AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Monday the 20th of September next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the dwelling house of the deceased ROBERT BRENT, sen. near Newport,

SEVERAL valuable horses, mares and colts, some of them blooded; two yoke of oxen, about forty head of black cattle, the greatest part of them are excellent beef; two valuable blooded bulls, sixty head of sheep, household and kitchen furniture, and all kinds of plantation utensils. Twelve months credit will be given for all sums exceeding 15l. six months for all sums from 15l. to 40s. and those under 40s. to be paid ready cash. Bond on interest, with approved security, must be given for the different credits aforesaid.

ROBERT BRENT, Executor.

TO BE SOLD,

To the HIGHEST BIDDER,

On the PREMISES,

On Wednesday, the first day of September next, PART of three tracts of LAND, in Anne-Arundel county, situated within two miles of Herring creek church, known by the names of TALBOT'S ANGLES, TURKEY HILLS, and TURKEY-ISLAND, containing in the whole about ninety or one hundred acres.—The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

JOSEPH HILL.

West river, August 5, 1790.

ANDREW AITKEN,

APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST,

At the Sign of the GOLDEN HEAD, in South-Street, BALTIMORE—

Has received by the Lat Vessels from different Parts of EUROPE,

A Fresh and General Assortment of—**DRUGS and MEDICINES,**

The Particulars of which would be too numerous to insert in an Advertisement.

—LIKEWISE—

Genuine Patent Medicines,

AMONG WHICH ARE—

ANDERSON and Hopper's pills, British and Harlaem oil, Bateman's and Turlinton's drops, Daff's elixir, Hill's balsam of honey, essence of pepper-mint, Greenough's tincture for teeth and gums, Godfrey's cordial, &c. &c.

A L S O,

Amputating, trepanning, cupping, pocket and tooth instruments, spring and thumb lancets, large and small syringes, pocket thermometers, pulse glasses assorted, tincture and spice bottles with ground stoppers and brass caps, white and green phials assorted, with corks, nipple pipes and shells; ointment, pill, and galley pots, pill boxes, marble and metal mortars, bolus knives, scales and weights, tooth-brushes, &c. with almost every article requisite for the practice of physic.—The whole of which will be sold on the lowest terms for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE, at the market price, and on the usual credit, with a generous allowance to those who purchase to sell again.

Baltimore, August 13, 1790.



STRAYED or STOLEN from the

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

Aug. 1, 1790.

Rd. TIDINGS.

TO BE SOLD,

AT PUBLIC SALE,

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

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

R. PINDELL.

Hogan's-Town, July 9, 1790.

By virtue of a writ of *condemni ex parte* me directed from the general court, and by the direction of WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esq; agent to the State of MARYLAND, will be SOLD, in Port-Townsend town, at the house of Mr. Thomas Crackle, between the hours of eleven and four o'clock, on Monday the 30th of August next, for READY CASH,

ONE tract of land called LITTLEWORTH, containing one hundred and ninety-five acres. One other tract of land called WILKESON'S TRACT, containing four hundred and fifteen acres. Part of one other tract of land called THOMPSON'S CHARGE, containing fifty-five acres and one third of an acre. A life estate in one other tract of land called THOMPSON'S CHARGE, containing two hundred and seventy-eight acres; and the reversion of one other tract of land called HARWOOD, containing fifty acres: taken and sold to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, from HOSKINS HANSON, Esq; late collector of Charles county, by

FRANCIS WARE, late Sheriff of Charles county.

Wanted Immediately,

AS AN APPRENTICE

TO THE

PRINTING BUSINESS,

On the Eastern Shore.

A Lad of good Character and Capacity.

Inquire of the Printers of this Paper.

Annapolis, March 31, 1790.

SIX DOLLARS Reward

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

RICHARD WELLS.

Annapolis, June 30, 1790.

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

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

THOMAS RICKNELL.

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

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.



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