

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1791.

WARSAW, September 22.

THE court of Peterburgh remain firmly resolved to do all in their power to oblige the Turks to agree to a peace upon reasonable terms; therefore it is not likely that Russia will agree to the terms proposed by Prussia, by which the czarina is not only to restore all she has taken from the Turks, but also to give up the Crimea to the Ottoman Porte.

Sept. 23. In a late session of the diet, the proposal for a treaty of commerce with Prussia was brought upon the carpet; and if the plan laid before the diet should take place, Dantzic will be reduced to a truly deplorable situation; inasmuch, that the mere report of what was in agitation here having reached that city, had occasioned a disturbance among the third class of its inhabitants, who had resolved to send a deputation hither to declare, "that if the interests of their city were not more seriously taken into consideration, they must look for some other protector."

Sept. 29. In the session of the 22d instant, the king appointed M. Orzechowski, minister plenipotentiary from his majesty and the republic to the court of France, and M. Merki, minister plenipotentiary to that of Madrid. The plan of the treaty of commerce with the court of Berlin, has been approved of in the diet, and sent to the marquis de Lutichewski, the Prussian envoy, who on Sunday last set off for Barchin, and took with him four Turks, who were made prisoners by the Russians, and saved themselves in Poland.

DANTZIC, September 23.

Our deputies are arrived at Warsaw; and we learn from thence, that there are hopes of the treaty of commerce with Prussia being settled, as that the trade of Dantzic will not materially suffer by it. The three estates assembled on the 18th, at the council chamber, to debate on the present situation of affairs, when they resolved to wait the answer of the king of Poland to the request of the citizens, before any thing further is proceeded upon.

COPENHAGEN, October 2.

Mr. Hammond, the charge des affaires from the court of London, on the 27th of September, received letters of recall, he being designed to go in that capacity to Madrid. He is succeeded by captain Drake, who left London very precipitately to discharge the purport of his mission to our court as soon as possible, which we are assured is not very favourable to the interests of Russia, and relates to the conduct which the cabinet of St. James's requires on the part of Denmark at this time. However, be it as it will, a Russian squadron is expected to winter in our ports; and one ship of the line, a brigantine, and frigate, which belong to that fleet, are arrived already. But, on the other hand, orders have been issued to disarm all the ships of the line belonging to our squadron.

VIENNA, October 2.

We learn from Wallachia, that the truce ratified by the Porte, was positively announced in the army at Bucharest on the 16th of September. Prince Potemkin is said to be expected in this city soon.

On the 10th of last month, the truce between the prince of Saxe-Cobourg and the grand vizier, was so far concluded, that both parties ceased all hostilities; but each keeps the territory and towns they are in possession of, till the signing of the definitive treaty of peace. The place is not yet fixed for the holding of the congress.

BERLIN, October 7.

This day a Chasseur arrived from general Mollendorf, in West-Prussia, since which it is reported, that he has ordered two regiments to take possession of the suburb of Dantzic called Landour; and that five other regiments have received orders to take possession of the other suburbs.

Yesterday orders were sent for the return of the train-bories of the third army, which were discharged.

Oct. 9. A courier is just arrived from count Luf with the news of a convention of armistice having been signed, on the 10th ultimo, by the prince of Cobourg and the grand vizier, upon his mediation and guarantee, as Prussian plenipotentiary.

BRUSSELS, October 12.

The emperor since his coronation has addressed his ultimate manifesto to the congress, in which he professes a cession of arms for three weeks, in order to consider of an arrangement; humanely still the main object he has in view, and he wishes the presence of his army now on the march not to prove distressing to the people; but they seem to reject his benevolent intentions, and the public voice calls out "No armistice—No accord! Send Leopold to the devil!"

There was an idea at first that congress had accepted of a truce, because they have resolved to suspend the promotion of officers till the 24th inst. but it seems that they have taken that resolution only in order to

commemorate, by a general promotion, the anniversary of the publication of the manifesto at Hoogstraten on the 14th of October, 1789.

On Wednesday last there happened here a scene of barbarity which surpasses the refinement of cruelty, and which occasioned the most violent alarms during the whole day. The peasants of Loecken revived a procession, which had not appeared these thirty years, and it was escorted through this city by all the communities of friars, &c. On passing the grand place, a young man observing the capuchins on the march, said to a friend of his—"On voit toujours ces freres Capucins qui se farren par tout!" Those d—d capuchins are always thrusting themselves in!" this single speech procured him a fling in the face from a bystander, and a mob immediately collected, who, pretending to avenge a religious cause, fell upon him unmercifully with sabres, &c. and then dragged him severely wounded to the prison of the Madelonets. The fury of the mob, (to the disgrace of the volunteers, several of whom were in the number) was soon wound up to such a pitch by various pretences they devised of his being a Voleur, in that they failed to the prison, and insisted on his being delivered up to them to be executed. They overpowered the guard, and took him away to the grand place, in the front of the Hotel de Ville, where they had him confined and hung up to the lantern post, but the cord breaking, he fell half alive to the ground, and then with the most cannibal barbarity, they sawed off his head with a hand-saw; and, sticking it on a broomstick they carried it in triumph all round the town, and even to the congress door, where they stopped to display it. Mr. Vander-noot then addressed them with the utmost severity, and told them that if he were to read them for the recovery of their liberty to make such an use of it, he should totally abandon them; but it was then too late for argument, and had there been any police in Brussels, the affair took up time enough to have prevented it entirely. The youth was of an unblemished character, and had been disappointed in marriage by means of a capuchin friar, which occasioned him to make the speech he so daringly paid for—he was employed in a cotton manufactory, and has brothers here.

It is a singular circumstance that this unfortunate event should have happened exactly on the anniversary of a similar spectacle at Paris, which also took place on the 6th of October; many persons were wounded in the mob, and the greatest tumult prevailed all the day, as they threatened to go on in the same way with many others, but happily the parades did prevent the continuance of such outrages.

HAMBURG, October 19.

By the latest letters from Berlin we learn, that the emperor's answer respecting the late Reichenbeck convention, gives hopes of continuance of peace between the court of Vienna and Berlin; but it is not so with regard to Russia, who, resenting the interference of Prussia in the commercial treaty for peace with the grand vizier, has ordered prince Potemkin to march with the army at Bender, and attack the Turks, the event of which will govern the emperor's future intentions.

LONDON, October 15.

Yesterday evening at six o'clock, a lieutenant of the navy arrived at the east of Chatham's house in the admiralty, with letters from earl Howe, commander in chief of the grand fleet at Spithead.

The king of Hungary, since his being elected emperor of Germany, makes some removes in his diplomatic corps. Among other exchanges a new minister visits our court as envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary.

By the last mail from France there is advice that M. Frezeau, chairman of the diplomatic committee, had made a representation to the national assembly, of the continued and increasing armament of Great-Britain; that thirty ships of the line, according to the former resolution of the assembly, were fully equipped, and that in the opinion of the committee further preparations were indispensably necessary to the protection of the empire. Fifteen more ships of the line were accordingly ordered to be got ready with all possible expedition.

Oct. 22. Neither of the two messengers at present resident in the house of Mr. Fitzherbert, at Madrid, were returned this day at noon, though the arrival of one of them is expected daily. He is the more anxiously waited for, as something more truly in the way of an ultimatum is expected thereby.

Yesterday at one o'clock, Mr. Heclop, the king's messenger, arrived at the duke of Leeds's office, Whitehall, with dispatches from Sir Robert Ansell, his majesty's ambassador at Constantinople, which were laid before the king, after the drawing room broke up at St James's, by his grace.

Yesterday a messenger was dispatched with letters from the secretary of state's office for foreign affairs, Whitehall, to lord Auckland, his majesty's ambassador at the Hague.

We have undoubted authority for saying, that affairs have taken an alarming and unexpected turn. After Prussia, with the concurrence of England, had proceeded in the negotiation for general peace, and that he had made reasonable propositions to Russia, the minister of the new emperor at the court of Berlin delivered to M. de Hertzberg an official note, that "Leopold would consider himself bound to assist Russia with all his force in case he should be attacked by Prussia." This intimation has completely changed the aspect of affairs in Germany; and, from every appearance of peace, there is now making every possible preparation for war.

FIXED AIR.

Fixed air has not only a very powerful effect in medicine, but from its great advantages, may be derived in economical purposes. By washing flesh meat two or three times a day with water impregnated with fixed air, it will be preserved perfectly sweet for ten or twelve days in the hottest weather of summer; and even meat that had begun to change, has been recovered by the same process.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, September 17.

"Immediately after the arrival of our fleet in the bay of Cadiz, the 8th of this month, they disembarked all their sick, amounting to 700 or 800; the surgeons of the cruise must account for this, as before, during 50 days they were out at sea, they lost only 8 men by sickness. Most of the time has been taken up in exercising the sailors with whom, as well as the officers, the general appears very well satisfied. The fleet, it is thought, will put to sea again, after the equinox, unless there is a very great appearance of a peace."

Mr. Fitzherbert, the British ambassador, received an express from his court, on the 10th instant, and had conferences with count Florida Blanca for three following days, and on the night of the 15th, sent back the courier to London, with the result of what passed. Nothing, however, has transpired here of the state of these negotiations. Count Florida Blanca has seen nobody lately but the English ambassador, who, on his side, has shown no dispositions hostile to our hopes of a peace. All against them at present, are the armanens, which increase daily in our ports; at Cadiz, they are equipping one 80 gun ship, and a number of others, as fast as possible, and at Ferrol they are sheathing the bottoms of an 80 gun ship, and one of 74, with copper, after which they will put to sea immediately.

M. de Mirabeau's speech, relative to the family compact, is to be translated into Spanish.

M. de Cabarrus's imprisonment proves fatal in its effects to his relations and friends daily. On the night of the 17th instant, the countess de Galvez, dowager of the viceroy of Mexico, was sent to Valladolid. M. Bathidas has been confined in the prison of Madrid. Two French servants belonging to M. Cabarrus, and two belonging to madame de Galvez, have been conducted to the frontiers, and several others of M. Cabarrus's friends, have been removed to different places.

DUBLIN, October 12.

The report of four new regiments of foot to be raised in this kingdom, again prevails; orders, however, are not yet come to the war-office, so that if any such measure should take place, it will only be if a war actually commences; of which event there seems, at this time, the strongest probability.

The inhuman and indecent custom of interring dead bodies the day after their decease, has frequently led to fatalities too shocking to reflect on. Many persons who were but apparently dead, through a temporary suspension of the vital motions, having been inhumed alive by a conformity with this reprehensible custom.

A person passing the Hospital Fields burying place, late on Friday evening, was alarmed by a subterraneous voice at some distance; he instantly sought out the grave and heard a person as if in the struggles of suffocation. He immediately procured assistance to open the grave, which he marked with his stick; but alas! it came too late; the unfortunate person had been effectually suffocated, and was found turned on her face in the coffin, a lively young woman, of a florid appearance.

In England, bodies are never interred till after the fourth day at least, unless there are apparent signs of putrefaction, or incontestable certainty of death from long illness or other causes.

SALEM, December 21.

Captain Peabody arrived here, since our last, from Trinity, a windward port of Martinique, which he left the 23d of November. From him we learn, that the island still continues unhappily divided and armed against itself.

The contention in Martinique appears to have no reference to the late French revolution, as both parties acknowledge the present government in France. From the revolution, however, the colonies derived the privilege of constituting assemblies to legislate for them.

The equal laws made by the colonial assembly of Martinique no longer left any exclusive commercial privileges to the town of St. Pierre; and the free people of colour felt the enjoyment of the rights of men. This equality excited the jealousy of the inhabitants of St. Pierre, and produced an enmity towards the rest of the colony, which continually increased till the massacre of the mulattoes on the 3d of June last. The justice of government was now obliged to interpose; and from hence have arisen the parties, of the government, planters, free mulattoes, &c. on one side—and the inhabitants of St. Pierre, on the other.

We have heretofore given the chain of events, subsequent to that massacre—the expedition against St. Pierre by the general and admiral; the imprisonment of the offenders; the demands of their release by the inhabitants; the defection of the troops, by which means the people of St. Pierre became possessed of Fort Bourbon; the consequent retreat of the government, and their supporters, to Gros-Morne; the hostilities which followed; and the shocking slaughter of a foraging party from the fort, by ambuscades in the cane patches, and other concealments, on the fatal 25th of September.

When captain Peabody came away, the parties were still in arms against each other. The people of St. Pierre were still in possession of Fort Bourbon; and the head-quarters of the governor remained at Gros-Morne, an eminence about four miles back from Trinity, strongly fortified. The governor's army consisted of about 2000; and the planters, &c. not in arms, ready to act when wanted. With the governor is a company of grenadiers, composed principally of the officers of the troops who gave up Fort Bourbon; a major in commission told captain Peabody, that he, as well as the other officers, did the duty, and submitted to the discipline, of privates.—The St. Pierre army was supposed to consist of about 2000, the greater part being the regular troops which had betrayed the fort; but destitute of their old officers, were proportionably inefficient.

The St. Pierre party, in their excursions from the fort, have burnt several excellent plantations near Fort-Royal, to prevent their being attacked again from the cane patches; but the governor's troops have now taken such positions as to prevent their appearing without the fort, and obtaining any provisions from the country. St. Pierre, however, was supplied by water, and by its cruisers so far prevented supplies to the windward, as to occasion great inconvenience, inasmuch that it was said the governor had determined to attack St. Pierre. But the arrival from France of a 74 gun ship and a frigate has changed the scene; these, with a brig fitted out by the planters, now cruise before St. Pierre, have taken two of their cruisers, blocked up the reef, destroyed their commerce, and given protection to that of the windward ports.—Thus cut off from supplies by land and water, the town of St. Pierre must soon be brought to submission.

Two days before captain Peabody failed, the governor's troops took from the other party, a small fort near Fort-Royal, which commands the navigation of Lamentine, where part of the governor's troops were quartered.

This civil war is carried on with little mercy.

At Trinity, life, property and commerce are protected by good government. At St. Pierre, it is laid all are endangered by the want of government.

BOSTON, December 18.

It is diverting to an American to peruse the opinions of the London paragraph-writers respecting the United States. Some of them suppose, in case of a war, that we shall join our quondam parents, others that we are bound by treaty to assist France and Spain; some that we are actually preparing; others that we are too wise to engage in a war, when by being neutral we shall profit so greatly; and others attribute our expected neutrality to another cause, and say, "that the American congress have more wisdom than the national assembly, and justly consider their present state of finances as too low to encounter the expense of a war." The truth is, America wishes ill to neither Britain nor Spain. The vessels of both powers are welcome to our ports—and for their money, may both reciprocally be supplied with the naval stores, timber and provisions, with which our country abounds.

Seventy-one sail of the line in commission—5000 troops preparing for foreign service; daily and almost innumerable contracts for provisions and warlike stores—a constant promotion of captains to admirals, and from lieutenants to captains, 20 at a time!—are indications of some mighty preparations.—And all this has been done in Great-Britain! Peace or war, expenditure is certain! The preparations in Spain are neither less mighty, or less expensive.

NEW-LONDON, December 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape-François, to his friend in New-London, dated November 2.

"There is now an insurrection of mulattoes and free negroes, about three or four leagues from this—all the troops have marched, and most of the sailors from the merchant's ships, and large draughts from the militia of the Cape. The Americans offered their services to guard the town.—The insurgents amount from 6 to 10,000; they demand to have the same rights and privileges as the whites, and that they shall be as eligible to hold any office. To-day about 30 were brought in prisoners—what the event will be, time only will decide."

ALBANY, December 20.

By a gentleman last evening from Quebec, we are informed of the arrival at that place, of the honourable general Alured Clarke (late lieutenant-governor of the Island of Jamaica) who is appointed to succeed lord Dorchester in the government: His lordship, however,

continues in office until spring. The above gentleman further informs, that news of the expedition against the Indians (mentioned in the president's speech) under general Hamar, had reached Canada, and caused various conjectures, and various opinions were in circulation respecting its real destination; some supposed it was against Detroit, some one place and some another.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3.

Copy of a letter received by the lord mayor of London, from the duke of Leeds.

I have the honour to acquaint your lordship, that the messenger Dreffin, arrived here this morning, with dispatches from Mr. Fitzherbert, ambassador at the court of Madrid, dated Sunday 24th October, containing an account, that a convention for terminating the differences which had arisen with that court, had been agreed upon, between his excellency on the part of his majesty, and the count de Florida Blanca, on the part of the catholic king; and that the convention was to be signed, and exchanged by those ministers, the 27th of the same month.

Signed, **LEEDS.**

London, 4th November.

Extract of a letter, dated London, 5th November, 1790.

"We embrace the earliest opportunity of informing you, that a messenger arrived yesterday morning from Madrid, with dispatches from our ambassador, Mr. Fitzherbert, dated 24th October, containing an account that a convention for settling the differences which had arisen with that court, was agreed upon between him and the count de Florida Blanca, and would be signed and interchanged the 27th of that month. This happy event, by insuring the continuance of peace, will give new life to trade, which has long been in a state of inactivity."

By private letters lately received from Europe, dated October 24th, we hear that Leopold has declared, that notwithstanding the treaty of Reichenbach, by which he renounces his alliance with Russia, for the purpose of making war with the Turks; he still intends to abide by former treaties of defensive alliance with the first mentioned power, and is determined to give the promised succours should he be attacked. This declaration has affected a considerable change in the political situation of Europe; and will, it is likely, force most of the active cabinets to a change of measures, to keep up the balance of power. So important a power thrown into the scale of Russia, must affect Prussia and her allies.

Extract of a letter from Cape-François November 29.

"Two regiments of mulattoes have been this day disbanded by order, you may mention this as a piece of news."

SHEPHERD'S-TOWN, December 6.

In our last we mentioned, that some extraordinary circumstances took place at the execution of the unfortunate Medicot, at Winchester. Our accounts at that time were rather exaggerated: the report of his being still living was premature; however many experiments were made use of to restore him to life, such as bleeding, rubbing with salt, &c. but every attempt proved ineffectual. "He that sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."

ANNAPOLIS, January 13.

The following are the appointments made by the Governor and Council, agreeably to the act passed last session, entitled, An act for the better administration of justice in the several counties of this State.

For the first DISTRICT,

Michael Jenner Stone, Esquire, chief justice.
Associate justices, For St. Mary's county, John De Batts and Zachariah Forrester, Esquires.
For Charles county, George Lee and George Dent, Esquires.
For Calvert county, Joseph Wilkinson and William Grahame, Esquires.
For Prince-George's county, No appointment.

For the second DISTRICT,

James Tilghman, Esquire, chief justice.
Associate justices, For Talbot county, William Perry and James Tilghman, jun. Esquires.
For Queen-Anne's county, James Hollyday and Edward Harris, Esquires.
For Kent county, Samuel Chew and James Lloyd, Esquires.
For Cecil county, Tobias Rudolph and Stephen Hyland, Esquires.

For the third DISTRICT,

Benjamin Nicholson, Esquire, chief justice.
Associate justices, For Anne-Arundel county, Nicholas Carroll and William Campbell, Esquires.
For Baltimore county, Otho Holland Williams and Charles Ridgely, of Wm. Esquires.
For Harford county, Samuel Hughes and Benedict Hall, Esquires.

For the fourth DISTRICT,

John Done, Esquire, chief justice.
Associate justices, For Caroline county, William Richardson and Henry Downes, Esquires.
For Worcester county, No appointment.
For Somerset county, William Winder and Henry Jackson, Esquires.
For Dorchester county, Robert Harrison and Moses Lecompte, Esquires.

For the fifth DISTRICT,

Richard Potts, Esquire, chief justice.
Associate justices, For Montgomery county, Benjamin C. Stoddert and Jeremiah Crabb, Esquires.
For Frederick county, Upton Sherodine and John R. Key, Esquires.
For Washington county, Thomas Sprigg, and Henry Shryock, Esquires.
For Allegany county, Andrew Bruce and John Simpkins, Esquires.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE
TO FREEMAN.

SINCE you're fond of liberty,
Fate, may perhaps, pass a decree,
That all your schemes may be effected,
In a short time—Not one neglected.
Behold the monarch of the blacks!
Who, seated on his throne! not lacks
Aught, except sometimes a thirst
And other cloaths quite free of dirt,
A hungry belly, by the bye.
His palace draft up like Hog-sye.
You to this station elevated
Have the best claim to be first rated.

Look round—behold, past liberation,
Observe and see, each different station.
Those who've providers, there you'll find,
Clad in a garb of different kind,
Neat, clean and warm. While those we see,
In rags and dirt, who've been set free.
Too lazy for their own support,
They often steal—The gallows court.
If in America you fail,
To Africa you may set sail,
And there, a general liberation,
May mount you to imperial station.
Save from the knife each captive black;
Merit, you there, can never lack.
Let's see you seated on your throne,
Ador'd by all—oppos'd by none;
With liberty, triumphant reigning,
All it's effects, yourself maintaining!
Hail mighty chief with his black wives!
Be you all happy, thro' your lives.

A B A R I S.

4th January, 1791.

Congress of the United States.

At the third session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT supplementary to the act, entitled, "An act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States."

WHEREAS no express provision has been made for extending the act, entitled, "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," to the collection of the duties imposed by the said "Act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States," doubts concerning the same may arise: Therefore, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act, entitled, "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, doth and shall extend to, and be in force for the collection of the duties specified and laid in and by the act, entitled, An act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States, as fully and effectually, as if every regulation, restriction, penalty, provision, clause, matter and thing therein contained, had been inserted in and re-enacted by the act last aforesaid.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

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

Approved, December 27th, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

Agreeable to an act of assembly for that purpose, will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Friday the 15th of February next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, at the Eastern Branch ferry, a

NUMBER of healthy country born NEGROES, of different ages and sexes; also STOCK of different kinds, and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Bond with approved security must be given, and, upon the punctual payment of the interest annually, three years credit will be allowed the purchasers for all sums above five pounds, but for all sums under five pounds ready money will be expected, by

ANTHONY ADDISON,

O. CARR,

Trustees for HENRY A. CALLIS, a minor.

N. B. At the same time and place, a few young likely negroes will be sold for ready money only.

Princed-George's county, January 10, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that I intend to apply to Anne Arundel county court, at their sitting in March next, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts of land, or part of tracts or parcels of land, contiguous and adjoining each other, in the county aforesaid, to wit: Part of ARNOLD GRAY, part of ROGER RANOL, part of BRIGHT SEAT, part of SNOWDEN'S REPUTATION SUPPORTED, part of LINTHICUM'S WALKS and COPE'S HILLS, all adjoining each other, and pursuant to the direction of the act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

RICHARD HOPKINS, of GEORGE.

January 8, 1791.

NOTICE

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

JOHN WEEMS.

WILL be EXPOSED day the seventh not the next fair subscriber, in Smith's point, ABOUT this SLAVES. MEN and WOM among them. E the purchasers in security. The SHEEP, with to be offered for

January 4, 1791.

NOTICE is that we court to be held Monday in March and mark the annual tracts of land TYLER'S LOT, TORR'S PARK, CORNELL'S ADVENTURE and VACANT L act of assembly

January 5, 1791.

A LIST of Ld Annapolis, w day of April Post-Office as

CHARLES riah Allen John Adam B tain Francis Bur napolis; William John Hamilton Clark, Lyon's cr Joseph Dowfor Annapolis; Hen Alexander Bra Annapolis. Elizabeth Gai polis; John Gall (s), Charles cou James Hunt, Henry Hall, n Anne-Arundel c Pleasant; Benja Anthony Jone John Kilty, Knight, West N William Lanf William Vans napolis James Nicola John B. O'Ke William Paca, county. John Randall Delozier (3), B George Mann, A Capt. John S Steele, care of G of Richard Sprig of Charles Ste Prince-George's Robert Young's Richard T Well river; B lliam Gladson T John Welsh Upper Marlbor John Weems, W lace (5), Lower

†† No letter

THE subscriber fences be paths made thro his fields becomi der the disagreee that he has laid tution to the ol begs every one t all persons from other manner w to the very landi mined to protec every one, with the future defia He likewise fore with dog or gun

On the premises bond with ap of February the following ty, viz.

NEW- 22 acre houses; BENN ing; GREEN all on Hunger on Black Water

3 CH

WILL be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the seventh day of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, in Durham parish, Charles county, near Smith's point, on Patowmack river.

ABOUT thirty very likely valuable country born **SLAVES**, consisting chiefly of able bodied **MEN** and **WOMEN**, there being few children among them. Eighteen months credit will be given; the purchasers must enter into bond with approved security. The flock of **CATTLE**, **HOGS** and **SHEEP**, with some plantation **UTENSILS**, will also be offered for sale.

CATHARINE STRANGE.

January 4, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that we intend to apply to the next county court to be held for Anne Arundel county, on the first Monday in March next, for a commission to prove and mark the ancient bounds and lines of the following tracts of land, in the county aforesaid, called **TYLER'S LOT**, **PEASELEY'S INHERITANCE**, **PROCTOR'S PARK**, **COCKEY'S ADDITION**, **MILFORD**, **GOSWELL'S ADVENTURE**, **TIMBER NECK**, **HAPPY CHOICE** and **VACANT LANE**, pursuant to the directions of an act of assembly lately made and provided.

ZACHARIAH JACOB,
DORSEY JACOB,
RICHARD BOONE,
FRANCIS CROWWELL.

January 5, 1791.

A LIST of **LETTERS** remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of April next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, Annapolis; Zachariah Allen (2), St. Mary's county.

John Adam Boyer, John Bowers, David Bangs, captain Francis Burges (2), care of Charles Carroll, Annapolis; William D. Beall, Prince-George's county.

John Hamilton Chew, Annapolis; captain Joseph Clark, Lyon's creek.

Joseph Dowson, Benjamin Dulany, Robert Dorsey, Annapolis; Henry H. Dorsey, Indian Landing.

Alexander Fraizer, William Faris, Hugh Finlay, Annapolis.

Elizabeth Galloway, Eliza Jane Galloway, Annapolis; John Galloway, near Annapolis; Joseph Green (2), Charles county.

James Hunt, jun. or James Hunter, Annapolis; Henry Hall, near Annapolis; Richard Harwood, Anne Arundel county; Daniel Hughes, jun. Mount Pleasant; Benjamin Hutchens, St. Mary's county.

Anthony Jones, Annapolis.

John Killy, captain Kemp (2), Annapolis; Mr. Knight, West Nottingham.

William Landale, Annapolis.

William Mans Murray, Gilbert Middleton (2), Annapolis.

James Nicola, Pemberton Nicola, Annapolis.

John B. O'Kelly, Upper Marlborough.

William Pace, Annapolis; William Peacock, Charles county.

John Randall (2), Henry Ridgely, Randall and Delonier (3), Richard Ridgely, Anne Rutland, care of George Mann, Annapolis; John Ryburn, Patuxent.

Capt. John Stuart, Samuel Schumacher, Henry Steele, care of George Mann, Gustavus Scott (2), care of Richard Sprigg, William Smith, John Stewart, care of Charles Stuart, Annapolis; James Somersell, Prince-George's county; capt. Stephen Stranack, at Robert Young's, Nottingham.

Richard Tappan, Annapolis; Thomas Tucker, West river; Brian Taylor, St. Leonard's creek; William Gladson Taylor, Port Tobacco.

John Welsh (2), Annapolis; John H. Williams, Upper Marlborough; rev. Dr. Charles H. Wharton, John Weems, Weems's Forest; captain Antonio Wallace (5), Lower Marlborough.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

†† No letters will be delivered without the money.

Calvert's county, December 22, 1790.

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

M. TANEY.

TO BE SOLD.

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

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

CHARLES STEUART, Administrator of JOHN BENNETT.

Bank of Maryland.

THE number of shares prescribed by the charter of the **BANK of MARYLAND**, as necessary to proceed to the election of directors, being complete—**NOTICE** is hereby given, that a meeting of the stockholders will be held on the first Monday in March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at Mr. Grant's tavern, for the purpose of choosing the directors.

ROBERT GILMORE,
JAMES CAREY,
JEREMIAH YELLOTT,
THOROWGOOD SMITH,
SAMUEL SMITH,
CHARLES GARTS,
NICHOLAS SLUBBY,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
THOMAS HOLLINGSWORTH,
JAMES EDWARDS.

Baltimore, December 15, 1790.

December 14th, 1790.

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

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

JOSEPH NOBLE BAYNES, Trustee.

To be SOLD,

For CASH only, on the 18th day of this inst. **SOME** valuable **STOCK**, consisting of cattle and horses; some household furniture. For the purpose of discharging the debts of Vachel Johnson, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. The sale to begin at nine o'clock.

JACOB LUSBY, Executor.

January 5, 1791.

To be SOLD,

On the 25th day of January, if fair, if not the next fair day, **THAT** valuable **PLANTATION** near Herring creek church, lately the property of **THOMAS DEALE**, deceased, containing 329 acres.

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

JOSEPH DEALE, Executor.

Annapolis, December 28, 1790.

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

MARGARET DALZIELL, Executrix.

An ACT respecting the creditors and debtors of this state.

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

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

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

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

And be it enacted, That when any creditor or creditors of this State, who shall subscribe to the said loan, shall produce to the said trustee, any certificate granted by the said commissioner, bearing an interest of three per cent. or any certificate granted by such commissioner, bearing an interest of six per cent. after the year eighteen hundred, and shall assign and transfer the said certificates to the said trustee in due form of law, it shall be lawful for the said trustee, and he is hereby required to transfer to the said creditor or cre-

ditors, in exchange therefor, so much of the stock herein before mentioned, bearing an immediate interest of six per cent. as shall amount to the principal sums mentioned in such certificates; and the said trustee shall deliver all certificates, transferred to him by any creditor or creditors as aforesaid, to the treasurer of the western shore for the use of this State: Provided always, that the said trustee shall first be satisfied, that the certificates so produced by any creditor shall have been received from the said commissioner on loans, subscribed in certificates issued by this State.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

FORM OF A POWER of ATTORNEY, To transfer STOCK.

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

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

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

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of _____

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

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

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

Directions.

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

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

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

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

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

FORM OF A POWER of ATTORNEY, To receive INTEREST.

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

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

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of _____

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

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

Directions.

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

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

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

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

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

FORM of a TRANSFER, When made in person.

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

FORM of a TRANSFER, By POWER of ATTORNEY.

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

FORM of a TRANSFER,

By LETTER of ATTORNEY, under a power of SUBSTITUTION.

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

St. John's College.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NICH. CARROLL, Pres. pro tem.

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

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

LOTTERY.

THE proprietor of which has for his object the disposal of a very valuable PLANTATION, containing 250 acres, or thereabouts, of choice land, beautifully and conveniently situated on the river between, within five miles of Annapolis, and eighteen of Baltimore town, valued for the fertility of its soil, being adapted to every species of country produce. There is about one hundred acres of said land cleared, and under good fence, on which is a good dwelling-house, with some useful out offices, a good orchard in full bearing, and a fine stream of water running through the same. The remainder of said land abounds with heavy hickory, black oak and walnut.

It must be obvious to every person, that this scheme holds out more advantages to adventurers than any yet offered to the public, as no sum is sunk, but the purchase of said plantation, which sum constitutes the capital prize.

The proprietor further assures the public, that the said plantation, together with the house and out offices, cost him one hundred and fifty pounds, and upwards, over and above the sum annexed to it in the scheme; and pledges himself to make a good and lawful title of said land to the fortunate adventurer as soon as the drawing of said lottery is over; the remainder of the prizes to be paid as soon as drawn. The title-deed to be seen by applying to

RICHARD BURLAND.

S C H E M E.

	Dollars.
1 Prize of the said plantation, valued at	1500
2 Ditto of 100 Dollars each, are	200
3 Ditto 50 Ditto,	150
4 Ditto 40 Ditto,	120
6 Ditto 30 Ditto,	180
8 Ditto 20 Ditto,	160
12 Ditto 10 Ditto,	120
466 Ditto 5 Ditto,	2330

502 Prizes, 6000
998 Blanks.

1500 Tickets, at four dollars each, are 6000

MANAGERS.

In BALTIMORE.

Mr. William M'Laughlin, Mr. Christopher Raborg,
Mr. Charles Garris, Captain Joshua Barney,
Mr. James Somevell, Mr. William Raborg,
Mr. William Gibson, Mr. Jacob Graybell,
Mr. Edward Pannell, Mr. Standish Barry.

ANNAPOLIS.

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

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

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

RICHARD WELLS.

Annapolis, June 30, 1790.

To be SOLD,

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

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

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

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

MARY McCULLOCH, Esq.

C. STEUART, } Executors

J. McCULLOCH, } of James Dick.

To be SOLD,

A new BRICK HOUSE,

In the City of Annapolis,

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

Dec. 9, 1780. JOSEPH DOWSON.

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.

(XLVIII)

M

H A M

T

and they write received orders the coast, part neck of land according to the chaffeur, sent 7th inst. brought other regiments selves in the F namely, Schott Oliva.

L O

"On Wednesday back, who was Our monarch the sovereign situation of affairs it will be favour

"The occasion have been circumspectly received which it is said the treaty of alliance with the T should find he king Leopold of the still sub majesty the stood the above fence, a council nisters of state, hours; and up to put the arm the sale of train giments which courier was all fort.

"The day divisions of the a number of an to Dreifeln."

Extra

"The impo lachia, bring ac ly required the Wallachia, as forces of both army would in from Moldavia sent a messenger him to quit W

"By all acc inhabitants bee is fixed for the their Sicilian m their presence."

On 30. Mo minister for m nisters of misch seeded point in tled, they nev it.

Thursday m Powell, the e Dolphin in Ca the best of his the Borough, house, for the wards of three ney within at now upwards foot one hund hours, and th is truly a phen Ransom elderly lady presented her he told her th sum by a pers very, about plate from her interest of it The lady ren and acknowle by a very hand

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JANUARY 20, 1791.

HAMBURG, October 25.

THE Prussian troops which occupy the environs of Dantzic keep a sharp look out, in consequence of the late appearance of a Russian man of war in the road of Dantzic: the detachments which guard the Fauxbourgs have been augmented; and they write from Prussia, that some regiments have received orders to march, who are to be stationed along the coast, particularly on the Nebrung, or narrow neck of land which belongs to Dantzic: in fine, according to the letters from Berlin of the 9th instant, a chasseur, sent expressly by general de Mollendorf, on the 7th inst. brought intelligence that that general, having assumed the chief command of the troops in Western Prussia, had caused two regiments to occupy the Fauxbourg of Dantzic, called Languesun; and that five other regiments had also orders to distribute themselves in the Fauxbourgs and districts around the city, namely, Schotland, Stoltzenberg, and the district of Olivia.

L O N D O N, October 29.

Extra of a letter from Berlin, October 9.

"On Wednesday the 13th we expect the courier back, who was sent to king Leopold at Frankfort. Our monarch has entered into a correspondence with the sovereign of Austria upon the present political situation of affairs, and we flatter ourselves the issue of it will be favourable.

"The occasion of the fresh reports of war, which have been circulated, originated from the Austrian ambassador having communicated the contents of some dispatches received from his court to the king, in which it is said, 'That Austria did, it is true, by the treaty of Reichenbach, promise to break of the alliance with Russia, but that was only as far as relates to the Turkish war; for if the empress of Russia should find herself involved in a war with Prussia, king Leopold would think himself obliged, by virtue of the still subsisting alliance, to afford her imperial majesty the stipulated succours.'—As we had understood the above article of the treaty in quite another sense, a council was immediately called of the ministers of state, general officers, &c. which sat four hours; and upon its breaking up, orders were issued to put the army again upon the war footing, to stop the sale of train horses, and to send orders to the regiments which were marching back to halt. A courier was also immediately dispatched to Frankfort.

"The day before yesterday and last night several divisions of the train of artillery, chiefly heavy, with a number of ammunition waggons, went from hence to Dreissen."

Extra of a letter from Vienna, October 3.

"The important dispatches just arrived from Wallachia, bring accounts that prince Potemkin has formally required the prince of Saxe Cobourg to evacuate Wallachia, as being a conquest made by the joint forces of both powers last year, and that a Russian army would immediately march into that principality from Moldavia. We are assured that our court has sent a messenger to the prince de Cobourg, ordering him to quit Wallachia as soon as possible.

"By all accounts from Hungary the minds of the inhabitants become daily more calm: the coronation is fixed for the 15th of November, and we learn that their Sicilian majesties will honour that ceremony with their presence."

On 30. Monday next is the day appointed by the minister for settling the national debt; but the ministers of mischief have fettered it long since, with this settled point in their favour, that until they are settled, they never can lend their assistance to discharge it.

Thursday morning, at ten o'clock, Mr. Foster Powell, the celebrated pedestrian, set off from the Dolphin in Canterbury, for London. He is to make the best of his way on foot to St. George's church in the Borough, and back again, within twenty-four hours, for the small wager of thirty guineas. Upwards of three years ago, he performed the same journey within about four minutes of his time. He is now upwards of sixty years of age, and to travel on foot one hundred and twelve miles in twenty-four hours, and that on a road which abounds with hills, is truly a phenomenon in nature.

Rumour.—A Roman catholic priest waited on an elderly lady last week, at Tottenham-court-road, and presented her with the sum of two hundred guineas: he told her that he was commissioned to give her that sum by a person who, when in a state of severe poverty, about twenty years ago, stole some articles of plate from her husband, the value of which, with the interest of it since that time, amounted to that sum. The lady remembered the circumstance of the theft, and acknowledged her obligations to the clergyman, by a very handsome present.

A letter from Torbay, dated on Wednesday, says, "Early this morning passed by admiral Cornish, with his fleet, and about 100 sail of merchant ships under convoy, from Portsmouth, for the West-Indies, with the wind at N. E."

The present political chaos which pervades Europe, mult, in a short time, burst into a free creation; but the awful convulsions which the mass must suffer to acquire perfection, will shake to its centre the present state of things, spread wild horrors among men, and sacrifice thousands of devoted people.

By private letters from Lisbon, we learn, that the general opinion prevailing with the people of that city, concerning the small armament preparing there, is, that her faithful majesty means to employ it, should necessity require such a step, in supporting the French king against the national assembly.

A Spanish frigate, which lately anchored in the harbour of Lisbon, landed a gentleman and his suite, who was dispatched upon business of moment from the court of Madrid, to that of Lisbon, where he was immediately introduced; but the nature of his embassy has not hitherto transpired.

The clergy much more than the nobility of France, will contend for their degraded monarch with fervent zeal; for as "the labourer is worthy of his hire," if they succeed, the recovery of their wrested possessions will be the sure reward of their toils, to accomplish which, they certainly are exerting every nerve.

The more Russian politics are investigated, the more they appear to be the labour of able hands; and it may be said, that ambitious as her sovereign's views are, she has statesmen capable of supporting her design, and almost equal to the task of carrying them successively into execution.

Newspaper writings may expend their harmless shafts on the brigade of guards, now under embarkation orders in the service of their country—but being officered by young men of the first families in the kingdom, there can be no doubt they will signalize themselves on this occasion, by the same soldierly valour which so eminently distinguished a similar detachment on the continent of America.

Nov. 1. A letter from an officer of the Alligator frigate, captain J. Coffin, stationed on the Irish coast, and dated Cork, October 20, says—"A few days ago we boarded a vessel immediately from Cadiz. The officer who was sent upon this duty, found a very intelligent gentleman on board her, who had endeavoured while at Cadiz to pick up every information respecting the Spanish navy. He furnished the officer with the following account, and assured him it was as accurate as it was possible to obtain in that country: 'This account states, that the Spaniards have 102 ships of war in commission, of which there are 51 ships of the line, 36 frigates, and 15 sloops.'

Yesterday some dispatches were received at the secretary of state's office, from lord Effingham, governor of Jamaica, which contain an account of their having a great number of fresh troops arriving there from America, which were to have been sent to England, but on account of the rumour of a war with Spain, they were sent there, and that they had not any idea of an attack being made on that island.

Mr. Shaw, the messenger, who left London the 3d of October, is expected to return about the latter end of this week, and is the person thought to bring the final determination of the Spanish cabinet.

B O S T O N, January 6.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman at Mushingum, to his friend in this town, dated Marietta, Nov. 14.

"Our settlement here is moderately increasing as usual: our crops of corn are very fine: I think we shall want for provision no more in this place.

"As you have made a visit to this country, I shall take the liberty to mention some of our extraordinary productions; otherwise I should not dare, lest they should be doubted. Mr. Mathewson, of Belle-Prie, has raised this year between two and three hundred bushels of corn; and after his ground was cleared and fenced, he computed all his other labour at three shillings per day, and his corn did not cost him two-pence half-penny per bushel.

"I measured a radish in one of the garden gardens the last summer, it was twenty inches in circumference, and twelve inches out of the ground. There are some extraordinary instances in the growth of fruit trees, pumpkins, and the like—I forget the particulars, but have mentioned enough—you know the country.

"Since you left this place, Mr. E. Backus, myself, and another person for our guide, &c. have made a tour up the Mushingum, about one hundred miles, to White Woman's creek. We found a most beautiful country on the river; we did not go far back, to see what it was there.

"What it was in this place, a number of French gentlemen, who intend to make settlements in the Scioto purchase; they have left France in consequence of the revolution in that country. They have brought

their national disputes with them, and cannot agree to settle together: I think, however, they will soon forget them, and all become republicans. About five hundred have arrived—there are several thousands expected out next season."

PHILADELPHIA, January 8.

On Wednesday evening arrived in this city lieutenant Armstrong, of the federal troops, with a letter from brigadier-general Harmer, to the secretary of war; from which the following is extracted:—

"Head-Quarters, Fort-Wellington, November 25, 1790.

"On Thursday, the 30th September, I took the field with such of the federal troops as were then assembled at Fort Washington, consisting of two battalions, commanded by majors Wyllys and Doughty, with three brass pieces of ordnance, viz. a six-pounder, a three-pounder, and a five and one half inch howitz; together with captain Ferguson's company of artillery; making in the whole 320 men, including non-commissioned officers. With this force I immediately proceeded to join the militia under the command of colonel Hardin, whom I had put in motion the 26th, and ordered to advance along what is called, 'Clark's Old Trace,' for about 25 miles; there to halt till further orders. The militia had been draughted from Kentucky and Pennsylvania, and both together amounted to 1133 men. Many of the former were substitutes, and by no means equal, either in spirit or appearance, to the generality of their countrymen. My whole force then was 1453 (including two troops of cavalry) but from this number we may safely deduct 200 of the militia as good for nothing.

"October 14th, I detached colonel Hardin with 600 men, composed of 50 federal troops, and 550 militia, 100 of whom were mounted. The object was, to reconnoitre the country, and feel, at their towns, the enemy's pulse, while the army advanced. We marched about 9 miles this day, pursuing nearly the course of yesterday—the weather rainy.

"A dispatch arrived on the 16th from colonel Hardin, informing me that the savages, and the traders (who are, perhaps, the worst savages of the two) had evacuated their towns, with appearances of precipitation, and burnt the principal village, called the Omec town, together with all the trader's houses.

"On Sunday the 17th entered on the ruins of the Omec town, or French village, as part of it is called. Appearances confirmed accounts I have received of the conflagration into which the savages and their trading allies had been thrown by the approach of the army. Many valuables of the traders were destroyed in the confusion, and vast quantities of corn and other grain and vegetables, were secreted in holes dug in the earth, and other hiding places. Colonel Hardin rejoined the army.

Besides the town of Omec, there were several other villages situate upon the banks of three rivers. One of them belonging to the Omec Indians, called Kegwigue, was standing, and contained 30 houses, on the bank opposite the principal village. Two others, confining together of about 45 houses, lay a few miles up the St. Mary, and were inhabited by Delawares. Thirty-six houses occupied by other savages of this tribe formed another, but scattered town, on the east bank of the St. Joseph, 2 or 3 miles N. from the French village. And about the same distance down the Omec river, lay the Shawanoe town of Chiklakothe, consisting of 58 houses, opposite which, on the other side bank of the river, were 16 habitations more, belonging to savages of the same nation. All these I ordered to be burnt during my stay there, together with great quantities of corn and vegetables hidden (as at the principal village) in the earth and other places, by the savages, who had abandoned them. It is computed there were not less than 20,000 bushels of corn in the ear, which the army either consumed or destroyed.

"On the 18th two Indians were killed and scalped by the cavalry; and another was killed at night. We lost a great number of horses at this time, occasioned by the negligence of the militia guards, and their disobedience of orders.

"On the 19th colonel Hardin was detached with 180 men, taken from the Pennsylvania and Kentucky militia, and 30 federal troops commanded by lieutenant Armstrong. Part of the detachment proceeded about ten miles westerly of the main body of the army, now posted at Chiklakothe, (the Pennsylvanians, who formed the left column, having fallen some miles in the rear) when a body of Indians appeared and advanced to the attack; and though the enemy did not, as it is believed, exceed a hundred and thirty, yet the militia made no resistance, but fled, leaving the handful of federal troops to their fate; seven only of whom escaped. The militia left but few men; among these fell, lamented by his acquaintance, captain Scott of the militia, son in general Scott of Kentucky. I am not informed of the loss sustained by the savages, but I conceive it could not be great.

"Incensed at the disgraceful conduct of the militia, and determined to prevent, if possible, a repetition of it upon any future occasion, I reprehended it in my next orders with great severity. This measure, though harsh, will appear to have been necessary. It operated as a stimulus to wipe off the foul stain, which the reputation of the militia had incurred.

"The great object of the expedition being now completely effected, that is, the destruction of the Omec towns, and the provisions laid up for their subsistence. On the 21st the army began to return towards Fort Washington by the route they came.

"It was originally my intention, to have returned by the way of the Ouattanon (commonly called the Weeah) towns on the Wabash; and break them up also. Major Hamtramck, commanding at Fort Knox, (Vincennes) had been previously ordered to make a movement towards them with the troops under his command: 300 militia from Kentucky were ordered to reinforce him. The movement was intended as well for a diversion to prevent an union of the Indian strength, as for the purpose of effecting a junction with our whole force, in case I should have judged it advisable to enter the country of the Ouattanon. Circumstances however rendered it impracticable for me to attempt it, at this time, with any tolerable prospect of success. The horses of the army were now by various causes, reduced to two thirds of their original number, and the remainder so worn down with hard service, as to preclude the possibility of reaping much farther benefit from them. I have not yet received any communication from major Hamtramck, notwithstanding the long lapse of time since he was ordered to march.

"On the 21st October, the army decamped from Chiklakoth, returning on the route we had come about eight miles. Here we remained till the morning of the 23d. Finding, in the mean time, that the enemy studiously avoided coming to a general action; and conceiving it improper to leave them in the quiet enjoyment of their late success, I resolved to make an effort to bring on another partial engagement. For this purpose I detached, on the 21st, late at night, Colonel Hardin and major Wyllys, with 360 men, 60 of whom were federal infantry—the rest being militia, from Pennsylvania and Kentucky. I had sometime before, mounted a company of militia, and annexed it to the two troops of Kentucky cavalry, giving the command of the whole to major Fontaine, a brave and deserving officer, at that time serving as my Aid-de-Camp. This corps made a part of the present command.

"I gave orders to find out and fight the enemy at all events, and to be sparing of no means that might tend to lessen the number of the savages.—Knowing of what importance the life of every warrior is held among them. The detachment reached the confluence of the Omec and St. Mary, early next morning, and filed off in three columns. The left, under colonel Hardin and major Hall, crossed at Kegaiogue, and proceeded along the west bank of the St. Joseph. The centre, consisting of the federal troops, under major Wyllys, having passed the Omec at the French village, moved up the east bank of the St. Joseph, at some distance from the river, while major McMillan led the right column over some heights on Wyllys's right. The enemy now appeared in different quarters, and the columns were soon and severally engaged with various success. A body of the savages having appeared in Wyllys's front, and cherished the idea of an attack there, suddenly gained the unoccupied heights on the right, and turned his flank. At this crisis fell major Wyllys, an officer whose long and meritorious services claim the grateful remembrance of his country. With the talents of a cultivated mind, he united the best virtues of the heart. The little party, unsupported, and overpowered by numbers, now gave way, leaving 50 out of 60 dead upon the field. Free use was made of the bayonet, which the savages experienced to their cost. Lieutenant Frothingham, of my regiment, was killed in the action. I have lost in him an useful officer, and a worthy man. While this part of the business was acting, the militia were not idle: they behaved with the spirit of veterans, and slew numbers of the enemy; who met their fate with uncommon bravery. In short, each side seemed emulous to establish a character over the other.—The militia every where gave striking proofs of determined courage. The savages were in no instances behind them, and the slaughter was reciprocal.

"From the best information the enemy left in the course of this affair, upwards of 200 of their prime warriors,—men who appeared to fear no danger. Not a squaw or a child was seen this day to swell the number of the slain. The enemy's loss cannot be replaced. Ours, too, was heavy. Major Fontaine commanding the cavalry, was a young gentleman of the most amiable manners, with a soul formed for enterprise. Years only were wanting to moderate his ardour in the field, and unite, in the accomplished gentleman, the character of a good soldier. He fell covered with wounds, in singly charging with his sword about 40 of the enemy. Some other officers of the militia were killed, and some few wounded. Our whole loss in killed, wounded and missing, amounted to 180, including officers. Upwards of 20 of the wounded were brought off.

"Among the officers who survived the slaughter and distinguished themselves more particularly on this day, I mention, with pleasure, the names of major McMillan, of Fayette, major Hall, of Bourbon, and brigade major Ormby, of Nelson county, in Kentucky; together with captain Gaines, of the cavalry. The conduct and personal courage of the first demand my warmest acknowledgments. He flew with his own hand, three of the savages, and the column he led, made impressive exertions, wherever it appeared. The

second, was on all occasions obedient and brave, and displayed great personal courage. The third signified himself in a manner that does him honour, by judiciously rallying a broken body of militia, which, in consequence, did great execution under the immediate command of this gallant young officer. Captain Gaines is deserving of great praise, for his soldiery conduct during the whole expedition, and particularly for the intrepidity he displayed in a personal combat of some duration with a mounted savage, whom he at last overcame, bringing off the arms of his antagonist as trophies of the fact. I am under many obligations to all the field officers, both of the Kentucky and Pennsylvania militia, who gave me uniform proofs of the best disposition to second my endeavours during the expedition. Colonel Hardin, who commanded the whole militia, is in a particular manner entitled to my acknowledgments, as well for his cool and determined conduct in action, as for his attention and perseverance in the execution of orders. As to the officers of the federal troops under my command, I must, in justice to them, observe, that their whole conduct was marked by a strict attention to discipline, a promptitude to obey orders, and alacrity in the execution of them.

"After the action of the 22d, the detachment rejoined the army in its encampment; and at 11 next morning the troops resumed the route towards Fort Washington, which we reached by easy marches, on the 3d of November. No interruption whatever was offered by the enemy on our return; a convincing proof this, of their having received a blow which they felt. I flatter myself good consequences will be the result. We have not, I conceive, lost much more than man for man with the savages. Our loss can be repaired: their's irreparable.

"On my arrival at this fort, the pack-horses of the line did not exceed one half of their original number. Many had been shot or stolen on the expedition; others were lost in the woods; and others again, being worn out with fatigue, were either killed or left behind. The advanced state of the season having deprived us, in a great measure of forage, I ordered them, at times, to be tied up at night, and flour to be served out at the rate of three pounds daily to every horse; hence you will perceive an extraordinary consumption arose of that article.

"I detained in confinement here the Shawanoe prisoner we had taken, till the 18th instant, when I dismissed him back to his nation; but in a way, I trust, that impressed him with ideas of our superior power, his own insignificance, and our contempt of his brethren. I ordered him a few trinkets, and an escorte to see him safely advanced on the road 25 miles, left any of our hunters might fall in with him, and use him less tenderly than I wished. He appeared to be thankful and departed from the garrison with a mixture of sorrow, gratitude and joy.

Extract of a letter from governor St. Clair, to the secretary of war, dated Marietta, November 26.

"If the report respecting major Hamtramck be near the truth, that he had destroyed four of the Indian villages, and all their provisions, and had returned without the loss of a man, the success will then have been as complete as it could have been wished; and the first news we shall hear from the Indians, will be a humble supplication for peace: Should that, however, not happen soon, I will find means to let them know, that it will not be refused them if they desire it on reasonable terms."

ANNAPOLIS, January 20.

David Crauford and Walter Bowie, Esquires, are appointed associate justices for Prince-George's county. And William Morris and Peter Chaille, Esquires, for Worcester county.

Messieurs GREEN, IN your last weeks paper I discover a piece of poetry, doggerel double distilled, directed to me, with the signature ABARIS. Had the performance been any way genteel or considerable, I could consent to address him with an answer; but as it is an opprobrious subterfuge, shall only make a few cursory remarks upon his strange production, and, if you please, offer them through your impartial press to his and my readers.

I mean to make his great signature the text of my present strictures.—ABARIS signifies "a man slain by Perseus," also a Scythian and priest of Apollo, who was endued by that god with the gift of prophecy; also by virtue of an arrow or dart given him by Apollo, he travelled swiftly through the air without eating, and gave oracles in all parts.

Probably he has prophesied, in divining that my "schemes (or rather wishes for liberty) may be effected in a short time," though I expect not too soon, nor by the "decrees of fate," but by the wisdom of civil government, under the providence of God: I am no heathen philosopher, ascribing to the fates, but a professor of the Christian religion.

His whole oracle seems to be delivered while flying through the air, having no argument or reason as a foundation to settle on. Most certainly he is in a labyrinth and mazy flight; much, but the virtue of his arrow, or wings, fail him before his oracles are spread in all parts—he should take heed lest his fall proves to be in the "dirt" or "bog-spy." As to "a hungry belly by the bye"—Abaris, we are told, "flies without eating," probably he conquered the power of hunger—but he will be hard set to conquer the power of equity, truth and reason: he must fly again or yield. I think, would he take a little food of instruction, it might add to his prudence, and enable him in his next flight to give wiser and better oracles.

I have been conjecturing Apollo gave him a very crooked arrow, as I see he goes on, so slowly and awkwardly.

It would take him an age, at his present rate of travelling, to spread his oracles through the continent of well-informed equitable minds. I don't know what success he might meet in despotic minds, or a country of tyrannical power, where avarice substitutes prejudice, subterfuge, hypothesis and ambition for justice, argument, reason and truth: but Americans should be better informed than to adhere to such artifices.

He signifies in his rhymes, were slaves liberated they would go in "rag, dirt, be lazy, steal and court the gallows." 'Tis very evident many who have "been set free," are industrious civil people in the circle where they move. Of the same style of life (as *Banks* says) "white man be lazy, steal and come to gallows too"—They would not generally steal so much in freedom as in slavery. Some masters prefer their slaves to steal by hard usage, almost perishing them with hunger, giving them from three to five ears of corn daily for their only support; and no time to grind and cook that, but the hours allotted for sleep. If one out of twenty should steal, the whole are deemed rogues immediately, and, poor creatures, if ever so honest and innocent, they can get no redress, nor have their characters retrieved. The master can stigmatize twenty for the evil of one, without fear of answering for his conduct; thus the characters of the helpless with impunity are spotted with and injured. Should the master be worse than any slave he has, who among them dare report it? That must lie still—he is a "nigger" over "the blacks," and his own uncontrolled will, though ever so unjust or cruel, gives laws and inflicts punishment as pleasure. In this servile state, under the most arbitrary power, sufferings and reproaches, having no character to gain or lose, I have wondered they were not worse than they are! Had they liberty, the case would be different; they would have a character to think of; and interest would fix them up to industry.

Frequently I have applauded, and still express attachment to the humanity of good masters, who feed, cloath, and otherwise use their slaves well. But I do condemn the conduct of cruel men, to those under their power; unlimited but by death!—Better be such a man's horse, or dog, than his slave! I apprehend were the slaves free, the laws of the land would govern and keep them in civil order, equally with whites in the same sphere of life. And as they improved, which they would do, in freedom (but slavery prevents) they would evince their gentleness, and stand in society more and more respectably. I am very sure *Abaris* himself is not half a match for *Phillis Wheatley* (a negro girl) in poetry: her poems are published to the world, and are worth reading.

As to "black wives" or husbands I would disapprove of, with as virtuous principles as *Abaris* himself—My sons and daughters shall be better taught—hope his will allow: then we need not fear from that quarter. But if it should be the case, which may in time, the *whites* themselves will be to blame—they will never be compelled to intermarry, it must be a low choice of their own. But will slavery prevent a mixture?

I think friend *Abaris* had better never appear again, till he has a better dart or arguments to defend his cause, or refute those he comes forth against—unless he resolves to be slain by *Perseus*, which was the lot of *Abaris*. *Perseus* also delivered an Ethiopian prince, *Andromeda*, from a sea monster, that would have devoured her. May liberty, like that daughter of king *Cepheus*, be delivered from *tyranny*, that huge sea monster!

I have no desire of another poem from my correspondent, unless he learns better how to compose it; and on some argument, that it may be worth reading. Be assured I am not offended, but feel willing at any time to receive a friendly letter, (he may change his signature if he pleases) but if he descends from gentility to grovelling, I shall take but little notice of him. Though even then in any equitable case would be his friend. And were he in unjust bondage would as freely rescue him from slavery if I could, as I would liberty from *tyranny*, or as *Perseus* did *Andromeda* from the sea monster. May Providence bless the union and confirm LIBERTY!

Gentlemen, I still remain
A FREEMAN.

January 7, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the justices of Cecil and Kent county courts, at their next sessions, for a commission to prove and mark the bounds of the following tracts of land, viz. HOLT, HEATH'S OUTLET, WORSSELL MANOR, HEATH'S RANGE, the first part, and SODSFIELD, lying in Cecil, and HEATH'S RANGE, the second part, lying in Kent county, agreeably to an act of assembly in that case made and provided. 6w

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

Annapolis, January 14, 1791.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a negro man named NED, appears to be about forty years of age, and says he belongs to RICHARD DENEY, of Prince-George's county. His master is hereby desired to pay his fees and take him away. 10²/76 BEN. HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

NOTICE.

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

MARGERY WHITAKER, Adm^r

December 10, 1790.

ALL persons, STALKER, sealed, for proper wife, on bond, make immediate not be given, and estate are requested, to

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January 4, 1791

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January 5, 1791

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January 7, 1791.
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CHARLES HEATH.

January 14, 1791.
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January 17, 1791.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of **GEORGE STALKER**, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, for property purchased at his sale, or otherwise, on bond, note, or open account, are desired to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given, and all those having claims against said estate are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, to

BASIL PHELPS, Administrator.

N. B. If all those indebted, do not come in and pay by the middle of March next, they may rely on suits being brought to April court, without respect to persons.

Agreeable to an act of assembly for that purpose, will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Friday the 24th of February next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, at the Eastern Branch ferry,

A NUMBER of healthy country born **NEGROES**, of different ages and sexes; also **STOCK** of different kinds, and **HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**. Bond with approved security must be given, and, upon the punctual payment of the interest annually, three years credit will be allowed the purchasers for all sums above five pounds, but for all sums under five pounds ready money will be expected, by

ANTHONY ADDISON,

O. CARR,

Trustees for **HENRY A.**

CALLIS, a minor.

N. B. At the same time and place, a few young likely negroes will be sold for ready money only.

Prince-George's county, January 10, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that I intend to apply to Anne Arundel county court, at their sitting in March next, for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts of land, or part of tracts or parcels of land, contiguous and adjoining each other, in the county aforesaid, to wit: Part of **ARNOLD GRAY**, part of **ROPER RANGE**, part of **BRIGHT SEAT**, part of **SNOWDEN'S REPUTATION SUPPORTED**, part of **LINTHICUM'S WALKS** and **COPE'S HILLS**, all adjoining each other, and pursuant to the direction of the act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

RICHARD HOPKINS, of GERARD.

January 8, 1791.
WILL be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the seventh day of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the dwelling house of the subscriber, in Durham parish, Charles county, near Smith's point, on Patowmack river,

ABOUT thirty very likely valuable country born **SLAVES**, consisting chiefly of able bodied **MEN** and **WOMEN**, there being few children among them. Eighteen months credit will be given; the purchasers must enter into bond with approved security. The stock of **CATTLE**, **HOGS** and **SHEEP**, with some plantation **UTENSILS**, will also be offered for sale.

CATHARINE STRANGE.

January 4, 1791.
NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that we intend to apply to the next county court to be held for Anne-Arundel county, on the first Monday in March next, for a commission to prove and mark the ancient bounds and lines of the following tracts of land, in the county aforesaid, called **TYLER'S LOT**, **PRASLEY'S INHERITANCE**, **PROCTOR'S PARK**, **COCKEY'S ADDITION**, **MILFORD**, **GOSNELL'S ADVENTURE**, **TIMBER NECK**, **HAPPY CHOICE** and **VACANT LANE**, pursuant to the directions of an act of assembly lately made and provided.

ZACHARIAH JACOB,

DORSEY JACOB,

RICHARD BOONE,

FRANCIS CROMWELL.

January 5, 1791.
Bank of Maryland.

THE number of shares prescribed by the charter of the **BANK of MARYLAND**, as necessary to proceed to the election of directors, being complete—**NOTICE** is hereby given, that a meeting of the stockholders will be held on the first Monday in March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at Mr. Grant's tavern, for the purpose of choosing the directors.

ROBERT GILMOR,

JAMES CAREY,

JEREMIAH YELLOTT,

THOROWGOOD SMITH,

SAMUEL SMITH,

CHARLES GARTS,

NICHOLAS SLUBET,

WILLIAM PATTERSON,

THOMAS HOLLINGSWORTH,

JAMES EDWARDS.

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

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

CHARLES STEUART, Administrator

of **JOHN BENNETT.**

NOTICE

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

JOHN WEEMS.

Annapolis, November 4, 1790.

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

JOHN JARVIS, Administrator de bonis non,

with the Will annexed.

To be LET,
A PLANTATION,
With four Hands, Work-Horses, Plan-
tation Utensils, and Stock of Cattle.—
Inquire of **RICH. WELLS,**
3w **in Annapolis.**

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

ABRAHAM EVITTS.

Annapolis, December 28, 1790.

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

BENJAMIN HOWARD, Sheriff of

Anne-Arundel county.

December 14th, 1790.

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

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

JOSEPH NOBLE BAYNES, Trustee.

An **ACT** respecting the creditors and debtors of this state.

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

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

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

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

And be it enacted, That when any creditor or creditors of this state, who shall subscribe to the said loan, shall produce to the said trustee any certificate granted by the said commissioner, bearing an interest of three per cent. or any certificate granted by such commissioner, bearing an interest of six per cent. after the year eighteen hundred, and shall assign and transfer the said certificates to the said trustee in due form of law, it shall be lawful for the said trustee, and he is hereby required to transfer to the said creditor or cre-

ditors, in exchange therefor, so much of the stock herein before mentioned, bearing an immediate interest of six per cent. as shall amount to the principal sums mentioned in such certificates; and the said trustee shall deliver all certificates, transferred to him by any creditor or creditors as aforesaid, to the treasurer of the western shore for the use of this state: Provided always, that the said trustee shall first be satisfied, that the certificates so produced by any creditor shall have been received from the said commissioner on loans, subscribed in certificates issued by this state.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

FORM OF A POWER of ATTORNEY, To transfer STOCK.

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

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

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

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of _____

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

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

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

Directions.

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

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

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

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

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

FORM OF A POWER of ATTORNEY, To receive INTEREST.

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

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

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of _____

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

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

Directions.

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

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

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

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

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

FORM of a TRANSFER,

When made in person.

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

FORM of a TRANSFER,

By POWER of ATTORNEY.

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

FORM of a TRANSFER,

By LETTER of ATTORNEY, under a power of SUBSTITUTION.

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

St. John's College.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NICH. CARROLL, Pres. pro. tem.

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

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

LOTTERY:

THE proprietor of which has for his object the disposal of a very valuable PLANTATION, containing 250 acres, or thereabouts, of choice land, beautifully and conveniently situated on the river Severn, within five miles of Annapolis, and eight miles of Baltimore-town, valued for the fertility of its soil, being adapted to every species of country produce.

There is about one hundred acres of said land cleared, and under good fence, on which is a good dwelling-house, with some useful out offices, a good orchard in full bearing, and a fine stream of water running through the same. The remainder of said land abounds with heavy hickory, black oak and walnut.

It must be obvious to every person, that this scheme holds out more advantages to adventurers than any yet offered to the public, as no sum is sunk, but the purchase of said plantation, which sum constitutes the capital prize.

The proprietor further assures the public, that the said plantation, together with the house and out offices, cost him one hundred and fifty pounds, and upwards, over and above the sum annexed to it in the scheme; and pledges himself to make a good and lawful title of said land to the fortunate adventurer as soon as the drawing of said lottery is over; the remainder of the prizes to be paid as soon as drawn. The title-deed is to be seen by applying to

RICHARD BULLAND.

S C H E M E.

	Dollars.
1 Prize of the said plantation, valued at	2500
2 Ditto of 100 Dollars each, are	200
3 Ditto 50 Ditto,	150
4 Ditto 40 Ditto,	160
6 Ditto 30 Ditto,	180
8 Ditto 20 Ditto,	160
12 Ditto 10 Ditto,	120
466 Ditto 5 Ditto,	2330
502 Prizes.	6000
998 Blanks.	
1500 Tickets, at four dollars each, are	6000

MANAGERS.

In BALTIMORE.

Mr. William McLaughlin, Mr. Christopher Rahorg,
Mr. Charles Garts, Captain Joshua Barney,
Mr. James Somersell, Mr. William Rahorg,
Mr. William Gibson, Mr. Jacob Graybell,
Mr. Edward Pannell, Mr. Standish Barry.

ANNA POLIS.

Mr. James Williams, Mr. Frederick Gramma,
Baltimore, September 6, 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 slow, and rather a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, osabrig hat and trousers, an old calico hat, carried with him some working cloaths. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him, so that I can get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

RICHARD WELLS.

Annapolis, June 30, 1790.

To be SOLD,

On the premises, on TUESDAY, the 13th of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, THE HOUSES and LOT belonging to the late JAMES DICK, in Annapolis, where James Dick and Stewart formerly kept store.

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

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

MARY McCULLOCH, Ex'r.
C. STEUART, }
J. McCULLOCH, } Executors
of JAMES DICK.

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 Messrs. WALLACE and MURPHY, Dec. 9, 1790.

JOSEPH DOWSON.
Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.

(XLVith

M

M A

A

cessive shocks we city is destroyed and of the garrison all the forts which are open or defend resist an attack. ruins in many places people who were this disaster remain

W A R

We have received that the Russian on towards Kili The particulars known, but it is fu We are assured th vizier, is assembling fate of that place battle.

B R U S

On Friday m o'clock, the town flock, by the blow is said that from ber of houses, an according to the Namur gave con to accident; howe was owing to the The loss sustai at 80,000 florins; officers are arriv ters under major. An express is t of an engagement Austrians and the latter were victori

P A R

The bold and leans has defended ship of many, w his accusers; and that he will procu The following is a KING,

"SIR,

"In consequen give you notice t grenadiers and the Signed,

Circular letter from other companies of

"Dear Com

"We are all to be disposed of. receive informatio perhaps, on the p the persuasions of winning our confi self in favour of h rades, his childre

"He himsel pleaded our cause had, in consequ own hand, assurin guards from amon

"This letter w

"Having alre most implicit con his reward and fri of giving ourselves eradicating every

"Let us, there on his care and at acknowledge his h

L O N

Lately dined ham, one husban father, one gran niece, one fath two sons, one gra persons.

Lately died ne Davies, a famous of the best plays pall-bearers, to v page. B. we us grave.

(XLVith Year.)

THE

(No. 2298.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1791.

MADRID, October 18.

VICES have been received here, since those of the 14th instant, containing further particulars of the terrible calamities produced by the earthquake which happened at Orense on the night of the 8th instant. By these it appears that twenty successive shocks were felt at short intervals. The whole city is destroyed, and a great part of the inhabitants and of the garrison are buried under the ruins. Almost all the forts which covered that place and its district are open or destroyed, so as not to be in a situation to resist an attack. The interior part of the garrison is in ruins in many places, and the considerable number of people who were wounded and not actually killed by this disaster remained without assistance.

WARSAW, October 30.

We have received accounts through various channels, that the Russian army has taken Ilimailo, and pushed on towards Kilia, which place they had besieged. The particulars of the taking of Ilimailo are not yet known, but it is supposed the place was taken by storm. We are assured that the Turkish army, under the grand vizier, is assembling at Kilia, and thus, probably, the fate of that place may be determined by a pitched battle.

BRUSSELS, November 2.

On Friday morning last, at the hour of eleven o'clock, the town of Namur suffered a melancholy shock, by the blowing up of the powder-magazine; it is said that from 300 to 500 persons perished: a number of houses, and part of the barracks also suffered, according to the account which the corporation of Namur gave congress. They impute this sad disaster to accident; however, the general opinion is, that it was owing to the force of imperial gold.

The loss sustained on the above occasion is computed at 80,000 florins; 300 of the French guards and their officers are arrived at the camp of Bovignie, as volunteers under major-general Koehler.

An express is this moment arrived at head-quarters, of an engagement having taken place between the Austrians and the Patriots, near Bovignie, in which the latter were victorious.

PARIS, November 10.

The bold and manly manner in which M. D'Orleans has defended himself, has conciliated the friendship of many, while it has shaken the confidence of his accusers; and it is pretty generally thought here, that he will procure his acquittal by recrimination.

The following is a faithful translation of a letter from the KING, to M. DE LA FAYETTE.

"SIR,

"In consequence of what you told me yesterday, I give you notice that I mean to take for my guards the grenadiers and the soldiers of the centre.

Signed,

LOUIS."

Circular letter from the grenadiers of the Oratoire, to the other companies of the centre, dated November 7, 1790.

"Dear Comrades,

"We are all eager to know in what manner we are to be disposed of. While we were endeavoring to receive information on this subject, while we were, perhaps, on the point of taking a false step, owing to the persuasions of men who had found the means of winning our confidence, our general was exerting himself in favour of his soldiers, whom he styles, his comrades, his children.

"He himself informed us yesterday, that he had pleaded our cause before the king, and that his majesty had, in consequence, written him a letter with his own hand, assuring him, that he intended to form his guards from among the regular troops.

"This letter we have all seen, and heard it read.

"Having already so many reasons for placing the most implicit confidence in our general, this proof of his reward and friendship for us is an additional motive of giving ourselves wholly up to his directions, and for eradicating every kind of suspicion from our breast.

"Let us, therefore, dear comrades! rely implicitly on his care and attention to our interests, and gratefully acknowledge his kindness towards us.

"We are, &c."

LONDON, October 24.

Lately dined together, at a friend's house near Oldham, one husband, one wife, one mother, one grandfather, one grandmother, one uncle, one niece, one father-in-law, one step-father, two brothers, two sons, one grand-son, and step-son—and only four persons.

Lately died near Stratford upon Avon, one Samuel Davies, a famous cribbage player. He selected four of the best players from the circle of his friends, as pall-bearers, to whom he left a beautiful ivory cribbage-board, as we played for on their return from the grave.

Nov. 4. That the king of Sweden is the most eloquent of the crowned heads of Europe, as well as the most adroit politician, at least with regard to managing his own subjects, is universally allowed. Of this, the following is a specimen, taken from the Stockholm Gazette of the 8th instant.

"The king yesterday reviewed the militia of the Stockholm Bourgeoisie, and after the review was over gave them the following grateful testimony of his regard, which he afterwards dispersed, written with his own hand.

"At the review of the militia of the citizens of Stockholm, we have found the officers and soldiers well exercised, and their equipages in good condition, bright, and in good taste. No one has asked leave to retire; all were joyous and content.—Union and confidence reigned between the officers and soldiers, and we recollect with joy the time in which the citizens of Stockholm have, during the space of two years, taken upon them the defence of the capital, and for which we have twice returned them our thanks.

"It is now that, under the divine blessing, we have regained for our country an existence on its own bottom; we have defended our frontiers, a thing which is frequently of more importance than the extending them: we have re-established the glory of the Swedish arms, and the safety of our flag. Under the favour of that repose which peace has procured, she shall sedulously promote our commerce and our manufactures, and the citizens may be sure of our favour and good will.

"Given at the place of review, the

30th of September, 1790.

"GUSTAVE."

The Indian chiefs, lately arrived in town, are six in number. They have been indiscriminately styled Cherokees, but three of them only are of that nation, and three are Creek Indians. They are all handsome men, not exceeding in age 25 or 26. These six chiefs have 20,000 warriors ready to take the field, and have the strongest wish to act in conjunction with the English. They travelled 3000 miles before they reached Halifax, and were near twelve months in performing the journey. From Halifax they went in an English frigate to Quebec to Lord Dorchester, by whom they were sent over to England, to concert their plans in person with the ministry.

A letter from Madrid, dated the 11th of October, says, that the emperor of Morocco is exceedingly inveterate against the Spaniards, and particularly on account of the flight of the Spanish consul, who took away with him several of his countrymen and four Moors, on board of the frigate which had been ordered to convey them to the Barbary coast.

The emperor, irritated at such a conduct, which he says is the height of perfidy, ordered the heads of his own father-in-law, of one of his ministers, and of the Pacha of Tangiers to be struck off, because they were supposed to be attached to the Spaniards, and because it was in their power to prevent the Spanish consul's escape.

He then sent for all the Spaniards who were at Mequinez, at Tangiers, &c. to make slaves of them, till restitution of all his losses be made.

Nov. 6. Further advices have been received, by the way of Madrid, of the damages sustained by the late earthquake at Oran, by which it appears, that the whole of that city is destroyed, and every soul in the garrison were buried in the ruins. Twenty different shocks were perceptibly felt; and there was no part of that devoted place, wherein the loss of lives, more or less, was not severely felt.

Nov. 8. Fresh tumults have broken out in the province of Languedoc in France. The people of Montauban instigated by the priests, attacked the patrol of Touraine regiment. They fired on the soldiers, but luckily without effect. Both the above regiments, and that of royal Boulogne, were greatly molested by some of the inhabitants from the tops of their houses.

Orders were sent off early on Thursday morning, express to Falmouth, to stop the sailing of the packet boats for America and the West-India islands, till the government dispatches which are to be conveyed by them, should arrive; and Friday morning an express messenger was sent off to Falmouth with dispatches for the earl of Eppingham, at Jamaica, the naval commanding officers in the West-Indies, America, &c. with which the packets are to proceed directly.

A commercial treaty with Spain was in agitation before the late disputes took place. Should the two countries become amicable, that may now be expected to be brought to a conclusion, Mr. Eden's abilities were employed on it some years ago.

Nov. 10. We have reason to believe that a considerable force is to be sent to the East-Indies, as now that we are relieved from other enemies, it is the intention of government finally to crush Tippoo.

Near 4000 of our most able seamen are now employed in the southern whale-fishery. The vast increase of commerce which must be the result of the

concessions of the Spanish cabinet, will make our trade to those seas an inexhaustible nursery for seamen.

A ship from North-America to Bremen, with tobacco, is lost on the coast of Holland.

The convention for an armistice between the Austrians and the Turks agreed upon by the prince of Cobourg on one part, and the grand vizier on the other, consists of six articles.

Hostilities were to cease on the 19th of September on one part, and on the 21st of the same month on the other, both by land and on the rivers. Should any act of hostility take place afterwards, the aggressors shall make full satisfaction.

The armistice shall last nine months, that is to the end of May, 1791.

In the interim, the armies of the two nations shall separate. The Austrian troops shall not enter on the territories of the Turks, nor shall the grand vizier leave any troops on this side the Danube, except a sufficient garrison for the forts which they occupy. Those garrisons shall not come out on the districts belonging to the Austrians.

Each party shall enjoy the free navigation of the rivers wherever they occupy forts on the banks, just as in the time of peace.

The grand vizier has passed the Danube with a view to attack the Russians in Bessarabia, or wherever he may meet them.

Nov. 30. We hear that Mr. Elliot, father-in-law to admiral Digby, is to be the ambassador to America, with a salary of 3000l. a year.

The Thames and Leopard frigates, commanded by captains Trubridge and Blankett, have sailed from Portsmouth, for the Pacific ocean; they are to join company with the Pandora at Madeira, and proceed from thence round Cape Horn to Nootka Sound, to see proper indemnification made to the British subjects for the injuries they received there from the Spanish government. It is said they have orders to erect a fortress at Nootka, and to raise those erected by the Spaniards, and to take possession, in the name of the king of Great-Britain, of that immense tract of country, situated to the northward of Santa Fee.

By the last accounts from Nootka, the Spanish forces consisted of about 300 men, exclusive of the crews of a 40 gun ship and a small sloop of war, stationed there for the protection of their trade; but, it is said, the court of Madrid, during the late disturbance, ordered two frigates into the South Seas from Algiers, and it is thought they also received directions to proceed to Nootka; they have a fort, mounting 21 guns, and have lately erected a strong redoubt, with other detached works.

Captain Trubridge has, we understand, received orders to explore the country both on the north and south of the Straits of Juan de Fuca, and, if possible, an extensive sea, lately discovered stretching to the eastward. Should this sea (as there is at least a probability) have any communication with the Atlantic ocean, by means of Wager Straits, or Nelson's river, and Hudson's Bay, a tedious and dangerous voyage round Cape Horn, or through the Straits of Magellan, would in future be avoided.

BASSETTERE, (St. Kitts) December 13.

A very daring act of piracy was committed on board the sloop Nancy, Edward Phillips, commander, belonging to Mr. Jeremiah Neale, of Nevis. Four negroes belonging to the vessel, having been guilty of a robbery, which was discovered, and dreading the punishment they deserved, came to the diabolical resolution of murdering the captain, and running away with the vessel: they accordingly on Monday evening last, when the sloop was on its passage from Nevis to St. Eustatius, rose upon the captain and passengers, and having overpowered them, beat them in a very cruel manner, they afterwards hoisted out the boat, and committing them to the waves, bore away. It is to be hoped that wherever they may seek for refuge, they may be apprehended, delivered up to justice, and brought to condign punishment.

PITTSBURG, January 1.

The arrival of Mr. Robins at this place from Sandusky, and the accounts brought by him of the disposition of the Indians is rather unfavourable. It appears that they are determined early in the spring to turn out for war, and commit depredations on the frontiers; that they are greatly elevated with the issue of the late campaign, and (when speaking of it) say they are more than men. It may be necessary for the inhabitants on the frontiers to keep a watchful eye, although there may be no great danger, as a report of this kind never loses by frequent repeating; and we flatter ourselves their attention will be called to a more distant quarter, in order to protect themselves.

The navigation of the Ohio has been closed this sometime, so that all communication, by that channel, is for the present stopped between this country and Kentucky.

PHILADELPHIA, January 18.
Extract of a letter received by a gentleman in this city.
"Gallipolis, or French town, on the Scioto,
November 29, 1799.

"This will be handed you by Mr. —, who is sent by our fellow-citizens, as a deputy to the Scioto company, at New-York, in order to obtain from them leave to remove the seat of our new city twenty miles below the place where it is now fixed, which is too hilly and not at all suitable for a town. We have been informed by our hunters, that a few miles lower down there is a convenient spot of level ground in every respect proper for the seat of our metropolis. We are all charmed with this country;—the lands are good.

"We are now fully convinced that the stories of Indians and ferocious animals with which persons endeavoured to alarm us on our way hither, are entirely without foundation. We wander about the woods at a distance from our habitations without danger. General St. Clair, who passed this way a few days ago, and all those who have had an opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the savages in these parts, assure us that their conduct towards the French is particularly friendly. Provisions and game are plenty."

BALTIMORE, January 21.

From a London-news-paper, of November 13.
CONVENTION, between his BRITANNIC MAJESTY and the KING OF SPAIN, signed at the Escurial, October 28, 1790.

THEIR Britannic and catholic majesties, being desirous of terminating, by a speedy and solid agreement, the differences which have lately arisen between the two crowns, have judged that the best way of attaining this salutary object would be that of an amicable arrangement, which, setting aside all retrospective discussion of the rights and pretensions of the two parties, should fix their respective situation, for the future, on a basis conformable to their true interests, as well as to the mutual desire with which their said majesties are animated, of establishing with each other, in every thing, and in all places, the most perfect friendship, harmony, and good correspondence. In this view, they have named and constituted, for their plenipotentiaries, to wit: on the part of his Britannic majesty, Alleyne Fitzherbert, Esquire, one of his said majesty's privy-council in Great-Britain and Ireland, and his ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to his catholic majesty; and, on the part of his catholic majesty, Don Joseph Monino, count of Florida Blanca, knight, grand cross of the royal Spanish order of Charles III. counsellor of state to his said majesty, and his principal secretary of state and of the dispatches; who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I. It is agreed that the buildings and tracts of land, situated on the northwest coast of the continent of North-America, or on islands adjacent to that continent, of which the subjects of his Britannic majesty were dispossessed about the month of April, 1789, by a Spanish officer, shall be restored to the said British subjects.

ART. II. And further, that a just reparation shall be made, according to the nature of the case, for all acts of violence or hostility, which may have been committed, subsequent to the month of April, 1789, by the subjects of either of the contracting parties against the subjects of the other—and that, in case any of the said respective subjects shall, since the same period, have been forcibly dispossessed of their lands, buildings, vessels, merchandise, or other property whatever, on the said continent, or on the seas or islands adjacent, they shall be re-established in the possession thereof, or a just compensation shall be made to them for the losses which they shall have sustained.

ART. III. And, in order to strengthen the bonds of friendship, and to preserve, in future, a perfect harmony and good understanding between the two contracting parties, it is agreed that their respective subjects shall not be disturbed or molested, either in navigating or carrying on their fisheries in the Pacific ocean, or in the South Seas, or in landing on the coasts of those seas, in places not already occupied, for the purpose of carrying on their commerce with the natives of the country, or of making settlements there; the whole subject nevertheless, to the restrictions and provisions specified in the three following articles.

ART. IV. His Britannic majesty engages to take the most effectual measures to prevent the navigation and fishery of his subjects, in the Pacific ocean, or in the South Seas, from being made a pretext for illicit trade with the Spanish settlements; and, with this view, it is moreover expressly stipulated, that British subjects shall not navigate, or carry on their fisheries in the said seas, within the space of ten sea leagues from any part of the coasts already occupied by Spain.

ART. V. It is agreed, that as well in the places which are to be restored to the British subjects, by virtue of the 1st article, as in all other parts of the northwestern coasts of North-America, or of the islands adjacent, situated to the north of the parts of the said coast already occupied by Spain, wherever the subjects of either of the two powers shall have made settlements since the month of April, 1789, or shall hereafter make any, the subjects of the other shall have free access, and shall carry on their trade, without any disturbance or molestation.

ART. VI. It is further agreed, with respect to the eastern and western coasts of South-America, and to the islands adjacent, that no settlement shall be formed hereafter, by the respective subjects, in such parts of those coasts as are situated to the south of those parts of the same coasts, and of the islands adjacent, which are already occupied by Spain: Provided that the said respective subjects shall retain the liberty of landing on

the coasts and islands so situated, for the purposes of their fishery, and of erecting thereon huts, and other temporary buildings, serving only for those purposes.

ART. VII. In all cases of complaint, or infraction of the articles of the convention, the officers of either party without permitting themselves previously to commit any violence or act of force, shall be bound to make an exact report of the affair, and of its circumstances, to their respective courts, who will terminate such differences in an amicable manner.

ART. VIII. The present convention shall be ratified and confirmed in the space of six weeks, to be computed from the day of its signature, or sooner, if it can be done.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned plenipotentiaries of their Britannic and catholic majesties, have in their names, and in virtue of our respective full powers, signed the present convention, and set thereto the seals of our arms.

Done at the palace of St. Laurence, the twenty eighth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

ALLEYNE FITZHERBERT. (L. S.)
EL CONDE DE FLORIDA BLANCA. (L. S.)

ANNAPOLIS, January 27.

The following gentlemen are appointed justices of the orphans courts in the several counties of this state, viz.

For St. Mary's county, William Killgour, William Somervell and Edmund Plowden, Esquires.

For Kent county, Matthew Tilghman, James Claypoole and Donaldson Yates, Esquires.

For Anne-Arundel county, Henry Ridgely, 3d. William Harwood and John Griffith Worthington, Esquires.

For Calvert county, Walter Smith, Levin Mackall and Thomas Harwood, 3d. Esquires.

For Charles county, Richard Barnes, John Parnham and Benjamin Contee, Esquires.

For Baltimore county, James Calhoun, William Russell and Nicholas Rogers, Esquires.

For Talbot county, William Hayward, John Bracco and Jeremiah Banning, Esquires.

For Somerset county, John Stewart, Gillis Polk and John Williams, Esquires.

For Dorchester county, Nicholas Hammond, Henry Waggoner and Charles Goldborough, of Charles, Esquires.

For Cecil county, William Matthews, Michael Wallace and Samuel Gilpin, Esquires.

For Prince-George's county, William Kilty, Thomas Clark and Richard Sprigg, Esquires.

For Queen-Anne's county, John Brown, Edward Downes and James O'Brien, Esquires.

For Worcester county, John Poffly, Josiah Mitchell and Philip Quinton, Esquires.

For Frederick county, William Murdock Beall, Patrick Sim Smith and Francis Brown Sappington, Esquires.

For Harford county, John Rumsey, William Smith, of Wm. and Gabriel Christie, Esquires.

For Caroline county, Matthew Driver, Philemon Downes and Zabdial Potter, Esquires.

For Washington county, John Stull, Alexander Clagett and Ignatius Taylor, Esquires.

For Montgomery county, Thomas Cramphorn, Thomas Johns and John Holmes, Esquires.

For Allegany county, James Prather, Daniel Cresap and John Hodge Bayard, Esquires.

On Wednesday the ninth of February next, will be SOLD, by the subscriber, at Port Tobacco,

TWENTY-TWO NEGROES, consisting of

men, lads, boys, women and children, all valuable and hearty, except one. The most part of them will be sold on a credit of one and two years, others for cash.

1 WALTER STONE.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, will be SOLD, at the house of William Urquhart, lately occupied by Lydia Bryan, on Monday the fourteenth day of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, for ready cash,

THREE HUNDRED acres of LAND, called

the STONE, one negro man, a chest of drawers, one cart, one desk and book-case, late the property of Samuel Godman, taken and sold to satisfy a debt due Thomas Bicknell, but for the use of David Stuart.

BENJAMIN HOWARD, Sheriff of

Anne-Arundel county

January 25, 1791.

By virtue of a writ of *fieri facias*, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, on the premises, between the hours of eleven and two o'clock, on Tuesday the 15th of February next, for ready cash,

A TRACT of LAND, called HARNISHAM,

being in Calvert county, near Lyon's creek, late the property of Richard Lane, and in the possession of William Hutton and Margaret Leach, widow of James Leach, tenants of the said Richard Lane, taken and sold to satisfy a debt due John Clapham and William Eddis, for the use of William Gover.

1 JOHN BROOKE, Sheriff of

Calvert county

January 20, 1791.

THE subscriber having suffered considerably from

undry persons hunting within his enclosures, hereby publicly forewarns all persons from hunting with either dog or gun in future, without his permission, assuring all such who slight this admonition, that the law will be put in force against them.

CHARLES STUARD, of CHARLES.

January 26, 1791.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late DANIEL of St. THOMAS JENIFER, Esquire, are desired to bring them in properly authenticated, and it is hoped those indebted will make payment without delay, to enable the executors to pay off the debts and legacies of the deceased. Constant attendance will be given at Annapolis, from the 15th to the 30th of May next, by

DANIEL JENIFER, sen. } Executors.
DANIEL JENIFER, jun. }
Port-Tobacco, January 21, 1791.

ALL persons indebted to ELIJAH GAITHER, either in his own right, or as executor of EDWARD GAITHER, deceased, are requested to make payment without delay to the subscriber, who is legally constituted his attorney in fact, and who has an assignment of all debts due to him as aforesaid. If proper notice should not be taken of this request, compulsory measures will be adopted.

1007/6 G DUVALL.
Annapolis, January 26, 1791.

WILLIAM FOXCROFT,

At the Sign of the Golden Bee-Hive,

Most respectfully acquaints his friends

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

A Neat and General ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Fashionable, Superfine & Second Clothes,

Three quarters and seven-eighths stripe Clothes,

Cassimers, Superfine, stripe & plain

Coatings, Cardinals, Halfsticks,

Knapt Cottons, Flannels, Baizes,

Welsh Plains, Duffel Blankets,

Durants, Calimancoes, Jones Spinning,

Mareens, Wildboars, Crapes,

Mullinets, Mullins of all sorts,

Plain, stripe and spotted Gauzes,

Royal Ribbs, Thickets,

Satinets, Jeans, Fustians,

Corduroys, Black Prince's Stuff,

Cottons and Calicoes, Cotton & Chintz Shawls,

Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs,

Black Silk & Love Handkerchiefs,

Table Cloths, Bed-Ticks,

Bed-Bunks, Checks, 3 and yard wide,

Cotton Stripes, 7-8 and yard wide light

Linsens, Ink-Powder, Snuff,

Ladies fashionable Beaver, and Gentlemen's Fine

Hats, Coarse ditto,

Fashionable Coat & Vest Buttons,

Imperial ditto, Tapes,

Bindings, Thread, Edging and Bobbing,

Ladies and Gentlemen's Cotton, Silk & Worsted

Hose, Silk and Cotton Patent

ditto, Ladies Gloves,

Gentlemen's Beaver ditto.

Best Philadelphia & common Stuff Shoes,

Ironmongery, Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

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

11 S O,—a few

6 Barrels of Apples.

To be SOLD cheap.

Calvert county, December 22, 1790.

THE subscriber, having greatly suffered by his fences being thrown down in various places—

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

3X M. TANEY.

January 7, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the justices of Cecil and Kent county courts, at their next sessions, for a commission to prove and mark the bounds of the following tracts of land, viz. HOLT, HEATH'S OUTLET, WORSELL MANOR, HEATH'S RANGE, the first part, and SEDGWICK, lying in Cecil, and HEATH'S RANGE, the second part, lying in Kent county, agreeably to an act of assembly in that case made and provided.

6W DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

Annapolis, December 28, 1790.

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

3X MARGARET DALZIELL, Executrix.

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Cassimers, Superfine, stripe & plain

Coatings, Cardinals, Halfsticks,

Knapt Cottons, Flannels, Baizes,

Welsh Plains, Duffel Blankets,

Durants, Calimancoes, Jones Spinning,

Mareens, Wildboars, Crapes,

Mullinets, Mullins of all sorts,

Plain, stripe and spotted Gauzes,

Royal Ribbs, Thickets,

Satinets, Jeans, Fustians,

Corduroys, Black Prince's Stuff,

Cottons and Calicoes, Cotton & Chintz Shawls,

Cotton and Linen Handkerchiefs,

Black Silk & Love Handkerchiefs,

Table Cloths, Bed-Ticks,

Bed-Bunks, Checks, 3 and yard wide,

Cotton Stripes, 7-8 and yard wide light

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Ladies fashionable Beaver, and Gentlemen's Fine

Hats, Coarse ditto,

Fashionable Coat & Vest Buttons,

Imperial ditto, Tapes,

Bindings, Thread, Edging and Bobbing,

Ladies and Gentlemen's Cotton, Silk & Worsted

Hose, Silk and Cotton Patent

ditto, Ladies Gloves,

Gentlemen's Beaver ditto.

Best Philadelphia & common Stuff Shoes,

Ironmongery, Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

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

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3X MARGARET DALZIELL, Executrix.

3

January 4, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that we court to be held Monday in March and mark the angles tracts of land TYLER'S LOT, TOAL'S PARK, COUEL'S ADVENTURE and VACANT LAND of assembly

3

January 5, 1791.

Bank

THE number of the Bank

proceed to the election

NOTICE is hereby given

holders will be held

next, at ten o'clock

tavern, for the purpose

4

Baltimore, Dec

On the premises,

bond with app

of February n

the following

ty, viz.

NEW-

22 acres

houses; BENNE

ing; GREEN

all on Hunger r

on Black-Water

5 CHAL

E.

all the estate of the
THOMAS JENKINS,
in properly au-
thorized will make
the executor to pay
ceased. Constant
ills, from the 15th
6w
fen. } Executor.
jun. }

JAH GAITHER,
an executor of Bo-
requested to make
scriber, who is le-
G, and who has an
im as aforesaid. If
of this request, com-
w3
G DUVALL.

CROFT,
Bee-Hive,
his friends
announced business at
in Petty, and Co. at
et, facing the State

ORTMENT OF
ODS,

OF
Silk & Love Hand-
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ditto,
dies Gloves,
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Philadelphia & com-
mon Stuff Shoes,
mmongery,
een's Ware, &c. &c.
es, goodness of quality,
urs to please, will be
a generous public.

few
Apples.
cheap.

December 22, 1790.
greatly suffered by his
in various places—
of his plantation—and
ons—finds himself un-
give this public notice,
ading through his pla-
standing, of which he
notice—He forewarns
t of his grounds in any
strictly by the said road
he is absolutely deter-
most rigour of the law,
persons, he shall find for
ner from this notice.—
ons from hunting either
f his lands.

M. TANEY.

January 7, 1791.
that I intend to pe-
Cecil and Kent county
a commission to prove
following tracts of land,
T. WORRELL MARSH,
art, and SEDGWICK,
s RANGS, the second
agreedably to an act of
provided. 6w
CHARLES HEATH.

December 28, 1790.
the estate of THOMAS
city, deceased, are de-
nt to the subscriber, and
estate are requested to
they may be settled.
ZIZILL, Executor.

January 17, 1791.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE
STALKER, late of Anne-Arundel county, de-
ceased, for property purchased at his sale, or other-
wise, on bond, note, or open account, are desired to
make immediate payment, as longer indulgence can-
not be given, and all those having claims against said
estate are requested to bring them in legally authenti-
cated, to

BASIL PHELPS, Administrator.

N. B. If all those indebted do not come in and pay
by the middle of March next, they may rely on suits
being brought to April court, without respect to per-
sons.

Agreeable to an act of assembly for that purpose, will
be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Fri-
day the 25th of February next, if fair, otherwise
the next fair day, at the Eastern Branch ferry,

A NUMBER of healthy country born NE-
GROES, of different ages and sexes; also
STOCK of different kinds, and HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE. Bond with approved security must
be given, and, upon the punctual payment of the in-
terest annually, three years credit will be allowed the
purchasers for all sums above five pounds, but for all
sums under five pounds ready money will be expected,

ANTHONY ADDISON,
O. CARR.

Trustees for HENRY A.
CALLIS, a minor.

N. B. At the same time and place, a few young
likely negroes will be sold for ready money only.
Prince-George's county, January 10, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested,
that I intend to apply to Anne Arundel county
court, at their sitting in March next, for a commis-
sion to mark and bound the following tracts of land,
or part of tracts or parcels of land, contiguous and ad-
joining each other, in the county aforesaid, to wit:
Part of ARNOLD GRAY, part of ROGER RANGE,
part of BRIGHT SEAT, part of SNOWDEN'S REPUTA-
TION SUPPORTED, part of LINTHICUM'S WALKS
and COPE'S HILLS, all adjoining each other, and pur-
suant to the direction of the act, entitled, An act for
marking and bounding lands.

RICHARD HOPKINS, of GERARD.

January 8, 1791.
WILL be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Mon-
day the seventh day of February next, if fair, if
not the next fair day, at the dwelling house of the
subscriber, in Durham parish, Charles county, near
Smith's point, on Patowmack river,

ABOUT thirty very likely valuable country born
SLAVES, consisting chiefly of able-bodied
MEN and WOMEN, there being few children
among them. Eighteen months credit will be given;
the purchasers must enter into bond with approved
security. The stock of CATTLE, HOGS and
SHEEP, with some plantation UTENSILS, will also
be offered for sale.

CATHARINE STRANGE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested,
that we intend to apply to the next county
court to be held for Anne-Arundel county, on the first
Monday in March next, for a commission to prove
and mark the ancient bounds and lines of the follow-
ing tracts of land, in the county aforesaid, called
TYLER'S LOT, PEASELEY'S INHERITANCE, PRO-
CTOR'S PARK, COCKEY'S ADDITION, MILFORD, GO-
NEL'S ADVENTURE, TIMBER NECK, HAPPY CHOICE
and VACANT LANE, pursuant to the directions of an
act of assembly lately made and provided.

ZACHARIAH JACOB,
DORSEY JACOB,
RICHARD BOONE,
FRANCIS CROMWELL.

January 5, 1791.
Bank of Maryland.

THE number of shares prescribed by the charter
of the BANK of MARYLAND, is necessary to
proceed to the election of directors, being complete—
NOTICE is hereby given, that a meeting of the stock-
holders will be held on the first Monday in March
next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at Mr. Grant's
tavern, for the purpose of choosing the directors.

ROBERT GILMORE,
JAMES CAREY,
JEREMIAH YELLOTT,
THOROWGOOD SMITH,
SAMUEL SMITH,
CHARLES GARTS,
NICHOLAS SLUBEY,
WILLIAM PATTERSON,
THOMAS HOLLINGSWORTH,
JAMES EDWARDS.

Baltimore, December 15, 1790.
TO BE SOLD,
On the premises, (as per decree of the chancellor) on
bond with approved security, on Wednesday the 16th
of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day,
the following tracts of LAND, in Dorchester coun-
ty, viz.

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

CHARLES STEUART, Administrator
of JOHN BARNETT.

A LIST of Letters remaining in the Post-Office,
Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth
day of April next, will be sent to the General
Post-Office as dead letters.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, Annapolis; Zache-
riah Allen (2), St. Mary's county.
John Adam Boyer, John Bowers, David Bangs, cap-
tain Francis Burges (2), care of Charles Carroll, An-
napolis; William D. Beall, Prince-George's county.
John Hamilton Chew, Annapolis; captain Joseph
Clark, Lyon's creek.

Joseph Dowson, Benjamin Dulany, Robert Dorsey,
Annapolis; Henry H. Dorsey, Indian Landing.
Alexander Frazer, Annapolis.

Elizabeth Galloway, Eliza Jane Galloway, Anna-
polis; John Galloway, near Annapolis; Joseph Green
(2), Charles county.

James Hunt, jun. or James Hunter, Annapolis;
Henry Hall, near Annapolis; Richard Harwood,
Anne-Arundel county; Daniel Hughes, jun. Mount
Pleasant; Benjamin Hutchens, St. Mary's county.

Anthony Jones, Annapolis.
John Kilty, captain Kemp (2), Annapolis; Mr.
Knight, West Nottingham.

William Landale, Annapolis.
William Vans Murray, Annapolis.

James Nicols, Pemberton Nicols, Annapolis.
John B. O'Kelly, Upper Marlborough.
William Paea, Annapolis; William Peacock, Charles
county.

John Randall (2), Henry Ridgely, Randall and
DeLozier (3), Richard Ridgely, Anne Rutland, care of
George Mann, Annapolis; John Ryburn, Patuxent.

Capt. John Stewart, Samuel Schumacher, Henry
Steele, care of George Mann, Guilavus Scott (2), care
of Richard Sprigg, William Smith, John Stewart, care
of Charles Stewart, Annapolis; James Somervell,
Prince-George's county; capt. Stephen Stranack, at
Robert Young's, Nottingham.

Richard Tilghman, Annapolis; Thomas Tucker,
West river; Brian Taylor, St. Leonard's creek; Wil-
liam Gladion Taylor, Port-Tobacco.

John Welsh (2), Annapolis; John H. Williams,
Upper Marlborough; rev. Dr. Charles H. Wharton,
John Weems, Weems's Forest; captain Antonio Wal-
lace (3), Lower Marlborough.

S. GREEN, D. P. M.

January 5, 1791.

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

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

JOSEPH NOBLE BAYNES, Trustee.
An ACT respecting the creditors and debtors of
this state.

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

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

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

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

And be it enacted, That when any creditor or cre-
ditors of this state, who shall subscribe to the said loan,
shall produce to the said trustee, any certificate granted
by the said commissioner, bearing an interest of three
per cent. or any certificate granted by such commis-
sioner, bearing an interest of six per cent. after the
year eighteen hundred, and shall assign and transfer
the said certificates to the said trustee in due form of
law, it shall be lawful for the said trustee, and he is
hereby required to transfer to the said creditor or cre-

ditors, in exchange therefor, so much of the stock
herein before mentioned, bearing an immediate in-
terest of six per cent. as shall amount to the principal
sums mentioned in such certificates; and the said trust-
ee shall deliver all certificates, transferred to him by
any creditor or creditors as aforesaid, to the treasurer
of the western shore for the use of this state: Provided
always, that the said trustee shall first be satisfied, that
the certificates so produced by any creditor shall have
been received from the said commissioner on loans,
subscribed in certificates issued by this state.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FUNDED DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

FORM OF A POWER of ATTORNEY,

To transfer STOCK.

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

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

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

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of _____

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

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

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

Directions.

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

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

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

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

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

FORM OF A POWER of ATTORNEY,

To receive INTEREST.

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

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

Sealed and delivered
in the presence of _____

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

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

Directions.

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

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

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

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

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

FORM of a TRANSFER,

When made in person.

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

Witness my hand, at the office of _____, this _____ day of _____.

FORM of a TRANSFER,

By POWER of ATTORNEY.

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

Witness my hand at the office of _____, this _____ day of _____.

FORM of a TRANSFER,

By LETTER of ATTORNEY, under a power of SUBSTITUTION.

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

Witness my hand, at the office of _____, this _____ day of _____.

St. John's College.

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

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

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

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

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

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

NICH. CARROLL, Prof. pro. tem.

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

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

LOTTERY:

THE proprietor of which has for his object the disposal of a very valuable PLANTATION, containing 250 acres, or thereabouts, of choice land, beautifully and conveniently situated on the river Severn, within five miles of Annapolis, and eighteen of Baltimore-town, valued for the fertility of its soil, being adapted to every species of country produce. There is about one hundred acres of said land cleared, and under good fence, on which is a good dwelling-house, with some useful out offices; a good orchard in full bearing, and a fine stream of water running through the same. The remainder of said land abounded with heavy hickory, black oak and walnut.

It must be obvious to every person, that this scheme holds out more advantages to adventurers than any yet offered to the public, as no sum is sunk, but the purchase of said plantation, which sum constitutes the capital prize.

The proprietor further assures the public, that the said plantation, together with the house and out offices, cost him one hundred and sixty pounds, and upwards, over and above the sum annexed to it in the scheme; and pledges himself to make a good and lawful title of said land to the fortunate adventurer as soon as the drawing of said lottery is over; the remainder of the prizes to be paid as soon as drawn. The title-deed is to be seen by applying to

RICHARD BULLAND.

S C H E M E.

	Dollars.
1 Prize of the said plantation, valued at	2700
2 Ditto of 100 Dollars each, are	200
3 Ditto 50 Ditto,	150
4 Ditto 40 Ditto,	160
5 Ditto 30 Ditto,	180
6 Ditto 20 Ditto,	120
7 Ditto 10 Ditto,	120
8 Ditto 5 Ditto,	130
502 Prizes.	6000
998 Blanks.	
1500 Tickets, at four dollars each, are	6000

MANAGERS.

In BALTIMORE.

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

ANNA POLIS.

Mr. James Williams, Mr. Frederick Grammar,
Baltimore, September 6, 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 slow, and rather a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, ofsnabrig shirt and trousers, an old calico hat, carried with him some working cloaths. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him, so that I can get him again, shall receive this a above reward, paid by

Richard Wells.

Annapolis, June 30, 1790.

To be SOLD,

On the premises, on TUESDAY, the 13th of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, THE HOUSES and LOT belonging to the late JAMES DICK, in Annapolis, where James Dick and Stewart formerly kept store.

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

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

MARY McCULLOCH, Ex'r.
C. STEUART, } Executors
J. McCULLOCH, } of JAMES DICK.

To be SOLD,

A new BRICK HOUSE,

In the City of Annapolis.

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

Dec. 9, 1780. JOSEPH DOWSON.

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.