

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JANUARY 7, 1790.

19

by the HOUSE OF DELEGATES, December 25, 1789.

On motion, ORDERED, That the bill 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, and the bill respecting the collectors of the public taxes since the first of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three, be published in the Maryland Gazette, and Baltimore Advertiser.

By order

W. HARWOOD, clk.

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.

WHEREAS the granting a moderate indulgence to the debtors of the state whose debts were, by the consolidating act, made a general fund, and pledged to the creditors of the state, may preserve many of the said debtors and their families from ruin, and be for the end for the true interest of the state and of the creditors to whom the public faith and honour were solemnly pledged;

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the governor and the council, or any four of them, the governor being one, be and they are hereby constituted a board for the purposes herein after mentioned, and that the said board execute all the powers vested in them by this act.

And be it enacted, That every public debtor included in the consolidating act, who shall accept the indulgence of this act, and comply with the terms hereinafter mentioned, may and shall make payment of his debt as follows, that is to say, one fourth part of the principal thereof in depreciation or other liquidated state certificates, secured to be paid by the consolidating act, or in specie, and the interest on the whole of the principal in specie, on or before the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety; one other fourth part of the principal thereof in certificates aforesaid, or in specie, and the interest on three-fourths of the whole principal in specie, on or before the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-one; one other fourth part of the principal thereof in certificates as aforesaid, or in specie, and interest on one half of the principal in specie, on or before the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-two, and the remainder of the principal in certificates as aforesaid, or in specie, with interest in specie, on or before the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-three.

And be it enacted, That in order to be entitled to the indulgence granted by this act, the debtors, if on bond, shall, on or before the first day of August next, lodge with the said board a writing under the hand and seal of all the obligors, if living, or the legal representatives of such as shall be dead, expressing their consent to accept of the said indulgence, acknowledged before some justice of the peace of this state, and certified by the clerk of the county where the said justice resides, under his hand and seal of office, and pay all arrears of interest to the first day of December, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, in specie; and if the said board shall require better security, a new bond shall be given, payable as aforesaid, with such security as the board shall approve, on or before the said first day of August next; and if the debt is not on bond, the debtor shall, on or before the same day and year, give bond, payable as aforesaid, with such security as the said board shall approve, and pay legal interest from the time the debt ought to have been paid to the said first day of December, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, in specie.

And be it enacted, That all bonds, taken in virtue of this act, shall be a lien on all the real estate of the obligors from the date thereof; and in cases where consent is given as aforesaid to accept of the indulgence of this act, and no new bond taken, all the real estate of the person giving such consent shall be burdened with and liable to the debt from the date of the said writing; provided always, that, if a schedule of real property of the obligors, in any bond, or of the persons signing any writing of consent as aforesaid, shall be annexed to any bond or writing of consent, (together with the oath of the parties that the same has not been conveyed or mortgaged, or otherwise incumbered, or if mortgaged, or otherwise incumbered, to what amount,) which the said board shall judge fully sufficient to secure the debt due to the state, in such case the said bond or writing of consent shall not operate as a lien on any other real property than what is contained in the said schedule.

And be it enacted, That if the principal debtor in any bond shall not be able to procure the consent of his securities to accept of the indulgence offered by this act, or if the said securities shall be infants, under the age of twenty-one years, or under any other legal incapacity

of giving consent, and the said principal, in such case, will give a new bond, payable as aforesaid, with such security as the said board shall approve, and comply with the terms and conditions herein before expressed, by the said first day of August next, the said new bond shall be accepted, and the old one cancelled; and if the securities of any of the said debtors shall not be able to procure the consent of the principal to accept of the said indulgence, they shall, on complying with the terms and conditions aforesaid, and giving a new bond with security as aforesaid, on or before the said first day of August next, be entitled to an assignment of the old bond from the treasurer of the western shore, who is hereby authorized to make the same, and may have the same proceedings thereon in their own name and for their own use as the state might have had.

And be it enacted, That after the instalment of any debt as aforesaid, if the debtor shall fail in paying any part of the principal or interest at the several times above-mentioned, a fieri facias shall issue, on which the property of the debtor shall be sold, and the whole balance of principal and interest due on such instalment levied.

And be it enacted, That all of the said debtors who do not instal their debt as aforesaid shall, after the said first day of August next, be proceeded against in the most expeditious way that the law authorities for the recovery of the said debts.

And be it enacted, That the said board shall inquire carefully into the circumstances of all the public debtors aforesaid who have already bonded, and of their securities, and in case of doubt of their sufficiency, require new bonds with such securities as they shall approve, and to call on all the said debtors who have not bonded to give bonds, payable as aforesaid, with such security as the said board shall approve, on or before the said first day of August next, and in case of failure so to do, in cases where there are no bonds, to transmit the necessary papers to the attorney-general within five days after the said first day of August next, and in case of bonds, to transmit the said bonds within the same time to the respective clerks of the general court of the eastern or western shore, as the case may require, and the said attorney-general is hereby directed to proceed immediately to the recovery of the said debts.

And, whereas many of the said debtors have filed bills in chancery to be discharged from their contracts, which are still depending, Be it enacted, That where such debtors accept of the instalment aforesaid on the terms and conditions aforesaid, the chancellor shall and may proceed to make a decree in the said suits in the same manner as if the said instalments had not been accepted; and where injunctions have been issued to stay execution, the said injunctions shall operate so as to stay execution after acceptance of the instalment, any thing in this act notwithstanding: And in all such or future cases of the like nature, the said chancellor is hereby authorized and empowered to limit a reasonable time to decide thereon in a summary manner, according to the principles of equity and good conscience, without being restricted to the formal proceedings of a court of chancery, or to the order of suits therein depending, or to the stated meetings of the said court; and if it shall be thought necessary by the said chancellor, he may appoint one or more fit and proper person or persons on the behalf of this state to attend upon any surveys of the lands, whose title or bounds may be disputed, to take depositions thereon, or to collect any other testimony that may be wanting to illustrate any matter in dispute, or to make the said surveys.

And be it enacted, That the said board shall have power to appoint an agent or agents to attend the sale of property on executions issued for the state, and to purchase the same for the state in case it is like to sell for less than the claim of the state, or the said board shall appoint an agent or agents to sell the property so purchased for the state, at public sale, either for specie or certificates as aforesaid, or on credit, as the said board shall think most for the interest of the state: provided always, that in case of a sale on credit, the purchaser shall give bond with good security, to be approved by the said board, payable at such instalments as the board shall direct, so that the whole shall be paid by the said first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-three; and in fixing the said instalments the board are hereby required to conform as nearly as the nature of the case will admit, to the times of payment herein before mentioned.

And be it enacted, That in cases of bonds for the emissions of paper money of the years seventeen hundred and sixty-nine, and seventeen hundred and seventy-three, if the debtors will accept of the instalment aforesaid, and comply with the terms aforesaid, the said board are hereby authorized and required to remit all interest on the said bonds due on the first day of December, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine.

And be it enacted, That the said board shall keep a fair account of their proceedings in writing, and lay

the same before the general assembly at the next or any succeeding session.

And be it enacted, That every person employed as an agent as aforesaid in virtue of this act, shall receive for his services twenty-five shillings per diem during the time of going to, attending on, and returning from the said purchases or sales, which shall be given as a full compensation.

And be it enacted, That after the said first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety, it shall be the duty of the treasurer of the western shore, on failure of payment of principal or interest on any instalment debt, at any of the times of payment aforesaid, to transmit the bonds of the persons so failing, within thirty days, to the clerk of the general court of either shore, as the case may require, and give notice to the attorney-general, who is hereby required to proceed immediately to the recovery of the said debts in manner aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That the creditors of the state to whom the funds created by the consolidating act were pledged, shall receive their interest annually on the first day of December.

And be it enacted, That the debtors in all bonds which were liable to assignment to the creditors of persons whose estates were confiscated, or who were attainted of treason, and of which no assignment has been required by the said creditors, shall be entitled to the indulgence of this act, on complying with the terms and conditions herein before prescribed.

And, whereas no provision hath been made for assessing and collecting the two shilling and six-penny fund tax for any year subsequent to the year seventeen hundred and eighty-eight, Be it further enacted, by the authority aforesaid, That all the proceedings of the late commissioners of the tax in such of the counties within this state wherein measures have been taken by them for the collection of the said tax for the present year, be and the same are hereby made valid and confirmed; and all bonds executed by any collectors by them appointed for securing the collection thereof, are hereby made effectual to all intents and purposes, and the respective obligors in such bonds mentioned, shall be and are hereby bound by the terms and tenor thereof, in like manner as if such bonds had been executed according to any law heretofore made for assessing and collecting the said tax, and the said collectors shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as are provided by any such law for securing the collection thereof; and the governor and council are hereby authorized and empowered to appoint three commissioners in each respective county within this state, for assessing and securing the collection of the said tax for the two next succeeding years, and also for the present year in such of the counties where no proceedings have been had from a supposed defect of power for collecting the same, and the said commissioners are hereby authorized and required to meet at the court-houses in their respective counties, and to take the necessary measures to effect the collection of the said fund tax for the two next succeeding years; and also for the present year in such of the counties where no steps have been taken for this purpose; and in the appointment of collectors, and in making the necessary regulations for the punctual collection of the said tax, the commissioners shall be governed by the rules and provisions laid down by the act for raising the supplies for the year seventeen hundred and eighty-six, on the valuation of property, on which the assessment was levied and collected for that year; and the said commissioners shall, on application by any person interested, or without such application when they shall have knowledge of the change, make such alterations in the assessment of that year, as any change of property or time, or other circumstances may render necessary; and the collectors of the said fund tax, instead of four, shall be allowed six per cent. for the collection.

And, whereas there remains a quantity of confiscated British property which was not sold either by the commissioners for the preservation and sale of confiscated British property, or the late intendat or agent of the state: And whereas several discoveries have been made of confiscated property since the first day of May, seventeen hundred and eighty-seven, but for want of a power in the governor and council to make a composition, the necessary papers cannot be procured, so as to sell the right of the state; therefore, Be it enacted, That the governor and council be and they are hereby empowered and directed to dispose of all confiscated British property now remaining unsold as aforesaid, for depreciation or liquidated state certificates, to be paid in three equal yearly payments, on bonds to be given by the purchaser, with approved security, the property of principal and security to be bound in the same manner, and under the limitations herein before prescribed, and to give due notice in the several newspapers within the state, and such other notice as they may think proper, of the terms and time of sale, and to appoint a proper person to sell the same.

And be it enacted, That the governor and council be and they are hereby empowered and directed to com-

pound with all persons who have made discoveries of confiscated British property since the first day of May, seventeen hundred and eighty-seven, or who shall hereafter make discovery in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions as prescribed by the act, entitled, An act to empower the governor and council to compound with the discoverers of British property, and for other purposes, passed at November session, seventeen hundred and eighty-eight, and to sell the same as above mentioned, and the bonds or money arising from the sale of the property as aforesaid, shall be and are hereby appropriated to the discharge of the principal and interest of depreciation or liquidated specie certificates of this state.

And, whereas several debts have originated on the sale of confiscated British property since the consolidating act which still remain unsettled, therefore, *Be it further enacted*, That the governor and council be and they are hereby authorized and directed to call upon all persons indebted as aforesaid to settle and discharge their respective accounts on or before the first day of August, seventeen hundred and ninety, and upon their refusal or neglect to settle and make payment, or to insist, upon the terms and conditions prescribed in this act, to proceed against the said debtors according to law.

And be it enacted, That bonds for confiscated property fold for the redemption of black state and continental state money, and specie bonds pledged for the redemption of such monies, may be installed upon the terms and conditions as bonds for confiscated property under this act.

And be it enacted, That where any sales of property shall be made by any agent, or other person in virtue of this act, no other warranty of title to such property shall be given than to preclude the future claims of this state.

An ACT respecting the collectors of the public taxes since the first of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three.

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That William Campbell, of Anne-Arundel county, be and he is hereby appointed an agent, on the part of this state, to superintend the collection of all arrearages and balances due from the several collectors of the respective counties within this state, appointed since the first day of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three, (except the two shillings and six-penny fund tax); and the said agent is hereby authorized and required to call upon the treasurers of the respective shires for an accurate statement of all the arrearages and balances due from such collectors, and such account shall be furnished by the said treasurers accordingly.

And be it enacted, That the said agent shall thereupon apportion such arrearages and balances into such reasonable parts as he shall think most proper and effectual for securing the collection thereof, and shall also limit such reasonable periods for the payment of such respective parts of the said arrearages and balances as shall appear to him most proper and available to that end, and immediately thereafter he shall cause full notice of these proceedings to be given in writing to each respective collector so in arrears for the said taxes, and to his securities, and shall require them severally to pay into the treasury of the respective shires such parts of the said arrearages and balances as he shall have so apportioned, by the respective periods limited by him for the payment thereof; and if any such collector, or his securities, shall refuse or neglect to comply with the requisitions of the said agent, it shall and may be lawful for the said agent, and he is hereby authorized and required to proceed, by execution, in the most effectual manner against each and every defaulter, so as to insure the payment of all the arrearages and balances due, or such part thereof as he shall think proper, having a just regard to the circumstances of each respective case; and the said agent shall proceed, from time to time, in discharge of the duties required of him by this act, or otherwise, as he shall find most advisable for promoting the payment and collection of the said arrearages and balances, so as the same be paid and satisfied by the said collectors on or before the first day of March, seventeen hundred and ninety-one; provided always, that the indulgence shall be so arranged that not less than eighteen thousand pounds specie shall be payable into the treasury in the year seventeen hundred and ninety.

And be it enacted, That the service of all executions issued against any of the said collectors, or their securities, for the amount of their respective balances, or any part thereof, be, and the same is hereby suspended until the first day of March next, and afterwards till the same shall be directed by the said agent in pursuance of the powers vested in him by this act.

And be it enacted, That whenever there shall be occasion to expose to public sale the property of any such collector, or their securities, by virtue of any execution to be directed for this purpose, the said agent shall cause public notice to be given of such sale, and shall attend the same, and, if necessary, shall purchase any property so exposed for the use of this state, in payment, or part payment, as the case may be, of the arrearages and balances due by the collectors whose property may be so purchased; and any property so purchased for the use of this state, the said agent may again expose to public auction, on the most advantageous terms for the interest of the said state, and if the same be sold on credit, the said agent shall take bond, with good and sufficient securities, to be approved of by the treasurers of the respective shires, from the several purchasers of such property; and all bonds by him so taken shall be deposited, with an accurate list thereof subscribed by him, into the treasury of the western shore, and shall be a lien upon the real property of such purchasers, and their securities, from their respective dates.

And be it enacted, That if any of the collectors, or their securities, whose property was purchased by the respective agents during the year seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, for the use of this state, shall pay the balances, or sums of money for which such property was so purchased, by any of the periods to be limited by the agent appointed by this act, such balances or sums of money shall be received by the treasurer of the respective shore, and thereupon the right and title of this state shall be re-vested in the said collector, or his securities, as the case may be, and they shall be severally in as of their former estate, such purchase on the part of this state notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That the said agent shall render a fair and full account of his several proceedings under the authority of this act, to the general assembly at their next or succeeding session, and shall be allowed a reasonable compensation for his services, not exceeding a commission of two and one half per cent. upon all monies paid into the treasury of the western shore in virtue of his agency, to be ascertained by the discretion of the governor and council.

And be it enacted, That the said agent shall not be authorized to receive from any collector, or his securities, in virtue of this act, any certificates receivable in taxes without an oath (as required by law) that such certificates were actually received from the people for taxes, unless where indulgence shall be given by the said agent to such collector on the terms herein after prescribed.

And be it enacted, That in all cases where indulgence is given by the said agent, and a bond taken in consequence of his requiring the same as a condition of the indulgence, the said bond shall be a lien on all the real property of the obligors from the date thereof, or on so much of the said real property as the said agent shall think fully sufficient, to be particularly mentioned in a schedule to be annexed to the said bond, in which case it shall be a lien on the property contained in such schedule and no more, such bond and schedule to be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore.

And be it enacted, That in every case where the said agent shall grant any indulgence to a collector in virtue of this act, it shall always be on the terms of such collector paying three fifths of the sum required to the said agent, to be paid by such collector in specie.

And be it enacted, That the said agent shall pay into the treasury, in specie, the amount of all specie by him received in the discharge of the duties of this act.

And be it enacted, That the said agent, before he enters upon the execution of the duties of this act, shall give bond to the state before the governor and council in the penalty of twenty thousand pounds current money, with such securities as the governor and council shall approve, for the faithful performance of the said duties, which bond shall be lodged with the treasurer of the western shore, and shall also take an oath before the chancellor, that he will well and faithfully discharge the duties of agent, under the act, entitled, An act respecting the collectors of the public taxes since the first of January, seventeen hundred and eighty-three, to the best of his skill and judgment, the certificate of which oath shall be annexed to or endorsed on the said bond.

And be it enacted, That if the said William Campbell shall not accept his appointment, or if after acceptance he shall not give bond and take the oath aforesaid before the twentieth day of January next, or shall die, the governor and council are hereby authorized and required to appoint a fit and proper person in his place, who shall have and execute all the authorities and powers vested in the said William Campbell by this act, such person first giving bond and taking the oath aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That the said agent be and he is hereby authorized and required to enforce the recovery of ten per cent. or any less interest, against any collector, or his securities, on the whole principal originally due from such collector, where it shall appear to him that the state will otherwise sink a part of the principal due from such collector.

VIENNA, October 8.

An officer, dispatched by field marshal Prince Potemkin, on the 16th of September, has brought intelligence to the Russian ambassador here, that the van-guard of the army commanded by lieutenant general prince of Anhalt-Bernburg, had attacked and entirely defeated a body of Turkish Cossacks, a short distance from Bender. The Turks were under command of Hassan Pacha, who commanded as Seraskier near Re-haja-Mohisa, in the last campaign. The Pacha, with several officers of distinction, and upwards of 100 men, were made prisoners, and about 700 left dead on the field. The enemy's camp, and three pieces of cannon fell into the hands of the victors.

The same officer also brought a confirmation of the news of the victory obtained by prince Repnin, a few days before, near Todak in Bessarabia, over Gaze Hassan Pacha, late high admiral, and now Seraskier who was attacked and defeated in such a manner as to be obliged to abandon his camp, with his cannon, to the conquerors, and to retreat, with the rest of his troops, towards Ismail.

A courier who returned some days ago from the army of marshal de Saxe-Cobourg, brought the news of the Russians having taken the port of Akerman on the Black Sea, and made 1500 prisoners there.

LONDON, October 20.

GLORIOUS UNCERTAINTY OF THE LAW.

Maria Morris was on September 17, tried at the Old Bailey, upon an indictment for robbing her ready furnished lodgings. The robbery was proved, and the goods found at a pawnbroker's. Maria appeared to be learned in the law: and her defence was this—She

denied taking the lodgings, because she rented the whole house for a year certain in which her landlady had reserved an apartment. ergo, Maria could not possibly be guilty of robbing her lodgings—she had only robbed the house. Now the law having pronounced it felony to rob ready furnished lodgings, but having said nothing against robbing ready furnished houses, Maria was legally acquitted—What say law casuists to this?

The commissioners appointed by act of parliament for erecting four light-houses on the northern part of Great-Britain, have now completed that important business; descriptive particulars which will be forthwith made public, for the information of mariners. The following are the situations in which these lanterns are erected:

- One on Kinnaird's Castle,
- One on the Mull of Kintyre,
- One on the north Ronaldia, in Orkney,
- One on the Point of Scalps.

The two first have been lighted some time; the lighting of the other two will take place the 10th of next month.

Oct. 23. Yesterday his highness the duke of Orleans, who arrived in town from France, dined with the Prince of Wales at Carleton-house.

The duke of Orleans was relieved from his bondage on Tuesday morning, as soon as the express returned from Paris. The magistrates of Boulogne apologized to him for the intemperance of the mob, and said, that they were perfectly satisfied with the passports which he had shewn.

The Imperial allies, with all their successes of the present year, are not advanced a step farther than they hoped to be in the first campaign. The Turks have abundant resources, and do not startle their cause for want of either men or money. On the other hand, the emperor's coffers are empty, and he can no longer draw any supplies from France. If peace therefore be negotiated this winter, it need not be on terms very disadvantageous to the Porte.

The conquest of Belgrade has cost marshal Laudon's army very little to what it cost prince Eugene, who took it in the year 1717. By his returns it appears that the slain and wounded of the Imperial army was as follow:

Cavalry—1044 men killed—158 wounded.	
Of the foot—808 killed—1700 wounded.	
Total killed	1842
Wounded	3282
Horses killed	2741
Ditto wounded	7358

The carnage on the side of the Turks was dreadful almost beyond precedent.

The tumults in Spain have the authority only of a French paper, of which there are now more than thirty published every day at Paris.

The emigrations from Paris still continue. Monsieur Mounier, late president of the national assembly, and his lady, accompanied by the prince de Henin, and Monsieur de Lally, having gone on a pretended visit to St. Germaine, immediately afterwards departed for Germany.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) November 17.

Advices from Hispaniola describe the towns of Port-au-Prince and Cape Francois to be in the utmost confusion and disorder. M. Marbois, the intendant, has been compelled to take refuge on board one of the frigates in the harbour of the former, to avoid the tide of popular fury; the functions of government are at an end, and the public offices are in a state of inactivity and dismay. A captain of a vessel, who had imprudently given too much latitude to his expressions on behalf of the king, was dragged from his bed at midnight, and beheaded—and at the Cape, the commissioner of the customs, as the price of his own liberation, was compelled, in the character of executioner, to gibbet the effigy of the obnoxious intendant.

The fermentation at present reigning in Hispaniola is said to have been occasioned by a most incredible rumour having reached that place, that the national assembly of France, treading in the footsteps of the British parliament on a certain business, which, from the clamours of a multitude of hair-brained zealots, has lately occupied so much of its attention, had even gone to the utmost ever proposed by Mr. Wilberforce. However delirious of truth is this report, the island has taken the alarm, and the whole extent of French St. Domingo is in arms. Committees for the administration of government are established at the Cape and Port-au-Prince, and every vessel that enters either of those ports is strictly examined, her letters opened, and every means that can be devised of obtaining information, adopted.

St. JOHN'S, (Antigua) October 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Guadaloupe, to his friend in this island, dated the 2d inst.

"The only speculation of late would have been in which, pink and blue ribbons, for we are all here obliged to wear a cockade made of them, meaning liberty to the French nation. I was met and forced the other day in the middle of the street to put one in my hat, though much against my inclination, otherwise run the risk of being insulted by the low gentry."

LEXINGTON, (Kentucky) October 31.

On Thursday last, it was so dark from about two o'clock until about half after four in the evening, that the inhabitants of this place were obliged to have lighted candles to dine by.

Various are the conjectures with respect to the cause of the darkness; some suppose it proceeded only from an uncommon thick fog or clouded atmosphere; whilst others are of opinion that some immense opaque body passing at that time between the body of the sun and

the earth was the appearance which

B O
Extra of a letter to his friend

"You must have seen the English newspaper, the national assembly, country are in a state of confusion and will lead the nation into the arms of the marquis, abilities and plume into the hands of the leaders of the West-Indians as may be."

NEW

Captain B. schooner, on the sea which overboard (except Mr. Elliott) he held a boy, day he was taken the West-Indians raised and on business against the leathers, of

STO

It is with a difference of opinion among the armistice to the difference with reason admitted a measure of the firmness went.

PHI

Extra of a

"A gentleman of the many emblematical kingdom. larger than them, the three persons crouches upon the nobles on his other ing to ease supporting it are the words

"On the minister of the people Extra of a

"We had they had Mr. Franklin in return for going to emulating a people."

"By the find that to those pa Bahama island thought to emigrants of fruitless inhospitable in hopes of has not yet however, the Caicos quence, est

CHA

It is com dent of th York, was of the meo missioners is asserted, his intention calling for union to b tion and p

The fir correspond not prove bled with rub the b forced an Cure f give it to a gentlem dogs, and

By acc general ar der Marti his excel nator to etteville

because she rented the
in which her landlady
ago, Maria could not
ing or lodgings—she had
Nov—the law having pro-
dy rented lodgings, but
t being ready furnished
acced—What say law

into by act of parliament
es in the northern part of
completed that important
larst which will be forth-
information of mariners,
ons in which these lanterns

tle,
inty,
aldia, in Orkney,
calps

lighted some time; the
will take place the 10th of

ighness the duke of Orleans,
u France, dined with the
a-house

is relieved from his bondage
oon as he express returned
ies of Boulogne apologized
e of them, and said, that
d with the passports which

th all their successes of the
ced a step farther than they
ampaign. The Turks have
o not start their cause for
oney. On the other hand,
empty, and he can no longer
ence. If peace therefore be
need not be on terms very

has cost marshal Laudoh's
it cost prince Eugene, was
By his returns it appear
of the Imperial army was

illed—158 wounded.
illed—1700 wounded.

1842
3282
2741
7358

e of the Turks was dread

have the authority only of
re are now more than this

Paris.
his still continue. Monsieur
the national assembly, and
the prince de Henin, and
gene on a pretended visit
tely afterwards departed for

(Jamaica) November 17.

describe the towns of Port-
ois to be in the utmost con-
Marbois, the intendant, has
uge on board one of the tri-
former, to avoid the tide of
ns of government are at an
es are in a state of inactivity
of a vessel, who had impru-
titude to his expressions on
ragged from his bed at mid-
at the Cape, the commis-
price of his own liberation,
acter of executioner, to gib-
ious intendant.

efent reigning in Hispaniola
tioned by a most incredible
that place, that the national
ing in the footsteps of the
tain business, which, from
e of hair-brained zealots, has
its attention, had even gone
posed by Mr. Wilberforce.
is this report, the island has
whole extent of French St.
committees for the adminis-
established at the Cape and
y vessel that enters either of
ined, her letters opened, and
devised of obtaining informa-

(Antigua) October 6.

gentleman in Guadeloupe, to his
d, dated the 2d inst.

a of late would have been in
bons, for we are all here ob-
made of them, meaning liber-
I was met and forced the
of the street to put one in my
my inclination, otherwise
ted by the low gentry."

(Kentucky) October 31.

was so dark from about two
after four in the evening, that
e were obliged to have light

ures with respect to the cause
epole it proceeded only from
clouded atmosphere; whilst
some immense opaque body
een the body of the sun and

the earth was the cause. All objects had that yellow
appearance which they have in a great eclipse of the
sun.

BOSTON, December 14.

Extra of a letter from an American gentleman at Paris
to his friend in Hartford, dated August 31.

"You must not give credit to what you see in the
English newspapers respecting this country. The na-
tional assembly are very unanimous; the city and
country are in a tranquil state, and there are many
able and intelligent men, whose influence and ability
will lead the nation to adopt a system of government
that will insure happiness and liberty to the people.
The marquis de la Fayette is justly admired for his
abilities and influence; he has introduced such disci-
pline into the militia system, as makes them respectable
—there is not any solid opposition to the revolution,
except a few of the late aristocracy, and a rich set of
clergy. A limited monarchy is talked of—the object
of the leaders is to come as near the British constitution
as may be."

NEWBURY-POR, December 9.

Captain Blakell, lately from this port in a new
schooner, on his passage to the West-Indies shipped a
sea which overflew the vessel, by which he and all on
board (except the mate) lost their lives. The mate
(Mr. Elliot) floated on a spar nine days, seven of which
he held a boy in his arms, who then died. The ninth
day he was taken up by a British vessel and carried into
the West-Indies, where a handsome subscription was
raised, and on his recovery, was immediately put into
business again. Among the lost, was Mr. Joseph
Leathers, of this town.

STOCKBRIDGE, December 12.

It is with pleasure the public is informed, that com-
missioners are appointed by the states of New-York and
Vermont to negotiate respecting, and finally to adjust,
all differences between those states. It may therefore
with reason be expected that the latter will soon be
admitted a member of the American union; the claims
of the former being the only obstacle to that desirable
event.

PHILADELPHIA, December 25.

Extra of a letter from Boston, December 9.

"A gentleman has favoured us with a sight of two
of the many medals now in circulation in France,
emblematical of the present political situation of that
kingdom. They are of blocktin, in size something
larger than a crown. On the dexter side of one of
them, the three orders of the nation are represented by
three persons. The one representing the commons
crouches under a huge weight, on which are the em-
blems of royalty—On one side of him the representative
of the nobles is shown pressing down his burden; while
on his other side a clergyman is represented as pretend-
ing to ease the burden of the poor depressed tier by
supporting it with one finger. On the sinister side,
are the words, "Les Trois Ordres, 1789."

"On the other medal is a bust of the present popular
minister of France—the motto, "L'immortal Neckar
—le Pere du Peuple."—The immortal Neckar the father
of the people."

Extra of a letter from St. John's, Newfoundland, Octo-
ber 22.

"We had about 100 convicts landed here, who,
had they been let loose, would have been worse than
Mr. Franklin's rattle-snakes he once proposed to send
in return for convicts sent amongst them. They are
going to embark to-morrow for England, and cost 51.
berling a head for their passage, which is raised by the
people."

Extract of a letter from Jamaica.

"By different accounts from New-Providence, we
find that considerable numbers of people are emigrating
to those parts and forming settlements on many of the
Bahama island and keys, which a few years ago were
thought to be not worth inhabiting. Among these
emigrants not a few are said to be loyalists who, tired
of fruitless toil upon the barren shores, and under the
inhospitable skies of Nova-Scotia, have left that country
in hopes of succeeding better to the southward. Abaco
has not yet answered the expectations of the settlers:
however, Exuma, Cat Island, Crooked Island and
the Caicos, are like to become places of some conse-
quence, especially in the articles of cotton and indigo."

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) December 3.

It is conjectured that the hasty return of the pre-
sident of the United States from the eastward to New-
York, was occasioned by the unfavourable termination
of the meeting at Rock Landing, between the com-
missioners and McGillivray. However this may be, it
is asserted, that the president had previously declared
his intention, should the treaty prove unsuccessful, of
calling forth the militia, and exerting the power of the
union to bring that hostile tribe of Indians to humilia-
tion and peace.

The simplicity of the following remedy, which a
correspondent pronounces efficacious, it is hoped will
not prove an objection to a trial by those who are trou-
bled with bugs. Take the juice of cucumber, and
rub the bedstead, or any other place infested with that
foetid animal, and they will shortly disappear.

Cure for the Mange.—Steep rosin in water, and
give it to the dogs to drink. This remedy was used by
a gentleman in England, who kept a great number of
dogs, and always found it effectual.

EDENTON, December 17.

By accounts from Fayetteville we learn, that the
general assembly have elected the honourable Alexan-
der Martin, Esq; governor of this state, in the room of
his excellency Samuel Johnston, Esq; appointed a se-
nator to the congress of the United States: That Fay-
etteville was the place for the next session of the gene-

ral assembly, and that the nomination of the other se-
nator had not been made, as there was not a majority
of the houses in favour of any person.

Annapolis, Jan. 7.

The president of the United States has been pleased
to appoint the honourable William Paca, judge of the
federal court, for Maryland district, vice the honou-
rable Thomas Johnson, resigned.

SAINT-JOHN'S COLLEGE, January 7, 1790.

THE visitors and governors are entreated to attend,
at the usual place, on Tuesday the 9th of February.
Although matters of importance await their deliberati-
on, it is not thought necessary by their committee to
give them the trouble of convening, before the day as-
signed for their next quarterly meeting.

The public already knows to what cause is imput-
able the slow progress of an institution, commenced
with ardour, and distinguished highly by the bounties
of government. Let it, however, be repeated, that it
was found impracticable, from the small number of the
visitors, to procure a competent meeting for near three
years; and that, since the augmentation of their body,
they have proceeded, with all reasonable dispatch, in
the discharge of their trust.

They have at length finished a sufficient number of
commodious apartments in the college building. A
professor is actually engaged therein in teaching the lan-
guages to a considerable number of promising youths.
Another is prepared to instruct them in every branch
of the sciences usually taught on the first entrance into
what is peculiarly called a college. It is proposed to
appoint a third; and that a principal, a vice-principal,
and the professor of languages, together with proper
masters and tutors, to be chosen according to the ac-
cession of scholars, shall complete the seminary, for
which no certain system hath yet been adopted.

On this interesting occasion, it is expedient to ex-
plain certain circumstances relative to the funds.

At the session of November, 1788, the general as-
sembly thought proper to pass the following resolve.

"That the funds appropriated to St. John's college,
for the purpose of paying professors, and other officers,
be and are hereby suspended, until the said college
shall be finished, and the professors and other officers
thereof be appointed and actually engaged in the ex-
ercise of their several duties; and that the same be
applied to the payment of the interest of the debt
due to Messieurs Vanishaphorst."

The visitors did not conceive it decent or eligible
until compelled by necessity, to question the binding
force of a resolve wanting the forms, prescribed by
the constitution for the passage of laws. They pre-
sumed, that the meaning of the legislature could not
go further than to dispose, according to the expences of
government of money belonging strictly to the public. It
is well known, that originally the funds were bestowed
for the purpose of securing the punctual payment of
salaries to professors and other officers, not exceeding
in the whole the sum of £. 1750; and the surplus (if
any) is expressly subjected to the order of the legisla-
ture. But the visitors apprehended, from the indefinite
terms of the resolve, that they might not be able, even
after the appointment and actual employment of all the
professors and other officers in their several departments
within the college building, to obtain an end of the
suspension, without the judgment, or decree, of some
court, or the further order of the general assembly. A
memorial was accordingly preferred in the house of de-
legates, soliciting, on reasonable conditions, a repeal
of the resolve.

As the unlooked for result of their application may
give rise to an idea, that they must for some time sus-
pend their undertaking; and that subscribers will there-
fore be justified in withholding their contributions it
is proper to assure them.

That nearly the sum of £. 3500, being the amount
of the public donation for the years 1787 and 1788, is
now lying in the college treasury, subject only to the
order of the visitors for the payment of professors and
other officers. The visitors may therefore proceed with
effect, in completing their appointments, and they are
proceeding, by anticipations of the subscription money,
to finish the building. On the auspicious completion
of the whole institution, agreeably to the most rigid
construction of the resolve, the funds must revert to the
college.

As the visitors consider themselves merely as trustees
to the public, and, as such, accountable for their con-
duct, it may not be improper to say something re-
specting an injurious report, that they had expended
on the building the entire product of the funds for
four years; and that without the salutary interference
of the legislature, they would have perished in an il-
legal and ill-judged disposition of the public money.

The truth is, that the visitors being empowered by
law to lay out on the college building the amount of
two years public donation, except only a small part
appropriated to other purposes of the seminary, their
superintending committee did actually exceed their
authority. The said two years donation, as well as
the inconsiderable portion of the subscriptions paid into
their treasury, being expended, the committee was
reduced to the disagreeable alternative of either dis-
missing their workmen or borrowing from that money,
which was lying useless, and which could not, until
the succeeding session of assembly, be subject to any
legal order. An attention to the interests of the col-
lege and to the true welfare of the state induced them
to choose the latter, and they accordingly drew on
their treasurer to the amount of £. 447 7 7 beyond the
two years donation and the subscriptions which they
have hitherto been able to collect.

The committee never, one moment, supposed them-
selves authorised to change the appropriation; and
they were sensible, that, if the money drawn could

not otherwise be replaced, they were liable to be
called on in their private characters. At the same
time, they had in their power, upon a reasonable no-
tice, to draw a larger sum from a commercial house
in which had been deposited the contribution of An-
napolis school; and they flattered themselves, they
might depend for further supplies on the faith of other
subscribers.

To the unfair representation of their conduct was
perhaps owing the failure of the memorial; and sup-
posing that representation to be true, it was an indis-
pensable duty in the legislature to refrain them.

It would affront the good sense of the people of
Maryland, by a formal series of remarks, to enforce
the propriety of preserving national faith, to insist on
the regard due to chartered rights, and to inculcate again
and again the beneficial influence of literature and
science, both in private and public.—It cannot be,
that the wisdom of the legislature will permit the total
infraction of a solemn engagement, when the most
laudable purposes for which it was entered into, are
so likely to be fulfilled. Indeed nothing has yet been
done, to evince such an intent in the great body of
our representatives.

The subscribers to the college are once more con-
jured, by the ties of honour, and by those powerful
motives, which actuated them in the beginning, to
discharge, at least, that part of their subscriptions,
which has been due more than three years. On them
will depend, in a great measure, the speedy com-
pletion of a seminary from which much is expected.
There is now no fund, except their contributions, for
indemnifying the visitors in finishing the house, which
will be done as speedily as is consistent with safety
and convenience. It is to be owned, and regretted,
that in the prosecution of the work so large a sum has
been expended. Let it at the same time be remem-
bered, that the work was begun at a period unfavour-
able for the purchase of almost every article for build-
ing and for every kind of contract with workmen,
and that it was conducted, during that long unfor-
tunate interval before mentioned, by an undertaker,
on a scale laid down with an eye to the supposed
greatness of the funds. But experience has demon-
strated the precariousness of supplies arising from vo-
luntary subscriptions to the amount of £. 11,000; and
the building, for some time past, has been carried on
under the immediate view and direction of a com-
mittee whose zeal only has prompted them to engage,
and whose honour is pledged for the most frugal ex-
penditures.

By order of the committee and other visitors,
NIC. BRICE, Sec.

Port-Tobacco, November 12, 1789.

ALL those who are indebted to the subscriber,
and against whom accounts have arisen before
the first of April, 1788, are desired to make payment
without delay.—To render this the more convenient,
good wheat, corn and pork, at the market price, or
credit in any store in Port-Tobacco, will be taken.
The subscriber intreats that due attention may be paid
to this information, for no further indulgence will be
given. 6w 6x G. R. BROWN.

THE subscribers give this public notice, that they
intend to petition the assembly, during their
present session, for the restoration of a tract of LAND
situate in Frederick county, called BLACK ACRE,
formerly the property of William Black, Esquire, of
London, merchant, which the subscribers consider
themselves entitled to, as heir of the said William
Black, and which land has been sold, as the subscribers
apprehend, improperly, by the late intendant of the
revenue. 6x STEPHEN WEST and WILKINSON.

TO BE SOLD,

At PRIVATE SALE, the following TRACTS of
LAND, viz.

ONE tract of 800 acres, on Pipe creek, in Frede-
rick county, an entire body of wood, and of
kind good soil; also, a tract on Magoth river, con-
taining 430 acres; and a tract containing 301 acres,
on Deep creek (or Stoney creek) which empties into
Patapsco river.—Both these tracts are convenient for Bal-
timore or Annapolis markets, one having about 30 acres
the other about 60 acres cleared, the rest in woods;
the soil equal to any in those parts; both well water-
ed. Likewise two young NEGRO WOMEN, three
GIRLS, and a BOY about twelve years old. Unex-
ceptionable titles will be given to the purchasers. For
terms, apply to 6 WILLIAM MURRAY.

Four Dollars Reward.



STRAYED or stolen from the sub-
scriber, living in Prince-George's
county, near Queen-Anne, a bright
bay HORSE, about fifteen hands high,
the hoof of the near hind foot split,
with a knot just above it. Any person
returning the above described horse, shall be entitled
to the above reward. 6x REBECCA HALL.

THERE are at the subscriber's plantation, at the
Head of Severn, the following itray CATTLE:
a pied or red and white HEIFER, both ears cropped,
and about three years old; also a brindle HEIFER,
about three ears old, both ears cropped, and has a small
slit in one of her ears; and a red HEIFER, about two
years old, unmarked, and without horns. The owner
or owners are desired to come and prove their prop-
erty, pay charges, and take them away.

6x REZIN HAMMOND.

Elk-Ridge, November 24, 1789.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the court of chancery of Maryland, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the sixteenth day of January next, at the house of captain SPURRIER, at Elk-Ridge Landing,

ONE undivided sixth part of the ELK-RIDGE FURNACE, with the LANDS to the same belonging, containing about eight hundred acres, and held jointly with Edward Dorsey, Esquire. There are erected every necessary improvement, and a valuable grist mill, on the premises, and the furnace is in good order.

Also, five hundred acres of land, part of CALEB'S DELIGHT ENLARGED, situate and lying in Anne-Arundel county, near to the plantation of John Gillis, and commonly called The Burnt House Woods. There are two small tenements on this tract of land, and a large quantity of meadow ground; it is calculated for the cultivation of fine tobacco.

Also, six hundred acres of land, being part of PILES' DELIGHT, situate and lying in Washington county, and adjoining Sharpsburg. This land is nearly equal in quality to any lands in that fertile county.

The above property, being late the estate of Samuel Dorsey, son of Caleb, is sold for the benefit of his creditors. The purchasers will be indulged with a credit of one, two and three years, on giving bond, on interest, with approved security.

RICHARD RIDGELY.

ALL persons in any manner indebted to the estate of NINEAN RIGGS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, those to whom money is due are requested to call for the purpose of adjustment of their claims.

T. BICKNELL, Administrator.

The subscriber has just received an Assortment of

FALL GOODS,

CONSISTING of fashionable coloured first and second Broad Cloths, with suitable Trimmings, Milled Drabs, German Serge, Kerseys, blue Plains, Bath Coatings, Fearnoughts, Kendale Cotton, Fine Shirting and Red Flannels, Rose and Duffel Blankets, Fine Irish Linens, Russia Sheetings, Mens and Boys Worsted Hosiery, Shawls, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Blue and Green Moreens, &c. with a General Assortment of Fashionable Queen's Ware. The above will be sold low for Cash, by

STEPHEN CLARK.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late Mrs. ANNE SANDERS, are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber, and those indebted are desired to make payment to

FREDERICK GREEN, Executor.

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

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

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789.

December 30, 1789.

THE subscriber being anxious to settle the estate of HENRY MAY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, once more earnestly requests all persons indebted to said estate upon bond, note or open account, to make immediate payment, otherwise he will be compelled to bring suit against them without respect to persons, and all those having claims against said deceased are requested to bring them in legally authenticated.

RICHARD BEARD, Executor.

Prince-George's county, December 13, 1789.

WE, the subscribers, give this public notice, that we are determined to prosecute all persons, to the utmost rigour of the law, who may be found on our lands hunting with dog or gun, or hauling their feins at our landings, without having obtained leave.

CLEMENT HILL,
JOHN WARRING,
NATHANIEL C. WEEMS.

Depreciation Certificate,

No. 2668; sum of money, £. 89 15 8.

August 17th, 1782.

I demand a settlement, and I am ready to pay and receive the certificate.

I WILLIAM M'NEAL, forewarn all persons from receiving any interest of my depreciation certificate marked No. 2668, for the sum of £. 89 15 8, and interest from the date above; and I am ready to pay the sum that I received, which was nine pounds, and legal interest from the date that I received the same, and the said certificate left with colonel Tootell, deceased.

Signed by WILLIAM M'NEAL.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the subscriber will prosecute any person whatever who shall hereafter hunt within his enclosures on South river, or Beard's creek, without leave.

DAN. of St. THO. JENIFER.

December 23, 1789.

John Fisher, BRUSH-MAKER, From LANCASTER,

MOST respectfully informs the public, that he carries on the BRUSH-MAKING BUSINESS in all its various branches, in Gay-street, near Market-street, Baltimore, where he sells, wholesale and retail; all sorts of BRUSHES, as cheap and as good as any imported, and hopes the public will favour him with their custom. He likewise makes best shining BLACKING BALL, and has for sale the following ENGLISH and GERMAN BOOKS, viz.

ENGLISH—Bibles, Testaments, Dilworth's Spelling-Books, Primers, Children's Play-Books, Histories of different kinds, Ready Reckoners, English and German Grammars.

GERMAN—Lutheran A B C Books, Reformed Ditto, Haberman's Prayer Books, Lutheran Catechisms, Reformed Ditto, Robinson Crusoe, Spelling-Books and Psalters.

Also, ENGLISH and GERMAN ALMANACKS of different kinds.

All kinds of BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS performed at the same place, where all sorts of BLANK BOOKS may be had—also, best writing and wrapping paper, pasteboards of different kinds, Lancaster rappee inuff, best quality; cowskin whips and glue, and an excellent tobacco cutting bench.

The Printers in the neighbouring towns will be pleased to insert the above in their papers, and draw for payment on their humble servant,

JOHN FISHER.

Baltimore, November 30, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners of negro WILL committed to my custody as a runaway, (and heretofore advertised in the Maryland Gazette) that unless they apply, pay charges, and take him away on or before the 28th day of December, instant, that he will on that day be sold at public vendue, at Leonard-town; for ready cash, to pay his prison fees, &c. by

PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.

St Mary's county, December 8, 1789.

Charles county, December 17, 1789.

WHEREAS I gave my bond to Samuel Chandler on the twelfth day of December, seventeen hundred and eighty-six, conditioned for the payment of one hundred pounds current money, on or before the twenty-fifth day of June, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, upon which bond a suit is brought and now depending in Charles county court—I do hereby forewarn all persons against taking an assignment of the said bond, as there is a mere trifle due upon it.

HUGH COX.

Baltimore, December 19, 1789.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the 1st day of March next is limited and appointed by the chancellor for the creditors of Mr. DAVID EVANS, of Baltimore-town, to bring in and declare their respective claims to the trustee, that the several claims against the said David Evans may, on that day, be liquidated and adjusted.

JOHN GRIFFITH, Trustee.

BROKE gaol on the night of the 6th instant, a certain WILLIAM HARTLY, committed to my custody for stealing; he had on an old striped coat patched under the sleeves, a blue mixed country cloth waistcoat, nankeen breeches, and old shoes and stockings; he also carried away with him a piece of new canvas, supposed to be about six or seven yards; he is about five feet five or six inches high, and has a blemish in one of his eyes. Whoever takes up and brings the said Hartly to the gaol of this county, shall be entitled to a reward of FOUR DOLLARS, paid by

PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.

St. Mary's county, December 8, 1789.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of James Simpson, late of Charles county, deceased, are hereby requested to bring them in properly authenticated, that provision may be made, if assets remain in the hands of the subscribers, for payment thereof, to

CATHARINE SIMPSON, Administratrix.
THOMAS SIMPSON, Administrator.

In Chancery, November 19, 1789.

ON the application of the trustees of James Kent, of Queen-Anne's county, the first day of April next is limited and appointed by the chancellor for the creditors of said James Kent to bring in and declare their respective claims to the said trustees, that the same may on that day be liquidated and adjusted; due notice thereof to be published in Mr. Green's and Mr. Goldard's news-papers, and by advertisements set up at the court-house door, and at other public places in the said county of Queen-Anne's.

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

TO BE RENTED,

In this city, by the SUBSCRIBER,

AN elegant three-story BRICK HOUSE, 200 feet front, with twenty-two rooms, twenty fire-places, two kitchens, and cellars under the whole building, which are perfectly dry in the wettest season; the rooms are well finished, lofty and in general large; three of them are about twenty-four feet square; the situation is pleasant and healthy, about the center of the city, and being situated directly between two streets is not subject to be incommoded by any neighbouring improvements, which is frequently the case in towns. It is well calculated for the accommodation of boarders. Also to be RENTED, a two-story BRICK HOUSE, in South-East-street, well calculated to accommodate a private family; its situation is such that your neighbour cannot incommode you. I have likewise for SALE or RENT, 580 acres of good land, in Frederick county; a description of this land will be unnecessary, as the purchaser will view the place before he purchases. If a purchaser offers he may have any reasonable credit on securing the purchase money, by application to

THOMAS HYDE.

Annapolis, September 1, 1789.

Strawberry-Hill, December 1, 1789.

THE subscriber is sorry that he is compelled to forbid all persons from hunting and trespassing on his enclosed lands, laying on West and Rhode rivers, without leave from

RICHARD SPRIGG.

Seth Sweetser,

BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTURER,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has opened SHOP in Church-street, next door to Mr. Charles Tinges, watch and clock maker, where he carries on his business in all its various branches in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the lowest terms. As he has supplied himself with the best materials, and is determined to carry on his business with the greatest punctuality and dispatch, he hopes by his attention to merit the custom of those who please to favour him with their commands.

Annapolis, November 23, 1789.

C A S H.

For Continental Loan Office,
Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchased of the State, may be supplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by

James Williams.

For SALE or BARTER,

A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, situate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be sold very low for Cash, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to

J. W.

To be LEASED,

SEVERAL LOTS of GROUND in this city, on the Church circle, and the streets called Tabernacle-street, opposite Mr. James Ringgold's, and Lawyer's-street, opposite Mr. John Callahan's. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.

JAMES STEUART.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

RENTED,
the SUBSCRIBER,
BRICK HOUSE, 200
ny-two rooms, twenty fire-
llars under the whole build-
dry in the wettest season;
lofty and in general large,
twenty-four feet square; the
calthy, about the center of
ated directly between two
incommoded by any neigh-
which is frequently the case is
ed for the accommodation of
NTED, a two-story BRICK
street, well calculated to ac-
y; Its situation is such that
commodate you. I have like-
580 acres of good land, in
cription of this land will be
fer will view the place before
hafer offers he may have any
ing the purchase money, by
THOMAS HYDE.
1, 1789.

Hill, December 1, 1789.
orry that he is compelled to
from hunting and trespassing
aying on West and Rhode ri-
RICHARD SPRIGG.

weetser,
E MANUFACTURER,
informs the public in general,
particular, that he has opened
t, next door to Mr. Charles
k maker, where he carries on
various branches in the neat-
anner, and on the lowest terms.
elf with the best materials, and
on his business with the greatest
h, he hopes by his attention to
hose who please to favour him
er 23, 1789.

S. H.
ental Loan Office,
or Final Set-
icates and Indents.
nt Depreciation or
ates to pay for Por-
d of the State, may
at any time, and
particular Amount
Cash, by
James Williams.

or BARTER,
ty of Land in Pas-
250 to 1000 Acres,
letcourt and Monons-
ies, Virginia, will
low for Cash, Pro-
ind of Certificates or
d Bonds, Land, or
ty in the State of
For Terms apply
J. W.

LEASED,
IS of GROUND in this city, on
rele, and the streets called Taber-
e Mr. James Ringgold's, and Law-
e Mr. John Callahan's. The terms
applying to the subscriber.
JAMES STEUART.

VAPOLIS:
FREDERICK and
JEL GREEN.

(XLVth Year.)

THE

(No. 2244.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1790.

the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 20 1789.

ORDERED, That the bill, entitled, An Act for the better administration of justice in the several county courts of this state, be referred to the next session of assembly, and published three weeks in the Maryland Gazette, and Baltimore Journal, for the consideration of the people.

By order,

W. HARWOOD, clk.

bill, entitled, An ACT for the better administration of justice in the several county courts of this state.

WHEREAS it has been found by experience, that the present system for the administration of justice in the county courts of this state, is attended with great inconvenience, delay and expence, to suitors, witnesses and jurymen; and a uniformity of decisions ought to be obtained, as far as the circumstances of the state will permit;

And be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That this state shall be divided into five districts, to be numbered and distinguished as follows; that is to say, Prince-George's, Calvert, Charles, and Saint-Mary's counties, shall be the first district; Cecil, Kent, Queen-Anne's, and Talbot counties, shall be the second district; Anne-Arundel, Baltimore, and Harford counties, shall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth district; and Washington, Frederick, Montgomery, and Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district.

And be it enacted, That two county courts shall be held in each county within the said districts in every year, and shall commence and be held as follows; Prince-George's county on the first Mondays in April and September, in Calvert county on the third Mondays in March and August, in Charles county on the third Mondays in April and September, in Saint-Mary's county on the first Mondays in March and August, in Cecil county on the first Monday in March and second Monday in October, in Kent county on the first Monday in March and the fourth Monday in October, in Queen-Anne's county on the third Monday in May and second Monday in November, in Talbot county on the second Monday in June and the fourth Monday in November, in Anne-Arundel county on the second Mondays in April and September, in Baltimore county on the third Monday in March and the first Monday in November, in Harford county on the first Mondays in March and August, in Caroline county on the first Monday in March and the second Monday in October, in Dorchester county on the third Monday in March and fourth Monday in October, in Somerset county on the third Monday in May and second Monday in November, in Worcester county on the second Monday in June and fourth Monday in November, in Washington county on the second Monday in April, and the first Monday in December, in Frederick county on the fourth Monday in March and the first Monday in November, in Montgomery county on the second Monday in March and first Monday in November, and in Allegany county on the fourth Monday in April and the third Monday in December.

And be it enacted, That the governor and the council authorized and requested to appoint and commission, each of the said districts, one person of integrity, science, and sound legal knowledge, (who shall be in the commission chief justice of the county in such district,) and to appoint and commission, each of the counties of this state, two persons of integrity, experience and knowledge, residents of the county for which they were appointed, who shall be in the commission associate justices of the county court of the county for which they shall be appointed; and the said justices shall hold their commission during good behaviour, and may be removed for misbehaviour in the same manner as the chancellor and the judges may be removed agreeably to the constitution of the state, and not otherwise.

And be it enacted, That the county courts in each district shall be composed of the chief justice of the district in which each county shall be, and of the two associate justices appointed for such counties respectively; that the said county court, or the chief justice thereof, or the two associate justices, shall have, possess, execute, the same power, jurisdiction and duties, as are vested in, or required of the county courts of this state, except in the cases hereafter excepted, (and an appeal, or writ of error, shall lie to the general court, in the same manner, and under the same regulations, now or shall hereafter be allowed by law from the county courts to the general court); and any one of the associate justices may hold and adjourn the said court, and empanel and charge the grand jury, and direct process to issue on any presentment or indictment in the said court, or on any petition or complaint

exhibited to the said court, and he may direct subpoenas to issue for witnesses to attend the said court, or attachments of contempt to issue against witnesses or jurors for non-attendance, and he may direct any witness to be sworn to the grand jury, and receive any presentment or indictment from the grand jury, and take recognizances for the appearance of witnesses, or any person presented or indicted, and he may commit any person presented or indicted for want of security, and he may direct judgments to be entered on confession, or non sum informatus.

And be it enacted, That all causes, pleas, process and proceedings, relative to any cause, civil or criminal, which shall be returnable to, or depending before, the several county courts of this state, when this act shall commence, shall be returned to the several county courts constituted by this act, at the times herein before appointed for the holding of each court, and shall be heard, tried, and determined therein, in the same manner as if no change had been made in the said courts.

And be it enacted, That all commitments and recognizances for all felonies, crimes, offences or misdemeanors, committed in the several counties, and triable by law in the county courts, shall be returned to the justices appointed, in virtue of this act, by the justice making such commitment, or taking such recognizance, on the first day of holding the county court of their county; and all sheriffs, clerks, and all other civil officers, shall execute and perform the same offices and duties, under the same penalties, as they are now obliged by law to perform and execute under the county courts as now established.

And be it enacted, That no action to be commenced in any county court appointed in virtue of this act, shall continue longer than the end of the first court after the imparance court, unless such cause as the law may allow for the continuance of suits beyond the time limited shall appear to the satisfaction of the court.

And be it enacted, That after the commencement of this act, no commission shall issue to any person, except to the said several chief justices and associate justices, to be a justice of any county court, but only to be a justice of the peace of such county; and upon the issuing of any commission, the justices appointed therein shall assemble as soon as convenient at the court house of their county, and qualify as heretofore, but if any of the persons appointed are absent at the time of meeting, they may qualify at any time before any one of them who have before qualified; and every person appointed a justice of the peace, as such, shall have the same power and jurisdiction as any justice of any county court now hath by law out of court; and the justices of the peace appointed for any county, and any three or more of them, shall meet at the court-house of their county at the time appointed by law for laying their county assessment, and they are hereby required, then and there to lay the assessment of their county as heretofore, and the clerk of their county shall attend them for that purpose; and the said justices of the peace shall and they are hereby required to perform and execute in their respective counties all the duties and offices committed to the county courts by the law for the inspection of tobacco; and each of the said justices of the peace shall have and receive at the rate of ten shillings a day while attending on the public service aforesaid, to be assessed in their county assessment.

And be it enacted, That every justice appointed and commissioned in virtue of this act, shall, before he acts as such, take the oaths of fidelity and support to this state, as required by the constitution and laws thereof, provided he hath not before taken the same, and also the oath of justice as required by the act of February session, seventeen hundred and seventy-seven.

And be it enacted, If the chief justice of any county court, appointed and commissioned in virtue of this act, shall refuse to act, or after acceptance shall resign, die, or be rendered incapable to act, or if any associate justice, appointed and commissioned in virtue of this act, shall refuse to act, or after acceptance shall resign, die, or be rendered incapable to act, or remove out of the county, the governor for the time being, with the advice and consent of the council, are hereby authorized and requested to appoint and commission another fit and proper person to fill such vacancy.

And be it enacted, That every chief justice of any county court, appointed and commissioned in virtue of this act, shall have, within the district for which he shall be appointed, all the powers and jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, except only as to the hearing and determining in the case of small debts out of court; and every associate justice, appointed and commissioned in virtue of this act, shall have, within the county for which he shall be appointed, all the powers and jurisdiction of a justice of the peace out of court, except as last aforesaid.

And be it enacted, That the said chief justice, or either of the associate justices, may, in his chambers direct the clerk to enter judgments by confession, or non sum informatus, and such judgments shall be as

legal and valid as if entered in court during its sitting.

And be it enacted, That every chief justice, appointed and commissioned in virtue of this act, shall receive as a compensation for his services as follows, to wit; for the first district at the rate of three hundred and ninety-five pounds current money per annum; to be paid by Prince-George's, Calvert, Charles, and Saint-Mary's counties, in proportion to the amount of assessable property in each of the said counties respectively, the said amount to be ascertained in each year by reference to the last general assessment of property; for the second district at the rate of the same sum per annum, to be paid by Cecil, Kent, Queen-Anne's, and Talbot counties, in the same proportion, to be ascertained as aforesaid; for the third district at the rate of the same sum per annum, to be paid by Anne-Arundel, Baltimore, and Harford counties, in the same proportion, to be ascertained as aforesaid; for the fourth district the same sum, to be paid by Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester counties, in the same proportion, to be ascertained as aforesaid; for the fifth district at the rate of the same sum per annum, to be paid by the counties of Washington, Frederick, Montgomery, and Allegany, in the same proportion, to be ascertained as aforesaid; provided always, that until the next general assessment of property takes place the said counties of Washington and Allegany shall be considered, with respect to the said assessment, as if they were still the same county; and the justices of the peace of the several counties shall assess, in their county assessment, the sums payable by their respective counties as aforesaid, with a commission of five per cent. for collection, which said sums shall be collected with the county assessment, and paid by the collectors to the chief justice of their respective district on or before the first day of February next ensuing the laying of the said assessment.

And be it enacted, That the clerk of every county shall, yearly, on or before the first day of May, certify under his hand and seal of office, the amount of the assessable property in his county, and lodge one certificate thereof with the clerks of each county in his district, under the penalty of twenty pounds current money.

And be it enacted, That each associate justice, appointed and commissioned in virtue of this act, shall receive, as a compensation for his services, the sum of fifteen shillings current money for every day he shall attend the duty of his office; and the said allowance shall be assessed in his county assessment.

And be it enacted, If any collector shall not pay the allowance to any chief justice intrusted to his collection by virtue of this act, within thirty days after the same shall become due, it shall be lawful for the person not paid to file an attested copy of his bond in the general, or any county court, with an affidavit of the sum due, and a demand and refusal of payment, and thereupon execution shall issue against such collector and his securities, and if payment be alleged, the court may, on motion, inquire into the fact in a summary way, and commit or release, or give such other remedy as the nature of the execution and justice may require.

And, Whereas by divers acts of assembly the justices of the county courts are authorized and enjoined to do sundry matters and things at the county courts to be held in certain months in the said acts mentioned, and in many instances there is an alteration of the time of holding the said county courts by this act, Be it enacted, That in all cases where the courts are by this act directed to be held in different months from those mentioned in the said acts of assembly, or any of them, it shall be lawful for the justices of the county courts, to be commissioned in virtue of this act, to do and perform all such matters and things at such time in each year as they shall think convenient, either at their court in course, or an adjourned court.

And, As a fund towards payment of the above annual sums to the chief justices of the several districts,

Be it enacted, That the following taxes shall be paid, in current money, on the following process and proceedings in the county courts of this state, to wit; on every writ of ejectment, partition, or dower, seven shillings and six-pence; on every writ of trespass quare clausum fregit, five shillings; on every other original writ, two shillings and six-pence; on every appeal, writ of error, habeas corpus, cum causa, or certiorari, seven shillings and six-pence; on every commission to mark and bound lands, seven shillings and six-pence.

And be it enacted, That the said tax shall be paid to the clerks of the respective counties at the time of issuing the said process or commissions, or of entering the said appeals, or producing the said writs of error, habeas corpus, or certiorari, by the persons applying for the said process or commissions, or deferring the said appeal to be entered, or producing the said writs of error, habeas corpus, or certiorari, and shall be allowed and taxed in the costs of suit; and the clerk of every county shall, every six months, settle his accounts, on oath or affirmation, with the treasurer of his shire, and shall pay the sum adjusted to the said treasurer, for the

use of the chief justice of his district, within thirty days after such settlement, on the penalty of paying twenty per cent. on the money in his hands; and every county clerk may retain at the rate of three per cent. for his trouble in receiving and paying the said fees according to this act.

And be it enacted, That the justices of the peace for the several counties, at the time of laying their county assessment for the year seventeen hundred and ninety-one, and every year thereafter, shall ascertain the amount of the money collected in their county from the tax herein before imposed, by a certificate from the clerk of their county, and thereupon the said justices, after deducting the sum so paid by their county, shall lay such sum on their county as will make up the deficiency of the sum payable by their county as aforesaid, towards the annual allowance to the chief justice of their district, and the aforesaid commission for collection; and if there shall be any surplus of the money paid into the treasury by the clerk of any county beyond what will pay the quota of such county, the said surplus shall be applied to the use of the said county.

This act to commence on the first day of February, seventeen hundred and ninety, and continue in force three years, and until the end of the next session of assembly which shall happen thereafter.

COPENHAGEN, October 6.

WE learn from Schallholt, in Iceland, that on the tenth of July last, a violent shock of an earthquake was felt there, which overthrew many houses and tore up many high mountains. The earth opened in different places, and formed chasms six feet wide and of a very great depth. From the 10th to the 15th, some shocks, more or less violent, were felt almost every five minutes, and the affrighted inhabitants remained many days under tents.

PARIS, November 10.

The Benedictines are the monks who have written from Franche Comte, to beg the national assembly would accept of their possessions, before the mob drove them from their convents.—“We are afflicted (say they) in our houses, by the country people, who load us with insult—we give up to the nation all we possess—we beg the national assembly to pronounce on our existence, and submit entirely to its discretion, as to the pensions it may allow us.” The principal convents that make this offer are those of St. Val, of St. Vincent de Befancon, and the abbey of Luxeuil.

The order that has written to enter into the world from Marseilles, on the same conditions, is the barefooted Carmes: it rates itself worth 70,000l. The same order at Lyons has also offered up its wealth, to the amount of about 20,000l. This is one of the severest disciplinary bodies in France.

LONDON, November 3.

The affairs of the Austrian Netherlands are certainly at present very alarming. The people seem determined to oppose the emperor, and very daring steps have already been taken on the popular side. The emperor, however, is not disposed to abate of his dignity, or to suffer these symptoms of presumptuous liberty to prevail.—General Dalton is an amiable man, but he is a resolute officer, and will, to the utmost, resist the violence of the people. By advice on which we implicitly rely, we are induced to think that the patriots, are taking very rash measures, and are only preparing for themselves repentance, as the emperor is already very powerful, and is backed by foreign powers, who will vehemently and forcibly assist him in crushing the seeds of rebellion.

It is not to be supposed that the unruly populace of France, who have been so long wanting in uncontrolled authority, will tamely submit to the wholesome but ignominious restraints of martial law. The loose principles of anarchy and riot have now almost settled into habit, and martial law is a medicine applied to a disease, perhaps incurable, and certainly repugnant to the desires of the patients, who indeed appear wholly unwilling to be restored to a sound and pristine state.

Whether the enactment of martial law will have any power of reducing the people of France to order and obedience is very doubtful, for this will entirely depend upon the sentiments of the soldiery, who seem disposed to take part with the people, and not inclined to any measure that may tend to depress their spirit.

There scarce ever was a period in the history of this country in which there were so many foreigners, some of whom are of the first distinction, in the metropolis. We may naturally suppose that every livery company, whose circumstances will permit, will be ambitious of appearing in public procession at the ensuing lord mayor's day; that the spectators who have not been accustomed to the scene, may have an opportunity of admiring the splendour and magnificence of the city of London, in its different trading corporations, especially as such appearances may have a beneficial influence on our commerce.

In consequence of the edict of the king of Spain to permit the importation of Asiatic goods, in European ships, into the port of Manila, the English East-India company have entered into a contract with the Philippine company to supply them with Bengal and Madras goods to a considerable amount, to be paid for in Spanish dollars. The trade was formerly confined to the Asiatic nations, and according to expectation will turn out very advantageous to our East-India company.

Nov. 6. Nothing can be imagined more contradictory than the advices from Austrian Brabant.

In one account an engagement is said to have happened near Roostfalen, between the patriots and the Imperial forces, in which the latter were defeated with considerable loss. The Leyden Gazette states differently, “that the patriots, being ignorant of the first

principles of the military art, were easily defeated and dispersed.”

A third account relates, that an engagement had taken place near Ghent, in which the patriots were defeated with the loss of 1000 men killed on the spot. A fourth mentions this transaction in a loose manner, saying that some disturbances had also occurred near Ghent!

This mass of contradiction, in a day or two, we shall be enabled to explain: but, in the mean time, we are more inclined to give credit to the successes of the patriots, as the Austrians are not more versed in the art of exaggerating their victories than they are in the art of concealing their defeats!

The patriots have been too long and too diligently employed in their preparations, and are led by men of too much ability, to suffer us to believe that their schemes should be thus crushed in the outset.

It will require much caution on the part of the Imperialists to avoid giving offence to the Dutch, and thereby provoking an interference which must, for the present, give a decisive turn to the contest.

The city of Liege is at present precariously tranquil, and waiting with anxiety for the result of the deputation which has been sent to deprecate the interference of the Prussian arms.

The meeting of the provincial states of Dauphny is a blow which, unless powerfully counteracted, may in its consequences terminate the authority, and even the existence, of the national assembly of France: the important provinces of Brittany, Languedoc and Anjou, have already caught the flame, and unless the assembly has influence sufficient to enforce its last decree, we may form the most awful anticipations of the distractions which are to ensue.

The Swedish fleet, under the duke of Sudermania, sailed from Carlscrone the 14th ult. and on the 16th were seen off Bornholm, six miles N. E.

The Russian fleet on the 11th was about seven miles west from Revel.

Next mail will probably bring an account of an action.

All the Spanish garrisons have been augmented, and the frontiers are putting in a state.

The Tarton, captain Gilbody, arrived at Liverpool, was struck with lightning on her passage home. This unfortunate circumstance happened on the 4th of August, at which time she was three days sail from Grenada. The chief mate, boatswain and another man, being on the weather arm of the fore-top sail-yard, the two latter were killed by the electric fluid, and fell down on the deck; the chief mate, who happened to be between the two that suffered, received no other hurt than a painful pressure on the top of his head, and the loss of one shoe and buckle, though he experienced much pain in the calves of both legs about two hours afterwards. The people on the lee arm of the yard received no hurt; the second mate and another man on the main-top-sail-yard were both killed, and were found dead in the attitude of hanging the sail; one man thrown from the same yard to the deck, had his thigh broke, of which he afterwards died; another man got from the yard into the round-top, lost his reason, and fell through to the interior part of the futtock shrouds, from whence he was, with the assistance of a rope, lowered down on the deck by the chief mate, at the extreme hazard of his life, the lightning having taken out all the inside of the mast, from four feet above deck to the top, leaving only two sides standing. This man afterwards recovered. The captain was struck down on the deck, but immediately recovered. The hull of the ship was no way damaged.

Nov. 10. Cherbourg, at present, is in great commotion, and not a day passes without some express from the national assembly with orders how to act.—The works, notwithstanding, are carried on with the same indefatigable industry; and the inspecting boats lately made a strict survey of the road, to learn if any sand had gathered since the making of the wall, when they found it all as found as before the works were begun.

An order is passed for all nobles and persons of landed property to appear at Paris, within a limited time, on pain of confiscation of all their property for the use of the nation.

Letters from Quimper, in Brittany, dated October 26th, say, that all the cities of that province are sending detachments of national militia to Tregnier and Lannion, to prevent the effects of the bishop's incendiary mandate, and to act, if necessary, against him and his adherents. The letters add, that the number of troops then on their march was computed at between twenty and thirty thousand.

On the first of this month the districts of Paris sent deputies to the Hotel de Ville, to inquire into the state of the provision of the city. The members of the community appointed to preside over this department returned for answer, that abundance was every day increasing; that, before the fifteenth instant, Paris would have a supply in hand of more than 40,000 sacks of flour; that the magazines already began to fill; and that the subsistence of the capital was completely secured for the winter.

Nov. 14. The Russians are now masters of the mouth and of both sides the Dniester, and when the accounts came away were going to turn the blockade of Bender into a regular siege. This town it is thought cannot hold out long, as all communication with it, both by land and by the Black Sea, is now entirely cut off.

The messenger who brought this news to Vienna carried with him some links of chains, in which the grand vizier intended to have bound the Austrian troops, whom he hoped to have made prisoners of war. A great many waggons were loaded with these shocking chains, which fell into the hands of the prince de Coburg after his victory at Martinele on the 22d of September.

One of these chains weighed two quintals and a half, and was 14 feet long, and was calculated to bind five prisoners.

Three regiments have received orders to march to the Netherlands, two of them are horse, namely, Co. bourg's and Keiser's light dragoons.

Accounts were received at Vienna, from Jassy, in Moldavia, that the Austrians had again defeated the Turks near Brailow, taken 30 pieces of cannon from them and made themselves masters of that town.

Vallow was taken without a shot.

Marshal Laudohn intends, before he puts his army into winter quarters, to penetrate further into Servia, in three different directions; one by Zvornick and Usitz, another by Nyssa, and the third by Orfova.

Widdin is to be bombarded, and eighteen battalions of foot, and all the light horse, had been actually sent on that service.

The total loss of the Imperialists, from the day they crossed the Save, to the day they took Belgrade, amounted to no more than 280 sergeants and rank and file killed, and 732 wounded, and 11 officers killed, and 27 wounded.

Extract of a letter from Paris, November 4.

“The news we receive from Brabant announce another action near Ternout. Between two and three thousand patriots have perished. Count d'Anhalt Saxe, brother to the empress of Russia, is killed! (He was a volunteer in the Bender regiment, and once captain of hussars.) The troops refused to fire a second time. The prince of Ligne, and the count de la March, both officers in the French service, are gone to join the patriots. M. de Trautmanndorff, the burner of villages, has placed fifty guards at the dowagers of Amberg's hotel, and as many at that of Malines, and at the capuchin's convent.”

Nov. 17. The king and queen of France are watched with great minuteness, and their abode every day confirms the idea of a prison, which we have represented it to be. A few days since, his majesty signified his wish to visit one of his favourite chateaux, a few leagues from Paris, but even this small gratification was refused the royal prisoner. This fact will best speak the situation of the unfortunate monarch.

FRENCH MOB.

Paris is, every day, become more and more dangerous, particularly to those who are suspected, though without cause, of being unfriendly to the uncontrollable fury of the populace, till very lately distinguished by the appellation of Cannaille.

Virtue, innocence and beauty, the protecting armour of the softer sex in all civilized countries, are there unavailable.

The following melancholy proof of this brutal ascendancy happened a few days since.

Mrs. Trevor, accompanied by her mother, had taken lodgings in a quiet part of Paris, vainly hoping to remain there unmolested. Neither her sex, nor the circumstance of her being an English lady of distinction, were sufficient to ensure her peace and tranquillity.—The suspicious, sanguinary mob converted her into Madame de Polignac, and instantly resolved that she should suffer death.

It was in vain that she declared her name, family and connections, that she produced legal passports, shewed several letters written by various persons of rank in France and England. She was torridly dragged out of her house, and hurried away to the intended place of execution, attended by her disconsolate mother. Her firmness was heroic and constant, and she prepared to meet her ignominious fate with the greatest fortitude.

Providence, however, sent the marquis de la Fayette, armed not only with authority and persuasion, but with documents irresistibly convincing, that she was not the person the mob supposed her to be, and consequently saved her life.

The feelings of the mother of Mrs. Trevor were, however, so strongly agitated on the peril of her daughter, that she has actually fallen a sacrifice to her terrors, having since died in consequence of the fright she received on that alarming occasion!!!

PRESENT STATE OF FRENCH AFFAIRS.

National Assembly, Thursday, October 22.

A deputation of the free citizens of the French islands in America, known in those islands under the appellation of *Hommes de Couleur*, were admitted at the bar; on which one of the deputation addressed the assembly to the following effect.

“The free citizens and planters in the islands of America, came to supplicate this august assembly, protectors of the rights of man, to hear their complaints and remonstrances;—they groaned under the tyrannical yoke of the Europeans, they were excluded from holding any public employments, and considered as strangers in their own country. Public report, however, had made known to them the operations of the national assembly, and its relief towards the oppressed—the cry of liberty had extended to their hemisphere, and the hope of enjoying it had re-animated their desponding courage. But this hope appeared a crime in the eyes of Europeans, who deprived the natives of the right of assembling together, and who wished to place themselves in their stead in the legislative body;—they belong to the national assembly to reanimate the natives in the exercise of their rights.

“Instructed by the declaration of the rights of man and citizens, they had assembled, and demand a representation to establish their rights in spite of the tyranny of the Europeans, and to bear the code of laws published in their favour, which associated with the colonists all the rights of freemen in France.

“Animated by the most ardent patriotism, and ready to spill their blood for France, they had met to contribute, as good citizens, to the re-establishment of the finances; and they offered, as their patriotic contribution, the quarter of their revenues, amounting to the

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Queen-Anne, a bright bay HORSE, about fifteen hands high, the hoof of the near hind foot split with a knot just above it. Any person who takes up or finds the horse above described horse, shall be entitled to a reward. **REBECCA HALL.**

SAINT-JOHN'S COLLEGE, January 7, 1790.

THE visitors and governors are entreated to attend, at the usual place, on Tuesday the 9th of February. Although matters of importance await their deliberation, it is not thought necessary by their committee to give them the trouble of convening, before the day assigned for their next quarterly meeting.

The public already knows to what cause is imputable the slow progress of an institution, commenced with ardour, and distinguished highly by the bounties of government. Let it, however, be repeated, that it was found impracticable, from the small number of the visitors, to procure a competent meeting for near three years; and that, since the augmentation of their body, they have proceeded, with all reasonable dispatch, in the discharge of their trust.

They have at length finished a sufficient number of commodious apartments in the college building. A professor is *actually engaged* therein in teaching the languages to a considerable number of promising youths. Another is prepared to instruct them in every branch of the sciences usually taught on the first entrance into what is peculiarly called a college. It is proposed to appoint a third; and that a principal, a vice-principal, and the professor of languages, together with proper masters and tutors, to be chosen according to the accession of scholars, shall complete the seminary, for which no certain system hath yet been adopted.

On this interesting occasion, it is expedient to explain certain circumstances relative to the funds.

At the session of November, 1788, the general assembly thought proper to pass the following resolve.

"That the funds appropriated to St. John's college,

"for the purpose of paying professors, and other officers,

"be and are hereby suspended, until the said college

"shall be finished, and the professors and other officers

"thereof be appointed and actually engaged in the ex-

"ercise of their several duties; and that the same be

"applied to the payment of the interest of the debt

"due to Messieurs Vanstaphorst."

The visitors did not conceive it decent or eligible until compelled by necessity, to question the binding force of a resolve wanting the forms, prescribed by the constitution for the passage of laws. They presumed, that the meaning of the legislature could not go further than to dispose, according to the exigencies of government of money belonging strictly to the public. It is well known, that originally the funds were bestowed for the purpose of securing the punctual payment of salaries to professors and other officers, not exceeding in the whole the sum of £. 1750; and the surplus (if any) is expressly subjected to the order of the legislature. But the visitors apprehended, from the indefinite terms of the resolve, that they might not be able, even after the appointment and actual employment of all the professors and other officers in their several departments within the college building, to obtain an end of the suspension, without the judgment, or decree, of some court, or the further order of the general assembly. A memorial was accordingly preferred in the house of delegates, soliciting, on reasonable conditions, a repeal of the resolve.

As the unlooked for result of their application may give rise to an idea, that they must for some time suspend their undertaking; and that subscribers will therefore be justified in withholding their contributions it is proper to assure them,

That nearly the sum of £. 3500, being the amount of the public donation for the years 1787 and 1788, is now lying in the college treasury, subject only to the order of the visitors for the payment of professors and other officers. The visitors may therefore proceed with effect, in completing their appointments, and they are proceeding, by anticipations of the subscription money, to finish the building. On the auspicious completion of the whole institution, agreeably to the most rigid construction of the resolve, the funds must revert to the college.

As the visitors consider themselves merely as trustees to the public, and, as such, accountable for their conduct, it may not be improper to say something respecting an injurious report, that they had expended on the building the entire product of the funds for four years; and that without the salutary interference of the legislature, they would have persisted in an illegal and ill-judged disposition of the public money.

The truth is, that the visitors being empowered by law to lay out on the college building the amount of two years public donation, except only a small part appropriated to other purposes of the seminary, their superintending committee did actually exceed their authority. The said two years donation, as well as the inconsiderable portion of the subscriptions paid into their treasury, being expended, the committee was reduced to the disagreeable alternative of either dismissing their workmen or borrowing from that money, which was lying useless, and which could not, until the succeeding session of assembly, be subject to any legal order. An attention to the interests of the college and to the true welfare of the state induced them to choose the latter, and they have accordingly drawn on their treasurer to the amount of £. 447 7 7 beyond the two years donation and the subscriptions which they have hitherto been able to collect.

The committee never, one moment, supposed themselves authorized to change the appropriation; and they were sensible, that, if the money so drawn could not otherwise be replaced, they were liable to be called on in their private characters. At the same time, they had in their power, upon a reasonable notice, to draw a larger sum from a commercial house in which had been deposited the contribution of Annapolis school; and they flattered themselves, they might depend for further supplies on the faith of other subscribers.

To the unfair representation of their conduct was perhaps owing the failure of the memorial; and sup-

posing that representation to be true, it was an indispensable duty in the legislature to restrain them.

It would affront the good sense of the people of Maryland, by a formal series of remarks, to enforce the propriety of preserving national faith, to insist on the regard due to chartered rights, and to inculcate again and again the beneficial influence of literature and science, both in private and public.—It cannot be, that the wisdom of the legislature will permit the total infraction of a solemn engagement, when the most laudable purposes for which it was entered into, are so likely to be fulfilled. Indeed nothing has yet been done, to evince such an intent in the great body of our representatives.

The subscribers to the college are once more con-jured, by the ties of honour, and by those powerful motives, which actuated them in the beginning, to discharge, at least, that part of their subscriptions, which has been due more than three years. On them will depend, in a great measure, the speedy completion of a seminary from which much is expected. There is now no fund, except their contributions, for indemnifying the visitors in finishing the house, which will be done as speedily as is consistent with safety and convenience. It is to be owned, and regretted, that in the prosecution of the work so large a sum has been expended. Let it at the same time be remembered, that the work was begun at a period unfavourable for the purchase of almost every article for building and for every kind of contract with workmen, and that it was conducted, during that long unfortunate interval before mentioned, by an undertaker, on a scale laid down with an eye to the supposed greatness of the funds. But experience has demonstrated the precariousness of supplies arising from voluntary subscriptions to the amount of £. 11,000; and the building, for some time past, has been carried on under the immediate view and direction of a committee whose zeal only has prompted them to engage, and whose honour is pledged for the most frugal expenditures.

By order of the committee and other visitors,
2 NIC. BRICE, Sec.

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

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

JOSEPH DOWSON.
December 9, 1789. 3

THE subscriber being anxious to settle the estate of HENRY MAY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, once more earnestly requests all persons indebted to said estate upon bond, note or open account, to make immediate payment, otherwise he will be compelled to bring suit against them without respect to persons, and all those having claims against said deceased are requested to bring them in legally authenticated.

3X RICHARD BEARD, Executor.

Prince-George's county, December 13, 1789.
WE, the subscribers, give this public notice, that we are determined to prosecute all persons, to the utmost rigour of the law, who may be found on our lands hunting with dog or gun, or hauling their feins at our landings, without having obtained leave.

3X CLEMENT HILL,
JOHN WARRING,
NATHANIEL C. WEEMS.

Charles county, December 17, 1789.
WHEREAS I gave my bond to Samuel Chandler on the twelfth day of December, seventeen hundred and eighty-six, conditioned for the payment of one hundred pounds current money, on or before the twenty-fifth day of June, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, upon which bond a suit is brought and now depending in Charles county court—I do hereby forewarn all persons against taking an assignment of the said bond, as there is a mere trifle due upon it.

4 HUGH COX.

In Chancery, November 19, 1789.
ON the application of the trustees of James Kent, of Queen-Anne's county, the first day of April next is limited and appointed by the chancellor for the creditors of said James Kent to bring in and declare their respective claims to the said trustees, that the same may on that day be liquidated and adjusted; due notice thereof to be published in Mr. Green's and Mr. Goddard's news-papers, and by advertisements set up at the court-house door, and at other public places in the said county of Queen-Anne's.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
6X M. Cur. Can.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late Mrs. ANNE SANDERS, are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber, and those indebted are desired to make payment to

9 FREDERICK GREEN, Executor.

TO BE RENTED,

In this city, by the SUBSCRIBER,
AN elegant three-story BRICK HOUSE, 100 feet front, with twenty-two rooms, twenty fire-places, two kitchens, and cellars under the whole building, which are perfectly dry in the wettest seasons; the rooms are well finished, lofty and in general large; three of them are about twenty-four feet square; the situation is pleasant and healthy, about the center of the city, and being situated directly between two streets is not subject to be incommoded by any neighbouring improvements, which is frequently the case in towns: It is well calculated for the accommodation of boarders.—Also to be RENTED, a two-story BRICK HOUSE, in South-East-street, well calculated to accommodate a private family; Its situation is such that your neighbour cannot incommode you. I have likewise for SALE or RENT, 580 acres of good land, in Frederick county; a description of this land will be unnecessary, as the purchaser will view the place before he purchases. If a purchaser offers he may have any reasonable credit on securing the purchase money, by application to

THOMAS HYDE.

Annapolis, September 1, 1789.

Strawberry-Hill, December 1, 1789.
THE subscriber is sorry that he is compelled to forbid all persons from hunting and trespassing on his enclosed lands, laying on West and Rhode rivers, without leave from

6w 6X RICHARD SPRIGG.

C A S K.

For Continental Loan Office,
Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchased of the State, may be supplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by
15 31 James Williams.

For SALE or BARTER,
A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, situate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be sold very low for Cash, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to
31 J. W.

TO BE SOLD,

At PRIVATE SALE, the following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

ONE tract of 800 acres, on Pipe creek, in Frederick county, an entire body of wood, and of kind good soil; also, a tract on Magothy river, containing 430 acres; and a tract containing 301 acres, on Deep creek (or Stoney creek) which empties into Patapsco river.—Both these tracts are convenient for Baltimore or Annapolis markets, one having about 30 acres the other about 60 acres cleared, the rest in woods; the soil equal to any in those parts; both well watered. Likewise two young NEGRO WOMEN, three GIRLS, and a BOY about twelve years old. Unexceptionable titles will be given to the purchasers. For terms, apply to

WILLIAM MURRAY.

Annapolis, November 23, 1789. 7

To be LEASED,

SEVERAL LOTS of GROUND in this city, on the Church circle, and the streets called Tabernacle-street, opposite Mr. James Kinggold's, and Lawyer's-street, opposite Mr. John Callahan's. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.

30 JAMES STEUART.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

NTED,
SUBSCRIBER,
ICK HOUSE, 100
rooms, twenty fire-
under the whole build-
in the wettest seasons;
and in general large;
y-four feet square; the
about the center of
directly between two
modded by any neigh-
frequently the case in
the accommodation of
D, a two-story BRICK
well calculated to ac-
situation is such that
ode you. I have like-
acres of good land, in
on of this land will be
view the place before
offers he may have any
the purchase money, by
THOMAS HYDE.

December 1, 1789.
at he is compelled to
hunting and trespassing
on West and Rhode ri-

CHARD SPRIGG.

K.
Loan Office,
Final Sels
and Indents.
Depreciation or
pay for Pors
he State, may
y time, and
lar Amount
by
Williams.

BARBER,
Land in Pa
o 1000 Acres,
t and Monons
Virginia, will
or Cash, Pros
Certificates or
nds, Land, or
the State of
r Terms apply
J. W.

SOLD,
following TRACTS of
viz.
on Pipe creek, in Frede-
body of wood, and of
on Magothy river, con-
taining 301 acres, (one
week) which empties into
its are convenient for Balti-
one having about 30 acres
ared, the rest in woods;
parts; both well water-
EGRO WOMEN, three
twelve years old. Unex-
n to the purchasers. For
ILLIAM MURRAY.
1789. 7

ASED,
ROUND in this city, on
the streets called Taber-
nes Kinggold's, and Law-
n Callahan's. The terms
to the subscriber.
JAMES STEUART.
OLIS:
DERICK and
GREEN.

(XLVth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2245.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JANUARY 21, 1790.

P A R I S, October 18.

N affair, which has come to the knowledge of the president, is the different attempts made in many parts of the country, and particularly at Hainault, to carry the corn out of the kingdom to the great distress of the inhabitants; from other parts he had received advice, that the people were so afraid of a second famine that they would not suffer their corn to be carried from one province to another, and not even from town to town. At Cambray, Valenciennes, and all that part of Flanders, the tumults are as great as ever: The regular troops, formerly the protectors of the public tranquillity, are now prevented from acting on these occasions, and the militia are too little disciplined, perhaps also too much interested in the disorders to be of any service. But the provinces are not the only sufferers from the scarcity of bread; Paris is still equally distressed; the populace yesterday entered by force into many of the bakers houses; one man was the victim of their vengeance. He was dragged out into the streets, executed, and his head, heart, &c. carried as usual in triumph through the town.

Nov. 6. Some of the convents of nuns have thanked the national assembly for their decree, forbidding any rows to be taken. There are other convents, however, who will not be so well pleased with the decree in question; however, taken in a general point of view, it must be approved of.

Y A R M M O U T H, November 2.

Saturday morning, about four o'clock, we had one of the most fatal squalls of wind ever remembered at this port; and from their being a large number of ships in the roads, it occasioned a scene of distress and confusion beyond description—some running foul of each other, and many sinking by the force with which they met; others wrecked the moment they got on the sands, and numbers met their fate by being cast on the shore.

The prospect from the walls was dreadful indeed—ships coming in from the northward with scarce a sail or mast standing, and making continual signs of distress, without our being able to give them the smallest relief. Between nine and ten in the morning, a piece of wreck was discovered—On this wreck we could plainly discern three men, who repeatedly clapped their hands and turned to each other; about an hour after, one of them was washed away, and the others were plainly seen holding up their hands imploring in vain assistance from the number of vessels that apparently passed very near them.

Upon the ebbing beginning to make, the wreck began to move towards the northward, from which circumstance, there appeared no longer any hopes of saving the poor wretches, when the ferrymen south of the jetty, determined to risk their lives to save them, and for that purpose proceeded to launch a yawl with seven men, but which was almost impracticable from the height of the breakers on the shore—it was at length effected by fastening two ropes to the boat, which were held by some men upon the jetty, and who, upon a signal given, ran with all their force, and had the good fortune to carry her beyond the first wave with shipping but little water, and afterwards proceeded to the wreck without any great danger; but before they were able to make it, another of the poor wretches had sunk into the deep. They took the surviving one into the boat, and one of the ferrymen got upon the wreck, where he staid some minutes for the purpose of searching if there were any other poor creatures in any part of it—one body he found, which was also put into the boat and brought to shore, but whom it was impossible to recover, although every endeavour was made. A subscription was entered into to reward the seamen.

L O N D O N, November 2.

It is to the honour as well as to the good fortune of this country, that the bank of England never, since its first foundation, stopped payment for one day, or even used the least subterfuge in payment but upon one occasion, and that was one day during the rebellion of 1745; from a scarcity of specie they paid that day only in silver, which, from the increased quantity of time used in counting, &c. necessarily checked a run which might have been fatal to public credit. The next day, what from the sums of money sent by merchants and bankers, every thing went on at the bank as usual.

Extra of a letter from Brussels, October 19.

"The unwelcome character of the priesthood, the peaceful habits of commercial opulence, the seclusion and feebleness of cloistered females, were animated and armed by the public despair. A quantity of powder and combustible materials had been introduced into a vault, where the treasure has been usually deposited. The key of this vault had been furnished by the emperor's banker, who is fled. The town engineer had been employed in undermining the devoted houses;

arms and ammunition were buried in the gardens of some of the conspirators, and hid in the cells of the nuns in many convents. But they were betrayed by their indiscreet and confident exultation.

"The vigilance of the ministerial spies, who have been so numerous as to poison all social intercourse, discovered the design. The first person apprehended was the preceptor of the children of the duc d'Urff. In the chamber of that ill-fated young man were found plans for taking off the minister and general, manifestos to be scattered among the people, and other papers alluding to designs which it is believed the government are not very anxious to divulge. That he is in possession of the most important secrets, we may conclude from the earnestness with which, after his arrestment, the dutchess d'Urff solicited on her knees an interview of four minutes with him; but she could not obtain her request. The officer on guard was inexorable.

"On the following day twenty persons were arrested, among whom were the celebrated Tinguet Trifco, the deputy town engineer, two canons of the church of St. Gudule, and M. Berman, a reputable merchant, in whose garden were discovered 1000 cartridges, with two musket balls to each. The town engineer himself, Mr. W—, the banker, and several other persons of consequence have escaped. The confederation and dismay surpasses description. The enlivens proceed hourly, and every man seems to expect, with silent despair, the mandate that is to immure him, and the military hand that is to conduct him to his dungeon. Meanwhile the wantonness of oppression proceeds with rapid strides in the country. In consequence of the supposed partiality of the abbots for the patriots, the emperor has published an edict, sequestrating all the abbots of Brabant, and appointing civil officers to them for the administration of their revenue. These administrations, each of them attended by 100 grenadiers and 100 dragoons, have entered on their office, and the famished savages of Croatia and Slavonia revel in the enjoyment of all the delicious wines that ministered to the luxury of the Flemish monks."

Nov. 14. A short account of Brabant, and upon what principle the Brabantons, at present, make resistance to the emperor:

The province of Brabant is distinguished by two divisions; first, what is called Dutch Brabant, the second Austrian Brabant.

The chief towns of the first are Boisleduc, Breda, Bergenpzoom, Maefricht, Grave, Lillo, Steenberg—of the second, Brussels, Louvain, Vilvorden, and Lawden.

Antwerp and Malines are provinces independent of Brabant, though surrounded by it, and subject to the house of Austria.

The seventeen provinces, of which Brabant forms a part, were, long after the decline of the Roman empire, governed by their own princes, till swallowed up by the house of Burgundy; from thence they passed to Spain, and from Spain, those which are now called Austrian Netherlands, are considered as a circle of the empire, and contribute their share to the imposts of the empire, but not subject to its judicatures; for though the archducal house, as being sovereign of the whole, is the directing and summoning prince, the constitution enjoins an assembly, or parliament, for each province, consisting of the clergy, nobility, and deputies, who meet at Brussels, and who are convened to make laws for the general good of the whole.

Conceiving those privileges trampled upon by the late decrees of the emperor, and, perhaps, feeling the general spirit of continental politics at present in their favour, the inhabitants of the different towns have armed and made resistance, the event of which, time only can determine.

Nov. 17. A private letter to a gentleman in Trinity-lane, received within these few days, positively asserts, that the duke de Gramont, and three other noblemen, whose names were not known when the letter was written, are taken into custody on an information against them for a late dangerous conspiracy.

By the Dutch and Flanders mail, which arrived on Saturday morning, we have the following important news from Cleves:—

That the king of Prussia has sent orders to lieutenant-general de Schliffen, governor of Wesel, to march with a considerable body of forces to appease the troubles at Liege, they are to be joined by others belonging to the bishop of Munster and the duke of Juliers, in their titles as co-directors of the empires.

Extra of a letter from Brussels, October 27.

"The Rubicon is at length passed! The armed refugees of Brabant, dispersed in proclamations and annihilated in gazettes, entered this province on the Dutch frontier, to the number, it is said, of near forty thousand men, on the 23d instant. The following day, after some skirmishes, in which only a few lives were lost, they made themselves masters of Lillo, the key of Brabant on that side, and advanced towards Antwerp. In the night of the 24th, they possessed themselves of an hostage, for the security of their friends in Brussels.

M. de Crumpiper, chancellor of Brabant, one of the most active among the agents of their sovereign, was surprised at his country seat on the banks of the Scheldt, by a detachment of about three hundred men, and conveyed to the head quarters of the patriots. They gave immediate notice to the Austrian officer that they would retaliate on his person any severities exercised on their imprisoned friends.

"This manoeuvre gave occasion to the following one on the part of the government:—Count Lannoy, and three more noblemen of the most ancient and opulent families in the province, had, in obedience to the injunctions, and on the faith of the promises contained in the emperor's last proclamation, returned to this capital from their voluntary exile. They were yesterday apprehended as hostages for the safety of the chancellor."

They who urge, that the two Imperial powers will keep all their conquests, and thereby reduce the Turks to the humiliating state, will do well to remember the state of affairs in this country in 1759 and 1766, when Great-Britain might with justice be called mistress of the world.

The peace that followed, fell short in the opinion of many of what was expected; but those who knew the real state of public affairs are now convinced, it was the only one (allowing for some trivial errors) that Great-Britain could make.

Just so it will be at present. The potentates of Europe are all interested in preserving an equilibrium of power against each other, and although peace will probably be the event of these late rapid successes, yet there are many weighty reasons to convince us it will not be upon such very disadvantageous terms as set forth in some of the other papers.

The troubles in France still subsisting, those in Germany increasing, those in Flanders only smothering, a long winter commencing, with the incidents that may arise in the course thereof, are all additional reasons in favour of the Turks.

Bretagne and Normandy are the two most important and valuable provinces of France;—the former has been united to the crown of France for 230 years, and the latter was separated from England, and returned to France, in the reign of king John; they both carry on a very great trade, and have many harbours, amongst which are Brest, and others of great importance: they both are very fertile and populous, and Normandy yields the greatest revenue to the kingdom.

Extra of a letter from Warsaw.

"Notwithstanding the present appearance of a calm, our best informed politicians seem confident that a blow is meditating against the empress of Russia. The increase of the army, the raising fresh taxes, and the frequent communications that pass between this court and that of Berlin, all indicate that the day is not far off when we shall demand of the haughty Catharine, a restoration of the territory she robbed us of."

K I N G S T O N, (Jamaica) November 7.

On the 26th of last month, in lat. 23, 53, N. long. 70, 18, W. captain Barker, of the ship Nonpareil, from Virginia, passed close by a vessel, about fifty feet keel, bottom upwards, oak built and sheathed; but which had apparently not been long in that situation.

The next day he spoke the schooner Little William, Reeves, from Baltimore, bound to Curacao, and laden with flour. She had been out 35 days, and was in great distress for water, with which article captain Barker relieved him.

Nov. 18. About two o'clock, on Saturday afternoon last, a very severe shock of an earthquake was felt on several properties in the parish of St. Andrew. At Prospect Hill Mountain, the property of Samuel Johnston, Esq; the shock was so severe, that it is imagined both houses on that property would have been levelled to the ground, was it not owing to their uncommon strength. Some negro houses thereon, we are informed, were thrown down, which is the only damage we hear happened.

Saturday night last, a most awful meteor appeared in the northern quarter, which illuminated nearly an eighth part of the horizon from the hours of nine to near eleven, when it gradually disappeared. Its appearance was such as greatly alarmed numerous persons, who were firmly persuaded it was the glare of some dreadful conflagration in Liguanea, nor was it until certain accounts were received from thence the day following that their fears subsided.

S T. J O H N 's, (Antigua) November 11.

By captain Hamilton, who arrived here yesterday, from Guadaloupe, which place he left on the 9th inst. we are favoured with the following information:

That a ship had arrived on the 8th, at Martinico, in 29 days from France, which brought advice of an English fleet, consisting of 17 sail of the line, and several frigates, cruising off Brest harbour—Captain Hamilton was not allowed to go on shore until a soldier was sent to attend him, nor was he permitted to stay longer than half an hour.—On his landing he was as-

The various
their attent
This bei
Mr. Sm
ence, we
address.

A petition
was read,
and cargo,
a violation

SAINT-JOHN'S COLLEGE, January 7, 1790.
THE visitors and governors are entreated to attend, at the usual place, on Tuesday the 9th of February. Although matters of importance await their deliberation, it is not thought necessary by their committee to give them the trouble of convening, before the day assigned for their next quarterly meeting.

The public already knows to what cause is imputable the slow progress of an institution, commenced with ardour, and distinguished highly by the bounties of government. Let it, however, be repeated, that it was found impracticable, from the small number of the visitors, to procure a competent meeting for near three years; and that, since the augmentation of their body, they have proceeded, with all reasonable dispatch, in the discharge of their trust.

They have at length finished a sufficient number of commodious apartments in the college building. A professor is actually engaged therein in teaching the languages to a considerable number of promising youths. Another is prepared to instruct them in every branch of the sciences usually taught on the first entrance into what is peculiarly called a college. It is proposed to appoint a third; and that a principal, a vice-principal, and the professor of languages, together with proper masters and tutors, to be chosen according to the accession of scholars, shall complete the seminary, for which no certain system hath yet been adopted.

On this interesting occasion, it is expedient to explain certain circumstances relative to the funds.

At the session of November, 1788, the general assembly thought proper to pass the following resolve.

"That the funds appropriated to St. John's college, for the purpose of paying professors, and other officers, be and are hereby suspended, until the said college shall be finished, and the professors and other officers thereof be appointed and actually engaged in the exercise of their several duties; and that the same be applied to the payment of the interest of the debt due to Messieurs Vanstaphorst."

The visitors did not conceive it decent or eligible until compelled by necessity, to question the binding force of a resolve wanting the forms, prescribed by the constitution for the passage of laws. They presumed, that the meaning of the legislature could not go further than to dispose, according to the exigencies of government of money belonging strictly to the public. It is well known, that originally the funds were bestowed for the purpose of securing the punctual payment of salaries to professors and other officers, not exceeding in the whole the sum of £. 1750; and the surplus (if any) is expressly subjected to the order of the legislature. But the visitors apprehended, from the indefinite terms of the resolve, that they might not be able, even after the appointment and actual employment of all the professors and other officers in their several departments within the college building, to obtain an end of the suspension, without the judgment, or decree, of some court, or the further order of the general assembly. A memorial was accordingly presented in the house of delegates, soliciting, on reasonable conditions, a repeal of the resolve.

As the unlooked for result of their application may give rise to an idea, that they must for some time suspend their undertaking; and that subscribers will therefore be justified in withholding their contributions it is proper to assure them,

That nearly the sum of £. 3500, being the amount of the public donation for the years 1787 and 1788, is now lying in the college treasury, subject only to the order of the visitors for the payment of professors and other officers. The visitors may therefore proceed with effect, in completing their appointments, and they are proceeding, by anticipations of the subscription money, to finish the building. On the auspicious completion of the whole institution, agreeably to the most rigid construction of the resolve, the funds must revert to the college.

As the visitors consider themselves merely as trustees to the public, and, as such, accountable for their conduct, it may not be improper to say something respecting an injurious report, that they had expended on the building the entire product of the funds for four years; and that without the salutary interference of the legislature, they would have perished in an illegal and ill-judged disposition of the public money.

The truth is, that the visitors being empowered by law to lay out on the college building the amount of two years public donation, except only a small part appropriated to other purposes of the seminary, their superintending committee did actually exceed their authority. The said two years donation, as well as the inconsiderable portion of the subscriptions paid into their treasury, being expended, the committee was reduced to the disagreeable alternative of either dismissing their workmen or borrowing from that money, which was lying useless, and which could not, until the succeeding session of assembly, be subject to any legal order. An attention to the interests of the college and to the true welfare of the state induced them to choose the latter, and they have accordingly drawn on their treasurer to the amount of £. 447 7 7 beyond the two years donation and the subscriptions which they have hitherto been able to collect.

The committee never, one moment, supposed themselves authorized to change the appropriation; and they were sensible, that, if the money so drawn could not otherwise be replaced, they were liable to be called on in their private characters. At the same time, they had in their power, upon a reasonable notice, to draw a larger sum from a commercial house in which had been deposited the contribution of Annapolis school; and they flattered themselves, they might depend for further supplies on the faith of other subscribers.

To the unfair representation of their conduct was perhaps owing the failure of the memorial; and sup-

posing that representation to be true, it was an indispensable duty in the legislature to refrain them.

It would affront the good sense of the people of Maryland, by a formal series of remarks, "to enforce the propriety of preserving national faith, to insist on the regard due to chartered rights, and to inculcate again and again the beneficial influence of literature and science, both in private and public.—It cannot be, that the wisdom of the legislature will permit the total infraction of a solemn engagement, when the most laudable purposes for which it was entered into, are so likely to be fulfilled. Indeed nothing has yet been done, to evince such an intent in the great body of our representatives.

The subscribers to the college are once more con-jured, by the ties of honour, and by those powerful motives, which actuated them in the beginning, to discharge, at least, that part of their subscriptions, which has been due more than three years. On them will depend, in a great measure, the speedy completion of a seminary from which much is expected. There is now no fund, except their contributions, for indemnifying the visitors in finishing the house, which will be done as speedily as is consistent with safety and convenience. It is to be owned, and regretted, that in the prosecution of the work so large a sum has been expended. Let it at the same time be remembered, that the work was begun at a period unfavourable for the purchase of almost every article for building and for every kind of contract with workmen, and that it was conducted, during that long unfortunate interval before mentioned, by an undertaker, on a scale laid down with an eye to the supposed greatness of the funds. But experience has demonstrated the precariousness of supplies arising from voluntary subscriptions to the amount of £. 11,000; and the building, for some time past, has been carried on under the immediate view and direction of a committee whose zeal only has prompted them to engage, and whose honour is pledged for the most frugal expenditures.

By order of the committee and other visitors,
3 X NIC. BRICE, Sec.

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

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789.

John Fisher, BRUSH-MAKER, From LANCASTER,

MOST respectfully informs the public, that he carries on the BRUSH-MAKING BUSINESS in all its various branches, in Gay-street, near Market-street, Baltimore, where he sells, wholesale and retail, all sorts of BRUSHES, as cheap and as good as any imported, and hopes the public will favour him with their custom.—He likewise makes best shining BLACKING BALL, and has for sale the following ENGLISH and GERMAN BOOKS, viz.

ENGLISH—Bibles, Testaments, Dilworth's Spelling-Books, Primers, Children's Play-Books, Histories of different kinds, Ready Reckoners, English and German Grammars.

GERMAN—Lutheran A B C Books, Reformed Ditto, Haberman's Prayer Books, Lutheran Catechisms, Reformed Ditto, Robinson Crusoe, Spelling-Books and Psalters.

Also, ENGLISH and GERMAN ALMANACKS of different kinds.

All kinds of BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS performed at the same place, where all sorts of BLANK BOOKS may be had—also, best writing and wrapping paper, pasteboards of different kinds, Lancaster rappee snuff, best quality; cowskin whips and glue, and an excellent tobacco cutting bench.

The Printers in the neighbouring towns will be pleased to insert the above in their papers, and draw for payment on their humble servant,

JOHN FISHER.

Baltimore, November 30, 1789.

On Wednesday the 11th day of Feb. 1790, will be

EXPOSED to SALE,

SEVERAL valuable NEGROES, for ready money, at the Vineyard, where Rachel Brooke, late of Prince-George's county, resided.

CLEM. BROOKE, Executor.

January 4, 1790.

THE several justices of Anne-Arundel county are requested to meet at the court-house, in the city of Annapolis, on Saturday the 23d of January instant, to appoint inspectors, agreeably to an act of assembly, entitled, An act to regulate the inspection of tobacco, passed November session, 1789.

TO BE RENTED,

In this city, by the SUBSCRIBER,
AN elegant three-story BRICK HOUSE, 100 feet front, with twenty-two rooms, twenty are places, two kitchens, and cellars under the whole building, which are perfectly dry in the wettest seasons; the rooms are well finished, lofty and in general large; three of them are about twenty-four feet square; the situation is pleasant and healthy, about the center of the city, and being situated directly between two streets is not subject to be incommoded by any neighbouring improvements, which is frequently the case in towns: It is well calculated for the accommodation of boarders.—Also to be RENTED, a two-story BRICK HOUSE, in South-East-street, well calculated to accommodate a private family; Its situation is such that your neighbour cannot incommode you. I have likewise for SALE or RENT, 580 acres of good land, in Frederick county; a description of this land will be unnecessary, as the purchaser will view the place before he purchases. If a purchaser offers he may have a reasonable credit on securing the purchase money, by application to

THOMAS HYDE.

Annapolis, September 1, 1789.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late Mrs. ANNE SANDERS, are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber, and that indebted are desired to make payment to

FREDERICK GREEN, Executor.

C A S H.

For Continental Loan Office,
Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates and Indents.
Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchased of the State, may be supplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by

James Williams.

For SALE or BARTER.

A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres situate in Bottletourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be sold very low for Cash, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to

32

J. W.

TO BE SOLD,

At PRIVATE SALE, the following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

ONE tract of 800 acres, on Pipe creek, in Frederick county, an entire body of wood, and of kind good soil; also, a tract on Magothy river, containing 430 acres; and a tract containing 301 acres on Deep creek (or Stony creek) which empties into Patuxent river.—Both these tracts are convenient for Baltimore or Annapolis markets, one having about 30 acres the other about 60 acres cleared, the rest in wood the soil equal to any in those parts; both well watered. Likewise two young NEGRO WOMEN, the GIRLS, and a BOY about twelve years old. Unexceptionable titles will be given to the purchasers. Terms, apply to

WILLIAM MURRAY.

Annapolis, November 23, 1789.

To be LEASED,

SEVERAL LOTS of GROUND in this city, the Church circle, and the streets called Tobacco-street, opposite Mr. James Ringgold's, and Lawyer's-street, opposite Mr. John Callahan's. The terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.

39

JAMES STEUART.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

RENTED,

the SUBSCRIBER,
BY BRICK HOUSE, in
city-two rooms, twenty
all under the whole build
dry in the wettest season
lofty and in general large
twenty-four feet square; g
healthy, about the center
uated directly between
incommoded by any neig
which is frequently the case
for the accommodation
ANTED, a two-story BRIC
street, well calculated to
ly; its situation is such
commodate you. I have bl
T, 580 acres of good land,
description of this land will
er will view the place bef
chafer offers he may have
uring the purchase money,

THOMAS HYDE.
1, 1789.

ing claims against
Mrs. ANNE SANDERS, are
to the subscriber, and th
make payment to
RICK GREEN, Executor.

S. H.

ental Loan Office,
or Final Sale

icates and Indents

nt Depreciation of

ates to pay for Po

d of the State, may

at any time, and

particular Amount

Cash, by

James Williams.

or BARTER

ty of Land in Pa

250 to 1000 Acres

ottelourt and Monop

ies, Virginia, with

low for Cash, Pay

ind of Certificates

od Bonds, Land, a

ty in the State

For Terms app

J. W.

BE SOLD,

ALE, the following TRACTS

LAND, viz.

800 acres, on Pipe creek, in-Fresh

an entire body of wood, and

also, a tract on Magoth river, co

and a tract containing 301 ac

Stoney creek) which empties in

th these tracts are convenient for Bal

markets, one having about 30 ac

to acres cleared, the rest in wood

any in those parts; both well wa

to young NEGRO WOMEN, the

(XLVIII YEAR)

T M D

(No. 2246)

MARTLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JANUARY 28, 1790.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE UNITED STATES.

Monday, January 11.

R. TRUMBULL from Connecti-
cat, Mr. Hathorn from New-York,
and Mr. Moore from Virginia, ap-
peared and took their seats.
The petition of Christopher Sad-
ler, of Nova-Scotia, was read a se-
cond time, praying relief against a
part of his vessel and cargo, which was made at the
port of Boston, for a violation of the impost-law of the
United States, of which, at the time, he asserts he
was totally ignorant.

The petition states, that he brought a cargo of fish
Nova-Scotia into Boston, but that his vessel, be-
under the dimensions required by the laws of the
United States, was seized, &c.—Some debate took
place upon this question, whether the petition should
be referred to a committee of the house; but it was
decided, that it should be referred to the secretary of
treasury to ascertain whether the facts stated in said
petition were true, and the said Sadler a proper object
of the compassion of the house.

The report of the committee who had been appoint-
ed to state the arrears of business left unfinished at the
close of the last session, was read, containing a list of
business from Dr. Ramsay, Mr. Morfe, Mr. Fitch,
&c. respecting a law to secure to them the exclu-
sive right of sundry works of literature and genius; a
list of matters under consideration, such as uniform
organization, bankrupt laws, permanent seat of go-
vernment, &c.

Mr. Smith, from the committee to whom it was re-
ferred to prepare an answer to the speech of the pre-
sident of the United States, presented a draught of
which was read, and referred to a committee of
the whole house to-morrow.

Mr. Goodhue informed the house, that he was one
of the committee appointed, at the last session, to bring
a bill for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants
of the United States; and observing, that in the report
of the unfinished business this subject was brought for-
ward, he begged to know the sense of the house, whe-
ther he should now consider himself of that committee
or not; and if it was the sense of the house he should,
informed them, that the reason the committee had
reported was, that they found themselves wholly
inadequate to a business of so difficult a nature, from
want of a sufficient number of members to compose
the committee.—That he would suggest to the house,
if he deemed it highly proper, in a matter where ac-
tion was so necessary, that the house should avail it-
self of the collective information of a committee com-
posed of a member from each state.

His brought on a discussion, whether the unfinished
business should be taken up in its last stage, or whether
it should be brought forward *de novo*.

After some time spent thereon, it was moved and se-
conded,

That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for
equal enumeration of the inhabitants of the United

States, being carried, a committee of ten, consisting
of a member from each state, was appointed, except
where, which is not pertinent.

The members are—Messrs. Forster, Goodhue, Sher-
burne, Lawrence, Schureman, Clymer, Seney, White,
&c. Baldwin.

It was then established, that all unfinished business
of the last session should be taken up *de novo*.

A message from the president of the United States,
Mr. Secretary Lear, was received, with the follow-
ing communications:—

United States, January 11, 1790.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I HAVE directed Mr. Lear, my private secretary,
to lay before you a copy of the adoption and ratifica-
tion of the constitution of the United States by the state
of North-Carolina, together with the copy of a letter
in his excellency Samuel Johnston, president of the
convention of said state, to the president of the United
States.

The originals of the papers which are herewith
submitted to you, will be lodged in the office of the
secretary of state.

G. WASHINGTON.

Fayetteville, State of North-Carolina,

4th December, 1789.

SIR,

BY order of the convention of the people of this
state, I have the honour to transmit to you the ratifica-
tion and adoption of the constitution of the United

States by the said convention, in behalf of the peo-
ple.

With sentiments of the highest consideration
and respect, I have the honour to be,
SIR,

Your most faithful and obedient servant,
SAMUEL JOHNSTON,
President of the convention.

(Signed) To the President of the United States.

I do certify the above to be a true copy from the
original.

TOBIAS LEAR, Secretary to the
President of the United States.

A copy of the adoption and ratification of the constitution of
the United States by the state of North-Carolina.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
IN CONVENTION.

WHEREAS the general convention which met in
Philadelphia, in pursuance of a recommendation of
congress, did recommend to the citizens of the United
States a constitution or form of government in the fol-
lowing words, viz.

"We, the people," &c.
[Here follows the constitution of the United States,
verbatim.]

Resolved, That this convention in behalf of the free-
men, citizens and inhabitants of the state of North-
Carolina, do adopt and ratify the said constitution and
form of government.

Done in convention this 21st day of November,
1789.

(Signed) SAMUEL JOHNSTON, President
of the convention.

J. HUNT, JAS. TAYLOR, Secretaries.

By the direction of the president of the United
States, I have examined and compared the foregoing
with the adoption and ratification of the constitution
of the United States by the state of North-Carolina,
which was transmitted to the president of the United
States, by Samuel Johnston, president of the conven-
tion of said state, as well as the transcript of the con-
stitution of the United States, recited in the said ratifi-
cation, which I certify to be a true copy.

TOBIAS LEAR, Secretary to the
President of the United States.

The house then adjourned till eleven o'clock to-mor-
row morning.

TUESDAY, January 12.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the
whole on the address in answer to the speech of the
president of the United States; and having gone
through the same, by paragraph, the committee rose,
and the chairman reported that the committee, accord-
ing to order, had the said address under consideration,
and made no amendment thereto.

The house then unanimously agreed to the said ad-
dress; and Mr. Smith (S. C.) Mr. Clymer and Mr.
Lawrence were appointed a committee to wait on the
president, to know at what time and place it would
be convenient for him to receive the same.

A message in writing was received from the president
of the United States, by the secretary at war, com-
municating to the house in a confidential manner, sundry
papers, respecting the tribes of Indians on the south-
western frontiers.

A motion was then made to have the galleries clear-
ed, which was done accordingly.

Mr. Boudinot from the committee to whom it was
referred to examine the journal of the last session, and
to report therefrom all such matters of business as were
then depending and undetermined, have according to
order, examined the journal, and agreed to the follow-
ing report. [This was presented to the house on
Monday last.]

It appears to your committee that the several petitions
of David Ramsay, John Churchman, Alexander Lewis,
Arthur Greer, Jedidiah Morfe, John Fitch, Englehart
Cruse, Nicholas Pike, Samuel Briggs, John Christopher
Stoebel, Leonard Harbaugh, Hannah Adams, Chris-
topher Colles, David Greenleaf, John Macpherson,
Abraham Westervelt, James Rumley, and William
Hoy, respectively praying for exclusive privileges as
authors or inventors of some work or discovery, were
ordered to lie on the table, and so remained during the
session.

It further appears to your committee that the several
petitions of Martha Walker, Duncan Campbell, Tristram
Coffin, William Finne, Englebert Kasmans,
Thomas Gordon, Prudent la Jeneffe, Baron de Steu-
ben and Richard Ham, respectively praying to be com-
pensated for military services, or for injuries or losses
sustained during the late war, were referred to the se-
cretary of the treasury to examine and report upon to
the present session.

It further appears to your committee that the several
petitions of John McGarrath, Dudley Tyles, Patrick
Bennet, John Durr, James Gibbons, Archibald McAl-
lister, Alexander Power, attorney for colonel Flower's
regiment, Henry Malcolm and Charles Martle, res-

pectively praying to be compensated for military ser-
vices rendered during the late war, were referred to the
secretary at war to examine and report upon to the pre-
sent session.

It further appears to your committee that the several
petitions of Andrew Newell and Seth Clarke, Sarah
Parker, Bayler Hinde, Robert Frazier, David Sturges,
Richard Phillips, James McLean, James Read, and
Thomas Barclay, respectively praying that certain
claims which they exhibit against the United States,
may be considered and allowed, were ordered to lie
on the table, and so remained during the session.

It also appears to your committee, that the petition
of Joseph Wheaton, sergeant at arms, to this house,
praying an inquiry into the charges exhibited against
him in certain anonymous letters, was ordered to lie
on the table, and so remained during the session.

Your committee further report, that committees
were appointed to prepare and bring in the several bills
following, to wit:

A bill to establish an uniform system on the subject
of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

A bill for the further encouragement of the commerce
and navigation of the United States.

A bill providing for the actual enumeration of the
inhabitants of the United States.

Also, a bill providing a proper system of regulation
for the militia of the United States.

Neither of which bills were reported during the ses-
sion.

It also appears to your committee, that there were
postponed by this house for further consideration until
the present session, the several bills, to wit:

A bill to promote the progress of science and useful
arts, by securing to authors and inventors the exclusive
right to their respective writings and discoveries.

A bill for the establishment of hospitals, for the re-
lief of sick and disabled seamen, and prescribing regu-
lations for the harbours of the United States.

A bill concerning the importation of certain persons
prior to the year 1808.

A bill to establish a land-office in and for the West-
ern territory. Also a bill sent from the senate, en-
titled, An act for the punishment of certain crimes
against the United States.

That the bill, entitled, An act to establish the seat
of government of the United States, was postponed by
the senate for the further consideration of an amend-
ment proposed by this house, until the present session.

And lastly, That the report of the committee ap-
pointed to examine into the measures taken by con-
gress, and the state of Virginia, respecting lands re-
served for the officers and soldiers of the said state, was
postponed by this house for further consideration until
the present session.

WEDNESDAY, January 13.

Mr. Smith of the committee appointed to wait on
the president of the United States, to know at what
time and place the house should wait on him to pre-
sent their address, reported, that the president had ap-
pointed to-morrow at twelve o'clock, at his own
house.

Mr. Huntington, from Connecticut; Mr. Cadwal-
ader, from New-Jersey; Mr. Heester, from Penn-
sylvania; and Mr. Smith, from Maryland, appeared
and took their seats.

On motion,

Ordered, That so much of the standing rules and
orders of this house, as directs the mode of appointing
committees, be rescinded; and that hereafter it be a
standing rule of the house, that all committees shall
be appointed by the speaker, unless otherwise specially
directed by the house, in which case they shall be ap-
pointed by ballot, and if upon such ballot the number
required shall not be elected by a majority of the votes
given, the house shall proceed to a second ballot, in
which a plurality of votes shall prevail; and in case
a greater number than are required to compose or com-
plete the committee shall have an equal number of
votes, the house shall proceed to a further ballot or
ballots.

The house then resumed the reading of the statement
of the south-western frontiers, and of the Indian depart-
ment, as referred to in the president's message of yel-
terday: Whereupon,

Ordered, That the said message and statement be
referred to a committee of five, and that Mr. Wash-
worth, Mr. Brown, Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Burke, and
Mr. Baldwin, be of the said committee. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, January 14.

Mr. Sedgwick, from Massachusetts, and Mr. Hart-
ley, from Pennsylvania, appeared and took their
seats.

Mr. Livermore, Mr. Ames, Mr. Lawrence, Mr.
Scott, Mr. Smith, (M.) were added to the committee,
to whom was referred the statement of the south-west-
ern frontiers and Indian department.

The report of the secretary of the treasury was re-
ceived and read, and referred to a committee of the
whole house, this day fortnight. Adjourned.

LEASED,

OTS of GROUND in this city,
circle, and the streets called Tab
site Mr. James Ringgold's, and La
site Mr. John Callahan's. The ten
y applying to the subscriber.

JAMES STEUART.

NAPOLIS:

by FREDERICK

LUEL GREEN.

Friday, January 15.

Mr. Jackson took his seat this day. The memorial of John Cochran, commissioner of the loan-office in the State of New York, praying for an addition to his salary for services rendered in the memorial, was read, and laid on the table. Also the petition of William Montgomery and Co. respecting certain inventions, which was laid on the table. Also sundry reports of the secretary of the department of war, on a number of petitions and memorials referred to him at the last session.

Mr. Hartley—upon a presumption that the unfinished business of the last session was to be taken up in the present, in the situation it was then left—proposed that the bill for the promoting of science and useful arts, and for securing to authors and inventors the benefits of their writings and discoveries should be taken into consideration, and to that purpose laid a motion on the table.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) moved that the house should go into a committee of the whole on the president's speech, which motion being agreed to—Mr. Baldwin took the chair.

Mr. Smith then read a statement of the several articles in the speech which were recommended to the consideration of the house, and moved that the committee of the whole should come to a resolution to refer the same to select committees—This being adopted, the committee rose, and the chairman reported the resolution to the house—on which the house appointed committees for the following purposes, viz.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to report a plan to provide for the national defence, and Mr. Gillman, Mr. T. Muhlenberg, Mr. Heiler, Mr. Matthews and Mr. Floyd were appointed.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, for bringing in a bill making provision for persons employed in the intercourse between foreign nations, and the United States—Mr. Sedgwick, Mr. Huntington and Mr. Lee were appointed.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for the establishment of a uniform rule of naturalization—Mr. Hartley, Mr. Tucker and Mr. Moore were appointed.

That part of the speech referring to uniformity in the coin, weights and measures of the United States, was referred to the secretary of state. Several other parts of the speech, respecting post-offices, and post roads, the promoting of science and literature, &c. it was ordered should lie on the table, as reports were ready to lay before the house relative to those subjects.

Mr. Goodhue moved that a committee should be appointed to divide the state of North-Carolina into districts, for the purpose of collecting the impost in that state, agreeable to the laws of the United States.

Several other motions, referring to the same object, were introduced, but the following proposed by Mr. Sedgwick was adopted, viz.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to report a bill or bills for making such alterations in the laws of the United States, as may be necessary to conform the same to the present state of North-Carolina, and Mr. Benson, Mr. Cadwalader and Mr. Trumbull were appointed.

Adjourned till Monday eleven o'clock.

L O N D O N, November 1.

THE dauphin, a weak and sickly child, and the two children of the comte d'Artois, form a slender hope of exemption from a contest that must plunge Europe into a war. The pretensions of the house of Orleans, maintained by an able and popular prince, sanctioned by the treaty of Utrecht, of which England, Holland, Prussia, and the house of Austria, are guaranties, will be opposed to the prejudices of a great body of the French nation, in favour of their fundamental laws, and to the whole force of the Spanish monarchy, with the feeble aid of the branches of Naples and Parma. France, it is too probable, will feel the horrors of a disputed succession.

Voltaire, in his age of Louis XIV. gives some account of a stranger that was brought to the Bastille on the 18th of September, 1698. His name was never known, and he always wore a black velvet mask. Particular directions were given to the governor to make his new abode as agreeable to him as possible. He eat and drank whatever he thought proper, and he was at the same time assured, that if he attempted to discover himself he would instantly be killed. He died a natural death; and the parish register of St. Paul's, in Paris, mentions his interment in that church the 20th of November, 1703.

A Parisian pretends to have discovered, and he has written a few pages to enforce his opinion, and this man, who was called here the man in the iron mask, was no other than the duke of Monmouth, natural son to Charles II. The circumstances he brings to prove it are, the reports in England at the time, that the person beheaded the 15th of July, 1685, was not the duke of Monmouth, but some officer of his army. Another report of a lady's having bribed the guard to let her examine his right arm, and of her exclaiming, "Ah! it is not he." And the known fact of the plate, which was thrown from the masked man's window, when he was prisoner in one of the Margaret islands, on which it has since been discovered was written the word *Monmouth*. The plate, if I remember rightly, was picked up by a fisherman, who took it to the governor, but could not read what was on it.

It is also said, in confirmation of this opinion, that the surgeon, Nelaton, who bled the prisoner in the Bastille, knew by his accent that he was an Englishman; and that his voice and person exactly answered the description of the duke of Monmouth.

King James, says this gentleman, might have been desirous of preserving Monmouth's life from affliction,

and that, in case of William III. being called over, he might start the duke against him, by way of dividing the public interest. This last reason for James's wishing to preserve his nephew's life, seems evidently absurd. James could not have foreseen its discovery.

The walls in the Bastille where the prisoner was have been examined, but no traces have been found of his confinement there. The governor ordered the walls to be white washed immediately after his escape was removed, and every hole and crevice to be filled up.

Nov. 9. Many people in France of its noblest blood have been plundered by the mob of all that is valuable in the world to them, except their loyalty, which, at present they are obliged to conceal, as a tall tree, and as an oak, whose substance is in them when they cast their leaves, that virtue they invariably retain; and they live in the pleasing hope of having it very shortly in their power openly to show it.

The grand monarch is, at present, in a more pitiable predicament than our king Charles II. was in Scotland, when the banditti there made him sign and swear to their holy league and covenant. But who will be surprised, when the royal Louis gets out of the jaws of the many-headed monster, which keeps him now in terror, if his majesty should pay as little regard to all his present promises, subscriptions and edicts, as Charles did to the holy league—or Oliver Cromwell to magna charta.

The present situation of the French monarch will serve to convince mankind, that, in the vocabulary of humanity, king, prince and man, are spelled with the same letters.

At a meeting of one of the sixty districts of Paris, a motion being made to sacrifice their buckles for the service of their country, every person instantly unbuckled his shoes, and went home with two-penny strings.

Lately a trotting match took place on the Rumford road betwixt a horse aged 22, and a young mare; the former the property of Mr. Johnson of Bromley, Kent; the distance ten miles; which the horse performed in 34 minutes, the mare in 44; the sum 50 guineas stake. The mare was obliged to return twice or thrice to make good her ground, on account of her getting into a gillip.

NOVEL DREAM.

Though the old foolish superstitious notions respecting the interpretation of dreams, are in a great measure exploded, yet the following occurrence, we are assured, actually happened a few days ago, in the earl of Meath's liberty.

A woman of the name of Bridget White, wife of a linen draper, in Braithwaite-street, having repeatedly dreamed that a pot of money was hid under ground in Love-lane, opposite a garden belonging to one Charles Walth, a hair manufacturer, she at length prevailed on two men to go and search for it. Accordingly, on Tuesday last night, about nine at night, they went to the place, bringing with them a coal shovel for digging, and two swords and a pistol to defend themselves in case of an interruption; but they had scarcely begun their work, when Mr. Walth (taking his accustomed nightly walk before he went to bed, in order to see that all things were safe about the garden) observed them, and bringing his gardener with him, went to examine what they were doing. On Mr. Walth and his gardener's appearance one of the men ran off, but the other was taken, and together with the two swords and the shovel, brought before a neighbouring justice, who, on hearing the story of the dream, laughed heartily, and said, "My good fellow, leave the arms here; take the shovel, and dig as long as you please; if you find a pot of money, you will be the best interpreter of a dream I ever yet knew." But the man, instead of following the justice's advice, went home.

On Friday night last, however, Mr. Walth, thinking that possibly there might be something more in old women's dreams than people generally imagined, went to the place, and after digging to a considerable depth, actually found an old fashioned iron pot filled with pieces of ancient gold coin of various denominations. The pot being decayed with rust, was broken in endeavouring to get it up, and several of the fragments, together with three pieces of the coin, were found Saturday morning by people passing that way. Thus the poor old woman had dreamed to some purpose, though, unfortunately for her, another person, who never once dreamed of the matter, has reaped the whole benefit.

HARTFORD, January 7.

Since the first of September 1788, ten thousand two hundred and seventy-eight yards of wollen cloth have been made at the woollen manufactory in this city. It is with pleasure we add that this manufactory is in a flourishing state—four thousand weight of fine wool has just come to hand from Spain, which with what was before on hand, makes a large stock. A number of good workmen are employed, and broad and narrow cloths of various colours, super fine, fiddling, and low priced, are sold on as reasonable terms as they can be imported.

Last Monday four fine salmon were caught in the river just below this city.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.

From the American Eagle, published at Salem.

By late intelligence from India we learn, that the French have ceded Pondicherry, on the coast of Coromandel to Tippoo Sultan—reserving the right, for a limited time, of keeping a small number of troops in the citadel, for the protection of such ships as may touch there before this cession is generally known. Transports were sent to bring general Conway (the French generalissimo in India) and the troops to the Isle of France.

Tippoo had destroyed the strong fortress of Manguel, on the Malabar coast. The English possessed

the fort of this commanding situation the last year, but Tippoo determined that they should never more be in possession of it, and detached a large body of troops to destroy it, and attended himself in person upon the work, which was successfully done. It was shown upon the ruins, the very foundation, exhibiting a scene, which the effects of a violent convulsion of nature.

The policy of this warlike and ambitious prince appears to be, to gain India entirely to himself, and to destroy all intercourse between its inhabitants and Europeans. For this purpose, he has ordered every pepper-shrub to be rooted up, in his dominions, and every object of commerce to be destroyed.

Tippoo's numerous troops are under the most excellent discipline: the English by fighting them, and the French by aiding them, have taught them the European art of war. A great number of general Matthews' army, who were captured last year, and other Europeans, are now in his pay.

It is said, the probable consequence of the measures of Tippoo and the French will be, the entire expulsion of the English from the peninsula of India; when pursuing his plan of policy, Tippoo will turn about and drive off the French also.

If to remove usurpers, and to obtain the entire government of India, for the sake of establishing beneficial commerce with the rest of the world, appeared to be the object of Tippoo, we might perhaps be justified in wishing him success; but we fear he is actuated only by revenge, and an ambition to govern by military law—that he means to prevent a friendly intercourse between his subjects and the inhabitants of the other parts of the globe; and to wage a general war against the arts of peace, which have had so happy an influence upon mankind.

CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.

From the Gentleman's Magazine.

On the 8th of March, 1767, at Newbury Berks, an inquisition was taken on the body of a child, near ten years old, who fell into the river Kennet, and was drowned. The jury brought in their verdict accidental death. The body was discovered by a very singular experiment, which was as follows:—After diligent search had been made in the river to no purpose for the child, a two-penny loaf with a quantity of quick-silver put into it, was set floating from the place where the child, it was supposed, had fallen in, which floated its course down the river upwards of half a mile, before a great number of spectators, when, the body happened to lay on the opposite side of the river, the loaf suddenly tacked about, and swam across the river, and gradually sank near the child, when both the child and the loaf were immediately brought up with grables ready for that purpose.

From a late London paper.

Mr. PRINTER, COMING through Ripley from London, I was favoured with the following extraordinary list of persons, who spent the evening together, and danced at the Talbot Inn, on Shrove-Tuesday.

Mr. George Randal, aged 98 years.	
Widow Ayres	93
George Stout	91
Widow Whaphot	84
Widow Gavel	82
William Paulaner	80
Nicholas Ayling	74
Widow Spalton	80
Robert Stephens	82
Mary Gavel	82
Richard Janaway	80
Sarah Scarier	83

1035 Total years.

Henry Knight, an old blind man, was fiddler.

PETERSBURG, January 14.

Extract of a letter from London, November 17.

It is currently reported, and credited here, that the national assembly of France have come to a resolution to request the king to require of the United States of America a supply of flour—and that agents for the purpose have been sent to America.

From Cape-François, we learn, that the market there were much glutted with flour, for which there was no sale—And from Jamaica we learn, that all kind of provisions are scarce; rum none, nor any kind of spiritous liquors—Beef 8l. pork 9l. flour 8l. per barrel, bread 70s. per cwt.

The bill, for cutting a navigable canal from the waters of Patuxent river to the waters of Elizabeth river, which was under consideration at the last session of the general assembly of North-Carolina, is postponed until their next session. They have passed an act for the purpose of ceding to the United States, certain western lands—and have appointed the following gentlemen members of the privy council of that state: John Hamilton, William Hawkins, James Gillispie, C. Bruce, James Taylor, Jesse Franklin, and Gideon Rutherford, Esquires.

The elections, in that state, for representatives in congress, are to be held on the first Thursday and Friday in February next.

FREDERICKSBURG, January 21, 1790.

About a fortnight since, a dead cow supposed to be drawn by the preceding sudden frost, was cast ashore a little below Falmouth, on this side the river. She was skinned, opened, and four perfect calves, about a foot long, were taken from her.

Annapolis, Jan. 28.

Effluvia from the site of a mad dog.

THERE is nothing, perhaps, so much to be dreaded as the bite of a mad dog: for the poison is so infectious and penetrating, that it takes effect almost

...they should cover the
...a large body of troops
...itself in person to see
...it was shown up and
...exhibiting a scene
...of nature
...and the... of nature
...entirely of itself, a
...between its inhabitants
...of it, he has ordered
...up, in his dominions, to
...to be destroyed.
...are under the most ene
...by fighting them, and
...have taught them the
...number of general Matthe
...last war, and other Euro
...consequence of the measu
...will be, the entire expulsi
...ministry of Indostan; whe
...y, Tippoo will turn abou
...to.

...and to obtain the entire
...the sake of establishing
...the rest of the world, spec
...Tippoo, we might perhaps
...success; but we fear he
...and an ambition to govern
...to prevent a friendly in
...jects and the inhabitants
...and to wage a general w
...which have had to happy

...XPERIMENT.
...man's Magazine.
...767, at Newbury Berks, a
...the body of a child, near
...the river Kennet, and we
...light in their verdant w
...was discovered by a ver
...which was as follows:—A
...made in the river to no p
...penny loaf with a quant
...as floating from the plac
...spoiled, had fallen in, wh
...river upwards of half a m
...spectators, when, the bo
...opposite side of the river, d
...and swam across the riv
...child, when both the chil
...brought up with grable

...London Paper.

...ley from London, I was
...extraordinary list of pers
...together, and danced at
...the day.
...aged 93 years.
93
91
84
82
80
80
80
82
82
80
83
1035 Total years.
...blind man, was fiddler.
...RG, January 14.
...m London, November 17.
...ted, and credited here, the
...ance have come to a resolu
...require of the United Sta
...and that agents for the
...America."
...we learn, that the market
...with flour, for which the
...malice we learn, that all kin
...ham none, nor any kind
...pork 9l. flour 8l. per bush
...a navigable canal from the
...to the waters of Elizabeth
...consideration at the last sess
...North-Carolina, is postponed.
...They have passed an act in
...to the United States, certain
...appointed the following ge
...privy council of that State:
...Hawkins, James Gillispie
...Jesse Franklin, and Gilli
...state, for representatives
...in the first Thursday and F

...URG, January 21, 1790.
...a dead cow supposed to
...ing fiddler, fresh, was
...mouth, on this side the river
...and four perfect calves,
...ken from home.

...Jan. 28.
...the bite of a mad dog
...perhaps, in much to be d
...for the poison is to
...that it takes effect th

...which, without sucking blood by the mouth of
...animal drawn into the lungs by a touch of the
...If secret, and applying to the lower tongue,
...it has been long tried, by passing the wound
...between, which was the death of the animal; or
...of things which have been infected by eap
...for some reason.

...between the two consequences that too often at
...these measures, the following (which is the fa
...black-lance (specific) is recommended to be given
...of it in safety:

...the native, singular, and facitious cinnabar, of
...grains, make 16 grains, make it into a powder,
...give it one dose, as it was given in the following

...our man was bit by a mad dog, and after using
...medicines, was invaded with a strong hydro
...and being confined in Greenwich, was treated
...the above medicine as follows: His teeth being
...under with a knife, he took one dose: three
...after the hydrophobic symptoms were abated,
...he took a second dose, which by next morning
...recovered him; he took a third dose in a fort
...a fourth in a month after, and never felt any
...of the hydrophobic symptoms.

...ADDRESS of the SENATE to the PRESI
...DENT of the UNITED STATES.

...SIR,
...the Senate of the United States, return you
...thanks for your speech delivered to both houses of
...The accession of the State of North-Carol
...to the constitution of the United States, gives us
...a pleasure; and we offer you our congratulations
...at event, which at the same time adds strength
...our union, and affords a proof that the more the
...union has been considered, the more the good
...of it has appeared. The information which we
...received, that the measures of the last session have
...as satisfactory to our constituents as we had rea
...expect from the difficulty of the work in which
...were engaged, will afford us much consolation
...encouragement in resuming our deliberations in
...present session for the public good; and every ex
...on our part shall be made to realize and secure
...our country those blessings which a gracious Pro
...vance has placed within her reach. We are pe
...ted that one of the most effectual means of pre
...ing peace, is to be prepared for war, and our at
...tion shall be directed to the objects of common de
...fence, and to the adoption of such plans as shall ap
...pear the most likely to prevent our dependence on
...other countries for essential supplies. In the arrange
...ments to be made respecting the establishment of such
...as may be deemed indispensable, we shall with
...care provide for the comfortable support of the of
...ficers and soldiers, with a due regard to economy.

...We regret that the pacific measures proposed by go
...vernment with regard to certain hostile tribes of In
...dians, have not been attended with the beneficial ef
...fects towards the inhabitants of our southern and west
...ern frontiers, which we had reason to hope; and we
...all cheerfully co-operate in providing the most ef
...fectual means for their protection; and, if necessary,
...the punishment of aggressors. The uniformity of
...currency, and of weights and measures, the intro
...duction of new and useful inventions from abroad, and
...exertions of skill and genius in producing them at
...home, the facilitating the communication between
...distant parts of our country, by means of the post
...office and post roads, a provision for the support of
...the department of foreign affairs, and a uniform rule
...of naturalization, by which foreigners may be ad
...mitted to the rights of citizens, are objects which shall
...draw such early attention as their respective impor
...tance requires. Literature and science are essential
...to the preservation of a free constitution; the mea
...sures of government should therefore be calculated to
...lengthen the confidence that is due to that important
...ath. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures,
...forming the basis of the wealth and strength of our
...federated republic, must be the frequent subject of
...our deliberation, and shall be advanced by all proper
...means in our power. Public credit being an object
...of great importance, we shall cheerfully co-operate
...all proper measures for its support. Proper atten
...tion shall be given to such papers and estimates as you
...may be pleased to lay before us. Our cares and ef
...orts shall be directed to the welfare of our country;
...and we have the most perfect dependence upon your
...co-operating with us on all occasions, in such mea
...sures as will secure to our fellow-citizens the blessings
...which they have a right to expect from a free, effi
...cient and equal government.

...JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United
...States, and President of the Senate.
...In Senate, January 11, 1790.

...To which the PRESIDENT was pleased to make
...the following REPLY:
GENTLEMEN,
I THANK you for your address, and for the as
...urances, which it contains, of attention to the several
...matters suggested by me to your consideration.
Relying on the continuance of your exertions, for
...the public good, I anticipate for our country, the fa
...vourable effects of upright and prudent counsels.

...G. WASHINGTON.

...The ADDRESS of the HOUSE of REPRESENTA
...TIVES to the PRESIDENT of the UNITED
...STATES.

...SIR,
THE representatives of the people of the United
...States, have taken into consideration your speech to
...both houses of Congress at the opening of the present
...session.

...We reciprocate your congratulations on the seces
...sion of the State of North-Carolina; an event which

...while it is a testimony of the increasing good will to
...wards the government of the United States, cannot fail to
...give additional dignity and strength to the American
...republic, already rising to the estimation of the world
...in national character and respectability.

...The information that our measures of the last ses
...sion have not proved satisfactory to our constituents,
...affords us much encouragement at this juncture, when
...we are resuming the arduous task of legislating for so
...extensive an empire.

...Nothing can be more gratifying to the representa
...tives of a free people than the resolution, that their la
...bours are rewarded by the approbation of their fellow
...citizens. Under this impression, we shall make every
...exertion to realize our expectations, and to secure to
...them those blessings which Providence has placed
...within their reach. Still prompted by the same de
...fire to promote their interests, which then actuated
...us, we shall, in the present session, diligently and
...anxiously pursue those measures which shall appear to
...us conducive to that end.

...We concur with you in the sentiment that agricul
...ture, commerce and manufactures, are entitled to le
...gislative protection, and that the promotion of science
...and literature will contribute to the security of a free
...government; in the progress of our deliberations, we
...shall not lose sight of objects so worthy of regard.

...The various and weighty matters which you have
...judged necessary to recommend to our attention, ap
...pear to us essential to the tranquillity and welfare of
...the union, and claim our early and most serious con
...sideration. We shall proceed without delay, to be
...flow on them that calm discussion which their im
...portance requires.

...We regret that the pacific arrangements pursued,
...with regard to certain hostile tribes of Indians, have
...not been attended with that success which we had rea
...son to expect from them; we shall not hesitate to con
...cur in such farther measures as may best obviate any
...ill effects which might be apprehended from the failure
...of those negotiations.

...Your approbation of the vote of this house at the
...last session, respecting the provision for the public cre
...ditors is very acceptable to us: The proper mode of
...carrying that resolution into effect, being a subject in
...which the future character and happiness of these
...States are deeply involved, will be among the first to
...deserve our attention.

...The prosperity of the United States is the primary
...object of all our deliberations, and we cherish the re
...flection, that every measure which we may adopt for
...its advancement, will not only receive your cheerful
...concurrence, but will at the same time derive from
...your co-operation, additional efficacy in ensuring to
...our fellow-citizens the blessings of a free, efficient
...and equal government.

...FREDERICK A. MUHLBERG, Speaker
...of the House of Representatives.

...To this address the PRESIDENT was pleased to
...make the following REPLY:

...GENTLEMEN,
I RECEIVE with pleasure the assurances you give
...me, that you will diligently and anxiously pursue such
...measures as appear to you conducive to the interests
...of your constituents; and that an early and serious
...consideration will be given to the various and weighty
...matters recommended by me to your attention.

...I have full confidence, that your deliberations will
...continue to be directed by an enlightened and vir
...tuous zeal for the happiness of our country.

...G. WASHINGTON.

...January 14.

...To be SOLD,
...AT PUBLIC SALE,
...For Ready Money.

...On Wednesday the 17th of February next, if fair, if
...not the next fair day.

...THE PROPERTY of JOHN BEVERIDGE,
...late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, consist
...ing of a house and lot, 24 and a half feet front, sit
...uated on Green-street, subject to a ground rent of six
...shillings and eight-pence per foot; also a likely negro
...woman and two children, one a girl about seven years
...old, the other a boy about two, likewise sundry house
...hold and kitchen furniture. The sale to be on the pre
...mises, and to begin at ten o'clock, A.M.

...WILLIAM COE, Administrator.

...N. B. All persons having claims against the said de
...ceased are requested to bring them in legally authenti
...cated, and those indebted are directed to make immedi
...ate payment, to W. C.

...NOTICE

...IS hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP of WAL
...LACE, JOHNSON and MUIR, is, by mutual
...consent of the parties, this day dissolved.

...All persons having any claims against the said con
...cern are desired to call on the subscribers and receive
...their money, and all those in any manner indebted to
...the said partnership are required to make immediate
...payment. No further indulgence will be given, and
...the subscribers earnestly hope that no person will, by
...sighting this notice, drive them to the disagreeable ne
...cessity of bringing suits. Constant attendance will be
...given at Annapolis by

...CHARLES WALLACE,
...JOHN MUIR.
...Annapolis, December 31, 1789.

...The White-House Tavern, at Elk-Ridge
...Annapolis, is to be Rented.

...TO BE RENTED.

...And entered on immediately.

...THAT usual stand for a tavern, at Elk-Ridge
...Landing, known by the name of the White
...House, formerly occupied by major Richard Dorsey.
...As it is well known, and the renter will, undoubtedly,
...view the premises before agreeing, a particular descrip
...tion is judged unnecessary. None need apply but such
...as can and will keep a good orderly house, and give
...security for the payment of the rent, if required. Ap
...plication to be made to PATRICK MACGILL, as
...said Landing.

...N. B. The former tenant had, in winter, seven
...boarders, and in the summer not less than twelve.—
...There is now one acre and a half of ground, contigu
...ous to the White-house, well set with red clover.

...January 9, 1790.

...A TAVERN.

...HENRY SIBELL

...BEGS leave to inform the public in general, and
...his friends in particular, that, in consequence of
...the late calamitous fire, he has been constrained to re
...move into a house in Green-street, lately occupied by
...Mr. Cornelius Mills, who, (thanks to a kind Provi
...dence) he still is enabled to run good and plentiful en
...tertainment for man and horse, on the most reasonable
...terms, and whilst it will be his constant endeavour to
...merit the custom and patronage of a generous public,
...he humbly hopes for and solicits a continuation of
...their kind attention and encouragement.

...Annapolis, January 26, 1790.

...January 22, 1790.

...THE subscriber hereof having disposed of all the
...real and personal property of THOMAS WHIT
...TINGTON, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,
...agreeable to law, and finds that there is not a sufficien
...cy of assets to discharge every claim; this is to request
...all persons or persons, who have heretofore made their
...claims known to him in writing, to bring in their ac
...counts lawfully and properly attested and authenticated
...between this and the 28th day of February next, in
...order that they may receive or settle for their equal di
...vidend of the said estate. No account after that day
...will be admissible.

...THOMAS WHITTINGTON, Executor.

...Twenty Dollars Reward.

...RAN away from the subscriber,
...near Montgomery court-house,
...Maryland, on the 27th of December
...last, at night, a lanky able country
...born negro fellow named JACOB,
...he is about twenty-one years of age,
...five feet seven or eight inches high, he is very black,
...has a likely face and down look, when surprised stam
...mers; had on, and took with him, two shirts, one a
...crocus and the other white sheeting, a linsley jacket and
...breeches, and a striped calico under jacket, a pair of
...coarse white yarn stockings, a pair of coarse shoes with
...strings, a coarse felt hat with a black ribbon round the
...crown; he may have other cloaths with him, but this
...is unknown to me. Taken out of my son's stable the
...same night, a black HORSE, upwards of fifteen hands
...high, a small star in his forehead, his hind feet both
...white, his mane hangs on both sides, his feet are rub
...bed from wearing of fetters lately, trots, paces and
...canters, carries a good head and tail. Missing the same
...night, an old saddle, snaffle bridle with the bit broke,
...and a sack bag, marked S. W. Whoever takes up the
...said negro, and brings him home, if ten miles from
...home four dollars, if twenty miles six dollars, if thir
...ty miles eight dollars, if forty miles ten dollars, and
...the same proportion for a greater distance—if out of
...the state the above reward.

...S. W. WHITE.

...N. B. All matters of vessels and others are forbid
...to conceal or carry him off at their peril. Whoever
...brings home the horse without the negro shall receive
...eight dollars reward. S. W.
...December 31, 1789.

...IN CHANCERY, January 15, 1790.

...ISAAC DAY, ORDERED, That the said
...JOHN WHITSEL, the chancellor, in court, on Mon
...day the 15th day of March next,
...to answer, on oath, the bill of the said Isaac Day.
...By order, SAMUEL H. HOWARD,
...Reg. Cur. Can.

...NOTICE

...IS hereby given, that the subscriber will prosecute
...any person whatever who shall hereafter hunt with
...in his enclosures on South river, or Beard's creek,
...without leave.

...DAN. of St. Tho. JENIFER.

...NOTICE

...FORBID all persons hunting with dog or gun on
...my lands near Annapolis, which I purchased of
...Mr. Ogle; many persons having frequently committed
...trespasses under pretence of hunting.

...January 19, 1790. J. T. CHASE.

Fire Pannus Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, young man, about five feet high, brown hair, a high forehead, full lips, and a good natured countenance. He is a native of the State of Maryland, and is now residing in the city of Baltimore. He is a free man, and is capable of doing any kind of work. He is a native of the State of Maryland, and is now residing in the city of Baltimore. He is a free man, and is capable of doing any kind of work. He is a native of the State of Maryland, and is now residing in the city of Baltimore. He is a free man, and is capable of doing any kind of work.

BRICE T. S. WORTHINGTON.

January 10, 1790.

ALl persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM B. WORTHINGTON, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated by the 15th day of February next, and all persons indebted are desired to make payment, to

ALLEN QUINN, Administrator.

On Monday the 22d of February, if fair, or on the first fair day thereafter, by direction of the honorable the chancery of Maryland, will be SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, the dwelling plantation of WARREN FRY, near Port Tobacco.

And that part of the property of the said Fry which was heretofore mortgaged to the subscriber. The said property consists of twenty-nine negroes, with their increase, a valuable blooded mare and two colts. The negroes will be sold in such convenient parcels as shall be agreed on between the subscriber and the trustees of the said Fry. The purchasers are respectively to give bonds with good security, for paying the purchase money, with interest, from the day of sale, at two equal annual payments; and the subscriber is to join with the said trustees in making effectual conveyances.

THOMAS HOW RIDGATE.

Port Tobacco, January 12, 1790.

To be Sold, AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Wednesday the 10th day of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of the late GEORGE BOND, consisting of fifty negroes, work horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, plantation utensils, household furniture, and about three hundred barrels of corn. Twelve months credit will be given, and bond with interest and approved security will be required. All persons having claims against the estate of said George Bond are desired to bring them in properly authenticated on that day, and those indebted are requested to make payment to

RD. BOND, Executor.

St. Mary's county, January 5, 1790.

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

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

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789.

WHEREAS I have my bond to Samuel Chandler on the twelfth day of December, seventeen hundred and eighty-six, conditioned for the payment of one hundred pounds current money, on or before the twenty-fifth day of June, seventeen hundred and eighty-six, upon which bond a suit is brought and now depending in Charles County Court—I do hereby forewarn all persons against taking an assignment of the said bond, as there is a mere time due upon it.

HUGH COX.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of captain Thomas Deane, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are hereby desired to bring in their claims lawfully authenticated to the subscriber, on the seventeenth day of March next, when attendance will be given at Colonel Beane's, in Piscataway, that there may be an equal distribution made of the proceeds of the sale of the property of his creditors, and to have the estate finally settled, therefore those who neglect to comply with the above request will not be entitled to a dividend hereafter—those who are indebted to the said estate are earnestly desired to make immediate payment, for no longer indulgence can be given.

ELIZABETH DENT, Administrator.

December 10, 1790.

John Fisher, BRUSH-MAKER.

From LANCASTER.

MOST respectfully informs the public that he has opened a BRUSH-MAKING SHOP, in the city of Baltimore, near Market Street, where he sells, wholesale and retail, all sorts of BRUSHES, as brooms, and all good as any imported, and keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of the best of the following BRUSHING BALI, and for sale the following ENGLISH and GERMAN BOOKS, viz. ENGLISH—Bible, Testament, Divinity, spelling-books, Primers, Children's Books, Histories of different kinds, Ready Reckoner, English and German Grammars.

GERMAN—Lutheran A B C Books, Reformed Dops, Halmann's Prayer Books, Lutheran Catechisms, Reformed Dops, Robinson Crusoe, Spelling-books and Players.

Also, ENGLISH and GERMAN ALMANACKS of different kinds.

All kinds of BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS performed at the same place, where all sorts of BLANK BOOKS may be had—also, best writing and wrapping paper, parchment of different kinds, Lancaster paper, ink, and quality; cowskin whips and glue, and an excellent tobacco cutting bench.

The Printers in the neighbouring towns will be pleased to insert the above in their papers, and draw for payment on their humble servant.

JOHN FISHER.

Baltimore, November 30, 1789.

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.

GEORGE ASQUITH, Zachariah Allen, St. Mary's county.

Nicholas Brewer, George Backus, Adam Boyer, James Sutton, Annapolis; Richard Bond, Chaptico.

Jeremiah Chase, Richard Clark, Annapolis; Thomas Carroll, care of Captain Grennell, Leonard-town; James Clark, care of James Alexander, Maddy Creek; Abraham Chapter, Liberty-town.

James Dick, Stewart, and Co. William Deakins, care of Wallace and Muir, Annapolis; Thomas Duckett, Prince-George's county; Richard Darnall (2), Bennett Darnall, Paruxent.

Judith Ellicott, Ellicott's Upper Mills; James Edlen, Prince-George's county.

Captain Moses Foster, of the ship Nantes, Annapolis.

John Gwinn (2), Rev. James Glasbrook, Annapolis; Oliver Grace, care of John Magruder, Upper Marlborough; James Gun, Leonard-town; D. Germain, Piscataway; Samuel Goddard and Co. Elk Ridge Landing.

Joseph Hancock (2), care of Dr. James Murray, Walter Hellen, care of Wallace and Muir, Annapolis; Thomas Johnson (3), Samuel Johnson (2), Jesse Jarrett, Annapolis; Warren Dent, Jellifer, Port Tobacco.

John Kilty, Annapolis.

Thomas Landale, Prince-George's county.

Richard Mackubin (2), Luther Martin, John Moore, Annapolis; Arthur M. Carter, Port Tobacco.

James Nicolls, Annapolis.

Edward Odham, Annapolis.

Thomas Rutland (2), Henry Ridgely, Capt. Charles Ridgely, Annapolis; John Fred. Rouviere, care of Edward Reynolds, Huntingtown.

Robert Smith (2), William Smith, care of Richard Fleming, Deale Shiber, Capt. Scott, Annapolis; Thomas Soyman (2), Paruxent Iron-works; Morrough Sullivan, living with George Digges; Sarah Shanly, Upper Marlborough; Rev. Joseph Simpson, St. Mary's county.

William Tighman, James Tighman, jun. care of William Cooke, Annapolis; Thomas Tildard, Herring Bay.

Barton Whitcraft, John Welsh, Annapolis; Robert Ward, Patuxent; Gabriel Wood, Leonard-town.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

All persons sending to the Post-Office for letters, are requested to send the money, as none will be delivered without.

January 13, 1790.

RAN away from Isaac Kent, in Frederick county, a likely young negro woman named ALLEY, about eighteen years old, well grown and not very black, is very sensible, has one crooked finger, a very long head, flat nose, thick lips, and large eyes; she is a very sensible and well looking negro, has tongue enough, and never without a lie in her mouth, and will deceive almost any person; she was sold to George Kent, the eleventh of December, and called for a free woman; that her mistress had married a negro, and she was her slave; she is a great thief, and on a Welch cotton plantation and jacket, and cotton pants, coarse shoes and stockings, and a white shift; she has changed her tale and clothes too before this. This negro belongs to Eliza Kent, living in Calvert county, near Lower Marlborough; she was only sent to Isaac Kent. Whoever takes up the said negro woman, so that the owner may get her again, shall receive TEN DOLLARS REWARD, paid by

ELIZABETH DENT.

THOMAS WYTH
Annapolis, September 1, 1789.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late Mrs. ANNE SAVOY, are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber, and if indebted are desired to make payment to

THOMAS WYTH.

Annapolis, September 1, 1789.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late Mrs. ANNE SAVOY, are requested to exhibit them to the subscriber, and if indebted are desired to make payment to

FREDERICK GREEN, Executor.

C. A. S. H.

For Continental Loan Office,

Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates and Indents.

Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchased of the State, may be supplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted for Cash, by

James W. Williams.

For SALE or BARRICADE,

A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres,

situate in Bottetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be sold very low for Cash. Produce, any kind of Certificates

Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to

J. W.

TO BE SOLD,

At PRIVATE SALE, the following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

ONE tract of 500 acres, on Pipe Creek, in Frederick county, an entire body of good, and of kind good soil; also, a tract on the same creek, containing 400 acres; and a tract containing 100 acres on Deep Creek (or Stony Creek) which occupies the

Potomac river. Each of these tracts are convenient for Baltimore or Annapolis markets, one having about 10 acres the other about 60 acres cleared, the rest in woods; the soil equal to any in the county; both well watered. Likewise two young NEGRO WOMEN, two GIRLS, and a BOY about twelve years old. Uncertifiable titles will be given to the purchasers. For terms, apply to

WILLIAM MURRAY.

Annapolis, November 23, 1789.

On Wednesday the 11th day of Feb. 1790, will be

EXPOSED to SALE,

SIXTY-SIX valuable NEGROES, for ready money, at the Vineyard, where Rachel Brooks, late of Prince George's county, resided.

CHAS. BROOKS, Executor.

January 4, 1790.

ANNAPOLIS.

Printed by FREDERICK GREEN.

SAMUEL GREEN.