# MARYLAND GAZETI

#### RSDAY, ANUARY



the HOUSE DELEGATES, December 25, 1789.

On motion, ORDRED, That the bill respecting the otors and creditos of this state, under the act to ablish funds to four the payment of the state debt-ithin fix years, an for the punctual payment of the mual interest theren, and the bill respecting the col-ctors of the publi taxes fince the first of January, wenteen hundred aid eighty-three, be published in the Maryland Gazett, and Baltimore Advertiser.

By order W. HARWOOD, clk.

in ACT respecting the Debtors and Creditors of this State under the AA to Jablish Funds to secure the Payment of the State Debt within six Years, and for the punctual Payment of the annual Interest thereon.

HEREAS the granting a moderate indulgence to the debtors of the flate whose debts were, by the consolidating act, made a general fund, and pledged to the creditors of the flate, may preferve many of the faid debtors and their families from ruin, and be

the end for the true interest of the stare and of the d creditors to whom the public faith and honour

Be it enaBed, by the General Assembly of Maryland,
That the governor and the council, or any four of m, the governor being one, be and they are hereby milituted a board for the purpoles herein after menened, and that the faid board execute all the powers fled in them by this act.

And be it enafted, That every public debtor included is the confolidating act, who shall accept the indulgance of this act, and comply with the terms hereinater mentioned, may and shall make payment of his rebt as follows, that is to fay, one fourth part of the principal thereof in depreciation or other liquidated hate certificates, secured to be paid by the confolidating act, or in specie, and the interest on the whole of the principal in specie, on or before the first day of Detember, feventeen hundred and ninety; one other fourth part of the principal thereof in certificates afore-aid, 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 aforefaid, 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 aforefaid, or in specie, with interest in specie, on or before the first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety-three.

And be it enadled, 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, ledge with the faid board a writing under the hand and feal of all the obligors, if living, or the legal reprefentatives of fuch as shall be dead, expressing their confent to accept of the faid indulgence, acknowledged before some justice of the peace of this state, and certified by the clerk of the county where the faid juffice refides, under his hand and feal of office, and pay all to the first day of December, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, in specie; and if the faid 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 faid 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 enalled, 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 aforefaid to accept of the indulgence of this act, and no new bond taken, all the real citate of the person giving such consent shall be burthened 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 figning any writing of confent as aforefaid, fixll be annexed to any bond or writing of confest, (together with the oath of the parties that the fame has not been conveyed or mortgaged, or otherwise incumbered, or if mortgaged, or otherwife incumbered, to what amount,) which the faid board shall judge fully sufficient to fecure the debt due to the flate, in fuch case the faid bond or writing of consent shall not operate as a lien on any other real property than what is contained in the faid Schedule.

And be it enadled, That if the principal debtor in any bond fhall not be able to procure the confent of his fecurities to accept of the indulgence offered by this act, or if the faid fecurities shall be infants, under the age of twenty-one years, or under any other legal incapa-

eity of giving confent, and the faid principal, in fuch 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 expreffed, by the faid first day of August next, the faid-new bond shall be accepted, and the old one cancelled; and if the fecurities of any of the faid debtors shall not be able to procure the consent of the principal to accept of the faid indulgence, they fhall, on complying with the terms and conditions aforesaid, and giving a new bond with security as aforesaid, on or before the faid first day of August next, be entitled to an affignment of the old bond from the treasurer of the western shore, who is hereby authorised to make the fame, and may have the fame proceedings thereon in their own name and for their own use as the state might have had.

And be it enaded, 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 seri freias shall issue, on which the property of the debtor shall be sold, and the whole lance of principal and interest due on such instalment

And be it enacted, That all of the faid 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 authorises for the re-

covery of the faid debts. And be it enaded, That the faid board shall inquire carefully into the circumftances of all the public debtors aforefaid who have already bonded, and of their fecu-rities, and in case of doubt of their sufficiency, require new bonds with fuch fecurities as they shall approve, and to call on all the faid debtors who have not bonded to give bonds, payable as aforefaid, with fuch fecurity as the faid board shall approve, on or before the faid 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 faid first day of August next, and in case of bonds, to transmit the said bonds within the fame time to the respective clerks of the general court of the eastern or western shore, as the case may require, and the faid attorney-general is hereby directed to proceed immediately to the recovery of the faid

And, whereas many of the faid debtors have filed bills in chancery to be discharged from their contracts, which are still depending, Be it enacted, That where fuch debtors accept of the instalment aforesaid on the terms and conditions aforefaid, the chancellor shall and may proceed to make a decree in the faid fuits in the fame manner as if the faid inftalments had not been accepted; and where mjunctions have been iffued to flay execution, the faid injunctions shall operate so as to stay execution after acceptance of the inftalment, any thing in this act notwithstanding: And in all such or suture cases of the like nature, the said chancellor is hereby authorifed and empowered to limit a reasonable time to decide thereon in a fummary manner, according to the principles of equity and good conscience, without being reflected to the formal proceedings of a court of chancery, or to the order of fuits therein depending, or to the flated meetings of the faid court; and if it shall be thought necessary by the said chancellor, he may ap-point 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 dif-pute, or to make the faid surveys.

And be, it enacted, That the faid board shall have power to appoint an agent or agents to attend the fale 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 state is like to lose by the said sale; and the said board shall appoint an agent or agents to fell the property fo purchased for the state, at public sale, either for specie or certificates as aforefaid, or on credit, as the faid board shall think most for the interest of the state: provided always, that in case of a sale on credit, the purchaser thall give bond with good fecurity, to be approved by the faid board, payable at fuch instalments as the board Thall direct, so that the whole shall be paid by the said first day of December, seventeen hundred and ninety. three; and in fixing the faid 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 fixty-nine, and seventeen hundred and seventythree, if the debtors will accept of the inflalment aforefaid, and comply with the terms aforefaid, the faid board are hereby authorifed and required to remit all interest on the said bonds due on the first day of De-

cember, seventeen hundred and eighty-nine. And be it enasted. That the faid board shall keep a fair account of their proceedings in writing, and lay

the fame before the general affembly at the next or any fucceeding festion.

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

compensation. And be it enacted, That after the faid first day of De-cember, 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 installed debt, at any of the times of payment aforefaid, 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 man-

ner aforefaid. And be it enacted, That the creditors of the state to whom the funds created by the confolidating 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 affignment to the creditors of perfons whose estates were confiscated, or who were attainted of treason, and of which no affignment has been required by the faid 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 affeffing and collecting the two shilling and fix-penny fund tax for any year subsequent to the year se-venteen hundred and eighty-eight, Be it further enact-ed, by the authority aforesaid, That all the proceed-ings of the late commissioners of the tax in such of the counties within this flate wherein measures have been taken by them for the collection of the faid tax for the prefent year, be and the same are hereby made valid and confirmed; and all bonds executed by any collectors by them appointed for fecuring 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 affeffing and collecting the faid tax, and the faid collectors shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as are provided by any fuch law for fecuring the collection thereof; and the governor and council are hereby authorifed and empowered to appoint three commissioners in each respective county within this state, for affesting and securing the collection of the faid tax for the two next fucceeding 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 authorised 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 prefent year in fuch of the counties where no fleps have been taken for this purpose; and in the appointment of collectors, and in making the necessary regulations for the punctual collection of the faid tax, the commissioners shall be governed by the rules and ad for raifing the fupplies provisions laid down by th for the year feventeen hundred and eighty-fix, on the valuation of property, on which the affefiment was levied and collected for that year; and the faid commiffioners shall, on application by any person interested, or without such application when they shall have knowledge of the change, make such alterations in the affeffment of that year, as any change of property or time, or other circumstances may render necessary; and the collectors of the faid fund tax, instead of four, shall be allowed fix per cent. for the collection.

And, whereas there remains a quantity of conficated British property which was not fold either by the commissioners for the preservation and sale of conficated British property, or the late intendant or agent of the state. And whereas several discoveries have been made of confiscated property fince the first day of May, se-venteen 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 fell the right of the state; therefore, Be it enacted, That the governor and council be and they are hereby em-powered and directed to dispose of all conficated Bri-tish property now remaining unfold 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 principal and fecurity to be bound in the fame manner, and under the limitations herein before prescribed, and to give due notice in the feveral news-papers within the state, and such other notice as they may think proper, of the terms and time of fale, 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 fince the first day of May, feventeen hundred and eighty-seven, or who shall hereafter make discovery in the same manner and upon the fame terms and conditions as prescribed by the act, en-titled, 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 fell the fame as above mentioned, and the bonds or money arifing from the fale of the property as aforefaid, 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 feveral debts have originated on the dating act which still remain unsettled, therefore, Be it further enacted, That the governor and council be and they are hereby authorifed 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 instal, upon the terms and conditions prescribed in this act, to proceed against the said debtors accord-

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

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

An ACT respecting the collectors of the public taxes fince the first of January, seventeen bundred 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 feveral collectors of the respective counties within this state, appointed fince the first day of January, seventeen hundred and eightythree, (except the two shillings and fix-penny fund tax); and the faid agent is hereby authorited and required to call upon the treasurers of the respective shores for an accurate statement of all the arrearages and balances due from such collectors, and such account shall be furnished by the said treasurers accord-

And be it enacted, That the faid agent shall thereupon apportion fuch arrearages and balances into fuch reasonable parts as he shall think most proper and effectual for fecuring the collection thereof, and shall also limit such reasonable periods for the payment of fuch respective parts of the faid 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 faid taxes, and to his fecurities, and shall require them feverally to pay into the treasury of the respective shores 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 fuch collector, or his fecurities, shall refuse or neglect to comply with the requifitions of the faid agent, it shall and may be lawful for the faid agent, and he is hereby authorifed and required to proceed, by execution, in the most effectual manner against each and every defaulter, fo as to infure the payment of all the arrearages and balances due, or fuch 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 and collection of the faid arrearages and balances, fo 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 thoufand pounds specie shall be payable into the treasury in the year seventeen hundred and ninety.

And be it enacted, That the fervice of all executions iffued against any of the faid collectors, or their fecurities, for the amount of their respective balances. or any part thereof, be, and the same is hereby sufpended until the first day of March next, and after-wards 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 oceasion to expose to public fale 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 advan-tageous terms for the interest of the faid state, and if the fame be fold on credit, the faid agent shall take bond, with good and sufficient securities, to be approved of by the treasurers of the respective shores, from the feveral purchasers of such property; and all bonds by him so taken shall be deposited, with an accurate lift thereof fubscribed by him, into the treasury of the western shore, and shall be a lien upon the real property of fuch purchasers, and their securities, from their respective dates.

And be it enacted, That if any of the collectors, or heir fecurities, whose property was purchased by the spective agents during the year seventeen hundred and eighty-nine, for the use of this state, shall pay the balances, or fums of money for which fuch property was fo purchased, by any of the periods to be limited by the agent appointed by this act, fuch balances or fums of money shall be received by the trea-furer of the respective shore, and thereupon the right and title of this state shall be revested in the faid collector, or his fecurities, 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 faid agent shall render a fair and full account of his feveral proceedings under the fale of confilcated British property fince the consoli- authority of this act, to the general affembly at their are exected: next or succeeding session, and shall be allowed a reafonable 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 ore in virtue of his agency, to be ascertained by the discretion of the governor and council.

And be it enacted, That the faid agent shall not be authorised 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 fuch certificates were actually received from the people for taxes, unless where indulgence shall be given by the faid agent to such collector on the terms herein

after prescribed. And be it enacted, That in all cases where indulgence is given by the faid agent, and a bond taken in confequence of his requiring the fame as a condition of the indulgence, the faid bond shall be a lien on al! the real property of the obligors from the date thereof, or on fo much of the faid real property as the

faid agent shall think fully sufficient, to be particularly mentioned in a schedule to be annexed to the faid 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 fum required to the faid agent, to be paid by fuch collector in specie.

And be it enected, That the faid 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 faid 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 faid 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 fince 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 endorfed on the faid bond.

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

And be it enacted, That the faid agent be and he is hereby authorifed and required to enforce the recovery of ten per cent. or any less interest, against any collector, or his fecurities, on the whole principal orihe shall find most advisable for promoting the payment to him that the state will otherwise fink a part of the ginally due from fuch collector, where it shall appear principal due from fuch collector.

#### VIENNA, October 8.

N 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 Causean, a short distance from Bender. The Turks were under command of Haffan Pacha, who commanded as Scraskier near Rehaja-Mohifa, in the last campaign. The Pacha, with feveral officers of diffication, 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 Beffarabia, over Gazze Haffan Pacha, late high admiral, and now Scrafkier who was attacked and defeated in fuch 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 Ifmail.

A courier who returned fome days ago from the army of manhal de Saxe-Cobourg, brought the news of the Ruffians having taken the port of Akerman on the Black Sea, and made 1500 prifoners there.

#### LONDON, Offiber 20. GLORIOUS UNCERTAINTY OF THE LAW.

Maria Morris was on September 17, tried at the

denied taking the lodgings, cause she rented the whole house for a year certain in which her landlady ad referved an apartment. 'go, Maria could not possibly be guilty of robbing or lodgings—she had only rebbed the house. Now—the law having pronounced it selony to rob ready missed lodgings, but having said nothing against rebing ready surnished houses, Maria was legally accetted-What say law cafuifts to this?

The commissioners appointed by act of parliament for erecting four light-houses is 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 fituations a which these lanterni

> One on Kinnaird's Caftle, One on the Mull of Kinty One on the north Ronaldia, in Orkney,

One on the Point of Scalps

The two first have been lighed some time; the lighting of the other two will ske place the 10th of

OA. 23. Yesterday his highnest he duke of Orleans, who arrived in town from Frace, 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 bulogne apologized to him for the intemperance of themob, and faid, that they were perfectly fatisfied with the paffports which he had fhewn.

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 starte 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 le negotiated this winter, it need not be on terms very difadvantageous to the Porte.

The conqueil of Belgrade has cost marshal Laudohi army very little to what it cost prince Eugene, who took it in the year 1717. By his returns it appear that the flain and wounded of the Imperial army was

Cavalry-1044 men killed-158 wounded.

Of the foot-804 killed-1700 wounded.

Total killed 1842 Wounded 3282 Horses killed 2741 Ditto wounded ¥358 The carnage on the fide of the Turks was dreaded

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

The emigrations from Paris ftill continue. Monfigur Mounier, late prefident of the national affembly, and his lady, accompanied by the princess de Henin, and Monfieur 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 Portau-Prince and Cape François to be in the utmost confution and diforder. 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 flate of inactivity and difmay. A captain of a veffel, 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 commiffioner 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 prefent reigning in Hispaniols is faid to have been occasioned by a most incredible rumour having reached that place, that the national affembly of France, treading in the footsteps of British parliament on a certain business, which, from the clamouts of a multitude of hair-brained zealots, has lately occupied to much of its attention, had even gone to the utmost ever proposed by Mr. Wilberforce. However destitute of truth is this report, the island has taken the alarm, and the whole extent of French St. Domingo's in arms. Committees for the administration of government are established at the Cape and Port-au-Prince, and every veffel that enters either of those ports is strictly examined, her letters opened, and every means that can be devifed 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 inft.

The only speculation of late would have been in whice, 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 fireet to put one in my hat, though much against my inclination, otherwise run the risk of being infulted 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 light-

ed candles to dine by.

Various are the conjectures with respect to the earle Old Bailey, upon an indictment for robbing her ready of the darkness; some suppose it proceeded only from furnished lodgings. The robbery was proved, and the an uncommon thick sog or clouded atmosphere; whill others are of opinion that some immense opaque body of the sort of the so learned in the law: and her defence was this-She passing at that time between the body of the fun and

ppearance wh

BO

atrad of a let to bis fr " You mui inglish newsp nal affembl ountry are in ble and intell hat will infu he marquis bilities and i line into the there is not xcept a few

may be." NEW Captain B chooner, on ea which ov oard (excep Mr. Elliot) e held a boy he West-Inc aifed, and o ufinels agai eathers, of STO

dergy. A li

the leaders

flioners are ermont to difference th reason mitted a m the fr nne rent. PHI Extrac " A gent the many mblematica kingdom.

larger than

them, the th

three person

crouches un

It is with

blems of roy of the noble on his other ing to eafe fupporting are the word " On the minister of -le Pere du of the peopl Extract of a

e We h

had they b

Mr. Frank

n return f

oing to en erling a h " By di find that c to those pa thought to emigrants i of fruitless inhospitabl in hopes of has not ye however,

> quence, el CHA It is con dent of the York, was of the me millioners is afferted his intent calling for union to

the Caico

tion and The fi correipon not prove bled with rub the b foeted an Cure : give it to

> By ac general a der Mart his exce nator to etteville

a gentlen

dogs, and

cause the rented the n which her landlady go, Maria could not er lodgings—she had the law having prorniffied lodgings, but bing ready furnished acoutted-What fay law

inte by act of parliament the northern part of copleted that important which will be forth. irrmation of mariners, ons n which these lanterni

aldia, in Orkney,

calps
n lighted fome time; the
will ske place the 10th of ghneighe duke of Orleans, a France, dined with the

-houfs relieved from his bondage on as the express returned tes of Bulogne apologized of themob, and faid, that d with the passports which

th all their successes of the ced a stepfarther than they impaign. The Turks have o not flarte their cause for oney. On the other hand, npty, and he can no longe nce. If peace therefore le need not be on terms very

has coft marshal Laudohi it cost prince Eugene, who By his returns it appear of the Imperial army wat

illed-158 wounded. led-1700 wounded.

3282 ¥358 e of the Turks was dreaded

have the authority only of ere are now more than this.

ris ftill continue. Monfieur the national affembly, and the princeis de Henin, and gene on a pretended vifit tely afterwards departed for

Jamaica) November 17.

describe the towns of Portois to be in the utmost con-Marbois, the intendant, has uge on board one of the friformer, to avoid the tide of ns of government are at an es are in a state of inactivity of a veffel, who had imprutitude to his expressions on ragged from his bed at midat the Cape, the commifprice of his own liberation, acter of executioner. to gib-

efent reigning in Hispaniola fioned by a most incredible hat place, that the national ing in the footsteps of th rtain bufiness, which, from e of hair-brained zealots, has its attention, had even gone ofed by Mr. Wilberforce. is this report, the island has whole extent of French St. mmittees for the administrastablished at the Cape and veffel that enters either of ined, her letters opened, and levifed of obtaining informa-

(Antigua) October 6.

entleman in Guadaloupe, to his d, dated the 2d inft.

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

(Kentucky) October 31.

was fo dark from about two fter four in the evening, that e were obliged to have light.

ares with respect to the earle pole it proceeded only fine clouded atmosphere; whilit fome immense opaque body een the body of the fun and

BOSTON, December 14. strad of a letter from an American gentleman at Paris to bis friend in Hartford, dated August 31.

" You must not give credit to what you fee in the nglish newspapers respecting this country. The nanal affembly are very unanimous; the city and ountry are in a tranquil state, and there are many ble and intelligent men, whose influence and ability ill lead the nation to adopt a lystem of government nat will infure happiness and liberty to the people. he marquis de la Fayette is justly admired for his bilities and influence; he has introduced fuch difciline into the militia fyllem, as makes them respectable there is not any folid opposition to the revolution, xcept a few of the late ariflocracy, and richelt of the dergy. A limited monarchy is talked of-the object f the leaders is to come as near the British constitution s may be."

NEWBURY - PORT December 9.

Captain Blasdell, lately from this port in a new chooner, on his passage to the West-Indies shipped a ea which overfet the veffel, by which he and all on oard (except the mate) loft their lives. The mate Mr. Elliot) floated on a fpar nine days, feven of which e held a boy in his arms, who then died. The ninth lay he was taken up by a British vessel and carried into West Indies, where a handsome subscription was aifed, and on his recovery, was immediately put into oufinels again. Among the loft, was Mr. Joseph eathers, of this town.

STOCKBRIDGE, December 12. It is with pleasure the public is informed, that comiffioners are appointed by the states of New-York and ermont to negotiate respecting, and finally to adjust, differences between those states. It may therefore th reason be expected that the latter will soon be mitted a member of the American union; the claims the firmer being the only obstacle to that defirable

PHILADELPHIA, December 25. Extract of a letter from Bofton, December 9.

" A gentleman hys favoured us with a fight of two the many medals now in circulation in France, mblematical of the present political situation of that ingdom. They are of blocktin, in fize fomething larger than a crown. On the dexter fide of one of them, the three orders of the nation are reprefented by three persons. The one representing the commons erouches under a huge weight, on which are the em-blems of royalty-On one fide of him the representative of the nobles is thewn proffing down his burden: while on his other fide a clorgyman is represented as pretending to eafe the burden of the poor depressed tier by fupporting it with one finger. On the finister side, are the words, " Les Trois Orders, 1789."

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

Extratt of a letter from St. John's, Newfoundland, Ofto-

" We had about 100 convicts landed here, who, had they been let loofe, would have been worfe than Mr. Franklin's rattle-fnakes he once proposed to send n return for convicts fent amongst them. They are ping to embark to-morrow for England, and coit 51. terling a head for their passage, which is raised by the

Extract of a letter from Jamaica. " By different accounts from New-Providence, we and that confiderable 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. A rong 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 fucceeding better to the fouthward. Abaco has not yet answered the expectations of the fettlers: however, Exuma, Cat Island. Crooked Island and the Caicos, are like to become places of fome confequence, especially in the articles of cotton and indigo."

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) December 3.

It is conjectured that the hafty return of the prefident of the United States from the castward to New-York, was occasioned by the unfavourable termination of the meeting at Rock Landing, between the com-millioners and M'Gillivray. However this may be, it is afferted, that the prefident 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 hottile tribe of Indians to humilia-

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

Cure for the Mange.-Steep rofin 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 affembly have elected the honourable Alexander Martin, Eig; governor of this state, in the room of have hitherto been able to collect. his excellency Samuel Johnston, Efq; appointed a fe- . The committee never, one moment, supposed themnator to the congress of the United States: That Fay- 'felves authorised to change the appropriation; and

he earth was the cause. All objects had that yellow ral assembly, and that the nomination of the other seppearance which they have in a great eclipse of the nator had not been made, as there was not a majority of the houses in favour of the houses in a great eclipse of the houses in favour of the houses in a great eclipse of the houses in favour of the houses in a great eclipse of the houses in favour of the houses in favour of the houses in a great eclipse of the houses in a great eclipse of the houses in favour of the house in favour of the house in favour of the house in f of the houses in favour of any person.

Annapolis, Jan. 7.

The prefident of the United States has been pleafed to appoint the honourable William Paca, judge of the fubicribers. federal court, for Maryland district, wice the honoura-ble Thomas Johnson, refigned.

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

THE vifitors and governors are entreated to attend, at the usual place, on Tuesday the oth 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 afigned for their next quarterly meeting.

The public already knows to what cause is imputable the flow progress of an institution, commenced with ardour, and diffinguished 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, fince 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 confiderable number of promiting 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 mafters and tutors, to be chosen according to the accession of scholars, shall complete the seminary, for which no certain fystem 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 af-

fembly thought proper to pais the following refolve. "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 " fhall be knished, and the professors and other officers thereof be appointed and actually engaged in the ex-" ereife of their feveral duties; and that the fame be applied to the payment of the interest of the debt due to Meffieurs 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 prefumed, 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 falaries to profesfors and other officers, not exceeding in the whole the fum of f. 1750; and the furplus (if any) is expressly subjected to the order of the legislature. But the vifitors apprehended, from the indefinite terms of the refolve, 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 fuspension, without the judgment, or decree, of some court, or the further order of the general affembly. A memorial was accordingly preferred in the house of delegates, foliciting, on reatonable conditions, a repeal of the resolve.

As the unlooked for refult of their application may give rife to an idea, that they must for some time sufpend their undertaking; and that subscribers will therefore be justified in with-holding their contributions it is proper to affure them,

That nearly the fum 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 vifitors for the payment of profesiors and other officers. The vifitors 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 confiruction of the refolve, the funds must revert to the

As the vifitors confider themselves merely as trustees to the public, and, as such, accountable for their conduct, it may not be improper to fay fomething 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 falutary interference of the legislature, they would have perfitted in an ille-gal and ill-judged disposition of the public money.

The truth is, that the vifitors 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 fuid two years donation, as well as the inconfiderable portion of the fubscriptions 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 ufelefs, 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 accordingly drew on their treasurer to the amount of £.447 7 7 beyond the two years donation and the subscriptions which they

etteville was the place for the next fession of the gene- they were sensible, that, if the money to 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 fum from a commercial house in which had been deposited the contribution of Annapolis fehool; and they flattered themselves, they might depend for further supplies on the faith of other

To the unfair representation of their conduct was perhaps owing the failure of the memorial; and fuppoling that representation to be true, it was an indispensable duty in the legislature to reftrain them.

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

The fubscribers to the college are once more conjured, 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 feminary from which much is expected. There is now no fund, except their contributions, for indemnifying the vifitors 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 profecution of the work fo large a fum 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 veluntary subscriptions to the amount of f.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 ex-

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

Port-Tobacco, November 12, 1789. LL those who are indebted to the subscriber, and against whom accounts have arisen before the first of April, 1788, are defired 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 G. R. BROWN. 6w

HE subscribers give this public notice, that they intend to petition the affembly, during their present session, for the restoration of a tract of LAND fituate in Frederick county, called BLACK ACRE, formerly the property of William Black, Efquire, of London, merchant, which the subscribers confider themselves entitled to, as heir of the said William Black, and which land has been fold, as the fubscribers apprehend, improperly, by the late intendant of the revenue. OX STEPHEN WEST and WITH

#### BE SOLD, TO

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 foil; also, a tract on Magothy river, containing 430 acres; and a tract containing 301 acres, on Deep creek (or Stoney creek) which empties into Patapico river -- Both thefe tracts are convenient for Balti more or Annapolis markets, one having about 30 acres the other about 60 acres cleared, the rest in woods; the foil equal to any in those parts; both well water-ed. 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.

#### Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ftolen from the fub-feriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Queen-Anne, a bright bay HORSE, about fifteen hands-high, the hoof of the near hind foot tplin,

with a knot just above it. Any person returning the above described horse, shall be entitled to the above reward.

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

REZIN HAMMOND.

Elk-Ridge, November 24, 1789. By virtue of a decree of the honourable the court of chance y of Maryland, will be EXPOSED to PUB-LIC SALE, on Saturday the fixteenth day of Ja-nuary next, at the house of captain Spurrier, at Elk-Ridge Landing,

ONE undivided fixth part of the ELK-RIDGE FURNACE, with the LANDS to the same belonging, containing about eight hundred acres, and held jointly with Edward Dorfey, Equire. There are erected every necessary improvement, and a valua-ble grift mill, on the premises, and the furnace is in

Also, five hundred acres of land, part of CALEB's DELIGHT ENLARGED, fituate 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.

Alfo, fix hundred acres of land, being part of PHLES's DELIGHT, fitwate and lying in Washington county, and adjoining Sharpesburg. 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 fecurity.

RICHARD RIDGELY.

LL persons in any manner indebted to the estate of NINEAN RIGGS, late of Anne-Arundel coundeceased, are defired to make immediate payment, those to whom money is due are requested to call for the purpose of adjustment of their claims. X T. BICKNELL, Administrator.

The fubscriber has just received an Assortment of

#### FALL GOODS,

NONSISTING of fashionable coloured first and second Broad Clothes, with fuitable Trimmings, Milled Drabs, German Serge, Kerseys, blue Plains, Bath Coatings, Fearnoughts, Kendale Cotton, Fine Shirt-ing and Red Flannels, Rose and Duffil Blankets, Fine Irish Linens, Russia Sheeting, Mens and Boys Worsted Hofe, Shawls, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Blue and Green Moreens, &c. with a General Affortment of Fashionable Queen's Were. The above will be fold low for Cash, by X 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 defired to make payment to FREDERICK GREEN, Executor.

## To be Sold, A New Brick House,

In the City of Annapolis,

PORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-freet and Crofs-ftreet, 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 ware-house, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a samily. For terms apply to Mefficurs WALLACE and MUIR. JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789.

December 30, 1789.

HE subscriber being anxious to settle the estate of HENRY MAY, late of Anne-Arundel coun-, deceased, once more earnestly requests all persons indebted to faid estate upon bond, note or open account, to make immediate payment, otherwise he will be compelled to bring fuit against them without respect to persons, and all those having claims against said deceafed 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 profecute 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; fum of money, £. 89 15 8. August 17th, 1782. I demand a fettiement, 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 fum that I received, which was nine pounds, and legal interest from the date that I received the fame, and the faid certificate left with colonel Tootell, Signed by WILLIAM M.NEAL.

NOTICE

S hereby given, that the subscriber will prosecute any person whatever who shall hereaster 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 LAMCASTER,

OST respectfully informs the public, that he carries on the BRUSH-MAKING BUSI-NESS in all its various branches, in Gay-ltreet, near Market-street, Baltimore, where he fells, wholesale and retail, all forts of BRUSHES, as cheap and as good as any imported, and hopes the public will favour him with their cuftom—He likewife makes best thining BI.ACKING BALL, and has for fale the fol-lowing ENGLISH and GERMAN BOOKS, viz. ENGLISH—Bib es, Tellaments, Dilworth's Spel-

ling-Books, Primers, Children's Play-Books, Histories of different kinds, Ready Reckoners, English and Ger-

man Grammars. GERMAN-Lutheran A B C Books, Reformed Ditto, Haberman's Prayer Books, Lutheran Catechiims, Reformed Ditto, Robinson Crusoe, Spelling-Books and

Alfo, ENGLISH and GERMAN ALMANACKS of different kinds.

All kinds of BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS performed at the same place, where all forts 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 pleafed to infert the above in their papers, and draw for payment on their humble fervant, JOHN FISHER

Baltimore, November 30, 1789.
OTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners of negro WILL committed to my cuftody 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, inftant, that he will on that day be fold at public vendue, at Leonard-town, for ready cash, to public venaue, &c. by
pry his prison fees, &c. by
PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.

St Mary's county, December 8, 1789. 3x

Charles county, December 17, 1789. WHEREAS I gave my bond to Samuel Chandler on the twelfth day of December, seventeen hundred and eighty-fix, 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 fuit 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. OTICE is hereby given, that the rit day of March next is limited and appointed by the chancel-lor for the creditors of Mr. DAVID EVANS, of Baltimore-town, to bring in and declare their respective claims to the truffee, that the feveral claims against the faid David Evans may, on that day, be liquidated and adjusted.

DROKE gaol on the night of the 6th inftant, a certain WILLIAM HARTLY, committed to my custody for stealing; he had on an old striped coat patched under the fleeves, a blue mixed country cloth waittcoat, nankeen breeches, and old shoes and stockings; he also carried away with him a piece of new canvals, supposed to be about fix or seven yards; he is about five feet five or fix inches high, and has a ble-

JOHN GRIFFITH, Truftee.

A LL persons having claims against the estate of A James Simpson, late of Charles county, de-ceased, are hereby requested to bring them in properly authenticated, that provision may be made, if affets remain in the hands of the subscribers, for payment thereof, to

CATHARINE SIMPSON, Administratrix.

THOMAS SIMPSON, Administrator.

In Chancery, November 19, 1789. N the application of the truftees of James Kent, of Queen-Anne's county, the first day of April next is limitted and appointed by the chancellor for the creditors of faid 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.

Reg. Cur. Can.

Reg. Cur. Can.

TO BE RENTED.

In this city, by the SUBSCRIBER, N elegant three-flory BRICK HOUSE, 100 feet front, with twenty-two rooms, twenty fire-places, two kitchens, and cellars under the whole build-ing, which are perfectly dry in the wettest feafom; the rooms are well finished, lofty and in general large; three of them are about twenty-four feet fquare; the fituation is pleafant and healthy, about the center of the city, and being fituated directly between two-firests is not subject to be incommoded by any neighbouring improvements, which is frequently the case is towns: It is well calculated for the accommodation of boarders. Also to be PENTEED, a two flows PRICE boarders.—Alfo to be RENTED, a two-flory BRICK HOUSE, in South-East-fireet, well calculated to accommodate a private ramily; Its fituation is such that your neighbour cannot incommode you. I have like-wife 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.

HE subscriber is forry that he is compelled to on his enclosed lands, laying on West and Rhode rivers, without leave from RICHARD SPRIGG.

# Seth Sweetfer,

BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTURER,

D ESPECTFULLY 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 bufiness in all its various branches in the neatest and most fashionable manner, and on the lowest terms. As he has supplied hintfelf 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.

8 A & K.

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Sets tlement Certificates and Indents. Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Por perty purchased of the State, may be supplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by 15 James Williams.

For SALE or BARTER. A Quantity of Land in Pas tents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, fituate in Bottetourt and Monons gahela Counties, Virginia, will mish in one of his eyes. Whoever takes up and brings the said Hartly to the good of this county, shall be entitled to a reward of FOUR DOLLARS, paid by

PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.

St. Mary's county, December 8, 1789. Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply

### To be LEASED,

CEVERAL LOTS of GROUND in this city, on the Church circle, and the ffreets called Tabernacle-street, opposite Mr. James Ringgold's, and Law-yer's-street, opposite Mr. John Callahan's. The term may be known by applying to the subscriber.

JAMES STEUART.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(XLV

the HO

ORDER better inty cour on of af yland ( fideratio

> bill, e ter ac fevera MXX

> > XX

decifi

tances it en bered ce-Geo aties, sh se's, an ; Ann fhall erict, a Allega nd be it ear, an Prince-

il and

ndays third ry's cou fecond d Mon er, in May an nty on nday i fecond Mon

Mono the in C lay riet Mo con per,

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

URSDAY, TANUARY 14, 1790.

y; Its fituation is fuch that commode 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 ming the purchase money, by

THOMAS HYDE.

Hill, December 1, 1789.

from hunting and trespassing aying on West and Rhode ri-

RICHARD SPRIGG.

MANUFACTURER,

informs the public in general,

particular, that he has opened

k maker, where he carries on

various branches in the neatest

nner, and on the lowest terms

elf with the best materials, and

on his bufiness with the greatest

ofe who please to favour him

er 23, 1789.

1, 1789.

RENTED,

y BRICK HOUSE, 100 hty-two rooms, twenty fire-llars under the whole build-dry in the wettest feason; , lofty and in general large;

wenty-four feet fquare; the ealthy, about the center of ated directly between two incommoded by any neighbich is frequently the cafe is

ed for the accommodation of NTED, a two-flory BRICK fireet, well calculated to ac-

> ORDERED, That the bill, entitled, An Act for better administration of justice in the several anty courts of this state, be referred to the next ion of assembly, and published three weeks in the aryland Gazette, and Baltimore Journal, for the fideration of the people. By order,

the HOUSE of DELEGATES, December 20

W. HARWOOD, clk.

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

HEREAS it has been found by experience, that the prefent system for the administration of justice in the county courts of this state, is attended with great inconvenience, delay ed with great inconvenience, delay and expence, to fuitors, witneffes and jurymen; and an uniformity of decisions ought to be obtained, as far as the cir-

ances of the state will permit; it enacted, by the General Affembly of Maryland, this state shall be divided into five districts, to be bered and distinguished as follows; that is to say, ce-George's, Calvert, Charles, and Saint-Mary's ties, shall be the first district; Caecil, Kent, Queene's, and Talbot counties, shall be the second dif-

Anne-Arundel, Baltimore, and Harford counshall be the third district; Caroline, Dorchester, erfet, and Worcester counties, shall be the fourth ict; and Washington, Frederick, Montgomery, Allegany counties, shall be the fifth district.
Ind be it enacted, That two county courts shall be

in each county within the faid diffricts in eveear, and shall commence and be held as follows; Prince-George's county on the first Mondays in il and September, in Calvert county on the third adays in March and August, in Charles county on third Mondays in April and September, in Saint-ry's county on the first Mondays in March and Au-t, in Caecil county on the first Morday in March fecond Monday in October, in Kent county on the d Monday in March and the fourth Monday in Ocr, in Queen-Anne's county on the third Monday day and fecond Monday in November, in Talbot ity on the fecond Monday in June and the fourth econd Mondays in April and September, in Balticounty on the third Monday in March and the fe-Monday in November, in Harford county on the Mondays in March and August, in Caroline counthe first Monday in March and the second Monn October, in Dorchester county on the third ay in March and fourth Monday in October, in ret county on the third Monday in May and fe-Monday in November, in Worcester county on eond Monday in June and fourth Monday in No-er, in Washington county on the second Monday pril, and the first Monday in December, in Fre-k county on the fourth Monday in March and Monday in November, in Montgomery county e fecond Monday in March and first Monday in

d be it enaded, That the governor and the council thorised and requested to appoint and commission, ch of the faid diffricts, one person of integrity, ience, and sound legal knowledge, (who shall be in the commission chief justice of the county in fuch district,) and to appoint and commission, ch of the counties of this state, two perions of rity, experience and knowledge, refidents of the ty for which they were appointed, who shall be in the commission affociate justices of the counurt of the county for which they shall be appointand the faid justices shall hold their commission ng good behaviour, and may be removed for mif-viour in the fame manner as the chanceller and the es may be removed agreeably to the constitution of state, and not otherwise.

d be it enaded, That the county courts in each difshall be composed of the chief justice of the difin which each county shall be, and of the two afte justices appointed for such counties respectively; that the said county court, or the chief justice vefted in, or required of the county courts of this except in the cases hereafter excepted, (and an al, or writ of error, shall lie to the general court, and estimated 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, and county for which he shall be appointed, all the powers and jurisdiction of a justice of the peace out of court, and county for which he shall be appointed, all the powers and jurisdiction of a justice of the peace out of court, and determining in the case of small debts out of court; and every affociate justice, appointed and commissioned in virtue of this act, shall have, within the except as last aforesaid. ty courts to the general court); and any one of the affociate justices may hold and adjourn the faid , and empannel and charge the grand jury, and

exhibited to the faid court, and he may direct subpoe-nas to iffue for witnesses to attend the faid court, or attachments of contempt to iffue against witnesses or jurors for non-attendance, and he may direct any witness to be fworn to the grand jury, and receive any prefentment or indictment from the grand jury, and take recognizances for the appearance of witneffes, or any perfon prefented 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 fum informatus.

And be it enacted, That all causes, pleas, process and proceedings, relative to any cause, civil or criminal, which fhall be returnable to, or depending before, the feveral 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 fame manner as if no change had been made in the faid

And be it enasted, That all commitments and recognizances for all felonies, crimes, offences or mildemeanors, committed in the feveral 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 fuch commitment, or taking fuch 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, fhall continue longer than the end of the first court after the imparlance court, unless such cause as the law may allow for the continuance of fuits 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 faid teveral chief juffices and affociate juftices, to be a justice of any county court, but only to be a justice of the peace of such county; and upon the istaing of any commission, the justices appointed therein shall attemble as foon as convenient at the court house of their county, and qualify as heretofore, but if any of the perions appointed are abfent at the time of meeting, they may qualify at any time before any one of them who have before qualified; and every perfon appointed a justice of the peace, as fuch, shall have the fame power and jurisdiction as any justice of any courty court now hath by law out of court; and the jultices 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 affellment, and they are hereby required, then and there to lay the affeffment of their county as heretofore, and the clerk of their county shall attend them for that purpole; and the faid 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 mber, and in Allegany county on the fourth shillings a day while attending on the public service lay in April and the third Monday in Decem- atorefald, to be affelled in their county affeliment.

And be it emalled, That every justice appointed and commissioned in virtue of this act, shall, before he acts as such, take the oaths of sidelity and support to this fate, as required by the conftitution and laws thereof, provided he hath not before taken the fame, and also the oath of justice as required by the act of February festion, seventeen hundred and seventy-

And be it enaded, If the chief justice of any county court, appointed and commissioned in virtue of this ast, shall refuse to act, or after acceptance shall refign, die, or be rendered incapable to act, or if any affociate juffice, appointed and commissioned in virtue of this act, finali refuse to act, or after acceptance shall refign, die, be rendered incapable to act, or remove out of the county, the governor for the time being, with the advice and confent of the council, are hereby authorised 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 e, or the two affociate justices, shall have, possess he shall be appointed, all the powers and jurisdiction execute, the same power, jurisdiction and duties, of a justice of the peace, except only as to the hearing vested in, or required of the county courts of this and determining in the case of small debts out of

And be it enacted, That the faid chief justice, or and empannel and charge the grand jury, and either of the affociate justices, may, in his chambers process to iffue on any prefentment or indictment direct the clerk to enter judgments by confession, or in the said court, or on any petition or complaint non sum informatus, and such judgments shall be as

legal and valid as if entered in court during its fitting. 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 affessable property in each of the faid counties respectively, the faid amount to be afcertained in each year by reference to the last general affesiment of property; for the second district at the rate of the same sum per annum, to be paid by Czecil, Kent, Queen-Anne's, and Talbot counties, in the fame proportion, to be ascertained as asoresaid; 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 fame proportion, to be afcertained as aforefaid; for the fourth diffriet the fame fum, to be paid by Caroline, Dorchester, Somerset, and Worcester counties, in the same proportion, to be ascertained as aforesaid; for the sifth 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 affeffment of property takes place the faid counties of Washington and Allegany shall be considered, with respect to the faid affeffment, as if they were still the same county; and the justices of the peace of the several counties shall affels, in their county affeliment, the fums payable by their respective counties as aforesaid, with a commis-

fuing the laying of the faid affefiment. 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 feal of office, the amount of the affeffable property in his county, and lodge one certificate thereof with the clerks of each county in his diffrict, under the penalty of twenty pounds current

fion of five per cent. for collection, which faid fums

shall be collected with the county affestment, and paid

by the collectors to the chief justice of their respective district on or before the first day of February next en-

And be it enacted, That each affociate justice, ap-pointed 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 faid allowance shall be affeffed in his county affeffment.

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 fum 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 fummary way, and commit or release, or give such other remedy as the nature of the execution and justice

may require. fad, Whereas by divers acts of affembly the juffices of the county courts are authorifed and enjoined to do fundry matters and things at the county courts to be held in certain months in the faid acts mentioned, and in many inflances there is an alteration of the time of holding the faid county courts by this act, Be it enalled, That in all cases where the courts are by this act directed to be held in different months from those mentioned in the faid acts of affembly, 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

Lourt in course, or an adjourned court. nual fums to the chief justices of the feveral 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 fhillings and fix-pence; on every writ of trespals quare claufum fregit, five shillings; on every other original writ, two shillings and fix-pence; on every appeal, writ of error, habeas corpus, cum causa, or certiorari, seven shillings and fix-pence; on every commission to mark and bound lands, feven shillings and fix-pence.

And be it enacted, That the faid tax shall be paid to the clerks of the respective counties at the time of if-fuing the faid process or commissions, or of entering the faid appeals, or producing the faid writs of error, habeas corpus, or certiorari, by the perfons applying for the faid process or commissions, or desiring the faid appeal to be entered, or producing the faid writs of error, habeas corpus, or certiorari, and shall be allowed and taxed in the costs of suit; and the clerk of every county fhall, every fix months, fettle his accounts, on oath or affirmation, with the treasurer of his shore, and shall pay the fum adjusted to the faid treasurer, for the

ental Loan Office, or Final Sets icates and Indents.

nt Depreciation or tes to pay for For d of the State, may at any time, and articular Amount

Cash, by Vames Williams.

or BARTER. ty of Land in Pas 250 to 1000 Acres, tletourt and Monons ties, Virginia, will low for Cash, Pros ind of Certificates or Bonds, Land, or ty in the State of

LEASED,

For Terms apply

I'S of GROUND in this city, or rele, and the fireets called Tabere Mr. James Ringgold's, and Law-e Mr. John Callahan's. The terms applying to the subscriber.

JAMES STEUART.

APOLIS: FREDERICK and JEL GREEN.

use of the chief justice of his diffrict, within thirty days after fuch fettlement, on the penalty of paying twenty nee cent. on the money in his hands; and every county elerk may retain at the rate of three per cent. for his trouble in receiving and paying the faid fees according to this act.

And be it enacted, That the justices of the peace for

the feveral counties, at the time of laying their county affessiment for the year seventeen hundred and ninetyone, 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 faid justices, after deducting the fum so paid by their county, shall lay such sum on their county as will make up the deficiency of the fum payable by their county as aforefaid, 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 faid furplus shall be applied to the use of the said

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

#### COPENHAGEN, October 6.

WE learn from Schalholt, 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 chaims fix feet wide and of a very great depth. From the 10th to the 19th, fome 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 affembly would accept of their poffessions, before the mob drove them from their convents .- "We are affailed (fay they) in our houses, by the country people, who load us with infult-we give up to the nation all we poffels -we beg the national affembly to pronounce on our existence, and submit entirely to its diferetion, as to the pensions it may allow us." The principal convents that make this offer are those of St. Val, of St. Vincent de Besancon, and the abbey of Luxeuil.

The order that has written to enter into the world from Marfeilles, on the fame conditions, is the barefooted Carmes: it rates itself worth 70,000l. The fame order at Lyons has also offered up its wealth, to the amount of about 20,000l. This is one of the fe-

vereit disciplinarian 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 al-ready been taken on the popular side. The emperor, however, is not disposed to abate of his dignity, or to fuffer their fymptoms of prefumptuous 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 advices on which we implicity 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 affift him in crushing the feeds of rebellion.

It is not to be supposed that the unruly populace of France, who have been so long wantoning in uncontroled authority, will tamely fubmit to the wholesome indefatigable industry; and the inspecting boats lately but ignominious restraints of martial law. The loose made a strict survey of the road, to learn if any fand into habit, and martial law is a medicine applied to a disease, perhaps incurable, and certainly repugnant to the defires of the patients, who indeed appear wholly unwilling to be restored to a found and pristine state.

Whether the enaction 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 fentiments of the foldiery, who feem disposed to take part with the people, and not inclined to any measure that may tend to depress their spirit.

There fearce ever was a period in the history of this country in which there were fo many foreigners, fome 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 fplendour and magnificence of the city of London, in its different trading corporations, especially as fuch appearances may have a beneficial influence on our commerce.

In consequence of the edict of the king of Spain to permit the importation of Afiatic goods, in European thips, into the port of Manilla, the English East-India company have entered into a contract with the Phillipine company to supply them with Bengal and Madras goods to a confiderable amount, to be paid for in Spanish dollars. The trade was formerly confined to the Afiatic nations, and according to expectation will off. turn out very advantageous to our East-India company. Nov. 6. Nothing can be imagined more contradic-

tory than the advices from Austrian Brabant. confiderable lofs. The Leyden Gazette flates differ- bourg after his victory at Martineflie on the 22d of ently, " that the patriots, being ignorant of the first September.

principles of the military art, were eafily defeated and

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, faying that fome diffurbances 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 fuffer 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 mult, 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 fent to deprecate the interference

of the Pruffian arms.

The meeting of the provincial states of Dauphiny 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 affembly has influence fusicient to enforce its last decree, we may form the most awful anticipations of the distractions which are to enfue.

The Swedish fleet, under the duke of Sudermania, failed from Carlscrone the 14th ult. and on the 16th were feen off Bornholm, fix 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 ac-

All the Spanish garrisons have been augmented, and

the frontiers are putting in a flate.

The Tarkon, captain Gilbody, arrived at Liverpool, was flruck with lightning on her passage home. This unfortunate circumstance happened on the 4th of August, at which time she was three days fail from Grenada. The chief mate, boatfwain and another man, being on the weather arm of the fore-top fail-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 fullered, received no other kurt than a painful preffure on the top of his head, and the lofs of ose face 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-fail-yard were both killed, and were found dead in the attitude of handing the fail; one man thrown from the fame yard to the deck, had his thigh broke, of which he afterwards died; another man got from the yard into the round-top, loft his reafon, and fell through to the interior part of the futtock fhrouds, from whence he was, with the affiftance 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 infide of the mast, from four feet above deck to the top, leaving only two fides standing. This man afterwards recovered. The captain was struck down on the deck, but immediately recovered. The hull of the ship was no way Jamaged.

Nov. 10. Cherbourg, at prefent, is in great commotion, and not a day paffes without fome express from the national affembly with orders how to act.——The works, notwithstanding, are carried on with the same es of anarchy and riot have now almost fettled had gathered fince 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 confication of all their property for the ufe of the nation.

Letters from Quimper, in Brittany, dated October 26th, fay, that all the cities of that province are fending 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 fent deputies to the Hotel de Ville, to inquire into the flate of the provision of the city. The members of the community appointed to prefide over this department returned for answer, that abundance was every day increating; that, before the fifteenth instant, Paris would have a supply in hand of more than 40,000 facks of flour; that the magazines already began to fill; and that the fubfiltence of the capital was completely fecured for the winter.

Nov. 14. The Ruffians 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 fiege. 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

The messenger who brought this news to Vienna carried with him fome links of chains, in which the published in their favour, which affociated with the grand vizier intended to have bound the Austrian troops, In one account an engagement is faid to have hap-whom he hoped to have made prifoners of war. A pened near Roogstralen, between the patriots and the great many waggons were loaded with these shocking Imperial forces, in which the latter were defeated with chains, which tell into the hands of the prince de Co-

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

Three regiments have received orders to march to the Netherlands, two of them are horie, namely, Co. bourg's and Keifer'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 arm into winter quarters, to penetrate further into Servia in three different directions; one by Zwornick and Ufilzai, another by Nyssa, and the third by Orsova.

Widdin is to be bombarded, and eighteen battalion of foot, and all the light horse, had been actually sem on that fervice.

The total lofs of the Imperialifts, from the day the croffed the Save, to the day they took Belgrade, amounted to no more than 289 fergeants and rank and file killed, and 732 wounded, and 11 officers killed, and 27 wounded.

Extrast of a letter from Paris, November 4. "The news we receive from Brabant announce ano. ther 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 huffars.) The troops retufed to fire a fecond time. The prince of Ligne, and the count de la March, both officers in the French fervice, are gone to join the patriots. M. de Trautmanidorff, the burner of villages, has placed fifty guards at the dowagers of Ambergi hotel, and as many at that of Malines, and at the ca-

Nov. 17. The king and queen of France are watch. ed with great minuteness, and their abode every day confirms the idea of a prison, which we have reprefented it to be. A few days fince, his majesty fignified his wish to visit one of his favourite chatcaus, few leagues from Paris, but even this fmall gratification was refuted the royal prisoner. This fact will best be speak the fituation of the unfortunate monarch.

FRENCH MOB.

Paris is, every day, become more and more danger. ous, particularly to those who are suspected, though without cause, of being unfriendly to the uncontrolable fury of the populace, till very lately diftinguished by the appel ation of Cannaille.

Virtue, innocence and beauty, the protecting armou of the fofter lex in all civilized countries, are there un-

The following melancholy proof of this brutal afcendency happened a few days fince.

Mrs. Trevor, accompanied by her mother, had taken

lodgings in a quiet part of Paris, vainly hoping to remain there ungifturbed. Neither her fex, nor the circomflance of her being an English lady of distinction, were fulficient to enfure her peace and tranquillity-The fulpicious, fanguinary mob converted her into Madame de Polignac, and inflantly refolved that fe fhould fuffer death.

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

Providence, however, sent the marquis de la Fayette, armed not only with authority and perfusion, but with documents irrefiltibly convincing, that the was not the person the mob supposed her to be, and consequently

faved her life. The feelings of the mother of Mrs. Trevor were, however, to strongly agitated on the peril of her daughter, that the has actually fallen a facrifice t rors, having fince died in confequence of the fright fit received on that alarming occasion!!!

PRESENT STATE OF FRENCH APPAIRS.
National Affembly, Thursday, Ochober 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 at-

fembly to the following effect. " The free citizens and planters in the islands if of America, came to supplicate this august assembly protectors of the rights of man, to hear their complains and remonitrances;—they groaned under the tyrann-cal yoke of the Europeans, they were excluded from holding any public employments, and confidered a firangers in their own country. Public report, however, had made known to them the operations of the national affembly, and its relief towards the oppressed -the cry of liberty had extended to their hemitphere, and the hope of enjoying it had re-animated their de-fponding courage. But this hope appeared a crime is the eyes of Europeans, who deprived the natives of the right of affembling together, and who wished to plant themselves in their stead in the legislarive body: belongs to the national affembly to reinitate the nation in the exercise of their rights.

" Instructed by the declaration of the rights of met and citizens, they had affirmbled, and demand a reprefentation to establish their rights in spite of the tyris ny of the Europeans, and to bear the code of laws colonists all the rights of freemen in France.

" Animated by the most ardent petriotism, and redy to spill their blood for France, they had met to co tribute, as good citizens, to the re-elablishment of the finances; and they offered, as their patriotic contains tion, the quarter of their revenues, amounting to if

am of fix m ifr from the This speed vas loudly a " The fer rtains, and every cit ho appear e feas, an it ;-leav taken int STOCK A woman pe, (in t tful turn gan wash the for aintance,

ecting-ho cetings. nished, t ghtily di er to be \_ Wh d the wo hy I have y, (excl t it wa n to n orm me haps the affure minist discou ngs an ly fur nuch hufba t time r a fin BEN

> it gene igade in The f d Fri nich r gs, do attac a ftick s a v uring t of h y m ng th face

Byag

that

Grany

gov:

tees er

but ind e o he l hou lik eize

hed two quintals and a half, d was calculated to bind five

eceived orders to march to nem are horse, namely, Co. dragoons.

at Vienna, from Jaffy, in ians had again defeated the a 30 pieces of cannon from s mafters of that town.

out a fhot. ds, before he puts his army enetrate further into Servia ons; one by Zwornick and a, and the third by Orfova. arded, and eighteen battalion horse, had been actually sem

mperialists, from the day they he day they took Belgrade in 289 forgeants and rank and nded, and 11 officers killed

from Paris, November 4. e from Brabant announce ano. ut. Between two and three erished. Count d'Anhalt Saxe. of Russia, is killed. (He was der regiment, and once captain es retufed to fire a fecond time. nd the count de la March, both rvice, are gone to join the pamidorff, the burner of villages, at the dowagers of Amberg's hat of Malines, and at the ca-

and queen of France are watch. refs, and their abode every, day prison, which we have reprew days fince, his majesty figni. one of his tavourite chateaus, but even this fmall gratification ifoner. This fact will beit be. he unfortunate monarch.

NCH MOB. become more and more danger. rofe who are furpected, though ng unfriendly to the uncontrols. ace, till very lately diftinguished Cannaille.

nd beauty, the protecting armou civilized countries, are there un-

ancholy proof of this brutal aflew days fince.

spanied by her mother, had talea art of Paris, vainly hoping to red. Neither her fex, nor the cirng an English lady of distinction, fire her peace and tranquillity.uinary mob converted her into , and inflantly refolved that is

at the declared her name, family at the produced legal paffpore, rs written by various persons of England. She was forcibly drag-, and hurried away to the intendon, attended by her disconfiate efs was heroic and constant, and et her ignominious fate with the

ver, sent the marquis de la Fayette, authority and perfuafion, but with y convincing, that she was not the posed her to be, and consequently

the mother of Mrs. Trevor were, agitated on the peril of her daughctually tallen a facrifice to ied in consequence of the fright she raning occasion!!!

TATE of FRENCH APPAIRS. at Affembly, Thursday, October 22. the free citizens of the French , known in those islands under the mes de Couleur, were admitted at the of the deputation addressed the at-

wing effect. zons and planters in the iflands d to supplicate this august affembly, this of man, to hear their complains ;-they groaned under the tyrannuropeans, they were excluded from ic employments, and confidered s own country. Public report, howeand its relief towards the oppressed ty had extended to their hemisphere,

mjoying it had re-animated their de-But this hope appeared a crime is eans, who deprived the natives of the g together, and who wished to pleaser stead in the legislative body: tional affembly to reintlate the natio their rights

y the declaration of the rights of mat had affirmbled, and demand a repro ish their rights in spice of the tyrm eans, and to bear the code of laws ir favour, which affociated with the ights of freemed in France.

y the most ardent petriotism, and reblood for France, they had met to ce citizens, to the re-etablishment of the ey offered, as their patriotic cont.ibe of their revenues, amounting to

um of fix millions, befides an additional fum as a free

This speech, of which the above is only an extract, ras loudly applauded, and was replied to by the prefi-

" The fentiments of justice which the affembly enertains, and its zeal for the protection of the liberty every citizen, are a fure guarantee to you; those ho appear far from its protection by the distance of te feas, and popular prejudice, shall be brought near it ;-leave your demand upon the table, and it shall taken into confideration."

STOCKBRIDGE, (Maffachusetts) December 1.

A woman, who refided in one of the towns on the pe, (in this commonwealth) being rather of a fortful turn of mind, arofe on a Sunday morning, and gan washing, in which employment she continued the forenoon fervice was finished; when an acmintance, who lived at a great distance from the eeting-hoafe, called in to fpend the interim between eetings. At this interview both women teemed afnished, the woman of the house to see her visitor so ghtily dreffed at that early hour of the day, and the her to behold the former washing upon the Sabbach Where have you been, that you are fo dreffed?" d the woman to her vifitor .- " Been, (fays the other) by I have been to meeting; where eife do you think have been on the Lord's day?"--" What, is it Suny, (exclaimed the other) well, upon my word I had tirely forgot it, and had concluded within myfelf, t it was the fecond day of the week; as you have m to meeting, however, (continued flie) you can orm me what the minister has been preaching about, haps that will be of some service to me." " Why, lied the other) we have had an excellent discourse, affure you, and every body ought to have heard it; minister really seemed as if he felt what he preached; discourse was concerning the many and cruel suf-ags and the death of Christ." " La! is he dead? claimed the other) well, I never heard of it; 'tis ly furprifing! come to confider, however, I don't such wonder neither that I never heard of it, for husband has left off taking the newspapers, and fince time half Bofton might be burnt down, and I never r a fingle word about it!"

BENNINGTON, (Vermont) December 21.

ly a gentleman from the northward, we are informthat fo great ditturbances have arife; in the town Granville, and some other towns in that quarter, in gade in order to subdue the rioters.

CARLISLE, December 30.

The following remarkable circumstance happened in nococheague fettlement, Franklin county, on Friday d Friday night the 18th inftant--A mad wolf nich run thro' that fettlement, bit a number of sheep, gs, dogs, and fome horned cattle—but this moniter not ftop here—at the farm of Mr. Carns Sterrett, attacked a negro man, but the negro having recourse a flick, beat him off-the next object of his ferocity a widow woman of the name of Taggart, who ring a confiderable noise among her sheep, came of her house to know the cause, the wolf immediy made to her and caught her by the arm, in firugthe woman fell to the ground, and turning upon face, the wolf bit her in feveral places upon the ;--by her fereams one of her daughters was awakenbut not immediately finding the door, came through indow; upon the noise of her coming, the wolf off. The next place we hear of this montter, is. he house of Mr. Carrell, who also nearing a noise sout doors, and coming out to know the cause, likewife accorded by the wolf, who endeavoured eize him by the arm, but Carrell retreating into house, the wolf's pursuit was so close as to be partaught by the nose between the door and frame-a ver who lived opposite to Carrell, hearing the noile, ped out of his bed and came out, the wolf ditapited by Carrell, made upon the weaver, and an enement between them enfued; the weaver fell to the and, and apprehensive of the wall seizing him by throat, took the first advantage in seizing the wolf the throat, and there held him till Carrell came to affiftance with an axe, and put an end to the mon-

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.

The celebrated Herschell has discovered a seventh llite, moving round Saturn, and still nearer to his ly than any of the reft. It is about 20 feeonds only apparent distance from his centre; the exterior andary of the ring being 22 feconds from it by estition. The periodical time of this fatellite is lefs n 24 hours, that of the fixth is 32h. 48m. 12fec. urn's ring continues visible by Dr. Herschell's lartelescope; and a few nights ago he faw three of fatellites on the ring at one time. The ring ap-7an. 5. In the Providence Chronicle it is remarked, hat this state will of herfelf foon accede to the geral government of the union, unless violent and inmmatory measures are adopted to retard it, is an nt as certain as the revolution of another year."

A gentleman lately arrived at New-York from Engad, mentions, that the British ministry had suddenly
Prince George's county, resided.

CLEM. BROOKE, Executor. negotiate, it was supposed, with the Dutch, Prussian, redish and Polish courts, some interesting matters pecting the Brabanters. Probably their conferences go fo far at to obtain a separation from the Ausms, and erecting them into an independent nation. We are also informed, that the inhabitants of the t of Oftend have rifen and drove away the emperor's

Annapolis, Jan. 14.

On Monday last the grammar and mathematical schools were removed to the apartments prepared for them in St. John's college, which are fitted up in a commodious and neat manner. The professors and tutors have every convenience they can wish for, and the fludents are provided with fuitable accom-modations. From the character of the two gentlemen who prefide over the branches that are at prefent taught, and a determined spirit, which excites them to every exertion in their power to make this feminary answer the general expectation, and do credit to the itate, we have every reason to expect a prosperous issue to their endeavours, and that St. John's college will take its rank amongst the first institutions of the kind point of utility and fame.

By a late publication in this Gazette, notice is given of the next quarterly meeting in February next, and the governors and vifitors are requested to attend for the purpole, amongst other things, of choosing a principal, vice-principal, &c. which notice will, no doubt, be punctually observed. The laudable zeal of those gentlemen who are concerned in the superintendence and completion of the design, must be pleasing to every friend of literature, and of consequence to every one who wishes well to his country and poste-

The peculiar advantages to youth in being educated at this feminary, are numerous and evident. With respect to health, as far as a high and dry soil, with good air, will contribute to its preservation, or restore it when impaired, few places will be put in competition with, and none can excel that, which the legislature has wifely fixed upon. The fessions of the general affembly, and the meetings of the chancery and general courts, are so obviously beneficial to those young menwho may be called to the public fervice, or enter into the profession of the law, that no parent will hesitate a moment to fend his fon, whom he wishes eminent in the capacity he may sugage in, to a place where he is the most likely to acquire those qualifications that will render him an useful and distinguished statesman, or afford him the greatest chance of professional improve-

Large cities or towns defeat the falutary purpoles of education, by furnishing excitements to vice, and affording opportunities of concealment. On the other hand, a youth, educated in an uncivilized or remote corner of the country, is but little bettered by instrucgovernment of New-York, by reason of some pa- tion. The prime of his days, when he comes into tees endeavouring to disposses some ancient tettlers, life, is consumed in attempting to subdue local and t general Williams had been ordered out with his awkward habits, which, probably to the end of his time, he is not able to accomplish. Nothing is trucr than the observation of the poet, viz.

Children, like tender ofiers, take the bow,

And as they first are fashioned, so they grow. Which holds good in every stage till they arrive at the flate of manhood. Annapolis is happily free from any objection in the first instance, and in the latter possesses all the advantages that can be defired. The forming of the manners, so effential to those who are intended for any public or genteel private pursuit, will keep pace with the improvement of the intellect, and a outh, when qualified to enter on the scene of action, will be enabled to perform his part with ease to himfelf and fatisfaction to observers. Whereas a clownish entrance is not only difguiling to those who look on, but frequently in a young man of fenfibility, damps the ardour of exertion, and unfits him, for ever after, from acting a part which his abilities, in other respects, would well entitle him to undertake.

If all these advantages are united in this fituation, which it is prefumed no one will disput, we may with affurance pronounce, that St. John's college will be diftinguished, in future ages, for a constant and reguiar supply of useful men, who, by their talents and acquisitions, will be qualified to perform with credit the offices of public and private life, the duties of great and

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 GERARD BOND, confilling of fifty negroes, work horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, plantation utenfils, 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 faid Gerard Bond are defired to bring them in legally authenticated on that day, and those indebted are

requested to make payment to W4
Rd. B O N D. Exceptor.
St. Mary's county, January 5, 1790. 10 9/4

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

WVERAL valuable NEGROES, for ready money, at the Vineyard, where Rachel Brooke, late of

January 4, 1790.

HE 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 inftant, to appoint infpectors, agreeably to an act of affembly, entitled, An act to regulate the inspection of tobacco, paffed November feffion, 1780

NOTICE.

HE creditors of captain Thomas Dent, late of Prince-George's county, decealed, are hereby defired to bring in their claims lawfully authenticated to the subscriber, on the seventeenth day of March next, when attendance will be given at colonel Beanes's, in Pifcataway, that there may be an equal distribution made of the proceeds of the sale of the property to his creditors, and to have the effate finally fettled, therefore those who neglect to comply with the above request will not be entitled to a dividend hereaster—those who are indebted to the faid estate are earnestly defired to make immediate payment, for no longer indulgence

ELIZABETH DENT, Admistratrix. December 10, 1789.

Five Pounds Reward.

R AN away from the subseriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis, the 30th day of December laft, a negro man named CHARLES, about five feet eight inches high, a well made likely fellow, twenty-five years old; had on two brown cloth and one fearnought jackets, new country linen shirt, Welch cotton breeches, yarn flockings, negro shoes and felt hat. Whoever takes up and secures the faid negro, fo that his master gets him again, shall receive, if ten miles from home twenty shillings, if out of the county forty shillings, and if out of this state the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable

charges, if brought home, paid by
BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.
January 10, 1790.

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

EORGE ASQUITH, Zachariah Allen, St. Mary's county. Nicholas Brewer, George Bacchus, Adam Boyer,

James Button, Annapolis; Richard Bond, Chaptico. Jeremiah Chase, Richard Clark, Annapolis; Thomas Carroll, care of captain Grennal, Leonard-town; James Clark, care of James Alexander, Muddy Creek; Abraham Crapter, 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, Patuxent.

Judith Ellicott, Ellicott's Upper Mills; James Edlen, Prince-George's county. Captain Mofes Fofter, of the ship Nantes, Anna-

John Gwinn (2), Rev. James Glassbrook, Annapolis; Oliver Grace, care of John Magruder, Upper Marlborough; James Gun, Leonard-town; D. Ger-

main, Piscataway; Samuel Godman and Co. Elk-Ridge Landing. Joseph Hancock (z), care of Dr. James Murray, Walter H. Ilen, care of Wallace and Muir, Alexander Contee Hanson, Annapolis; Richard Hopkins, of

Gerard, Head of South river. Thomas Johnson (3), Samuel Johnson (2), Jesse Jarrett, Robert Issabell, Annapolis; Warren Dent lenifer, Port-Tobacco.

John Kilty, Annapolis. David Lynn, Annapolis; Thomas Lanfdale, Prince-

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

Edward Oldham, John B. O'Kelly, Annapolis. Thomas Rutland (2), Henry Ridgely, capt. Charles Ridgely, Annapolis; Jean Fred. Rouviere, care of Edward Reynolds, Hunting-town.

William Smith, care of Richard Robert Smith (2 Fleming, Davalt Shriber, capt. Scott, Annapolis; Thomas Snowden (2), Patuxent Iron-works; Mortough Sullivan, living with George Digges; Sarah Shanly, Upper Marlborohgh; Rev. Joseph Simpson, St. Mary's county.

William Tilghman, James Tilghman, jun. care of William Cooke, Annapolis; Thomas Tillard, Her-

Burton Wheteroft, 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 fend the money, as none will be delivered without. January 5, 1790.

S 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.

Four Dollars Reward.



CTRAYED or stolen from the subof feriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Queen-Anne, a bright bay HORSE, about fifteen hands high, the hoof of the near hind foot iplit, with a knot just above it. Any person

seturning the above described horse, shall be entitled to the above reward. REBECCA HALL.

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

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

The public already knows to what cause is imputable the flow 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 vifitors, to procure a competent meeting for near three years; and that, fince 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 bath yet been adopted.

On this interesting occasion, it is expedient to explain certain circumflances relative to the funds. At the feffion of November, 1788, the general af-fembly 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 vifitors 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-fumed, that the meaning of the legislature could not go further than to dispose, according to the exigences 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 fum of f. 1750; and the furplus (if any) is expressly subjected to the order of the legislature. But the visitors apprehended, from the indefinite terms of the refolve, 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 fulpenfion, without the judgment, or decree, of fome court, or the further order of the general affembly. A memorial was accordingly preferred in the house of de-legates, foliciting, on reasonable conditions, a repeal of the refolve.

As the unlooked for refult of their application may give rife to an idea, that they must for some time sul-pend their undertaking; and that subscribers will there-fore be justified in with-holding their contributions it

is proper to affure them,

That nearly the fum of f. 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 vifitors 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

to the public, and, as fuch, accountable for their conduct, it may not be improper to fay fomething re-fpecting an injurious report, that they had expended on the building the entire product of the funds for four years; and that without the falutary interference of the legislature, they would have perfitted in an ilie-gal and ill-judged disposition of the public money.

The truth is, that the vifitors being empowered by law to lay out on the college building the amount of two years public donation, except only a fmall part appropriated to other purpoles of the feminary, their superintending committee did actually exceed their authority. The faid two years donation, as well as the inconfiderable portion of the subscriptions paid into their treasury, being expended, the committee was reduced to the disagreeable alternative of either difmissing their workmen or borrowing from that money, which was lying useless, and which could not, until the fucceeding fession 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 f. 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 themfelves authorifed to change the appropriation; and they were fensible, 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 no-tice, to draw a larger sum from a commercial house in which had been deposited the contribution of Annapolis school; and they slattered themselves, they might depend for further supplies on the faith of other

fubscribers.

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

poling that representation to be true, it was an indifpensable duty in the legislature to refirain them.

It would affront the good fense 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 insuence 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 vifitors in finishing the house, which will be done as speedily as is consistent with fafety and convenience. It is to be owned, and regretted, that in the profecution of the work fo large a fum 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 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 feele laid down with an eye to the supposed greatness of the funds. But experience has demon-firated the precariousness of supplies arising from voluntary subscriptions to the amount of f.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 ex-

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

### To be Sold, A New Brick House,

In the City of Annapolis,

PORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-fireet and Crofs-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 Muin. December 9, 1789. 3 JOSEPH DOWSON.

penditures.

December 30, 1789. of HENRY MAY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, once more carnessly requests all persons indebted to said estate upon bond, note or open acto perfons, and all those having claims against faid deceased are requested to bring them in legally authoriti-

RICHARD BEARD, Executor.

Prince-George's county, December 13, 1780.

JOHN WARRING, 3 X NATHANIEL C. WEEMS.

Charles county, December 17, 1789. HEREAS I gave my bond to Samuel Chandler on the twelfth day of December, seventeen hundred and eighty-fix, 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 fuit is brought and now depending in Charles county court-I do hereby forewarn all persons against taking an assignment of the faid bond, as there is a mere trifle due upon it. HUGH COX.

In Chancery, November 19, 1789.

On the application of the truftees 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 faid James Kent to bring in and declare their respective chairs to the faid tensor. 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 faid county of Queen-Anne's.

Teft. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,

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 defired to make payment to FREDERICK GREEN, Executor.

RENTED, TO BE

In this city, by the Subscriber, N elegant three-story BRICK HOUSE, 100 feet front, with twenty-two rooms, twenty fire-places, two kitchens, and cellars under the whole build-ing, which are perfectly dry in the wettest seatons; the rooms are well finished, losty and in general large; three of them are about twenty-four feet square; the fituation is pleasant and healthy, about the center of the city, and being fituated directly between two fireets 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 fituation is fuch that your neighbour cannot incommode you. I have likewife 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.

HE subscriber is forry that he is compelled to on his enclosed lands, laying on West and Rhode rivers, without leave from RICHARD SPRIGG.

8 A & H.

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Sets tlement Certificates and Indents. Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Pors perty 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 Pas HE subscriber being anxious to settle the citate tents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, fituate in Bottetourt and Monons be compelled to bring fuir against them without respect gahela Counties, Virginia, will to persons, and all those having claims maint them without respect be fold very low for Cafe, Pros duce, any hind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or As the visitors consider themselves merely as trustees

the utmost rigour of the law, who may be found on our lands hunting with dog or gun, or hauling their Maryland. For Terms apply feins at our landings, without having obtained leave.

#### TO BE SOLD,

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

O NE trast of Soo acres, on Pipe creek, in Frederick county, an entire body of wood, and of kind good foil; also, a trast on Magothy river, containing 430 acres; and a tract containing 301 acres, on Deep creek (or Stoney creek) which empties into Patapico river -- Both thefe tracts are convenient for Baltimore or Annapolis markets, one having about 30 acres the other about 60 acres cleared, the rest in woods; the foil equal to any in those parts; both well watered. 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 WILLIAM MURRAY. Annapolis, November 23, 1789. 7

### To be LEASED,

SEVERAL LOTS of GROUND in this city, on the Church circle, and the Greets called Tabernacle-street, opposite Mr. James Kinggold's, and Law-yer'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.

(XLVth

f a second fa orn to be ca ot even from tiennes, and a great as ever ectors of the rom acting or ittle disciplin

he disorders re not the or aris is still co ntered by for an was the v . carried as Nov. 6. So he national af ows to be t ver, who wil question ; iew, it must

YAR Saturday m this port; an ships in the ro confusion bey each other, an they met; oth fands, and n the shore. The profpe

thips coming or maft ftand trefs, without relief. Betw of wreck wa plainly defer their hands after, one of were plainly in vain affift parently paffe Upon the began to me ircumilance faving the p of the jetty them, and yawl with fe cable from the boat, which and who, up and had the

wave with proceeded to but before poor wretche furviving or the purpose creatures in was alfo pu whom it w endeavour v into to rewa

It is to the this country first foundat used the lea cafion, and 1745; from ly in filver time used i which mig next day, v chants and as ufual.

> Extra " The peaceful ha and feeblen armed by and combu vault, whe The key of peror's bar been empl

NTED,

SUBSCRIBER, ICK HOUSE, 100

or rooms, twenty fire-inder the whole buildn the wettest featons; and in general large; -four feet square; the , about the center of directly between two nmoded by any neigh-

frequently the case in

the accommodation of D, a two-ftory BRICK well calculated to acs fituation is fuch that ode you. I have like-

acres of good land, in on of this land will be

offers he may have any

he purchase money, by

December 1, 1789. at he is compelled to

on West and Rhode ri-

CHARD SPRIGG.

H,

Loan Office,

Final Sets

and Indents.

Depreciation or

pay for Pors

he State, may

ry time, and

dar Amount

Williams.

BARTER,

Land in Pas

o 1000 Acres,

t and Monons

Virginia, will

or Cafh, Pros

Certificates or

nds, Land, or

the State of

r Terms apply

THOMAS HYDE.

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

H U R S D A Y, JANUARY 1790.

Odober 18.

N affair, which has come to the knowledge of the prefident, is the A knowledge of the prelident, is the different attempts made in many parts of the country, and particularly at Hainault, to carry the corn our of the kingdom to the great diffress of the inhabitants; from other parts of the kingdom to the great diffress 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, Valen-ciennes, and all that part of Flanders, the tumults are great as ever: The regular troops, formerly the proectors of the public tranquillity, are now prevented rom acting on these occasions, and the militia are too ittle disciplined, perhaps also too much interested in he disorders to be of any service. But the provinces re not the only sufferers from the scarcity of bread; aris is still equally distressed; the populace yesterday need by force into many of the bakers houses; one can was the victim of their vengeance. He was dragd out into the streets, executed, and his head, heart, carried as usual in triumph through the town.

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

#### YARMMOUTH, 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 fhips in the roads, it occasioned a scene of distress and confusion beyond description-some running foul of each other, and many finking by the force with which they met; others wrecked the moment they got on the fands, and numbers met their fate by being cast on

The prospect from the walls was dreadful indeedships coming in from the northward with scarce a fail or mast standing, and making continual figns of diftrefs, without our being able to give them the smailest relief. Between nine and ten in the morning, a piece of wreck was discovered-On this wreck we could plainly defery three men, who repeatedly clapped their hands and turned to each other; about an hour after, one of them was walhed away, and the others were plainly feen holding up their hands imploring in vain additance from the number of veilels that ap-

parently paffed very near them.

Upon the chbing beginning to make, the wreck began to move towards the northward, from which recumilance, there appeared no longer any hopes of aving the poor wretches, when the ferrymen fouth of the jetty, determined to rifk their lives to fave them, and for that purpole proceeded to launch a yawl with feven men, but which was almost impracti-cable from the height of the breakers on the shore it was at length effected by failening two ropes to the boat, which were held by fome men upon the jetty, and who, upon a fignal 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 funk into the deep. They took the furviving one into the boat, and one of the ferrymen got upon the wreck, where he flaid fome minutes for the purpose of fearching 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 feamen.

### LONDON, November 2.

It is to the honour as well as to the good fortune of this country, that the bank of England never, fince its first foundation, slopped payment for one day, or even used the least subterfuge in payment out upon one occation, and that was one day during the rebellion of 1745; from a fearcity of specie they paid that day only in filver, 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 fums of money fent by merchants and bankers, every thing went on at the bank

Extract of a letter from Bruffels, October 19.

" The unwarlike character of the priesthood, the peaceful habits of commercial opulence, the feclusion 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 em-The key of this vault had been furnished by the cmperor's banker, who is sled. The town engineer had In the night of the 24th, they possessed themselves of been employed in undermining the devoted houses; an hostage, for the security of their friends in Brussels.

by their indifcreet 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'Ursi. In the chamber of that ill-sated young man were sound 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 possesfion of the most important secrets, we may conclude from the carnestness with which, after his arrestment, the dutchess d'Ursi solicited on her knees an interview of four minutes with him; but fhe could not obtain her request. The officer on guard was inexorable.

"On the following day twenty persons were arrest-ed, among whom were the celebrated Tinguet Trisco, 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 en-gineer himself, Mr. W—, the banker, and several other persons of consequence have escaped. The con-sternation and dismay surpass description. The enlivimins proceed hourly, and every man feems to expect, with filent 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, seques-trating all the abbeys 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 Sclavonia revel in the enjoyment of all the delicious wines that ministered to the luxury of the Flemish

Nov. 14. A fhort account of Brabant, and upon what principle the Brabancons, at prefent, make refishance to the emperor:

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

The chief towns of the first are Boissedue, Breda, Bergenopason, Maestricht, Grave, Lillo, Steenbergen-of the fecond, Brussels, Louvain, Vilvorden,

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

The feventeen provinces, of which Brabant forms a part, were, long after the decline of the Roman em-pire, governed by their own princes, till fwallowed up by the house of Bargundy; from thence they pasfed to Spain, and from Spain, those which are now called Austrian Netherlands, are confidered 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 affembly, or parliament, for each province, confifting of the clergy, nobility, and deputies, who meet at Bruffels, 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 make refullance, the event of which, time only can determine.

Nov. 17. A private letter to a gentleman in Trinitylane, received within these few days, positively afferts, that the duke de Gramont, and three other noblemen, whose names were not known when the letter was written, are taken into cuftody 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 Pruffia has fent orders to lieutenant-general de Schliffen, governor of Wefel, to march with a confiderable body of forces to appeale 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.

Extract of a letter from Bruffels, 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 faid, of near forty thou-fand men, on the 23d inftant. The following day, af-ter fome skirmishes, in which only a few lives were loft, they made themselves masters of Lillo, the key of

arms and ammunition were buried in the gardens of M. de Crumpiper, chancellor of Brabant, one of the fome of the conspirators, and coin hid in the cells of the most active among the agents of their sovereign, was the nuns in many convents. But they were betrayed furprised at his country seat on the banks of the Scheld, most active among the agents of their sovereign, was furprised at his country seat on the banks of the Scheld, 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 manœuvre 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 promifes contained in the emperor's last proclamation, returned to this ca-pital from their voluntary exile. They were yesterday apprehended as hostages for the fafety of the chan-

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 ftate of affairs in this country in 1759 and 1766, when Great-Britain might with justice be called mistress of

The peace that followed, fell fhort 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 arife 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.

Extrail of a letter from Warfanv. " Notwithstanding the present appearance of a calm, our best informed politicians seem consident 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

KINGSTON, (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 sity feet keel, bottom upwards, oak built and sheathed; but

restoration of the territory she robbed us of."

which had apparently not been long in that fitua-

The next day he spoke the schooner Little William, Reeves, from Baltimore, bound to Curraços, and laden with flour. She had been out 35 days, and was in great diffres 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 Profpect 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 hap-

Saturday night laft, 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 per-fons, 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 subfided.

ST. JOHN's, (Antigua) November 11. By captain Hamilton, who arrived here yesterday

from Guadaloupe, which place he left on the 9th inft. we are favoured with the following information: That a fhip had arrived on the 8th, at Martinico, in 20 days from France, which brought advice of an English fleet, confisting of 17 fail of the line, and several frigates, cruising off Brest hatbour—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 se-

## SOLD,

following TRACTS of

on Pipe creek, in Fredebody of wood, and of on Magothy river, conet containing 301 acres, eek) which empties into is are convenient for Baltione 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 fireets called Tabernes Ringgold's, and Law-n Callahan's. The terms o the fubscriber. JAMES STEUART.

OLIS: DERICK and GREEN.

peatedly asked if there was not a war between England and France.

#### BOSTON, December 23.

#### ST. LUCIA.-RESOLUTIONS.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Castries, and Gros-Inlet, held at the former town, on the subject of the present revolutions, of the 23d of September, 1789, In which it was relolved,

THAT the renovations of the French constitution, by affuring the rights of the individual liberty of man, and of his property, ought to engage the inhabitants of the colony to partake of the fame advantages.

That the rejoicings which ought to eternalise that ought to offer to the fublime deputies, whose virtue' and firmness have effected it.

That on the day which shall be fixed upon to commemorate this great event, to which every citizen of the colony shall be invited to participate, there shall be named a committee, who shall be authorised to express to the states general, the acknowledgments, admiration and respect, of all the colonists; and to preferve their memory, it shall be resolved, that the 14th of July in each year, down to the latest posterity, shall be celebrated, in each quarter, the anniversary of the

That the same committee shall draw up a memorial, which shall give a state of the colony, of its population, revenue, and wants, humbly praying our lords the flates general, to take the fame into confideration.

That there shall be made up a purse, the contents of which shall be confided to the states general, to be distributed to the widows and orphans of the generous defenders of their country, who fealed with their blood the memorable 14th of July.

That each citizen shall carry the red, blue, and white cockade of the nation, that precious and revered fymbol of French glory; and that Messieurs Longacville, Fayolle, Boiffon, Pichevin, and Dupaty, thall be deputed to prefent it to the gentlemen of the administration, and engage them to re-unite themselves to the colony, to partake in its joy, and add by their prefence an additional incentive to the motives which have determined their rejoicings.

Refolved, That these resolutions be printed.

The five members deputed to the gentlemen of the administration having returned, gave an account of their mission. The reception they met, justified the opinion the affembly had of the fentiments and patriotilm of those officers.

The 23d inflant, at night, after our chiefs had taken the cockade, there was a grand ball: at which they were prefent, which lasted the whole night. The town was illuminated, and M. de Gol illuminated the

#### NEWBURY-PORT, December 23.

It is faid, that Joseph Taylor, who, on the 8th of May, 1788, was executed on Boston Neck for highway robbery, was, by the skill of a physician then present, restored again to life, and soon after arrived at Philadelphia, from whence he failed in a thip bound to Sweden.

#### LITCHFIELD, December 15.

A person who passed through this town last week, directly from the Ohio, informs, that general Parfons, was drowned about four weeks fince, being carried over a fall in a canoe, which dashed the boat to pieces. The general's companions on board, difembarked on approaching the fall; but he declined following them from lameness and his little apprehension of danger .-We hope, however, this information will preve pre-

#### PHILADELPHIA, January Q. Extrad of a letter from St. Croix, November 25.

" It is very fickly here: the influenza has affected

perion on the illand, and numbers have been carried off with it, particularly negroes: many estates have loft from fifteen to thirty."

The new king of Spain was lately proclaimed at St. Augustine, East-Florida, with the usual formalities of that nation-Money was distributed to the populace, the town was brilliantly illuminated, and feltivals, balls, marquerades, crowned their rejoicings for a fuccession of evenings.

By way of Charleston we learn, that on the 16th ult. the general affembly of Georgia had, by a very great majority, paffed into a law an act, granting between fifteen and fixteen / millions of acres of their unlocated western territory, lying along the Mississippi, Yafous, Tombigbee, and Tenassee rivers, to three companies of gentlemen, the one styling itself the Virginia company, confilting of Mr. Watkins their director, gov. Henry, Mr. Rofs, Mr. Venables and others; another called the Carolina company, confifting of col. Moultrie their director, major Waftington, col. Huger, major Snipes and others; and the third called the Tenaffee company, confilling or Mr. Cox and others. These three grants are said to contain the best lands and the most lucrative situations for every species of trade in the western territory of the union.

By an English paper we are informed that an attempt has been made to affaffinate the French king : as he was walking the garden of the Thuilleries a dart was aimed at him, which went through his hat, but he was not hurt.

Superfine flour fells currently at St. Euftatia for four

dollars the barrel.

Jan. 14. On the 1st of August last, a monthly meeting was instituted at Fez, composed of Arabian. and Moorish poets, which drew together a vast con-course of people. The orations were delivered in a very beautifully laid-out garden, shaded with high Mr. Wadfworth and Mr. Storges from Connecticut, palm-trees and refreshed by several fountains of water. Mr. Van Renfallaer from New-York, Mr. Carroll

The poet the most applauded received 100 ducats of from Maryland, and Mr. Matthews from Georgia, gold, a magnificent robe, and a very beautiful horse, appeared, and took their seats in the house. for an elegant romance he spoke in the Turkish language, and afterwards had a crown of flowers placed on his head by some dancing girls, which finished the entertainment.

Whilst they boast at Vienna of the victory gained by the combined forces over the Turks, of their courage and military discipline, they seem yet to have to learn, that humanity is the characteristics of true courage, and of a foldier, for, on the morning after the battle, they killed about 2000 Turks, who had fled for shelter in the woods. A Turk, on his knees begged of an Auftrian to spare his life :-- " Any other request I will grant happy revolution, is an homage that every Frenchman you, replied he, but this I cannot comply with." The defenceless supplicant fell instantly beneath the superior power of his brutal enemy.

The following extract of a letter from the late Bayly. .committee for the aforementioned purpole. Rogers, Efq; on the subject of fevers, was published a few years fince in Corke, and may perhaps prove an uleful hint in the treatment of those labouring under

" On confidering how strongly the great Sydenham recommended the keeping the fick out of bed in the day time, both in the small-pox and fevers, and that modern experience in the former diforder had verified his affertions, it thruck me, that probably if this method were but adopted in the latter, it might be at-tended with the like falutary effects. Experience has now taught me that his method used in aid of the modern improvements for managing fevers, fucceeds beyond my most fanguine expectations. By using it from the beginning of the diforder, I have prevented violent attacks of the brain, spared my patients, more than once, the pain of blistering, and have not only conducted them fafely to harbour, but have carried them thither with eafe and comfort.

" I pretend to no discovery, but claim some share of merit in having run the risk of my reputation by attempting to reftore an old practice, contrary now to that of all countries, and repugnant to the prejudices of all mankind."

From a late Dublin paper.

Arrived from America, Mrs. Montgomery, wife to the late general Montgomery, and fifter to the honourable R. R. Livingston, chancellor of New-York. The arrival of Mrs. Montgomery to this country, cannot fail of being flattering to Irishmen, whose zeal for that caute, in which her hufband gallantly fought and bled on the plains of Quebec, was ardent and general. When we reflect that a revolution, the greatest recorded in the annals of history, the most important in the diffusion of civil and religious liberty, was fanctioned by the character of Mr. Montgomery, it is to be regretted that his fall was fo untimely, before he had feen the temple of liberty raited, of which he had laid the corner tione; before he had feen the revolution of the rights of men confirmed; before he had feen the nations of Europe reaping the fruits of that harvest, the feeds which he had fown.

But though the zeal with which he entered into the contest, and the spirit with which he supported it, were confpicuous; yet, in juffice to his character, we must observe, that he was of a mild, conciliatory cast of mind, was dear to all parties, and was even wept, praifed and honoured, by those against whom he had drawn the fword; nay, the benevolence of his nature was to great, that, had he lived, he might have brought about a general reconciliation between the two countries, to their mutual advantage. We sympathise with Mrs. Montgomery in lamenting the loss of so illustrions a patriot, but ferious reflection on the event of that great revolution, in which he bled and which she has lived to fee completed, must give her high confolation, and make her an object as interesting and dear to the ple of this country (whose liberties were established by the event of the American war,) as the defervedly is with a due regard to economy. among the people of America .- Here in the native " Sant hie etiam sua premia laudi sunt lachrymæ rerum, & mentem mortalia tangunt."

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) December 23. Yesterday several persons were taken into custody, charged upon the oath of Ebenezer Prescot, a watchmaker, in King-street, of having entered into an affociation for coining dollars made of pewter, with a view of imposing them on the public for filver, and exporting them to the West-Indies; and elso upon the oath of John Smith, of Elliot-Breet, of palling counterfeit bills of the corporation money of Charleston, and were carried before Thomas Hall and John Michell, Efquires. After a long examination, three of them were committed to gaol, in order to take their trials.

NORFOLK, January 2. Extra ? of a letter from Port-au-Prince, to a gentleman in

this place, dated November 5 "The introduction of flour from the United States into the French Weit-India Islands is prolongated until June next. There has been many disturbances in the work houses of the negroes, and some fermentation in feveral quarters amongit the negroes. The mula toes have manifelled fome high pretentions by receiving bad council, and the inhabitants from a place called au-petit Goave, have fome days past beheaded M. Ferrand de Baudiere, formerly Senechal, for having wrote a request soo much expressive, in favour of the inulat-toes—That is the first blood of the whites that has been spilt."

ANNAPOLIS, January 21. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

#### UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, January 7.

A quorum being now affembled, a meffage wa fent to the fenate, informing them of the fame. A committee, confifting of Mest. Boudinot, Sher.

man and White, was appointed to report the unfinished bufiness of the latt tession.

A resolution was received from the senate, purporting that they had appointed Mess. Strong and Izard a committee on their part, to wait upon and in. form the prefident, that the two houses had made; quorum, and to know of him what time he would assign to communicate, in the senate chamber, the bufinels he had to lay before them; and requesting that a fimilar committee be appointed by the house:

Mess. Gilman, Ames and Seney, were appointed ;

On motion, refolved, That two chaplains, of dif. ferent denominations, be appointed to congreis for the present fession; one by each house, who shall in. terchange weekly.

Mr. Gilman, from the committee on the part of the house, to wait on the prefident, returned, and in. formed the house, that the president would, to-mor. row morning at 11 o'clock, address both houses in the fenate chamber.

The house then adjourned to half after 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FRIDAY, January 8.

The house being affembled, adjourned to the senate chamber. At 11 o'clock THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES, attended by his aids and feeretary, was received by the two houses of congress in the ienate chamber, when he was pleafed to make the following SPEECH:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and

House of Representatives, I EMBRACE, with great fatisfaction, the opportunity, which now pretents itielf, of congratulating you on the prefent favourable profpects of our public affairs. The recent accession of the important flate of North-Carolina to the conflitution of the United States (of which official information has been received)-the rifing credit and respectability of our country-the general and increasing good will toward the government of the union, and the concord, peace and plenty, with which we are bleffed, are circumstances autpicious, in an eminent degree, to our national profperity.

In returning your confultations for the general good, you cannot but derive encouragement from the reflection, that the measures of the last fession have been as fatisfactory to your conflituents as the novelty and difficulty of the work allowed you to hope. Still further to realize their expectations, and to fecure the bleffings which a gracious Providence has placed within our reach, will, in the course of the present important ielfion, call for the cool and deliberate exertion of your patriotilm, firmnels and wildom.

Among the many interesting objects which will engage your attention, that of providing for the common defence will ment farticular regard .- To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preferving

A free people ought not only to be armed, but difciplined; to which end a uniform and well digefted plan is requifite: And their fafety and interest require that they flould promote such manufactories as tend to render them independent on others, for effential, particularly for military, supplies.

The proper citabliffment of the troops which may be deemed inditpenfable, will be entitled to mature confideration. In the arrangements which may be made respecting it, it will be of importance to conciliate the comfortable support of the officers and foldiers

There was reason to hope, that the pacific measures land of Montgomery, the will find Irithmen not inten- adopted with regard to certain hoftile tribes of Indians fible to American merit-In Ireland she will find that, would have relieved the inhabitants of our fouthern and western frontiers from their depredations. But you will perceive, from the information contained in the papers which I shall direct to be laid before you, (comprehending a communication from the commonwealth of Virginia,) that we ought to be prepared to afford protection to those parts of the union; and, if necessa ry, to punish aggreiibrs.

The interests of the United States require, that ouintercourie with other nations should be facilitated by fuch provisions as will enable me to fulfil my duty in that respect, in the manner which circumstances may render most conducive to the public good: And, to this end, that the compensation to be made to the perfons who may be employed, fhould, according to the nature of their appointments, be defined by law; and a competent fund defignated for defraying the expences incident to the conduct of our foreign affairs.

Various confiderations also render it expedient, that the terms on which foreigners may be admitted to the rights of citizens should be speedily ascertained by s uniform rule of naturalization.

Uniformity in the currency, weights and measures, of the United States, is an object of great importance, and will, I am perfuaded, he duly attended to.

The advancement of agriculture, commerce and manufactures, by all proper means, will not, I truth, need recommendation. But I cannot forbear intimating to you the expediency of giving effectual encouragement as well to the introduction of new and useful inventions from abroad, as to the exertions of faill and geniss in producing them at home, and of facilitating the intercourse between the distant parts of our country by due attention to the post-office and post-roads.

Nor am I less persuaded, that you will agree with me in opinion, that there is nothing which can better deferve your patronage than the promotion of feienst and literature. Knowledge is in every country the

reft bafis of pub calures of gover ediately from th is proportionable mititution it co neing those, wh itration, that e it answered by ; and by teac d to value the inft invalions fion and the ween burthen venience, an geneies of foc rty from that oiding the lath ilance against et to the laws Whether this affording aid fhed, by the any other e ce in the deli Gentlemen o SAW, wit feffion, the of your opi

> al reliance of ch of the ify inducer ind perman outly and i Gentlemen House of respectively irs particula necessary t e of the un The welfare ich our care hall derive th you in t

> port of the p

e to the na

fiment I ent

ce in your b

vernment. UNITED S The prefide their own r ad by the c morrow ta ttee of the otion, it w n, when, t

Rev. Dr.

Adjourned

Mr. Clym

ing to our f

ve a right to

k his lest. A letter fro the ipeak had prep 21ft Sep rt of the rt, at fuc y be pleaf A decate d time of the manne priety of explainin expected thend a pl t if it en in w on Mon house w h vast im at the h fion of in After a va o matter folution : That on riting the

> The hou e whole, the chair Refolved address the Un oufes, wi elay, pro he various heir attent This bei Mr. Sm

the trea

the zift

ence, we A petitie was read, and corgo, violation Matthews from Georgie, in the house. embled, a meffage wa them of the same.

f Meff. Boudinot, Sher. inted to report the un. ion.

from the fenate, purnted Mess. Strong and rt, to wait upon and in. two houses had made im what time he would the fenate chamber, the re them; and requesting appointed by the house:

Seney, were appointed; oned purpose. nat two chaplains, of dif.

pointed to congress for

ach house, who shall in. committee on the part of fident, returned, and in. prefident would, to-mor. address both houses in the

d to half after 10 o'clock

January 8. d, adjourned to the fenate HE PRESIDENT of the ded by his aids and feereo houses of congress in the

as pleafed to make the folnate, and

great fatisfaction, the oplents itielf, of congratuwourable prospects of our eccession of the important the constitution of the ficial information has been and respectability of our creasing good will towards n, and the concord, peace are bleffed, are circuminent degree, to our nati-

tions for the general good, uragement from the refleche last fellion have been as ents as the novelty and dif. you to hope. Still further and to secure the bleffings ce has placed within our f the prefent important lefeliberate exertion of your

ing objects which will enproviding for the common regard.—To be prepared freelual means of preferving

only to be armed, but difuniform and well digefted r fafety and interest require ch manufactories as tend to n others, for effential, par-

t of the troops which may will be entitled to mature angements which may be be of importance to concirt of the officers and foldien

e, that the pacific measures ain hoftile tribes of Indians habitants of our fouthern and cir depredations. But you formation contained in the to be laid before you, (comion from the commonwealth ht to be prepared to afford the union; and, if necessa

nited States require, that our ions should be facilitated by able me to fulfil my duty in er which circumstances may the public good: And, to fation to be made to the perd, fhould, according to the nts, be defined by law; and ed for defraying the expences our foreign affairs.

lio render it expedient, that gners may be admitted to the be speedily ascertained by tion.

rency, weights and measures, n object of great importance, be duly attended to.

riculture, commerce and mameans, will not, I truft, need cannot forbear intimating to iving effectual encouragement n of new and useful inventie exertions of feill and genius ne, and of facilitating the inant parts of our country by 1 office and post-roads.

d, that you will agree with is nothing which can better an the promotion of fcience alge is in every country the

eatures of government receive their impression fo im- rant. ediately from the tenfe of the community, as in our's, is proportionably effential. To the fecurity of a free mititution it contributes in various ways: By conneing those, who are intrusted with the public admiitration, that every valuable end of government is it answered by the enlightened confidence of the peo-; and by teaching the people themselves to know, d to value their own rights; to discern and provide inst invasions of them; to distinguish between opffion and the necessary exercise of lawful authority; ween burthens preceeding from a difregard to their

ivenience, and those resulting from the inevitable geneies of fociety; to diferiminate the spirit of liy from that of licentiousness, cherishing the first, biding the latt, and uniting a speedy, but temperate, ilance against encroachments, with an inviolable re-

Whether this defirable object will be best promoted affording aids to teminaries of learning already estafied, by the inititation of a national university, or any other expedients, will be well worthy of a ce in the deliberations of the legislature.

Gentlemen of the House of Perrefentatives,

SAW, with peculiar picalure, at the close of the fession, the resolution entered into by you, expresof your opinion, that an adequate provision for the port of the public credit is a matter of high importe to the national honour and prosperity .- In this iment I entirely concur .- And to a perfect confice in your best endeavours to devise such a provias will be truly confident with the end, I add an al reliance on the cheerful co-operation of the other ch of the legislature.-It would be superfluous to ify inducements to a measure in which the characand permanent interests of the United States are fo outly and to deeply concerned; and which has re-

Gentlemen of the Senate, and House of Representatives,

HAVE directed the proper officers to lay before respectively such papers and estimates as regard the irs particularly recommended to your confideration, necessary to convey to you that information of the e of the union, which it is my duty to afford.

The welfare of our country is the great object to ich our cares and efforts ought to be directed .- And hall derive great fatisfaction from a co-operation th you in the pleasing though arduous talk of ening to our fellow-citizens the blenings which they re a right to expect from a free, efficient and equal vernment.

G. WASHINGTON. UNITED STATES, January 8, 1790.

The prefident then retired-and the house returned their own room-When the prefident's speech being id by the clerk, it was voted, that the hould would morrow take the fame into confideration in a comttee of the while on the flate of the union .- On otion, it was voted, to proceed to ballot for a chapn, when, the votes being collected, it aperared that Rev. Dr. Lynn was re-elected.

Adjourned till to merrow 11 o'clock, A. M.

SATURDAY. January Q. Mr. Clymer, from Pennsylvania, appeared, and k his lest.

letter from the fecretary of the treafury, addressed the speaker, was read, informing the house that had prepared a plan, purfuant to the refolation of 21ft September lait, relative to provision for Jupt of the public credit, which he was ready to ret, at fuch time and in fuch manner as the houle

be pleafed to order. A decate now entired with regard to the manner d time of communicating the report. With regard the manner, fome members infitted itrongly on the priety of the fecretary's delivering it in perion, and explaining it to the house; because it was not toexpected that the members could thoroughly come, without previous explanation; others contended, t if it should want explanation, it ought to be on Monday next; this was opposed. It was fair h vast importance before it; but that by Thursday at the house would in all probability have an acfion of many members.

After a variety of opinions had been given on thefe o matters, the house at last came to the following folution :

That on Thursday next this house will receive in the treasury, agreeably to the order of this house paid by the 21ft of September laft.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of e whole, on the prelident's speech, Mr Baldwin the chair, and came to the following resolution:

Refolved, as the opinion of this committee, that oufes, with affurances, that this house will, without elay, proceed to take into their ferious confideration ne various and important matters recommended to heir attention.

This being agreed to, Mr. Smith, (S. C.) Mr. Clymer, and Mr. Lawnce, were appointed a committee po prepare faid

A petition of Christopher Saddler, of Nova-Scotia, vas read, praying relief against a seizure of his vessel nd cargo, which was made at the port of Boston, for violation of the impost law of the United States, of

reft basis of public happiness. In one, in which the which at the time, he afferts, he was totally igno-

The house then adjourned till Monday 11 o'clock.

This morning, about one o'clock, the bake-house of Mr. Richard Fleming, of this city, was discovered to be on fire, and the town alarmed; but, notwithstanding the exertions of the citizens, it entirely confumed his dwelling house, with the tenement adjoining there-to, and also the dwelling houses of Mr. Henry Sybell and Mr. William Wilkins, and three warehouses.

On Monday the 22d of February, if fair, or on the first fair day thereafter, by direction of the honour, able the chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the dwelling plantation

of WALTER PYE, near Port-Tobacco, LL that part of the property of the faid Pye which was heretofore mortgaged to the subscriber. The faid property confifts of twenty-nine negroes, with their increase, a valuable blooded mare and two colts. The negroes will be fold in fuch convenient parcels as shall be agreed on between the subscriber and the truflees of the faid Pye. The purchasers are respectively to give bonds with good security, for paying the purchase money, with interest, from the day of fale, at two equal annual payments; and the fubfcriber is to join with the faid truftees in making effectual conveyances.

THOMAS HOW RIDGATE. Port-Tobacco, January 14, 1790. 1809/4

ORDERED, That the faid John Whitel appear before ISAAC DAY, versus, TORN WHITSEL, the chancellor, in court, on Monend others. day the 15th day of March next, to answer, on oath, the bill of the faid Isaac Day. By order, SAMUEL H. HOWARD,

Reg. Cur. Can.

IN CHANCERY, January 18, 1790. N the application of HEKRY HALL, truffee for John Watkins, an infolvent debtor, ORDERED, That the creditors of the faid John Watkins do bring in and declare their respective claims to the faid Henry Hall, on or before the first day of June next, in order that the faid claims may be liquidated and adjusted :-ORDERED, likewife, That the above order be published three weeks successively in Messis. Green's and Ms. Goddard's news-paper.

SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

### NOTICE.

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

J. T. C H A S E.

January 19, 1799.

HE fubscribers hereby inform, that they intend to petition the juffices of Frederick county, at the enfuing March court, to iffue a committion for marking and bounding their parts of the following trafts of land, fitnate in the county afore-faid, viz. Come by Chance and The Refureey on Good Neighbourhood, agreeable to the act of affembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding land. NICHOLAS COPPLE.

January 8, 1790. 100 9/4

D AN away from Isaac Kenr, in Trederick countv. Virginia, a likely young negro woman named ALLEY, about eighteen years old, well grown and not very black, is very notable, has one crooked finger, a very long head, flat nofe, thick lips, and large eyes; hend a plan of fuch an extensive and intricate na- the is a very fwanky awkward looking negro, has en in writing to the house; with regard to the George-town the eleventh of December, and passes for on Monday next; this was expected. dift preacher and fet her free, and had changed her house was too thin at present to bring a matter of name and likewise her cloathes; she is a great thief; had on a Welch cotton petticoat and jacket, and cotton petticoat, coarfe shoes and stockings, and ofnabrig thift; it is likely the has changed her tale and cloathes too before this. This negro belongs to Elizabeth Dare, living in Calvert county, near Lower-Marlboroughthe was only lent to Haac Kent. Whoever takes up the faid negro woman, fo that the owner may get riting the report of the fecretary of the department her again, shall receive TEN DOLLARS REWARD, 1007/6 ELIZABETH DARE.

Annapolis, January 10, 1790. LL persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM DAVIS, junior, late of Anne-Aaddress be presented by the house to the president rundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them the United States, in answer to his speech to both in properly authenticated by the 25th day of February next, and all persons indebted are defired to make payment, to ALLEN QUYNN, Administrator.

> Hardy county, December 19, 1789. OMMITTED to the gaol of Hardy county, Virginia, a likely negro man named GEORGE, who fays he belongs to MATTHEW EVERFIELD, of Prince George's county, Maryland. The owner is requefted to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away ABEL RANDALL, H. S.

December 30, 1785. HE 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 fuit against them without respect to persons, and all those having claims against said deceased are requested to bring them in legally authenti-

RICHARD BEARD, Executor.

### To be Sold, AT PUBLIC SALE,

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

HE PERSONAL PROPERTY of the late GERARD BOND, confishing of fifty negroes, work horses, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, plantation utenfils, 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 faid Gerard Bond are defired to bring them in legally authenticated on that day, and those indebted are requested to make payment to Rd. BOND, Executor.

St. Mary's county, January 5, 1790. 2

Charles county, December 17, 1789.

WHEREAS I gave my bond to Samuel Chandler on the twelfth day of December 17. ler on the twelfth day of December, feventeen hundred and eighty-fix, 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 fuit 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.

### NOTICE.

HUGH COX.

HE creditors of captain Thomas Dent, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are hereby defired to bring in their claims lawfully authenticated to the subscriber, on the seventeenth day of March next, when attendance will be given at colonel Beanes's, in Pifcataway, that there may be an equal distribution made of the proceeds of the fale of the property to his ereditors, and to have the estate finally settled, there-fore those who neglect to comply with the above request will not be entitled to a dividend hereafter-those who are indebted to the faid effate are earneftly defired to make immediate payment, for no longer indulgence can be given.

ELIZABETH DENT, Admistratrix. December 10, 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 fent to the General Post-Office as dead letters:-EORGE ASQUITH, Zachariah Allen, St.

I Mary's county. Nicholas Brewer, George Bacchus, Adam Boyer, James Button, Annapolis; Richard Bond, Chaptico. Jeremiah Chafe, Richard Clark, Annapolis; Tho-

mas Carroll, care of captain Grennal, Leonard-town; James Clark, care of James Alexander, Muddy Creek; Abraham Crapter, Liberty-town. James Dick, Stewart, and Co. William Deakins,

care of Wallace and Muir, Annapolis; Thomas Duckctt, Prince-George's county; Richard Darnall (2), Bennett Darnall, Patuxent. Judith Ellicott, Ellicott's Upper Mills; James

Edlen, Prince-George's county. Captain Moles Foster, of the ship Nantes, Anna-

John Gwinn (2), Rev. James Glassbrook, Annapolis; Oliver Grace, care of John Magruder, Upper Marlborough; James Gun, Leonard-town; D. Germain, Pifcataway; Samuel Godman 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), Jeffe Jarrett, Annapolis, Warren Dent Jeniser, Port-To-

John Kilty, Annapolis.

Thomas Landdale, Prince-George's county. Richard Mackubin (2), Luther Martin, John Moore, Annapolis; Arthur M. Carter, Port-Tobacco.

James Nicolls, Annapolis Edward Oldham, Annapolis.

Thomas Rutland (2), Henry Ridgely, capt. Charles Ridgely, Annapolis; Jean Fred. Rouviere, care of Edward Reynolds, Hunting-town.

Robert Smith (2), William Smith, care of Richard Fleming, Davalt Shriber, capt. Scott, Annapolis; Thomas Snowden (2), Patuxent Iron-works; Mortough Sullivan, living with George Digges; Sarah Shanly, Upper Marlborohgh; Rev. Joseph Simpson,

St. Mary's county. William Tilghman, James Tilghman, jun. care of William Cooke, Annapolis; Thomas Tillard, Her-

Burton Wheteroft, John Welfh, Annapolis; Robert Ward, Patuxent; Gabriel Wood, Leonard-town.

F. GREEN, D. P. M. ters, are requested to send the money, as none will be delivered without.

SAINT-JOHN'S COLLEGE, January 7, 1790. THE vifitors 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 affigned for their next quarterly meeting.

The public already knows to what cause is imputa-

ble the flow 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 fmall number of the vifitors, to procure a competent meeting for near three years; and that, finee 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 confiderable number of promiting youths. Another is prepared to instruct them in every branch Another is prepared to infruct 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, 1288, the general as-

At the fession of November, 1788, the general af-

fembly 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 Vanstaphors."

The vifitors 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 exigences 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 falaries 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 vifitors apprehended, from the indefinite terms of the refolve, that they might not be able, even after the appointment and actual employment of all the profesfors and other officers in their leveral departments within the college building, to obtain an end of the fuspension, 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, foliciting, on reasonable conditions, a repeal

of the resolve. As the unlooked for refult of their application may give rife to an idea, that they must for some time suf-pend their undertaking; and that subscribers will there-fore be justified in with-holding their contributions it

is proper to affure them.

That nearly the fum 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 vifitors for the payment of professors and other officers. The vifitors 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 vifitors confider themselves merely as truffees to the public, and, as fuch, accountable for their conduct, it may not be improper to fay fomething respecting an injurious report, that they had expended on the building the entire product of the funds for four years; and that without the falutary interference of the legislature, they would have perfitted in an ille-gal and ill-judged disposition of the public money.

The truth is, that the vifitors being empowered by law to lay out on the college building the amount of two years public donation, except only a fmall 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 inconfiderable portion of the subscriptions paid into their treasury, being expended, the committee was reduced to the difagreeable alternative of either difmissing their workmen or borrowing from that money, which was lying uscless, and which could not, until the fucceeding lession of assembly, be subject to any legal order. An attention to the interests of the college and to the true welfare of the flate 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 themfelves authorifed to change the appropriation; and they were fenfible, that, if the money to drawn could not otherwise be replaced, they were liable to be called on in their private characters. At the fame 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 Annapolis school; and they slattered themselves, they might depend for surther supplies on the faith of other

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

pering that representation to be true, it was an indu-pensable duty in the legislature to reftrain them.

It would affront the good fense of the people of Maryland, by a formal series of remarks, to enforce the propriety of preserving national faith, to infift 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 folemn 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 fuch an intent in the great body of

our representatives.

The subscribers to the college are once more conjured, 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 feminary from which much is expected. There is now no fund, except their contributions, for indemnifying the vifitors in finishing the house, which will be done as fpeedily as is confiftent with fafety and convenience. It is to be owned, and regretted, that in the profecution of the work fo large a fum has been expended. Let it at the same time be remembered, that the work was begun at a period unfavour-able 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 ex-

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

## To be Sold, A New Brick House,

In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-freet and Crofs-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 higher and ware. which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and ware-house, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accomm dation of a family. For terms apply to Mefficurs 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 BUSI-NESS in all its various branches, in Gay-fireet, near him with their custom—He likewise makes best shining BLACKING BALL, and has for sale the following ENGLISH and GERMAN BOOKS, viz.

ENGLISH-Bibies, 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 Catechilms, Reformed Ditto, Robinson Crusoe, Spelling-Books and

Alfo, ENGLISH and GERMAN ALMANACKS of different kinds.

All kinds of BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS performed at the same place, where all forts of BLANK BOOKS may be had—alfo, best writing and wrapping paper, pasteboards of different kinds, Lancaster rappee

fnun, belt quality; cowskin whips and glue, and an excellent tobacco cutting bench.

The Printers in the neighbouring towns will be pleased to infert the above in their papers, and draw

for payment on their humble fervant, JOHN FISHER. Baltimore, November 30, 1789.

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

WVERAL valuable NEGROES, for ready money, at the Vineyard, where Rachel Brooke, late of

Prince George's county, refided. CLEM. BROOKE, Executor.

January 4, 1790.

HE feveral juffices 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 Nevember session, 1789.

TO BE RENTED,

In this city, by the Subscriber, A N elegant three-story BRICK HOUSE, to 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 sinished, losty and in general large three of them are about twenty-four feet iquare; to fituation is pleasant and healthy, about the center of the city, and being fituated directly between the fitreets is not subject to be incommoded by any neighbouring improvements, which is frequently the case towns: It is well calculated for the accommodation boarders.—Alfo to be RENTED, a two-flory BRIC HOUSE, in South-East-fireet, well calculated to a commodate a private family; Its fituation is such the your neighbour cannot incommode you. I have like wife for SALE or RENT, 580 acres of good land, a Frederick county; a description of this land will be unnecessary, as the purchaser will view the place below he purchases. If a purchaser offers he may have as reasonable credit on securing the purchase money, b application to

THOMAS HYDE. Annapolis, September 1, 1789.

All persons having claims agains the estate of the late Mrs. Anne Sanders, are as quested to exhibit them to the subscriber, and the indebted are defired to make payment to FREDERICK GREEN, Executor.

& A & H. For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Id. tlement Certificates and Indents. Such as want Depreciation of other Certificates to pay for Por perty purchased of the Itale, may be supplied at any time, and with any particular Amoun wanted, for Cash, by

For SALE or BARTER A Quantity of Land in To tents, from 250 to 1000 Acres fituate in Bottetowst and Monon gahela Counties, Virginia, mil be fold very low for Cafh, Pra duce, any kind of Certificates a Market-fireet, Baltimore, where he fells, wholetale and retail, all forts of BRUSHES, as cheap and as good as any imported, and hopes the public will favour other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms appl

#### BE SOLD, TO

At PRIVATE SALE, the following TRACTS LAND, viz.

NE tract of 800 acres, on Pipe creek, in Fred rick county, an entire body of wood, and kind good foil; alfo, a tract on Magothy river, ca taining 430 acres; and a tract containing 301 acr on Deep creek (or Stoney creek) which empties is Patapico river -- Both thefe tracts are convenient for Bat more or Annapolis markets, one having about 30 an the other about 60 acres cleared, the rest in wood the foil equal to any in those parts; both well was GIRLS, and a BOY about twelve years old. Und ceptionable titles will be given to the purchasers. It terms, apply to WILLIAM MURRAY. terms, apply to Annapolis, November 23, 1789. 0

### To be LEASED,

SEVERAL LOTS of GROUND in this city.

Several the Church circle, and the streets called Table nacle-street, opposite Mr. James Ringgold's, and Layer's-street, opposite Mr. John Callahan's. The table may be known by applying to the subscriber.

James STEUART.

ANNAPOLIS:

PRINTED by FREDERICK SAMUEL GREEN.

Proce

(XLV山

其次汉书 M

NO DE

UN

of Boilo otally ig upon the eferred to ed, that treasury t ion were he repor ions from

&c. refp right of of matter aralization ment, & 4r. Smite ared to at of the which whole h e comm e Unit he unfir d, he b he sho ot; an

quate rant of the decipy was

ould be feer for ed, hat a setual is b La h, B

the mef comm

HA of the North vent

fmit ctar

the SUBSCRIBER, BRICK HOUSE nty-two rooms, twenty

dry in the wettelf feator I, lofty and in general larg twenty-four feet iquare;

nealthy, about the center nated directly between the incommoded by any near

hich is frequently the cale ted for the accommodation NTED, a two-flory BRIC ffreet, well calculated to a

ly ; Its fituation is fuch th

ncommode you. I have like for 580 acres of good land, for interior of this land will be

fer will view the place beto

hafer offers he may have a uring the purchase money,

ing claims again

Irs. ANNE SANDERS, are p to the fubfcriber, and the tick GREEN, Executor.

1, 1789.

THOMAS HYDE.

H,

ntal Loan Office

or Final Ids

cates and Indents

nt Depreciation of

tes to pay for For

of the Itate, ma

it any time, and

articular Amoun

ames Williams

Er BARTER

ty of Land in Su

250 to 1000 Acres

ttelourt and Monon

dies, Virginia, mil

low for Cafh, Pro

ind of Certificates a

od Bonds, Land,

rty in the State

BE SOLD,

LAND, viz.

ALE, the following TRACTS

800 acres, on Pipe creek, in Free, an entire body of wood, and also, a tract on Magothy river, co and a tract containing 301 acres Stoney creek) which empties is the these tracts are convenient for Barth these tracts are convenient for Barth 1981.

markets, one having about 30 as

ny in those parts; both well was

OY about twelve years old. Use will be given to the purchasers. I

vember 23, 1789.

For Terms apply

Saft, by

Proceedings of Congress. OUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE

UNITED STATES

R. TRUMBULL from Connection, Connection

M. TRUMBULL from Connecticut, Mr. Hathorn from New-York, and Mr. Moore from Virginia, uppeared and mok their feats.

The petition of Christopher Sadler, of Nova-Scotia, was read a fecond time, praying relief against a cond time, praying relief against a of Bolton, for a violation of the important of the ed States, of which, at the time, he afferts he rotally ignorant.

ed States, of which, at the time, totally ignorant.

Re petition states, that he brought a cargo of fish.

Nova-Scotia into Boston, but that his vessel, bender the dimensions required by the laws of the distance, was seized, &c.—Some debate took upon this question, whether the petition should ferred to a committee of the house; but it was id, that it should be referred to the secretary of reasury to ascertain whether the safes stated in said too were true, and the said Sadier a proper object compatition of the house. e compatition of the house.

e report of the committee who had been appoint-flate the arrear of bufiness lest unfinished at the of the last session, was read, containing a list of ons from Dr. Ramsay, Mr. Morse, Mr. Fuch, see, respecting a law to secure to them the exclu-right of fundry works of literature and genius; a of matters under confideration, such as uniform ralization, bankrupt laws, permanent feat of go-

sent, &c.

Smith, from the committee to whom it was rered to was re an answer to the speech of the pret of the United States, presented a draught of
which was read, and referred to a committee of

Goodhue informed the house, that he was one committee appointed, at the last fession, to bring sill for the actual enumeration of the inhabitants United States; and observing, that in the report e unfinished business this subject was brought forhe should now consider himself of that committee ; and if it was the sense of the house he should, formed them, that the reason the committee had sorted was, that they found themselves wholly uste to a business of so difficult a nature, from ant of a sufficient number of members to compose ommittee—That he would suggest to the house, was so necessary, that the house should avail itthe collective information of a committee comof a member from each flate.

brought on a discussion, whether the unfinished should be taken up in its last stage, or whether ald be brought forward at cone.

hat a committee he appointed to bring in a bill for Etual enumeration of the inhabitants of the United

is being carried, a committee of ten, confiding member from each flare, was appointed, except ware, which is not tarrefented.

members are Meffes. Forfier, Goodhue, Sher-Lawrence, Schureman, Clymer, Seney, White,

this it is established, that all unfinished business the last retion should be taken up de novo.
message from the president of the United Scates.

lr. Secretary Lear, was received, with the follow-

United States, January 11, 1790.

Gentlemen of the Hunfe of Reperfentatives.

HAVE directed Mr. Lear, my private feeretary, authors of the conflictuation of the United States by the state North-Carolina, together with the copy of a letter session, in his excellency Samuel Johnston, president of the vention of stid state, to the president of the United session.

he originals of the papers which are herewith imitted to you, will be lodged in the office of the tary of flate.

ith fentiments of the highest confideration and respect, I have the honour to be SIR.

Your most faithful and obedient servan

SAMUEL JOHNSTON, President of the convention. To the Prefident of the United States.

I do certify the above to be a true copy from the TOBIAS LEAR, Secretary to the Prefident of the United States.

Prefident of the United States.

A copy of the adoption and ratification of the conflictation of the United States by the flate of North-Carolina.

STATE or NORTH-CAROLINA,

In Convention, which met in Philadelphia, in pursuance of a recommendation of congress, did recommend to the citizens of the United States a conflictation of form of government in the following words, vis.

"We, the people." &c.

[Here follows the conflictation of the United States, verbasing.]

Refolved, That this convention in behalf of the free-men, citizens and inhabitants of the flate of North-Carolina, do adopt and ratify the faid conflitution and form of government.

Done in convention this 21st day of November,

(Signed) SAMUEL JOHNSTON, Prefident of the convention.

J. HUNT, JAS. TAYLOR, Secrics.

By the direction of the prefident of the United States, I have examined and compared the foregoing with the adoption and ratification of the confliction of the United States by the Rate of North-Carolina, which was transmitted to the prefident of the United States by Samuel Johnson, prefident of the conven-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 rati-

fication, which I certify to be a true copy.

TOBIAS LEAR, Secretary to the

Prefident of the United States. The house then adjourned till eleven o'clock to-mor-

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 paragraphs, the committee rose, and the chairman reported that the committee, according to order, had the faid address under confideration, and made no amendment thereto.

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

A meffage in writing was received from the prefident of the United States, by the fecretary at war, commu-nicating to the house in a confidential manner, fundry papers, respecting the tribes of Indians on the fouth-

weltern 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 fettion, and to report therefrom all fuel matters of business as were then depending and undetermined, have according to order, examined the journal, and agreed to the following report. [This was presented to the house on Monday last.]

Monday lait.]

It appears to your committee that the feveral petitions of David Ramiay. John Churchman, Alexander Lewis, Arthur Greev, Jedidiah Morfe, John Fitch, Englehart Crufe, Nicholas Pike, Samuel, Briggs, John Christopher Stochel, Leonard Harbaugh, Hannah Adams, Christopher Colles, David Greenleaf, John Macpherson, Abraham Vesterviet, James Rumsev, and William Hoy, respectively praving 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.

Accellency Samuel Johnson, president of the convention of find flate, to the president of the United to you, will be ledged in the office of the Payetteville, flate of North-Carolina, ath December, 1789.

It further appears to your committee that the leveral points of the papers which are herewith ted to you, will be ledged in the office of the penalty for military services, or for injuries or losses, and marked to keep the first transport to gramine and report upon to the present of the present selfon.

It further appears to your committee that the leveral points of the first flower and adoption of the conflictions of the United adoption of the Carolina per the formation and the United adoption of the Carolina per the formation and the United adoption of the Carolina per the formation and the formation and the formation and the formation and the Carolina per the formation and the formation and the fo

ra to your committee that the leveral new Newell and Seth Clarke, Sarah finds, Robert Frazier, David Sturger, James M. Lean, James Read, and James M. Lean, James Read, and Richard Philips, James M.Lean, 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 pention of Joseph Wheaton, sergeans at arms, to this house, praying an inquiry into the charges exhibited against him in certain assonymous letters, was ordered to lie on the table, and so remained during the session.

Your committee further regard, that committees were appointed to prapare and bring in the several falls following, to wit:

A bill to establish an uniform system on the subject of bankrupteies 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

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

Alto, a bill providing a proper fystem of regulation for the militia of the United States.

Neither of which bills were reported during the fef-

It also sppears 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 relief of sick and disabled seamen, and prescribing regulations 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 Western territory. Also a bill fent from the sense, enti-tled, An act for the punishment of certain crimes

against the United States,

That the bill, entitled, An act to establish the feat
of covernment of the United States, was postponed by
the senate for the further confideration of an amend-

ment proposed by this house, until the present session.

And lustly, That the report of the committee appointed to examine into the measures taken by congress, and the state of Virginia, respecting lands reserved for the officers and soldiers of the said state, was postponed by this house for further consideration until the prefent fession.

WEDNESDAY, January 13.

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

Mr. Huntington, from Connecticut; Mr. Cadwalader, from New-Jeriey; Mr. Heester, from Penn-fylvania; and Mr. Smith, from Maryland, appeared and took their feats.

On motion, Ordered, That fo much of the flanding rules and orders of this house, as directs the mode of appointing committees, be reseinded; and that hereafter it be a standing rule of the house, that all committees shall be appointed by the fpeaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the house, in which case they shall be appointed 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 which a plurality of votes shall prevail; and in case a greater number than are required to compose or complete the committee shall have an equal number of votes, the house shall proceed to a further ballot or

The houle then refumed the reading of the fluctment of the fouth-western frontiers, and of the Indian department, as referred to in the president's message of yel-

ordered, That the faid meffage and flatement be referred to a committee of five, and that Mr. Wadfworth, Mr. Brown, Mr. Boudinot, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Baldwin, be of the faid committee. Adjourned.

## LEASED,

OTS of GROUND in this city, circle, and the streets called Tabe site Mr. James Ringgold's, and Lastice Mr. John Callahan's. The impart of the fulficial property applying to the subscriber.

IAMES STEUART.

NAPOLIS: by FREDERICK UEL GREEN.

sfeful arts, and for focusion ation, 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 prefident's speech, which motion being agreed to Mr. Baldwar took the

Mr. Smith then read a flatement of the feveral articles in the speech which were recommended to the ticles in the speech which were recommended to the con-consideration of the house, and moved that the com-mittee of the whole should come to a resolution to refer the same to select committees. This being adopt-

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 desence, and Mr. Gillman, Mr. T. Muhlemberg, Mr. Heester, Mr. Matthews and Mr. Floyd were appointed.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, for beinging in a hill making previous for persons on

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.

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 fecretary of flate. 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 fame object, were introduced, but the following proposed by Mr. Sedgwick was adopted, viz.

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

Adjourned till Monday eleven o'clock.

#### LONDON, Nevember

THE dauphin, a weak and fickly child, and the two children of the compte d'Artois, form a flender hope of exemption from a contest that must ope of exemption from a contest that must plunge Europe into a war. The pretentions of the house of Orleans, maintained by an able and popular prince, fanctioned by the treaty of Utrecht, of which England, Holland, Prussia, and the house of Austria, are guarantees, 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 Spatiander nish 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.

of Louis XIV. count of a stranger that was brought to the Battile 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 fame time affured, that if he attempted to discover himself he would instantly be killed. He died a natu-ral death; and the parish register of St. Paul's, in Pa-ris, mentions his interment in that church the 20th of

November, 1703.

A Parifian 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 perfon beheaded the 15th of July, 1685, was not the
duke of Monmouth, but fome 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 malked man's window,
when he was prifoner in one of the Marrows indow, which was thrown from the maked man's window, when he was prifoner in one of the Margaret islands, on which it has fince been discovered was written the word Mensouth. The plate, if I remember sight-ly, was picked up by a fifterman, who took it to the sovernor, but could not read what was on it.

tovernor, but could not read what was on it.

It is also faid, in confirmation of this opinion, that the furgeon, Nelaton, who bled the prisoner in the Basille, 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 descous of preserving Monmouth's life from all, tion,

la a tall tree,

present they are obliged to concell, at a tall me, and as an tal, whole substance is in them when they call their leaves, that virtue they inviolably retain; and they live in the planing hope of having it very shortly in their power openly as low it.

The grand monarch is, at postor, 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 passes of the many-headed monther, which keeps him now in terror, if his majesty should pay as little regard to all his present promites, subscriptions and edicits, as Charles did to the holy league—or Oliver Cromwell to magna charts.

Tippoo's numerous troops are under the most can be lent discipline; the English by fighting than, and the french by siding them, have taught them the Lordann, who was captured last war, and other Europe, are now in his pay.

It is an only in the position of the mass of the logistic confequence of the measure, and the Prench will be, the cative expulsion to the logistic confequence of the measure, and the logistic confequence of the measure, and

firings.

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 diffance ten miles; which the horse performed in 34 minutes, the mare in 45; the sum 50 guineas aside. The mare was obliged to return twice or thrice to make good her ground, on account of her getting into

NOFEL

NOVEL DREAM.

Though the old foolish superfictious notions respecting the interpretation of dreams, are in a great mea-ture exploded, yet the following occurrence, we are affured, 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 Braithwait-firect, having repeatedly dreamed that a pot of money was hid under ground in L we-lane, opposite a garden belonging to one Charles Walth, a hair manufacturer, she at length prevailed on two men to go and fearch for it. Accordingly, on Tuesday se'nnight, 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. Walsh (taking his accustomary nightly walk before he went to bed, in order to see their work, when Mr. Walfh (taking his accustomary nightly walk before he went to bed, in order to fee that all things were fall about the garden) observed them, and bringing his gardener with him, went to examine what they were doing. On Mr. Walfh 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 a dream I ever yet knew." But the man, instead of following the justice's advice, went home.

On Friday night last, however, Mr. Walsh, think-

ing 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 dopth, actually found an old fashioned iron pot filled with pieces of antient roll of the place. n of various denominations, The pot being decayed with ruft, was broken in en deavouring to get it up, and feveral of the fragment-together with three pieces of the coin, were found Saturday morning by people passing that way.—Thus the peor old woman had dreamed to fome perpose, 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 w ollen cloth have been made at the woollen manufactory in this city. It is with pleasure we add that this manufactory is in a flourithing 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, superance middling, and low-priced, are fold on as reasonable terms as they can be imported.

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

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21.

From the American Rayle, published at Salem.

By late intelligence from India we learn, that the French have ceded Pondicherry, on the coast of Caromandel to Tippoo Salometerving the right, for a limited time, of keeping a small number of troops in the citadel, for the protection of such ships as may trach there before this cession is generally known. Transports were an at bring general Conway (the French generalismo in India) and the troops to the 16 of France.

Tippoo had destroyed the strong fortunes of Manguelor, on the Malaber coast. The English possessing

his prefent promites, subscriptions and edicts, as Charles did to the holy league—or Oliver Cromwell to magna charts.

The prefent fituation of the French monarch will ferve 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 fixty districts of Paris, a motion being made to facrifice their buckles for the service of their country, every person instantly unbuckled his shoes, and went home with two-penny strings.

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

From the Gentleman's Magazine.

On the 8th of March, 1767, at Newbury Berks, a equificien was taken on the body of a child, near means old, who fell into the river Kennet, and we drowned. The jury brought in their verdict so dental death. The body was discovered by a refingular experiment, which was as follows:—After diligent fearch had been made in the river to no particular to the control of the control o diligent learch had been made in the river to no perpose for the child, a two-penny loaf with a quantity of
quick-filver put into it, was set floating from the plac
where the child, it was supposed, had fallen in, whill
sheered its course down the river upwards of half a milbefore a great number of spectators, when, the boohappened to say on the opposite side of the river, to
loaf suddenly tacked about, and swam across the rive
and aradually sank pear the child, when both the chil
and the loaf were immediately brought up with grable
ready for that purpose. ready for that purpole.

From a late London fun

Mr. PAINTER, COMING through Ripley from Do oured with the following extraordinary lift of p who fpent the evening together, and danced at the

Mr. George Randa	
Widow Ayres	93
George Stout	91
Widow Whapshot	84 4
Wildow Gavel William Faulaner	82
Nicholas Ayling	80
Widow Spaleen	84
Robert Stephens	8z
Mary Gavel	82
Richard Janaway	80
Sarah Scariet	HCL 83.
arrold . Fitting	Total

1035 Total years. Henry Knight, an old blind man, was fiddler. PETERSBURG, January

Extract of a letter from London, Nopember 17.

It is currently reported, and credited here, the the national affembly of France have come to a refolition to request the king to require of the United Stan of America a supply of flour and that agents for the purpose have been sent to America."

From Cape-François, we learn, that the marke there were much glutted with flour, for which ther was no tale—And from Jamaica we learn, that all kind of provisions are fearee; sam none, nor any kinds spirituous liquors—Beef 81, pork 91, flour 81, per baratered 702, per cwt.

The bill, for cutting a navigable could from the waters of Pasquotank river to the water of Elizabet river, which was under confidentiate of the form

waters of Pasquotank river to the waters of Elizabet river, which was under confideration at the last selfs of the general assembly of North-Carolina, is posspone until their next selfson. They have passed an act is the purpose of ceding to the United States, certain western lands—and have appointed the following gestlemen members of the privy council of that state:

John Hamilton, William Hawkins, James Gilliston C. Bruce, Junes Taylor, Jesse Franklin, and Grisss Rutherford, Riquires.

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

FREDERICES BULDE

FREDERICKSBURG. Ja About a fortnight fince, a dead cow supposed to drawned by the praceeding fishden fresh, was confined a little below Falmouth, on this fide the river she was kinned, opened, and four latest calves, about a foot long, were taken from here.

Annapolis, Fan.

thall b and to the most countries ts to be m obe so may have n towards t ontiers. cheerfull he punish exertions the fi lepartmer spiralizat

of the by

refent festi

on our

all proper thall be be pleas thall be we have operating JOHN

In Senate I THAN

ADD TATIV

THE

y, Tippoo will turn about

and to obtain the entire the fake of effa se reft of the world, ppoo, we might p baceis; but we fear he and an ambition to govern this to prevent a friendly in jefts and the interbitants and to ware i and to wage a general which have had to happy

XPERIMENT.

man's Magazine. 767, at Newbury Berks, a se body of a child, near m the river Kennet, and v was discovered by a w ch was as follows:made in the river to no pu made in the river to no pa-comy loaf with a quantity e as fet floating from the plan ppoted, had fallen in, while river upwards of half a mile spectators, when, the bol pposite fide of the river, to , and fwam across the riv child, when both the chil ely brought up with grable

ley from London, I was extraordinary lift of period ogether, and danced at the

aged 98 years.

80 1035 Total years.

blind man, was fiddler. IRG, January

ted, and credited here, the require of the United Stra America."

we learn, that the market with flour, for which the maics we learn, that all kind om none, nor any kinds pork 91. flour 81, per barn

navigable canal from the to the warm of Elizabet onfideration at the laft feffia North-Carolina, is postpone. They have passed an act is the United States, certain appointed the following genericy council of that state:

Hawkins, James Gillist Jesse Franklin, and Grissi

flate, for representatives on the first Thursday and Fo

a dead cow supposed to a dead cow supposed to ag fishden fresh, was co much, on this side the river

multir, and factitious cisusbar, of tives of a suffer to grains, make it into a powder, hours are into, as it was given in the following citizens.

was bit by a med dog, and after using nos, was inveded week a strong hydro-eing consined in Greenwich, was treated a medicine as follows: His seeth below der with a kaife, he took one dole; the the hydrophobious fymptoms were abstra-ed a fecund dole, which by near morning vered him; he took a third dole in a fort-irth in a month after, and never felt and hydrophobious fymptom.

DENT of the SENATE to the PRESIthe fenate of the United States, return you a fer your speech delivered to both houses of The accession of the state of North-Caroba constitution of the United States, gives us plessure; and we offer you our congratuations at event, which at the same time saids five gits union, and affords a proof that the more the pation has been confidered, the more the goodit has appeared. The information which we exceived, that the measures of the last session have eccived, that the measures of the last settion have as settiassectory to our constituents as we had reasexpect from the dissiculty of the work in which were engaged, will afford us much consolation encouragement in resuming our deliberations in resent session for the public good; and every expension on our part shall be made to realize and secure ar country those blessings which a gracious Pronce has placed within her reach. We are peterd that one of the most effectual means of present peace, is to be prepared for war, and our at peace, is to be prepared for war, and our at-a shall be directed to the objects of common de-and to the adoption or such plans as shall apthe most likely to prevent our dependence on countries for effential supplies. In the stranges to be made respecting the establishment of such as may be deemed indispensable, we shall with me provide for the comfortable support of the of- and soldiers, with a due regard to economy, regret that the pacific measures as used by goment with regard to certain hostile tribes of landary not been attended with the baneficial of , have not been attended with the beneficial ef-towards the inhabitants of our fouthern and wellatiers, which we had reason to hope; and we I cheerfully co-operate in providing the most ef-ual means for their protection; and, if necessary, the punishment of aggressors. The uniformity of currency, and of weights and measures, the intro-tion of new and uleful inventions from abroad, and exertions of skill and genius in producing them at te, the facilitating the communication between diffant parts of our country, by means of the posterior and post roads, a provision for the support of department of foreign affairs, and a uniform rule assuralization, by which foreigners may be adted to the rights of citizens, are objects which shall

re fuch early attention as their respective impor-requires. Literature and science are effential requires. Literature and science are effential e preservation of a free constitution; the mea-of government should therefore be calculated to the confidence that is due to that important th. Agriculture, commerce and manufactures, ming the basis of the wealth and strength of our federated republic, must be the frequent subject of deliberation, and shall be at anced by all proper and in our power. Public creat being an object great importance, we shall cheerfully co-operate all proper measures for its support. Proper attendable be given to such papers and estimates as you to be pleased to say before us. Our cares and established to say before us. Our cares and established to say before us.

we have the most perfect dependence upon your persting with us on all occasions, in such measurements as will affere to our fellow-citizens the bleffings ich they were a right to expect from a free, esti-

IOHN ADAMS, Vice-Prefident of the United States, and Prefident of the Senate. In Senate, January 11, 1790.

which the PRESIDENT was pleased to make the following REPLY:

I THANK you for your siddress, and for the astronomy, which it contains, of attention to the feveral name of suggested by one to your consideration.

Relying on the continuence of your exercions, for the public good, I anticipate for car country, the fantary effects of upright and practent counsels.

G. WASHINGTON:

he ADDRESS of the HOUSE of REPRESEN-TATIVES to the PRESIDENT of the UNITED

the people of the United THE the houses of con refeat the opening of the present

eciprocete your congratulations on the acces-

bours are rev

using them those bleshings which Providence has placed plingly drown within their reach. Still prompted by the same definition fire to promote their interests which then actuated being us, we shall, in the present session, diligently and be anxiously pursue their measures which shall appear to the conduct, to that end.

We concur with you in the sentiment that agricultaring tore, commerce and manufactures, are entitled to legislative protection, and that the proposition of science and literature will contribute to the security of a free government; in the proposition of science and literature will contribute to the security of a free government; in the proposition of regard.

The various and weighty matters which you have judged necessary to recommend to our attention, appear to us effential to the tranquility and welfare of the union, and claim our early and most ferious confideration. We shall proceed without delay, to bestions us show on them that calm discussion which their importance requires.

portance requires.

We regret that the pacific arrangements purfaced, with regard to certain hostile tribes of Indians, have not been strended with that success which we had reason to easiest from them; we shall not hesitate to concur in such further measures as may best obviate any ill effects which might be apprehended from the failure

Your approbation of the vote of this houle at the last feshon, respecting the position for the public creditors 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 deserge our attention.

The prosperity of the United States is the primary object of all our deliberations, and we cheriff 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 enfuring to our fellow citizens the bleffings of a free, efficient and equal government.

FREDBRICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker of the House of Representatives. To this address the PRESIDENT was pleased to

make the following REPLY: GENTLEMEN,
1 RECEIVE with pleasure the affurances you give me, that you will diligently and unrioufly purfue fuch

measures as appear to you conducive to the interests of your consistents; and that an early and serious consideration will be given to the various and weighty

I have full confidence, that your attention.

I have full confidence, that your deliberations will continue to be directed by an enlightened and virtuous zeal for the happiness of our contributions. 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, The PROPERTY of JOHN BEVERIDGE, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, confitting of a house and lot, 24 and a half feet front, fituated on Green-street, subject to a ground rent of fix shillings and eight-pence, or foot; also a likely negro woman and two children, one a girl about seven years old, the other a boy about two, likewise fundry household and kitchen furniture. The sale to be on the premises, and to begin at ten o'clock, A. M.

WELLIAM COE, Administrator.

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

### NOTICE

S hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP of WAL

LACE, JOHNSON and MUIR, is, by mutual confent of the parties, this day diffolved.

All persons having any claims against the fald concern are defired to call on the subscribers and receive their money, and all those in any manner sudebted to the said partnership are required to make immediate payment. No surther induspence will be given, and the subscribers earnessly hope that no person will, by slighting this notice, drive them to the disagrees hie necessity of bringing saits. Constant attendance will be given at Annapolis by

CHARLES WALLACE, JOHN MUIR.

Annapolis, Decraiber 31, 1789.

場に着り入

### TAVERN.

HENRY SIBELL BEGS leave to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that, in confequence of the late calamitous fire, he has been confirmed to remove into a house in Green freet, lately occupied by Mr. Corpelius Mills, when thanks to a kind Providence) he faill is anabled to and good and plentiful entertainment for man and house on the nost reasonable terms, and whilst it will be his confiant encleavour to merit the custom and patronage of a generous public, he hambly hopes for and folicits a continuation of their kind attention and encouragement.

Annapolis, January 46, 1700. Annapolis, January 26, 17901

January 22, 1790.

THE subscriber hereof having disposed of all the real and personal property of Thomas Whittington, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, agreeable to law, and finds that there is not a sufficiency of affair to discharge every claim, this is to request all person or persons, who have heretofore made their claims known to him in writing, to bring in their accounts lawfully and properly attested and authenticated between this and the 18th day of February next, in order that they may receive or settle for their equal diorder that they may receive or fettle for their equal di-widend of the faid effate. No account after that day will be admissible. THOMAS WHITTINGTON, Executor.

### Twenty Dollars Reward.

R AN away from the fubicriber, near Montgomery court-house, Maryland, on the 27th of December fall, at night, a luity able countryborn negro fellow named JACOB,

he is about twenty-one years of age, five feet leven or eight inches high, he is very black, has a likely face and down look, when furprifed flammers; had on, and took with him, two fhirts, one a crocus and the other white fleeting, a linfey jacket and breeches, and a ftriped calico under jacket, a pair of coarse white yarn flockings, a pair of coarse floes with ftrings, a coarse sell that with a black ribbon round the crown; he may have other cloaths with him, but this is unknown to me. Taken out of my fon's flable the fame night, a black HORSE, upwards of fifteen hands high, a fmall star in his forehead, his hind feet both white, his mane hangs on both fides, his feet are rubbed from wearing of fetters lately, trots, paces and canters, carries a good head and tail. Miffing the fame night, an old faddle, fnaffle bridle with the bit broke, and a fack bag, marked S. W. Whoever takes up the faid negro, and brings him home, if ten miles from home four dollars, if twenty miles fix dollars, if thirty miles eight dollars, if forty miles ten dollars, and the fame proportion for a greater diffance—if out of the flate the above reward.

N. B. All matters of veffels 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. December 31, 1789. 16

ORDERED, That the faid John Whitel appear before the chancellor, in court, on Mon-ISAAC DAY, IOHN WHITSEL, and others. day the 15th day of March next, to answer, on oath, the bill of the hid Isaac Day,
By order, SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

## OTICE

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.

Il persons hunting with dog or gun on FORBID

BAICE T. B. WORTHING FON.

of Warrest Fire, as Tobacco,

All that pare the property of the falld Pye

while a hear olore more aged to the fableriber. The fall property consilts of twenty-fine regrows, with their increase, a valuable blooded mare and
two coles. The negroes will be fold in fact convenient purchase as shall be agreed on between the folderiber
and the trulies of the fall Pye. The purchasers are
respectively to give bonds with good fecurity, for paying the purchase money, with interest, from the day
of fale, at two equal annual payments; and the subscriber is to join with the fall trustees in milking effectual conveyances.

THOWAS HOW RIDGATE,

Part-Tobacco, Jameiry 14, 1790.

Port-Tobacco, January 14, 1790.

### To be Sold. AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Wednesday the roth day of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day,

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of the face GRARD BOND, confiding of fifty degrees, work horses, horned cattle, there, hogs, plantation mentils, household furniture, and about three hundred birrels of corn. Twelve months challt will be given, and bond with interest and approved fecurity will be required. All persons having claims against the estate of faid Garard Bond are defired to bring them in against material and are defired to bring them in against the estate of faid Garard Bond are defired to bring them in against the estate of faid Garard Bond are defired to bring them in against the estate of faid Garard Bond are defired to bring them in against the estate of faid Garard Bond are defired to bring them in the gally mathematicages on that day, and those independent of Rd. B O N D, Executor.

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

### To be Sold, A New Brick Houfe,

In the City of Annapolis,

ORTY feet by togenty four, fronting on Churchthreet and Cross area, hert door to Mr. Churles
equar's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is
so on the premiser a brick building, 30 feet by 18,
which may be appropriated for a litchen, and waremale, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a
oakl garden. The above house is well calculated
or a store, and the accommodation of a family. For
this apply to Messieurs Wallack and Muss.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

ENGLINET and GERMAN ALMANACES

All linds of BOOK BUNDING BUSINESS performed at the same place, where all forts of BLANK
ROOKS may be had—also, best writing and wrapping pares, pareth and of different kinds, Lancaster rapper quested to emilist them to the foblest indictions; all quality; cowering whips and glac, and an enterlieu too according hereby.

The Printers in the neighbouring towns will be pleased to infer the above in their papers, and draws for payment on their aumble servant.

[OHN FISLER:

Baltimore, November 30, 1789.

P. Continental Loan.

Final

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fift day of April next, will be tent to the Genes Post-Office as dead letter:—

Post-Office as dead letter :—

E ORGE ASQUITH, Zazinariah Allen, St.

Mur's county.

Nicholas Brewer, George Bacche, Adam Boyer,
James Button, Annapolis; Richard Bond, Chaptico.
Jeremish Chafe, Richard Clars, Annapolis; Thomas Carroll, care of captain Grintial, Leonard town;
James Clark, care of James Alexander, Muddy Crack;
Abpsham Crapter, Laberty-town.
James Dick, Stewart, and Co. William Deakins,
eare of Wallace and Muir, Annapolis; Thomas Buckett, Prince-George's county; Richard Darnail (2),
Bennett Darnail, Paragent.

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

Captain Modes Poster, of the ship Nantes, Annapolis.

John Gwinn (2), Rev. James Glashorok, Annapolis; Oliver Grace, cire of John Magrasor, Upper
Marlborough; James Gun, Leonard-town; D. Gerniain, Pileataviry; Samuel Godman and Co. ElkRidge Landing.

Joleph Hancock (2), are of Dr. James Murray,
Walter Hellen, care of Wallace and Mutra, Annapolis,
Thomas Johnson (3), Samuel Johnson (2), Jesse
Jarrett, Annapolis; Warren Deng Jeniser, Port Tobacco.

John Kilm, Parasan

Jarrett, Annapolis; Warren Deng Jenifer, Pon. Tobacco.

John Kilty, Annapolis.

Thomas Lanfdale, Prince George's county.
Richard Mackubin (2), Luther Martin, John Moore, Annapolis; Arthur M Carter, Port-Tobacco.
James Nicolis, Annapolis

Edsvard Oscham, Annapolis

Edsvard Oscham, Annapolis

Ridgely, Annapolis, Jean Fred. Rouviere, care of Edward Reynolds, Hunting town.

Robert Enliste H), William Smith, care of Richard Fleming, Davale Shriber, capt. Scott, Annapolis; Thomas Snow at (2), Patazzen Iransports; Mortough Sullivan, living with George Diggest Sarah Shanly, Upper Maribotohia; Rev. Joseph Simplon, St. Many's county.

William Tilghamin, James Pilphman, jun. care of William Cooke, Annapolis; Thomas Tallard, Fierring Bay.
Burcon Wheteroft, John Welfin, Annapolis; Robert Ward, Patazene: Gaurie Wood, Lennard town.

F. G. E. E. N. D. P. M.

All persons fenting to the Post-Onice for letters, are requested to feed the money, as none will be delivered without.

For Continental Loan C Depreciation, or Final Ulement Certificates and Ind Such as munt Depreciation other Certificates to pay for verty purchased of the State, ma s pepplied at any time, on with any particular Amoun vanted for Caffe, La 1) D James W

For SALE or BARTER A Quantity of Land in Pa tonts, from 260 to 1000. Acres fituate in Bottetourt and Monon gahela Counties, Virginia, be fold very low for Caft. duce, any hind of Certificates Indents, good Bonds, Land, other Property in the Sa Navyland. For Torms

At PAIVATE SALE, the following TRACTS

On Wednesday the 11th day of Poh, 1996, will

North PRINTED by FREDER