

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A U G U S T 7, 1794.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

An ACT for NATURALIZATION,
Passed July Session, 1779.

W H E R E A S the increase of people is a means to advance the wealth and strength of this state: And whereas many foreigners from the lenity of our government, the security afforded by our constitution and laws to civil and religious liberty, the mildness of our climate, the fertility of our soil, and the advantages of our commerce, may be induced to come and settle in this state, if they were made partakers of the advantages and privileges which the natural born subjects of this state do enjoy:

Be it therefore enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every person who shall hereafter come into this state, from any nation, kingdom or state, and shall, before the governor and the council, or before the general court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court of this state, repeat and subscribe a declaration of his belief in the Christian religion, and take, repeat and subscribe, the following oath, or affirmation, if a Quaker, Menonist or Tunker, to wit: "I, A. B. do swear, or affirm, that I will hereafter become a subject to the state of Maryland, and will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the said state, and that I do not hold myself bound to any other state or government," (which said oath or affirmation, and subscription aforesaid, respectively, the governor and the council, the general court, or any one judge thereof, or any county court, are hereby empowered to administer and take) shall, thereupon and thereafter, be deemed, adjudged and taken, to be a natural born subject of this state; and shall be then forthwith entitled to all the immunities, rights and privileges, of a natural born subject of this state; provided, that no person who shall become a natural born subject of this state, by virtue of this act, shall be appointed to any civil office, or eligible as governor, member of the council or general assembly, or as a delegate to congress, unless such person shall have resided within this state seven years previous to such election or appointment, and shall have the property and estate required by the constitution and form of government, to execute any of the said offices respectively.

And be it enacted, That the clerk of the council shall, before the session of every general court, return a list of the names of the persons who shall take and subscribe the said oath or affirmation, and make the said declaration respectively, before the governor and the council, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the said court; and any judge of the general court, administering and taking the said oath or affirmation, shall return, to the next general court, a list of the names of the persons who shall take and subscribe the said oath or affirmation, and make the said declaration respectively, before him, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the said court.

And be it enacted, That a certificate, by the clerk of the council or by any judge of the general court, or by the clerk of the general or any county court, of any person's having taken and subscribed the said oath or affirmation, and having made and subscribed the said declaration, or a certificate, by the clerk of the general court, that it appears by the return of any judge of the said court, entered among the minutes, of any person's having taken and subscribed the said oath or affirmation, and having made and subscribed the said declaration, shall be deemed and taken to be a sufficient testimony and proof thereof, and of his being a natural born subject, and as such shall be allowed in every court of this state.

And, to encourage such foreigners to come and settle in this state, Be it enacted, That no tax shall be imposed on any such foreigner coming into this state and taking and subscribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforesaid, or his property, for the term of two years after his arrival in this state.

And, to encourage such foreigners, tradesmen, artificers and manufacturers, to come and settle in this state, Be it enacted, That no tax shall be imposed on any such foreigner, being a tradesman, artificer or manufacturer, coming into this state, and taking and subscribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforesaid, or his property, for the term of four years after his arrival in this state.

ARRET de NATURALIZATION, passé dans le
Séance de Juillet, 1779.

D'AUTANT que l'augmentation du peuple étend naturellement les richesses et la force de cet état; et d'autant que la modération de notre gouvernement, la sécurité donnée à notre constitution et les lois pour la liberté civile et religieuse, la douceur de notre climat, la fertilité de notre sol, et les avantages de notre commerce, peuvent exciter beaucoup d'étrangers à venir s'établir dans cet état, si on les faisoit participants des avantages et des privilèges dont nos sujets naturels jouissent:

C'est pourquoi l'Assemblée Générale de Maryland a passé un Arrêt, Que toute personne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet état, de quelque nation, royaume ou état, que ce soit, et qui répètera et signera, pardevant le

gouverneur et son conseil, ou pardevant la cour générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ses juges, ou pardevant quelque cour de comté de cet état, une déclaration de la croyance dans la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répètera et signera, le serment suivant (ou l'affirmation, s'il est Quaker, Menonist ou Dunker) savoir: "Je, A. B. jure, ou affirme, que je serai dorénavant fidèle sujet de l'état de Maryland, et que je ne me crois point obligé d'être soumis à l'obéissance d'aucun roi ou prince, ou d'aucun autre état ou gouvernement," (lequel serment, ou affirmation, et signature susdite, sera administré et pris, respectivement, par le gouverneur et le conseil, ou par la cour générale, ou par quelqu'un de ses juges, ou par quelque cour de comté, lesquels sont munis de ce pouvoir) sera dorénavant estimé et considéré comme sujet natif de cet état, et sera alors en droit de jouir de la liberté et des privilèges ou dit état; pourvu que personne de ceux qui en seront devenus sujets, en vertu de cet arrêt, ne soit élu pour servir dans aucun emploi civil, comme gouverneur, membre du conseil ou de l'assemblée générale, ou délégué du congrès, qu'il n'ait fait sa résidence dans cet état, sept ans préalables à cette élection ou appointment, et qu'il n'ait les biens et fonds requis par la constitution et la forme du gouvernement, pour exécuter aucune des dites charges.

Et qu'il soit ordonné, Que le greffier du conseil portera à la séance de chaque cour générale, une liste des noms des personnes qui auront pris et signés le dit serment ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration respectivement, pardevant le gouverneur, et pardevant le conseil, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, pour être donné au greffier de la cour générale, et pour être mis dans les mémoires de la dite cour: Et tout juge de la cour générale, qui aura administré et pris le dit serment, ou affirmation, portera à la première cour générale, une liste des noms des personnes qui auront pris et signés le dit serment, ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, respectivement, devant lui, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, au greffier de la cour générale, pour être enregistré dans les mémoires de la dite cour.

Et qu'il soit ordonné, Que le greffier du conseil, ou quelque juge de la cour générale, ou le greffier de la dite cour, ou celui de quelque cour de comté, donnera à toute personne, qui aura pris et signés le dit serment ou affirmation, et qui aura fait et signés la dite déclaration, un certificat, qu'il parait, par la liste de quelque juge de la dite cour, enregistré dans les mémoires, que toute personne qui aura pris et signés le dit serment, ou affirmation, et aura fait et signés la dite déclaration, sera estimé, dans toutes les cours de cet état, sujet naturel.

Et, pour encourager les étrangers à venir s'établir dans cet état, Qu'il soit ordonné, Que ceux qui y viendront, et qui prendront et signeront la déclaration, et le serment, ou affirmation susdite, seront exempts, avec leurs biens, de toute impôt, pendant deux ans après leur arrivée.

Et, afin d'encourager les gens de métiers, ou artisans, et les manufacturiers étrangers, à venir s'établir dans cet état, Qu'il soit ordonné, Qu'il ne sera imposé aucun impôt sur eux ni sur leur biens, pendant le terme de quatre ans, à commencer du jour de leur arrivée dans cet état; pourvu qu'ils prennent et signent la déclaration et le serment, ou l'affirmation, susdite.

STAAT MARYLAND. NATURALISIRUNG-GESZ, Gegeben in der November Sitzung, 1779.

DA die Vermehrung der Volksmenge ein Mittel ist den Reichtum und die Stärke dieses Staates zu befördern: Und da viele Fremdlinge durch die Güte unserer Regierung, die Sicherheit welche durch unsere Verfassung und Gesetze bürgerlicher und göttlicher Freyheit verschafft ist, die Milde unseres Himmels-Strichs, die Fruchtbarkeit unseres Bodens und durch die Vortheile unseres Handels veranlaßt werden mögen in diesem Staate sich niederzulassen, wenn sie der Vortheile und Vorrechte, welche die eingebornen Bürger dieses Staates genießen, theilhaftig gemacht werden würden:

Es sey deswegen durch die Allgemeine (gesetzgebende) Versammlung von Maryland zum Gesetz gemacht, Dats jede Person, die hinfüro in diesen Staat kommt, von irgend einer Nation, Reich oder Staat, und vor dem Gouverneur und Rath, oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichte, oder vor irgend einem Richter desselben, oder vor irgend einem Grabschatts Gerichte dieses Staates eine Erklärung seines Glaubens an die Christliche Religion nachspricht und unterschreibt, und den folgenden Eid, oder Bethörung wenn es ein Quaker, Menonist oder Dunker waere, leistet, nachspricht und unterschreibt: "Ich, A. B. schwöre, oder beheure, dats ich hinfüro ein Bürger des staats Maryland werden will, und dem besagten Staate treu, und wahrhaftig ergeben seyn will, und dats ich mich nicht verbunden erachte, irgend einem Könige oder Fuertem, oder irgend einem andern Staate oder Regierung irgend eine Unterwerflichkeit oder Gehorsam zu leisten," (welch besagten Eid oder Bethörung, und vorgemeldete Unterchrift, respective, der Gouverneur und Rath, das Allgemeine Gerich, oder irgend ein Richter desselben, oder irgend ein Grabschatts Gerich hierbey bevollmächtigt sind sich leisten

zu lassen und zu nehmen) darauf und darnach ein eingebornner Bürger dieses Staats zu seyn geachtet, dafür gehalten und angesehen seyn soll; und von deman zu allen Freyheiten, Rechten und Privilegien eines eingebornnen Büergers dieses Staats berechtigt seyn soll; mit der Bedingung, dats niemand der ein eingebornner Bürger dieses Staats in Kraft dieses Gesetzes werden wird, zu irgend einem öffentlichen Amt beethlet, oder als Gouverneur, Glied des Rathes, oder der Allgemeinen Veramlung oder als Abgeordneter zum Congreis erwählbar seyn soll, er habe denn sieben Jahre vor solcher Erwählung oder Beethellung in diesem Staate gewohnt, und heize das Eigenthum und Vermögen, welches bey der Verfassung und Regierungsform ertheilt wird, irgend eines besagter respektiven Aemter zu verwalten.

Und es sey zum Gesetz gemacht, Dats der Schreiber des Rathes, vor jeder Sitzung des Allgemeinen Gerichts, dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts ein Verzeichniß der Namen derjenigen Personen, welche vor dem Gouverneur und Rath besagten Eid oder Bethörung respective leisten und unterschreiben, und besagte Erklärung machen werden, und der Zeit wann geleistet und gemacht, einliefern solle, damit er es in besagtem Gerichts Protokoll einschreibe: Und irgend ein Richter des Allgemeinen Gerichts, der besagten Eid oder Bethörung vor sich leisten laest, soll bey dem nachstn Allgemeinen Gerichte ein Verzeichniß der Namen der Personen, welche vor ihm besagten Eid oder Bethörung respective geleistet und unterschrieben und besagte Erklärung gethan haben werden, und der Zeit wann geleistet und gethan, dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts einliefern, damit er es dem Protokoll besagten Gerichts einverleibe.

Und es sey zum Gesetz gemacht, Dats ein Beglaubigungs-Schein von dem Schreiber des Rathes, oder von irgend einem Richter des Allgemeinen Gerichts, oder von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen oder irgend eines Grabschatts Gerichts: Dats irgend eine Person besagten Eid oder Bethörung geleistet und unterschrieben und besagte Erklärung gethan und unterschrieben habe—oder ein Beglaubigungs-Schein von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts, dats es aus dem protokolirten Berichte irgend eines Richters besagten Gerichts erhele, irgend eine Person habe besagten Eid oder Bethörung geleistet und unterschrieben—fuer ein zulaengliches Zeugnis und Beweis dessen, und davon, dats solche Person Bürger sey, geachtet und gehalten, und daher in jedem Gerichts-Note dieses Staates anerkannt werden solle.

Und, um solche Fremdlinge aufzumuntern in diesen Staat zu kommen und sich darin niederzulassen, Sey es zum Gesetz gemacht, dats fuer einen Zeitraum von zwey Jahren nach seiner Ankunft in diesem Staate, irgend einem solchen Fremdlinge, der in diesen Staat kommt, und vorgemeldete Erklärung und Eid oder Bethörung thut und unterschreibt, ihm oder seinem Eigenthume, keine Abgabe aufgelegt werden solle.

Und, um solche Fremdlinge, Gewerbetreibende, Handwerker und Fabrikanten, aufzumuntern zu kommen und in diesem Staate sich niederzulassen, Sey es zum Gesetz gemacht, dats keine Abgabe irgend einem solchen Fremdlinge, der ein Gewerbetreibender, Handwerker oder Fabrikant ist, in diesen Staat kommt, und vorgemeldete Erklärung und Eid oder Bethörung thut und unterschreibt, oder seinem Eigenthume, fuer einen Zeitraum von vier Jahren nach seiner Ankunft in diesem Staate auferlegt werden solle.

BRIDGE-TOWN, (Barbadoes,) July 1, 1794.

THE arrival of several vessels from America, with a timely supply of flour, corn, &c. &c. must afford infinite satisfaction to the community, at this time of general scarcity: The late high price of flour, renders the supply of that article the more acceptable, as from its scarcity our native provisions had consequently risen to so enormous a price, as almost reduced us to a state of starvation.

In the present want of almost every thing, we contemplate with regret the high price of meats, by which the provident house-keeper, and more particularly those whose circumstances are narrowly circumscribed, must feel most keenly.

Our present peaceful intercourse with America, must afford us, at this time of European warfare, great consolation, as from that rich and fertile continent our Western colonies are supplied with the most useful and necessary articles of life, but how long we may enjoy this valuable blessing is uncertain, as from some late congressional proceedings and the clamours of the people, there is a strong indication of a propensity to break the league of friendship. We have too forcible an instance in the French, whose effects of wild and desperate fanaticism, not to suppose any thing from republican folly; and at the same time that we are slow to make political conjectures; it is yet, however, a question whether, from the capture of the French West-India islands which consequently, in case of a war with Great-Britain, would deprive the United States of their greatest trade, it would be politic in them to involve themselves in the present contest, which we think ourselves inadequate to decide.

DOVER, (N. H.) July 19.

A vessel arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday last, from Ostend, the captain of which informs, that he failed through the fleets of France and Great-Britain;

that there had been a general engagement between the two fleets, and that several ships of the line had been disabled, and were then in tow, but which party came off victorious he is unable to say; however, it is probable the public will not long remain in suspense.

On Friday last week a large schooner (formerly belonging to Mr. Brown of Newburyport) arrived at Boston, with a British register. It appears she was taken by the British, and sent in for adjudication; that she was condemned without trial, and fitted out with a British crew for Boston, by an American! The Bostonians assembled, stripped the vessel, and hauled her up for adjudication!

BOSTON, July 24.

By a gentleman who left Offend the 24th of May, and whose veracity is unquestionable, we are informed, that of 1500 recruits which had arrived at that place from Ireland, a few days previous to the late severe action in Flanders, only some few escaped of the whole number, which had been immediately dispatched to join the duke of York, upon their first arrival.

In speaking of the battle, one of the officers took occasion to call it a *route*, but was immediately corrected by the other, who said it was only a *retreat*; "Arrah, my dear," replied the honest Hibernian, "I care not whether you call it a *route* or a *retreat*, but I know very well I ran five miles as fast as my legs would carry me—and, by St. Patrick, you ran with me every step of the way!"

Our informant lodged in a house at Offend with two officers that were in the action with the rest of the recruits, and who declared that the residue, to the amount above mentioned, were either killed or taken prisoners; so great has been the havoc among these unfortunate victims of royal pride in that destructive battle.

NEW-YORK, July 30.

Extract of a letter from Niagara, Upper Canada, dated the 4th July.

"We are in daily expectation of hearing something being done betwixt general Wayne and the confederate Indians, as there are great numbers of the latter come from beyond Michilimackinac, to reinforce those already acting against the former. There is some noise at present among the Six Nations, owing to the Americans building a fort near Presque Isle; a party was sent to order them off, but they refused going.—General Chapin went along with them, and when they came to the fort, they fired some cannon and all their small arms by way of a salute, and the same when departing. They have returned and are now holding a council at Buffalo creek. Most people think they will go and reduce it by force; a thing so near our seat of government must be productive of some serious events—perhaps too serious. Our fort at the Miami, is almost built, and the double line at this fort comes on very well; there are an hundred men daily employed on the fortifications, and the Queen's Rangers are crossing over from York, (a town in Upper Canada.) There are two battalions to be raised, one in Lower and one in Upper Canada, and all the regiments in the country are recruiting."

Another letter from Montreal, Lower Canada, says, "Our prison is beginning to be crowded with suspected persons."

We are just informed, that the Spaniards, have left Fort Dauphin, in Hispaniola, and that there are letters received in this city, that confirm the report.

[New Y. Diary.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 29.

Captain Lawton, in the brig Fanny, from Cape Nicholas Mole, arrived on Friday last in 17 days, and brings intelligence, that markets were low, except for fresh provisions, which were extremely scarce: beef could not be procured, and flour was a glut, owing to the immense influx from the United States. The British troops had possession of the town, but the republicans were under its walls in great force. The fleet rendezvoused there to attack Port-de-Paix, but sailors could not be found to man them. A second message, however, had been sent to general Lavaux, from colonel Whitlock, to surrender the place, and he received for answer, that no attempt would be made to prevent the landing of the British troops, but that they all might expect never to return.

Our readers will remember, that the latest intelligence from Guadaloupe, was by a letter from Antigua of the 27th June, which stated the British troops had taken possession of the heights commanding Fleur d'Epee, (in which the French were entrenched) after a dreadful slaughter. But by Mr. Robert Meafe, who arrived on Friday, in the brig Betty, from Martinico, which he left the 4th July, we learn, that two days before, the Roebuck of 44 guns, arrived with 174 men, all of whom had been wounded in the back, except one officer in the face, with the bayonet, in a sortie made by the French from Fleur d'Epee, on the 29th June, upon the English, who had begun to erect fortifications on the heights that commanded the fort. The French troops marched out, at 4 o'clock in the morning, and reserved their fire until they came within a few yards of the British guns, when they discharged their pieces, and forced their way under a shower of bullets.

No accurate account had arrived at Martinico respecting the losses on either side, but the slaughter was immense, and ended in the total defeat of the English, who would certainly have re-captured the island had they been able to have kept their ground. The Roebuck, after landing her wounded men, immediately returned to Guadaloupe with a vast number of cradles, for another cargo: many it was said had been

sent to the military hospital at Basseterre, Guadaloupe, and to Fort Royal, Martinico, in a frigate. General Grey had sent the most pressing demand for a reinforcement to the British commander at Martinico, but he could muster but 2; officers and as many privates. The French had two sail of the line and three or four frigates at Point-Petre, and it was universally supposed, that owing to their determined perseverance, and the approach of the hurricanes, that the British would not succeed in their attempt to capture the island.

July 31. Captain Woodworth, 21 days from Barbadoes, which he left the 9th July, informs, that accounts were received there previous to his sailing from Point-Petre, Guadaloupe, that the French and the British had a very bloody engagement on the fifth instant, wherein the latter were defeated, with the loss of a great number killed and wounded, and about 300 taken prisoners.

CHARLESTON, July 14.

We hear from various parts, that the country is deluged with water from heavy rains. Bridges that have resisted all the freshes for ten years past, have yielded to the late uncommon floods. Amidst the extensive mischief that has been done, it is with no small satisfaction that we have been informed from unquestionable authority, that the works of the Santee Canal have received little or no injury; none of the banks have been washed away or broken down. The negroes have been interrupted in their labours during the actual fall of rain; but at all other times have proceeded and are proceeding, with spirit. The canal is so fast advancing, that in the opinion of colonel Senf, and captain Palmer, one half of the whole will be finished in the course of this present year.

NORFOLK, July 28.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Lady Washington, Watson, in fifteen days from Nevi. By this vessel a St. Christopher's paper is received to the 10th instant, from which the following intelligence is extracted:

BASSETTERE, July 10.

We promised in our last to give our readers the earliest intelligence received from Guadaloupe, but are sorry they should be of the disagreeable nature of the following extract; but sincerely hope the loss of our men therein is exaggerated:

Extract of a letter from a person in Guadaloupe, who had been with the army besieging Point-Petre, to his friend in this island, dated July 5.

"The French attacked our different posts, but paid dear for their presumption, leaving in killed and wounded 300 men, the loss on our side were twenty. Our five batteries having been completed, were playing incessantly on the fort, when an order was given to march 700 men to storm the town. The French having intelligence of this, (I suppose from some rascals who had joined us for that purpose) brought one of their frigates near shore and landed a number of men from the other vessels; their whole force, of all description of persons, amounted to 3000 men, which waited the assault.—They kept the greatest silence and did not fire a shot until our men got in the town, when the frigate and companies stationed in the streets and avenues, with wall pieces loaded with langrage and grape-shot, commenced a most tremendous fire, which was morally impossible to withstand. We were obliged to retreat, leaving twelve officers and near 400 soldiers and sailors killed and wounded; the inhuman enemy stabbing those who had been shot, that they found life in."

"We drew off our guns from the battery that I was in, and joined our troops in the town below.—The French are hemmed in on all sides."

We are sorry the writer of the above was not particular in his dates and names of places.

We are informed that general Grey and Sir John Jervis had declared they would reduce Point-Petre to a heap of ruins with red hot balls, which was to have taken place on Sunday last. The women are getting away as fast as they can.

It is with pleasure we inform our readers that the American vessels are daily arriving at the English ports with live stock, &c.—Three have, within the last week, entered in the road with cattle, and other articles.

WINCHESTER, July 28.

Yesterday evening we received a letter from one of our correspondents in the South Western Territory, dated the 17th instant, informing, that some Cherokees from the lower towns had lately taken a boat at the Mussel Shoals, the property of a Mr. Scott, killed four white men on board the same, made prisoners of twenty-two negroes, and took a large quantity of property; and that every thing wears the appearance of war with said lower towns.

MARTINSBURG, July 28, 1794.

Last evening arrived here two gentlemen from Lexington, Kentucky, which they left the 14th instant, and who favoured us with the following interesting intelligence.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Greenville, to his friend in Lexington, dated July 4, 1794.

"On the morning of the 30th ultimo, the effort of convoy under major M'Mahan were attacked under the walls of Fort Recovery, by upwards of one thousand, say about fifteen hundred Indians, who also assaulted that fort in every direction, but were repulsed with great slaughter; they again renewed the attack, but at a more respectable distance, keeping a very heavy and constant fire all that day, and by intervals during the night and morning of the first instant, but

were ultimately compelled to retreat between the hours of twelve and two o'clock of that day, with loss and disgrace from the very field where they had on a former occasion been proud and victorious.

"We lost twenty-one men killed, and had twenty-nine wounded during the action; among the former, we have to lament the death of the gallant major M'Mahan, the brave captain Hartshorne, lieutenant Craig, and cornet Torry; amongst the latter the intrepid captain Taylor of dragoons, and lieutenant Drake of the infantry.

"In the course of the action upwards of two hundred horses were killed or taken; but certain it is, a considerable number were in possession of the enemy, loaded with dead Indians.

"It does not appear that the enemy could possibly have received any information of this effort, their object was to carry Fort Recovery by a coup-de-main. Major Wells, who has since reconnoitred the ground the Indians occupied on the day and night preceding the action, is decidedly of the opinion, that the enemy had double the number of warriors in the assault on the 30th ult. that they had in the action of the 4th of November, 1791."

The above mentioned gentlemen inform, that the first detachment of general Scott's volunteer militia marched the 11th instant, the second the 14th, and the third were to march the 16th, to join general Wayne.

ALEXANDRIA, July 31.

Mr. PRICE,

SIR,

Hearing of the loss of a very valuable member of the community by the bite of a mad dog, and willing to prevent any accident of the like kind, I with pleasure communicate to you a receipt which by accident has fallen into my hands, and wish you to publish it in your useful paper.

From your obedient humble servant,

J. H.

INFALLIBLE CURE for the BITE of a MAD DOG.

Take the leaves of rue picked from the stalks and bruised, six ounces; garlic picked from the stalks and bruised, Venice treacle or mithridate, and scrapings of pewter, each four ounces; boil all these together over a slow fire in two quarts of ale, till one pint is consumed; keep it in a bottle close stopp'd, and give of it nine spoonfuls, a little warm, to the person bit, seven mornings successively, and fix to a dog, to be given nine days after the bite—apply some of the ingredients to the part bitten.

N. B. This receipt was taken out of Cathrop church, in Lincolnshire, the whole town almost being bitten, and not one person who took this medicine but what was cured.

The articles that follow, which relate to the conduct of Great-Britain towards neutral nations, are taken from the London Morning Chronicle.

"The Swedish and Danish courts, provoked by the conduct of our ministers, who have seized near 350 ships of the two nations, under pretence of preventing supplies from being carried to France, have at last signified their determination to make reprisals, unless we do them speedy justice. As considerations of equity make so little impression upon us, they have resolved jointly to fit out a fleet of sixteen sail of the line and ten frigates.

"The last accounts also from America are of the most angry nature. No less than two of three hundred American vessels have been seized by our cruisers and privateers among the Windward and Leeward islands, independent of those carried into Jamaica and the Bahama islands, upon principles now abandoned by our ministers, and independent of those brought into our ports in Europe. A thousandth part of the injury done to those powers would have been deemed sufficient to stimulate Great-Britain to declare war against the aggressors; but it seems that we expect to insult every neutral power with impunity. According to admiral Sir C. Saunders, it is the privilege of the English to do no right and to take no wrong."

BALTIMORE, August 4.

From the COURIER FRANCOIS, (published in Philadelphia) of the 26th ultimo.

Interesting particulars relative to a part of the colony of St. Domingo, given by two officers of the 16th regiment, composing a deputation sent by general Lavaux to the representative of the French republic in this city—these citizens left Port-de-Paix the 12th ult.

The unfortunate city of the Cape and its dependencies were commanded by Villate, who had force sufficient to make a vigorous resistance before any enemy who might attempt to conquer him: At Caracole, the Spaniards with those traitors who joined them, had already felt the effects of his power.—Dondon, Marmelade, Plaisance, the Gonayves, Terre Neuve, Jean Rabel, and the Moustiques, still form part of the possessions of the republic. The small but redoubtable army at Port-de-Paix, composed of 2500 European troops, and seven or eight hundred regenerated citizens, is unshaken in its principles; and this garrison, in case of danger, could accomplish as much as double its number.

The English have tried every method to corrupt general Lavaux, but this chief soldier of the army answered them with that spirit which characterises a true republican. The troops had suffered for three months the most excessive misery; they were obliged to use for their entire subsistence the produce of this country, till the moment in which they happily received sufficient succour, to put them beyond the fear of an army of 12,000 men for one year.—They are surprisingly well fortified, having been employed for

our months with indefatigable labour, to render two formidable forts; general Lavaux himself.—The French near 200 French prisoners of the law, having their hands, opposing the number of the those who delivered up the second time he has 100 English soldiers engaged with the tr have lost more than 500 the mountain of Port-de the country round about. Port Margot and with us, as well as the by Labattut. The inh considerable revenue. We can say nothing Domingo; for more than cation has been cut off two others.

Annapolis

Extra of a letter, dated Hispaniola, to a ge

"A mortality prevailed among the soldiers employed—the distressing with that of nels."

"On Thursday the his feat near the city BRUCE T. B. WORTH the senate of this state, long and tedious illness and resignation.—He was nels and integrity as most of his days in the in his friendship war children, friends, and timony that he was a friend, a kind neighbour acquaintances sincerely of a most valuable citizen."

"THE gentlemen LIGHT DRAGOONS a posed to meet and exercise the ninth of this instant This being one of the day of the militia in compliance to the troop and disability, fail to attend fragment of enrolment, conduct of the troop, and natures. These gentlemen, li, and the adjacent intention to join this cor posed, are invited to a as it is proposed to the ex nobis is vacant—and the enrolment, &c. to JOH Ann

For

ABOUT 3000 will be of a chard, either the ne terms may be known

August 5, 1794.

Just

And for S A L

The ACT cipline the STATE

The MANUAL TIONS for TALION and Price on

RAN AWAY napolis, on named LEVIN, age, five feet four he went away a shirt and trousers collar. The neg LANDRELL, and up the said negro I get him again ward, and if b paid by the suble

N. B. All ma carrying off or in him, at their pe

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July 31.

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E, August 4.
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to a part of the colony
two officers of the 16th
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of the French republic
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Cape and its dependen-
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for one year.—They are
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our months with indefatigable zeal, in constructing
two formidable forts; general Lavaux assisted in work-
ing at them himself.—There are at present in Port-de-
Paix near 200 French prisoners, who are under the
sentence of the law, having been taken with arms in
their hands, opposing the troops of the republic.
Among the number of these traitors is Jaunas, one of
those who delivered up the Mole to the English, it is
the second time he has been made prisoner. There
are also 100 English soldiers and five officers. In two
engagements with the troops of the republic, they
have lost more than 500 men. All the inhabitants of
the mountain of Port-de-Paix, Petit St. Louis, and
the country round about, remain faithful to the repub-
lic. Port Margot and Limbe continue also united
with us, as well as the island of Tortue, commanded
by Labattut. The inhabitants of this island afford
considerable revenue.

We can say nothing of the southern part of St.
Domingo; for more than eight months all communi-
cation has been cut off between this province and the
two others.

Annapolis, August 7.

Extra of a letter, dated June 29th, at Fort-Dauphin,
Hispaniola, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"A mortality prevails—the black carts are con-
stantly employed—the streets exhibit a scene equally
distressing with that of Philadelphia during the sick-
ness."

"On Thursday the 17th ult. departed this life, at
his seat near the city of Annapolis, the honourable
BRUCE T. B. WORTHINGTON, Esquire, a member of
the senate of this state, aged sixty-seven years, after a
long and tedious illness, which he bore with firmness
and resignation.—He was much esteemed for his stead-
iness and integrity as a public man, who spent the
most of his days in the service of his country—he was
in his friendship warm and sincere.—A number of
children, friends, and neighbours, bear mournful tes-
timony that he was an affectionate father, a sincere
friend, a kind neighbour, and an extensive circle of
acquaintances sincerely lament, in his death, the loss
of a most valuable citizen, and an honest man."

"THE gentlemen of the ANNAPOLIS TROOP of
LIGHT DRAGOONS are hereby informed, that it is pro-
posed to meet and exercise, in full uniform, on Saturday
the ninth of this instant, at three o'clock in the afternoon:
This being one of the days appointed by law for the meeting
of the militia in companies, it is hoped that no person be-
longing to the troop will, on any account, short of entire
disability, fail to attend, more especially as a proper in-
strument of enrolment, together with regulations for the
conduct of the troop, will then be presented for their sig-
natures. Those gentlemen in the neighbourhood of Annapo-
lis, and the adjacent counties, who have signified their
intention to join this corps, and others who may be so dis-
posed, are invited to attend at the time above mentioned,
as it is proposed to make choice then of a person to be
recommended to the executive for the second lieutenantcy,
which is vacant—and they will be admitted, on signing
the enrolment, &c. to give their votes on that occasion.
JOHN KILTY, Captain of the
Annapolis Light Dragoons.

For SALE,

ABOUT 3000 young PEACH TREES, which
will be of a proper size to plant out, in an or-
chard, either the next fall or spring ensuing. The
terms may be known by applying to the subscriber.
JOHN BRICE, jun.

August 5, 1794.

Just Published,

And for SALE by the PRINTERS
hereof,

The ACT to regulate and dis-
cipline the MILITIA of this
STATE,

WITH
The MANUAL EXERCISE, and DIREC-
TIONS for forming a COMPANY, BAT-
TALION and REGIMENT.

Price only a QUARTER DOLLAR.

Annapolis, August 7, 1794.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in An-
napolis, on the 18th day of July, a negro lad
named LEVIN, about eighteen or twenty years of
age, five feet four or five inches high; had on when
he went away a round of snabrig jacket, with sleeves,
shirt and trousers of the same, and had on an iron
collar. The negro is the property of Mr. DE LA
LANDELLE, and left with me to sell. Whoever takes
up the said negro and secures him in any goal, so that
I get him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS re-
ward, and if brought home all reasonable charges,
paid by the subscriber.

EDWARD ROBERTS.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid
carrying off or in any manner entertaining or receiving
him, at their peril.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, at the
Printing-Office.

Take NOTICE,

I SHALL apply to Baltimore county court, at next
August term, for a commission to mark and bound
a tract of land, lying in Baltimore county, called
BARBADOS, agreeably to an act of assembly for
marking and bounding lands, passed at November ses-
sion, 1786.

WILLIAM LUX.

July 28, 1794.

July 24, 1794.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in the
city of Annapolis, on the night of the 21st in-
stant, an apprentice lad, about sixteen years of age,
named CHARLES JONES, but is better known by
the name of MORGAN; he hath worked at the shoe-
making business for some time, but formerly followed
the water, and in all probability that will be his aim;
he hath light brown hair, thick nose, pale countenance,
and a furlly disposition; he was born in St. Mary's
county; he had on and took with him a cloth coat of
a gray colour, made in the fashion, a fustian over
jacket, a striped under jacket, nankeen breeches, white
cotton stockings, coarse shoes, and two pair of snabrig
trousers, one old castor hat.

At the same time ran away negro GEORGE, a
slave, a short well set fellow, about sixteen years of
age, about five feet two or three inches high, he has a
large scar on the left side of his neck occasioned by a
burn; he had on and took with him his common
working cloaths, and one striped waistcoat, which are
much coloured with bark, as he hath worked in the
tan-yard. Whoever takes up the said lads and secures
them, so that their master may get them again, shall
receive for the white boy TWO DOLLARS, and for
the negro SIX DOLLARS, and if brought home all
reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN HYDE.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid carrying
them off at their peril.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, the 15th of June last, negro BOB,
eighteen years of age, about five feet six or
eight inches high, has a large scar on the calf of one
of his legs, and is a strong well made lad; he had
on a brown cloth coat, brown jacket, striped holland
overalls, snabrig shirt, and a white hat. I will give
the above reward to any person who will apprehend,
and secure, the said negro, and pay all reasonable
charges if brought home.

BENJAMIN MACKALL, 4th.

Calvert county, July 30, 1794.

For SALE,

TWO BILLIARD TABLES: one of them is
a handsome frame, in good order, with tacks
and balls complete; the other is a plain one, in pretty
good order, and will be sold low for cash, or six
months credit. For further particulars inquire of the
Printers hereof.

July 23, 1794.

Calvert county, July 25, 1794.

THE honourable chancellor having appointed the
subscriber trustee for the benefit of the creditors
of WILLIAM ALLEIN, Esquire, an insolvent
debtor, therefore, gives notice, that all the property
conveyed, in trust, will be offered at PUBLIC SALE,
at the house of said ALLEIN, on TUESDAY the 19th
day of August next, on the following terms, to wit:
That where the price of property sold shall not exceed
five pounds, the purchaser shall pay ready money,
where the price shall be more than five pounds, and
under fifty, the purchaser to give bond; to the trustee,
as such, with security, if required, for paying the
purchase money, with interest, within one year from
the time of sale; where the price shall exceed fifty
pounds, the purchaser shall give bond, as aforesaid,
with security, for paying one half the purchase money,
with interest, within one year, and the residue, with
interest, within two years, from the time of sale.

This is to give notice to the creditors of WILLIAM
ALLEIN, Esquire, an insolvent debtor, that the sub-
scriber hath been, by the chancellor, appointed trustee,
for their benefit, and that the chancellor hath limited
and appointed the thirty-first day of December next,
on or before which day they are to bring in and de-
clare their claims to me.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON, Trustee.

By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel
county, will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER,
on Friday the twenty-second day August next, if
fair, if not the first fair day, at the dwelling plan-
tation of JOHN CARR, jun. in Anne-Arundel coun-
ty,

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of JOHN CARR,
deceased, consisting of CATTLE, HOGS,
SHEEP, and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and
PLANTATION UTENSILS. The terms of sale
CASH.

Those who have claims against the deceased, are
desired to produce them, legally authenticated, and
such as are indebted to make payment to

JOHN CARR, Executor.

July 29, 1794.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 900 acres, in
the county of Harrison, and state of Virginia,
within a few miles of the town of Clarksburch. For
terms apply to
JESSE DEWEES.
Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

Annapolis and George-Town Stage.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public,
that he runs a STAGE, once a week, between
ANNAPOLIS and GEORGE-TOWN, by way of
QUEEN-ANNE and BLADENSBURGH, in the following
manner, viz. He starts from Mr. GEORGE MANN's
every Tuesday morning, at six o'clock, and arrives at
George-town in the evening, and stays there one day,
and starts from Mr. SUTER's TAVERN every Thursday
morning, at six o'clock, arrives at Annapolis in the
evening. The price for passengers, to or from George-
town, is 22/6 each, the price to or from Bladenburgh
18/9—Way passengers 6d per mile. Each passenger
allowed 20lb baggage, and for all over 20lb to pay
for, at the rate of 150lb baggage to a passenger.

Great care will be taken by,
the public's humble servant,
WILLIAM MILLER.

July 29, 1794.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-Office,
Upper-Marlbrough, if not taken up before the first
day of October next, will be sent to the General
Post-Office as dead letters.

BENJAMIN ODEN, Esquire,
Messieurs Mayard and Whittington,
Turner Wootton, Esquire,
Giles Hicks,
John F. Mercer, Esquire, 2 letters,
Doctor James Gray,
Joseph Jackson Barnaby, Prince-George's county,
Maryland,
Walter D. Addison,
John Weems, Weems's Forest, Calvert county,
Fielder Bowie, Esquire,
Jacob Bradley, Merchant. Queen-Anne,
Miss Berry,
Martin Fields, tailor, Upper-Marlbrough,
Michal Earle, Esquire, Church-Hill, Queen-Anne's
county,
Robt. Tinke, Esquire, Queen-Anne's county,
John Newton, schoolmaster, Patuxent,
William Hemfley, Esquire,
Hez. Belt, Queen-Anne's county,
John R. Magruder, Esquire,
Andrew Wherter, blacksmith,
John Addison, Esquire,
Levey White,
Frank Boone.

SAM. HAMILTON, D. P. M.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 7th
instant, an apprentice lad named JOHN
STEWART, about nineteen years of age; it is sup-
posed said lad now lurks in the neighbourhood of
New-Market, on the Eastern shore. The above re-
ward will be given to any person who will deliver him
to me, in the city of Annapolis.

ISAAC HOLLAND.

N. B. All persons are forwarned against harbouring,
entertaining or employing said lad, as the law will be
enforced against them, without respect to persons.

July 29, 1794.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, the ninth of
April last, a negro man named PALMER,
about five feet six inches high, strong built, bow
legged. He hath a white wife, near Mount-Pleasant
ferry, Anne-Arundel county, living on ISAAC SIM-
MONS's land. The above reward will be paid, by the
subscriber, to any person who will bring him home,
without any other charges.

THOMAS BOYD.

George-Town, July 23, 1794.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Saint
Mary's county, near Benedict-town, on Pa-
tuxent river, on Wednesday the 25th ultimo, a ne-
gro man by the name of SHADRACH, of a yellow
complexion, twenty-two years of age, about five feet
three or four inches high, smooth face as well as back;
he never had a stripe thereon by me who raised him;
had on when he went away, as I am informed, a blue
broad cloth coat with large metal buttons, a striped
vest with metal buttons, a pair of olive coloured
breeches, a white linen shirt ruffled at the bosom,
white thread stockings, a pretty good high crowned
hat, shoes and metal buckles; he had many other
cloaths not particularly enough known to describe.
Whoever takes up the said slave, and secures him in
any goal, so that I get him again, if out of the state of
Maryland shall receive FIVE POUNDS current mo-
ney, and if in the aforesaid state THREE POUNDS,
and it brought home all reasonable charges, paid by
July 2, 1794.

HENRY TUBMAN.

Patowmack Company.

THE stockholders in the PATOWMACK COM-
PANY, are required to pay to William Hart-
borne, treasurer, twelve pounds sterling, on each share
by them held, on or before the first day of September
next.

By order of the directors,
WM. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.
Alexandria, July 16th, 1794.

WANTED,

A YULATTO YOUTH, from seventeen to
twenty years of age. A generous price will
be given for one who can be well recommended for
honesty and sobriety. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

Pursuant to an order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Friday the 15th of August, at the late dwelling plantation of CALEB BURGESS, deceased, ALL the personal property of SUSANNA BURGESS, consisting of household furniture, one horse, some cattle and hogs, a small quantity of tobacco, and some cider casks. Six months credit will be given, on bond with approved security. The sale to begin at ten o'clock, A. M.

ROBERT LUSBY, Executor.

July 23, 1794.

FISHER & COLE,

BOOK-SELLERS, BOOK-BINDERS, and STATIONERS,

Three doors west of Yates and Campbell's Vendue Store, Market-street, Baltimore.

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have lately established a BOOK and STATIONARY STORE, in Baltimore, and humbly solicit the patronage of a generous public, whose favours they will endeavour to merit. They are now afforded with books on every subject in polite literature. Among the many valuable new publications, they have now on hand, are the following.—

	Dols.	Cts.
Paine's works, complete, in 2 vols.	2	0
American Biography, 1st vol.—to be continued,	1	50
Moore's Travels, 2 vols.—8vo.	3	50
Do. Journal in France, 2 vols.—12 mo.	1	75
Morfe's Geography, elegant, 2 vols.—8vo.	4	50
Do. sheep bound,	3	50
Do. abridged, for use of schools,	1	
Pindar's works, 2 vols.—Complete Letter Writer,		
Love and Gibson's Surveying, Williams's Letters on		
the French Revolution.—Alfo, Folio, Quarto, Royal,		
Octavo, and Duodecimo Bibles, School Books of all		
kinds, a new edition of the Common Prayer, for the		
Protestant Episcopal church, price from 6/6 to 35/.		
And a great variety of History, Divinity, Medicine		
Philosophy, Chemistry, Novels, &c. &c. too numerous		
to be contained in a newspaper.		

Orders from gentlemen in the country, shall be carefully attended to. They expect in a few days a new and elegant edition of *Steuben's Military Discipline*, &c. with copper plates.

NOW in the PRESS, and speedily will be PUBLISHED,

By FISHER and COLE, A PAMPHLET, entitled, PROSPECTS on WAR AND PAPER CURRENCY,

The FIRST AMERICAN EDITION,
By THOMAS PAINE,
Author of RIGHTS of MAN, COMMON SENSE, &c.
Baltimore, July 13, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to make an application to the justices of Anne-Arundel county, at the next September court, to grant a commission for marking and bounding a part of two tracts of land, viz. ITAM'S PURCHASE and BURGESS'S CHOICE, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, agreeably to an act of assembly for marking and bounding lands.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

Anne-Arundel county, July 18, 1794.

RAN away from the subscriber, living at the lower ferry of Patapsco, some time in June past, a bright mulatto man named GEORGE, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, with long bushy wool, he is very fond of strong drink, and when in liquor is very talkative; his clothing is unknown; he has rowed in the ferry boat at the lower ferry of Patapsco these five or six years, and is known by a great number of people that have crossed that ferry. Whoever takes up said runaway, and secures him in any gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive SIX DOLLARS REWARD, and if brought home all reasonable charges, by

ANNE MERCER, Administratrix of
PEREGRINE MERCER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

July 15, 1794.

One Guinea Reward.

STEPHEN, (who sometimes is by his connexions called STEPHEN BRADLEY) a black man about five feet seven inches high, and appears to be about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, a likely plausible fellow, rather of a shining black, ran away from the subscriber, on the nineteenth June last, who has been informed that Stephen has a father, who is a preacher, and lives with Mr. HUMPHREY BELT, near Upper-Marlborough, and that Stephen, also, sometimes preaches. He was brought into Virginia by colonel Mercer, who had him from Mr. Richard Sprigg, near Annapolis, where it is likely he may now be, unless he should be in the neighbourhood of Marlborough, amongst his relations. The above reward will be paid by the subscriber, to any person who secures said fellow, and gives immediate information, so that he may be got again, and all reasonable charges paid, if brought home.

JOHN MANDEVILLE.

Alexandria, July 2d, 1794.

This day is Published,

And for SALE by the PRINTERS hereof, and at the different BOOK-STORES in Baltimore,

A BOOK ENTITLED, A DIVINE CALL

TO THE

J E W S,

In which the most important truths

of Holy Scripture concerning that people are made manifest, and in the issue of which all mankind are interested; its reports being on the true grounds of a new scene which is now opening, for the general good of society, among all denominations of people, beginning with a new EPOCH, that appears to have been reserved in the womb of PROVIDENCE, for the present century to unfold.

Price only a QUARTER DOLLAR.

July 18.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next Anne-Arundel county court for a commission to mark and bound the following tracts or parcels of land, viz. RUDNEGE, WHITE'S ADDITION, and KNIGHT SMITH'S FOLLY, lying and being in the county aforesaid, agreeably to the directions of an act of assembly for marking and bounding of lands, passed at November session, 1786.

JOHN HAMMOND, of NATHAN.

July 15, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition Montgomery county court, at their session in November next, for a commission to mark and bound his tract of land, called NORWAY RESURVEYED, lying and being in said county, agreeably to an act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

HENRY WARING.

July 3, 1794.

THE subscriber, intending to leave this part of the country in a short time, finds it necessary to remind those persons who are indebted to him on his private account, or as partner with his brother, Dr. JAMES MURRAY, that it is necessary their several accounts should be closed in a short time, for this purpose he has appointed Mr. JOHN STEWART, at Dr. James Murray's, to settle and receive the several balances that are due, and he is also directed to use compulsory methods in every instance where it may be necessary.

W. MURRAY.

Annapolis, May 7, 1794.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

SOME few COUNTERFEIT POST NOTES of the Bank of Maryland, having been lately discovered in circulation, and on tracing the same were found to come from the back parts of Virginia, where they have probably first issued; to avoid imposition, it is thought necessary to give the following description of them, by which they may be readily detected:—

They have the letter D for their alphabetical mark, at the left hand side of the note.

The paper on which they are printed is more soft and tender, the strokes of the letters in the engraving are in general stronger, and have a darker appearance than in the true bills.

The signature, Wm. Patterson, is badly done; the strokes of all the letters are stiff and laboured, and appear to be painted over with the pen, as well as the flourish under the name.

The value is left blank in the engraving, to be filled up in writing, so that the sum may be more or less, at pleasure.

No true Post Notes of the alphabetical mark above described, have been lately issued, and very few are now in circulation.

The above reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS will be paid to the person or persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders, or any of them, of the following description, viz.

The person or persons who manufactured the paper on which the bills are printed.

The person or persons who engraved the plate.

The printer or printers of the bills.

Every person who has acted as principal in any way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.

WM. PATTERSON, President
of the Bank of Maryland.

Baltimore, April 7, 1794.

N. B. The printers in the neighbouring states are requested to republish the above.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS

OF

M A R Y L A N D,

Passed November Session, 1793.

ALSO,

The VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

Of both

HOUSES of ASSEMBLY.

LAND for SALE.

THE subscriber would dispose of, upon moderate terms, for READY CASH, a small TRACT of LAND, in Charles county, and in the neighbourhood of Newport and Chaptico, about six miles from each place, containing about one hundred and fifty-five acres, the greatest part of which is cleared and under good fence: The buildings and other improvements are good and convenient, and the water salubrious and pleasant. He deems it unnecessary to be farther particular, as it is to be presumed that any person inclining to purchase would wish to view the premises, where they may be informed of the terms, and other interesting circumstances, by their ready and obedient servant,

HATCH DENT, clk.

Charles county, July 5, 1794.

N. B. Should the above land be not sold privately before the first day of September next, it will then be offered to the highest bidder, at public sale, with some stock of various kinds, and a few articles of good household furniture.

Fifteen Pounds Reward.

MY waiting man, negro DICK, ran away from me last Saturday; he crossed the bay from Annapolis to Kent Island on Sunday about nine o'clock, and stole and took with him my gray mare. He wore a green cloth coat and jacket, leather breeches, and boots, a round hat, and blue furbout, but took with him a variety of other cloaths. He is a very likely lad, well made, wears a queue, some little plait in his wool, and dresses very fashionably; he is about twenty-five years of age, well sized, black colour, and a little, and is a complete waiting man; he took the Philadelphia road.

I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend and secure the said negro lad and mare, or TEN POUNDS for Dick, and FIVE POUNDS for the mare, and pay all reasonable charges.

WILLIAM PACA.

Baltimore-town, April 9, 1794.

To be SOLD,

At private Sale,

ABOUT two thousand acres of LAND, lying on South river, about nine miles from Annapolis; said land is divided into three tenements, all well improved, and abounding in timber of the first quality.

There is also on said land a good MILL, now in good order, running two part of horses, with about twenty acres of meadow before the door now in timber, and much more may be made with very little expense. The above land will be sold altogether, or in lots from two to three hundred acres, as may best suit the purchaser. Persons inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to

MACCUBBIN.

Head's Creek, Anne-Arundel county,
May 10, 1794.

EDWARDS'S BALTIMORE DAILY AD-

VERTISER has been considerably enlarged within these few weeks past, and is now little inferior to any daily publication on the continent. The earliest and most authentic information, both foreign and domestic, shall be given in this paper, and from its very extensive circulation throughout the union, it is presumed to be an important vehicle for advertisements, &c. &c. Subscriptions for the above at SIX DOLLARS per annum (one half to be paid on subscribing) are taken in at the Printing-office of F. and S. Green, in Annapolis, and by the editor, Philip Edwards, in Market-street, Baltimore.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, inserted four times for one dollar, and for every continuance thereafter, eighteen cents.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Wednesday the 26th of March, from the subscriber, living at Alle's Fresh, a bright mulatto slave named PHILL CARTER, about twenty-four or twenty-five years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, has a small scar on his forehead, a round face, full of pimples, his ankles crack very much when he walks, he has been accustomed to attend on horses, and waiting about a house; had on and took with him a new parson's gray cloth coat, with three buttons on each of the sleeves and pockets, a striped waistcoat, and satin breeches, mixt stockings, new coarse shoes, and a round hat, also a striped coat, buff cassimer jacket and breeches; he stole before he went off a large sum of money, and on the 18th of April he came to my plantation and stole a small mare, big with foal, branded on her left thigh thus, W. about twelve hands high. I am informed he has passed as a free man, and has sold goods, and said that he traded to Alexandria, George-town, and Annapolis; it is very possible that he is gone to Baltimore, as his father is living there on Howard's Hill, and is a drayman, his name is JAMES CARTER. Whoever apprehends the said negro and mare, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward. SIXTEEN DOLLARS will be given for the negro, and, if brought home, all reasonable charges paid.

RICHARD MASON.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forewarned taking off the above negro at their peril.

Allen's Fresh, Charles county, May 12, 1794.

ANNA POLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, AUGUST 14, 1794.

STATE OF MARYLAND.

An ACT for NATURALIZATION, Passed July Session, 1779.

W HEREAS the increase of people is a means to advance the wealth and strength of this state: And whereas many foreigners from the lenity of our government, the security afforded by our constitution and laws to civil and religious liberty, the mildness of our climate, the fertility of our soil, and the advantages of our commerce, may be induced to come and settle in this state, if they were made partakers of the advantages and privileges which the natural born subjects of this state do enjoy:

Be it therefore enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That every person who shall hereafter come into this state, from any nation, kingdom or state, and shall, before the governor and the council, or before the general court, or any one of the judges thereof, or before any county court of this state, repeat and subscribe a declaration of his belief in the Christian religion, and take, repeat and subscribe, the following oath, or affirmation, if a Quaker, Menonist or Tunker, to wit: "I, A. B. do swear, or affirm, that I will hereafter become a subject to the state of Maryland, and will be faithful and bear true allegiance to the said state, and that I do not hold myself bound to yield any allegiance or obedience to any king or prince, or any other state or government," (which said oath or affirmation, and subscription aforesaid, respectively, the governor and the council, the general court, or any one judge thereof, or any county court, are hereby empowered to administer and take) shall, thereupon and thereafter, be deemed, adjudged and taken, to be a natural born subject of this state; and shall be thenceforth entitled to all the immunities, rights and privileges, of a natural born subject of this state; provided, that no person who shall become a natural born subject of this state, by virtue of this act, shall be appointed to any civil office, or eligible as governor, member of the council or general assembly, or as a delegate to congress, unless such person shall have resided within this state seven years previous to such election or appointment, and shall have the property and estate required by the constitution and form of government, to execute any of the said offices respectively.

And be it enacted, That the clerk of the council shall, before the session of every general court, return a list of the names of the persons who shall take and subscribe the said oath or affirmation, and make the said declaration respectively, before the governor and the council, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the said court; and any judge of the general court, administering and taking the said oath or affirmation, shall return, to the next general court, a list of the names of the persons who shall take and subscribe the said oath or affirmation, and make the said declaration respectively, before him, and the time when taken and made, to the clerk of the general court, to be entered by him among the minutes of the said court.

And be it enacted, That a certificate, by the clerk of the council or by any judge of the general court, or by the clerk of the general or any county court, of any person's having taken and subscribed the said oath or affirmation, and having made and subscribed the said declaration; or a certificate, by the clerk of the general court, that it appears by the return of any judge of the said court, entered among the minutes, of any person's having taken and subscribed the said oath or affirmation, and having made and subscribed the said declaration, shall be deemed and taken to be a sufficient testimony and proof thereof, and of his being a natural born subject, and as such shall be allowed in every court of this state.

And, to encourage such foreigners to come and settle in this state, Be it enacted, That no tax shall be imposed on any such foreigner coming into this state and taking and subscribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforesaid, or his property, for the term of two years after his arrival in this state.

And, to encourage such foreigners, tradesmen, artificers and manufacturers, to come and settle in this state, Be it enacted, That no tax shall be imposed on any such foreigner, being a tradesman, artificer or manufacturer, coming into this state, and taking and subscribing the declaration and oath or affirmation aforesaid, or his property, for the term of four years after his arrival in this state.

ARRET de NATURALIZATION, passé dans le Séance de Juillet, 1779.

D'AUTANT que l'augmentation du peuple étend naturellement les richesses et la force de cet état: et d'autant que la modération de notre gouvernement, la sécurité donnée à notre constitution et les loix pour la liberté civile et religieuse, la douceur de notre climat, la fertilité de notre sol, et les avantages de notre commerce, peuvent exciter beaucoup d'étrangers à venir s'établir dans cet état; si on les faisoit participants des avantages et des privilèges dont nos sujets naturels jouissent;

C'est pourquoi l'Assemblée Générale de Maryland a passé un Arrêt, Que toute personne qui viendra dorénavant dans cet état, de quelque nation, royaume ou état, que ce soit, et qui répètera et signera, pardevant le

gouverneur et son conseil, ou pardevant la cour générale, ou pardevant quelqu'un de ses juges, ou pardevant quelque cour de comté de cet état, une déclaration de la croyance dans la religion chrétienne, et prendra, répètera et signera, le serment suivant (ou l'affirmation, s'il est Quaker, Menonist ou Dunker) savoir: "Je, A. B. jure, ou affirme, que je serai dorénavant fidèle sujet de l'état de Maryland, et que je ne me crois point obligé d'être soumis à l'obéissance d'aucun roi ou prince, ou d'aucun autre état ou gouvernement," (lequel serment, ou affirmation, et signature susdite, sera administré et pris, respectivement, par le gouverneur et le conseil, ou par la cour générale, ou par quelqu'un de ses juges, ou par quelque cour de comté, lesquels sont munis de ce pouvoir) sera dorénavant estimé et considéré comme sujet natif de cet état, et sera alors en droit de jouir de la liberté et des privilèges du dit état; pourvu que personne de ceux qui en seront devenus sujets, en vertu de cet arrêt, ne soit élu pour servir dans aucun emploi civil, comme gouverneur, membre du conseil ou de l'assemblée générale, ou délégué du congrès, qu'il n'ait fait sa résidence dans cet état, sept ans préalables à cette élection ou appointment, et qu'il n'ait les biens et fonds requirés par la constitution et la forme du gouvernement, pour exécuter aucune des dites charges.

Et qu'il soit ordonné, Que le greffier du conseil portera à la séance de chaque cour générale, une liste des noms des personnes qui auront pris et signé le dit serment ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration respectivement, pardevant le gouverneur, et pardevant le conseil, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, pour être donné au greffier de la cour générale, et pour être mis dans les mémoires de la dite cour: Et tout juge de la cour générale, qui aura administré et pris le dit serment, ou affirmation, portera à la première cour générale, une liste des noms des personnes qui auront pris et signé le dit serment, ou affirmation, et fait la dite déclaration, respectivement, devant lui, avec le tems qu'ils l'auront pris et fait, au greffier de la cour générale, pour être enregistré dans les mémoires de la dite cour.

Et qu'il soit ordonné, Que le greffier du conseil, ou quelque juge de la cour générale, ou le greffier de la dite cour; ou celui de quelque cour de comté, donnera à toute personne, qui aura pris et signé le dit serment ou affirmation, et qui aura fait et signé la dite déclaration, un certificat, qu'il parait, par la liste de quelque juge de la dite cour, enregistré dans les mémoires, que toute personne qui aura pris et signé le dit serment, ou affirmation, et aura fait et signé la dite déclaration, sera estimé, dans toutes les cours de cet état, sujet naturel.

Et, pour encourager les étrangers à venir s'établir dans cet état, Qu'il soit ordonné, Que ceux qui y viendront, et qui prendront et signeront la déclaration, et le serment, ou affirmation susdite, seront exemptés, avec leurs biens, de toute impôt, pendant deux ans après leur arrivée.

Et, afin d'encourager les gens de métiers, ou artisans, et les manufacturiers étrangers, à venir s'établir dans cet état, Qu'il soit ordonné, Qu'il ne sera imposé aucun impôt sur eux ni sur leur biens, pendant le terme de quatre ans, à commencer du jour de leur arrivée dans cet état; pourvu qu'ils prennent et signent la déclaration et le serment, ou l'affirmation, susdite.

STAAT MARYLAND. NATURALISIRUNG-GESZ, Gegeben in der November Sitzung, 1779.

DA die Vermehrung der Volksmenge ein Mittel ist den Reichtum und die Stärke dieses Staates zu befördern: Und da viele Fremdlinge durch die Gelindigkeit unserer Regierung, die Sicherheit welche durch unsere Verfassung und Gesetz bürgerlicher und gottesdienstlicher Freyheit verschafft ist, die Milde unseres Himmels-Striches, die Fruchtbarkeit unseres Bodens und durch die Vortheile unseres Handels veranlaßt werden mögen in diesem Staate sich niederzulassen, wenn sie der Vortheile und Vorrechte, welche die eingebornen Bürger dieses Staates genießen, theilhaftig gemacht werden würden:

Es sey deswegen durch die Allgemeine (gesetzgebende) Versammlung von Maryland zum Gesetz gemacht, Dafs jede Person, die hinfuero in diesen Staat kommt, von irgend einer Nation, Reich oder Staat, und vor dem Gouverneur und Rath, oder vor dem Allgemeinen Gerichte, oder vor irgend einem Richter desselben, oder vor irgend einem Grafschafts Gerichte dieses Staates eine Erklärung seines Glaubens an die Christliche Religion nachpricht und unterschreibt, und den folgenden Eid, oder Betheuerung wenn es ein Quaker, Menonist oder Dunker waere, leistet, nachpricht und unterschreibt:—"Ich, A. B. schwöre, oder betheure, dafs ich hinfuero ein Bürger des Staats Maryland werden will, und dem besagten Staate treu, und wahrhaftig ergehen seyn will, und dafs ich mich nicht verbunden erachte, irgend einem Könige oder Fürsten, oder irgend einem andern Staate oder Regierung irgend eine Unterwerfung oder Gehorsam zu leisten," (welch besagten Eid oder Betheuerung, und vorgemeldete Unterschrift, respective, der Gouverneur und Rath, das Allgemeine Gericht, oder irgend ein Richter desselben, oder irgend ein Grafschafts Gericht hierbey bevollmächtigt sind sich leisten

zu lassen und zu nehmen) darauf und darnach ein eingebornen Bürger dieses Staates zu seyn geachtet, dafuer gehalten und angesehen seyn soll; und von deman zu allen Freyheiten, Rechten und Privilegien eines eingebornen Bürgers dieses Staates berechtigt seyn soll; mit der Bedingung, dafs niemand d r ein eingebornen Bürger dieses Staates in Kraft dieses Gesetzes werden wird, zu irgend einem öffentlichen Amt besteller, oder als Gouverneur, Glied des Rathes, oder der Allgemeinen Versammlung oder als Abgeordneter zum Congress erwählbar seyn soll, er habe denn sieben Jahre vor solcher Erwählung oder Bestellung in diesem Staate gewohnt, und besitze das Eigenthum und Vermögen, welches bey der Verfassung und Regierungsform erheischt wird, irgend eines besagter respectiven Aemter zu verwalten.

Und es sey zum Gesetz gemacht, Dafs der Schreiber des Rathes, vor jeder Sitzung des Allgemeinen Gerichts, dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts ein Verzeichniss der Namen derjenigen Personen, welche vor dem Gouverneur und Rath besagten Eid oder Betheuerung respective leisten und unterschreiben, und besagte Erklärung machen werden, und der Zeit wann geleistet und gemacht, einliefern solle, damit er es in besagtem Gerichts Protokoll einschreibe: Und irgend ein Richter des Allgemeinen Gerichts, der besagten Eid oder Betheuerung vor sich leisten laest, soll bey dem nachsten Allgemeinen Gerichte ein Verzeichniss der Namen der Personen, welche vor ihm besagten Eid oder Betheuerung respective geleistet und unterschrieben und besagte Erklärung gethan haben werden, und der Zeit wann geleistet und gethan, dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts einliefern, damit er es dem Protokoll besagten Gerichts einverleibe.

Und es sey zum Gesetz gemacht, Dafs ein Beglaubigungs-Schein von dem Schreiber des Rathes, oder von irgend einem Richter des Allgemeinen Gerichts, oder von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen oder irgend eines Grafschafts Gerichts: Dafs irgend eine Person besagten Eid oder Betheuerung geleistet und unterschrieben und besagte Erklärung gethan und unterschrieben habe—oder ein Beglaubigungs-Schein von dem Schreiber des Allgemeinen Gerichts, dafs es aus dem protokollirten Berichte irgend eines Richters besagten Gerichts erhelle, irgend eine Person habe besagten Eid oder Betheuerung geleistet und unterschrieben—suer ein zulaengliches Zeugnis und Beweis dessen, und davon, dafs solche Person Bürger sey, geachtet und gehalten, und dafuer in Jedem Gerichtshofe dieses Staates anerkannt werden solle.

Und, um solche Fremdlinge aufzumuntern in diesen Staat zu kommen und sich darin niederzulassen, Sey es zum Gesetz gemacht, dafs, fuer einen Zeitraum von zwey Jahren nach seiner Ankunft in diesem Staate, irgend einem solchen Fremdlinge, der in diesen Staat kommt, und vorgemeldete Erklärung und Eid oder Betheuerung thut und unterschreibt, ihm oder seinem Eigenthume, keine Abgabe auferlegt werden solle.

Und, um solche Fremdlinge, Gewerbtreibende, Handwerker und Fabrikanten, aufzumuntern zu kommen und in diesem Staate sich niederzulassen, Sey es zum Gesetz gemacht, dafs keine Abgabe irgend einem solchen Fremdlinge, der ein Gewerbtreibender, Handwerker oder Fabrikant ist, in diesen Staat kommt, und vorgemeldete Erklärung und Eid oder Betheuerung thut und unterschreibt, oder seinem Eigenthume, fuer einen Zeitraum von vier Jahren nach seiner Ankunft in diesem Staate auferlegt werden solle.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) July 5.

AT the request of the magistrates of this parish, a meeting of the gentlemen of the faculty took place at the court-house last Thursday morning, to consider,

1st. What are the most likely means to prevent the spreading of the malignant fever, which for so long a season confined itself to the shipping and to new comers, and has lately made its appearance on shore in the most contagious and dangerous shapes.

2d. What may be considered the earliest decided symptoms of the disorder?

3d. What they would recommend to be instantly done by any persons conceiving themselves infected therewith, in case of the absence of professional assistance?

We understand there was a respectable meeting, and that the opinion was nearly unanimous, and will be reduced to form, and published to the following effect:—

1st. By way of prevention to avoid (as much as circumstances will possibly admit) communication with diseased persons, and when necessity absolutely calls for it, to be prepared with a handkerchief or cloth well impregnated with vinegar (if camphorated so much the better,) and to adopt rather a more generous diet, &c. than usual.

2dly. The first symptoms are discoverable by a redness and burning heat in the eyes, a general determination to the head, attended with stupor and great debility.

3dly. Unless the patient is of a very weak habit, instant and copious bleeding has been practised with the most happy success, and afterwards the stomach and bowels to be freely evacuated; in one instance spiced vinegar applied to the crown of the head (previously shaved) was attended with the utmost success, although the patient was considered to be far gone.

It is recommended in various parts of the rooms of diseased persons, clothes should be hung up after being dipped in vinegar, and in many cases a little good vinegar, diluted with water and made palatable with syrup, may be given, which has been experienced to have a good effect.

BOSTON, August 1. A FIRE.

On Wednesday morning, about four o'clock, the melancholy cry of fire was heard on the ears of our citizens. They immediately assembled to stop, it possible, the ravages of the destructive element. The fire caught in the rope-walk of Mr. Howe, by an accident in heating some tar, and before the inhabitants could be alarmed and assembled, it had gained to great a head as to render abortive all attempts to secure from the flames, any of those elegant and valuable rope-walks, which formed a row from Milk-street, to the west part of Fort Hill; their attention, therefore, was turned to the preservation of the dwelling houses, which, from the intense heat arising from the burning tar and hemp, were taking fire in every direction, at the distance of several rods. In the commencement of the fire, there was very little wind from any point, but in a few moments it came on to blow very fresh from the north, and so continued till the flames were stopped by their arrival at the water side.

By this accident, many citizens, who by many years laborious industry had acquired a little property—in one instant, "in the twinkling of an eye," are reduced to poverty. But it is beyond a doubt, that the outstretched hand of liberality from every individual will in part indemnify them; but this part can be but small. No actual calculation has been made; but almost every opinion is, that the loss of property by this fire, is far superior to the loss by the fire at the South end.

It is with pleasure we acknowledge the exertions of our brethren from the country, which on this, as on many former occasions, were unremitting and highly serviceable. These circumstances will still foster the bonds of friendship, and do away ridiculous local prejudices. From the towns of Cambridge, Charlestown, Washington, Brooklyn, Milton, and Roxbury, engines were sent.

The following are among others whose losses are less considerable.

Mr. Howe's rope-walk, where the fire began.
Mr. Jeffrey Richardson's rope-walk, three dwelling houses, and a large brick store.
Mr. Emmon's rope-walk and dwelling house.
Mr. Codman's rope-walk and store.
Mr. McNeil's rope-walk and dwelling-house.
Mr. Davis's rope-walk and a large brick dwelling house.
Mr. Torrey's rope-walk.

Houses in Green's Lane.

Mr. Appleton's large dwelling house, in which was kept the loan-office—barns, &c.
Mr. Lam's dwelling house.
Mr. McLean's dwelling house.
Mr. James Thwing's new dwelling house.
A small house of Mr. Clement's.
Mr. Wheelwright's dwelling house.
Another dwelling house adjacent.
Mr. Daniel Sargent's dwelling house.
Mr. Brewer's dwelling house, barns, &c.
Captain Corwell's dwelling house, and adjacent houses.

Mr. Hearsey's two small dwelling houses—with a row of small buildings.
Besides which, in the other streets, there were several dwelling houses, occupied by colonel Winslow, and others.

Mr. George Blanchard's dwelling house, barn, carts, trucks, &c.
Mr. White's small house and gardens, owned by colonel Dawes.

A large dwelling house of the widow Grey's occupied by Mr. James Perkins.
Mr. Russell's large store, and a number of stores on the wharf.

Mr. Dillaway's dwelling house, (said to be sold to Mr. Samuel Bangs a few days before) and a large quantity of lumber.

A number of stores on Tileston's wharf.
All the stores and buildings on colonel Dawes's wharf, chiefly improved by captain Nehemiah Somes—and a carpenter's shop on said wharf, improved by Mr. Oliver Wiswall. Mr. Dawes's loss was near 12000.

Captain Somes's store.
Mr. Solomon Cotton and Son's dwelling house, shop, &c.

Besides the above, a large number of small dwelling houses, barns, stores, &c. &c. Indeed almost the whole stock of hemp, cordage, tar, &c. in the rope-walks, were entirely consumed.

It is impossible to ascertain the loss occasioned by the late fire with accuracy, but it is generally supposed to be not much short of 200,000.

The sufferers, as far as their names can be suddenly collected, are—

Mr. Thomas Lamb, Nathaniel Appleton, Esquire, Mr. John McLean, Mr. James Thwing, Mr. Benjamin Tupper, Mr. Joseph Baker, Mr. Job Wheelwright, Mr. Benjamin Gray, Mrs. Sarah McNeil, Mr. Freeman, Daniel Sargent, Esquire, Mr. Jeffrey Richardson, John Codman, Esquire, Thomas Davis, Esquire, Mr. Isaac Davis, Mr. Edward Howe, Mrs. Emmons, Mr. Nath. Torrey, Mr. William McNeil and son, Mrs. Quincey, Mrs. Rand, colonel Winslow, captain West, captain Corwell, captain Rich, Mr. Wm. White, jun. Mr. White, gardner, Mrs. Low, Mr. Levi Hearsey, James Perkins, Esquire, Mr. Wm.

Closton, Mr. Samuel Abbot, Mr. Thomas Brewer, Mr. John Sturges, Mrs. Scott, Mr. John Reid, honorable Thomas Russell, Esquire, captain Nehemiah Somes, Messieurs Porter and Tileston, Mr. Samuel Dillaway, Mr. Samuel Bangs, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Tate, Mr. Nerias Townland, Mrs. Bernard, Mr. George Geyer, Mrs. Gofley, Mr. Smith, Mr. Uriel Lyon, Mr. Joseph Whittemore, Mr. George Blanchard.

SALEM, July 29.

We have a report in town, that a vessel has arrived at Wykefleet from England, bringing an account of an INSURRECTION in LONDON, of a vast body of people, and that the military had been unsuccessful in attempting to suppress it. A short time will determine whether the account deserves any credit.

STOCKBRIDGE, July 22.

A desire to be rid of the shackles of kings seems not to be confined to man alone—the spirit of liberty has commenced its progress among the wisest of the species of insects—A gentleman in this town is possessed of a hive of bees, into which revolutionary principles, last week made their way. After some hours of tumult and uproar among the inhabitants of the sweet atmosphere, the king (or queen) bee was brought out of the hive, breathless, and two soon followed after, (probably members of the bee jacobin club) and grasping the remains of royalty, carried the lifeless trunk beyond the ken of the observer. It has not yet transpired whether a free form of government has been adopted in the hive, or whether the winged insects have settled down quietly under an elected chief, or a bold usurper.

NEW-YORK, August 4.

POSTSCRIPT.

A Barbadoes paper of the 11th July, was received in town on Saturday. A gentleman who has perused said paper, verbally relates the following, as nearly as we can relate it:

"That the British June packet had arrived there in a short passage from England, with official accounts of the engagement between the English and French fleets, which, after an obstinate battle, terminated in favour of the English, they being of superior force, having taken nine sail of French ships of war, and were in pursuit of the others, when the dispatches were sent off."

"That a junction between the duke of York and general Clairfayt had been effected; and that another engagement had been fought on, or about the 11th of June, between them and Mr. Pichegru, the French general, which proved most favourable to the allies."

From the above source a variety of reports have taken wing, and are in swift circulation; but in all probability, there is but little truth in them. The arrival of the packet, however, may be hourly expected, which will enable us to lay before our readers such extracts and official communications as will put them in possession of these interesting particulars.

From the NEW-YORK DIARY of Saturday evening.
REPORT OF THE DAY.

Captain Cochran is just returned to the Hook—and during his cruise he spoke a vessel bound from Barbadoes to St. Eustatia, from the captain of whom he got a Barbadoes paper, giving an account, that the British packet had arrived at that island the day before he failed, and brought the Gazette account of the engagement between the British and French fleets, and that lord Howe had actually taken nine sail of the line!!!

It is also rumoured, that six more of the French line of battle ships were totally crippled, and could not be towed away. That the junction between Clairfayt and the duke of York, had taken place; and a severe action had taken place fifteen days after the duke's check, in which M. Pichegru left 17,000 men dead on the field, and got off himself with great difficulty.

PHILADELPHIA, August 5.

Official information is received at the war office, confirmative of the defeat of the savages on the first July. They attacked the escort commanded by major M'Mahan close under the walls of Fort Recovery on the morning of the 30th of June. Their numbers estimated from one thousand to fifteen hundred. The attack of the escort was followed immediately by a general assault upon the fort, in which they were repulsed with considerable slaughter. They however continued a distant fire the remainder of the day and by intervals during the night and until twelve o'clock the next day, July the first, when they retreated. They were followed some distance by part of the garrison, commanded by captain Gibson, but their numbers and ambuscades compelled him to observe great caution. We lost twenty-one officers and soldiers killed, and twenty-nine wounded, among the former was the excellent partisan major M'Mahan, whose loss is greatly regretted, captain Hartthorne, lieutenant Craig and corner Torrey, all of whom fell during the highest exertions of bravery. Among the wounded are captain Taylor of the dragoons and lieutenant Drake of the infantry—one soldier missing.

The dragoons suffered the most; out of fifty in the action, twenty-one were either killed or wounded; one hundred horses remained after the action, but almost all of them wounded; twenty-seven horses were killed in the repeated charges made by that gallant captain. Two hundred of the contractor's horses were killed and missing.

There is but little doubt from the previous information that the attack was made by the mass of the Indian forces, and that they suffered severely, of which there were several unequivocal evidences. Their superior

numbers and the horses which they gained during the action, enabled them to carry off the greatest part of their dead, but they left ten bodies on the ground before the fort, which they could not carry away.

The first division of the mounted militia of Kentucky were expected at Fort Washington about the 20th of July, and the second about the 23d. After the arrival of this auxiliary force at the head of the line, which may have been the latter part of July, general Wayne will be enabled to move forward for the purpose of accomplishing the objects of the campaign, which it is expected will not be very difficult, by comparing the quality and numbers of our troops with those of the enemy.

Fort Recovery is situated 97½ miles from Fort Washington, on the Ohio, in the field where the action of the fourth of November, 1791, was fought. It is twenty-four miles advanced on Greenville, general Wayne's head quarters in July.

Extract of a letter from Point-Petre, Guadeloupe, dated the 2d of July, received at Wilmington.

"The British army, commanded by general Syme, made an attack on the French; the British force was great, having volunteers from all the British islands, with 300 men from Martinico, and all the seamen and officers of the fleet.

"The action was very severe, occasioned by many serious rencounters some time before, and the French were well prepared for the attack; they made a rent, and retreated, by which means they drew the British on a mine which they had sprung, and blew the flower of the British army in the air. The sixth regiment, to a man, was destroyed.

"What remained of the British army, retreated in great disorder, abandoning Grand Terre, and left it in full possession of the French.

"The loss of the British is computed at 800 men, and twenty-eight officers."

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatius, dated July 15.

"Vast sums of money must be lost in the late four shipments; as no French produce can be procured at present, to make up the loss on return cargoes, but I hope it will not be long so. The French have defeated the British at Point-Petre, Guadeloupe—800 men, with 24 officers, fell in the first attack. Grand Terre is entirely abandoned by the British, and I expect they will soon leave the island totally.

"The Sans Culottes have given the horrors to all the aristocrats in the West-Indies, even here they are afraid of being attacked before the hurricane months are over, which makes the merchants more cautious in their speculations on flour than heretofore."

NORFOLK, August 7.

The day before yesterday an officer of a British frigate arrived in Lynnhaven Bay from Halifax, came up to town. We understand that there are five sail of frigates under the command of commodore Rogers—this is a distinct squadron from that in the Delaware, under admiral Murray.

A London Gazette of the 10th of June, in town; the editors have not had a sight of it, but they are credibly informed, that it contains an official letter from lord Howe, which states, that on the 28th of May, he had an action with the French fleet, attended with great slaughter—that in the event he had been completely victorious, having taken six sail of the line from the French, one of them mounting 120 guns—that the action happened off Brest—he says, as we understand, nothing of his own loss.—We have given only such an imperfect sketch of this affair, as we have been able to obtain.—At the same time we wish our readers to remark, that all our information is derived from British accounts.—The names of the French ships taken, are, we understand, in the Gazette.

By a vessel arrived in Hampton Road from Bourdeaux, we are informed that the Chesapeake fleet had arrived safe.—As no mention is made in the London Gazette of the 10th of June, of the fleet from the Chesapeake, it is presumable that it must be arrived, for if any accident had happened it is probable it would have been known in London at that time; nor is there any account of it by the vessel which brought the account of the above engagement to Halifax.

The following is said to be a statement of the captures from the convoy under La Concorde, bound from the Delaware to France.

By the Resolution,	1 merchant ship.
Thetis,	5 do.
Argonaut,	4 do.
L'Oiseau,	5 do.
Africa,	1 do.

16

Exclusive of a sloop of war taken by the L'Oiseau.

Annapolis, August 14.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh on Thursday evening, July 31, 1794, to take into consideration the present situation of affairs, and declare their sentiments on this delicate crisis:

A great majority, almost the whole of the inhabitants of the town, assembled. It being announced to the meeting that certain gentlemen from the town of Washington had arrived and had signified that they were entrusted with a message from the inhabitants of the town, relative to present affairs: a committee of three persons were appointed to confer with them and report the message to the meeting, the persons appointed were George Wallace, H. H. Brackenridge and John Wilkins, jun. these gentlemen made report to the meeting, to wit, that in consequence of certain letters sent by the last mail, certain persons were discovered as advocates of the excise law, and enemies to the interests of the country; and that a certain Ed-

ward Day, James Bryson were particularly obnoxious of the country should without delay; whereupon should be so done, and were appointed to see this to wit: George Wallace, Andrain, John Scull, sen. Andrew McIntire, Josiah Tannehill, Matthew Alexander, M'Nickle, Clow, William Gorman, nall.

Also, That whereas the gentlemen of Wash the people of the count Braddock's fields, in of fures that may seem to the excise law and the the above committee, the people on the gro the above resolution wi fons, has been carried i

Resolved, also, That shall march out, and field, as brethren, to c measure that may seem cause.

Resolved, also, That ourselves of all charac be unfriendly to the co vered, will not suffer they shall instantly dep

Resolved, also, Th exist as a committee dence, as an organ of town meeting.

And that whereas, from the townships of mountains, will be h Monongela, on the That delegates shall be that the 9th of August meeting, to elect such

Resolved, also, T struck off at the expe tributed among the in may conduct themself

By the PRESIDENT

A PRO

WHEREAS comb of the laws laying d the United States, a time of the commen some of the wester whereas the said coner subversive equal ment, and of the rig effected their danger influence of certain i ings have tended to e opposition by misrep to render them odio who might be so dis them, through fear jury to person and p had accepted such o der or forbear the ex vindictive menaces wife directly or ind said laws, or who, y ence and to a sensu comply therewith, h the property of perfo so complied;—by i nishments upon pr than that of appear by intercepting th abusing, assaulting, by going to their h tance by force, tal mitting other outa rantable purposes t guised in such ena discovery: And w latore to obviate o ering the duties an the convenience of fect (though they l ters) and the end conciliate a comp tions, by forbeara modations, founde rations, have been machinations of F sistance has incre position among th and to acquiesce i fons in the said w length been hardy am advised amou vying war again having, on the fi past, proceeded i ing to several hun inspector of the district of Penns said house, with of them; having district of Penns been fired upon, by a party of a time prisoner, ti the obtaining of

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dated July 15.
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Guadalupe—800
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August 7.
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from Halifax, came up
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a consequence of certain
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excise law, and enemies
; and that a certain Ed-

ward Day, James Bryson, and Abraham Kirkpatrick, —
were particularly obnoxious, and that it was expected
of the country should be dismissed from the town
without delay; whereupon, it was resolved, that it
should be so done, and a committee of twenty-one
were appointed to see this resolution carried into effect,
to wit: George Wallace, H. H. Brackenridge, Peter
Andrain, John Scull, John M. Masters, John Wilkins,
sen. Andrew McIntire, George Adams, David Evans,
Joshua Tannehill, Matthew Ernest, William Earls,
Alexander M. Nickle, colonel John Irwin, James
Clow, William Gormly, Nathaniel Irish, A. Tan-
nenthill.

Also, That whereas it is a part of the message from
the gentlemen of Washington, that a great body of
the people of the country will meet to-morrow at
Braddock's fields, in order to carry into effect mea-
sures that may seem to them advisable with respect to
the excise law and the advocates of it, Resolved, that
the above committee, shall at an early hour wait upon
the people on the ground, and assure the people that
the above resolution with respect to the proscribed per-
sons, has been carried into effect.

Resolved, also, That the inhabitants of the town
shall march out, and join the people of Braddock's
field, as brethren, to carry into effect with them any
measure that may seem advisable for the common
cause.

Resolved, also, That we shall be watchful among
ourselves of all characters, that by word or act may
be unfriendly to the common cause, and when disco-
vered, will not suffer them to live amongst us, but
they shall instantly depart the town.

Resolved, also, That the above committee shall
exist as a committee of information and correspon-
dence, as an organ of our sentiments, until our next
town meeting.

And that whereas, a general meeting of delegates
from the townships of the country on the west of the
mountains, will be held at Parkinson's ferry, on the
Monongela, on the 14th of August next, Resolved,
That delegates shall be appointed to that meeting, and
that the 9th of August next, be appointed for a town
meeting, to elect such delegates.

Resolved, also, That a number of handbills be
struck off at the expense of the committee, and dis-
tributed among the inhabitants of the town, that they
may conduct themselves accordingly.

By the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of
AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS combinations to defeat the execution
of the laws laying duties upon spirits distilled within
the United States, and upon this, have, from the
time of the commencement of those laws, existed in
some of the western parts of Pennsylvania: And
whereas the said combinations, proceeding in a man-
ner subversive equally of the just authority of govern-
ment, and of the rights of individuals, have hitherto
effected their dangerous and criminal purpose; by the
influence of certain irregular meetings whose proceed-
ings have tended to encourage and uphold the spirit of
opposition by misrepresentations of the laws calculated
to render them odious, by endeavours to deter those
who might be so disposed from accepting offices under
them, through fear of public resentment, and of in-
jury to person and property, and to compel those who
had accepted such offices by actual violence, to surren-
der or forbear the execution of them;—by circulating
vindictive menaces against all those who should other-
wise directly or indirectly aid in the execution of the
said laws, or who, yielding to the dictates of consci-
ence and to a sense of obligation, should themselves
comply therewith, by actually injuring and destroying
the property of persons who were understood to have
so complied;—by inflicting cruel and humiliating pun-
ishments upon private citizens, for no other cause
than that of appearing to be friends of the laws;—
by intercepting the public officers on the highways,
abusing, assaulting, and otherwise ill treating them,
by going to their houses in the night, gaining admit-
tance by force, taking away their papers, and com-
mitting other outrages; employing for these unwar-
rantable purposes the agency of armed banditti, dis-
guised in such manner as for the most part to escape
discovery: And whereas the endeavours of the legis-
lature to obviate objections to the said laws, by low-
ering the duties and by other alterations conducive to
the convenience of those whom they immediately af-
fect (though they have given satisfaction in other quar-
ters) and the endeavours of the executive officers to
conciliate a compliance with the laws, by explana-
tions, by forbearance, and even by particular accom-
modations, founded on the suggestion of local confide-
rations, have been disappointed of their effect, by the
machinations of persons whose industry to excite re-
sistance has increased with every appearance of a dif-
ficulty among the people to relax in their opposition,
and to acquiesce in the laws, inasmuch that many per-
sons in the said western parts of Pennsylvania have at
length been hardy enough to perpetrate acts which I
am advised amount to treason, being overt acts of le-
vying war against the United States; the said persons
having, on the sixteenth and seventeenth of July last
past, proceeded in arms (on the second day amount-
ing to several hundreds) to the house of John Neville,
inspector of the revenue for the fourth survey of the
district of Pennsylvania; having repeatedly attacked the
said house, with the persons therein, wounding some
of them; having seized David Lenox, marshal of the
district of Pennsylvania, who, previous thereto, had
been fired upon, while in the execution of his duty,
by a party of armed men, detaining him for some
time prisoner, till, for the preservation of his life and
the obtaining of his liberty, he found it necessary to

enter into stipulations to forbear the execution of cer-
tain official duties, touching processes issuing out of a
court of the United States—and having finally obliged
the said inspector of the revenue, and the said marshal,
from considerations of personal safety, to fly from that
part of the country, in order, by a circuitous route
to proceed to the seat of government; avowing, as
the motives of these outrageous proceedings, an inten-
tion to prevent, by force of arms, the execution of
the said laws, to oblige the said inspector of the reve-
nue to renounce his said office, to withhold, by open
violence, the lawful authority of government of the
United States, and to compel thereby an alteration in
the measures of the legislature, and a repeal of the
laws aforesaid.

And whereas by a law of the United States, en-
titled, "An act to provide for calling forth the militia
to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections
and repel invasions," it is enacted, "That whenever
the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the
execution thereof obstructed in any state, by combina-
tions too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary
course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested
in the marshals by that act, the same being notified by
an associate justice, or a district judge, it shall be law-
ful for the president of the United States to call forth
the militia of such state, to suppress such combinations,
and to cause the laws to be duly executed. And if
the militia of a state where such combinations may
happen, shall refuse or be insufficient to suppress the
same, it shall be lawful for the president, if the legis-
lature of the United States shall not be in session, to
call forth and employ such numbers of the militia of
any other state or states, most convenient thereto, as
may be necessary; and the use of the militia so to be
called forth, may be continued, if necessary, until
the expiration of thirty days after the commencement
of the ensuing session: Provided always, that when-
ever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the pre-
sident, to use the military force hereby directed to be
called forth, the president shall forthwith and previ-
ously thereto, by proclamation, command such inur-
gents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective
abodes, within a limited time."

And whereas James Wilson, an associate justice on
the fourth instant, by writing under his hand, did,
from evidence which had been laid before him, notify
to me that, "in the counties of Washington and Al-
legany, in Pennsylvania, laws of the United States
are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed
by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by
the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by
the powers vested in the marshal of that district."

And whereas it is, in my judgment, necessary,
under the circumstances of the case, to take measures
for calling forth the militia in order to suppress the
combinations aforesaid, and to cause the laws to be
duly executed, and I have accordingly determined so
to do, feeling the deepest regret for the occasion, but
withal the most solemn conviction that the essential in-
terests of the union demand it, that the very existence
of government, and the fundamental principles of
social order, are materially involved in the issue, and
that the patriotism and firmness of all good citizens are
seriously called upon, as occasion may require, to aid
in the effectual suppression of so fatal a spirit.

Wherefore and in pursuance of the proviso above
recited, I, George Washington, president of the
United States, do hereby command all persons, being
insurgents as aforesaid, and all others whom it may
concern, on or before the first day of September next,
to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective
abodes. And I do moreover warn all persons whom-
soever, against aiding, abetting or comforting the
perpetrators of the aforesaid treasonable acts; and do
require all officers and other citizens, according to
their respective duties, and the laws of the land, to
exert their utmost endeavours to prevent and suppress
such dangerous proceedings.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of
the United States of America to be affixed to
these presents, and signed the same with my
hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia the
(L. S.) seventh day of August, one thousand seven
hundred and ninety-four, and of the inde-
pendence of the United States of America
the nineteenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the President,
EDMUND RANDOLPH.

To be SOLD,

By PRIVATE BARGAIN,

ABOUT 167 acres of LAND, part of ANNE-
ARUNDEL MANOR, lying within half a mile
of the Cross-Roads. For terms apply to Mr. Stuart,
at Doden, near South-river church.

Joseph Middleton,

CABINET & CHAIR-MAKER,

RETURNS his most grateful thanks to his friends,
who have been so kind as to favour him with
their custom, and hopes he shall continue to deserve
their confidence.

Said Middleton still continues to carry on his busi-
ness, in its several branches, at his shop, in Prince-
George's Street, next house to that of doctor James
Murray, and has now on hand different kinds of fur-
niture, which may be had on reasonable terms.

Commands from the country will be cheerfully at-
tended to, and punctually executed.
Annapolis, August 12, 1794.

THE VESTRY of SHREWSBURY PARISH, Kent
county, and state of Maryland, give notice,
that they intend preferring a petition to the next ge-
neral assembly, for an act authorizing them to com-
mence a scheme of a lottery for the purpose of finish-
ing the chapel, in said parish.

By order of the vestry,
JOHN HURTT, Register.

August 1, 1794.

The Young Ladies Academy.

THE subscriber, having lately finished his educa-
tion at an university in New England, begs
leave to inform the public, that he has opened an
ACADEMY, at the house of Mr. CORNELIUS
MILLS, now occupied by Mr. WILLIAM GILMORE,
for the instruction of young ladies, in the various
branches of useful literature, viz. in reading, writing,
arithmetic, English grammar, composition, elocution,
geography, logic, natural and moral philosophy, and
the Latin and Greek languages.—The superior ad-
vantages, which institutions of this kind have over
those schools, where reading, writing, and arithmetic
only are taught, whose regulations admit both sexes,
are too apparent to need a comment. And the rapid-
ity with which academies for the education of young
ladies are increasing, in different parts of the union,
and the encouragement which they derive from our
enlightened fellow-citizens, are ample demonstrations
of the utility of such institutions, and that the progress
of the daughter in knowledge is as dear to the parent
as that of the son. Academies, colleges, and univer-
sities, have been instituted for the improvement of the
latter, while those doors to scientific knowledge have
been too long shut against the researches of the former.
Presuming that the inhabitants of Annapolis will not
be behind their fellow-citizens, in other parts of the
United States, in the necessary accomplishments,
which concern the future happiness of their daughters,
the subscriber flatters himself that he shall receive the
patronage of a candid public, as far as he may be en-
titled upon the ground of merit.

The price, to those who learn to read and write,
will be four dollars per quarter, and four dollars en-
trance; to those whose studies are upon the other
branches, the same entrance, and six dollars per quar-
ter. As it is not the instructor's ambition to have a
large circle of young ladies, that he may be able to do
the greater justice to those who may come to the ac-
ademy, he presumes his prices will not be thought
high.

PAUL GROUT.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of
ELY DORSEY, senior, late of Elk Ridge, de-
ceased, are requested to notify the same to Richard
Ridgely, of the city of Annapolis, attorney at law,
for payment, on or before the first day of November
next, as a distribution of the deceased's estate will
then take place, pursuant to his last will.

DEBORAH DORSEY, Executrix.

August 6, 1794.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or was stolen, out of pasture, on the
eleventh of May last, an iron grey HORSE,
about fifteen hands high, long made, and about seven
or eight years old, a natural trotter, was never shod,
and is branded on the right shoulder with the letters
P. B. Whoever takes up and secures said horse, so
that I get him again, or delivers him to Mr. RICHARD
ROSS, in Bladensburg, shall have the above reward,
and all reasonable charges.

BENJAMIN J. BRICE.

N. B. The above horse was very low in flesh.
August 7, 1794.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in
Prince-George's county, near Upper-Maribo-
rough, on Tuesday the 22d of July, a negro man
named NED, of a very black complexion, twenty-
eight years of age, about five feet ten or eleven
inches high, he has lost two of his upper fore teeth;
had on and took with him a mixed coloured broad
cloth coat, a pair of green cotton trousers, a pair of
green breeches, a white cotton jacket, a white linen
shirt, and many other cloaths not sufficiently known
to be described. Whoever apprehends the said fellow
and secures him, so that I get him again, shall receive
a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and if the distance
exceeds twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, and
all reasonable expences, if brought home.

EDWARD HENRY CALVERT.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers, two fellows,
viz. JAMES HALL and JAMES GUY, (their
names we suppose they will alter.) JAMES HALL
is a mulatto, about five feet nine inches high, between
twenty-five and thirty years of age, with a short full
suit of hair, a scar on the right cheek, a gap in the
under fore teeth, and stutters much when disconcerted
or surprised. JAMES GUY, a brown mulatto, about
five feet ten inches high, between twenty and twenty-
five years of age, very straight and well formed, has
likewise an impediment in speech, when surprised.
They had both of them a variety of cloaths. Who-
ever will secure, in any goal, the above fellows, so
that we get them, shall receive the sum of TWEN-
TY DOLLARS for each.

SAMUEL HARRISON, jun.

WALTER HARRISON.

Herring Bay, Anne-Arundel county,
August 3, 1794.

It is recommended in various parts of the rooms of diseased persons, clothes should be hung up after being dipped in vinegar, and in many cases a little good vinegar, diluted with water and made palatable with syrup, may be given, which has been experienced to have a good effect.

BOSTON, August 1. A FIRE.

On Wednesday morning, about four o'clock, the melancholy cry of fire greeted the ears of our citizens. They immediately assembled to stop, if possible, the ravages of the destructive element. The fire caught in the rope-walk of Mr. Howe, by an accident in heating some tar, and before the inhabitants could be alarmed and assembled, it had gained to great a head as to render abortive all attempts to secure from the flames, any of those elegant and valuable rope-walks, which formed a row from Milk-street, to the west part of Fort Hill; their attention, therefore, was turned to the preservation of the dwelling houses, which, from the intense heat arising from the burning tar and hemp, were taking fire in every direction, at the distance of several rods. In the commencement of the fire, there was very little wind from any point, but in a few moments it came on to blow very fresh from the north, and so continued till the flames were stopped by their arrival at the water-side.

By this accident, many citizens, who by many years' laborious industry had acquired a little property—in one instant, "in the twinkling of an eye," are reduced to poverty. But it is beyond a doubt, that the outstretched hand of liberality from every individual will in part indemnify them; but this part can be but small. No actual calculation has been made; but almost every opinion is, that the loss of property by this fire, is far superior to the loss by the fire at the South end.

It is with pleasure we acknowledge the exertions of our brethren from the country, which on this, as on many former occasions, were unremitted and highly serviceable. These circumstances will still foster the bonds of friendship, and do away ridiculous local prejudices. From the towns of Cambridge, Charlestown, Washington, Brooklyn, Milton, and Roxbury, engines were sent.

The following are among others whose losses are less considerable.

Mr. Howe's rope-walk, where the fire began.
Mr. Jeffrey Richardson's rope-walk, three dwelling houses, and a large brick store.
Mr. Emmon's rope-walk and dwelling house.
Mr. Codman's rope-walk and store.
Mr. M'Neil's rope-walk and dwelling house.
Mr. Davis's rope-walk and a large brick dwelling house.
Mr. Torrey's rope-walk.

Houses in Green's Lane.

Mr. Appleton's large dwelling house, in which was kept the loan-office—barns, &c.
Mr. Lamb's dwelling house.
Mr. M'Lane's dwelling house.
Mr. James Thwing's new dwelling house.
A small house of Mr. Clement's.
Mr. Wheelwright's dwelling house.
Another dwelling house adjacent.
Mr. Daniel Sargent's dwelling house.
Mr. Brewer's dwelling house, barns, &c.
Captain Cowell's dwelling house, and adjacent houses.

Mr. Hearsey's two small dwelling houses—with a row of small buildings.

Besides which, in the other streets, there were several dwelling houses, occupied by colonel Winslow, and others.

Mr. George Blanchard's dwelling house, barn, carts, trucks, &c.

Mr. White's small house and gardens, owned by colonel Dawes.

A large dwelling house of the widow Grey's occupied by Mr. James Perkins.

Mr. Russell's large store, and a number of stores on the wharf.

Mr. Dillaway's dwelling house, (said to be sold to Mr. Samuel Bangs a few days before) and a large quantity of lumber.

A number of stores on Tileston's wharf.

All the stores and buildings on colonel Dawes's wharf, chiefly improved by captain Nehemiah Somes—and a carpenter's shop on said wharf, improved by Mr. Oliver Wifwall. Mr. Dawes's loss was near 12000.

Captain Somes's store.

Mr. Solomon Cotton and Son's dwelling house, shop, &c.

Besides the above, a large number of small dwelling houses, barns, stores, &c. &c. Indeed almost the whole stock of hemp, cordage, tar, &c. in the rope-walks, were entirely consumed.

It is impossible to ascertain the loss occasioned by the late fire with accuracy, but it is generally supposed to be not much short of 200,000.

The sufferers, as far as their names can be suddenly collected, are—

Mr. Thomas Lamb, Nathaniel Appleton, Esquire, Mr. John M'Lane, Mr. James Thwing, Mr. Benjamin Tupper, Mr. Joseph Baker, Mr. Job Wheelwright, Mr. Benjamin Gray, Mrs. Sarah M'Neil, Mr. Freeman, Daniel Sargent, Esquire, Mr. Jeffrey Richardson, John Codman, Esquire, Thomas Davis, Esquire, Mr. Isaac Davis, Mr. Edward Howe, Mrs. Emmons, Mr. Nath. Torrey, Mr. William M'Neil and son, Mrs. Quincy, Mrs. Rand, colonel Winslow, captain Well, captain Cowell, captain Rich, Mr. Wm. White, jun. Mr. White, gardener, Mrs. Low, Mr. Levi Hearsey, James Perkins, Esquire, Mr. Wm.

Clouston, Mr. Samuel Abbot, Mr. Thomas Brewer, Mr. John Sturges, Mr. Scott, Mr. John Reid, honorable Thomas Russell, Esquire, captain Nehemiah Somes, Messieurs Porter and Tileston, Mr. Samuel Dillaway, Mr. Samuel Bangs, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Tate, Mr. Nerias Townsend, Mrs. Bernard, Mr. George Geyer, Mrs. Gosley, Mr. Smith, Mr. Uriel Lybn, Mr. Joseph Whittemore, Mr. George Blanchard.

S A L E M, July 20.

We have a report in town, that a vessel has arrived at Wycaffer from England, bringing an account of an INSURRECTION in LONDON, of a vast body of people, and that the military had been unsuccessful in attempting to suppress it. A short time will determine whether the account deserves any credit.

S T O C K B R I D G E, July 22.

A desire to be rid of the shackles of kings seems not to be confined to man alone—the spirit of liberty has commenced its progress among the wisest of the species of insects—A gentleman in this town is possessed of a hive of bees, into which revolutionary principles, last week made their way. After some hours of tumult and uproar among the inhabitants of the lowest atmosphere, the king (or queen) bee was brought out of the hive, breathless, and two soon followed after, (probably members of the bee jacobin club) and grasping the remains of royalty, carried the lifeless trunk beyond the ken of the observer. It has not yet transpired whether a free form of government has been adopted in the hive, or whether the winged insects have settled down quietly under an elective chief, or a bold usurper.

N E W - Y O R K, August 4. P O S T S C R I P T.

A Barbadoes paper of the 11th July, was received in town on Saturday. A gentleman who has perused said paper, verbally relates the following, as nearly as we can relate it:

"That the British June packet had arrived there in a short passage from England, with official accounts of the engagement between the English and French fleets, which, after an obstinate battle, terminated in favour of the English, they being of superior force, having taken nine sail of French ships of war, and were in pursuit of the others, when the dispatches were sent off."

"That a junction between the duke of York and general Clairfayt had been effected; and that another engagement had been fought on, or about the 1st of June, between them and Mr. Pichegru, the French general, which proved most favourable to the allies."

From the above source a variety of reports have taken wing, and are in swift circulation; but in all probability, there is but little truth in them. The arrival of the packet, however, may be hourly expected, which will enable us to lay before our readers such extracts and official communications as will put them in possession of these interesting particulars.

From the New-York Diary of Saturday evening.
R E P O R T O F T H E D A Y.

Captain Cochran is just returned to the Hook—and during his cruise he spoke a vessel bound from Barbadoes to St. Eustatia, from the captain of whom he got a Barbadoes paper, giving an account, that the British packet had arrived at that island the day before he failed, and brought the Gazette account of the engagement between the British and French fleets, and that lord Howe had actually taken nine sail of the line!!!

It is also rumoured, that six more of the French line of battle ships were totally crippled, and could not be towed away. That the junction between Clairfayt and the duke of York, had taken place; and a severe action had taken place fifteen days after the duke's check, in which M. Pichegru left 17,000 men dead on the field, and got off himself with great difficulty.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, August 5.

Official information is received at the war office, confirmative of the defeat of the savages on the first July. They attacked the escort commanded by major M'Mahan close under the walls of Fort Recovery on the morning of the 30th of June. Their numbers estimated from one thousand to fifteen hundred. The attack of the escort was followed immediately by a general assault upon the fort, in which they were repulsed with considerable slaughter. They however continued a distant fire the remainder of the day and by intervals during the night and until twelve o'clock the next day, July the first, when they retreated. They were followed some distance by part of the garrison, commanded by captain Gibson, but their numbers and ambuscades compelled him to observe great caution. We lost twenty-one officers and soldiers killed, and twenty-nine wounded, among the former was the excellent partisan major M'Mahan, whose loss is greatly regretted, captain Hartshorne, lieutenant Craig and corner Torrey, all of whom fell during the highest exertions of bravery. Among the wounded are captain Taylor of the dragoons and lieutenant Drake of the infantry—one soldier missing.

The dragoons suffered the most; out of fifty in the action, twenty-one were either killed or wounded; one hundred horses remained after the action, but almost all of them wounded; twenty-seven horses were killed in the repeated charges made by that gallant captain. Two hundred of the contractor's horses were killed and missing.

There is but little doubt from the previous information that the attack was made by the mass of the Indian forces, and that they suffered severely; of which there were several unequivocal evidences. Their superior

numbers and the horses which they gained during the action, enabled them to carry off the greatest part of their dead, but they left ten bodies on the ground before the fort, which they could not carry away.

The first division of the mounted militia of Kentucky were expected at Fort Washington about the 20th of July, and the second about the 23d. After the arrival of this auxiliary force at the head of the line, which may have been the latter part of July, general Wayne will be enabled to move forward for the purpose of accomplishing the objects of the campaign, which it is expected will not be very difficult, by comparing the quality and numbers of our troops with those of the enemy.

Fort Recovery is situated 97½ miles from Fort Washington, on the Ohio, in the field where the action of the fourth of November, 1791, was fought. It is twenty-four miles advanced of Greenville, general Wayne's head quarters in July.

Extract of a letter from Point-Petre, Guadaloupe, dated the 2d of July, received at Wilmington.

"The British army, commanded by general Symon, made an attack on the French; the British force was great, having volunteers from all the British islands, with 300 men from Martinico, and all the leaders and officers of the fleet."

"The action was very severe, occasioned by many serious rencounters some time before, and the French were well prepared for the attack; they made a feint, and retreated, by which means they drew the British on a mine which they had sprung, and blew the flower of the British army in the air. The sixth regiment, to a man, was destroyed."

"What remained of the British army, retreated in great disorder, abandoning Grand Terre, and left it in full possession of the French."

"The loss of the British is computed at 800 men, and twenty-eight officers."

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatius, dated July 15.

"Vast sums of money must be lost in the late shipments, as no French produce can be procured at present, to make up the loss on return cargoes, but I hope it will not be long so. The French fleet defeated the British at Point-Petre, Guadaloupe—800 men, with 24 officers, fell in the first attack. Grand Terre is entirely abandoned by the British, and I expect they will soon leave the island totally."

"The Sans Culottes have given the horrors to all the aristocrats in the West-Indies, even here they are afraid of being attacked before the hurricane months are over, which makes the merchants more cautious in their speculations on flour than heretofore."

N O R F O L K, August 7.

The day before yesterday an officer of a British frigate arrived in Lynhaven Bay from Halifax, came up to town. We understand that there are five sail of frigates under the command of commodore Rogers—this is a distinct squadron from that in the Delaware, under admiral Murray.

A London Gazette of the 10th of June, in answer the editors have not had a sight of it, but they are credibly informed, that it contains an official letter from lord Howe, which states, that on the 28th of May, he had an action with the French fleet, attended with great slaughter—That in the event he had been completely victorious, having taken six sail of the line from the French, one of them mounting 120 guns—That the action happened off Brest—he says, as we understand, nothing of his own loss.—We have given only such an imperfect sketch of this affair, as we have been able to obtain—At the same time we wish our readers to remark, that all our information is derived from British accounts—The names of the French ships taken, are, we understand, in the Gazette.

By a vessel arrived in Hampton Road from Bourdeaux, we are informed that the Chesapeake fleet had arrived safe.—As no mention is made in the London Gazette of the 10th of June, of the fleet from the Chesapeake, it is presumable that it must be arrived, for if any accident had happened it is probable it would have been known in London at that time; nor is there any account of it by the vessel which brought the account of the above engagement to Halifax.

The following is said to be a statement of the captures from the convoy under La Concorde, bound from the Delaware to France.

By the Resolution, 1 merchant ship.	
Thetis,	5 do.
Argonaut,	4 do.
L'Oiseau,	5 do.
Africa,	1 do.

16

Exclusive of a sloop of war taken by the L'Oiseau.

Annapolis, August 14.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh on Thursday evening, July 31, 1794, to take into consideration the present situation of affairs, and declare their sentiments on this delicate crisis:

A great majority, almost the whole of the inhabitants of the town, assembled. It being announced to the meeting that certain gentlemen from the town of Washington had arrived and had signified that they were entrusted with a message from the inhabitants of the town, relative to present affairs: a committee of three persons were appointed to confer with them and report the message to the meeting, the persons appointed were George Wallace, H. H. Brackebridge and John Wilkins, jun. these gentlemen made report to the meeting, to wit, that in consequence of certain letters sent by the last mail, certain persons were discovered as advocates of the excise law, and enemies to the interests of the country; and that a certain Ed-

ward Day, James Brylson, were particularly obnoxious to the country should be without delay; whereupon should be so done, and were appointed to see this to wit: George Wallace, Andrain, John Scull, John Andrew M'Intire, John Tannchill, Matthew Alexander M'Nickle, Clow, William Gormly, nchill.

Also, That whereas the gentlemen of Washington, the people of the county of Braddock's fields, in order that may seem to the excise law and the above committee, the people on the ground the above resolution with, has been carried in

Resolved, also, That shall march out, and field, as brethren, to measure that may seem cause.

Resolved, also, That ourselves of all character be unfriendly to the covered, will not suffer they shall instantly dep

Resolved, also, That exist as a committee, as an organ of town meeting.

And that whereas, from the townships of mountains, will be Monongela, on the That delegates shall be that the 9th of August meeting, to elect such

Resolved, also, That struck off at the expense distributed among the in may conduct themselves

By the PRESIDENT

A P R O

WHEREAS comb of the laws laying du the United States, a time of the commence some of the western whereas the said com ner subversive equally ment, and of the rig effected their dangerous influence of certain i ings have tended to e opposition by misrep to render them odio who might be so disp them, through fear o jury to perfon and p had accepted such off der or forbear the ex vindictive menaces a wife directly or indi find laws, or who, y ence and to a sense comply therewith, b the property of perso is complied—by i nishments upon pri than that of appear by intercepting the abusing, assaulting, by going to their h tance by force, tak miting other outra rantable purposes i guised in such enan discovery: And whi lature to obviate ob erting the duties an the convenience of sed (though they h ters) and the end conciliate a compl tions, by forbeari modations, founde rations, have been machinations of p filiation has increa position among the and to acquiesce in fons in the said w length been hardy am advised among iving war against having, on the su past, proceeded in ing to several hun inspector of the district of Pennsylv old house, with of them; having district of Penns been fired upon, by a party of a time prisoner, til the containing of

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field where the ar-
1791, was fought
of Greenville, &c.
Guadaloupe, dated
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Guadaloupe—800
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August 7.
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Halifax, came up
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French fleet, attend-
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—At the same time we
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Chesapeake fleet had
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La Concorde, bound
merchant ship.
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taken by the L'Oiseau.

August 14.
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affairs: a committee of
to confer with them, and
meeting, the persons ap-
gentlemen made report
a consequence of certain
certain persons were dis-
certain law, and enemies
and that a certain Ed-

ward Day, James Bryson, and Abraham Kirkpatrick, —
were particularly obnoxious, and that it was expected
of the country should be dismissed from the town
without delay; whereupon, it was resolved, that it
should be so done, and a committee of twenty-one
were appointed to see this resolution carried into effect,
to wit: George Wallace, H. H. Brackenridge, Peter
Andrain, John Scull, John M. Masters, John Wilkins,
sen. Andrew McIntire, George Adams, David Evans,
Joseph Tannehill, Matthew Ernest, William Eastis,
Alexander M. Nickle, colonel John Irwin, James
Clow, William Gormly, Nathaniel Irish, A. Tan-
neshill.

Also, That whereas it is a part of the message from
the gentleman of Washington, that a great body of
the people of the country will meet to-morrow at
Braddock's fields, in order to carry into effect mea-
sures that may seem to them advisable with respect to
the excise law and the advocates of it, Resolved, that
the above committee, shall at an early hour wait upon
the people on the ground, and assure the people that
the above resolution with respect to the prohibited per-
sons, has been carried into effect.

Resolved, also, That the inhabitants of the town
shall march out, and join the people of Braddock's
field, as brethren, to carry into effect with them any
measure that may seem advisable for the common
cause.

Resolved, also, That we shall be watchful among
ourselves of all characters, that by word or act may
be unfriendly to the common cause, and when disco-
vered, will not suffer them to live amongst us, but
they shall instantly depart the town.

Resolved, also, That the above committee shall
exist as a committee of information and correspon-
dence, as an organ of our sentiments, until our next
town meeting.

And that whereas, a general meeting of delegates
from the townships of the country on the west of the
mountains, will be held at Parkinson's ferry, on the
Monongela, on the 14th of August next, Resolved,
That delegates shall be appointed to that meeting, and
that the 9th of August next, be appointed for a town
meeting, to elect such delegates.

Resolved, also, That a number of handbills be
struck off at the expense of the committee, and dis-
tributed among the inhabitants of the town, that they
may conduct themselves accordingly.

By the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES of
AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS combinations to defeat the execution
of the laws laying duties upon spirits distilled within
the United States, and upon wines, have, from the
time of the commencement of those laws, existed in
some of the western parts of Pennsylvania: And
whereas the said combinations, proceeding in a man-
ner subversive equally of the just authority of govern-
ment, and of the rights of individuals, have hitherto
effected their dangerous and criminal purpose; by the
influence of certain irregular meetings whose proceed-
ings have tended to encourage and uphold the spirit of
opposition by misrepresentations of the laws calculated
to render them odious, by endeavours to deter those
who might be so disposed from accepting offices under
them, through fear of public resentment, and of in-
jury to person and property, and to compel those who
had accepted such offices by actual violence, to surren-
der or forbear the execution of them;—by circulating
vindictive menaces against all those who should other-
wise directly or indirectly aid in the execution of the
said laws, or who, yielding to the dictates of consci-
ence and to a sense of obligation, should themselves
comply therewith, by actually injuring and destroying
the property of persons who were understood to have
so complied;—by inflicting cruel and humiliating pun-
ishments upon private citizens, for no other cause
than that of appearing to be friends of the laws;—
by intercepting the public officers on the highways,
abusing, assaulting, and otherwise ill treating them,
by going to their houses in the night, gaining admit-
tance by force, taking away their papers, and com-
mitting other outrages; employing for these unwar-
ranted purposes the agency of armed banditti, dis-
guised in such manner as for the most part to escape
discovery: And whereas the endeavours of the legis-
lature to obviate objections to the said laws, by low-
ering the duties and by other alterations conducive to
the convenience of those whom they immediately af-
fect (though they have given satisfaction in other quar-
ters) and the endeavours of the executive officers to
conciliate a compliance with the laws, by explana-
tions, by forbearance, and even by particular accom-
modations, founded on the suggestion of local consid-
erations, have been disappointed of their effect, by the
machinations of persons whose industry to excite re-
sistance has increased with every appearance of a dis-
position among the people to relax in their opposition,
and to acquiesce in the laws, inasmuch that many per-
sons in the said western parts of Pennsylvania have at
length been hardy enough to perpetrate acts which I
am advised amount to treason, being overt acts of le-
vying war against the United States; the said persons
having, on the sixteenth and seventeenth of July last
past, proceeded in arms (on the second day amount-
ing to several hundreds) to the house of John Neville,
inspector of the revenue for the fourth survey of the
district of Pennsylvania, having repeatedly attacked the
said house, with the persons therein, wounding some
of them; having seized David Lenox, marshal of the
district of Pennsylvania, who, previous thereto, had
been fired upon, while in the execution of his duty,
by a party of armed men, detaining him for some
time prisoner, till, for the preservation of his life and
the obtaining of his liberty, he found it necessary to

enter into stipulations to forbear the execution of cer-
tain official duties, touching processes issuing out of a
court of the United States—and having finally obliged
the said inspector of the revenue, and the said marshal,
from considerations of personal safety, to fly from that
part of the country, in order, by a circuitous route
to proceed to the seat of government;—knowing, as
the motives of these outrageous proceedings, an inten-
tion to prevent, by force of arms, the execution of
the said laws, to oblige the said inspector of the reve-
nue to renounce his said office, to withhold, by open
violence, the lawful authority of government of the
United States, and to compel thereby an alteration in
the measures of the legislature, and a repeal of the
laws aforesaid.

And whereas by a law of the United States, en-
titled, "An act to provide for calling forth the militia
to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections
and repel invasions," it is enacted, "That whenever
the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or the
execution thereof obstructed in any State, by combina-
tions too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary
course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested
in the marshals by that act, the same being notified by
an associate justice, or a district judge, it shall be law-
ful for the president of the United States to call forth
the militia of such State, to suppress such combinations,
and to cause the laws to be duly executed. And if
the militia of a State where such combinations may
happen, shall refuse or be insufficient to suppress the
same, it shall be lawful for the president, if the legis-
lature of the United States shall not be in session, to
call forth and employ such numbers of the militia of
any other State or States, most convenient thereto, as
may be necessary; and the use of the militia so to be
called forth, may be continued, if necessary, until
the expiration of thirty days after the commencement
of the ensuing session: Provided always, that when-
ever it may be necessary, in the judgment of the pre-
sident, to use the military force hereby directed to be
called forth, the president shall forthwith and previou-
sly thereto, by proclamation, command such in-
furgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective
abodes, within a limited time."

And whereas James Wilson, an associate justice on
the fourth instant, by writing under his hand, did,
from evidence which had been laid before him, notify
to me that, "in the counties of Washington and Al-
legany, in Pennsylvania, laws of the United States
are opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed
by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by
the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by
the powers vested in the marshal of that district."

And whereas it is, in my judgment, necessary,
under the circumstances of the case, to take measures
for calling forth the militia in order to suppress the
combinations aforesaid, and to cause the laws to be
duly executed, and I have accordingly determined so
to do, feeling the deepest regret for the occasion, but
withal the most solemn conviction that the essential in-
terests of the union demand it, that the very existence
of government, and the fundamental principles of
social order, are materially involved in the issue, and
that the patriotism and firmness of all good citizens are
seriously called upon, as occasion may require, to aid
in the effectual suppression of so fatal a spirit.

Wherefore and in pursuance of the proviso above
recited, I, George Washington, president of the
United States, do hereby command all persons, being
insurgents as aforesaid, and all others whom it may
concern, on or before the first day of September next,
to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective
abodes. And I do moreover warn all persons whom-
soever, against aiding, abetting or comforting the
perpetrators of the aforesaid treasonable acts; and do
require all officers and other citizens, according to
their respective duties, and the laws of the land, to
exert their utmost endeavours to prevent and suppress
such dangerous proceedings.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of
the United States of America to be affixed to
these presents, and signed the same with my
hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia the
(L. S.) seventh day of August, one thousand seven
hundred and ninety-four, and of the inde-
pendence of the United States of America
the nineteenth.

G. WASHINGTON.

By the President,
EDMUND RANDOLPH.

To be SOLD,

By PRIVATE BARGAIN,

ABOUT 167 acres of LAND, part of ANNE-
ARUNDEL MANOR, lying within half a mile
of the Cross-Roads. For terms apply to Mr. Stewart,
at Doden, near South-river church.

Joseph Middleton,

CABINET & CHAIR-MAKER,

RETURNS his most grateful thanks to his friends,
who have been so kind as to favour him with
their custom, and hopes he shall continue to deserve
their confidence.

Said Middleton still continues to carry on his busi-
ness, in its several branches, at his shop, in Prince-
George's street, next house to that of doctor James
Murray, and has now on hand different kinds of fur-
niture, which may be had on reasonable terms.

Commands from the country will be cheerfully at-
tended to, and punctually executed.
Annapolis, August 12, 1794.

THE Vestry of SHREWSBURY PARISH, Kent
county, and State of Maryland, give notice,
that they intend presenting a petition to the next ge-
neral assembly, for an act authorizing them to com-
mence a scheme of a lottery for the purpose of build-
ing the chapel, in said parish.

By order of the vestry,
JOHN HURTT, Register.

August 1, 1794.

The Young Ladies Academy.

THE subscriber, having lately finished his educa-
tion at an university in New England, begs
leave to inform the public, that he has opened an
ACADEMY, at the house of Mr. CORNELIUS
MILLS, now occupied by Mr. WILLIAM GILMORE,
for the instruction of young ladies, in the various
branches of useful literature, viz. in reading, writing,
arithmetic, English grammar, composition, elocution,
geography, logic, natural and moral philosophy, and
the Latin and Greek languages.—The superior ad-
vantages, which institutions of this kind have over
those schools, where reading, writing, and arithmetic
only are taught, whose regulations admit both sexes,
are too apparent to need a comment. And the rapid-
ity with which academies for the education of young
ladies are increasing, in different parts of the union,
and the encouragement which they derive from our
enlightened fellow-citizens, are ample demonstrations
of the utility of such institutions, and that the progress
of the daughter in knowledge is as dear to the parent
as that of the son. Academies, colleges, and univer-
sities, have been instituted for the improvement of the
latter, while those doors to scientific knowledge have
been too long shut against the researches of the former.
Presuming that the inhabitants of Annapolis will not
be behind their fellow-citizens, in other parts of the
United States, in the necessary accomplishments,
which concern the future happiness of their daughters,
the subscriber flatters himself that he shall receive the
patronage of a candid public, as far as he may be en-
titled upon the ground of merit.

The price, to those who learn to read and write,
will be four dollars per quarter, and four dollars en-
trance; to those whose studies are upon the other
branches, the same entrance, and six dollars per quar-
ter. As it is not the instructor's ambition to have a
large circle of young ladies, that he may be able to do
the greater justice to those who may come to the aca-
demy, he presumes his prices will not be thought high.

PAUL GROUT.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of
ALBY DORSEY, senior, late of Elk Ridge, de-
ceased, are requested to notify the same to Richard
Ridgely, of the city of Annapolis, attorney at law,
for payment, on or before the first day of November
next, as a distribution of the deceased's estate will
then take place, pursuant to his last will.

DEBORAH DORSEY, Executrix.

August 6, 1794. *A. P. Ridgely*

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or was stolen, out of pasture, on the
eleventh of May last, an iron gray HORSE,
about fifteen hands high, long made, and about seven
or eight years old, a natural trotter, was never shod,
and is branded on the right shoulder with the letters
P. B. Whoever takes up and secures said horse, so
that I get him again, or delivers him to Mr. RICHARD
ROSS, in Bladensburg, shall have the above reward,
and all reasonable charges.

BENJAMIN J. BRICE.

N. B. The above horse was very low in flesh.
August 7, 1794. *10/7/94*

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in
Prince-George's county, near Upper-Marlbou-
rough, on Tuesday the 22d of July, a negro man
named NED, of a very black complexion; twenty-
eight years of age, about five feet ten or eleven
inches high, he has lost two of his upper fore teeth;
had on and took with him a mixed coloured broad
cloth coat, a pair of green cotton trousers, a pair of
green breeches, a white cotton jacket, a white linen
shirt, and many other cloaths not sufficiently known
to be described. Whoever apprehends the said fellow
and secures him, so that I get him again, shall receive
a reward of TEN DOLLARS, and if the distance
exceeds twenty miles TWENTY DOLLARS, and
all reasonable expences, if brought home.

EDWARD HENRY CALVERT.

RAN AWAY from the subscribers, two fellows,
viz. JAMES HALL and JAMES GUY, (their
names we suppose they will alter.) JAMES HALL
is a mulatto, about five feet nine inches high, between
twenty-five and thirty years of age, with a short full
suit of hair, a scar on the right cheek, a gap in the
under fore teeth, and stutters much when disconcerted
or surprised. JAMES GUY, a brown mulatto, about
five feet ten inches high, between twenty and twenty-
five years of age, very bright and well formed, has
likewise an impediment in speech, when surprised.
They had both of them a variety of cloaths. Who-
ever will secure, in any goal, the above fellows, so
that we get them, shall receive the sum of TWEN-
TY DOLLARS for each.

SAMUEL HARRISON, jun.
WALTER HARRISON.

Herring Bay, Anne-Arundel county,
August 3, 1794.

Take NOTICE,

I SHALL apply to Baltimore county court, at next August term, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in Baltimore county, called **BARRABOSS**, agreeably to an act of assembly for marking and bounding lands, passed at November session, 1786.

WILLIAM LUX.

July 28, 1794.

July 24, 1794.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in the city of Annapolis, on the night of the 21st instant, an apprentice lad, about sixteen years of age, named **CHARLES JONES**, but is better known by the name of **MORGAN**; he hath worked at the shoe-making business for some time, but formerly followed the water, and in all probability that will be his aim; he hath light brown hair, thick nose, pale countenance, and a surly disposition; he was born in St. Mary's county; he had on and took with him a cloth coat of a gray colour, made in the fashion, a fustian over jacket, a striped under jacket, nanken breeches, white cotton stockings, coarse shoes, and two pair of snib trousers, one old castor hat.

At the same time ran away negro **GEORGE**, a slave, a short well set fellow, about sixteen years of age, about five feet two or three inches high, he has a large scar on the left side of his neck occasioned by a burn; he had on and took with him his common working cloaths, and one striped waistcoat, which are much coloured with bark, as he hath worked in the tan-yard. Whoever takes up the said lads and secures them, so that their master may get them again, shall receive for the white boy **TWO DOLLARS**, and for the negro **SIX DOLLARS**, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

JOHN HYDE.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid carrying them off at their peril.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, the 15th of June last, negro **BOB**, eighteen years of age, about five feet six or eight inches high, has a large scar on the calf of one of his legs, and is a strong well made lad; he had on a brown cloth coat, brown jacket, striped holland overalls, of snib shirt, and a white hat. I will give the above reward to any person who will apprehend, and secure, the said negro, and pay all reasonable charges if brought home.

BENJAMIN MACKALL, 4th.

Calvert county, July 30, 1794.

For SALE,

TWO BILLIARD TABLES: one of them is a handsome frame, in good order, with tacks and balls complete; the other is a plain one, in pretty good order, and will be sold low for cash, or six months credit. For further particulars inquire of the Printers hereof.

July 23, 1794.

Calvert county, July 25, 1794.

THE honourable chancellor having appointed the subscriber trustee for the benefit of the creditors of **WILLIAM ALLEIN**, Esquire, an insolvent debtor, therefore, gives notice, that all the property conveyed, in trust, will be offered at **PUBLIC SALE**, at the house of said **ALLEIN**, on **TUESDAY** the 19th day of August next, on the following terms, to wit: That where the price of property sold shall not exceed five pounds, the purchaser shall pay ready money, where the price shall be more than five pounds, and under fifty, the purchaser to give bond, to the trustee, as such, with security, if required, for paying the purchase money, with interest, within one year from the time of sale; where the price shall exceed fifty pounds, the purchaser shall give bond, as aforesaid, with security, for paying one half the purchase money, with interest, within one year, and the residue, with interest, within two years, from the time of sale.

This is to give notice to the creditors of **WILLIAM ALLEIN**, Esquire, an insolvent debtor, that the subscriber hath been, by the chancellor, appointed trustee, for their benefit, and that the chancellor hath limited and appointed the thirty-first day of December next, on or before which day they are to bring in and declare their claims to me.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON, Trustee.

By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be **SOLD**, to the **HIGHEST BIDDER**, on **Friday** the twenty-second day August next, if fair, if not the first fair day, at the dwelling plantation of **JOHN CARR, jun.** in Anne-Arundel county.

THE **PERSONAL PROPERTY** of **JOHN CARR**, deceased, consisting of **CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP, and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and PLANTATION UTENSILS.** The terms of sale **CASH.**

Those who have claims against the deceased, are desired to produce them, legally authenticated, and such as are indebted to make payment to

JOHN CARR, Executor.

July 29, 1794.

For SALE,

A **TRACT of LAND**, containing 900 acres, in the county of Harrison, and state of Virginia, within a few miles of the town of Clarkburg. For terms apply to

JESSE DEWEES.

Annapolis, December 4, 1793.

Annapolis and George-Town Stage.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he runs a **STAGE**, once a week, between **ANNAPOLIS and GEORGE-TOWN**, by way of **QUEEN-ANNE and BLADENSBURG**, in the following manner, viz. He starts from Mr. **GEORGE MANN's** every **Tuesday** morning, at six o'clock, and arrives at George-town in the evening, and stays there one day, and starts from Mr. **SUTER's TAVERN** every **Thursday** morning, at six o'clock, arrives at Annapolis in the evening. The price for passengers, to or from George-town, is 2/6 each, the price to or from Bladenburgh 18/6—Way passengers 6d per mile. Each passenger allowed 20lb baggage, and for all over 20lb to pay for, at the rate of 1/6 10lb baggage to a passenger.

Great care will be taken by, the public's humble servant,
WILLIAM MILLER.

July 29, 1794.

A **LIST of LETTERS** remaining in the Post-Office, Upper-Marlborough, if not taken up before the first day of October next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

BENJAMIN ODEN, Esquire,
Mellicurs Mayard and Whittington,
Turner Wootton, Esquire,
Giles Hicks,
John F. Mercer, Esquire, 2 letters,
Doctor James Gray,
Joseph Jackson Barnaby, Prince-George's county, Maryland,
Walter D. Addison,
John Weems, Weems's Forest, Calvert county,
Fielder Bowie, Esquire,
Jacob Brady, Merchant, Queen-Anne, Miss Berry,
Martin Fields, tailor, Upper-Marlborough,
Michael Earle, Esquire, Church-Hill, Queen-Anne's county,
Robt. Tinke, Esquire, Queen-Anne's county,
John Newton, schoolmaster, Patuxent,
William Hemmley, Esquire,
Hez. Belt, Queen-Anne's county,
John R. Magruder, Esquire,
Andrew Whetter, blacksmith,
John Addison, Esquire,
Levey White,
Frank Boone.

SAM. HAMILTON, D. P. M.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 7th instant, an apprentice lad named **JOHN STEWART**, about nineteen years of age; it is supposed said lad now lurks in the neighbourhood of New-Market, on the Eastern shore. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver him to me, in the city of Annapolis.

ISAAC HOLLAND.

N. B. All persons are forwarned against harbouring, entertaining or employing said lad, as the law will be enforced against them, without respect to persons.

July 29, 1794.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, the ninth of April last, a negro man named **PALMER**, about five feet six inches high, strong built, bow legged. He hath a white wife, near Mount-Pleasant ferry, Anne-Arundel county, living on **ISAAC SIMMONS's** land. The above reward will be paid, by the subscriber, to any person who will bring him home, without any other charges.

George-Town, July 23, 1794.

THOMAS BOYD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Saint Mary's county, near Benedict-town, on Patuxent river, on Wednesday the 25th ultimo, a negro man by the name of **SHADRACH**, of a yellow complexion, twenty-two years of age, about five feet three or four inches high, smooth face as well as back, he never had a stripe thereon by me who raised him; had on when he went away, as I am informed, a blue broad cloth coat with large metal buttons, a striped velt with metal buttons, a pair of olive coloured breeches, a white linen shirt, ruffled at the bosom, white thread stockings, a pretty good high crowned hat, shoes and metal buckles; he had many other cloaths not particularly enough known to describe. Whoever takes up the said slave, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, if out of the state of Maryland shall receive **FIVE POUNDS** current money, and if in the aforesaid state **THREE POUNDS**, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

July 2, 1794.

HENRY TUBMAN.

Patowmack Company.

THE stockholders in the **PATOWMACK COMPANY**, are required to pay to **William Hartshorne**, treasurer, *twelve pounds* sterling, on each share by them held, on or before the first day of September next.

By order of the directors,
WM. HARTSHORNE, Treasurer.
Alexandria, July 16th, 1794.

WANTED,

A **MULATTO YOUTH**, from seventeen to twenty years of age. A generous price will be given for the one who can be well recommended for honesty and sobriety. Inquire of the PRINTERS.

Just Published,

And for SALE by the PRINTERS hereof,

The **ACT** to regulate and discipline the **MILITIA** of this STATE,

WITH

The **MANUAL EXERCISE, and DIRECTIONS** for forming a **COMPANY, BATTALION and REGIMENT.**

Price only a **QUARTER DOLLAR.**

Annapolis, August 7, 1794.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Annapolis, on the 18th day of July, a negro named **LEVIN**, about eighteen or twenty years of age, five feet four or five inches high; had on when he went away a round of snib jacket, with breeches, shirt and trousers of the same, and had on an iron collar. The negro is the property of Mr. **De LA LANDELLE**, and left with me to sell. Whoever takes up the said negro and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive **SIX DOLLARS** reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by the subscriber.

EDWARD ROBERTS.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid carrying off or in any manner entertaining or receiving him, at their peril.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to make an application to the justices of Anne-Arundel county, at the next September court, to grant a commission for marking and bounding a part of two tracts of land, viz. **LIAM's PURCHASE and BURGESS's CHOICE**, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, agreeably to an act of assembly for marking and bounding lands.

WILLIAM CHAPMAN.

Anne-Arundel county, July 18, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition Montgomery county court, at their session in November next, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, called **NORWAY RESURVEYED**, lying and being in said county, agreeably to an act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

HENRY WARING.

July 3, 1794.

In **CHANCERY**, July 28, 1794.

ORDERED, That the sale made by **GABRIEL DUVAL**, trustee, as stated in his report, on the nineteenth of April last, of several tracts of land in Anne-Arundel county, the property of **BENJAMIN HOWARD**, deceased, unto **Henry Hall**, who hath since assigned his purchase to **Nicholas Harwood**, be approved, ratified, and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the third Tuesday in August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette in this or the next week.

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

In **CHANCERY**, July 28, 1794.

ORDERED, That the sale made by **GABRIEL DUVAL**, trustee of the real estate of **ALEXANDER TRUMAN**, deceased, as stated in his report, on the twenty-second day of April last, of a house and lot in Annapolis to **JOHN DAVIDSON**, and of a lot in said city, and four lots of fifty acres each in Allegany county, to **WILLIAM DENT BEALL**, be approved, ratified, and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn, on or before the third Tuesday in August next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette in this or the next week.

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

RAN away from the subscriber, living at the lower ferry of Patapasco, some time in June past, a bright mulatto man named **GEORGE**, about twenty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, with long bushy wool, he is very fond of strong drink, and when in liquor is very talkative; his clothing is unknown; he has rowed in the ferry boat at the lower ferry of Patapasco three five or six years, and is known by a great number of people that have crossed the ferry. Whoever takes up said runaway, and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall receive **SIX DOLLARS REWARD**, and if brought home all reasonable charges, by

ANNE MERCER, Administratrix of
PRAERINE MERCER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased.

July 15, 1794.

CASH given for Clean

Linen and Cotton

RAGS,

At the Printing-Office.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.**