

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JULY 7, 1791.

## WARSAW. (Poland) April 4.

HE last letters from the frontiers inform us of the disposition of the Turkish army. The Ottoman army is to be in two bodies; the one will cover the entrance of Mount Hemus, whilst the other advances as far as Kilia-Nova, at the mouth of the Danube. The naval forces will assemble at Wara. A small squadron of observation will be left at the mouth of the Danube, and the Turkish admiral, assisted by an English officer of very great experience, will sail with the rest of the squadron to the Crimea, and attack the Russians there.

## BERLIN. April 12.

On the 8th instant two couriers arrived here from London within a few hours of each other, who brought the determination of the cabinet of London respecting the Russian war. We are given to understand, that the court of London has promised to send an English fleet into the Baltic towards the end of April. As soon as these dispatches were known, the members of the cabinet were immediately sent for by the king to Potsdam, where they staid until the next day, and if we may judge from the orders that have been since issued, their determination must be to prosecute a war.

No less than seven couriers have been dispatched within a few hours of each other to the reigning Duke of Brunswick, and it is resolved that this great general shall have the supreme command of our army against the empress. We understand that the duke has made an express stipulation, that he shall have full power to act as he thinks fit; he shall not be dependent on the orders of our college of war, and that he shall receive his orders from the king himself. Instructions have been given to all the different departments of war, for all the regiments intended for service to be ready at a moment's warning, and that their equipages shall be completed.

The march of the regiments is now certain. Those of Knie, Kleist, Rauter, Prince Ferdinand, and Bevil, will move the 2d of next month for Pomerania, where a corps de reserve will be formed. The regiment of Eben hussars, and some battalions of uhlans, will set off at the same time.

Besides the troops which are already in the two provinces of Prussia, 25,000 men will hold themselves in readiness to augment our forces there.—These forces are not, however, yet put on the war establishment.

## LONDON. April 12.

### The Funeral of M. de Mirabeau.

The citizens of Paris, as if desirous to rival each other in their attachment, assembled on Monday the 4th of April, at five o'clock in the afternoon, to pay their last respects to a patriot, whose memory they had already embalmed with their tears.

No ceremony was ever so mournful or so majestic; the procession was as follows:—

A detachment of national Parisian cavalry;  
A deputation of the marshals and minors of the sixty battalions, with

A deputation of the invalids on the right and left;  
M. de la FAYETTE;

The field officers of the national guard;  
A deputation of the sixty battalions of the national guard, six deep;

The music of the national guard;  
(The fife muffled, the drums, kettle drums, cymbals, and other warlike instruments, covered with black crape, and playing a dead march.)

One hundred Swiss guards;  
The guards of the Prevost;

The CLERGY;

The COFFIN.

Surmounted by a crown of laurel, and surrounded by the national guard, with their arms reversed.

(A hearse was provided for the occasion, but the soldiers of the battalion of Grange Bateliers, of which M. de Mirabeau had been colonel, insisted on the honour of carrying him to his grave, which was performed by sixteen citizen soldiers, who were relieved in rotation.)

The NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Efforted by a battalion of veterans, and another of children dressed in the uniform of the national guards.

The ELECTORS;

The deputies of the 48th sections;  
The Department;  
The Municipality;

The judges of the tribunals of Paris;  
The municipal officers of neighbouring towns;

The society of friends to the constitution;  
The ministers of state;

The society of 1789;  
The JACOBINES;

A detachment of infantry;  
And an escort of cavalry.

The funeral procession, marshalled in the manner as above detailed, occupied a space of more than three

miles, and proceeded through a double line of national guards, and an innumerable concourse of citizens of both sexes, all of whom evinced the sense of the great calamity that had befallen the empire, with their tears.

After a march of three hours, during which the most solemn silence prevailed, the procession arrived at St. Eustache.

A sarcophagus was erected in the choir, and all the church was hung with black. After the usual prayers, M. Cerutti ascended the tribune, and pronounced a discourse, in which he considered M. de Mirabeau as a politician and legislator. When recapitulating his civic virtues, and the services he had rendered to his country, not only the orator himself, but the whole audience were melted into tears! At the conclusion of his speech, the procession set out in the same order for the church of St. Genevieve; having arrived there at midnight, they deposited the body of Honore Riquetti Mirabeau in the same tomb with that of the illustrious Desferres, where they will both remain till the new church is prepared to receive these great men, whom France has reckoned worthy of national honours!

Letters from Stockholm advise, that the Swedish merchants having recently presented a requisition to the king, under the apprehension that should war take place between the Czarina and the allied courts, that power might be induced to assist the former, to the great injury of their commercial concerns. They were assured by his majesty himself, that should such an event take place, Sweden would remain strictly neutral, and that of course their trade would continue uninterrupted.

## MIRABEAU'S WILL.

The dispositions found in his will were as follows. M. Dufailant, his nephew, is named his universal legatee.

He bequeathed each of the M<sup>rs</sup> Dufailants 2800 livres per annum, "to make them amends," said he, "for the loss they have sustained as Canonesses;"—to each of the other sisters he has left 600 livres.

He bequeathed 24,000 livres to an infant that was dear to him; and the like sum to his secretary, the same person who stabbed himself the day before his master's death.

To all his servants, without distinction, he bequeathed as many years wages as they have respectively lived with him.

All his papers relative to legislation and politics, he has left to M. Cabanis, his physician and friend.

His writings on the revolution, and all his minutes of intended motions and speeches, he has left to M. de la Marche. And he begs M. Faucherot, his colleague, to take from his library any books he likes, to the amount of 4800 livres.

He acquits M. Lamourette, bishop of Lyons, and a madame Lejay, of every thing they may owe him.

Finally, he desires he may be interred by the side of his father and uncle at Argenteuil, where he had ordered a chapel and mausoleum to be built.—This last article will be superseded by the national assembly's late decree.

April 28. A baker, near Cold Bath Fields, has the following notice in his window:—"The best white bread sold here, three farthings under size: all sorts of barley meal, and fowl barley, under baked pans: Lads and Wenches that cum of a morning wont waste for their roles."

A note from the empress of Russia to prince Potemkin, to the following effect is in circulation:

"PRINCE,

"I am glad you continue in perfect health abroad.

"The farther you penetrate into the heart of the Turkish states, the more you will experience the salubrity of the Ottoman air.

"Something, my dear Potemkin, must be risked on the score of health.

"A minister of a certain power, who demanded an audience of us a few days since, gave us to understand figuratively, that the king his master was disposed to refer to the emperor Leopold, our cousin, and our intimate friend and ally, the business of mediation between us and the Porte.

"We answered him figuratively also, so that we had a complete cabinet, and he was dismissed.

"I was partly intrusted by the dispatch which was sent me by my most intimate friend Leopold.

"We shall now see if the Crescent will deserve to have a small part of its splendour restored by us.

"You prince, need not be led into error on this subject, but follow what your wisdom and courage shall dictate to you.

## "CATHERINE."

## TRANSFUSION OF BLOOD.

The following facts have been sent to us for publication:—

The blood of a bull dog, was transfused into the veins and arteries of a male lamb, and in about two hours being in apparent good health was turned into a paddock where there were sheep, cows and

bullocks. But instead of flocking with his own species, he flew at the nose of a bullock, and pinned him fairly to the ground.

The blood of a hawk, was transfused into the veins of a dove, and the dove immediately killed his mate, and picked her bones.

The blood of a goat at Penmanmaur, in Carvonshire, was transfused into one of lord ———'s coach horses, and the horse being turned out, he broke his neck in attempting to brouze on the side of the hill.

The blood of a large Spanish pointer, was transfused into the veins of a jack-ass, and the ass afterwards stood for an hour at a covey of partridges on Blackheath.

The duke of Queensbury, who is a great natural philosopher, drew out some of his own blood, and had it transfused into the veins of an old goat, and the goat being let loose in Piccadilly, made an attempt to follow and push at every young female he saw, but being feeble he was prevented from jumping upon and doing them any mischief.

Some of the blood of the younger Vesivis, by way of experiment being transfused into the veins of an ape, he stood upon one leg more than an hour, and afterwards danced a *Pas de Seul*.

The blood of a duck being transfused into the veins of the renowned doctor Godhold—he waddled about the room, crying out *quack, quack, quack*.

About six years ago the blood of a favourite parrot belonging to Mr. Hastings, which had been taught to say, "Praised be the governor-general," was transfused into the veins of major Scott, and it is an actual fact that the major has perished the public with the praises of that gentleman ever since.

April 30. Spain is busy in augmenting her naval power; the fleet at Cadix, under the command of admiral Boira, is ready for sea, and when joined by that at Algieriras and Ferrol, will consist of about 24 sail of the line.

The last division of the Turkish fleet sailed from Constantinople on the 17th of last month for the Black Sea: It consists of 36 sail.

The last dispatches from lord St. Helens, at Madrid, contain a full and final ratification of the treaty respecting the British commerce in that part of America on which there was a dispute, which occasioned the naval armament last year.

A report was yesterday current that some British sloops of war fired ball at a French corvette in Bengal river in October last, and with armed boats forced some prisoners away, who were bound to the life of France, and from thence to Europe.—The captain of the corvette refused to be released, and notice was sent to the national assembly.

There has been a violent revolution at Chandanagore, one of the French settlements in the East-Indies, in which the commandant has been driven from the place, and since made a prisoner by the inhabitants.

The town of Liverpool alone pays 1,800,000 sterling in duties arising from its West-India trade, and Bristol nearly an equal sum.

## DUBLIN, February 25.

That ingenious artist, Mr. Sylvester, has formed a perfect likeness of his wife, which is so very exact a model, and so imitatively well designed, that a gentleman yesterday, who went to view the wax-works, mistaking the image for Mrs. Sylvester herself, sat down on the next chair, and began to speak to the figure, and absolutely kept talking to it till the original entered the room, and convinced him of his error.—This is an absolute fact, and a proof positive of that imitatable artist's superior excellence.

## BENNINGTON, June 20.

Some time since we published an account that the British had withdrawn their guards from the posts they had formerly holden in this state.—The publication was made in consequence of information received from a gentleman who had recently been near the spot—but we now from authority inform, that the intelligence was premature. On the contrary, the post at Point-au-Fair, formerly garrisoned with a subaltern's guard, is now augmented to a captain's; and that on Dutchman's Point, where formerly a corporal and four men were stationed, is reinforced with a sergeant and twelve.

The schooner Maria, likewise, who, for a long time past, has lain opposite Point-au-Fair, in Windmill Bay, with four guns only on board, has received her full complement of seamen, with her nettings, &c. complete as in time of war.—The Maria, and the post of Point-au-Fair, is five miles, and the post on Dutchman's Point twelve miles, this side the northern line of Vermont.

## NEW-YORK, June 27.

Yesterday arrived the Olive Branch, captain Butler, in fifty days' passage from Newry. Captain Butler informs, that the hottest press that ever was said to

with three bullets and a  
viz. on Easter Monday  
said Gaither, started with  
for colonel Hammond's  
determination to kill him,  
after day-break; that he  
in a certain field belong-  
it was usual for colonel  
morning, and so concealed  
not, waited for some time in  
mond coming along, during  
Gaither, and his servant,  
that some time after sun-  
dning that the said Ham-  
the said field as he expect-  
the house to inquire if the  
e, and if possible to discover  
whether the said Hammond  
which way he intended to  
with him, and whether he  
at his servant returned, and  
mond was at home, and in  
; whereupon the said Gaith-  
going up to the house, enter-  
(with which the said Gaith-  
and assassinating him while  
this resolution from an ap-  
e discovered before he could  
ion; that he remained in his  
right o'clock, when he and  
house with the gun and pil-  
he arrived there, he sent one  
to the house to inform him  
wanted to speak with him;  
into the yard and invited  
in, which he refused; that  
mond to come up to him,  
him; whereupon Mr. Ham-  
mond, and if I come to you,  
Gaither then promised upon  
and that he made use of this  
get Mr. Hammond in his  
and then went within seven  
n, and Gaither ordered him  
his servant, and alighted from  
two of his pistols fell from his  
offered Mr. Hammond a pit-  
ting, which Mr. Hammond  
ere no witnesses by, but of-  
quent day if he was bent up-  
not defer it, and said Mr.  
ight him that moment, or he  
hearing a noise behind him,  
each of a negro or negro,  
ned in order to keep the said  
that then colonel Hammond  
house; that he turned about,  
any steps, he the said Gaith-  
at him, and fired the same,  
he missed him, as he never took  
aim in his life; that as soon  
him, he drew another pistol,  
d had run above fifteen steps,  
and thought he saw the wal-  
k; that thereupon, although  
fall, he the said Gaither con-  
; but finding that he con-  
into the house, and supping  
nded to get a gun, and return-  
her took his gun from the fer-  
the pales of the yard, and le-  
ales, with his finger upon the  
soon as Mr. Hammond should  
mond did come out of the  
hand, and fired at him, and  
hand; that thereupon, under  
Mr. Hammond's negroes were  
one of which had a gun, and  
would also get another gun, it  
as he was mounting the said  
m on the neck and left shoul-  
Gaither went off; that the said  
the above conversation, further  
not yet satisfied, and would al-  
e the said Hammond, and would  
et him, and expressed his re-  
ut he was unfortunate in not  
e; that this deponent endea-  
said Gaither from the further  
age, but that such dissuads,  
glutary effect upon him, only  
e more determined; and that  
declared, that he could recon-  
to hire assassins to take away  
mond; and that the deponent  
had brought suit against him  
at he never would pay it, and  
one else, if he ever asked for

on this 2d June, 1791.

J. T. CHASE.

ONOKO

NICH. CARROLL'S

and will COVER at TWEN-

feation.

ent with the mores.

JOHN MILLER.

APOLIS:

DERICK and SAMUEL

GREEN.



be in Ireland was made on the 8th day of May last; and that, from appearances, a war inevitably would take place. Lord Hood, with twenty-six sail of the line, was ready for sea.

*Extract of a letter from New-Province, June 3.*

"It is said that general O'Hara comes out governor of Dominica, in the room of Sir John Ord; and that the general will also be commander in chief of the forces in the islands to windward."

"In the ship Mercury, from London, arrived Mr. Bowles, with the Indians who accompanied him to England."

**NEWARK, June 23.**

The mowing lots of this town are infested with a strong black worm of about two inches in length, they are so numerous that they greatly injure the grass, which now should be cut, without delay.—The worms, immediately after a lot of grass is cut, emigrate in a body, (generally to the Westward) and, in a short time, will destroy the fields of Indian corn, wheat, rye, or oats, that lie in their way.

Their entrance into the field may, in a great measure, be prevented, by casting a trench of loose earth around it, about eighteen inches deep; but a more effectual barrier against them, will be a small line of tar. It highly concerns those who have any sort of grain adjoining unowned grass, to pay immediate attention to this hint.

Some few days since, two persons in Morris county were opening a ditch, and having occasion to dig 4 or 5 feet beneath the surface of the ground struck upon the tooth of some enormous animal or monster, which on examination was found to be a perfect double tooth which weighed eighteen ounces; part of which was brought to this town yesterday by a gentleman who broke it from the original. No conjecture can be formed how long it has lain there, or what was its possessor.

**PHILADELPHIA, June 30.**

By a proclamation of the eighteenth ult. of the governor of St. Kitts, the provisions mentioned in act of parliament prohibiting an intercourse between the United States of America and the islands, are suspended until the twentieth of August next.

*Extract of a letter from St. Pierre, (Martinique) of 1st May, 1791.*

"By a decree of the national assembly, the port of Trinity, on the windward side of this island, is open to Americans without limitation as to time; that of Fort Royal, the governor, with consent of council, has thought proper to declare free until after the hurricane months. It is his opinion, as well as most men here, that in the interim the planting interest will obtain a decree of the nation for its remaining open."

**SHEPHERD'S-TOWN, June 13.**

Friday se'night captain Van Swearingen's company of levies embarked at Red-Stone for Fort Pitt.—A report has been prevalent for several days past, that two days previous to the embarkation of capt. Swearingen's company, a body of 500 Indians crossed the Ohio, bound for the neighbourhood of Fort Pitt; that in captain Swearingen's passage he fell in with a party of them, and that a skirmish ensued—but it is generally believed these rumours are founded in error.

June 20. A person by the name of Welch passed through this town on Thursday last, who very industriously circulated a report, that the Indians, to the number of 8000, were embodied in Kentucky, waiting to oppose the army now on their march against them—and that a relieve body of 6000 whites and Indians were collected at Niagara to reinforce the 8000, if necessary.—This same Mr. Welch said, that he was from Carlisle, and that his information might be relied on as authentic—but, on examination, it appears, that he is a refugee surveyor directly from Nova Scotia, and, in all probability, was on his way to Niagara with secret dispatches to the British garrison there, and that his design in propagating so daring a falsity was, to discourage the recruiting business, now prosecuting with great success in this quarter. The public would do well in apprehending such reporters of improbabilities, and detaining them until some colour of evidence could be adduced, by which such information could be grounded.

We are informed, that on Tuesday the 10th instant two Indians made their appearance in the settlement between Racoon and King's creeks, killed a woman and child, and wounded a man, who, it is supposed, will not recover.—This account we have from a person who assisted in burying the persons killed.

Monday evening last arrived in town a company of levies, under the command of captain Slough.

On Wednesday a company of levies, commanded by captain Parry, and on Thursday two companies of levies, under the command of captains Guthrie and Cribbs, arrived here.

**GEORGE-TOWN, June 20.**

On Monday last the president of the United States, agreeable to appointment, arrived in this town, where he was met by the honourable Thomas Johnson, Daniel Carroll, Esq; and Dr. Stewart, commissioners appointed to superintend the survey of the permanent seat of government.

Yesterday the president, attended by the commissioners, and a great cavalcade of gentlemen, viewed and selected the situations for the federal buildings.

And, this day the proprietors of the federal ground, collected for that purpose, signed deeds of conveyance, in trust, to the mayor and recorder of this town, for their respective possessions within the lines of the federal city; after which the president was pleased to point out the following situations for the public buildings, viz. the houses belonging to the legislative department, on a rising ground, known by the name of Jenkins's

Hill, on the east side of Goose creek, the property of Daniel Carroll, jun. Esq; The houses for the executive department, on a rising ground in that part of the federal city called Hamburg, near Burnes's gate, about two miles distant from the first mentioned buildings—and the other public edifices, exchange, offices, &c. to be distributed between the above two mentioned situations.

To-morrow the president sets off for the seat of government, by the way of Frederick-town, York and Lancaster.

**ANNAPOLIS, July 7.**

*Extract of a letter from London to a merchant in George-town, dated the 6th of April.*

"We now advise you that in pursuance of the king's order in council, issued the 5th instant, the importation of oil, blubber, whale-fins or spermaceti, is prohibited from your states, either in American or British vessels."

*The Managers of the Orphan School Lottery are requested to meet at Mr. Mann's Tavern on Monday the 18th of this Month, for the Purpose of fixing the Time for drawing the said Lottery.*

**Will be SOLD, at Public Sale,**

On MONDAY the 8th day of August next, on the premises,

PART of a TRACT of LAND called CAIN'S PURCHASE, containing about one hundred and sixty-five acres, lying in Charles county, and situated on the river Patowmack and Port Tobacco creek, five miles from Port-Tobacco town. This land is particularly adapted to the produce of wheat, indian corn and tobacco; on it may be had a very good meadow, with little expence. The improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, corn house, &c.—One third part of the purchase money will be required to be paid on the day of sale, one other third part on the 8th August, 1792, and the balance on the 8th day of August, 1793. Bond, with approved security, will be required of the purchaser.

THOMAS HOPEWELL.

June 27, 1791.

**To be SOLD,**

At Mr. GEORGE MANN'S, in Annapolis, on FRIDAY the 29th July next.

A CONTINENTAL CERTIFICATE, for thirteen hundred and ninety dollars and eighty-nine cents, at six per cent. interest; CERTIFICATES amounting to nine hundred and thirty-two dollars and twenty-four cents, at three per cent. interest; and six hundred and ninety-five dollars and ninety-five cents DEFERRED STOCK.

JOHN THOMAS, Administrator of John Jordan.

June 28, 1791.

**House of Entertainment.**

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT in that large and convenient brick-house on the ferry-side, in GEORGE-TOWN, formerly occupied by colonel Charles Beatty. Having laid in an assortment of the best liquors, with all other necessaries, and engaged good and obliging attendants, he flatters himself with the hope of giving satisfaction to all who may honour him with their custom. Travellers will find, at this house, every convenience for themselves, with good hay, oats and stabling, or pasture, for their horses.

He also informs the public, that he has rented the FERRY between GEORGE-TOWN and ALEXANDRIA, and supplied it with a number of good boats, and attentive sober boatmen; and, as boats are constantly kept on each side of the ferry, passengers will not be delayed on either side, but be taken over with the greatest safety and dispatch.

DAVID GEDDES.

George-Town, June 24, 1791.



RAN AWAY from the subscriber, a NEGRO MAN named HARRY, about thirty-five years old, six feet high, and stout made, knock kneed, and one leg more so than the other, which affects his walk, so as to make him appear a little lame; he has lost the nails off several of his toes on both feet, from being frost bitten; his cloaths were an old coarse cloth jacket, with osnabrig shirt, tow linen trousers, and old hat. He crossed South River ferry on Sunday last, and is probably lurking about Annapolis, or the neighbourhood. THREE POUNDS reward will be given for taking up the said negro, and securing him so that his master may get him again, by

JAMES CHESTON.

West-River, 5th July, 1791.

**To all whom it may concern.**

THIS is to give notice, that we intend to apply to the next Anne-Arundel county court for a commission to mark and bound a TRACT of LAND in the said county, called PLUMMER'S PASTURE, according to the directions of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

July 1, 1791.

DANIEL PLUMMER,  
THOMAS PLUMMER,  
JAMES PLUMMER.

**NOTICE is hereby given,**

THAT the subscribers intend to petition the next general assembly, that an act may pass to lay out a road from the plantation of George Pollett until it intersects the road leading from Salisbury to Stevens's ferry at the plantation of Joshua Morrill.

GILLISS POLK.

**WILLIAM FOXCROFT,**

At the Sign of the Golden Tree Horse,

Has just received, and now opening, at his store, at the upper end of Corn-Hill-street, facing the Stadt-house,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of  
**MERCHANDISE,**

Suitable for the present and ensuing season, which he will sell low for cash.

**To be SOLD,**

**BY THE SUBSCRIBER,**

TWELVE hundred ACRES of good LAND in one body, between the heads of Sassafras and Appoquinimink, the greater part of which is well timbered, and the residue well adapted for the production of wheat and indian corn. The time of payment will be made easy to the purchaser, and the land disposed of in lots, or otherwise, as may be agreed on.

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

**BY DESIRE**

Of several Merchants and Traders of this City.

**PROPOSALS,**

For PRINTING by SUBSCRIPTION,

**Pelosi's Marine List,**

WHICH will contain the inward and outward bound vessels in every port on the continent, with other interesting occurrences: A compendious, accurate price-current will be added, which is chiefly intended to accommodate the merchants and their foreign connections.

It will be beautifully printed, on a nice thin paper suitable for letters per post—and delivered to the subscribers, every two weeks, at the price of one guinea per annum.

This *Marine List* will be put to the press as soon as a number of subscribers offer, sufficient to defray the necessary charges.

Subscribers to pay at the end of every six months.

Philadelphia, 5th May, 1791.



TAKEN up as STRAY, at the late plantation of RICHARD GREEN, deceased, on the manor near Pig-Point, a dun coloured HORSE, about fourteen and an half hands high, his mane and tail much hacked by cutting, trots and gallops, appears to be nine or ten years old, has no perceivable brand, and appears to have been used to drawing in geers. The owner may lose him again by proving property and paying charges.

LANCELOT GREEN.

May 28, 1791.



TAKEN up as a STRAY, by THOMAS CRUCHLY, living at Carroll's Manor, in the lower part of Anne-Arundel county, a yellow bay MARE, five years old, with thirteen bands and an half high, white feet, and a part of the third white, has a flame forehead, and a snip on the end of her nose, trotts and gallops. The owner is requested to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of A THOMAS ORRICK, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to discharge their respective balances immediately with WILLIAM ALEXANDER, of the city of Annapolis, who is fully authorized by me to receive the same, that those to whom the estate is indebted may be paid, who are hereby requested to bring in their accounts properly attested.

JAMES WEST, Administrator.

May 25, 1791.

**All persons having claims against**

the estate of WILLIAM PRICE, or of JOHN PRICE, executor of said William Price, both late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, are requested to produce their properly authenticated, and those who are indebted to either of the said estates are desired to make immediate payment, to

JOSHUA KENNARD.

Administrator de bonis non, on the estate of William Price, and administrator with the will annexed to John Price.

**FOUND,**

Between Annapolis and Baltimore.

**A Silver Watch,**

which the owner may get by applying at the Printing Office, and paying the charge of this notice.

Red  
JOHN F.  
MARKET  
And by J.  
A  
Baltimore, Mar

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Dr. EPHR.  
quelled to bring  
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Russia Sheetings,  
Irish Ditto,  
Children's Moroc  
Sickles,  
Hair Claps,  
Fans,  
Toiletet Waifcos  
Printed Marfettes  
Ditto Jeans Ditto  
Mullin and Silk  
Bandanno Handk  
Flag Ditto,  
Low-priced Line  
ton Ditto,  
Buff Cloth,  
Coarse deep Blue  
Superfine Ditto  
Raven's gray Dit  
Elastic Ditto,  
Striped Cassimer  
Ditto and plain N  
Black Worsted L  
Royal Rib,  
June 8, 1791.

THE honour  
appointed  
estate of STEPH  
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late DWELLIN  
phen Boone, wi  
premises, on SA  
the following ter  
tion, pay ready  
approved security  
with interest, wh  
interest, within  
farm is convenie  
vers, within thre  
ains between five  
adapted to every  
and convenient d  
house, barn, and  
sale will begin p  
fold entire, or in  
day of sale.

N C  
ALL perform  
the late A  
vert county, are  
the 26th day of  
the county afore  
thenticated, that  
PETER  
JOHN  
Calvert county



hereby given,  
intend to petition the next  
an act may pass to let  
of George Pallett until  
from Salisbury to Stevens,  
thus Morris.  
GILLISS POLK.  
OXCROFT,  
Golden Bee, Hives,  
and now opening, at  
of Corn-Hill-street, facing  
ASSORTMENT of  
ANDISE,  
and ensuing season, which he  
low for cash.

SOLD,  
SUBSCRIBER,  
ACRES of good LAND in  
the heads of Saffins and  
er part of which is well im-  
all adapted for the production  
The time of payment will  
safer, and the land disposed  
is may be agreed on.  
L CHARLES HEATH.

ESIRE  
and Traders of this City.

OSALS,  
BY SUBSCRIPTION,  
Marine List,

tain the inward and outward  
every port on the continent,  
occurrences: A compendious  
will be added, which is easily  
ate the merchants and their

printed, on a nice thin paper  
off—and delivered to the sub-  
at the price of one guinea

l be put to the press as soon as  
offer, sufficient to defray the  
pay at the end of every 12

ay, 1791. OX

AKEN up as STRAY, at the  
late plantation of RICHARD  
N, deceased, on the manor near  
Anne Arundel county, a grey  
MARE, five years old, with  
fourteen and an half hands high,  
and tail much hacked by ca-  
appears to be nine or ten years  
e brand, and appears to have  
n gears. The owner may have  
property and paying charges.

LANCELOT GREEN.  
w3

AKEN up as a STRAY, by  
THOMAS CRUCHLY,  
at Carroll's Manor, in the lower  
Anne Arundel county, a grey  
MARE, five years old, with  
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LANCELOT GREEN.  
w3

Red Clover Seed,  
SOLD BY  
JOHN FISHER, Brush-Maker,  
MARKET-STREET, BALTIMORE.  
And by JACOB HUSK,  
ANNAPOLIS.  
Baltimore, March 8, 1791.

June 12, 1791.  
ALL persons having claims against the estate of  
Dr. EPHRAIM HOWARD, deceased, are re-  
quested to bring in their claims, legally authenticated,  
by the first Monday in August next, and it is expected  
that all those indebted to said estate will make payment  
on or before that day, as a longer indulgence will not  
be given.  
ACHSAH HOWARD, Executrix.

Annapolis, June 1, 1791.  
THE subscribers take this method most respect-  
fully to inform the public, and their old customers  
in particular, that they have moved to Church street,  
nearly opposite to the Printing-Office, and facing Mr.  
Robert Casden's, where they are now opening, and have  
for sale, a pretty general assortment of  
DRY GOODS,  
Suited to the present season, which they will sell on  
very reasonable terms, and good allowance will be  
made for cash. They have also sundry articles of  
GROCERY,  
Such as hyson, green, and congo teas, chocolate, pep-  
per, loaf and brown sugars, &c.  
They most earnestly request all those who are in-  
debted to them by open account of more than twelve  
months standing, to discharge them by paying the mo-  
ney, or giving their notes or bonds for the same. All  
who do not comply with this reasonable request, may  
expect that suits will be brought against them.  
RIDGELEY AND EVANS.

Matthew and John Beard,  
Have lately received, and for SALE, at their store in  
Church street, near the Market, and next door to  
Mr. Stephen Clark's Stationary and book store, the  
following ARTICLES, of the first quality, at the  
most reduced prices for Cash, or Tobacco on consignment  
for London, for which goods will be given in  
advance—  
SNABRIGS,  
Raven's Duck,  
Irish Linens,  
Russia Sheetings,  
Irish Ditto,  
Children's Morocco Shoes,  
Saddles,  
Hair Clasps,  
Fans,  
Toiletet Waistcoat shapes,  
Printed Marcellus Ditto,  
Ditto Jeans Ditto,  
Mullin and Silk Ditto,  
Bandanno Handkerchiefs,  
Flag Ditto,  
Low-priced Linen & Cot-  
ton Ditto,  
Buff Cloth,  
Coarse deep Blue Ditto,  
Superfine Ditto Ditto,  
Raven's gray Ditto,  
Elastic Ditto,  
Striped Cassimer,  
Ditto and plain Nankeens,  
Black Worsted Lining,  
Royal Rib,  
Fustians,  
Black Durants,  
Ditto Calimanco,  
Checks,  
Striped Holland,  
Brown Ditto,  
Red-Ticking,  
Calicoes,  
Black Silk Hose,  
Best Patent Ditto,  
Twilled Ditto,  
Women's Cotton Ditto,  
Men's brown Thread Do.  
Hut-Band Crape,  
Love Handkerchiefs,  
Ditto Ribbon,  
Mens and Womens black  
Lamb-Skin Gloves,  
Liverpool China,  
A Quantity of Queen's-  
Ware,  
Hyson, Congo, & Bohea  
Teas,  
Rom,  
Spirit,  
Raisins, &c. &c. &c.

Annapolis, June 5, 1791.  
THE honourable the chancellor of this state having  
appointed the subscriber a trustee to sell the real  
estate of STEPHEN BOONE, late of Anne Arundel  
county, deceased. It is hereby made known, that the  
late DWELLING PLANTATION of the said Ste-  
phen Boone, will be sold, at Public Auction, on the  
premises, on SATURDAY the 16th of July next, on  
the following terms: The purchaser may, at his elec-  
tion, pay ready money, or give bonds, with good and  
approved security, to pay one half the purchase money,  
with interest, within one year, and the residue, with  
interest, within two years from the time of sale. This  
farm is conveniently situated on the north side of Se-  
vern, within three miles of the city of Annapolis, con-  
tains between five and six hundred acres of land, is  
adapted to every kind of produce, and has on it a good  
and convenient dwelling house, kitchen, dairy, smoke-  
house, barn, and other convenient out-houses. The  
sale will begin precisely at 12 o'clock, and it will be  
sold entire, or in parcels, as may be declared on the  
day of sale.  
G. DUVAL.

NOTICE.  
ALL persons having claims against the estate of  
the late ALEXANDER FRAIZER, of Cal-  
vert county, are requested to attend on TUESDAY  
the 26th day of July next at Lower-Marlborough, in  
the county aforesaid, with their claims properly au-  
thenticated, that they may receive their dividends.  
PETER EMERSON, Attorney in fact for  
JOHN ALEXANDER FRAIZER, Adm'r.  
Calvert county, June 8, 1791.

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PETER EMERSON, Attorney in fact for  
JOHN ALEXANDER FRAIZER, Adm'r.  
Calvert county, June 8, 1791.

For SALE,  
THAT valuable tract of LAND in Montgomery  
county, known by the name of Woodstock  
MANOR, containing about eleven hundred acres, sit-  
uated within two miles of the mouth of Monocacy,  
and still nearer the Patowmack. The land is rich,  
in general level, and extremely well adapted to the  
cultivation of the finer kinds of tobacco and small  
grain; its convenience to the seat of the federal go-  
vernment being not more than twenty-eight miles  
distant with water communication, and on a main  
road leading from George-town to Frederick-town,  
which last is only sixteen miles distant, and its vicinity  
to the flourishing glass-works, combine to render its  
situation highly valuable, and the whole tract a de-  
sirable object of purchase as a gentleman's seat, for  
which purpose it affords an healthy and elevated situa-  
tion, uncommonly beautiful. The terms will be made  
easy and may be known by application to colonel  
DEAKINS, near the head, Mr. SERICO, of West  
river, or Dr. STEWART, of Annapolis. 2 of

Will be SOLD, at Public Sale,  
On TUESDAY the 12th day of July next, if fair, if  
not the next fair day, at the late dwelling of Mrs.  
Anne Boorman, deceased,  
NEGROES, STOCK of different kinds, PLAN-  
tation UTENSILS, HOUSEHOLD and  
KITCHEN FURNITURE, CORN, WHEAT and  
TOBACCO. The terms will be made known at the  
sale. 2 of

Wm. THOMAS, jun.  
All persons having claims against the estate of Mrs.  
Anne Boorman, late of St. Mary's county, deceased,  
are requested to bring them in legally proved.  
Wm. THOMAS, jun. Administrator.  
St. Mary's county, June 15, 1791.

Public Sale, for Cash.  
WILL BE SOLD,  
On MONDAY the 18th day of July next, at the dwel-  
ling plantation of the late Stephen Boone, on the north  
side of Severn, near the city of Annapolis, Anne-  
Arundel county,  
VERY valuable STOCK, consisting of horses,  
mules, one yoke of oxen, black cattle, amongst  
which are several extraordinary good cows and calves,  
sheep and hogs, Indian corn, cider, a very good three  
out cider mill, a quantity of good bacon, hog's lard,  
household and kitchen furniture, and plantation uten-  
sils, consisting of ploughs, harrows, a cart, and a good  
wheat fan, with many other articles not enumerated.  
The sale will continue till all are sold, by  
JOHN DORSEY, of John, } Admrs.  
CHARLES BOONE, }

All persons having claims against  
the said estate are hereby requested to bring them in  
legally proved within four months from this date, as  
the estate will be distributed immediately after the ex-  
piration of that period, and all claims not previously  
made known will be excluded; every person indebted  
is desired to make immediate payment, to  
JOHN DORSEY, of John, } Admrs.  
CHARLES BOONE, }

For SALE,  
Sundry Houses,  
—/12.—  
THE house where Messrs. PINKNEY and GUYER  
now keep store, fronting the Market house,  
possession to be given the first of April next. A house  
on Prince-George's street, where Mrs. FAIRBROTHER  
lately lived. Two houses on Fleet-street. Likewise  
the house at the corner of Church and Green-streets,  
where capt. JAMES WEST, now lives, on lease. For  
terms apply to the subscriber. 8 w  
JAMES WILLIAMS.  
Annapolis, June 29, 1791. 2

On the 20th of August next will be RENTED, for a  
term of years, to the highest bidder,  
The noted FARM called Gishborough,  
lying at the mouth of the Eastern Branch, opposite to  
the federal city. The dwelling house and out houses  
are sufficient for the accommodation of a large family.  
The soil is well adapted to every kind of crop. Five  
hands will be let with the farm.  
JOHN ADDISON, jun.  
Prince-George's county, Maryland.  
June 22, 1791. 2

BALTIMORE, June 27, 1791.  
THOSE persons who have claims against the estate  
of JOHN WHITE, Esquire, late postmaster  
of Baltimore, legally authenticated, are requested to ap-  
ply for payment.  
D. DELOZIER, Administrator.  
S T O P T,  
On SUSPICION of being STOLEN,  
A LARGE huckaback TABLE-CLOTH, with  
fringes at each end. It was left at the house of  
the subscriber for sale, by a person unknown. The  
owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay  
the charge of this advertisement, and take it away.  
SAMPSON SALMON.  
Annapolis, June 21, 1791.

For PRIVATE SALE,  
FOUR hundred and fifteen and a half ACRES of  
well improved LAND, being part of that well  
known tract called Boon's Range, and Part of Higgins's  
Lot, lying adjacent to each other, in Prince-George's  
county, within 12 miles of the federal city, and 10 of  
Queen-Anne. This land is well watered, has plenty  
of meadow ground, and about two hundred acres in  
woods, a part of which is heavily timbered; the soil  
is well adapted for farming and planting, and is now  
under tent for 5000 lb. of tobacco per annum. There  
are immense quantities of fruit-trees of various kinds,  
and in a plentiful year ten thousand gallons of best or-  
der can be made; the fruit-trees of all kinds are young  
and thriving. Any person inclined to purchase, may  
view the land and improvements, see the plot, and  
know the terms of sale, by applying to Mr. Robert  
Macgill, living near the premises, or the subscriber;  
and if it is not sold by the 28th day of July next at  
private sale, it will on that day be sold at public sale,  
on the premises, and possession given on the 15th day  
of December next. A bargain may be had for cash.  
RICHARD HIGGINS.  
Anne Arundel county, Head of South River,  
June 16, 1791. 4

BY HIS EXCELLENCY  
John Eager Howard, Esquire,  
Governor of Maryland.  
A PROCLAMATION.  
WHEREAS at a general court held for the west-  
ern shore of the state of Maryland on the tenth  
day of May last, a certain THOMAS HADFIELD, D.  
late of Baltimore county, merchant, was indicted for  
the murder of DAVID STERETT, of the same  
county, merchant: And whereas the peace, dignity,  
and well being of the state require that such offences  
should be adjudged as may probably effect the arrest of  
the said Thomas Hadfield, so that he may be put upon  
his trial for the said offence—I do, therefore, by the  
advice and consent of the council, issue this my pro-  
clamation, requiring all civil officers, and other the  
good citizens of this state, to apprehend the said Tho-  
mas Hadfield, and to bring him before some judge or  
justice within the said state, to be dealt with accord-  
ing to law.  
GIVEN at Annapolis, under the seal of the state  
of Maryland, this eighth day of June, in the  
year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred  
and ninety-one. J. E. HOWARD.  
By his Excellency's command,  
T. JOHNSON, jun. Secretary. 4  
G O D S A V E T H E S T A T E.

State of Maryland.  
In C O U N C I L,  
Annapolis, June 10, 1791.  
WHEREAS it has been represented by several of  
the inhabitants of Dorchester county, that a  
certain ELIE SMOOT, on or about the thirteenth of  
April last, was murdered by a certain negro WILL,  
the slave of John Smoot, of the said county, which  
negro, immediately after committing the said mur-  
der, fled to escape the justice of the laws, and was  
soon after apprehended and confined in prison in the  
city of Philadelphia, from whence he was taken by  
sundry citizens of this state employed by the said John  
Smoot, but escaped from their custody on the journey  
homeward, and fled towards the state of New-Jersey:  
RESOLVED, That ONE HUNDRED DOL-  
LARS shall be paid for apprehending the said negro  
Will, and delivering him to the custody of the sheriff  
of any county within this state.  
ORDERED, That the clerk take measures for the due  
publication of the foregoing resolution in the public  
papers of the states of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey.  
Extract from the minutes,  
T. JOHNSON, jun. Clk. 4

THE advertisement originally issued, respecting the  
above-mentioned negro, contains the following descrip-  
tion of him:  
"A blacksmith by trade; he is a cunning artful  
fellow, about six feet high, well made in proportion,  
has a black smooth face, a good set of teeth, very  
quick in his speech, and talks much; he has had a  
small piece cropped from one of his ears, and has a  
small scar over one of his eyes."

To all whom it may concern.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be  
made to the justices of Prince-George's county,  
at the next April court ensuing the date hereof, for a  
commission to establish the boundaries of the following  
TRACTS of LAND, adjoining each other, to wit:  
Webster's Chance, The Ridge, and part of Egerton's Ma-  
nor, all in the said county, agreeable to an act of as-  
sembly passed in November session, seventeen hundred  
and eighty-six, entitled, An act for marking and bound-  
ing lands.  
HARRIET CLAGETT,  
THOMAS H. MARSHALL,  
JOHN H. BEANES,  
JOHN WEBSTER.  
Prince-George's county, June 3, 1791. 4X

To be Sold, or Rented,  
THE house lately occupied by Mr. CHARLES  
STEWART, in this city. For terms apply at  
the Printing office.  
Annapolis, June 22, 1791.

For PRIVATE SALE,  
FOUR hundred and fifteen and a half ACRES of  
well improved LAND, being part of that well  
known tract called Boon's Range, and Part of Higgins's  
Lot, lying adjacent to each other, in Prince-George's  
county, within 12 miles of the federal city, and 10 of  
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June 16, 1791. 4

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JOHN H. BEANES,  
JOHN WEBSTER.  
Prince-George's county, June 3, 1791. 4X

THE advertisement originally issued, respecting the  
above-mentioned negro, contains the following descrip-  
tion of him:  
"A blacksmith by trade; he is a cunning artful  
fellow, about six feet high, well made in proportion,  
has a black smooth face, a good set of teeth, very  
quick in his speech, and talks much; he has had a  
small piece cropped from one of his ears, and has a  
small scar over one of his eyes."

To all whom it may concern.  
NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be  
made to the justices of Prince-George's county,  
at the next April court ensuing the date hereof, for a  
commission to establish the boundaries of the following  
TRACTS of LAND, adjoining each other, to wit:  
Webster's Chance, The Ridge, and part of Egerton's Ma-  
nor, all in the said county, agreeable to an act of as-  
sembly passed in November session, seventeen hundred  
and eighty-six, entitled, An act for marking and bound-  
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NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons interested,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, at their next September sitting, for a commission to mark and bound the following TRACTS of LAND, contiguous and adjoining each other, lying and being in the county aforesaid, viz. the one called *Pickens's Delight*, the other called *Ben's Luck*, pursuant and agreeable to the directions of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

BENJAMIN STEVENS.

June 15, 1791.

### Six Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, a negro man named MARCUS, twenty-one years of age, five feet six or seven inches high; he is a sensible likely fellow, and of a remarkably black complexion. The last time he was seen at my quarter in Loudon county was on Sunday the 24th ultimo. He is said to have been seen in this town on Sunday the 1st instant, and my overseer is informed that he intended for Philadelphia. Whoever takes up and brings him home, or secures him in any goal, so that I may have him again, shall receive the above reward, besides all reasonable expenses.

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, May 11, 1791.

### PROPOSALS,

For the PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,  
By Samuel and John Adams, Printers,  
BALTIMORE-TOWN,

### A BOOK, entitled,

"The Salvation of all Men strictly examined, and the endless Punishment of the Damned argued and defended against the Objections and reasonings of the late Rev. Dr. Chauncy, of Boston, in his Book, entitled, *The Salvation of all Men, &c.*"

By JONATHAN EDWARDS, D. D.  
Pastor of a Church in New-Haven.

The subject of said book is treated in the following method:

CHAP. 1. An account of the chief parts of Dr. Chauncy's system concerning future punishment, and a comparison of those parts with each other.

Chap. 2. Whether the damned deserve any other punishment than that which is conducive to their personal good.

Chap. 3. Whether the damned will, in fact, suffer any other punishment than that which is conducive to their personal good.

Chap. 4. An examination of Dr. Chauncy's arguments to prove endless punishment inconsistent with justice.

Chap. 5. Is annihilation the punishment of the damned?

Chap. 6. The justice of endless punishment.

Chap. 7. Another view of the same subject.

Chap. 8. Endless punishment consistent with goodness.

Chap. 9. Dr. Chauncy's argument from Rom. v. 12. &c. considered.

Chap. 10. His argument from Rom. viii. 19-24. considered.

Chap. 11. His arguments from Col. i. 19. 20. Eph. i. 10. and 1 Tim. ii. 4. considered.

Chap. 12. His arguments from Psal. viii. 5. 6. Heb. ii. 6-9. Phil. ii. 9-12. 1 Cor. xv. 24-29. and Rev. v. 13. considered.

Chap. 13. His doctrine of universal salvation compared with his ideas of moral agency.

Chap. 14. A reply to his answers to the arguments drawn from those texts, which declare the punishment of the damned to be everlasting—for ever—for ever and ever, &c.

Chap. 15. A reply to his answers to the arguments drawn from what is said concerning Judas, Mark xiv. 21.—from what is said concerning the unpardonable sin—and from the tendency of his doctrine to licentiousness.

Chap. 16. The positive evidence of endless punishment.

### CONDITIONS,

1. THIS book will contain above 300 pages, large octavo size; will be printed with a new small Pica type, on a good paper, and will be neatly bound, lettered and filleted with gold on the back.

2. Price to subscribers will be one dollar and one quarter of a dollar. The money to be paid on the delivery of the books.

3. Those who subscribe for six books shall have the seventh gratis.

4. The work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers appear, and will be finished as expeditiously as possible, with a list of the subscribers, if sent in season; therefore subscribers are desired to annex their proper additions and places of abode.

N. B. Subscription papers (which are dispersed through the states, and put into the hands of gentlemen to receive subscriptions) are desired to be returned to Messrs. Samuel and John Adams, Printers, in Baltimore-town, by the last of July next.

Subscriptions taken in by the Printer hereof. Baltimore, April 12, 1791.

### For the Benefit of the Female Sex.

A YOUNG LADY, for the sake of humanity, is desirous to inform the public, that she had laboured under a lingering consumption upwards of 12 months. Medicine, aided by the skill of persons eminent in their profession, was administered in vain—she was reduced to the last degree of weakness—unable to walk across her chamber without the support of a staff. In this stage of her sickness, a friend of the young lady having, by accident, heard of some extraordinary cures performed in similar disorders by Mr. JAMES READ, of the city of Philadelphia, was induced, as a last resource, to apply to him. Mr. Read prepared a medicine, which was sent to the Bermuda islands, where the young lady, a native of America, has resided for some years. She recovered fast from the time she began to use it, and in little more than three months was restored to perfect health. Well knowing how many of her sex fall a sacrifice to that fatal disorder, which has hitherto baffled the skill of the ablest physicians in a great measure, she wishes this to be published for the benefit of her sex, but particularly for those of her native land, that those labouring under a similar disorder may know where to apply for relief, as well as to express her gratitude to that worthy man, who, under Divine Providence, has been the happy instrument of preserving her life, and restoring her to health.

The Printers in the different states are requested to insert the above for the good of the public.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

John Eager Howard, Esquire,  
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND.

### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the deposition of REZIN HAMMOND, Esquire, of Anne Arundel county, it appears, that on the morning of the 25th of April last ELIJAH GAITHER, son of Edward, came to the dwelling of the said Hammond, and fired at him two pistols and a gun, with intention, as the said Hammond believes, to kill him: And whereas, by the deposition of JOHN G. HAMILTON, of Montgomery county, it appears, that the said Gaither afterwards, in conversation with him, acknowledged the facts set forth in the deposition above mentioned, except the firing of the gun, and declared that he did discharge the said pistols with a design to kill the said Hammond, and did then further declare that it was still his settled determination to kill the said Hammond whenever an opportunity should offer; And whereas it is obviously the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice—I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of the council, to issue this my proclamation, authorizing and enjoining all sheriffs, and other officers of the peace, to apprehend and convey before some one of the judges or justices within this state, the said Elijah Gaither, in order that he may be dealt with according to law; and I do hereby exhort and require the good people of this state to be aiding and assisting the said officers in the execution of their duty.

GIVEN at Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

J. B. HOWARD.

By his Excellency's command,  
T. JOHNSON, jun. Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

ORDERED, That the above proclamation be published six weeks.

T. JOHNSON, jun.

I HEREBY offer a reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for apprehending the above-mentioned Elijah Gaither, agreeable to the foregoing proclamation, and will pay the same upon his being brought before any one of the judges of the general court, or either of the associate justices of Anne-Arundel county, to be dealt with according to law.

June 7, 1791.

Messrs. GREEN, IN order fully to disclose the wicked and premeditated intent of Elijah Gaither, in his attack on me, be pleased to publish in your paper the deposition of John G. Hamilton, which is as follows:

REZIN HAMMOND.

MARYLAND, &c.

On the second day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, came before me, the subscriber, one of the judges of the general court, JOHN G. HAMILTON and made oath, that on or about the thirteenth of May last he was in company and had conversation with Elijah Gaither, son of Edward, and that, in the course of the said conversation, the said Gaither informed this deponent as follows:—That he had had a round with colonel Rezin Hammond, of Anne-Arundel county; that the said Hammond had injured his reputation, and that, in consequence thereof, he, the said Gaither, for several months before, had premeditated and determined to kill him, and that he came down from New-York for that purpose, that having discovered in Baltimore-town that colonel Hammond had brought suits against him, he immediately hired horses, provided himself with three braces of pistols, all which he loaded, or caused to be loaded, with three bullets and two buck-shot each, and

a gun, which was loaded with three bullets and a quantity of shot, after which (viz. on Easter Monday before day-light) he, the said Gaither, started with his servant from Elk-Ridge for colonel Hammond's place of residence with a full determination to kill him, and arrived at the farm just after day-break; that he placed and concealed himself in a certain field belonging to the said farm, where it was usual for colonel Hammond to pass every morning, and to converse, together with his said servant, waited for some time to expect the said Hammond coming along, during which time he, the said Gaither, and his servant, watched for him alternately; that some time after sunrise he, the said Gaither, finding that the said Hammond did not pass through the said field as he expected, sent his servant up to the house to inquire if the said Hammond was at home, and if possible to discover and give him information whether the said Hammond intended to come out, and which way he intended to go, who was at the house with him, and whether he was still in bed or not; that his servant returned and informed him that Mr. Hammond was at home and in bed, and no body with him; whereupon the said Gaither formed the design of going up to the house, entering Mr. Hammond's room (with which the said Gaither was well acquainted) and assassinating him while in bed, but that he changed this resolution from an apprehension that he might be discovered before he could carry his views into execution; that he remained in his first situation until about eight o'clock, when he and his servant rode up to the house with the gun and pistols aforesaid; that when he arrived there, he sent one of Mr. Hammond's negroes into the house to inform Mr. Hammond that he wanted to speak with him; that Mr. Hammond came into the yard and invited him to alight and walk in, which he refused; the Gaither then asked Mr. Hammond to come up to him, as he wished to speak with him; whereupon Mr. Hammond said, I see you are armed, and if I come to you, you will shoot me; that Gaither then promised upon his honour he would not, and that he made use of this promise as an artifice to get Mr. Hammond in his power; that Mr. Hammond then went within from steps or therabouts of him, and Gaither ordered him to stop, gave his gun to his servant, and alighted from his horse, at which time two of his pistols fell from his belt; that he thereupon offered Mr. Hammond a pistol, and insisted upon fighting, which Mr. Hammond declined, because there were no witnesses by, but offered to fight at any subsequent day if he was beat upon it; that Gaither would not defer it, and said Mr. Hammond should either fight him that moment, or he would kill him; that, on hearing a noise behind him, proceeding from the approach of a negro or negroes, he, the said Gaither, turned in order to keep the said negro or negroes off, and that then colonel Hammond run from him towards the house; that he turned about, and before he had run many steps, he the said Gaither levelled one of his pistols at him, and fired the same, and was astonished that he missed him, as he never took a more cool and deliberate aim in his life; that as soon as he found he had missed him, he drew another pistol, and before Mr. Hammond had run above fifteen steps, he fired that also at him, and thought he saw the wadding burning on his back; that thereupon, although Mr. Hammond did not fall, he the said Gaither concluded he had killed him; but finding that he continued to run until he got into the house, and supposing that Mr. Hammond intended to get a gun, and return with it, he the said Gaither took his gun from the servant, and got behind the pales of the yard, and levelled his gun over the pales, with his finger upon the trigger ready to fire as soon as Mr. Hammond should come out; that Mr. Hammond did come out of the house with a gun in his hand, and fired at him, and struck him in the left hand; that thereupon, under an apprehension that Mr. Hammond's negroes were coming to attack him, one of which had a gun, and fearing Mr. Hammond would also get another gun, he mounted his horse, and as he was mounting the said negro fired and struck him on the neck and left shoulder; that then the said Gaither went off; that the said Gaither, at the time of the above conversation, further declared, that he was not yet satisfied, and would always go prepared for the said Hammond, and would kill him wherever he met him, and expressed his regret and complained that he was unfortunate in not having killed him before; that this deponent endeavoured to dissuade the said Gaither from the further prosecution of his revenge, but that such dissuasions, instead of having any salutary effect upon him, only seemed to make him the more determined; and that the said Gaither further declared, that he could reconcile it to his conscience to hire assassins to take away the life of the said Hammond; and that the debt for which Mr. Hammond had brought suit against him was a just debt, but that he never would pay it, and would kill him, or any one else, if he ever asked for it.

Sworn before me on this 2d June, 1791.

J. T. CHASE.

True Copy.

OROONOKO

Stands at Mr. NICH. CARROLL'S farm, called the Plains, and will COVER a TWENTY SHILLINGS the season.

The cash to be lent with the mare.

JOHN MILLER.

May 1, 1791.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(XLVIth

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(XLVth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2322.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, JULY 14, 1791.

L O N D O N, April 1.

## —DUELLING—

S grown to an almost Hibernian height among us at present. Mr. V. who is full of pleasantry, told us lately of a certain Irish hostess, who, in giving change to a gentleman, gave it in the following way—1, 2, 3, 4. (John! I heard a pistol go off—see what the matter!) 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. (Madam, the gentleman's killed!) 11, 12, 13, 14. Sir, there is your full change, and I am much obliged to you.

April 21. The present situation of affairs affords nothing new. The empress goes on. Stocks continue high. Frequent councils are held. Messengers are perpetually going and coming. The ministry guard their own secrets. Every thing, of course, is mere conjecture out of doors. Even reports, with her hundred tongues, seems dying away. In such a crisis it is impossible for us to say what may be the event. But we are of the opinion we have constantly expressed ourselves to be, viz. that the hostile preparations making on all sides, will at last end in a generous peace.

It must be allowed by those who read the declaration of the empress to the court of Denmark, that the terms which the allied courts wish to dictate, are unreasonable. His Prussian majesty, indeed, prevailed upon the emperor to make a peace at the expense of all his conquests—but there was this material difference, Austria was the aggressor—whereas Russia was first attacked by the Turks. Besides, Leopold, pacific as his disposition is, never would have agreed to entire restitution of his conquests if it had not been for the revolt of the Netherlands, the interests of which the king of Prussia, by their stipulation, was to relinquish.

An additional duty of a dollar per cent. has lately been laid upon all British ships at Cronstadt, the captains of which are not distinguished as Russian traders. The emperor of Germany has issued an edict for a general revision of the new code of civil laws, which is immediately to be carried into execution.

The prince of Orange is shortly to be married to the princess royal of Prussia, which, of course, will doubly ally those families.

A singular and melancholy accident happened lately at Margate: A young man, who was sick in bed, was attended by two nurses, who sat up in his bed room during the night—in the morning the servants of the house, wondering that the nurses did not come down to breakfast, went into the room, and found all the three quite dead, as supposed from the vapour of charcoal, or something in the fire which had suffocated them.

A PUN.—Some persons broke into the stables belonging to a troop of horse, which was quartered some time since at Carlisle, and wantonly docked the tail of every horse close to the rump!—The captain relating the circumstance the next day to a brother officer, said he was at a loss what to do with the horses.—“I fancy you must dispose of them by wholesale,” was the reply. “Why by wholesale?” “Because you'll certainly find it impossible to re-tail them.”

In the house of lords yesterday, the lord chancellor affirmed the decree of the court of session of Scotland, Mr. Livingston appellant, and earl Bredalbane respondent; by which it appears, that no person has a right to pursue, search, range for, shoot at, or kill game, without leave of the owner of the land on which the game is.

The following important article is received from a very respectable correspondent:

COPENHAGEN, March 20. The Danish court having complied with the wish of the triple alliance, to prevail on Russia towards her making peace with the Turks on the terms of the *statu quo*, the minister of state, count Van Bernstorff has sent notice to the ministers of the said courts, in a memorial and note, both signed the 8th instant.

From these two diplomatic papers a just idea may be formed of the disposition of the Russian court with regard to peace.

The following is an extract of the first, containing the answer Russia has given to such proposals:

Russia does not deny her present distress, nor that she is the victim of an unjust attack, that her utmost efforts were required in consequence of the same; but wishing it may be understood they are not her foes, she feels herself deeply affected to struggle against those powers she had ever considered as her best friends, to whom she has given repeated proofs of her attachment, and to whom she has been more than once of essential service towards the attainment of a glorious peace, instead of opposing their just claims from succors.

How great, therefore, must be her concern as the pretended basis they insist on as fair, which the aggressor, as a just return, so richly deserved, not only subverting the aggressed to the greatest hardship, but precluding all impartiality, their whole weight being directed in favour of one party—That the *statu quo*, in its full extent, on which so much stress is laid, had never been admitted by any one of those powers; that their greatness rests on treaties which could not have been binding, if the same had been allowed; that nothing could be more unnatural than to compel a power against her just demands of being indemnified by the aggressor, which cannot fail of promoting unjust attempts in future, productive of war, in lieu of preventing it, by lessening the dangerous consequences justly due to unwarrantable attacks.

Her Imperial majesty not being inclined to cavil on words, nor to enter into abstract ideas, appeals to the feelings of those sovereigns whose friendship she esteems, whether there can be a more equitable *statu quo* than that she offers—namely, the restitution of a number of whole provinces, with the exception only of one single place, Oczakow, and an uncultivated district, solely as a securer boundary for the safety of her frontiers, and whether a victorious power ever before gave such strong and positive proofs of perfect moderation? Her majesty further urges for weighty considerations, that she will not involve herself with ambitious sovereigns, whose menacing proceedings ought to be checked. She claims the preservation of a part only necessary for her security, of no import, but as a port between her dominions and those of the Turks. Her majesty does not threaten to drive them out; she almost retores all—She returns what they could no longer defend nor hold. Her majesty can be under no apprehension that a limited *statu quo* will be deemed by the allied powers derogatory to their dignity, as she well remembers that the court of Britain first suggested the justice of it; besides, Russia is the only power whose honour is liable to suffer, as she will find it difficult to convince the world that her moderation is the only motive for sacrificing the fruits of the most fortunate war, which might justly be attributed to her necessity of yielding to the remonstrances of foreign interference. The empress sincerely desires the friendship of the allied powers; she will solicit it the moment she may no longer fear to find them partisans, instead of the peace-makers of Europe.

This she solemnly declares is her only wish, in hopes of terminating the war, and to obtain a permanent peace. It is very painful to her to decline the good offices of the allied powers for peace, and to find herself under the necessity to accomplish the same by herself, at the expense of the blood of her subjects, to whom her majesty lies under obligations: she is bound to satisfy them, it not having been mispent; and that peace was her object, if not a glorious one, at least an honourable peace; and she appeals once more to the impartial judgment of the allied powers, if the advantage of all her conquests were to be enjoyed by the party offending, although the beaten and vanquished power, it could be called an honourable peace? The court of Peterburgh is no stranger how difficult it would be for the allied powers to become guarantees against future and accidental encroachments of both nations against each other; and lastly, her majesty is persuaded she will find those courts she regarded as her friends, equally disposed to moderation as herself, as the favourite wish of her heart, whilst to those of a contrary tendency, such as hostility and force, it will continue inaccessible.

## SPRINGFIELD, June 20.

Extract of a letter from Fort Washington, on the Ohio, May the 19th, to a gentleman in this town.

“We have been for some time in quietness, nor do we suffer from an apprehension of the inroads of the savages.”—From which it appears that the numerous depredations lately committed by the savages, have originated in some fertile brain much short of the place of action.

## BOSTON, June 23.

The two Mr. Choates, who were captured in January last, by the Delaware Indians, at Big Bottom, have returned to their friends at Leicester, in Worcester county.—They owe their liberty to the generosity of the British commanding officer at Detroit.

In the severe thunder storm, on Friday afternoon, the house of captain Teel, of Medford, was struck with lightning—and caught on fire, but the flames were soon extinguished with an engine.

## S A L E M, June 28.

All the late papers are filled with accounts of the cruelties exercised by the Indians on the frontier inhabitants—and of the marching of new-raised troops to check them.

It seems as if the Indians must have some provocation to those acts of barbarity, and were their complaints published and circulated among us, perhaps their conduct might appear more like retaliation, than a mere wanton disposition to murder and plunder. Cornplant, an Indian chief, who, with some others, was in Philadelphia last year, on some friendly negotiations, gives, to the fathers of the quaker state, a detail of injuries he had lately received. “When I

was leaving Muskingum (said he) my own son, who remained a little while behind to warm himself by the fire, was robbed of a rifle by one of the white men, who I believe was a Yankee.—“About ten miles from Whelen, my party were fired upon by three white men, one of my people in the rear received two shot through his blanket.”—“It was a constant practice with me, throughout the whole of my journey, to take great care of my people, and not suffer them to commit any outrages, or drink more than what their necessities required. Only one accident happened on my journey, which was owing to the kindness of the people of the town of Catfish, in the quaker state, who, while I was talking with the head men of the town, gave to my people more liquor than was proper, and some of them got drunk, which obliged me to continue there all night; and in the night my people were robbed of three rifles and a shot gun. On my people's complaining to me, I told them it was their own fault, by getting drunk.”—Cornplant was to receive from the quaker state, at Fort Pitt, one thousand dollars in fine prime goods—One hundred of the blankets he found moth-eaten and good for nothing.—“Fathers of the quaker state, I wish now (says he) to inform you of what happened to one of my people about four years ago, four miles above Fort Pitt: A young man, who was married to my wife's sister, when he was hunting, was murdered by a white man: There were three reasons for his being killed—in the first place, he had a fine riding horse—secondly, he was very richly dressed, and had about him a good deal of silver—and thirdly, he had with him a very fine wife. The white man invited him to his house, to alight from his horse: And as he was getting off his horse, his head being rather down, the white man struck him with a tomahawk, and killed him; and having plundered him, dragged him into the river.”—“About five years ago, one of my chiefs, named Half-Town, was sent to Fort Pitt, to deliver up into your hands, your own flesh and blood, who had been taken in the war; and before he returned, two horses were stolen from him by the white people.”—“Last winter, my nephew, being with a hunting party 15 miles below Fort Pitt, was shot through the head in Mr. Nicholson's camp; the particulars of which, Mr. Nicholson, who is here present, can inform you of.”—“Fathers, consider me and my people, and the many injuries we have sustained by the repeated robberies, and in the murders and depredations, committed by the whites (called Christians!) against us.”

## PROVIDENCE, June 23.

Yesterday embarked on board a packet for New-Jersey, 50 recruits, under the command of lieutenant Sherman—being part of the 2d United States regiment, enlisted in this state.

A considerable number of counterfeit dollars of different dates, have been lately discovered in circulation in this town and the adjacent country. They are made of block-tin, are not milled, and resemble those taken from a wreck on the African coast, usually called Care de Verd dollars, which have been corroded by the salt water. These counterfeits are easily detected, as they are very light, and feel greatly to the touch.

## HARTFORD, June 27.

It is with regret we mention the ravages made by the canker worms in various parts of the country this summer. We are told that in New-Haven county, and in the river towns through Massachusetts, Vermont and New-Hampshire, and in the eastern part of Massachusetts about Boston, the apple-trees are stripped of their foliage by these destructive animals; and that, in some places, the oaks and elms have not escaped the same fate. Perhaps the oldest man alive cannot remember a season when these worms have appeared in such multitudes, and made such havoc with fruit-trees. In many instances the usual remedy of tarring trees has proved ineffectual.

The man who will discover an effectual method for preserving trees from these devouring animals, will deserve a monument.

It has been said that hogs will preserve orchards, by rooting about the bodies of the trees in autumn. If so, by what means do they effect this purpose? It is by finding and devouring the eggs of the worm, or by turning up the soil, and exposing them to the air, rain and frost. This deserves consideration. If the latter, which seems probable, then a spade might be used to advantage, just before winter. To dig about the trees would not injure them generally, and the loss of the grass or grain under the trees might be dispensed with. This hint is suggested merely as an inducement to experiments which may ascertain the fact.

It is further suggested that trees, growing upon a hard clay, are never injured by these worms. In the town of Hartford this is fully proved. The soil is too hard and unyielding to admit the worms, and many old orchards on such a soil have always escaped, while those which stand on a light soil, at only a small distance, are frequently stripped of every leaf. This fact may



be of use to farmers in selecting the spots for their orchards.

In dry seasons this and the neighbouring states have suffered by hoths of worms, which grow to an inch or inch and a half in length. They appear to come in bodies, generally from the southward, and devour fields of grain wherever they come. They are most fond of grain, but will, on failure of a supply, seek and destroy corn and other vegetables. Many fields in Hartford have lately been over-run with them. They devour vegetables with astonishing speed while they remain, but they are very short lived.

The best security against them seems to be a ditch or deep furrow drawn round a field, as they find it difficult to ascend a perpendicular section of earth.

#### SEDUCTION.

By a law in Tuscany, as uncommon as it is just, a breach of modesty is as severely punished in the male as in the female sex; and a seducer, be his rank what it will, is obliged to marry the object of his seduction.

#### NEW-YORK, June 29.

Captain Rogers, of the ship Jane, sailed from London the 29th of April. He informs that the press was then very strong for seamen, and that it was difficult for merchant's ships to make up their crews when leaving the Thames. He met the April packet from New-York, early in May, a few days after his departure.

Notwithstanding the great demand in England for seamen, we are informed that the fleet were not yet under way; nor is it very probable they will this year, as the general opinion is, that a peace has, before now, taken place amongst the hostile nations of the old world.

#### PITTSBURGH, June 25.

We are informed that the Indians killed, on Thursday the 16th instant, a family on Wheeling, 3 miles from the mouth.

By a gentleman from Kentucky we learn, that 750 of the principal men of that country, under the command of general Scott, marched the 16th of May last against the Indian towns on the Wabash. The honourable John Brown, a member of the house of representatives of the United States, from the state of Virginia, is gone on this expedition as a private soldier.

A report which is in circulation, that a settlement, a short distance below Mufkingum, called Bell Prae, being cut off, and 60 persons killed, we are happy in being able to mention is entirely false, as we have received intelligence from that place of all being well since this affair is said to have happened.

#### CHAMBERSBURG, June 23.

A person of veracity immediately from the westward informs, that no Indians have been seen or heard of, on the frontiers of this state, for three or four weeks past—That the continental troops who rendezvoused at Pittsburg, have left that place, and proceeded down the Ohio, though their particular destination was not known.

The same person informs, that great numbers of a very mischievous insect called a Cut-worm, have been discovered in the meadows and grain-fields in several parts of the western counties, particularly in the neighbourhood of Union-town, in the county of Fayette, where, in some instances, whole fields have been laid waste by them.

We are informed, that the Cut worm has also been discovered in some of the meadows and grain fields in this neighbourhood, though we have not heard of any essential damage they have done.

#### PHILADELPHIA, July 2.

Extract of a letter from the Western country, June 11, 1791.

"Your letter, of the 12th of May, I received, and also one respecting the sheriff, &c. and am much obliged to you for them. I have delayed so long making acknowledgments, for want of useful information to give. The unexpected reception which the Indians met at Kirkpatrick's, and the extreme caution of the people, together with an almost constant volunteer scout kept up by colonel Pomeroy and others, appear to have put the savages very much on their guard, and I presume they have now left that frontier; no trail or mark of them having been seen since about two weeks ago, that they stole some horses near the Kiskiminty.

"You rightly complain of a prevailing animosity against the Indian name. This prevails greatly amongst those who have had their dearest relations horribly slain, perhaps tortured by the lurking savage, who always strikes where he is least expected, and where the age, sex or situation of the persons attacked, renders the murder secure,—or else by an ignorant or unprincipled banditti, such as rob your houses, and steal your horses.

"Certainly some very unjustifiable outrages have been committed—but in my reasoning in favour of supposed friendly Indians, I find myself greatly straitened.—I have heard an eminent magistrate very lately declare, that we ought to examine them before we shoot, at least to order them to stand, &c. But how will this apply to real life? At Cutright's house, they not only laid they were friends, but came in, eat and drank, and deliberately prepared for the unprovoked carnage. If they were not really friends, viz. Senecas, some of them spoke that tongue; and I am well informed, that some of the people's goods were found in some of the deserted canoes, said to have belonged to the Senecas. At Kirkpatrick's the people, without suspicion, opened the door, after rising from breakfast—when two of them were instantly shot down. Lieutenant Buskirk and some others, were shot down unexpectedly—and as captain Moore, with eighteen others (one of them a favourite nephew of mine) were returning from Harmar's expedition, 17 of them were

shot down, without time to examine or chance to defend themselves.—Four young ladies, daughters of Mr. Crow, were caught at a distance from the house, not suspecting danger; the least of them escaped, whilst they were killing her sisters on a remote hill. The Indian who led her by the hand, had seven green scalps at his belt.

"How, in such cases, can we inquire whether they are friends or not; and if we could, and they were in danger, they would all profess themselves friends. Their manner of killing, and the objects of their revenge, render their war terrible; and their state of society does not admit of social security in treaties. It will be said, that such is their mode of making war; and this is the law of nations with them. For this very reason, they are not fit society for Europeans; I hope no further treaties will be made, without as great security as the nature of the case will admit, for their relinquishing their savage modes of war. I am for having treaties sacredly kept when made; but would be very cautious in making them. If any people in Europe were to make war in the manner they do, all the powers there would join in exterminating them, if they could not civilize them; except some such self-interested nation as England, should find their account in protecting them, like the Algerines. Deaths received in open battle will be forgiven by surviving relations; but such as the case of Mr. Crow's daughters, the torture of colonel Crawford, and thousands of other cases, will never be forgiven; and they cannot be forgotten."

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, to a gentleman in New-Castle, dated March 22, 1791.

"Last night and early this morning we were visited by the most dreadful hurricane ever remembered here. The damage the shipping must have sustained, which sailed from hence a few days ago, cannot be yet estimated; but if we may be allowed to judge, from the accounts received from the foot of the river, it must be very considerable indeed.

"The tide flowed so uncommonly high, that great part of the town was under water, and the damage in the warehouses is inconceivable; immense quantities of sugars have been entirely destroyed. In short, some very intelligent people estimate the loss at no less than 200,000l. and several families residing in the lower parts of the town were drowned in their beds.—We apprehend the news from the country will be dreadful in the extreme."

July 5. The last accounts from Europe wear a warlike aspect. At Berlin all is bustle and business—courier after courier is dispatched to the courts of the allies—to the prince of Brunswick, who it appears is to command the Prussian forces, seven messengers were sent in one day. The present king of Prussia has followed the examples of his predecessors, by keeping up a prodigious regular army.—One advantage appears to have resulted from the system, and that is, the neighbouring states have kept themselves at respectful distance, and domestic peace has for a long time been a resident in his dominions. Frederick has the fine machinery of an army, but whether dispute has not rendered it less formidable than under the late king, a war with Russia, should one take place, will determine.

With respect to the king of Sweden, there is no determinate opinion how he will act in case of a rupture with the emperors. He is said to be like Mahomet's coffin—suspended in air.

The king of Denmark continues neutral.

The kings of Spain, the Sicilies, Naples and France, the same. So that the emperors, except peace should prevent it, will be attacked by the Porte, Prussia, England and Holland—How Leopold will conduct is problematical.

July 7. Yesterday the president of the United States arrived in this city on his return from his southern tour. His approach was announced to the citizens by the firing of cannon and the ring of bells.

#### GEORGE-TOWN, (S. C.) June 4.

A country correspondent, remarking that he has often heard the inhabitants of Winyaw complain of the unhealthiness of the climate, says, that their ill health is owing to their own intemperance, more than the climate, the following instance of longevity will prove; which you may rely on:

On Sunday last dined at one table, four sisters and a brother, the children of one father and mother, all born and lived the greatest part of their lives within twenty miles of George-town, whose ages, added together, on that day, make 298 years, 6 months, and 29 days.

Another correspondent says, two respectable people were lately married on Pedee, whose ages, added together, make 170 years. The lady had twenty-one children alive by former husbands.

#### To the CITIZENS of ANNE-ARUNDEL County.

Gentlemen,

I SHALL offer my services, at the ensuing election, as one of your representatives in the state legislature.—Private arrangements precluding the necessity of those frequent and long absences from the state, which formerly compelled me to resign my pretensions, will now afford me leisure to discharge this duty with convenience—should the impression of my zeal and exertion to promote your political welfare, encourage you to renew those marks of confidence you were then pleased to bestow.

Respectfully I am, Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. MERCER,

Annapolis, July 5, 1791.

Annapolis, July 13, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JACOB LUSBY, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and all persons indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

#### —LIKEWISE—

On the 5th of August next will be SOLD, the PERSONAL ESTATE of the said deceased, such as hogs, horses, cattle, and a parcel of Indian corn. BENJAMIN LUSBY, Administrator. E. MURDOCH, Administratrix.

#### A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which if not taken up before the fifth day of October next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters:—

ZACHARIAH ALLEN, Chapico, John Lawton Brightwell, Prince-George's county.

The Clerk of the House of Delegates, John Callahan, Nicholas Carroll (2), Annapolis; Simon Cantwell, Prince-George's county; Magt. Clark, Lyons creek; Richard Carns, St. Mary's county.

John Davidson, Robert Dorsey, Joshua Dorsey, Annapolis; Mary Diney, Anne-Arundel county.

Capt. William Fitzhugh, Calvert county.

John Gwinn (3), Annapolis; James T. Gator, Prince-George's county.

Thomas B. Hodgkin, Annapolis.

Michael Kelly, Anne-Arundel county; Joseph Krick, Hunting-town.

Capt. Samuel Maynard (2), Herring bay; William Blair (2), Lower-Marlbrough.

John B. Onion, Annapolis.

William Paca; Charles Willson Peale, John Potter, Thomas Pryce, Annapolis; Joseph Pemberton; Walter; Moses Potter, Robert Ware Peacock, St. Mary's county.

Henry Ridgely, Annapolis; James Roylson, near Annapolis.

Charles Stewart, G. F. Strafe, Vachel Stevens, Annapolis.

John Tayloe, Annapolis; Thomas Tucker, West river; Thomas Tillard, Herring bay.

John Vaughan, Annapolis.

William Wallace (2), Simon Wilmer, James Webb, William West, Annapolis; John Weems, Edward Wallin, Calvert county.

S. Green, D. P. M.

\*. All persons sending to this office for letters, are requested to send the money, as none will be delivered without.

WESTERN SHORE of MARYLAND, General Court, May Term, 1791.

#### ORDERED,

THAT all petitions in this court for freedom, be heard the first week of the fitting of the court, and that summonses for witnesses in such cases be returnable the second day of the court.

That appeals, writs of error, demurrers, and other cases in law, be heard as the same may be called the first week of the court's sitting, and such of them as may not be heard in that week, as they may be called afterwards in the course of the court as opportunity may permit.

That these orders be published in the Maryland Gazette, and the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser.

Per order,

JOHN GWINN, Clerk of the General Court of the Western Shore of Maryland.

By Virtue of a Power of Attorney from Melish Tennyson Cheshire, & Benjamin Burch Cheshire, lately of St. Mary's County, but now of Cumberland County, in the Commonwealth of Virginia, I hereby offer to SELL, at PRIVATE SALE,

ALL the LAND whereon the aforesaid Tennyson and Benjamin Burch Cheshire formerly lived, containing three hundred and one acres. This land lies within a mile and a half of Chaptico, by far the most public trading place in the county. The soil is fertile, and well adapted to the produce of Indian corn, wheat, tobacco, flax and cotton, and affords good pasture for stock, having a fine swamp running through the whole tract, twenty acres of which might, with little expence, be made as fine meadow ground as any in this part of the country. About one fourth part of the whole is now in woods, abounding in excellent rail stuff, and a sufficiency of board and shingle timber, also a number of gum and poplar for scantling, plank, &c. This land is at present let out in three tenements, at the rate of four thousand five hundred pounds of crop tobacco per annum. Two of these tenements are well improved, having on each a good dwelling house, and other necessary out-houses, every way suitable for the accommodation of a large and genteel family. There are on the aforesaid plantation two young apple orchards, which, at present, will produce, in a favourable year, upwards of two thousand gallons of cider, and from the present appearance there may be made on the land this year more than a hundred gallons of peach brandy. The situation is healthy and agreeable, commanding an extensive view of the country around. One third of the purchase money will be expected in hand, and for the other two thirds likely young negroes will be taken. Any persons inclinable to purchase is desired to view the land. The price will be made known on application to the subscriber, who will engage to ensure the purchaser a good title.

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ELISHA JOHNSON,

St. Mary's county, June 13, 1791.

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June 27, 1791



Annapolis, July 13, 1791.  
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USBY, Administrator,  
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LETTERS  
Annapolis, which, if not  
day of October next, will  
Office as dead letters.  
ALEN, Chaplain,  
lightwell, Prince-George's  
of Delegates, John Culler,  
Annapolis; Simon Capen,  
ty; Magt. Clark, Lt. Col.  
Mary's county.  
Dorsey, Joshua Dorsey,  
Anne-Arundel county.  
Calvert county.

Annapolis.  
undel county; Joseph K.

(2), Herring bay; William  
borough.

Wilson Peale, John Potter,  
Joseph Pemberton, War  
Ware Peacock, St. Mary's

pol; James Royston, near

Straft, Vachel Stevens, An-

is; Thomas Tucker, West  
Herring bay.

Simon Wilmer, James Well,  
John Weems, Edward

Green, D. P. M.

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RE of MARYLAND,  
May Term, 1791.

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and Journal and Baltimore Ad-

HN GWINN, Clerk of the  
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Benjamin Burch Cheshire,  
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whereon the aforesaid Tennes-  
Burch Cheshire formerly lived,  
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ELISHA JOHNSON,  
June 13, 1791.

## Five Pounds Reward.



**R**AN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, within one mile of Severn chapel, on the 20th day of June, 1791, a NEGRO MAN named CESAR, about forty-four years of age, five feet eleven inches high, he is a stout square well-set fellow, and when out of temper speaks very loud, he has remarkable small legs for a man of his size, and large flat feet. He was formerly the property of Jeremiah Crabb, Esquire, of Montgomery county; had on and took with him when he went away, a new felt hat, osnabrig shirt, and one white ditto, striped holland trousers, old cotton breeches, patched in places with blue cloth. He is an artful fellow and probably will change his name and cloths, and pass for a free man. Whoever secures the said negro in the goal of the county where he is taken, or in any other goal, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive THREE POUNDS, or the above reward if brought home, with all reasonable charges, paid by

LANCELOT WARFIELD.



**S**TOLEN or STRAYED, two nights ago, from off the common of this city, a strawberry roan HORSE about thirteen hands high, has a small snip on his nose, a short bushy tail, his mane hangs on both sides his neck, and no other perceivable mark. He was formerly the property of a Mr. Humbert, and supposed to be stolen by a black man. SIX DOLLARS reward will be paid for the horse if taken within the county, and TWELVE DOLLARS for the horse and thief if taken out of the county.

JAMES ROYSTON.  
Annapolis, June 23, 1791.

**W**AS committed to my custody on the 12th day of May last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself STEPHEN, and says he is the property of colonel John F. Mercer, and absconded from said Mercer's plantation in Virginia. He is about twenty years old, five feet ten inches high, of very dark complexion, and his clothing such as commonly given to servants. His owner is requested to pay charges, and take him away.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff  
of Charles county.

**To be SOLD,**  
At the PRINTING-OFFICE,  
Price Ten Shillings,

**THE**  
**L A W S**  
**O F**  
**MARYLAND,**

Passed at  
NOVEMBER SESSION,  
Seventeen Hundred and Ninety.  
A L S O,  
Price Nine Dollars,

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

**SIX DOLLARS Reward.**

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

RICHARD WELLS.  
Annapolis, June 30, 1790.

**Will be SOLD, at Public Sale,**  
On MONDAY the 8th day of August next, on the premises,

**PART of a TRACT of LAND** called CAIN'S PURCHASE, containing about one hundred and fifty-five acres, lying in Charles county, and situated on the river Patowmack and Port Tobacco creek, five miles from Port-Tobacco town. This land is particularly adapted to the produce of wheat, indian corn and tobacco; on it may be had a very good meadow, with little expence. The improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, corn house, &c.—One third part of the purchase money will be required to be paid on the day of sale, one other third part on the 8th August, 1792, and the balance on the 8th day of August, 1793. Bond, with approved security, will be required of the purchaser.

THOMAS HOPEWELL.  
June 27, 1791.

## Samuel Hutton, Coach-Maker,

**B**EGS leave to return his most sincere thanks to the public, and his old customers in particular, for their past favours, and, from his due attention to please, he hopes still to merit their custom; he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, and approved fashions, on the most reasonable terms and shortest notice. He has supplied himself with a parcel of excellent timber and materials for carrying on the above business. Due attention will be paid to any orders received from the country.

Said Hutton wants a journeyman coach-maker, to whom he will give the best wages and one year's employment, or more. He also wants two boys as apprentices to the above business, from fourteen to sixteen years old.

Annapolis, Cornhill-street, June 29, 1791.

**WILLIAM ROSS,**  
CABINET & CHAIR MAKER,

**R**ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his shop to a house in Church-street, two doors below the dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Hyde, where he purposes carrying on the above business in all its various branches; and as he has laid in a good stock of the best materials, he hopes to merit the encouragement and patronage of a generous public. He will perform all orders from both town and country with neatness, punctuality and dispatch, and as cheap as any one of his profession.

Annapolis, June 20, 1791.

**Twelve Dollars Reward.**

**R**AN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, about the middle of February last, a likely lusty well made black negro fellow called BILLY, about five feet ten inches high; had on and took with him a brown cloth coat and breeches, and sundry other cloths, which likely he may have changed; he has a small bend in with one of his knees, which, if well taken notice of, makes him appear a little knock-kneed, his wool grows very low down on his temples, and under his eyes the skin looks blacker than the rest of his face. There was a fellow committed to the custody of the sheriff of Prince-George's county last week, and has made his escape, which I have every reason to believe was my fellow. He was taken up on Patowmack river at a Mr. Digges's, and passed as a freeman, who had on a short brown coat, and a pair of canvas trousers. Whoever will secure the said fellow in any goal, so that I get him again, or deliver him to me, shall have the above reward, paid by the subscriber.

THOMAS HORRELL.  
March 18, 1791.

**To be SOLD,**

At Mr. GEORGE MANN'S, in Annapolis, on FRIDAY the 29th July next,

**A** CONTINENTAL CERTIFICATE, for thirteen hundred and ninety dollars and eighty-nine cents, at six per cent. interest; CERTIFICATES amounting to nine hundred and thirty-two dollars and twenty-four cents, at three per cent. interest; and six hundred and ninety-five dollars and ninety-five cents DEFERRED STOCK.

JOHN THOMAS, Administrator  
of John Jordan.

June 28, 1791.

**For SALE,**

**T**HAT valuable tract of LAND in Montgomery county, known by the name of Woodstock MANOR, containing about eleven hundred acres, situated within two miles of the mouth of Monocacy, and still nearer the Patowmack. The land is rich, in general level, and extremely well adapted to the cultivation of the finer kinds of tobacco and small grain; its convenience to the seat of the federal government being not more than twenty-eight miles distant with water communication, and on a main road leading from George-town to Frederick-town, which last is only sixteen miles distant, and its vicinity to the flourishing glass-works, combine to render its situation highly valuable, and the whole tract a desirable object of purchase as a gentleman's seat, for which purpose it affords an healthy and elevated situation, uncommonly beautiful. The terms will be made easy and may be known by application to colonel DEAKINS, near the land, Mr. SPRIGG, of West river, or Dr. STEUART, of Annapolis.

June 29, 1791.

**For SALE,**  
**Sundry Houses,**  
—VIZ.—

**T**HE house where Messrs. PINKNEY and GUYER now keep store, fronting the Market house, possession to be given the 1st of April next. A house on Prince-George's street, where Mrs. FAIRBROTHER lately lived. Two houses on Fleet-street. Likewise the house at the corner of Church and Green-streets, where capt JAMES WEST, now lives, on lease. For terms apply to the subscriber.

JAMES WILLIAMS.  
Annapolis, June 29, 1791.

## Public Sale, for Cash.

**WILL BE SOLD,**

On MONDAY the 18th day of July next, at the dwelling plantation of the late Stephen Boone, on the north side of Severn, near the city of Annapolis, Anne-Arundel county.

**V**ERY valuable STOCK, consisting of horses, mules, one yoke of oxen, black cattle, amongst which are several extraordinary good cows and calves, sheep and hogs, Indian corn, cider, a very good three nut cider mill, a quantity of good bacon, hog's lard, household and kitchen furniture, and plantation utensils, consisting of ploughs, harrows, a cart, and a good wheat fan, with many other articles not enumerated. The sale will continue till all are sold, by

JOHN DORSEY, of John, } Admrs.  
CHARLES BOONE, }

**All persons having claims against**

the said estate are hereby requested to bring them to legally proved within four months from this date, as the estate will be distributed immediately after the expiration of that period, and all claims not previously made known will be excluded; every person indebted is desired to make immediate payment, to

JOHN DORSEY, of John, } Admrs.  
CHARLES BOONE, }

June 20, 1791.

**T**HE honourable the chancellor of this state having appointed the subscriber a trustee to sell the real estate of STEPHEN BOONE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased—It is hereby made known, that the late DWELLING PLANTATION of the said Stephen Boone, will be sold, at Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY the 16th of July next, on the following terms: The purchaser may, at his election, pay ready money, or give bonds, with good and approved security, to pay one half the purchase money, with interest within one year, and the residue, with interest, within two years from the time of sale. This farm is conveniently situated on the north side of Severn, within three miles of the city of Annapolis, contains between five and six hundred acres of land, is adapted to every kind of produce, and has on it a good and convenient dwelling house, kitchen, dairy, smoke-house, barn, and other convenient out-houses. The sale will begin precisely at 12 o'clock, and it will be sold entire, or in parcels, as may be declared on the day of sale.

G. DU VALL.

**To be Sold, or Rented,**

**T**HE house lately occupied by Mr. CHARLES STEUART, in this city. For terms apply at the Printing office.

Annapolis, June 22, 1791.

**For PRIVATE SALE,**

**F**OUR hundred and fifteen and a half ACRES of well improved LAND, it being part of that well known tract called Evans's Range, and Part of Higgins's Lot, lying adjacent to each other, in Prince-George's county, within 12 miles of the federal city, and 10 of Queen-Anne. This land is well watered, has plenty of meadow ground, and about two hundred acres in woods, a part of which is heavily timbered; the soil is well adapted for farming and planting, and is now under rent for 5000lb. of tobacco per annum. There are immense quantities of fruit-trees of various kinds, and in a plentiful year ten thousand gallons of best cider can be made; the fruit-trees of all kinds are young and thriving. Any person inclined to purchase, may view the land and improvements, see the plot, and know the terms of sale, by applying to Mr. Robert Macgill, living near the premises, or the subscriber; and if it is not sold by the 28th day of July next at private sale, it will on that day be sold at public sale, on the premises, and possession given on the 15th day of December next. A bargain may be had for cash.

RICHARD HIGGINS.

Anne-Arundel county, Head of South River,

June 16, 1791.

On the 20th of August next will be RENTED, for a term of years, to the highest bidder,

**The noted FARM called Gisborough,** lying at the mouth of the Eastern Branch, opposite to the federal city. The dwelling house and out houses are sufficient for the accommodation of a large family. The soil is well adapted to every kind of crop. Five hands will be let with the farm.

JOHN ADDISON, jun.

Prince-George's county, Maryland,

June 22, 1791.

**BALTIMORE, June 27, 1791.**

**T**HOSE persons who have claims against the estate of JOHN WHITE, Esquire, late postmaster of Baltimore, legally authenticated, are requested to apply for payment.

D. DELOZIER, Administrator.

June 12, 1791.

**A**LL persons having claims against the estate of Dr. EPHRAIM HOWARD, deceased, are requested to bring in their claims, legally authenticated, by the first Monday in August next, and it is expected that all those indebted to said estate will make payment on or before that day, as a longer indulgence will not be given.

ACHSAH HOWARD, Executor.



NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons interested,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the justices of Anne-Arundel county court, at their next September sitting, for a commission to mark and bound the following TRACTS of LAND, contiguous and adjoining each other, lying and being in the county aforesaid, viz. the one called *Pinkstone's Delight*, the other called *Ben's Luck*, pursuant and agreeable to the directions of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

BENJAMIN STEVENS.

June 15, 1791.

### Six Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, a negro man named MARCUS, twenty-one years of age, five feet six or seven inches high; he is a sensible likely fellow, and of a remarkably black complexion. The last time he was seen at my quarter in Loudon county was on Sunday the 24th ultimo. He is said to have been seen in this town on Sunday the 1st instant, and my overier is informed that he intended for Philadelphia. Whoever takes up and brings him home, or secures him in any goal, so that I may have him again, shall receive the above reward, besides all reasonable expenses.

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, May 11, 1791.

### PROPOSALS,

For the PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,  
By Samuel and John Adams, Printers,  
BALTIMORE-TOWN,

### A BOOK, entitled,

"The Salvation of all Men strictly examined, and the endless Punishment of the Damned argued and defended against the Objections and reasonings of the late Rev. Dr. Chauncy, of Boston, in his Book, entitled, *The Salvation of all Men, &c.*"

By JONATHAN EDWARDS, D. D.  
Pastor of a Church in New-Haven.

The subject of said book is treated in the following method:

CHAP. 1. An account of the chief parts of Dr. Chauncy's system concerning future punishment, and a comparison of those parts with each other.

Chap. 2. Whether the damned deserve any other punishment than that which is conducive to their personal good.

Chap. 3. Whether the damned will, in fact, suffer any other punishment than that which is conducive to their personal good.

Chap. 4. An examination of Dr. Chauncy's arguments to prove endless punishment inconsistent with justice.

Chap. 5. Is annihilation the punishment of the damned?

Chap. 6. The justice of endless punishment.

Chap. 7. Another view of the same subject.

Chap. 8. Endless punishment consistent with goodness.

Chap. 9. Dr. Chauncy's argument from Rom. v. 12. &c. considered.

Chap. 10. His argument from Rom. viii. 19—24. considered.

Chap. 11. His arguments from Col. i. 19. 20. Eph. 3. 10. and 1 Tim. ii. 4. considered.

Chap. 12. His arguments from Psal. viii. 5. 6. Heb. ii. 6—9. Phil. ii. 9—12. 1 Cor. xv. 24—29. and Rev. v. 13. considered.

Chap. 13. His doctrine of universal salvation compared with his ideas of moral agency.

Chap. 14. A reply to his answers to the arguments drawn from those texts, which declare the punishment of the damned to be everlasting—for ever—for ever and ever, &c.

Chap. 15. A reply to his answers to the arguments drawn from what is said concerning Judas, Mark xiv. 21.—from what is said concerning the unpardonable sin—and from the tendency of his doctrine to licentiousness.

Chap. 16. The positive evidence of endless punishment.

### CONDITIONS.

1. THIS book will contain above 300 pages, large octavo size; will be printed with a new small Pica type, on a good paper, and will be neatly bound, lettered and filleted with gold on the back.

2. Price to subscribers will be one dollar and one quarter of a dollar. The money to be paid on the delivery of the books.

3. Those who subscribe for six books shall have the seventh gratis.

4. The work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers appear, and will be finished as expeditiously as possible, with a list of the subscribers, if sent in season; therefore subscribers are desired to annex their proper additions and places of abode.

N. B. Subscription papers (which are dispersed through the states, and put into the hands of gentlemen to receive subscriptions) are desired to be returned to Messrs. Samuel and John Adams, Printers, in Baltimore-town, by the last of July next.

Subscriptions taken in by the Printers hereof, Baltimore, April 12, 1791.

### For the Benefit of the Female Sex.

A YOUNG LADY, for the sake of humanity, is desirous to inform the public, that she had laboured under a lingering consumption upwards of 12 months. Medicine, aided by the skill of persons eminent in their profession, was administered in vain—she was reduced to the last degree of weakness—unable to walk across her chamber without the support of a staff. In this stage of her sickness, a friend of the young lady having, by accident, heard of some extraordinary cures performed in similar disorders by Mr. JAMES READ, of the city of Philadelphia, was induced, as a last resource, to apply to him. Mr. Read prepared a medicine, which was sent to the Bermuda islands, where the young lady, a native of America, has resided for some years. She recovered fast from the time she began to use it, and in little more than three months was restored to perfect health. Well knowing how many of her sex fall a sacrifice to that fatal disorder, which has hitherto baffled the skill of the ablest physicians, as a great measure, she wishes this to be published for the benefit of her sex, but particularly for those of her native land, that those labouring under a similar disorder may know where to apply for relief, as well as to express her gratitude to that worthy man, who, under Divine Providence, has been the happy instrument of preserving her life, and restoring her to health.

The Printers in the different states are requested to insert the above for the good of the public.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

John Eager Howard, Esquire,  
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND.

### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the deposition of REZIN HAMMOND, Esquire, of Anne Arundel county, it appears, that on the morning of the 25th of April last ELIJAH GAITHER, son of Edward, came to the dwelling of the said Hammond, and fired at him two pistols and a gun, with intention, as the said Hammond believes, to kill him: And whereas, by the deposition of JOHN G. HAMILTON, of Montgomery county, it appears, that the said Gaither afterwards, in conversation with him, acknowledged the facts set forth in the deposition above mentioned, except the firing of the gun, and declared that he did discharge the said pistols with a design to kill the said Hammond, and did then further declare that it was still his settled determination to kill the said Hammond whenever an opportunity should offer: And whereas it is obviously the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice—I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of the council, to issue this my proclamation, authorizing and enjoining all sheriffs, and other officers of the peace, to apprehend and convey before some one of the judges or justices within this state, the said Elijah Gaither, in order that he may be dealt with according to law; and I do hereby exhort and require the good people of this state to be aiding and assisting the said officers in the execution of their duty.

GIVEN at Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

J. E. HOWARD.

By his Excellency's command,  
T. JOHNSON, jun. Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

ORDERED, That the above proclamation be published six weeks.

T. JOHNSON, jun.

I HEREBY offer a reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for apprehending the above-mentioned Elijah Gaither, agreeable to the foregoing proclamation, and will pay the same upon his being brought before any one of the judges of the general court, or either of the associate justices of Anne-Arundel county, to be dealt with according to law.

REZIN HAMMOND.

June 7, 1791.

Messrs. GREEN,

IN order fully to disclose the wicked and premeditated intent of Elijah Gaither, in his attack on me, be pleased to publish in your paper the deposition of John G. Hamilton, which is as follows:

REZIN HAMMOND.

MARYLAND, II.

ON the second day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, came before me, the subscriber, one of the judges of the general court, JOHN G. HAMILTON, and made oath, that on or about the thirteenth of May last he was in company and had conversation with Elijah Gaither, son of Edward, and that, in the course of the said conversation, the said Gaither informed this deponent as follows: That he had had a round with colonel Rezin Hammond, of Anne-Arundel county; that the said Hammond had injured his reputation, and that, in consequence thereof, he, the said Gaither, for several months before, had premeditated and determined to kill him, and that he came down from New-York for that purpose, that having discovered in Baltimore-town that colonel Hammond had brought suits against him, he immediately hired horses, provided himself with three braces of pistols, all which he loaded, or caused to be loaded, with three bullets and two buck-shot each, and

a gun, which was loaded with three bullets and a quantity of shot, after which (viz. on Baiter Monday before day-light) he, the said Gaither, started with his servant from Elk-Ridge for colonel Hammond's place of residence with a full determination to kill him, and arrived at the farm just after day-break; that he placed and concealed himself in a certain field belonging to the said farm, where it was usual for colonel Hammond to pass every morning, and so concealed, together with his said servant, waited for some time in expectation of the said Hammond coming along, during which time he, the said Gaither, and his servant, watched for him alternately; that some time after sunrise he, the said Gaither, finding that the said Hammond did not pass through the said field as he expected, sent his servant up to the house to inquire if the said Hammond was at home, and if possible to discover and give him information whether the said Hammond intended to come out, and which way he intended to go, who was at the house with him, and whether he was still in bed or not; that his servant returned and informed him that Mr. Hammond was at home and in bed, and no body with him; whereupon the said Gaither formed the design of going up to the house, entering Mr. Hammond's room (with which the said Gaither was well acquainted) and assassinating him while in bed, but that he changed this resolution from an apprehension that he might be discovered before he could carry his views into execution; that he remained in his first situation until about eight o'clock, when he and his servant rode up to the house with the gun and pistols aforesaid; that when he arrived there, he sent one of Mr. Hammond's negroes into the house to inform Mr. Hammond that he wanted to speak with him; that Mr. Hammond came into the yard and invited him to alight and walk in, which he refused; that Gaither then asked Mr. Hammond to come up to him, as he wished to speak with him; whereupon Mr. Hammond said, I see you are armed, and if I come to you, you will shoot me; that Gaither then promised upon his honour he would not, and that he made use of this promise as an artifice to get Mr. Hammond in his power; that Mr. Hammond then went within seven steps or thereabouts of him, and Gaither ordered him to stop, gave his gun to his servant, and alighted from his horse, at which time two of his pistols fell from his belt; that he thereupon offered Mr. Hammond a pistol, and insisted upon fighting, which Mr. Hammond declined, because there were no witnesses by, but offered to fight at any subsequent day if he was bent upon it; that Gaither would not defer it, and said Mr. Hammond should either fight him that moment, or he would kill him; that, on hearing a noise behind him, proceeding from the approach of a negro or negroes, he, the said Gaither, turned in order to keep the said negro or negroes off, and that then colonel Hammond run from him towards the house; that he turned about, and before he had run many steps, he the said Gaither levelled one of his pistols at him, and fired the same, and was astonished that he missed him, as he never took a more cool and deliberate aim in his life; that as soon as he found he had missed him, he drew another pistol, and before Mr. Hammond had run above fifteen steps, he fired that also at him, and thought he saw the wadding burning on his back; that thereupon, although Mr. Hammond did not fall, he the said Gaither concluded he had killed him; but finding that he continued to run until he got into the house, and supposing that Mr. Hammond intended to get a gun, and return with it, he the said Gaither took his gun from the servant, and got behind the pales of the yard, and levelled his gun over the pales, with his finger upon the trigger ready to fire as soon as Mr. Hammond should come out; that Mr. Hammond did come out of the house with a gun in his hand, and fired at him, and struck him in the left hand; that thereupon, under an apprehension that Mr. Hammond's negroes were coming to attack him, one of which had a gun, and fearing Mr. Hammond would also get another gun, he mounted his horse, and as he was mounting the said negro fired and struck him on the neck and left shoulder; that then the said Gaither went off; that the said Gaither, at the time of the above conversation, further declared, that he was not yet satisfied, and would always go prepared for the said Hammond, and would kill him wherever he met him, and expressed his regret and complained that he was unfortunate in not having killed him before; that this deponent endeavoured to dissuade the said Gaither from the further prosecution of his revenge, but that such dissuasions, instead of having any salutary effect upon him, only seemed to make him the more determined; and that the said Gaither further declared, that he could reconcile it to his conscience to hire assassins to take away the life of the said Hammond; and that the debt for which Mr. Hammond had brought suit against him was a just debt, but that he never would pay it, and would kill him, or any one else, if he ever asked for it.

Sworn before me on this 2d June, 1791.

J. T. CHASE.

True Copy.

ORONOKO

Stands at Mr. NICH. CARROLL'S farm, called the Plains, and will COVER at TWENTY SHILLINGS the season.

The cash to be sent with the mares.

JOHN MILLER.

May 3, 1791.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1791.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 19.

**SANTON** (a kind of religious Mussulman) was lately impaled here for having the audacity to prophesy that the capital of the Ottoman empire would, ere long, change its master.

The dispositions for war are continued with the utmost vigour, and the first division of the fleet, consisting of 34 ships, sailed for the Black Sea the day before yesterday.

The imprudence of the crew of a Venetian ship had lately nearly caused the death of their captain. In firing the usual salute, on passing the walls of the Scraglio, the crew forgot that the guns were loaded with balls, which not only alarmed those within the walls, but also damaged some of the buildings. The Sultan was so exasperated that he demanded the head of the captain, and, but for the interposition of the dragoman, who is a great friend to the Venetian ambassador, the captain would have been beheaded. However, the matter having been explained, he was pardoned, but on condition of remaining under an arrest for some time in the ambassador's hotel.

VIENNA, April 9.

The last accounts from Peterburgh mention, that the empress of Russia is resolved to wait and see what the allied powers will do to oblige her to make peace with the Turks. In the mean time, the greatest exertions are making throughout the Russian empire to put both their land and sea forces upon a respectable footing, to enable them, in case of need, to repel force by force.

April 13. Last night a declaration arrived here from the English court, that as the empress of Russia had refused to conclude a peace with the Turk upon the principle of *status quo*, the court of Great Britain had resolved, in conjunction with her allies, to use their utmost endeavours to oblige Russia to agree to a pacification upon the before mentioned conditions.

We are assured that the marriage of the arch duke Charles with a Milanese princess, and that of the arch duke Leopold with a princess of Parma, are both resolved upon.

BERLIN, April 15.

This day the *etat major* of his majesty's household was put on the war establishment, and an early day is appointed for the departure of his majesty's field equipage to the frontier of East Prussia.

The *commandeur* great cross of the order of the sword, Sir Sidney Smith, an officer of the royal navy of England, arrived at Potsdam last week, and was immediately admitted to a private conference with the king, to which he was introduced by the British minister. It is supposed that this officer is sent to concert a plan of operations to be combined between the naval force of England and our army, in order that they may act in conjunction, the orders given for the transportation of baggage and artillery towards Courland seem to announce that the campaign will be opened in that quarter. His majesty will certainly take the field in person, and the prince royal and prince Louis will attend him.

PARIS, April 22.

This day a number of assignats were burnt, to the amount of twelve millions of livres, which, with the sixty-eight millions burnt at different times, makes the whole amount to the sum of eighty millions.

LONDON, April 25.

PRUSSIAN STATE PAPER.

The following paper has been published at Berlin by authority of the court.

THE court of Berlin can no longer be wanting to itself in not contradicting the reports which are as false as they are industriously propagated, and circulated in the public papers with equal impudence and artfulness, relative to the acquisition of Dantzic, and with respect to other views which are attributed to the court in regard to Poland, and therefore the following true circumstances are laid before the public:

During the conferences at Reichenbach, and then only, the court of Vienna voluntarily offered, in the beginning of July, 1790, to cede to Poland a great part of Galicia, namely, Zamose, Zelkiew and Biedy, containing an extent of 200 leagues square, on condition of being indemnified on the borders of Turkey, with the cession of the territory mentioned in the treaty of Passarowitz.

In consequence of this exchange, Prussia, by diminishing the tolls of 12 to 4 per cent. at the custom-house of Jordan, might be enabled to make such an engagement with Poland as would be advantageous to this latter country, in a commercial view; in return for which communicated advantages negotiations might be entered into relative to the cession of Thorn and Dantzic to Prussia, which are a real disadvantage to Poland, to which the proffered terms would be worth six times more than the possessions of those towns.

This proposal, as it is well known, remaining undetermined, and the convention of Reichenbach being concluded on different grounds, the court of Prussia has not since that time taken any steps, either with the republic of Poland, or with other powers, for the acquisition of Thorn and Dantzic.

If, since that time, general Woyna has been made to believe that the court of Berlin has made offers to the court of Vienna on the same subject, and for a new dismemberment partition of Poland, it is a gross and malicious calumny; and to prove the truth of this, an appeal is made to the court of Vienna.

On the contrary, it is certain that Mr. Hailes, the British envoy at Warsaw, has employed every means in his power to bring about a treaty of commerce between Poland, Prussia and England, the basis of which to be the cession of Dantzic, on account of the natural situation of that town.

The court of Berlin has been entirely passive in this transaction.

The deputations for foreign affairs has since made a proposal to the diet on this subject, which was productive of animated debates; and the answer which the diet gave was, "That they inform the envoys of the two maritime powers, that they had not obtained a final determination from the diet relative to the cession of Dantzic, and that they were solely authorized to carry on the negotiations relative to an alliance and a treaty of commerce."

This is the truth respecting the whole transaction—and it evidently proves, that our court had never any other view than that of obtaining a free consent to an exchange for a most ample equivalent, viz. the cession of two towns which are entirely surrounded by the Prussian dominions, and to form a basis for a commerce mutually advantageous, as well as to prevent for ever all the disputes which may arise on account of the situation of those towns.

PORTLAND, (M) July 1.

Extract of a letter from Bridgeton, to the Editor of this paper.

"The following discovery has lately been made at Sudbury, Canada, a new settlement on Amareloggin river.

A Mr. B. Russell was hunting in the woods in the beginning of last May, and found a large extent of ground where the trees were universally covered with pigeon-nests, containing the young. On his return home, his account was not credited by his neighbours. About a fortnight after, several of them accompanied him, and found his account did equal what they there beheld! a large extent of land of several miles, through which they passed, (how much farther they knew not) the trees off which were entirely covered with Pigeon-nests. The young were mostly in their nests, but ready to fly. There was but one in a nest, till they took four dozen from a tree. They took from 50 to 100 dozen in a day.

The scene was admirable to behold! the young were hovering on the nests, and calling for food, while the old ones darkened the air with a continual motion to and from the nest, busily employed in feeding their young."

The promising increase of agriculture in this part of the country, says a correspondent, is truly pleasing. Not more than seven or eight years past, it was a common thing to see two or three thousand bushels of corn and grain carried from this town in a season. Now it is quite the reverse: for the farmers around us, not only raise a sufficient for their own supply, but bring considerable quantities to this market.

So fast as the inhabitants of this district increase in agriculture, commerce and the useful arts, so fast will they become independent of their neighbours, and acquire intrinsic wealth.

WORCESTER, July 7.

A skillful surveyor, captain Hill, of Philadelphia, has for some weeks been employed to examine the waters between Springfield and Bolton in order to judge of the practicability of uniting them in a canal, and forming a communication between Connecticut and Bolton.

ALBANY, June 30.

Captain Hendrick, chief of the Mohegunmounuk (or Stockbridge) tribe of Indians, accompanied by several others, has lately set off for the country of the Miamis, on the important embassy of endeavouring to negotiate a peace with those hostile tribes, until they can be brought to a good understanding with the United States, or at least have a fair hearing.

There is now residing in the vicinity of the Miamis near forty men of the above tribe, who are friendly to the United States, and who have repeatedly invited captain Hendrick to visit them in that country, where a large tract of land has been made a present to their nation. By a correspondent in Ballstown, we have received the following as an instance of the surprising number of squirrels in that quarter. A few days ago 28 young

gentlemen of the place assembled together, and divided into two parties, for the purpose of hunting and killing that animal, and in the course of one afternoon they killed 785.

LANSINGBURG, June 24.

We are fully sensible that the tenants of wheat for the most part is owing to inattention.—We find characters who are more particular, and from the same kind of land and the same seed, will bring to market wheat worth a shilling in a bushel more than some of their neighbours. The consequence has become serious, and in future there will be a strict attention paid, as the country merchants are so fully sensible of the preference given to pure wheat, and their disadvantages with that of a bad quality which presented at the New-York market, that they will be under the necessity of making the same discrimination with their friends (the farmers) when they bring theirs to market. Attention to the raising and improving of this most valuable commodity of life, has the greatest tendency to give a spring to commerce, credit and wealth to the farmers, and honour and advantage to the state.

The fanning mill proves itself to be of great utility, and ought to have the preference to any other machine for cleansing wheat; its powers are so great that it will thoroughly purify it from all kinds of dirt, and gives it also so high and lively a cast as makes the grain appear to much greater advantage than the corn fan.—We acknowledge the first cost is more, but admitting the cost 6l. though those of an inferior quality that may answer the purpose, may be had cheaper, yet the advantages resulting will amply compensate, as they endure service for a long time with careful usage.—It will be answered, circumstances will not admit of purchasing, as they come at so dear a rate: Let two, four or six neighbours join, as may be convenient, and become proprietors, it will answer the purposes of each by removing from house to house. Let it be well tended, and a hundred bushels a day may be cleaned by it.

We are informed that the head of the dead body lately taken up about in the Mohawk, is found; the unfortunate man is supposed to be from Mohawk, on the banks of purchasing land: One of that description a little time previous to the finding the body, was at a tavern, and got very familiar with two transient persons who were there, and who were observed to go out with him the same evening he left that place to proceed on his journey, and have never been since seen, which so far induces a belief of their being the perpetrators of this horrid deed, that they are now pursued.

NEW-YORK, July 11.

Extract of a letter from Virginia, June 24.

"A small vessel, some weeks since, from New-England, passed up James river, the captain of which being asked of what his cargo consisted, answered coffee.—In fact it appears, upon inquiry, that 18 years past we have received annually several thousands of this article from the four eastern states to the considerable injury of a respectable branch of mechanics.—They are usually, for the sake of better flowage, imported in keels, from six feet in length to those of two and a half, and suitable in quality and price to all ranks from the governor to the scullion."

PITTSBURGH, July 2.

Thursday evening last arrived here from Detroit, which place he left the 10th ult. from captivity among the savages, Mr. Thomas Ray, who was taken from Cassawaga by four Indians some time ago. Mr. Ray has related to us the following, viz. At the time when he was taken, the Indians killed and scalped one William Gregg; they then proceeded to Sandusky, where a party of Indians had just returned from committing depredations on the frontiers of Ohio county, who were about half drunk, and they beat him in a cruel manner. Seven days after his arrival there, news came in that our army was on their march, against that place, upon which they burnt the houses, and destroyed the corn they had planted, and removed their families off to the rapid of the Miami river; at that place he saw a great many Indians, to the amount of two or three thousand, receive arms and ammunition and proceed to the Maumee towns, where, it was said, 7000 were assembled; that at Detroit, on the first Thursday of June, at a review of the militia, he saw 150 turn out voluntarily to join the Indians; that he saw a number of Indians, to the amount of 17 or 18 canoe loads, who said they had been three months on their journey, come to join the others; they had bows and arrows, and had other skins for breech cloths, and buffalo skins instead of blankets; that about the first or second of June the Indians brought in 12 scalps, together with the guns, bayonets, &c. belonging to the party; that he saw Thomas Dick and his wife, who were taken from near this place, in good health at the Miami river, and the boy, by the name of Brickel, with his head shaved and painted, on his way with a party to the Maumee

with three bullets and a  
(viz. on Baiter Monday  
Gaither, started with  
for colonel Hammond's  
determination to kill him,  
after day-break; that he  
in a certain field belong-  
it was usual for colonel  
Gaither, and so concealed  
it, waited for some time in  
mond coming along, during  
Gaither, and his servant,  
; that some time after sun-  
dning that the said Ham-  
the said field as he expect-  
he house to inquire if the  
e, and if possible to discover  
whether the said Hammond  
which way he intended to  
with him, and whether he  
at his servant returned and  
mond was at home and in  
; whereupon the said Gait-  
coming up to the house, enter-  
(with which the said Gait-  
and assassinating him while  
d this resolution from an ap-  
e discovered before he could  
tion; that he remained in his  
eight o'clock, when he and  
house with the gun and pil-  
he arrived there, he sent on-  
es into the house to inform  
wanted to speak with him;  
into the yard and invited  
in, which he refused; that  
ammond to come up to him,  
him; whereupon Mr. Ham-  
armed, and if I come to you,  
Gaither then promised upon  
and that he made use of this  
get Mr. Hammond in his  
and then went within seven  
m, and Gaither ordered him  
is servant, and alighted from  
two of his pistols fell from his  
offered Mr. Hammond a pistol  
ing, which Mr. Hammond  
ere no witnesses by, but of  
quent day if he was bent up-  
not defer it, and said Mr.  
light him that moment, or he  
hearing a noise behind him,  
coach of a negro or negroes,  
ned in order to keep the said  
that then colonel Hammond  
house; that he turned about,  
any steps, he the said Gaither  
at him, and fired the same  
e missed him, as he never took  
aim in his life; that as soon  
him, he drew another pistol,  
id had run above fifteen steps,  
and thought he saw the wad-  
ck; that thereupon, although  
fall, he the said Gaither con-  
; but finding that he conti-  
into the house, and supposing  
nded to get a gun, and return-  
ther took his gun from the fer-  
the pales of the yard, and le-  
ales, with his finger upon the  
foon as Mr. Hammond should  
ammond did come out of the  
hand, and fired at him, and  
hand; that thereupon, under  
Mr. Hammond's negroes were  
one of which had a gun, and  
would also get another gun, it  
as he was mounting the said  
im on the neck and left shoul-  
Gaither went off; that the said  
the above conversation, further  
not yet satisfied, and would al-  
the said Hammond, and would  
et him, and expressed his re-  
at he was unfortunate in not  
re; that this deponent endea-  
said Gaither from the further  
ange, but that such dissuases  
autary effect upon him, only  
he more determined; and that  
e declared, that he could recon-  
to hire assassins to take away  
ammond; and that the debt for  
had brought suit against him  
that he never would pay it, and  
one else, if he ever asked for

me on this 2d June, 1791.

J. T. CHASE.

ONOKO

NICH. CARROLL

and will COVER at TWEN-

teat with the mares.

JOHN MILLER.

X

APOLIS:

DERICK and SAMUEL

GREEN.



**Anne Arund**



formed them in general  
eaty, with which they ap.

Lake Wetter, in Sweden.  
are so clear that a piece of  
d in it at the depth of 20  
bottom has never yet been  
with a very long line.  
and decreases in a very  
his said to be occasioned by  
up in such occasions it makes  
and a tempest soon after fol-  
when least expected, break-  
is covered in water, and  
ous substance, deposited  
age, produce explosions, the  
ning to those who live in

D N D, July 9.  
rived in this city from Ken-  
t the 21st of June, we are  
ott had been out on an ex-  
er, had killed thirty-one and  
he had only four wounded,  
ing White-river, three were  
ted the 18th of May) of his  
burly, captain-general and  
majesty's Leward-Caribbean  
mentioned in an act of the  
miting an intercourse between  
merica, and those islands, an  
of next month.

E, or HIRE,  
N, aged about twenty five,  
a lively girl of about seven  
been accustomed to plant a  
er of being an expert hand at  
od knitter and spinner; the  
t for honesty, industry, tobi-  
er country qualifications not  
e utility in town, is the re-  
For terms, inquire of the  
Owen  
791.

MANAGERS of the OR-  
L LOTTERY, on the 18th  
ly determined to commence  
he first Monday in September  
tickets yet on hand, and it is  
those persons who are desirous  
omotion of so laudable an in-  
the education of poor chil-  
ickets in this lottery, will be

E MORE!  
ed to the subscribers, or to the  
THICK, THWAITES and  
of London, merchants, either  
are called upon to settle with,  
William Cooke, Esquire, of As-  
empowered for that purpose,  
and obligations will be put in  
CROFT and HODGKIN.  
791.

ators above alluded to may be  
them as neglect this notice will  
Those who are disposed to let-  
it them shall experience a re-  
nable time to do so with the  
d trouble.

WILLIAM COOKE.  
llars Reward.  
F the commons, near Annapo-  
ago, a black COW, five years  
part of her tail white, and a  
Wh ever brings the same to  
CROFT shall receive the above  
1791. /X

Charles county, July 10, 1791.  
ing claims against the estate of  
HUTCHESON, deceased, are  
in properly authenticated that  
estate may be ascertained, and  
payment—all those indebted  
mediate payment, to  
W. HARRISON, Admr.

Whom it may concern.  
notice, that we intend to apply to  
Arundel county court for a com-  
and a TRACT of LAND in the  
PLUMMER'S PASTURE, ac-  
of an act of assembly, en-  
ing and bounding lands.  
DANIEL PLUMMER,  
THOMAS PLUMMER,  
JAMES PLUMMER.

is hereby given,  
ibers intend to petition the next  
y, that an act may pass to lay  
ntation of George Pollett until  
ading from Salisbury to Stevens  
of Joshua M. Mills.  
GILLISS POLE.

## House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT in that large and convenient brick-house on the ferry-side, in GEORGE-TOWN, formerly occupied by Colonel Charles Beatty. Having laid in an assortment of the best liquors, with all other necessaries, and engaged good and obliging attendants, he flatters himself with the hope of giving satisfaction to all who may honour him with their custom. Travellers will find, at this house, every convenience for themselves, with good hay, oats and stabling, or pasture, for their horses.

He also informs the public, that he has rented the FERRY between GEORGE-TOWN and ALEXANDRIA, and supplied it with a number of good boats, and attentive sober boatmen; and, as boats are constantly kept on each side of the ferry, passengers will not be delayed on either side, but be taken over with the greatest safety and dispatch.

DAVID GEDDES.

George-Town, June 24, 1791.

Annapolis, July 13, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JACOB LUSBY, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and all persons indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

—LIKEWISE—

On the 5th of August next will be SOLD, the PERSONAL ESTATE of the said deceased, such as hogs, horses, cattle, and a parcel of Indian corn.

BENJAMIN LUSBY, Administrator.  
E MURDOCH, Administratrix.

## To be SOLD,

At Mr. GEORGE MANN'S, in Annapolis, on FRIDAY the 29th July next,

A CONTINENTAL CERTIFICATE, for thirteen hundred and ninety dollars and eighty-nine cents, at six per cent. interest; CERTIFICATES amounting to nine hundred and thirty-two dollars and twenty-four cents, at three per cent. interest; and six hundred and ninety-five dollars and ninety-five cents DEFERRED STOCK.

JOHN THOMAS, Administrator  
of John Jordan.

Inn: 28, 1791.

## For SALE,

THAT valuable tract of LAND in Montgomery county, known by the name of Woodstock Manor, containing about eleven hundred acres, situated within two miles of the mouth of Monocacy, and still near the Patowmack. The land is rich, in general level, and extremely well adapted to the cultivation of the finer kinds of tobacco and small grain; its convenience to the seat of the federal government being not more than twenty-eight miles distant with water communication, and on a main road leading from George-town to Frederick-town, which last is only sixteen miles distant, and its vicinity to the flourishing glass-works, combine to render its situation highly valuable, and the whole tract a desirable object of purchase as a gentleman's seat, for which purpose it affords an healthy and elevated situation, uncommonly beautiful. The terms will be made easy and may be known by application to Colonel DEAKINS, near the land, Mr. SPRIGG, of West River, or Dr. STEUART, of Annapolis.

## For SALE, Sundry Houses,

—VIZ.—

THE house where Messrs. PINKNEY and GUYER now keep store, fronting the Market house, possession to be given the first of April next. A house on Prince-George's street, where Mrs. FAIRBROTHER lately lived. Two houses on Fleet-street. Likewise the house at the corner of Church and Green streets, where Capt. JAMES WEST, now lives, on lease. For terms apply to the subscriber.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, June 29, 1791.

## For PRIVATE SALE,

FOUR hundred and fifteen and a half ACRES of well improved LAND, it being part of that well known tract called Evans's Range, and Part of Higgins's Lot, lying adjacent to each other, in Prince-George's county, within 12 miles of the federal city, and 10 of Queen-Anne. This land is well watered, has plenty of meadow ground, and about two hundred acres in woods, a part of which is heavily timbered; the soil is well adapted for farming and planting, and is now under rent for 5000 lb. of tobacco per annum. There are immense quantities of fruit-trees of various kinds, and in a plentiful year ten thousand gallons of best cider can be made; the fruit-trees of all kinds are young and thriving. Any person inclined to purchase, may view the land and improvements, see the plot, and know the terms of sale, by applying to Mr. Robert Magill, living near the premises, or the subscriber, and it is not sold by the 28th day of July next at private sale, it will on that day be sold at public sale, on the premises, and possession given on the fifteenth day of December next. A bargain may be had for cash.

RICHARD HIGGINS.

Anne-Arundel county, Head of South River,  
June 16, 1791.

## PROPOSALS,

For the PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,  
By Samuel and John Adams, Printers,  
BALTIMORE-TOWN,

## A BOOK, entitled,

"The Salvation of all Men strictly examined, and the endless Punishment of the Damned argued and defended against the Objections and reasonings of the late Rev. Dr. Chauncy, of Boston, in his Book, entitled, The Salvation of all Men, &c."

By JONATHAN EDWARDS, D. D.  
Pastor of a Church in New-Haven.

The subject of said book is treated in the following method:

CHAP. 1. An account of the chief parts of Dr. Chauncy's system concerning future punishment, and a comparison of those parts with each other.

Chap. 2. Whether the damned deserve any other punishment than that which is conducive to their personal good.

Chap. 3. Whether the damned will, in fact, suffer any other punishment than that which is conducive to their personal good.

Chap. 4. An examination of Dr. Chauncy's arguments to prove endless punishment inconsistent with justice.

Chap. 5. Is annihilation the punishment of the damned?

Chap. 6. The justice of endless punishment.

Chap. 7. Another view of the same subject.

Chap. 8. Endless punishment consistent with goodness.

Chap. 9. Dr. Chauncy's argument from Rom. v. 12. &c. considered.

Chap. 10. His argument from Rom. viii. 19—24. considered.

Chap. 11. His arguments from Col. i. 19. 20. Eph. i. 10. and 1 Tim. ii. 4. considered.

Chap. 12. His arguments from Psal. viii. 5. 6. Heb. ii. 6—9. Phil. ii. 9—12. 1 Cor. xv. 24—29. and Rev. v. 13. considered.

Chap. 13. His doctrine of universal salvation compared with his ideas of moral agency.

Chap. 14. A reply to his answers to the arguments drawn from those texts, which declare the punishment of the damned to be everlasting—for ever—for ever and ever, &c.

Chap. 15. A reply to his answers to the arguments drawn from what is said concerning Judas, Mark xiv. 21.—from what is said concerning the unpardonable sin—and from the tendency of his doctrine to licentiousness.

Chap. 16. The positive evidence of endless punishment.

## CONDITIONS.

1. THIS book will contain above 300 pages, large octavo size; will be printed with a new small Pica type, on a good paper, and will be neatly bound, lettered and filleted with gold on the back.

2. Price to subscribers will be one dollar and one quarter of a dollar. The money to be paid on the delivery of the book.

3. Those who subscribe for six books shall have the seventh gratis.

4. The work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers appear, and will be finished as expeditiously as possible, with a list of the subscribers, if sent in season; therefore subscribers are desired to annex their proper additions and places of abode.

N. B. Subscription papers (which are dispersed through the states, and put into the hands of gentlemen to receive subscriptions) are desired to be returned to Messrs. Samuel and John Adams, Printers, in Baltimore town, by the last of July next.

Subscriptions taken in by the Printers hereof.  
Baltimore, April 12, 1791.

## Samuel Hutton, Coach-Maker,

BEGS leave to return his most sincere thanks to the public, and his old customers in particular, for their past favours, and, from his due attention to please, he hopes still to merit their custom; he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, and approved fashions, on the most reasonable terms and shortest notice. He has supplied himself with a parcel of excellent timber and materials for carrying on the above business. Due attention will be paid to any orders received from the country.

Said Hutton wants a journeyman coach-maker, to whom he will give the best wages and one year's employment, or more. He also wants two boys as apprentices to the above business, from fourteen to sixteen years old.

Annapolis, Cornhill-street, June 29, 1791.

June 12, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Dr. EPHRAIM HOWARD, deceased, are requested to bring in their claims, legally authenticated, by the first Monday in August next, and it is expected that all those indebted to said estate will make payment on or before that day, as a longer indulgence will not be given.

ACHSAH HOWARD, Executrix.

## Five Pounds Reward.



RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, within one mile of Severn chapel, on the 20th day of June, 1791, a NEGRO MAN named CESAR, about forty-four years of age, five feet eleven inches high, is a stout square well set fellow, and when out of temper speaks very loud, he has remarkable small legs for a man of his size, and large flat feet; He was formerly the property of Jeremiah Crabbe, Esquire, of Montgomery county; had on and took with him when he went away, a new felt hat, osnabrig shirt, and one white ditto, striped holland trousers, old cotton breeches, patched in places with blue cloth; He is an artful fellow and probably will change his name and cloaths, and pass for a free man. Whoever secures the said negro in the goal of the county where he is taken, or in any other goal, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive THREE POUNDS, or the above reward if brought home, with all reasonable charges, paid by

LANCELOT WARFIELD.



STOLEN or STRAYED, two nights ago, from off the common of this city, a strawberry roan HORSE about thirteen hands high, has a small snip on his nose, a short bushy tail, his mane hangs on both sides his neck, and no other perceivable mark. He was formerly the property of a Mr. Hunkert, and supposed to be stolen by a black man. SIX DOLLARS reward will be paid for the horse if taken within the county, and TWELVE DOLLARS for the horse and thief if taken out of the county.

JAMES ROYSTON.

Annapolis, June 23, 1791.

June 22, 1791.  
WAS committed to my custody on the 12th day of May last, as a runaway, a negro man who calls himself STEPHEN, and says he is the property of Colonel John F. Mercer, and absconded from said Mercer's plantation in Virginia. He is about twenty years old, five feet ten inches high, of very dark complexion, and his cloathing such as commonly given to servants. His owner is requested to pay charges, and take him away.

THOMAS A. DYSON, Sheriff  
of Charles county.

## To be SOLD, At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

Price Ten Shillings,

## THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed at

NOVEMBER SESSION,  
Seventeen Hundred and Ninety.

A L S O,

Price Nine Dollars,

## The late Edition of the LAWS

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

## SIX DOLLARS Reward.

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

RICHARD WELLS.

Annapolis, June 30, 1790.

## Will be SOLD, at Public Sale,

On MONDAY the 8th day of August next, on the premises,

PART of a TRACT of LAND called CAIN'S PURCHASE, containing about one hundred and sixty-five acres, lying in Charles county, and situated on the river Patowmack and Port Tobacco creek, five miles from Port-Tobacco town. This land is particularly adapted to the produce of wheat, indian corn and tobacco; on it may be had a very good meadow, with little expence. The improvements are, a good dwelling house, kitchen, corn house, &c.—One third part of the purchase money will be required to be paid on the day of sale, one other third part on the 8th August, 1792, and the balance on the 8th day of August, 1793. Bond, with approved security, will be required of the purchaser.

THOMAS HOPEWELL.

June 27, 1791.



BY HIS EXCELLENCY  
John Eager Howard, Esquire,  
Governor of Maryland.  
**A PROCLAMATION.**

WHEREAS at a general court held for the western shore of the State of Maryland on the tenth day of May last, a certain THOMAS HADFIELD, late of Baltimore county, merchant, was indicted for the murder of DAVID STERETT, of the same county, merchant: And whereas the peace, dignity, and well being of the State require that such measures should be adopted as may probably effect the arrest of the said Thomas Hadfield, so that he may be put upon trial for the said offence—I do, therefore, by the advice and consent of the council, issue this my proclamation, requiring all civil officers, and other this good citizens of this State, to apprehend the said Thomas Hadfield, and to bring him before some judge or justice within the said State, to be dealt with according to law.

GIVEN at Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

J. E. HOWARD.  
By his Excellency's command,  
T. JOHNSON, jun. Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

**State of Maryland.**

**In COUNCIL,**

Annapolis, June 10, 1791.  
WHEREAS it has been represented by several of the inhabitants of Dorchester county, that a certain ELIE SMOOT, on or about the thirteenth of April last, was murdered by a certain negro WILL, the slave of John Smoot, of the said county, which negro, immediately after committing the said murder, fled to escape the justice of the laws, and was soon after apprehended and confined in prison in the city of Philadelphia, from whence he was taken by some citizens of this State employed by the said John Smoot, but escaped from their custody on the journey home, and fled towards the State of New-Jersey: RESOLVED, That ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS shall be paid for apprehending the said negro WILL, and delivering him to the custody of the sheriff of any county within this State.

ORDERED, That the clerk take measures for the due publication of the foregoing resolution in the public papers of the States of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey.

Extract from the minutes.  
T. JOHNSON, jun. Clk.

THE advertisement originally issued, respecting the above-mentioned negro, contains the following description of him:

"A black mirth by trade; he is a cunning artful fellow, about six feet high, well made in proportion, has a black smooth face, a good set of teeth, very quick in his speech, and talks much; he has had a small piece cropped from one of his ears, and has a small scar over one of his eyes."

**To be SOLD,**

**By the SUBSCRIBER,**

TWELVE hundred ACRES of good LAND in one body, between the heads of Sassafras and Appoquinimink, the greater part of which is well timbered, and the residue well adapted for the production of wheat and Indian corn. The time of payment will be made easy to the purchaser, and the land disposed of in lots, or otherwise, as may be agreed on.

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons having claims against the estate of the late ALEXANDER FRAIZER, of Calvert county, are requested to attend on TUESDAY the 26th day of July next at Lower-Marlbrough, in the county aforesaid, with their claims properly authenticated, that they may receive their dividends.

PETER EMERSON, Attorney in fact for  
JOHN ALEXANDER FRAIZER, Admr.  
Calvert county, June 8, 1791.



TAKEN up as STRAY, at the late plantation of RICHARD GREEN, deceased, on the manor near Pig-Point, a dun coloured HORSE, about fourteen and an half hands high, his mane and tail much hacked by cutting, trotts and gallops, appears to be nine or ten years old, has no perceivable brand, and appears to have been used to drawing in geers. The owner may have him again by proving property and paying charges.

LANCELOT GREEN.

May 28, 1791.

All persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM PRICE, or of JOHN PRICE, executor of said William Price, both late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, are requested to produce them properly authenticated, and those who are indebted to either of the said estates are desired to make immediate payment, to

JOSHUA KENNARD,

Administrator de bonis non, on the estate of William Price, and administrator with the will annexed to John Price.

**FOUND,**  
Between Annapolis and Baltimore,  
**A Silver Watch,**

Which the owner may get by applying at the Printing-Office, and paying the charge of this notice.

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of THOMAS ORRICK, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to discharge their respective balances immediately with WILLIAM ALEXANDER, of the city of Annapolis, who is fully authorized by me to receive the same, that those to whom the estate is indebted may be paid, who are hereby requested to bring in their accounts properly attested.

JAMES WEST, Administrator.

May 25, 1791.



RAN AWAY from the subscriber, a NEGRO MAN named HARRY, about thirty-five years old, six feet high, and stout made, knock-kneed, and one leg more so than the other, which affects his walk, so as to make him appear a little lame; he has lost the nails off several of his toes on both feet, from being frost-bitten; his cloths were an old coarse cloth jacket, with olabrig shirt, tow linen trousers, and old hat. He crossed South-River ferry on Sunday last, and is probably lurking about Annapolis, or the neighbourhood. THREE POUNDS reward will be given for taking up the said negro, and securing him so that his master may get him again, by

JAMES CHESTON.

West-River, 5th July, 1791.

**BY HIS EXCELLENCY**

John Eager Howard, Esquire,  
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND.

**A PROCLAMATION.**

WHEREAS by the deposition of REZIN HAMMOND, Esquire, of Anne Arundel county, it appears, that on the morning of the 25th of April last ELIJAH GAITHER, son of Edward, came to the dwelling of the said Hammond, and fired at him with two pistols and a gun, with intention, as the said Hammond believes, to kill him: And whereas, by the deposition of JOHN G. HAMILTON, of Montgomery county, it appears, that the said Gaither afterwards, in conversation with him, acknowledged the facts set forth in the deposition above mentioned, except the firing of the gun, and declared that he did discharge the said pistol with a design to kill the said Hammond, and did then further declare that it was still his settled determination to kill the said Hammond whenever an opportunity should offer: And whereas it is obviously the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice—I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of the council, to issue this my proclamation, authorizing and enjoining all sheriffs, and other officers of the peace, to apprehend and convey before some one of the judges or justices within this State, the said Elijah Gaither, in order that he may be dealt with according to law; and I do hereby exhort and require the good people of this State to be aiding and assisting the said officers in the execution of their duty.

GIVEN at Annapolis, under the seal of the State of Maryland, this seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

J. E. HOWARD.

By his Excellency's command,

T. JOHNSON, jun. Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

ORDERED, That the above proclamation be published six weeks.

T. JOHNSON, jun.

I HEREBY offer a reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for apprehending the above-mentioned Elijah Gaither, agreeable to the foregoing proclamation, and will pay the same upon his being brought before any one of the judges of the general court, or either of the associate justices of Anne-Arundel county, to be dealt with according to law.

June 7, 1791.

REZIN HAMMOND.

Messrs. GREEN.

IN order fully to disclose the wicked and premeditated intent of Elijah Gaither, in his attack on me, he pleaded to publish in your paper the deposition of John G. Hamilton, which is as follows:

REZIN HAMMOND.

MARYLAND, &c.

ON the second day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, came before me, the subscriber, one of the judges of the general court, JOHN G. HAMILTON, and made oath, that on or about the thirteenth of May last he was in company and had conversation with Elijah Gaither, son of Edward, and that, in the course of the said conversation, the said Gaither informed this deponent as follows: That he had had a round with colonel Rezin Ham-

mond, of Anne Arundel county; that the said Hammond had injured his reputation, and that, in consequence thereof, he, the said Gaither, for several months before, had premeditated and determined to kill him, and that he came down from New-York for that purpose, that having discovered in Baltimore-town that colonel Hammond had brought suits against him, he immediately hired horses, provided himself with three braces of pistols, all which he loaded, or caused to be loaded, with three bullets and two buck shot each, and a gun, which was loaded with three bullets and a quantity of shot, after which (viz. on Easter Monday before day-light) he, the said Gaither, started with his servant from Elk-Ridge for colonel Hammond's place of residence with a full determination to kill him, and arrived at the farm just after day-break; that he placed and concealed himself in a certain field belonging to the said farm, where it was usual for colonel Hammond to pass every morning, and so concealed, together with his said servant, waited for some time in expectation of the said Hammond coming along, during which time he, the said Gaither, and his servant, watched for him alternately; that some time after sunrise he, the said Gaither, finding that the said Hammond did not pass through the said field as he expected, sent his servant up to the house to inquire if the said Hammond was at home, and if possible to discover and give him information whether the said Hammond intended to come out, and which way he intended to go, who was at the house with him, and whether he was still in bed or not; that his servant returned and informed him that Mr. Hammond was at home and in bed, and no body with him; whereupon the said Gaither formed the design of going up to the house, entering Mr. Hammond's room (with which the said Gaither was well acquainted) and assassinating him while in bed, but that he changed this resolution from an apprehension that he might be discovered before he could carry his views into execution; that he remained in his first situation until about eight o'clock, when he and his servant rode up to the house with the gun and pistols aforesaid; that when he arrived there, he sent one of Mr. Hammond's negroes into the house to inform Mr. Hammond that he wanted to speak with him; that Mr. Hammond came into the yard and invited him to alight and walk in, which he refused; that Gaither then asked Mr. Hammond to come up to him, as he wished to speak with him; whereupon Mr. Hammond said, I see you are armed, and if I come to you, you will shoot me; that Gaither then promised upon his honour he would not, and that he made use of this promise as an artifice to get Mr. Hammond in his power; that Mr. Hammond then went within seven steps or thereabouts of him, and Gaither ordered him to stop, gave his gun to his servant, and alighted from his horse, at which time two of his pistols fell from his belt; that he thereupon offered Mr. Hammond a pistol, and insisted upon fighting, which Mr. Hammond declined, because there were no witnesses by, but offered to fight at any subsequent day if he was bent upon it; that Gaither would not defer it, and said Mr. Hammond should either fight him that moment, or he would kill him; that, on hearing a noise behind him, proceeding from the approach of a negro or negroes, he, the said Gaither, turned in order to keep the said negro or negroes off, and that then colonel Hammond run from him towards the house; that he turned about, and before he had run many steps, he the said Gaither levelled one of his pistols at him, and fired the same, and was astonished that he missed him, as he never took a more cool and deliberate aim in his life; that as soon as he found he had missed him, he drew another pistol, and before Mr. Hammond had run above fifteen steps, he fired that also at him, and thought he saw the wadding burning on his back; that thereupon, although Mr. Hammond did not fall, the said Gaither concluded he had killed him; but finding that he continued to run until he got into the house, and supposing that Mr. Hammond intended to get a gun, and return with it, he the said Gaither took his gun from the stable, and got behind the pales of the yard, and levelled his gun over the pales, with his finger upon the trigger ready to fire as soon as Mr. Hammond should come out; that Mr. Hammond did come out of the house with a gun in his hand, and fired at him, and struck him in the left hand; that thereupon, under an apprehension that Mr. Hammond's negroes were coming to attack him, one of which had a gun, and fearing Mr. Hammond would also get another gun, he mounted his horse, and as he was mounting the said negro fired and struck him on the neck and left shoulder; that then the said Gaither went off; that the said Gaither, at the time of the above conversation, further declared, that he was not yet satisfied, and would always go prepared for the said Hammond, and would kill him wherever he met him, and expressed his regret and complained that he was unfortunate in not having killed him before; that this deponent endeavoured to dissuade the said Gaither from the further prosecution of his revenge, but that such dissuasions, instead of having any salutary effect upon him, only seemed to make him the more determined; and that the said Gaither further declared, that he could reconcile it to his conscience to hire assassins to take away the life of the said Hammond; and that the debt he which Mr. Hammond had brought suit against him was a just debt, but that he never would pay it, and would kill him, or any one else, if he ever asked for it.

Sworn before me on this 2d June, 1791.

True Cony. J. T. CHASE.

ANNAPOLIS.

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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ministry, which was to the Polish treaty of offensive against Russia as a find, that the Sultan, "that must wait to see towards Russia."

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## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1791.

WARSAW, April 27.

COURIER is arrived from our minister at Constantinople with dispatches, the subject of which is, "that the negotiations relative to the navigation of the Black Sea still meet with difficulties on the part of the Turkish ministry, which will by no means grant any advantages to the Polish nation till Poland has entered into a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with the Porte against Russia as an enemy of that empire." And it is said, that the Sultan will not admit of even this modification, "that Poland, before she declares herself, must wait to see how the king of Prussia will act towards Russia."

We have accounts from Jassy that the Russians continue pursuing their advantages against the Turks. After the taking of Machschin, prince Gallitzin marched to the Peninsula of Kuchepany, opposite Brailow, where he found the flotta under general Ribas, who had landed two battalions upon the Peninsula, which induced the Turks to quit the redoubts, and throw great part of their cannon into the Danube: In their flight they set fire to every thing, and passed to an island opposite, where they entrenched themselves: However, the Russian troops pursued them, and having raised a battery in the night, began to fire upon them in the morning; and notwithstanding the enemy's fortification was covered by the heavy artillery of Brailow and the Turkish ships, yet the Russians took it by storm. All the enemy's vessels are either destroyed or rendered useless; the garrison were mostly either cut to pieces, or drowned in the Danube; the Russians were employed two days in destroying the entrenchments. Out of twenty pieces of cannon the Russians have taken seventeen; besides they took prisoners a Pacha of Three Tails, and one hundred other officers. The Turks had 4000 men killed or drowned, and 22 large and small vessels destroyed. After this important victory the Russians returned to their post with 25 pieces of cannon, 9000 cartouch boxes, five fencibles and 27 pair of colours.

PARIS, April 28.

Whilst this country becomes daily more quiet, some of our neighbours are still in a state of anarchy: 15,000 men marched from Avignon the evening before yesterday to make a second attempt upon Carpentras; they had cannon, bombs, and ammunition with them. The besieged place put itself in a state of defence. The besiegers, however, joined by the inhabitants of about 40 villages, appeared before a village where the people of Carpentras had opened the sluices, and in flying had set every thing on fire; thus that unfortunate country suffers all the horrors of a civil war. The mayor and the vicar of Vaison have been hung up.

There has been a violent tumult at Versailles. On the 25th ult. as the regiment of Flanders was preparing to quit that town, a multitude of people, two thirds of whom were women, assembled together to prevent their departure. In vain did the national guards and the municipality endeavour to disperse them. They were immediately assailed with a shower of stones. The guards threatened to fire, but their threats were defeated. It was therefore found necessary to fire upon them in good earnest, by which many people were wounded, after which the rioters thought proper to disperse.

There has also been some disturbance in the church of St. Sulpice, occasioned by the imprudent behaviour of some young men, who interrupted the service; however the national guard took hold of some of the ringleaders, and several others fled to the Luxembourg for safety, where they were taken up and put into confinement.

Mademoiselle D'Orleans, now in her 14th year, was last Friday attacked with nine fits of the Epilepsy—her disorder proceeds from excess of grief, for the removal from about her person of her governess, Madame de Silvery, better known to the English by the name of Madame de Genlis.

April 30. It was thought that the resignation of M. de la Fayette, would have been productive of the most serious calamities, and that the late decline of his popularity would have thrown him into the arms of the aristocracy; but, happily for his country, happily for his own fair, and as yet unsullied fame, it has been directly the reverse.

His conduct since that period has been such as would have done honour to the days of Roman or of Grecian patriotism. On his abdication of the command, he immediately waited on the eldest colonel in the lines, and informed him that he was no longer his general officer, but one of the privates under him. He accordingly dressed himself in a soldier's uniform, and in this character, and with a musket on his shoulder, usually mounted guard on his majesty, at the Thuilleries.

This noble example of the commander in chief of an army of 50,000 men, becoming in a single moment a simple volunteer, and having the first military office of command in the morning, to occupy the last in point of obedience on the same night, was an example only wanting to make the revolution more glorious.

May 7. We learn from Carpentras that the army from Avignon, after battering that place to no purpose towards the port de Montaux, to the west of Avignon, attacked it towards the port d'Orange, against which part they had fired red hot balls for seven hours, but without effect.

When the letter of the 29th came away, Carpentras still resisted its besiegers, whom they annoy by frequent sallies in which we are assured that the Avignonnese have had near 900 men killed and wounded; and in a fully made the 27th, they lost two pieces of cannon.

LONDON, May 6.

Extract of a letter from Elsinore, April 25.

"Dutch ships have for some time hesitated about proceeding to Russian ports in the Baltic; but the Dutch minister at Copenhagen having acquainted their consul here, that England required no assistance from the states general to act against Russia, all ships belonging to the republic might proceed with safety to the Russian ports in consequence of this information the Dutch proceed as usual."

"It is confidently said, that the republic of Poland will take no part in an offensive war against Russia; and we have the best authority for saying, that if the present misunderstanding between Great-Britain and Russia terminates in a war, this country will maintain a strict neutrality."

Interesting particulars of the CIVIL WAR now raging in the Cymmer Venetian, and of the first pitched battle occasioned by the FRENCH REVOLUTION.

The combined army of the Insurgents, or of that party, in the combat, who oppose its reunion with France, and whose principal strength lies in Carpentras, possessed themselves, in the beginning of April, of Sarrians, Mirzan, Caronb, Barroux, and a number of other smaller municipalities. On the other hand, the patriotic party in Avignon and Vaucluse, raised an army of near 10,000 men. The greatest part of these forces put themselves in march, on the 18th of April, towards Sarrians, a town in the neighbourhood of Orange, and one of those comprised in the federation of Sainte Cecile.

On the 19th, at eight o'clock in the morning, they halted in a plain in the vicinity of Sarrians, where the army took their breakfast.

From the peasants in the neighbourhood they learnt, that Sarrians was entirely deserted by the garrison thrown into it, and that the town intended to surrender. On the faith of this report, they continued their march in secure confidence; when all of a sudden while their main body were passing a defile, they were attacked from the heights on each side, by a continual discharge of musquetry and cannon; and here was fought the first pitched battle to which the revolution in France has given occasion.

The patriot army disengaged themselves as fast as possible from the defile, and formed their ranks. The enemy is said to have consisted of seven thousand men, formed into two bodies, and supplied with seven cannon, had greatly the advantage of position; they were however, obliged to give ground.

They then entrenched themselves among some country houses; from whence, being dislodged, they rallied a second time, and drew up in a rank. Here commenced a regular combat, which ended in the total dispersion of the rebel army. That of the patriots marched straight on to Sarrians, and planting their cannon against its walls, the keys were delivered after the first discharge.

The lieutenant-general who commanded in the attack, entered with a moderate effort and proceeded to the Hotel de Ville, which was deserted, and the doors and windows of the houses were all shut; while in the midst of this general silence, a discharge of musquetry was made from all the windows opening to the Grand Square. Here the soldiers could no longer be restrained; a general pillage took place, and fire was set to the houses whence the musquetry were discharged.

After this, the army withdrew from the town, encamped on some heights which command it, and after resting there about two hours, marched on to Montaux, a town about two leagues distant from Carpentras, where they are now encamped.

Already fifteen of the dissident communities have sent deputies to the army cantoned at Montaux, declaring that they had been induced by force only to enter into a league with Carpentras. It is this city only which holds out. There were said to be 4000 men in garrison in this city. But at the same time the courier was setting off from Avignon, (viz. 21st) with the letter from which this account is taken, a capitulation was proposed by the besieged.

BOSTON, July 12.

By the arrival of captain Rich, the editor has been obliged by the perusal of the Calcutta Chronicle, which appears to contain full and interesting intelligence respecting the operation of the British army, and the conduct of Tippoo Saib.

Enveloped in the mystery of terms, we wandered through tedious accounts of skirmishes, marches, petty victories, and harmless defeats, until we arrived at the death of Tippoo, his son, and son-in-law. This rather awakened an attention, the ardour of which had been in some measure depressed, from the frequent repetition of local descriptive terms and designations, unexplained, and by us inexplicable, and the most general of which were Dawks, Cores, Jungles, Cowle, Lories, Kheelant, Coffees, and Zamindars. We found ourselves many Collis from the comprehension of these accounts, and should very gladly have solicited Cowle from any of the sons of literature versed in the eastern languages. But proceeding without their assistance, we at length discovered that Tippoo at last was living. On the 14th of December lord Cornwallis arrived at Madras, with his suite, after a favourable passage of six days from Calcutta; on the 27th January his lordship intended to join the combined army, formed of English troops and the turbidities of the native princes, at Arnee, to which places they were then on their march, immediately on the arrival of the reinforcement, and stores from Bengal. Some unpleasant occurrences had happened. The nabob or Arcot's troops, which were appointed to escort the governor-general to the army, had mutinied and refused to go, under the plea of their pay being much in arrears, but the spirited exertions of the nabob's son, quelled the mutiny, with a body of troops under his command, and was severely wounded in the conflict. Two officers of high rank in the combined army, it was reported, were at variance, and the decision of their difference had been referred to supreme authority. The most flattering expectations of success were formed by a knowledge of the military skill and intrepidity of Cornwallis. Whether they will be realized in a similar way to the expectations of his royal master from his generalship in America, time, the glossary of all events, can alone determine.

Tippoo has ever cautiously avoided a pitched battle. He appears to have entertained the British forces and led them about wherever they would follow him. The only consequential blow struck by the combined army was at Canmore, which surrendered to general Abercrombie on the 17th of December. This victory was achieved with trifling loss on the part of the British, and of Tippoo's forces 100 were killed, and 6000 made prisoners.

The gant and centre armies formed a junction on the 17th of November. They had not been able to bring the Alexander of the East to open warfare. The conduct of general Meadows was generally censured, and the inhabitants of this war desolated country look forward with pleasure to his being superseded.

The several native princes in junction with England furnished large bodies of well disciplined cavalry, and a numerous infantry not entitled to much encomium. Scarcity of money was a general complaint; an unhealthy season, universally felt; a failure of cotton crops in Bombay, pretty fully demonstrated, and a variety of other unfortunate circumstances appear to attend this unhappy people.

This is a concise summary of the state of India. The termination of this contest cannot be well conjectured. Tippoo is well supplied, has a powerful army, and a rapaciously ambitious mind. He will prove a powerful enemy to the views and interests of Britain, and will consequently be opposed by every possible exertion in their power to make.

DANBURY, July 11.

By letters from Vermont, of the 22d ult. we are informed, that pigeons were so plenty in the northern parts of that state, the last spring, that great damage was done to the corn; some fields were quite ruined by them. And that one man, by bating them in his barn, caught at one time one thousand and thirteen pigeons.

The last mentioned circumstance is confirmed by several reputable characters, whose veracity may be relied on.

ALBANY, July 11.

A letter from a gentleman in the county of Ontario, to his friend in this city, mentions, that the Indians continue perfectly quiet and friendly in that quarter.

We can assure the public with much satisfaction that judge Cooper, (who may be considered the oracle and soul of Otsego county) has collected this season about 70,000lb. of maple sugar, which is brought to market in boxes after the Spanish manner, containing 300lb. each; about 15,000lb. is in cakes, the remainder is all grained, and equal to Muscovado. The last year the quantity this public spirited gentleman collected was only 20,000lb.

On this 2d June 1791.  
J. T. CHASE.

APOLIS:  
DERICK and SAMUEL  
GREEN.



# PHILADELPHIA, July 15.

The following paragraph from a London paper of the 9th of May, seems to indicate that the spirit for revolution is not entirely inactive in England.

We every day discover the accumulation of the innovating flame, and seriously think the attention of the legislature would be well directed to the infamous clubs and conventicles pointed at by Mr. Burke.

On Friday, May 6th, the Canada bill was taken up in the house of commons. Mr. Burke attempted to open the debate by a comparison between the American, French, and British constitutions. He commenced the first—launched out with great vehemence in excessive abuse of the second—Here he was interrupted by the repeated cry of order. A very irregular debate ensued on the question of order, in which Fox and Burke, in opposition to each other, principally figured. The debate, however, notwithstanding its irregularity, abounded with interesting passages. The following expressions fell from Mr. Burke in the heat of the contest:

"With whatever craft or subtlety gentlemen might endeavour to gloss over their proceedings, he boldly avowed, in the face of the public, that there was a faction in this country, restless and turbulent, who wished to supplant the British government by the introduction of the French constitution!"

Three editions of the debate were published by the editor of one of the London papers.

The English papers give an account of the first battle to which the French revolution has given rise; it was fought near Carpentras, between 10,000 patriots and about 7000 counter-revolutionists. The latter were completely routed, and Carpentras, in which was a garrison of 4000 men, invested by the patriotic troops. On the 21st of April a capitulation was proposed by the besieged.

By a letter, dated at New town, on the Tioga, the 4th instant, it appears, that the main body of the Indians, amounting to 600, arrived there the 29th ultimo, and the next day an interesting meeting was held at the table of colonel Pickering, who had invited about twenty of the sachems or chiefs of the Six Nations and other tribes, as well as several gentlemen from Philadelphia, to dine with him. The table was spread under a covert of green boughs and (as in former days) they dined together with a brotherly affection. When the table was clearing away for the introduction of pipes, "the bench opposite to us gave way, and the whole row fell to the ground," on which one of the Philadelphians desired one of the interpreters to tell them, "that they had now given an ocular proof of their determination to stand or fall together." They took the meaning, and laughed heartily. Shortly afterwards, by an interpreter, requested them to open their ears, for he had something to say to them. He then proceeded to represent the disadvantages of intemperance, and the evil nature of war, and likewise the happy consequences of a quiet and peaceable disposition, in which all mankind might live together as becomes children of one father; and concluded with earnest wishes that their old and wife men would endeavour to preserve society and good will during the treaty for the renewal of peace and friendship, so that it might be attended with the desired effects; to which was added by another person, "it was with these sentiments our fathers met each other when they came into your country with William Penn 28 years ago. They lived about seventy years in uninterrupted peace and fellowship. If the Indians desire to preserve the same friendly dispositions, we believe the white people are now disposed to cherish them; and we heartily wish that a peace of still longer duration may be the happy consequence." As what had been said was repeating to them, they assented in their manner, from time to time, with loud and general sighs. They afterwards talked together sometime in a low voice. One of them (we are told) said to the rest, "don't you remember when we heard this speech a great many years ago?"

At length an old man, after repeating what had been said, rose and replied, "Brothers, we thank you for your advice. We have not much to say to you. We are not now about the council fire. The representative of the thirteen states has invited us to his table, that we might take each other by the hand, and converse together as friends. We thank you for reminding us of the time when our fathers lived together in peace and friendship. Then we went out and came in when we pleased, and our wives and children were secure. You have told us how it was with our fathers. We have a mind to tell you how it is with us. Formerly our nations were always at war one among another. Indians were born with the tomahawk in their hands, till Sir William Johnson told us that we ought all to be one people. He made peace amongst us, for which we revere his memory. But after many years the French made war on the English. Then Sir William came to us, and laid his tomahawk down by us, and told us we must take it up against the French. We took it up for him then, but it was not right for him to put it into our hands. In the last war, when we heard that brothers were going to fight against brothers, we thought it strange. We could hardly believe that people of the same blood would rise up and destroy one another. We saw that they could not fetch a clear stroke, because they could scarcely distinguish between enemies and friends. If we had had our senses about us, we should not have taken up the tomahawk on either side. We ought to have let you alone until you became brothers again, and then joined you as friends."

Colonel Pickering observed, that the conversation was perfectly agreeable to him, and took occasion to enforce what had been said by a recollection of the former harmony between the Indians and the people of Pennsylvania, who had dealt so fairly with their ancestors,

and had lived in peace with them for so long a time—intimating, that the same good will had prompted those present to come so far to attend the treaty, with a belief of the friendly intentions of the great chief of the United States towards the Indian nations, and that therefore it would be right that every jealous apprehension should be now removed.

My friend — having in his possession an old stone pipe, supposed to have been presented to William Penn by the Indians, he repeated the history of it. As this was interpreted to them, they looked round at the pipe with expressions of satisfaction. The next chief took hold of it, examined it attentively, smoked a whiff or two, then passed it to the next; and thus the old pipe went round once more, as in the days of its worthy owner.

On the 2d instant we attended the introductory conference, on which the previous messages and circumstances of the treaty were reheard. An erect young man, of a commanding appearance, spoke for some time on behalf of the Indians; after which, an old chief delivered four strings of wampum, talking over them a considerable time, and closing his speech in this manner: "I herewith remove all doubts and fears, and our brothers, the white people, with their wives and children, may now rest quietly in their beds."

Yesterday the business was opened by a conciliatory speech from colonel Pickering, the conclusion of which will be delivered this day.

The writer of the letter proceeds with expressing satisfaction in having attended the treaty, which appeared so far to be strongly marked with such traits of peace and friendship, as were likewise evidently and mutually agreeable on the part of the Indians.

It is no more than justice to the writer to say, that the letter was written for the inspection of his particular friends, for which reason some little omissions of the names of persons, &c. were thought proper, but the substance is retained which respects the Indians and the treaty.

July 22. By a letter received in town yesterday, dated Pittsburgh, July 14, we learn, that the day before an express had arrived there, which informed, that Cornplanter, and six of the principal men of the Six Nations, had left their country and taken refuge in the garrison at French creek, owing to the warlike dispositions and preparations of their tribe, of which they disapproved. The express further informed, that the Six Nations were about joining the Indian tribes beyond the Lakes, and intended to pour down their united forces on the inhabitants of our frontiers.

Stiff-knee and Halt town are two of the Indians, who, with Cornplanter, took refuge in the fort at French creek.

## Extra of a letter from Calcutta, January 20.

Lord Cornwallis is now at Madras, and takes the command of the army—Tippoo has out-generated Meadows—They are now at the same place they were in May last—The army under Meadows was 17,000, that under Mufgrave 7000, and the Bombay army as many more, and have done nothing."

## CAUTION TO MARINERS.

The commissioners of pilotage for the bar and harbour of Charleston (South Carolina) give notice, that the lantern of the light-house was, on the night of the first instant, consumed by fire, so that there can be no light shewn till the light-house is repaired. Mariners approaching the coast are therefore cautioned to guard against the inconveniences of the want of a light.

## Fresh disturbances in St. Domingo.

Captain Davis, of the brig Hetty, who arrived at this port on Monday last from Cape Francois, which place he left the 7th instant, informs, that on the 1st of this month the governor received official information that the national assembly had passed a decree which gave to the free negroes and mulattoes in their colonies equal rights with the other inhabitants.

The governor, on the 4th of July, by proclamation, made public this intelligence, which created great disturbance in the colony.

The provincial assembly met, protested against the decree of the national assembly, determined to oppose the execution of it, and resolved to send ministers plenipotentiary to the different European courts, inviting their assistance to render their opposition effectual.

Forty-five thousand men were daily expected from France to enforce the execution of the decree.

## Extra of a letter from Dublin, May 16.

"Wednesday last the brig Two Sisters, of Bourdeaux, captain Francis Rencoul, arrived at Passage below Waterford, with a cargo of wines, glass, printing-paper, &c. On coming to her birth in the river she hoisted her new national flag, and fired thirteen guns, which were answered by every vessel that carried twelve, except one Londoner, who, though provided with eight four-pounders, took no manner of notice. The new flag is exceedingly elegant, being an alternate mixture of blue, red and white, in three compartments, interspersed with gold fleurs de lys, on a ground of rich white satin. At the top is a crown encircled by a wreath, round which are the words, *le Nation, le Loi, le Roi*, the nation, the law, and the king. This is the first ship carrying the reformed colours of France that has arrived in any Irish port since the revolution."

## Extra of a letter from London, May 5.

"Yesterday morning Pedestrian Stuart set off for Falmouth on his intended journey, to explore the interior parts of America. He intends going on board the New-York packet."

## Extra of a letter from Warsaw, April 30.

"The Russians, commanded by prince Guitzen, after destroying the Turkish entrenchments under the cannon of Brailow, (which might indeed be looked upon as the out-works of the fortress) finding they could not well keep the post they had taken, retreated to their former situation with a small loss."

## Extra of a letter from Amsterdam, May 16.

"We have received a letter from Vienna, dated the 6th instant, and on which we can rely, stating the following remarkable circumstances—Lord Elgin has received some very important dispatches from the cabinet of St. James's, with which he set out on Tuesday last for Italy with all speed, to communicate them to the emperor in person. There is no doubt here but these dispatches relate to settling a general peace between the belligerent powers."

## AUGUSTA, (Georgia) May 21.

Extra of a letter from Zachariah Cox, Esquire, to colonel Daniel Gaines, dated Confluence of Holstein, and French Broad rivers, March 25.

"Mr. Strother has returned, without any satisfactory information respecting our expedition. A messenger is dispatched to the Chickasaw Indians to influence them against our intruded settlement. In the course of governor Blunt's conversation with Mr. Strother, he observed that it was the intention of congress to claim the unappropriated territory of Georgia, by right of conquest; for the completion of which, the several treaties entered into by congress, with the southern Indians, were intended; and that his private order from the secretary of war, was to prevent the settlement of the Muscogee Sholes at all events."

"All boats, except the Tennessee adventurers, have a signal from his excellency, to pass down the river to prevent any hostile attacks from the savages. They have leave to intercept us; however, this very day we embark. God only knows the event. I shall be able to give you better information on my return, should I be so fortunate."

## ANNAPOLIS, July 28.

The president of the United States has appointed William Lewis, Esquire, of Philadelphia, judge of the district court of the district of Pennsylvania, in the room of Francis Hopkinson, Esquire, deceased.

The president has appointed William Rawle, Esquire, United States attorney for the district of Pennsylvania, in the room of William Lewis, Esquire, who is appointed judge.

William Smith, Esquire, of Baltimore town, is appointed auditor in the treasury department of the United States, in the room of Oliver Wolcott, Esquire, who succeeds the late Nicholas Eveleigh, Esquire, as comptroller.

Samuel Osgood, Esquire, of New-York, has resigned his office of postmaster-general of the United States.

## TO BE SOLD,

At PUBLIC VENDUE, on the premises, on the first day of September next,

A VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called GOTTS FARM, containing 249 acres, part of ANNE-ARUNDEL MANOR, within a mile and a half of Herring creek church. This land will be sold on a credit of four years, one fourth of the purchase money and interest to be paid annually; bond with good security for the payment thereof will be required. Possession will be given to the purchaser this fall, and a good title on payment of the money.

S. STEWARD,  
A. ALLEN.

N. B. The above land will be sold in lots of fifty acres each.

## For SALE, or HIRE,

A NEGRO WOMAN, aged about twenty-five, and her daughter, a lively girl of about seven years—The woman has been accustomed to plant a business, has the character of being an expert hand at the hoe, and proves a good knitter and spinner; she can be well recommended for honesty, industry, sobriety and peaceableness; her country qualifications notwithstanding being of little utility in town, is the reason for parting with her. For terms, inquire of the Printers.

Annapolis, July 20, 1791.

## To be SOLD,

At Mr. GEORGE MANN'S, in Annapolis, on FRIDAY the 29th July next,

A CONTINENTAL CERTIFICATE, for thirteen hundred and ninety dollars and eighty-nine cents, at six per cent. interest; CERTIFICATES amounting to nine hundred and thirty-two dollars and twenty-four cents, at three per cent. interest; and six hundred and ninety-five dollars and ninety-five cents DEFERRED STOCK.

JOHN THOMAS, Administrator  
of John Jordan.

JUNE 28, 1791. 4X

## For SALE, Sundry Houses,

—VIZ.—

THE house where Messrs. PINKNEY and GUTT now keep store, fronting the Market house, possession to be given the first of April next. A house on Prince-George's street, where Mrs. FAIRBROTHER lately lived. Two houses on Fleet-street. Likewise the house at the corner of Church and Green-street, where capt. JAMES WEST, now lives, on lease. For terms apply to the subscriber.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, June 29, 1791.

## House of

THE subscriber that he has a TAINMENT in the house on the ferry, formerly occupied by a man in an assortment of necessities, and engaged himself to all who may have vessels will find, at themselves, with a cure, for their horses.

He also informs that FERRY between G and supplied it with tentative sober boat kept on each side of delayed on either side great safety and d

George-Town, Ju

## For

THAT valuable county, known as MANOR, containing situated within two and still nearer the in general level, a cultivation of the grain; its convenient being no distant with water road leading from which last is only fit to the flourishing situation highly valuable first object of which purpose it affords, uncommonly easy and may be DEAKINS, near the river, or Dr. STRE

At a meeting of PHAN SCHILANT, it was unanimously resolved that the drawing thereof next. There are earnestly requested of contributing to situation, as a school, by purchase of speedy in their app

ALL persons in house of THE WHEELWRIGHT on book, note or bill and pay the same to the said Annapolis, who is otherwise their account.

Baltimore, July

THE severest assured, that such be paid immediately to the said claimant a reasonable indulgence for the said expenses.

Indian Town. ALL persons Mr. GEORGE requested to bring the balances against arrangements made are desired to make

NOTICE THAT the general all out a road from it intersects the ferry at the plant

Samu

BEGS leave the public, for their past favours, he hopes to carry on branches, and a able terms and felt with a parcel carrying on the be paid to any of Said Hutton whom he will employ, or on prentices to the ten years old. Annapolis, C



Amsterdam, May 16.  
ter from Vienna, dated the  
we can rely, stating the fol-  
tances—Lord Elgin has re-  
dispatches from the cabinet  
he set out on Tuesday last  
communicate them to the  
is no doubt here but there  
a general peace between the

(Georgia) May 21.  
bariab Cox, Esquire, to col-  
Confidence of Holstein, and  
rch 25.  
turned, without any satisfac-  
ing our expedition. A me-  
the Chickasaw Indians to in-  
intruded settlement. In the  
the's conversation with Mr.  
it was the intention of con-  
appropriated territory of Georgia,  
the completion of which, the  
into by congress, with the  
tended; and that his private  
of war, was to prevent the  
Shoals at all events.

the Tenaice adventurers, have  
cy, to pass down the river in  
ks from the savages. They  
however, this very day we  
s the event I shall be able  
ation on my return, should

OLIS, July 28.  
United States has appointed  
of Philadelphia, judge of the  
district of Pennsylvania, in the  
son, Esquire, deceased.

pointed William Rawle, Es-  
rney for the district of Penn-  
William Lewis, Esquire, who  
re, of Baltimore town, is ap-  
treasury department of the  
oom of Oliver Wolcott, Es-  
late Nicholas Eveleigh, Es-

quire, of New-York, has re-  
smaller-general of the United

E SOLD,  
on the premises, on the first day  
September next,

TRACT of LAND, lying in  
county, called GOTT's FARM,  
part of ANNE-ARUNDEL  
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ond with good security for the  
be required. Possession will be  
this fall, and a good title on

S. STEWARD,  
A. ALLEN.  
and will be sold in lots of fifty

LE, or HIRE,  
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as been accustomed to plural  
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good knitter and spinner; ha-  
ded for honesty, industry, tobi-  
her country qualifications rat-  
little utility in town, is the re-  
ner. For terms, inquire of the

, 1791. 2

SOLD,  
NN's, in Annapolis, on FRIDAY  
29th July next,

TAL CERTIFICATE, for thirty-  
and ninety dollars and eighty-nine  
nt. interest; CERTIFICATES  
undred and thirty-two dollars and  
three per cent. interest; and six  
five dollars and ninety-five cents  
CK.

IN THOMAS, Administrator  
of John Jordan.

SALE,  
ry Houses,

VIZ.—

re Messrs. PINKNEY and GUYT  
ore, fronting the Market house,  
the first of April next. A house  
street, where Mrs. FAIRBROTHER  
houses on Fleet-street. Likewise  
corner of Church and Green-street,  
WEST, now lives, on lease. For  
subscriber.

JAMES WILLIAMS

29, 1791.

## House of Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has opened a HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT in that large and convenient brick-house on the ferry-side, in GEORGE-TOWN, formerly occupied by colonel Charles Beatty. Having lain in an assortment of the best liquors, with all other necessaries, and engaged good and obliging attendants, he flatters himself with the hope of giving satisfaction to all who may honour him with their custom. Travellers will find, at this house, every convenience for themselves, with good hay, oats and stabling, or pasture, for their horses.

He also informs the public, that he has rented the FERRY between GEORGE-TOWN and ALEXANDRIA, and supplied it with a number of good boats, and attentive sober boat-men; and, as boats are constantly kept on each side of the ferry, passengers will not be delayed on either side, but be taken over with the greatest safety and dispatch.

DAVID GEDDES.

George-Town, June 24, 1791.

## For SALE,

THAT valuable tract of LAND in Montgomery county, known by the name of Woodstock MANOR, containing about eleven hundred acres, situated within two miles of the mouth of Monocacy, and still nearer the Patowmack. The land is rich, in general level, and extremely well adapted to the cultivation of the finer kinds of tobacco and small grain; its convenience to the seat of the federal government being not more than twenty-eight miles distant with water communication, and on a main road leading from George-town to Frederick-town, which last is only sixteen miles distant, and its vicinity to the flourishing glass-works, combine to render its situation highly valuable, and the whole tract a desirable object of purchase as a gentleman's seat, for which purpose it affords an healthy and elevated situation, uncommonly beautiful. The terms will be made easy and may be known by application to colonel DEAKINS, near the land, Mr. SPRIGG, of West river, or Dr. STEWART, of Annapolis.

AT a meeting of the MANAGERS of the ORPHAN SCHOOL LOTTERY, on the 18th instant, it was unanimously determined to commence the drawing thereof on the first Monday in September next. There are a few tickets yet on hand, and it is earnestly requested, that those persons who are desirous of contributing to the promotion of so laudable an institution, as a school for the education of poor children, by purchasing tickets in this lottery, will be speedy in their application.

## ONCE MORE!

ALL persons indebted to the subscribers, or to the house of TRECOTHICK, THWAITES and WHEELWRIGHT, of London, merchants, either on book, note or bond, are called upon to settle with, and pay the same to, William Cooke, Esquire, of Annapolis, who is fully empowered for that purpose, otherwise their accounts and obligations will be put in suit.

CRACROFT and HODGKIN.

Baltimore, July 9, 1791.

THE several debtors above alluded to may be assured, that such of them as neglect this notice will be sued immediately—Those who are disposed to settle the said claims against them shall experience a reasonable indulgence to enable them to do so with the least possible expence and trouble.

5W

WILLIAM COOKE.

Indian Town, Charles county, July 10, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mr. GEORGE HUTCHESON, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated that the balances against the estate may be ascertained, and arrangements made for payment—all those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, to

JO. W. HARRISON, Admr.

## NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscribers intend to petition the next general assembly, that an act may pass to lay out a road from the plantation of George Pollett until it intersects the road leading from Salisbury to Stevens's ferry at the plantation of Joshua Morris.

3

GILLISS POLK.

## Samuel Hutton, Coach-Maker,

BEGS leave to return his most sincere thanks to the public, and his old customers in particular, for their past favours, and, from his due attention to please, he hopes still to merit their custom; he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, and approved fashions, on the most reasonable terms and shortest notice. He has supplied himself with a parcel of excellent timber and materials for carrying on the above business. Due attention will be paid to any orders received from the country.

Said Hutton wants a journeyman coach-maker, to whom he will give the best wages and one year's employment, or more. He also wants two boys as apprentices to the above business, from fourteen to sixteen years old.

Annapolis, Cornhill-street, June 29, 1791.

## All persons having claims against

the estate of WILLIAM PRICE, or of JOHN PRICE, executor of said William Price, both late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, are requested to produce them properly authenticated, and those who are indebted to either of the said estates are desired to make immediate payment, to

JOSHUA KENNARD,  
Administrator de bonis non, on the estate of William Price, and administrator with the will annexed to John Price.

## To be SOLD,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

TWELVE hundred ACRES of good LAND in one body, between the heads of Sassafras and Appoquinimink, the greater part of which is well timbered, and the residue well adapted for the production of wheat and Indian corn. The time of payment will be made easy to the purchaser, and the land disposed of in lots, or otherwise, as may be agreed on.

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

John Eager Howard, Esquire,  
Governor of Maryland.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS at a general court held for the western shore of the state of Maryland on the tenth day of May last, a certain THOMAS HADFIELD, late of Baltimore county, merchant, was indicted for the murder of DAVID STERETT, of the same county, merchant: And whereas the peace, dignity, and well being of the state require that such measures should be adopted as may probably effect the arrest of the said Thomas Hadfield, so that he may be put upon his trial for the said offence—I do, therefore, by the advice and consent of the council, issue this my proclamation, requiring all civil officers, and other the good citizens of this state, to apprehend the said Thomas Hadfield, and to bring him before some judge or justice within the said state, to be dealt with according to law.

GIVEN at Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this eighth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

J. E. HOWARD.

By his Excellency's command,

T. JOHNSON, jun. Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

## State of Maryland.

In COUNCIL,

Annapolis, June 10, 1791.

WHEREAS it has been represented by several of the inhabitants of Dorchester county, that a certain ELIE SMOOT, on or about the thirteenth of April last, was murdered by a certain negro WILL, the slave of John Smoot, of the said county, which negro, immediately after committing the said murder, fled to escape the justice of the laws, and was soon after apprehended and confined in prison in the city of Philadelphia, from whence he was taken by sundry citizens of this state employed by the said John Smoot, but escaped from their custody on the journey home, and fled towards the state of New-Jersey:

RESOLVED, That ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS shall be paid for apprehending the said negro WILL, and delivering him to the custody of the sheriff of any county within this state.

ORDERED, That the clerk take measures for the due publication of the foregoing resolution in the public papers of the states of Pennsylvania and New-Jersey.

Extract from the minutes.

T. JOHNSON, jun. Clk.

THE advertisement originally issued, respecting the above-mentioned negro, contains the following description of him:

"A blacksmith by trade; he is a cunning artful fellow, about six feet high, well made in proportion, has a black smooth face, a good set of teeth, very quick in his speech, and talks much; he has had a small piece cropped from one of his ears, and has a small scar over one of his eyes."

## SIX DOLLARS Reward.

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

RICHARD WELLS.

Annapolis, June 30, 1790.

June 12, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Dr. EPHRAIM HOWARD, deceased, are requested to bring in their claims, legally authenticated, by the first Monday in August next, and it is expected that all those indebted to said estate will make payment on or before that day, as a longer indulgence will not be given.

ACHSAH HOWARD, Executrix.

## To be SOLD,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

Price Ten Shillings,

## THE LAWS

OF

## MARYLAND,

Passed at

NOVEMBER SESSION,

Seventeen Hundred and Ninety.

A L S O,

Price Nine Dollars,

## The late Edition of the LAWS

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

## PROPOSALS,

For the PRINTING, by SUBSCRIPTION,

By Samuel and John Adams, Printers,  
BALTIMORE-TOWN.

## A BOOK, entitled,

"The Salvation of all Men strictly examined, and the endless Punishment of the Damned argued and defended against the Objections and reasonings of the late Rev. Dr. Chauncy, of Boston, in his Book, entitled, The Salvation of all Men, &c."

By JONATHAN EDWARDS, D. D.  
Pastor of a Church in New-Haven.

The subject of said book is treated in the following method:

CHAP. 1. An account of the chief parts of Dr. Chauncy's system concerning future punishment, and a comparison of those parts with each other.

Chap. 2. Whether the damned deserve any other punishment than that which is conducive to their personal good.

Chap. 3. Whether the damned will, in fact, suffer any other punishment than that which is conducive to their personal good.

Chap. 4. An examination of Dr. Chauncy's arguments to prove endless punishment inconsistent with justice.

Chap. 5. Is annihilation the punishment of the damned?

Chap. 6. The justice of endless punishment.

Chap. 7. Another view of the same subject.

Chap. 8. Endless punishment consistent with goodness.

Chap. 9. Dr. Chauncy's argument from Rom. v. 12. &c. considered.

Chap. 10. His argument from Rom. viii. 19—24. considered.

Chap. 11. His arguments from Col. i. 19. 20. Eph. i. 10. and 1 Tim. ii. 4. considered.

Chap. 12. His arguments from Psal. viii. 5. 6. Heb. ii. 6—9. Phil. ii. 9—12. 1 Cor. xv. 24—29. and Rev. v. 13. considered.

Chap. 13. His doctrine of universal salvation compared with his ideas of moral agency.

Chap. 14. A reply to his answers to the arguments drawn from those texts, which declare the punishment of the damned to be everlasting—for ever—for ever and ever, &c.

Chap. 15. A reply to his answers to the arguments drawn from what is said concerning Judas, Mark xiv. 21.—from what is said concerning the unpardonable sin—and from the tendency of his doctrine to licentiousness.

Chap. 16. The positive evidence of endless punishment.

## CONDITIONS.

1. THIS book will contain above 300 pages, large octavo size; will be printed with a new (small) Pica type, on a good paper, and will be neatly bound, lettered and filleted with gold on the back.

2. Price to subscribers will be one dollar and one quarter of a dollar. The money to be paid on the delivery of the books.

3. Those who subscribe for six books shall have the seventh gratis.

4. The work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers appear, and will be finished as expeditiously as possible, with a list of the subscribers, if sent in season; therefore subscribers are desired to annex their proper additions and places of abode.

N. B. Subscription papers (which are dispersed through the states, and put into the hands of gentlemen to receive subscriptions) are desired to be returned to Messrs. Samuel and John Adams, Printers, in Baltimore-town, by the last of July next.

SUBSCRIPTIONS taken in by the Printers hereof.

Baltimore, April 12, 1791.



## Six Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, a negro man named MARCUS, twenty-one years of age, five feet six or seven inches high; he is a sensible likely fellow, and of a remarkably black complexion. The last time he was seen at my quarter in Loudon county was on Sunday the 24th ultimo. He is said to have been seen in this town on Sunday the 1st instant, and my overseer is informed that he intended for Philadelphia. Whoever takes up and brings him home, or secures him in any goal, so that I may have him again, shall receive the above reward, besides all reasonable expenses.

PHILIP R. FENDALL.

Alexandria, May 11, 1791.

WESTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND,  
General Court, May Term, 1791.

## ORDERED,

THAT all petitions in this court for freedom, be heard the first week of the sitting of the court, and that summonses for witnesses in such cases be returnable the second day of the court.

That appeals, writs of error, demurrers, and other cases in law, be heard as the same may be called the first week of the court's sitting, and such of them as may not be heard in that week, as they may be called afterwards in the course of the court as opportunity may permit.

That these orders be published in the Maryland Gazette, and the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser.

Per order,  
JOHN GWINN, Clerk of the  
General Court of the Western Shore of Maryland

To the CITIZENS of ANNE-ARUNDEL  
County.

Gentlemen,

I SHALL offer my services, at the ensuing election, as one of your representatives in the state legislature:—Private arrangements precluding the necessity of those frequent and long absences from the state, which formerly compelled me to resign my pretensions, will now afford me leisure to discharge this duty with convenience—should the impression of my zeal and exertion to promote your political welfare, encourage you to renew those marks of confidence you were then pleased to bestow.

Respectfully I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN F. MERCER.

Annapolis, July 5, 1791.

## A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day of October next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters:—

ZACHARIAH ALLEN, Chaprico.  
John Lawson Brightwell, Prince-George's county.

The Clerk of the House of Delegates, John Callahan, Nicholas Carroll (2), Annapolis; Simon Cantwell, Prince-George's county; Magt. Clark, Lyon's creek; Richard Carns, St. Mary's county.

John Davidson, Robert Dorsey, Joshua Dorsey, Annapolis; Mary Disney, Anne-Arundel county.

Capt. William Fitzhugh, Calvert county.

John Gwin (3), Annapolis; James T. Gates, Prince-George's county.

Thomas B. Hodgkin, Annapolis.

Michael Kelly, Anne-Arundel county; Joseph Karzick, Hunting-town.

Capt. Samuel Maynard (2), Herring bay; William Blair (2), Lower Marlborough.

John B. Onion, Annapolis.

William Pica, Charles Wilson Peale, John Poton, Thomas Pryce, Annapolis; Joseph Pemberton, West river; Moses Potter, Robert Ware Peacock, St. Mary's county.

Henry Ridgely, Annapolis; James Royston, near Annapolis.

Charles Stewart, G. F. Strafs, Vachel Stevens, Annapolis.

John Tayloe, Annapolis; Thomas Tucker, West river; Thomas Tillard, Herring bay.

John Vaughan, Annapolis.

William Wallace (2), Simon Wilmer, James West, William West, Annapolis; John Weems, Edward Willin, Calvert county.

S. Green, D. P. M.

All persons sending to this office for letters, are requested to send the money, as none will be delivered, without.

2

BALTIMORE, June 27, 1791.

THOSE persons who have claims against the estate of JOHN WHITE, Esquire, late postmaster of Baltimore, legally authenticated, are requested to apply for payment.

6w

D. DELOZIER, Administrator.

4

To all whom it may concern.

THIS is to give notice, that we intend to apply to the next Anne-Arundel county court for a commission to mark and bound a TRACT of LAND in the said county, called PLUMMER'S PASTURE, according to the directions of an act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

July 1, 1791.

DANIEL PLUMMER,

THOMAS PLUMMER,

JAMES PLUMMER.

## FOUND,

Between Annapolis and Baltimore,

## A Silver Watch,

Which the owner may get by applying at the Printing-Office, and paying the charge of this notice.

Annapolis, July 13, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JACOB LUSBY, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, and all persons indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

—LIKEWISE,—

On the 5th of August next will be SOLD, the PERSONAL ESTATE of the said deceased, such as hogs, horses, cattle, and a parcel of Indian corn. The sale to be at his late dwelling, at 11 o'clock precisely. BENJAMIN LUSBY, Administrator. E. MURDOCH, Administratrix.

2X



R

AN AWAY from the subscriber,

a NEGRO MAN named HARRY,

about thirty-five years old, six feet high, and stout made, knock kneed, and one leg more to than the other, which affects his walk, so as to make him appear a little lame; he has lost the nails off several of his toes on both feet, from being frost bitten; his cloaths were an old coarse cloth jacket, with oshabrig shirt, tow linen trousers, and old hat. He crossed South River ferry on Sunday last, and is probably lurking about Annapolis, or the neighbourhood. THREE POUNDS reward will be given for taking up the said negro, and securing him so that his master may get him again, by

JAMES CHESTON.

West-River, 5th July, 1791

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

John Eager Howard, Esquire,

GOVERNOR of MARYLAND.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the deposition of REZIN HAMMOND, Esquire, of Anne Arundel county,

it appears, that on the morning of the 25th of April last ELIJAH GAITHER, son of Edward, came to the dwelling of the said Hammond, and fired at him two pistols and a gun, with intention, &c. the said Hammond believes, to kill him: And whereas, by the deposition of JOHN G. HAMILTON, of Montgomery county, it appears, that the said Gaither afterwards, in conversation with him, acknowledged the facts set forth in the deposition above mentioned, except the firing of the gun, and declared that he did discharge the said pistols with a design to kill the said Hammond, and did then further declare that it was still his settled determination to kill the said Hammond whenever an opportunity should offer: And whereas it is obviously the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be against the commission of such enormities, and to bring such offenders against the laws and peace of society to justice—I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of the council, to issue this my proclamation, authorising and enjoining all sheriffs, and other officers of the peace, to apprehend and convey before some one of the judges or justices within this state, the said Elijah Gaither, in order that he may be dealt with according to law; and I do hereby exhort and require the good people of this state to be aiding and assisting the said officers in the execution of their duty.

GIVEN at Annapolis, under the seal of the state of Maryland, this seventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

J. E. HOWARD.

By his Excellency's command,  
T. JOHNSON, jun. Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

ORDERED, That the above proclamation be published six weeks.

T. JOHNSON, jun.

I HEREBY offer a reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for apprehending the above-mentioned Elijah Gaither, agreeable to the foregoing proclamation, and will pay the same upon his being brought before any one of the judges of the general court, or either of the associate justices of Anne-Arundel county, to be dealt with according to law.

REZIN HAMMOND.

June 7, 1791.

Messrs. GREEN.

IN order fully to disclose the wicked and premeditated intent of Elijah Gaither, in his attack on me, be pleased to publish in your paper the deposition of John G. Hamilton, which is as follows:

REZIN HAMMOND.

MARYLAND, &c.

ON the second day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, came before me, the subscriber, one of the judges of the general court, JOHN G. HAMILTON, and made oath, that on or about the thirteenth of May last he was in company and had conversation with Elijah Gaither, son of Edward, and that, in the course of the said conversation, the said Gaither informed this deponent as follows:—That he had had a sound with colonel Rezin Ham-

mond, of Anne-Arundel county; that the said Hammond had injured his reputation, and that, in consequence thereof, he, the said Gaither, for several months before, had premeditated and determined to kill him, and that he came down from New-York for that purpose, that having discovered in Baltimore-town that colonel Hammond had brought suits against him, he immediately hired horses, provided himself with three braces of pistols, all which he loaded, or caused to be loaded, with three bullets and two buck shot each, and a gun, which was loaded with three bullets and a quantity of shot, after which (viz. on Easter Monday before day-light) he, the said Gaither, started with his servant from Elk-Ridge for colonel Hammond's place of residence with a full determination to kill him, and arrived at the farm just after day-break; that he placed and concealed himself in a certain field belonging to the said farm, where it was usual for colonel Hammond to pass every morning, and so concealed, together with his said servant, waited for some time in expectation of the said Hammond coming along, during which time he, the said Gaither, and his servant, watched for him alternately; that some time after sunrise he, the said Gaither, finding that the said Hammond did not pass through the said field as he expected, sent his servant up to the house to inquire if the said Hammond was at home, and it possible to discover and give him information whether the said Hammond intended to come out, and which way he intended to go, who was at the house with him, and whether he was still in bed or not; that his servant returned and informed him that Mr. Hammond was at home and in bed, and no body with him; whereupon the said Gaither formed the design of going up to the house, entering Mr. Hammond's room, (with which the said Gaither was well acquainted) and assassinating him while in bed, but that he changed this resolution from an apprehension that he might be discovered before he could carry his views into execution; that he remained in his first situation until about eight o'clock, when he and his servant rode up to the house with the gun and pistols aforeaid; that when he arrived there, he sent one of Mr. Hammond's negroes into the house to inform Mr. Hammond that he wanted to speak with him; that Mr. Hammond came into the yard and invited him to alight and walk in, which he refused; that Gaither then asked Mr. Hammond to come up to him, as he wished to speak with him; whereupon Mr. Hammond said, I see you are armed, and if I come to you, you will shoot me; that Gaither then promised upon his honour he would not, and that he made use of this promise as an artifice to get Mr. Hammond in his power; that Mr. Hammond then went within ten steps or thereabouts of him, and Gaither ordered him to stop, gave his gun to his servant, and alighted from his horse, at which time two of his pistols fell from his belt; that he thereupon offered Mr. Hammond a pistol, and insisted upon fighting, which Mr. Hammond declined, because there were no witnesses by, but offered to fight at any subsequent day if he was bent upon it; that Gaither would not deter it, and said Mr. Hammond should either fight him that moment, or he would kill him; that, on hearing a noise behind him, proceeding from the approach of a negro or negroes, he, the said Gaither, turned in order to keep the said negro or negroes off, and that then colonel Hammond run from him towards the house; that he turned about, and before he had run many steps, he the said Gaither levelled one of his pistols at him, and fired the same, and was astonished that he missed him, as he never took a more cool and deliberate aim in his life; that as soon as he found he had missed him, he drew another pistol, and before Mr. Hammond had run above fifteen steps, he fired that also at him, and thought he saw the wadding burning on his back; that thereupon, although Mr. Hammond did not fall, he the said Gaither concluded he had killed him; but finding that he continued to run until he got into the house, and supposing that Mr. Hammond intended to get a gun, and then with it, he the said Gaither took his gun from the servant, and got behind the pales of the yard, and levelled his gun over the pales, with his finger upon the trigger ready to fire as soon as Mr. Hammond should come out; that Mr. Hammond did come out of the house with a gun in his hand, and fired at him, and struck him in the left hand; that thereupon, under an apprehension that Mr. Hammond's negroes were coming to attack him, one of which had a gun, and fearing Mr. Hammond would also get another gun, he mounted his horse, and as he was mounting the said negro fired and struck him on the neck and left shoulder; that then the said Gaither went off; that the said Gaither, at the time of the above conversation, further declared, that he was not yet satisfied, and would always go prepared for the said Hammond, and would kill him wherever he met him, and expressed his regret and complained that he was unfortunate in not having killed him before; that this deponent endeavoured to dissuade the said Gaither from the further prosecution of his revenge, but that such dissuasions, instead of having any salutary effect upon him, only seemed to make him the more determined; and that the said Gaither further declared, that he could reconcile it to his conscience to hire assassins to take away the life of the said Hammond; and that the debt for which Mr. Hammond had brought suit against him was a just debt, but that he never would pay it, and would kill him, or any one else, if he ever asked for it.

Sworn before me on this 2d June, 1791.

True Copy. J. T. CHASE.

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