

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1792.

MADRID, April 25.

It may be set down as a certainty that Spain will not join the enemies of France in any war against her. As to the Swiss regiments which were to have been taken into the pay of Spain, the new minister has declared them necessary, and has given orders to break off all negotiation on this subject. It may be proper to remark that the court of Spain was in this temper previous to the arrival of the assassination of the king of Sweden. This base action, which is evidently the work of a Swedish aristocracy, has confounded the emigrants here who have for some days ceased in our ears, that "a nobility is the support of the state," and that "without nobility there can be no liberty," and a thousand other similar absurdities. Modern history confutes in every page. We are ourselves here that if France is obliged to go to war, she will only have to oppose the Austro-Prussian alliance. In virtue of the family compact she can draw from Spain both troops and a marine force. The sentiment of Spain to France may be considered as never, now that they have a great and good emperor at the head of their government, whose plans are pacific. In short, the count d'Aranda is too well versed in the actual state of France, not to know that the peace of Spain depends upon an acknowledgment of, and support of the new government of France.

WARSAW, April 21.

Accounts of a very serious nature are said to have reached this morning from the Russian frontiers. There is doubt but the Russian troops mean to force their way into the territories of the Republic.

THE HAGUE, May 1.

It is confidently asserted that there is at the Hague a party of emissaries of the Propaganda, who are to sow division in the republic, notwithstanding the which has been made in the public papers of the existence of such a society. The greatest joy has for these two days prevailed among the party of the Stadtholder, since they received the intelligence of the complete discomfiture of the French wherever they have yet made appearance. Since the arrival of this intelligence, favourable to the emigrants, the loan negotiating bank at Amsterdam has been opened, and already considerable sums have been subscribed.

PARIS, April 26.

Among the petitioners at the bar of the national assembly appeared a lady, who obtained permission to address the assembly on the subject of natural children inheriting the estates of their fathers and mothers. In the course of her speech this eloquent Madame Grandval examined the principles of natural and civil right, brought into view the authority of ancient and modern history, and left no record unturned that could throw a favourable light upon the rights of the wretched victims whose defence she had undertaken. "Our ancient lawgivers (says her petition) would not perhaps have been so severe in this respect, had not the unavoidable uncertainty of fathers and mothers been so. But the uncertainty exists not respect to the mother, and it is with reason some have said *no one is a bastard by his mother's side*. Justice therefore demands that a general law should be passed in favour of bastards. Let them at least be lawful to their mother's property, if the father cannot be ascertained. Those whom an inconsiderate moment has driven away by this means be encouraged to look to society, and by adopting good morals themselves, finally instil them into their children. Hence, these hitherto wretched outcasts will have a chance of education, and society may derive benefit from characters who have hitherto been considered as enemies to their country."

2. The corporations known in France under the name of secular ecclesiastic congregations, such as of the oratory, of Jesus, of Christian doctrine, of France and St. Lazarus, the Eudists; the order of St. Joseph, of St. Sulpicius, and a thousand others are now entirely extinct and suppressed. Even the society of brother-tailors and brother-shoemakers, as well as the various societies of religious filters are abolished; so that the shadow of incorporated bodies of any kind will not remain in France.

BRUSSELS, May 18.

Intelligence has been just received here, that the town of Bayay, between Valenciennes and Meuse, was yesterday taken by the Austrians, 108 men, four officers, who were there posted, made prisoners. This government has received an account, that Saturday, who had been quartered at Charleroi, to watch the movements of M. de la Fayette's army, having understood that a large detachment was posted at a place called Florenne, at no great distance from Philipville, he resolved to attack it, though his force was much inferior; M. de Gouvion's numbers being estimated at 7000, and those of general Sztary at but 3000. The French, after an obstinate resistance, in the end gave way, leaving 150 dead, several wounded, three pieces of cannon, and all their baggage and ammunition; the loss of the Austrians was four killed and twenty-two wounded. No more particular circumstances of this action are as yet received.

LONDON, May 17.

DISTURBANCE AT SCARBOROUGH.

Much disturbance has been occasioned at Scarborough, in consequence of colonel Phipps, one of the representatives in parliament for that town having voted against the slave trade, contrary to the wishes of his constituents. Party animosity had, on this occasion, risen to a degree so alarming, that the magistracy deemed it necessary for the preservation of the public tranquillity to call out the military. A party of dragoons, in consequence, on Monday marched from York, and have happily accomplished the object of their journey.

RIOTS IN IRELAND.

A very alarming circumstance happened on the 9th instant, at Rathfriland, a small town but a few miles from Newry. A number of Roman Catholics were proceeding with a deceased friend to a public burial ground with a flag flying, emblematic of the triumph of reason and tolerance over bigotry and oppression.

As previous to the late repeal of the penal laws, no Catholic priest was suffered to read prayers in a Protestant burial ground, the poor natives displayed a flag on the first instance when one of their brethren was suffered to be buried with Christian honours.

A few hot-headed Protestants, as they passed through the village, ordered the flag to be lowered; this being refused, a scuffle ensued, which terminated in the loss of some lives.

Next morning the different parties re-assembled, considerably augmented, and armed with fire-locks and bayonets. They drew up in order of battle, when a heavy and regular fire took place. Several lives were lost, when the Protestant party at length retreated, their ammunition being totally expended.

LIGHT-HOUSES.

May 29. Very considerable improvements are to be made in the light-houses along the coast. The patent lamps are to be generally adopted, and the North-Foreland light-house is to be heightened twenty-two feet.

Last week captain Hartwell made a survey of the light-houses upon the coast of Kent and Sussex, in consequence of which the above important alterations are to take place.

It is reported, that intelligence was this morning brought to town by the Dover mail, said to have been received there just before the coach set off, stating that the queen of France had been murdered; but reports of this kind have been frequently circulated without any foundation; we must content ourselves for the present with simply stating the report, without vouching in any way for its authenticity.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) May 10.

Of all objects on earth, no one is so hateful in the sight of a Spaniard as the French national flag. Greatly as they are in want of negroes at the Havanna, they will not suffer one slave vessel, bearing that flag, to enter the port. Two very large ships, full of negroes, lay off the mouth of the Moro, a week or two since, for two days, and though they fired several guns, and exhibited many other signals of distress, were compelled to depart, without having obtained permission to land even one man.

ST. JOHN'S, (Antigua) June 19, 1792.

On Sunday evening last, one of the most melancholy accidents happened that we ever remember to have heard in this community. Miss SARAH MARCHANT, surrounded by her family, had drunk tea and passed the afternoon in the utmost domestic happiness, but having occasion to go into an adjoining room to search for some article that she had mislaid, while in the act of sleeping, was struck dead by a severe flash of lightning. The flash that occasioned this dreadful catastrophe came in a direction from the south-east, tore away a large hard-wood post at the corner of an eastward window, stripped off many of the shingles. The body was examined yesterday and as far as we have been able to learn, there appeared a wound on her head, intended transversely; but the skin was not broken, or any part perforated. This was supposed to be the cause of her death; the stomach and back were very much scorched and had several oblique transverse scars, whence the appearance of the stroke of a whip. There was a large livid spot on her

right cheek; which is supposed to have been occasioned by the fall. This lady has left an aged mother, two sisters and several other relatives to bewail her sudden unexpected loss, whose feelings on so melancholy an occasion, must be poignant indeed. Her remains were interred yesterday evening in St. John's church-yard. Mr. BAZZETT, (the brother-in-law of this lady) was in the room when the accident happened, and near Miss Marchant, he was knocked down at the same instant, and remained motionless and senseless for near a minute. On his recovery there were so strong sulphurous a smell in the room as almost suffocated him. We have not yet heard, and sincerely hope we may not hear of any accident. The appearance of the weather last night, was gloomy, and threatened more thunder, but it went off without any.

June 21. The French islands to the southward are in the greatest state of anarchy and confusion, in consequence of attempts to re-establish the old form of government. Our report says, that in Martinique a counter-revolution is absolutely effected, and that several of the leading patriots in Gaudaloupe, had escaped with difficulty to other islands.

NEWBURYPORT, July 18.

Several news-papers of the past and present week have prematurely mentioned Mr. Perkins of this town being sent for to Philadelphia, for the purpose of superintending the coinage there. Mr. Perkins's abilities in that line are fully adequate to such an appointment, as the specimens he has exhibited in that line amply testify. Instead of the former method of performing the business, he has invented a new machine, which cuts the metal into such circular pieces as are wanted, and gives the impression at the same time—its motion is accelerated by a balance-wheel, and more than one third of the time and labour thereby saved. He has also constructed another machine, of his own invention, for milling or lettering the edge, by which a boy can mill sixty each minute; were it found necessary, he could apply them to perform all the most laborious part of the business. But what is of more importance, and will be found to be of more public utility than all the foregoing, is a CHECK, which he has invented, for discovering counterfeit—this is so contrived, as that one eighth of a minute is sufficient to determine, without the possibility of a mistake, whether a piece of money is genuine, or not; and any town or merchant can be supplied, at a small expence, with said checks, and then rest assured that an imposition will be absolutely impossible.

BOSTON, July 11.

ARMIES OF FRANCE.

For the information of the readers of the Centinel, we have been at some pains to collect the following account of the three grand armies of France—their situation, commanders and force, as follow:

The northern army, commanded by M. d'Estaing, since the resignation of general Rochambeau—consists of 64 battalions of regulars, 28 of national guards, and 59 squadrons of horse.

The central army, commanded by M. de la Fayette—consists of 29 battalions of regulars, 18 of national guards, and 48 squadrons.

The eastern army, commanded by M. Luckner—consists of 35 battalions of regulars, 34 of national guards, and 54 squadrons.

TOTAL.

128 battalions of regulars,
77 do. of national guards,
161 squadrons of horse,
6142 artillery and provision horses, &c.
27 battalions of national guards—(a corps de reserve.)
July 18.

Original Communication from Martinique.

Fort-Royal, 1792.

June 6. "The tranquillity of the island has been very much disturbed. The last week, the troops stationed at St. Pierre, it is said, revolted; the consequence was, the general, with the ships of war, went down, and the troops were embarked on board a frigate, which came up and anchored on the opposite side of Fort-Royal bay. On Sunday, about eleven o'clock, there was a general alarm given in Fort-Royal, by a cry of *aux armes, aux armes!* The whole town was immediately in the utmost confusion; our fathers who were on shore made the best of their way on board, not knowing what was to pay. I went on shore myself in order to learn the cause of so much confusion, but no one knew, all they could say was, that somebody cried to arms. I walked up to the bridge which leads out of the town towards Fort-Bourbon, found the whole town running to arms; an officer was playing a guard at the bridge, and ordered them to let nobody come into the town without leave from the officers, &c. and that, if any body appeared without arms, to send them to the arsenal to be supplied, &c. In the afternoon there were various reports, that a party of troops from Fort Louis attempted to go on board of the frigate which had the troops from St. Pierre on

June 27, 1792.
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board, to take the position, to sit up in the fort. The troops in this fort were part of the same regiment with the troops on the other side. The general and his staff were in the town and its environs, and all business at a stand. On Monday the general returned, and in the course of the day the ships. Tuesday morning the ships, viz. one 74, two frigates, and a sloop of war, were ordered to put themselves in a position to attack Fort Louis—this fort is situated on a point of land, between the two harbours, viz. the bay or outer harbour where the fleet now lies, and the Carriage, in which it makes a part of the hurricane harbour; it is considerably elevated, and appears formidable. One frigate and the sloop of war were in the bay, the 74 and another frigate on the other side, in the Carriage; the sloop of war warped in through our fleet, close on shore, and ordered several vessels away; they all had springs on their cables, and were brought so as to play upon the fort. The troops of Fort Bourbon sent in their acknowledgment early in the morning; but those of Fort Louis were rather stubborn; however, they gave up, and were embarked on board a transport; when comes next, we don't know. The inhabitants are not yet dismissed, by that, it seems, something further is to be done. They do not fear much from the great Fort Bourbon, it being disarmed. It seems that the general has made it a point, since he has been there, to strip the forts. In this fort, they say, that there are only two or three field pieces fit for service, and they draw their provisions from the town, so that they have but two days provisions at a time, and very little ammunition. The troops are all embarked, except a few who are staunch friends to the general, who is a staunch friend to the planters, who are firm aristocrats.

June 8. "The troops of Fort Bourbon were not embarked until to-day. There was an alarm in the town last night from Fort Bourbon—it seems that the troops insisted on being all sent home, or those from St. Pierre be released—the general chose to send them all home—another point they insisted on, which I suppose caused the alarm last night, viz. that they be allowed the honours of war, that is, their arms, colours, &c.—which the general did not like to comply with. However, they were embarked with their arms, drums, &c. It is said that there are three ships sent out from Bourdeaux, with arms, money, &c. to buy the troops here and at Guadaloupe—one of them is in this port; they have confined the captain, and taken the ship to transport the soldiers to France—the one at St. Pierre, mounts 40 guns, a ship of force. A gentleman who owns one or two plantations, but a resident at St. Pierre, has been into the country on business, and on his return he put in here, to tarry the night with a friend—information was given, and the general sent for him, asked where he had been, and was then going, &c. and advised him to return immediately to St. Pierre—on leaving the general's, a mob pursued him, with clubs, brickbats, stones, &c. he was obliged to run for his life—he made shift to get to the boat, and pushed off with but one negro—he went on board of a flat which lay a small distance from the shore, and sent the boat on shore for the other negroes; all this time the rabble, which consisted of mulattoes and negroes of every denomination, were casting stones, and hooting. The boat took him off, and carried him to St. Pierre. O! tempora! O! mores!—There has been little or no business done since the rupture, but I think as soon as the troops are gone, there will be a degree of tranquillity throughout the island.

June 11. "The inhabitants are still under arms, and have been since the alarm, and will continue so till the troops are gone—to-morrow is the day appointed for them to sail, but I very much doubt whether they get away under eight or ten days."

PHILADELPHIA, July 23.

An extract of a letter from France, dated May 23, (by way of Bedford, Massachusetts).

"Announces, that the armies of France had not come to any engagement since the battle of Tournay and Mons; the failure of which had prevented the army of M. de la Fayette to commence its operations; they write his army is under the best discipline, and they request those who have assassinated general Dillon, may be brought to punishment. Part of three regiments of cavalry have deserted. They put great confidence in the national guards, and each corps are burning with desire to distinguish themselves. They say that Ostend is to be garrisoned by Dutch troops, and Antwerp by Prussian, and that the king of Prussia had declared himself against the French nation, and had sent into Austrian Flanders, 42,000 men, and had set off for Coblenz. Private persons had demanded permission to fit out privateers from Ostend, which was refused them, by which it appears that the merchant ships would not be interrupted by either party, in consequence the premium of insurance in France and in England was the same as before the commencement of the war. Accounts direct from India confirm the capture of Serinapatnam by Lord Cornwallis. The king's letter to Rochambeau appears to be fabulous, as no mention is made of it."

An address appears in a Belfast (Irish) paper, addressed to the people of Ulster, representing to them in a strong light the miserable situation they are actually in, their ill worse prospects if they remain, and advice to emigrate to the forests of America, rather than exist in a country where the strong arm of power crosses the inhabitant to the dust, without hope or remedy. It is said, that in consequence of this address, and other incitements, a large emigration to these parts will soon take place. Sincerely it is to be hoped that the wisdom of our government will be made manifest with the Indian tribes as to give them

foreigners, who dwell in the western woods; that in flying from the sceptre of tyranny, they may not fall victims to the grasping knives of the unfeeling, unfeeling savages.

A paper-maker of note in England, has discovered a chemical process, which renders paper, made of any rags whatever, as white as those made of the finest kind. This discovery at once cheapens paper 25 per cent. This is mentioned in all the London papers we have seen as a fact.

Extract of a letter from Boston dated July 14.

The latest European intelligence received in this town, is by the ship Anne, captain Morie, from Dunkirk; which is arrived at Bedford. Captain Morie left Dunkirk the 29th May—and informs that no material engagement had taken place since general Dillon's defeat; that several persons, accessory to his death, are held for trial, and are expected would suffer, as it was generally believed the suspicion of his treachery is groundless—that the inhuman massacre of this officer was much reprobated, and had greatly discouraged the other officers, who fear a similar fate as they cannot restrain the licentiousness of the soldiers—that affairs did not wear the most pleasant appearance; and that it was the prevailing opinion at Dunkirk, that no further attempts would be made to enter the emperor's dominions, but make it an object to prevent the invasion of France."

July 27. A letter from a gentleman in Madrid to his friend in this city dated June 5th, mentions that the count d'Aranda has given permission to the Jesuits to return to Spain, as individuals, without meaning to countenance them as a religious society. They each have received, during their exile, it is said, one fourth of a dollar per diem, from the king; this will be for the future, in a great measure, expended in the kingdom. As scientific and literary men they must be an acquisition to Spain.

Traits of the character of general McGILLIVRAY and his spouse, extracted from the manuscript journal of colonel Pope, who resided a few days at their house, in June 1791.

"He received me with frankness and civility; modestly inquired into my business, and promised every assistance in his power towards my accommodation, whilst I should think proper to make his house my home—Do they order things better in France? This gentleman to appearance is at least 45, though in fact only 35 years old. Disposition marked his juvenile days, and lapped a constitution originally delicate and feeble. He is subject to an habitual head-ach and cholice, notwithstanding which, his temper is placid and serene, and at intervals of ease quite joyous. He possesses an atticism of diction, aided by a liberal education; a great fund of wit and humour, meliorated by a perfect good nature and politeness. His lady, considering the mode of education to which she was subjected in the early part of life, is a model of prudence and discretion, and could her complexion, which is olive, be commuted for the lovely tints of red and white, she would be,

"A woman loveliest of the lovely kind,
"Perfect in body, and complete in mind."

HALIFAX, (N.C.) July 19.

By a gentleman from Edenton we are informed, that a brig arrived at that port last week from Hispaniola, in which several French gentlemen came passengers. The disturbances in that wretched and ill-fated island still rage with unabated violence; and there appears but poor prospect that they will soon be settled. This vessel also brings accounts that the British have fitted out privateers under commissions from the king of Hungary, which have taken many French merchantmen in the West-Indies.

ANNAPOLIS, August 2.

Extract of a letter dated Cumberland, July 19th, 1792, from a gentleman there to his friend in this city.

"On Monday last left this town, on their way to the western country, part of the two companies commanded by captains Lewis and Carberry, now under the direction of lieutenant Benjamin Price, who marched them from Frederick town to this place, without the assistance of any other officer, and though he is alone, the strictest discipline is observed amongst them. They remained two days and a half here; during which time they committed no action worthy of censure, to the credit of themselves and the officer who commands them."

On MONDAY, the 13th of this Month, Will be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on twelve months credit, at the late dwelling plantation of Mr. WILLIAM SANDERS, in South river neck,

A VARIETY of household and kitchen FURNITURE, and PLANTATION UTENSILS. Bond, with approved security, must be given for all purchases of ten pounds and upwards; for all sales under ten pounds the cash must be paid. Three hog-heads of Taylor's Landing TOBACCO will be sold at the same time for cash. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock.

F. GREEN, Executor.

W. W. DAVIS, Jr.

August 1, 1792.

These are to give Notice,

THAT the property of Joseph Watkins, deceased, that was advertised to have been sold on the 21st of this instant, will certainly be sold on Saturday the 21st of August, by

ANNE WATKINS, Executrix.

N. B. All those who have claims against the estate of said Watkins, are desired to attend on the day of sale.

July 30, 1792.

Will be Sold,

A PUBLIC AUCTION, on the third Wednesday of August next, on the premises

that value of TRACT of LAND, situated in the county of Worcester, between Pocumuck river and the main road that leads from Wilmot bridge to Division creek; on the said land is a commodious two story dwelling house, well finished, with four rooms and an entry on each floor, two brick kitchens and one wood, sundry other convenient out-houses; there running through the said land a small mill-stream whereon a mill has been erected, the greatest part of the dam is still standing. Twelve months credit will be given for the purchase money, by giving bond with interest from the day of sale, with good security. The said land may be entered on immediately after the sale.

W3 10/10 PETER CHAILLE, Executor.

To be Sold,

At the house of Mr. THOMAS CRACKLES, in Potomac, for ready cash, on Tuesday the 21st of August next,

PART of a TRACT of LAND called MOORE DITCH RESERVEED, containing by survey near forty-two acres, lying within three miles of Potomac town, the said land taken by virtue of a *facias* from the general court, to satisfy a debt due to the state of Maryland from Thomas H. Luskett.

JAMES SIMMES, Sheriff of Charles county.

July 24, 1792.

PUBLIC SALE For Cash.

ON Monday the 3d of September next, will be a SALE, by virtue of an order of the court of Anne Arundel county, at the dwelling plantation of Edmund Jennings, in the Fort Patuxent, in the county aforesaid, of sundry values negroes, and also horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, plantation utensils, household and kitchen furniture, a blacksmith's tools, and a quantity of wheat and tobacco, with a variety of other articles belonging to the estate of the said Edmund Jennings, deceased, to be continued from day to day until the sum of \$4000 be raised.

EDMUND JENNINGS, Jan. Executor.

August 2, 1792.

By the CORPORATION, August 11, 1792. ORDERED, That an election be held at the house of William Goldsmith, Esquire, on Saturday the first day of September next, at 10 o'clock in forenoon, for the election of a common-council in the town of Mr. John Callahan, resigned.

By order, A. GOLDSER, clerk.

Notice.

As the subscriber cannot possibly know the fate of a number of his LOTTERY TICKETS, which he has in Europe, for sale, before the 1st of September, is under the necessity of extending the time of drawing his lottery to some time in November next.

J. T. BOUCHER

John Hyde,

In Conduit-Street, opposite Mr. GONORS' new building,

WHERE he carries on the BOOT and SHOE MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, in the most skillful manner, and on the lowest terms; having procured himself a number of the best workmen, he is enabled to do on his business in the most extensive manner; and with pleasure, inform his friends and acquaintances that he can serve them upon the most advantageous terms, and on the shortest notice, as he is and always supplied with the very best materials, and determined to carry on his business with the greatest exactness and dispatch. Gentlemen wishing to have shoes made, may be supplied on the shortest notice with any quantity of the best quality, and at most reduced prices. He also carries on the

Tanning and Currying Business

in all its various branches, in the neatest and best manner, where the best prices are given for raw and HIDES, and all orders for leather thankfully received and faithfully executed. He returns his sincere grateful thanks to his friends and customers for their great encouragement he has experienced in those branches since his commencement, and hopes, by unremitting attention, to merit a continuance of favour.

Annapolis, August 1, 1792.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Dr. DAVID CLARK, late of Prince-Georges county, are requested to bring them in to the subscriber, in order that they may be adjusted; persons are indebted to the above estate are desired to make immediate payment, as it otherwise cannot be given.

THOMAS CLARK, Executor.

July 22, 1792.

HERE is at the plantation of the subscriber near Upper-Marlbrough, in Prince-Georges county, taken up as a Bray, a Bay HORSE, brown and 14 hands high, about nine or ten years old, several small white spots on his head and shoulders, perceptible brand, nose, ears and callosities.

JOHN READ MAGRUD

June 12, 1792.

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NOTICE is hereby given,
THAT we, the subscribers, intend to apply to the
Anne Arundel county court, after due no-
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sell the lands and lots of the following tract
lying in the same county, called and known
by the name of *Timber Neck, Captain's Discovery, Hope
Place, and Packer Lane*, agreeable to the act of as-
sembly in such case made and provided.
D. JACOB,
F. CROMWELL,
Y. GATHER.
1894
SCHEME
OF A
LOTTERY,
FOR the purpose of disposing of VALUABLE PRO-
PERTY, adjoining the town of Vienna, in Dor-
chester county, and one lot in the city of Annapo-
lis to which 150 cash prizes are added,
1 Prize of 725 acres of valuable
land, adjoining the town of
Vienna, distinguished on the
plot by No. 71, to which is
added a lot of marsh number-
ed on the plot 54, containing
44 acres L. 233
2 ditto of 8 water lots adjoining
the said town, and on the river
Nanticoke, No. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6,
7, 8, 9, at 37 1/2 tons each 300
3 ditto of 4 lots divided by a
street from the water lots, No.
10, 12, 14, 16, at 25, each 100
4 ditto of 5 lots adjoining the 4
last mentioned lots, No. 16,
17, 19, 20, 21, at 20, each 100
5 ditto divided by a street from
the last mentioned 5 lots, No.
22, 23, 24, 25, 34, 35, 36,
37, 38, 39, 40, at 15, each 165
6 ditto being separated by a
street from the last mentioned
lots, No. 26, 27, 28, 29, 30,
31, 32, 33, 41, 42, 43, at 10, each 110
7 ditto adjoining the above, No.
44 to 52 inclusive, at 7 1/2 tons
each 67 1/2
8 ditto adjoining the above, for
graze lots, containing from 2
to 15 acres each, No. 65 to 72
inclusive, at 10, each 60
9 ditto containing 21 acres of va-
luable high land and meadow
ground, adjoining the lots of
the late Dr. Wheeland, in Vi-
enna, 100
10 ditto graze lots, No. 55 to 64
inclusive, at 12 1/2, each 120
11 ditto a water lot in the city of
Annapolis, on Charles-street, 200
150 cash prizes, of 30¢ each, 225
217 prizes L. 1780 10
970 blanks.
187 Tickets, at 30¢ each.
MANAGERS,
Messrs John Davidson, James Shaw, John Ran-
dolph of Annapolis; colonel Uriah Forrest, colonel
William Deakins, of George-town; colonel Peter
Hille, captain Levin Handy, of Worcester; Col-
onel Scott, Alexander Douglas, William S. Bond,
Messrs of Dorchester; Samuel Chamberlaine, Wil-
liam Hadden, Esquires, of Talbot; colonel William
Harrison, Peter Edmonson, Esquires, of Caroline;
James Hollyday, Esquire, of Queen-Anne's.
The above property in Dorchester county, has been
deeded to the subscribers by Clement Hollyday, for
purpose of relieving certain notes of hand passed
him to sundry persons, in small sums, to the
amount of about £100. As a sale by lottery is the
most probable mode of disposing of it to advantage,
and of acquiring ready money for it, Mr. Hollyday
desires that we should proceed to that method, and
that we should receive, and retain in our hands, the
money arising on the sale of the tickets; for the pur-
pose above mentioned, and also to satisfy sundry of
our creditors, some of whom have liens on that pro-
perty, and who, therefore, no doubt, will acquiesce
in this mode of disposing of it. The property is
valued at a moderate valuation. Proper deeds will be
made to those who may be entitled to them after
drawing of the lottery, and the cash prizes paid
demanded. It is intended that the drawing shall
take place in the city of Annapolis, on the 22d day
October next. Notice will be given of the time,
and a list of the fortunate numbers published im-
mediately after drawing.
GABRIEL DUVAL,
WILLIAM CAMPBELL.
Annapolis, June 18, 1792.
On Friday,
the 24th day of August, will be SOLD, at PUB-
LIC VENDUE, on the premises,
THAT elegant two story BRICK HOUSE,
where the subscriber now lives, on two years
lease. This house is situated on South river, in Lon-
don-town, where the ferry has been kept for upwards
of fifty years, and its situation for a house of enter-
tainment is equal to any in the town. Bond, with ap-
proved security, must be given. The sale will begin
at 10 o'clock.
WILLIAM BROWN.
Herring Bay, July 13, 1792.
By order of the orphan's court of Anne Arundel coun-
ty, will be sold, at the late dwelling house of Mrs.
SARAH CHOW, on Herring Bay, for the purpose of
payment of claims against the estate of the late Mr.
Richard Chew, on the 25th of August next, for
ready money,
THE plate, a variety of household
and kitchen furniture, hories,
cattle, sheep and hogs, of the late Sa-
rah Chew.
Rich. Chew, Ex'or.
Port-Tobacco, July 19, 1792.
Will be offered, at public sale, on a long credit, at
Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, on the first Tues-
day of the next court, it being the twenty-first day
of August,
Several likely NEGROES, consist-
ing of Women and Children, and
one Man.
A List of Letters
Remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if
not taken up before the first day of October next,
will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead
Letters:—
THOMAS ADDISON, Annapolis; William
Allein, Lower-Marlborough.
Thomas Barclay, Annapolis; — Briscoe, col-
lector, Patuxent; Robert Buckler, St. Mary's coun-
ty.
Jeremiah T. Chase, John Callahan, Daniel Carroll
(2), Joseph Clark, Robertson Clark, William Clarke,
Stephen Clark, Leverett Crutenden, Annapolis; Ri-
chard Chew, Herring Bay; R. H. Courts, Prince-
George's county; Samuel Chandler, Washington col-
lege.
George Digges, captain William Deantes, Annapo-
lis; Dr. James Davidson, Queen-Anne's county; Jo-
seph Deane, Cambridge; William Deane, Hobb's
Hole.
Peter Emerson, Hunting-town; Matthew Eversfield,
Prince-George's county.
Philip Rd. Fendall, John Fullenwider or Jacob
Uzman, Annapolis; captain John Frazer, Prince-
George's county.
Hon. Robert Goldborough, John Gwinn (2), Tho-
mas Gentry, senior, Annapolis; Rev. Edward Gantt,
Calvert county; Thomas Gifford, Upper-Marlbo-
rough; John Goodwin, St. Mary's county.
Mrs. Harwood, John Hon, care of John Munroe,
Robert Hutchison, care of Alexander and Long, Tho-
mas S. Hodgkin, Zebulon Hollingsworth, Henry
Hollingsworth, Annapolis; Thomas Harwood, jun-
ior, Lower-Marlborough; Arthur Hargrave (2), Sinepaux-
ent; Elihu Hall, of Blitha, Cecil county; Robert
Harrison, Cambridge; Samuel Handy, Worcester
county; Thomas Hand, Newport, Rhode-Island.
Baker Johnson, Annapolis; Rinaldo Johnson, A-
quasco; Thomas Jones, Lower-Marlborough; Ri-
chard Jones, Wye river.
James Keith, care of Charles Lansdale, Piscata-
way.
Mrs. Lloyd, at governor Lee's, Seaford Leith, care
of Sally Williams, Annapolis; James Law, care of
Joseph Cough, West river.
Mary Mann, George Mann (3), Luther Martin,
Richard Mackubin, Annapolis; captain Samuel May-
nard, Herring Bay; Maynard and Whittington, Wil-
liam M'Blair (2), Lower-Marlborough; James Mur-
ray, care of Pat. Carberry, St. Mary's county.
Lawrence Oncale, Annapolis.
William Piskney (2), Annapolis.
Miss Ringgold, Henry Ridgely (2), John Ridout,
Samuel Ridout, James Robardet, Annapolis; Dr. Ed-
ward Rumsey, Susanna Rumsey, care of Dr. Edward
Rumsey, near Annapolis; James Ritchie, care of Mr.
Blair, Port-Tobacco; James Rest, Frederick county,
care of Peter Thompson; St. Mary's county.
Speaker of the house of Delegates of Maryland;
Store-keeper of the Ordnance, Joseph Shary, captain
ohn Spencer (2), Robert Smith, James Steele, An-
napolis; William Swan, near Annapolis; Thomas
Snowden (2), Patuxent; Jonathan Slater, Eastern
Branch; captain Skinner, on board the ship Sally,
Patuxent; Allen Sweeney, Clement's bay.
William Thompson, Annapolis; Thomas Tucker,
care of Richard Sprigg, West river; John Beal Tur-
ner, Port-Tobacco; Dekar Thompson, Caroline coun-
ty.
Elizabeth Whitewood (2), Mrs. Wharton, care of
William Weems, William Wallace (2), James Whit-
croft, Burton Whitcroft, Charles Williamson, care of
George Mann, James West, living with Henry Ver-
non, Annapolis; John Weems, Anne-Arundel coun-
ty; Rev. Mason Weems, or Dr. Weems, Patuxent;
Joseph Wilkison (2), Hunting-town; John Weems,
Francis Whittington, near Lower-Marlborough.
S. GREEN, D. P. M.
No Letters delivered without the MONEY.
July 5, 1792.
Wanted,
A HEALTHY active NEGRO WOMAN, who
has been accustomed to be employed as a laun-
dress, and can be well recommended; for whom a
good price may be had on application to
J. MURRAY.
Annapolis, July 25, 1792.
JAMES ROBERTSON.
RETURNS his most grateful sense of gratitude to
those ladies and gentlemen, who have patronized
his DANCING SCHOOL. He respectfully informs
them and the public in general, that a second quarter
commenced on Monday the 1st of July. He solicits
the patronage of the citizens of this city and adjacent
towns, and he shall endeavor by faithfulness to his
pupils, to give general satisfaction. As it is determi-
ned to the instruction of his pupils to admit spectators
on the school days, he shall, with pleasure, appoint
Saturday, every other week, where the parents of his
pupils will be graciously admitted, and no other with-
out an invitation from the master.
If any gentlemen of good department are desirous
to dance the above-mentioned days, they will be ad-
mitted with a lady, and dance, if a sufficient number,
after the performance of the scholars, by paying half
a dollar to the door-keeper, for the entertainment of
the music, &c. Nothing will be provided from the
master but the music and light.
His terms will be made known at his school room—
He is to be heard of at Mrs. BARWELL'S.
Port-Tobacco, July 19, 1792.
Agreeable to an order of the orphan's court of Charles
county, will be sold, to the highest bidder, at Port-
Tobacco, in Charles county, on Saturday the 15th
day of September next,
A QUANTITY of TOBACCO, from fifty to one
hundred hogheads, belonging to the estate of
WILLIAM SMALLWOOD, Esquire, deceased.
—ALSO,—
Will be sold, in like manner, agreeable to a further
order of the said court, at the late dwelling plantation
of the said William Smallwood, Esquire, deceased,
on Mattawoman, on Tuesday the 20th day of Novem-
ber next, the whole of the personal estate of the said
William Smallwood, Esquire, in Maryland, consisting
of sundry valuable negroes, men, women and chil-
dren; stock of horses, black cattle, sheep and hogs;
house and kitchen furniture, of every kind; among
which are two elegant side-tables, on the most fashio-
nable construction, for the reception of plate, &c. a set
of mahogany dining-tables and chairs; a quantity of
the most fashionable solid and French plate; an ele-
gant coach, new, with harness for four horses; some
corn and wheat, and plantation utensils of different
kinds, with several other articles. Both the above
sales to be for ready money, and if the days appointed
should prove bad, will be postponed to the next fair
days succeeding.
WILLIAM CRAIK, Attorney in fact
FOR
PRISCILLA HESBERT SMALLWOOD,
Administratrix of William Small-
wood, Esquire, deceased.
THE subscriber wants to purchase a considerable
quantity of merchantable RYE, for which he
will give a generous price when delivered at the In-
dian-Landing; or he will receive it in considerable
quantities at any good landing on the waters of Ma-
gothy, Severn, or South-River.
HENRY H. DORSEY.
Indian-Landing, 24th July, 1792.
Annapolis, July 17, 1792.
ALL persons who are indebted to the estate of
ROBERT COUDEN, Esq. late of this city,
are desired to make payment to the subscriber, and
those who have claims against the said estate, if any
there be, are requested to exhibit them for payment.
J. H. STONE, Administrator.
TAKEN up a drift by the subscriber, on the
25th of June, 1792, between Rock-Point and
the Bodin in Patuxent-river, a BATTEAU, twenty-
four feet long, five feet eight inches wide. The
owner is requested to come, prove his property, pay
charges, and take her away.
WILLIAM PENNINGTON.
Eight Dollars Reward.
RAN away from the subscriber, on the 12th inst.
a negro man named WILL, about 23 years of
age, five feet nine or ten inches high; had on, when
he went away, a round felt hat, of a bright shirt and
trousers, and a coarse cloth over jacket, short and
round, he had other cloaths with him, which cannot
well be described, he is likely, of a very dark com-
plexion, full faced, and has a remarkable fine set of
teeth, he is slow of speech, and rather awkward in
his manners, is a tolerable good blacksmith, but has
never worked as foreman of a shop; he was formerly
the property of Henry May, late of this county, black-
smith. This fellow was taken out of gaol at Alexan-
dria, in Virginia, about eight days ago, but has since
made his escape; when he was apprehended he had a
forged pass in his possession, and it is expected he may
have procured another. Whoever takes up the said
negro and brings him to me, or secures him in any
gaol so that I get him again, shall receive the above
reward.
RICHARD BRARD.
N. B. It is probable this fellow may endeavour to
pass for a free man, as there are many free blacks pas-
sing about the country; when he goes to Alexandria
his intention was to have made his escape by water, and
therefore forewarn all masters of vessels, and others,
from harbouring or concealing him at their peril, if
they should they may expect to be dealt with accord-
ing to law.
Anne-Arundel county, June 20, 1792.

Dorchester county, July 12, 1792.
THE subscriber being unable to pay his debts, gives notice, that he intends petitioning the general assembly of this State, at their next meeting, to pass an act of insolvency in his favour.
EDWARD SMITH.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Mont-gomery county, Maryland, on the 10th of this instant, a likely very fair mulatto slave named BASIL, about 36 years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, has gray eyes, and very bald headed, short red-dish coloured hair much curled; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a blue broad cloth coat with a red velvet cape, one light coloured worsted coat, several waistcoats, one pair of Russia sheeting breeches, one pair ditto white broad cloth, two pair of coarse trousers, three coarse shirts, and one ditto Irish linen, several pair of stockings, two pair of shoes, and a large fan-tail hat, which he commonly wears cocked upon two sides, with a ribbon and buckle. Whoever takes up the said slave and secures him in any goal, so that I get him again, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS, and if brought home the above reward, paid by

ALLEN BOWIE.

N. B. The above runaway was seen in Georgetown, early on the morning he went away, and as he is an artful fellow I make no doubt will change his name, and endeavour to pass as a freeman. A. B. July 11, 1792.

TAKEN up and committed to my goal, as run-aways, the 20th of June, 1792, the following NEGROES, to wit:

PHIL, about 40 years old, five feet eleven inches, or six feet high, his clothing an osnabrig shirt, and a pair of country cloth breeches; his thumb nail on his right hand appears to have been cut through; he says he belongs to Mr. Lawrence Ashton, of King-George county, Virginia.

BURREL JACKSON, who passed as a free man, but has since confessed that he is a slave, and that his name is WAT, though was formerly known by the name of Frank; he says he belongs to Mr. James Bil-bro, of Mecklenburg county, Virginia; he is about 25 years old, five feet nine or ten inches high, very likely, strong and active, he has a small scar on his left arm, which appears to have been burnt; his thumb nail, on his left arm, has been split or cut through; his right ear appears to have been cleft, but he says it was bit off; his clothing but indifferent.

JOHN EVANS, who passed as a free man, but has since confessed that he belongs to a major Butler, of Mecklenburg county, Virginia, and that his name is JEM; he is a strong made fellow, about five feet six or seven inches high, has a large scar on the hind part of his left leg, about seven or eight inches in length; his clothing coarse and indifferent.

Their masters are desired to pay charges, and take them away.

JAMES SIMMS, Sheriff of Charles county.

Twelve Pounds Reward.

RAN away last night, from Curtis creek furnace, four miles from the Lower Ferry, on Patuxent river, the four following Irish indentured SERVANTS, viz.

JAMES DAVIS, aged about forty-five years, six feet one inch high, he is a boney stout fellow, of a dark complexion, has black hair, cut short on the crown of his head, and tied behind, and a large black beard, awkward in his address, and slow of speech; has a small scar on the outside of one of his ankles.

THOMAS FITZGERALD, aged twenty-one years, about five feet eight inches high, stoops in his walk, and moves as if he had laboured hard, of a sandy complexion, much freckled, and has red hair, cut on the crown of his head.

KILEY, aged twenty-two years, about five feet eight inches high, a well made fleshy fellow, of a fresh complexion, has black bushy hair, and a scar over his right eye, speaks bold and quick.

JAMES PLATT, aged fourteen years, a smart lively well grown boy, of a fair complexion, light coloured thin hair, cut short on the crown of his head.

Their apparels are all alike, consisting of coarse brown cloth jackets, short and round, new osnabrig shirts, coarse trousers, few single soled shoes with strings, and new felt hats. Whoever takes up the said servants and secures them, so that they may be had, shall receive twelve pounds reward, or eight dollars for each, and if brought home reasonable charges.

ELAM BAILEY.

Anne-Arendel county, July 23, 1792.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the first of this instant, from the subscriber, living near Snowden's iron-works, in Prince George's county, a negro man named LON-DON, about 35 years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, a very black negro, thin visage, and knock-kneed; had on, and took with him, when he went away, a new Bath coating sailor's jacket, with yellow metal buttons on it, one fusian waistcoat, one old jeans ditto, coarse country linen shirt and cotton coat trousers, new felt hat and a pair of old shoes; but as it is at this season of the year, it is probable he may harvest as he goes, and change his dress. Who-ever takes up said negro and secures him, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

RICH. LANSDALE.

July 10, 1792.

Scheme of a Lottery,

For the disposal of sundry MERCHANDISE, by JOHN WASTENEYS.

Prize of	200	100	50	25	10	5	2	1
1	150	100	50	25	10	5	2	1
2	100	50	25	10	5	2	1	
3	50	25	10	5	2	1		
4	25	10	5	2	1			
5	10	5	2	1				
6	5	2	1					
7	2	1						
8	1							
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Among which GOODS are a very great and elegant variety of chintzes, printed cottons, muslins and linens; muslin gown patterns, striped with silk; tam-boured muslin gown patterns and aprons, with plain, striped and spigged, muslins; corded dimities and mulletins; black blond and thread, laces and edgings; black and white gauzes, satins, modes and lutestrings; silk, and silk and cotton vest-patterns; Scotch linens, cambricks and lawns; silk, cotton and thread, hosiery; women's hats, bonnets and cloaks; sheeting and diapers, &c. &c. &c. These goods are all of the best quality, and bought at the first market from the different manufactories; have been but about 18 months in this country, of course they are fresh and in good order, which will render this lottery advantageous to adventurers. There are not quite two blanks to one prize. The drawing will be in the city of Annapolis, as soon as the tickets are disposed of, under the inspection of proper managers, of which notice will be given in the Maryland Gazette, and after the drawing is finished a list of the prizes will be published for the information of adventurers.

Herring Bay, December 16, 1791.

A Scheme of a Lottery,

For the purpose of disposing of the following property belonging to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis, viz.

A WELL finished two story framed HOUSE, in School-street, 36 feet by 20 feet 10 inches, the lot 50 feet front, and valued at £650, this is the highest prize. The next is a house and store, on Church street, now in the possession of Mr. Joseph Burnetson, 46 feet front, valued at £450.

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

1	Prize of a house and lot on School-street, in fee simple	£. 650
1	ditto of a house on Church-street, ditto ditto	450
1	ditto 12 neat mahogany chairs in hair seats and brass nails	36
1	ditto a mahogany desk and book-case	30
1	ditto a mahogany wardrobe	17 10
1	ditto a mahogany side-board table	17 10
1	ditto a set of mahogany dining tables	15
2	ditto a mahogany desk at £. 12 10 each	25
4	ditto of 6 mahogany chairs at £. 12 per half dozen	48
4	ditto of a pair of mahogany card-tables, at £. 9 per pair	36
4	ditto of 6 walnut chairs, at £. 8 per half dozen	32
2	ditto of a mahogany easy chair, at £. 5 10 each	11
4	ditto of a field bedstead, mahogany posts and vases, complete, at £. 5 5 each	21
4	ditto of a mahogany breakfast table, at £. 4 10 each	18
4	ditto of a gum field bedstead complete, at £. 4 each	16
2	ditto of a mahogany claw table, at £. 3 5 each	6 10
1	ditto of a mahogany claw table	3
2	ditto of a backgammon table, at £. 2 5 each	4 10
6	ditto of a mahogany chamber table, at 40s. each	12
2	ditto of a fire-screen, at 55s. each	3 10
298	ditto cash, at 35s. each	531 10
346	Prizes,	1974
782	Blanks,	
1128	Tickets at 35s.	1974

As the above property is low, and the furniture at cash prices, and there being but little more than two and a quarter blanks to a prize, it is hoped the public will see the advantage in purchasing tickets. The lottery will be drawn some time in September next, or sooner if the tickets are sold, of which public notice will be given. Proper managers will be appointed previous to the drawing.

Tickets may be had of Messieurs George Mann, John Randall, William Goldsmith, Richard Machobler, and at the Printing-Office.

S C H E M E

OF WILLIAM ALLEIN, LAND & LOTTERY.

No. 1.	1	Prize of 539 acres of woodland lying on Bennett's creek, in Mont-gomery and Frederick counties, within thirty miles of the federal city.	795 10
2.	1	ditto of 40 acres of valuable land, mostly wood, lying and adjoining the water about three miles from Lower-Marlborough.	350 0
3.	1	ditto of 20 acres of land adjoining No. 2, all wood.	200 0
4.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
5.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
6.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
7.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
8.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
9.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
10.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
11.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
12.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
13.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
14.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
15.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
16.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
17.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
18.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
19.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
20.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
21.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
22.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
23.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
24.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
25.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
26.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
27.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
28.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
29.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
30.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
31.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
32.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
33.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
34.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
35.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
36.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
37.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
38.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
39.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
40.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
41.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
42.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
43.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
44.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
45.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
46.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
47.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
48.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
49.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
50.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
51.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
52.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
53.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
54.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
55.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
56.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
57.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
58.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
59.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
60.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
61.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
62.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
63.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
64.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
65.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
66.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
67.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
68.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
69.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
70.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
71.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
72.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
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91.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
92.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
93.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100 0
94.	1	ditto of 10 ditto ditto	10

of the state of France, there is every reason to believe its policy is...
A whole year has now been spent in completing the troops of the line, and the provisions of the army are...
The army of Savoy, the regiment of Saluces, was in garrison here, marched the same day for...
There will be three lines—the first will be...
The second, of companies of grenadiers, and the third...
The plan is purely defensive.

CIVITTA-VECCHIA, April 29.
Religion at Rome seems to have but a small effect...
The French retired.
On the morning of the 10th, the French again appeared, in great numbers. Gen. Latour, informed of their approach, marched out 2500 men, before whom they retired.
While the enemy's detachment was before Reume, another arrived at the village of Blehaton, which belongs to us, where there was a small action. A peasant informs, that a great number was killed on both sides, and that our troops had, in repulsing the enemy, penetrated as far as the French village of Rumigies. The clerk of this village having attempted to ring an alarm, a cannon was fired against the steeple, and the church has been thrown down, as was also the parsonage house, which was plundered. Our dragoons drank the wine of the constitutional curate, and one of them brought with him three horses, which he had taken.

PARIS, April 25.
The national assembly had no sooner decreed the free cultivation of tobacco through the kingdom of France, than the royal agricultural society not only published and distributed gratis a treatise upon the method of raising tobacco, but particularly enjoined two of the members, Messieurs Lefebvre and Parmentier, to undertake the raising of different species of the plant from seeds of the best quality of each. During the last year they have been constantly disseminating these different kinds through the kingdom; and the quantity of seed gathered last season, gives them an opportunity to disseminate it universally the present year. The several species of the tobacco plant cultivated by these gentlemen, are the following, 1. The Little Frederick; 2. the Virginian; 3. the Large leaf; 4. the Allantian; and, 5. the Flandrian.
May 3. The Sieur de Boissy, who is treasurer of the charity society for the purpose of delivering from prison such persons as have been long held in confinement for debts due to nurses for attending their wives, the month through, while in child-bed, has given in his account of the charitable donations that have been presented at the Chatelet, for the three last Sundays. On these three days a sufficiency of donations has been received to free from the gloomy incarceration of a prison one hundred and twenty-six heads of families. The amount of the debts of these unfortunate men for nurse-services to their wives was, 8317 livres, 4 sous, 9 deniers—[623l. 16s.] Pennsylvania money; not quite 5l. a piece against each debtor.
May 4. Though the patriotic French so far respect the memory of the late emperor Leopold as not to declare against it, yet they are not the less sensible of the dangerous policy of his conduct. The whole tenor of that policy, while the emperor was a plain proof that it was his intention to modify the French constitution; and that under this view, he projected a concert of powers. To free clear of opposition, he had persuaded himself that only a faction existed in France, equally hostile to the king and the constitution, and whose machinations prevented the return of the emigrants. The king of Hungary seems infatuated with the same delusive system, and is bent upon forming divisions amongst the French, and meddling with their internal troubles without discovering a dis-

GENEVA, May 1.
We learn from Turin, that the court has ordered new regiments to march for Savoy, amongst others guards. The militia are ordered to assemble on the 1st instant, so that there will be, in that duchy, 10,000 armed men; and, in case of an attack on the Austrian troops in the Milanese will be the regiments of Piedmont.
LIEGE, May 4.
Every thing here wears a hostile appearance. We usually see troops and artillery marching towards the city. The project of the Austrians appears to be occupying the posts on the Meuse, 1000 of whom passed this place on that destination. The fears of the prince-bishop are not yet fully removed, and great severity is used against those who show themselves friendly to France and liberty.
VIENNA, May 11.
The court are daily sending off couriers to Bohemia the Upper-Austria, to hasten the march of the army. In the mean time an immense transport of powder, estimated at 10,000 quintals, has taken route of Regau, and ammunition of every kind forwarded with the greatest diligence. As yet but small numbers of Croats have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to march. The free corps still are to recruit, though orders relative to their for-

SPRINGFIELD, July 25.
On Thursday last, about one o'clock P. M. the powder-mill in this town was blown up, by which

unfortunate accident, Mr. Nathan Kennedy, the only workman then in the mill, was so shockingly burnt and killed, that he died in less than two hours. He was twenty-nine years of age, and had left a wife and three children, at Pittsford, to whom his untimely fate. This is the second instance of the kind which has happened in this place in the space of thirteen years. Two active young men were killed on the same spot, when the first explosion took place.

WORCESTER, July 26.

We have the pleasure of informing the public that the gentlemen who are now in this town, on the survey of a canal from Connecticut river to Boston, have discovered a very natural and easy communication from the Connecticut to the Merrimack, and from thence to Lancaster. It is sincerely wished they may be as successful from Lancaster by this town to Boston. Such a water communication would be as highly dignifying to the government, as it would be advantageous to the capital of this commonwealth, to the western counties, and the states of New-Hampshire and Vermont.

BOSTON, July 23.

Saturday last arrived brig Paragon, Hallet, master, in 59 days from Cadiz. In lat. 38, long. 4, spoke the ship Friendship, Smith, from Havre-de-Grace bound to Baltimore.

Same day arrived Schooner Sally, Cobb, in 40 days from Cadiz. In lat. 36, long. 15, 30, spoke ship Commerce from this port.

By the above arrivals we learn, that great preparations for war were making in Spain—a general war in Europe being strongly expected. That the Spaniards would set against the French.

It was reported in Cadiz, that between 14 and 15,000 French troops were slain in one battle with the Prussians and Germans. This report was generally credited; but when the battle took place, or where, or how many of the enemy fell, were not mentioned. We therefore hope and trust it will prove fallacious. It is to be observed, that no newspapers, or any periodical productions of a political nature, are allowed to be published in Spain.

By the above arrivals we also have accounts of the prospect of a most plentiful harvest in Spain—all kinds of provision were low in Cadiz, flour was selling from five to six dollars per barrel, Indian corn at half a dollar per bushel, beef from seven to eight dollars per barrel.

PROVIDENCE, July 21.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the 2d United States regiment, dated Marietta, June 24.

"Contrary to every expectation, we have received no disturbance from the Indians this spring, except in one or two instances; and in those, our exertions have been such as to leave a good impression of our strength. They are now employed in a grand talk, at the Tawa river, for the purpose of regulating their future proceedings. We are told from Headquarters that this extraordinary council consists of 4000 members!—a tribunal which may not improperly be styled the Indian Arcopagus. Two flags have been dispatched by general Wilkinson to sound their disposition, at whose return we shall be better enabled to augur peace or war.

"A few days since were deposited at this place the remains of general Tupper. His funeral procession was arranged after the honorary manner of the late general Varnum's, the body being preceded by the military stationed here, and followed by the members of the Cincinnati, judges, directors, free-masons and citizens."

ALBANY, July 26.

BATH SPRING WATERS.

Several chemical experiments have been made on these medicinal waters, by different medical gentlemen. They agree that the waters contain a neutral salt, which most probably is the vitriolic acid combined with an earth. Further experiment will determine this point with greater certainty.—The only regents used were nitrated silver—nitrated mercury—lime water—fixed vegetable and pure volatile alkalies and nutgalls. Evaporation and distillation were had recourse to.

Their operations upon the human body are undoubted.—Generally when half a pint is taken a nausea is immediately excited; when larger quantities are drunk, they prove laxative with some others they act as an emetic, and they generally increase the appetite.

Upon the whole the gentlemen of the faculty conclude that the waters may be of great service in diseases originating from a redundancy of bile, and relaxations of the stomach and bowels, being also a most excellent cold bath, they may be advantageously used in cases of chronic rheumatism and of general debility.

PITTSBURGH, July 21.

Extract of a letter from captain Paul, of the state levies, dated Middle black-hills (on the frontiers of Washington county) July 16, 1798, to major McCully.

"The Indians on Tuesday last killed two men and one woman, and stole seven horses between the flats of Grave creek and colonel Shepherd's, in Ohio county, Virginia.—Lieutenant Gray and fourteen of my men followed them over the Ohio, as far as the head of Sunfish, but the Indians being on horse-back they returned without coming up with them. On Saturday last, at Dilly's station, opposite the mouth of Grave creek, the Indians came into one of the houses, killed four and wounded one—the number of Indians was supposed to be twenty. It is thought they will strike this quarter.—To-morrow morning I expect to start with a party to try to fall in with them."

Monday last arrived in this town from the eastward, captain Snake's troop of hories under the command of captain Campbell.

And on Tuesday a detachment of between two and three hundred men under the command of major Atkinson.

The same day captain Paul's company marched into town from Washington county.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.

EXTRAORDINARY FACT.

In the year 1755, when the Edystone light-house on the coast of England was on fire, as the light keeper was looking up towards the lantern, a quantity of lead, dissolved by the heat of the flames, suddenly rushed like a torrent from the roof, and fell upon his head, face and shoulders, and burnt him in a dreadful manner: from this moment he had a violent internal sensation, and imagined that a quantity of this lead had passed his throat and got into his body.

He invariably told the surgeon who attended him, doctor Spry of Plymouth, if he would do any thing effectual to his recovery, he must relieve his stomach from the lead which he was sure was within him. The reality of the assertion seemed, however, incredible to doctor Spry, who could scarcely suppose it possible that any human being could exist after receiving melted lead into the stomach; much less that he should afterwards be able to bear towing through the sea from the rock, and also the fatigue and inconvenience from the length of time he was on getting on shore before any remedies could be applied. The man however did not show any symptoms of being much worse or better until the fifth day after the accident, when he was thought to mend; he constantly took his medicines, and swallowed many things, both liquid and solid, till the tenth or eleventh day, after which he suddenly grew worse, and on the twelfth, being seized with cold sweats and spasms, he soon after expired. His body was opened by doctor Spry, and in the stomach was found a solid piece of lead of a flat oval form, which weighed seven ounces and five drachms. So extraordinary a circumstance appearing to deserve the notice of the philosophical world, an account of it was sent to the royal society, and printed in the 49th volume of their transactions, p. 477.

In the parish of St. George, Canon-street, Ratcliff-Highway, (London) there is an institution founded by Mr. Rhine whereby young women who have been four years in the school, four in the hospital, and five in service, are entitled to draw lots for a portion of roof. The days of drawing are May day, and the day after Christmas-day; when six of these young women, who have previously laid in their claims, draw tickets, which consist of five blanks and one prize; but those who are unfortunate at one time, are not precluded an half yearly chance as long as they live. But if the fortunate maid cannot find a man who will marry her on that day six months from which she draws the fortunate lot, she forfeits her right to the roof, which is otherwise then paid. Whenever this ceremony takes place, the concourse of people is immense; and the interest which such an institution has on the feelings of the young female spectators is wonderful.

A CURIOUS FACT.

[From a New-York Paper.]

In the month of June of the present year, a peacock in the alms-house garden, set on a number of eggs, but whenever she quitted the nest, the peacock (as their manner is) would destroy some of them, until at length he had left but one. A large house cat, which much frequented the garden, probably having observed how matters had been conducted, now paid more than ordinary attention, and took it upon her, whenever the hen left the nest, to take her place, and lay spread very broad on the egg, until the hen returned, when she would very orderly deliver up her charge to the natural owner; and so it was, that in the fullness of time, their united vigilance and care, produced a fine pea-chick. Now the end puts had in view, in this curious process of incubation, is submitted to the naturalists, whether the meant to contribute what she could towards the production, or whether it was to guard the sacred deposit from the depredations of the wanton destroyer.

Puffs and the chicken are often seen together in the garden, while the hen at a distance seems apprehensive of no danger, but happy in the confidence of the friendly grimaltin.

A chemist in an inland town of Sweden, has discovered a composition, which being rubbed on the materials used in building a house, will render it fire proof; also a powder, which when sprinkled on any thing burning, will immediately extinguish the fire; an experiment has been made on some houses built on purpose, and filled with combustibles, which proved the beneficial effects of this discovery, to the satisfaction of the governor of the province, and the principal inhabitants of the neighbourhood who were present, and have attested to the success of the undertaking in the most public manner.

The following little incident (from a late French paper) will give some idea of the character of Francis I. king of Hungary and Bohemia.

"THIS morning the king, wrapped in an old riding coat, and a mean looking hat, went incog. to the wheat market, to hear with his own ears the complaints of the people, to observe the abuses of the government, and, if possible, fall upon some method of remedying them. He was in the midst of the crowd, when he happened to direct his eye towards a crowd of people that were hurrying to a public house at a small distance. He asked, what was the matter? and was answered that three men were there who had been condemned to receive fifty lashes each, for speaking disrespectfully of the memory of the late emperor Leopold.

The king went instantly to the public house, and fired to be admitted. The crowd opened, and the king then made himself known, and the doors were a moment thrown open. One of the men who had been condemned to receive fifty lashes, stepped forward to breathe revenge, for another blow, and king observing this, ordered them to withdraw, and that he had been neglected; at the same time told him, in future, to observe moderation when the matter of the late emperor was the subject of conversation. He then mentioned to the crowd, had arbitrarily inflicted this punishment, the impriety of so severe a censure for so trifling a fault. "I have need of men in my army," said he, "and your treatment you make my subjects invalid; are diminished, therefore, for ever from my service."

A very considerable number of Irish emigrants arrived in this and other states during the revolution. Reports say, that one spirit or enthusiast so prevalent in Ireland, especially in the northern eastern parts, that the lower and maddening class would universally remove to this side of the Atlantic, could they find ships to bring them off.

Extract of a letter from Albany, July 17.

There can be no doubt, from a concurrence of circumstances, but that the British at the polls, as the Indian tribes, influenced and directed by them, have been active in recommending peace to those on adjoining the frontiers of the United States. Nothing seems now to be wanting to a firm system of pacification with the savages, but a fixed line of honest demeanour towards the hostile diaks, treating them as we ourselves in their circumstances and situation would wish to be treated. It is more than probable a treaty will be formed, and the preservation of it must depend upon the rigor of government in enforcing the terms of it, carried into execution, and the intriguers thereof punished."

[The following is extracted from the *Lafayette Gazette*]

"THE friends of France, and her renovated liberties, are not without hopes that as soon as the executive department is filled with proper officers, the tranquillity of the kingdom will be restored. troubles in the districts have been, for a long time rather increasing than otherwise; and no longer hear of riots being quelled in one place, than fresh counts of tumult and disturbance arrive from others. There seems, in fact, a train of powder spread over the face of the kingdom, which menaces a general explosion, if the wisest measures are not adopted to prevent it. Paris had always, heretofore, the character of the peaceable and well-ordered capital in Europe. It is now the resort of emigrants, who are returning from all parts of the continent, and of confederate the population exceeds all calculations heretofore. Ecclesiastics swarm throughout the city, although longer distinguished by their sacerdotal vestments, among these are fifty thousand of the non-juring clergy. Persecuted in their own provinces, and paid, they flock to the capital, where they enjoy a kind of relief in the midst of the immense host of human race that cover the soil of this great city."

WILMINGTON, July 18.

Extract of a letter from St. Lucia, to a gentleman in town, dated June 8, 1792.

"The decree in favour of the people of colorations much fermentation here, and we apprehend will be attended with all the bad consequences St. Domingo. God only knows when we will have peace and tranquillity. I have often wished to inhabitant of the United States, where, it is said, enjoy perfect freedom. You will oblige me much giving your opinion if you really are as free as the port supposes you to be. I am led to this question because there are various opinions here on that subject. A very sensible man, and reckoned amongst us a politician, is of opinion that you are verging towards a very solid and strong aristocracy; in support which, he mentioned several instances of influence on the constitution, the proceedings of justice in particular, and those of the different elements; which, according to his ideas, seem to league together to assume all the power, and let the people nothing but the pleasure to support their schemes and their extravagances."

MARTINSBURGH, July 3.

Friday last a very severe gulf or tornado, was experienced in this town and its vicinity, by which much damage was sustained; the lives of several persons were in imminent danger by the falling of stables, sheds, chimnies, and trees; whole fields of grain were almost levelled with the earth, and fences on many plantations were entirely thrown down.

BALTIMORE, August 4.

Yesterday arrived the schooner Lily, capt. Owens in 33 days from Teneriffe. When he left that port vegetation was in the highest perfection; a prospect of Indian corn had been gathered, and had a prospect for another in the fall. New wheat was talling at 2/4 sterling per bushel. On the 10th of August he sailed from Teneriffe, in the ship Adventure, capt. Rimington, (the same ship that accompanied the Cook round the world) and the French frigate R. capitaine La Brèche, part of the regiment formerly called Welch's regiment, now No. 92, to the assistance of the French in the West-Indies—they had into Teneriffe in distress in January last. Capt. ram sailed in company with the brig Rachel, capt. Duff, of New York, for do. and on the 22d spoke the brig Fanny, captain Thomas Amby, of Tem, bound to Martinico, out 12 days, all well, fourth-east.

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PUBLIC AUCTION, on the third Wednesday of February, 1793, on the premises, that valuable **TRACT of LAND**, containing about seven hundred acres, whereon **Allen, Esquire**, deceased, lately dwelt, lying in Chester county, between Pocomoke river and a road that leads from Nanongo bridge to Dividing Creek on the said land is a commodious two story dwelling house, well-finished, with four rooms on each floor, two brick kitchens and one good, sundry other convenient out-houses; there passing through the said land a small mill-stream upon a mill has been erected, the greatest part of which is still standing. Twelve months credit is given for the purchase money, by giving bond with from the day of sale, with good security.—The said land may be entered on immediately after sale.

PETER CHAILLE, Executor.

HERE is at the plantation of the subscriber near Upper-Marketborough, in Prince-Georges county, taken up as a gray, bay HORSE, between 14 hands high, about seven or ten years old, has small white spots on his head and shoulders, a visible brand, paws, warts and gallops.

JOHN REED MAGRUDEN

June 12, 1792.

NOTICE is hereby given,
THAT we, the subscribers, intend to apply to
next Anne Arundel county court, after due
ice hath been given, for a commission to mark
establish the bounds and lines of the following tracts
of land, lying in the same county, called and known
by the names of *Timber Neck, Gosall's Adventure, Be-*
ing Choice, and Pleasant Lane, agreeable to the act of
sembly in such case made and provided.
D. JACOB,
F. CROMWELL,
Y. GANTHER.

Wanted,
A HEALTHY ~~CHIEF~~ **NIGRO WOMAN**, who
 has been accustomed to be employed as a laundress, and can be well recommended, for whom
 good price may be had on application to—
J. MURRAY.
 Annapolis, July 15, 1798. 11

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1792.

BRUSSELS, May 25.

THE people of Antwerp have given a fresh proof of their insubordination, in refusing to subscribe their consent to the impositions. They have driven spikes into the trees in the public walk, and under they have written the names of those who were to be hanged for their adherence to royalty.

The government of the Netherlands has published the following account of the affair of intelligence from the army of the King of Hungary in the Netherlands.

The royal highness having received intelligence, that there was at Bavey a body of French troops, consisting of dragoons, rangers, and infantry of the line, gave the following directions, for surprising them; and for that purpose detached on the night of the 16th instant, a body of troops under the command of the colonels Beckendorf, Fitcher, Pforchheim, and count de Saxe. This detachment appeared before Bavey at full gallop. The infantry attempted to make some resistance; but our troops, after having a few shots, forced their way into the town, disarmed the white flag, and made prisoners of the whole part of the garrison, consisting of four companies of officers and 108 non-commissioned officers and privates. It is not yet known how many of the French were killed on this occasion; but the loss on our side amounts only to two men killed and four wounded.

FRANKFORT, May 5.

Withstanding what has been asserted concerning the neutrality of the prince of Hesse-Cassel, we now hear that the major part of his army is on its march towards the Rhine. We are assured these corps are at Coblenz, where the small army of emigrants has been at Newwied to visit the cantonments of the prince. The prince of Newwied received and treated them magnificently. All the electors of the empire are full of French; they know not where to lodge them.

At Coblenz there are 300 emigrants, at Newwied near 10,000. They are not permitted to reside at Dear-Pont, nor in the Palatinate. There is a great number at Frankfort, Cassel, and Birkfeld. All preparations are carrying on with vigour at Frankfort. Ammunition, provisions, bakers, hutchers, cavalry, and Austrian generals, daily arrive, and march towards Birkfeld.

PARIS, May 18.

FAYETTE'S ARMY.

Our little army has for some days been about a league a-head of our former encampment. We are in a formidable position, and we exercise every day. Our advance parties are at the distance of five leagues in the Austrian territories, scouring the country. It seems to be the general's intention to get us in all the important military evolutions, and to put us up in a situation before he engages in regular warfare. This morning seven grenadiers, who had been detected on a marauding party, were brought to the parade, and ignominiously turned out to service. The grenadier companies wanted to be dismissed, but this was not permitted; because, as the general's regulations had not yet appeared, these men were, according to the existing laws, to be delivered up to the civil justice. These regulations are already known this day, but will not be published tomorrow. Several of the articles are severe.

However, within reach of the enemy, breaks silence to order, is condemned to be put in irons for three years. Marauding is rigorously punished, and also the treatment of prisoners. Death is the punishment of any soldier who cries out "we are cut off," "we are betrayed," or any thing of a similar tendency. It is in command to be afterwards questioned as to the severity, which may become necessary during an engagement. This article is thought hard, but is considered indispensable in the heat of action. Officers are subject to double the punishment incurred for faults which they neglect to repress, or any act of insubordination to which they give way. The weather is cold; the commander in chief, the field and staff officers are all in camp. This new custom, introduced by Monsieur de la Fayette, affords a confirmation that each man will be in his proper place, and within reach of the troops. In a word, our army is very little of the political dissensions of the French empire.

Letters from Berlin confirm the report, that the Prussian assembly is determined, personally to attack the French. It is further added, that he intends to take with him two of his sons, and one of his nephews.

The emigrants have not been able to recover from her last sickness; she is wallowing away every day; and fears are entertained of her speedy dissolution.

LONDON, May 18.

Of the armies of France, the southern, now that of M. Luckner, and the central commanded by M. de la Fayette, are situated within seventy miles of each other, and may of course, upon any emergency, act together. The central and southern armies are nearly two hundred miles distant.

Extract of a letter from Stockholm, dated May 4. "This capital enjoys now the utmost tranquillity. The government notes are rising every day. The subscription of one-fifth in billets d'etat to the bank of discount was filled in half an hour."

The criminals, against whom the fiscal has drawn his conclusions, fear their defense yesterday; but count Horn is exceedingly ill. Besides the conclusions of the fiscal already known, the royal secretary, John d'Engelstrom, brother of the chamberlain, and Nordel, the territorial judge, are condemned to live on bread and water for four days, to lose their places, and the first is also to be degraded from the rank of nobility. Secretary Haldin will be set at liberty.

The cavalry in Scotland are not suffered to go to graze this year, but are to be kept on dry food ready for service.

On Monday last was christened at All Saints church, in Newcastle, three sons, three brothers, three uncles, one nephew, and one grand-son, the eldest of whom did not exceed five weeks old; and were all the descendants of one parent.

Extract of a letter from Paris, May 21.

"It is all over, I believe, with the national assembly."

The emigrants, 20,000 strong, all officers and gentlemen, with the Prussians, Austrians and Sardians, who will, on the 20th of next month, complete a junction of 180,000, (in all 200,000) having nothing but the lightest artillery, will march directly to Paris, passing by every other place. Two whole regiments of cavalry have just departed from the French army. We must I believe quit this place."

Count Caceres, who was deprived of his liberty under the administration of count Florida Blanca, has obtained permission to justify himself on the cause of his detention. Major-general Fignatelli, who was sent from Madrid, and several other persons who had been disgraced, are also recalled by count d'Aranda.

The declaration of war by France has considerably lowered the funds at Vienna. They are now two per cent. below par.

M. d'Aranda, the new Spanish minister, finds a very active party among their efforts to remove him. His pacific system with respect to France, they insinuate, is a proof that he approves of the new constitution, which humbled the clergy and discarded the monks; and a strong presumption that he wishes to do the same in Spain.

LETTER

From M. Parnon, Mayor of Paris, to his fellow-citizens, respecting the king's letter to the municipality of Paris.

Citizens,

"It was difficult for me to foresee that a requisition, simple in itself, directed by prudence, and confided to him in whose hands the law has deposited the armed force of the capital, would become an affair of importance, and be referred to the tribunal of public opinion."

"Our present circumstances are embarrassed. Men's minds are in a state of agitation: Paris is crowded with strangers, most of whom are suspected persons; all France feels disquiet on this account; projects of counter-revolutions are loudly talked of; and it is a matter of common conversation, that violent emotions are to be excited, amid which treasons will be committed, and the king carried off."

"Letters and advices innumerable, give information, of these facts, and accompany them, some with presumption, and some with proofs."

"May 23d was the day fixed on for an important discussion. This day was expected with a lively impatience."

"On the evening preceding, I saw several citizens who told me that there were several extraordinary movements at the palace. I received positive information that the scene of the pignards was to be renewed. At ten at night a woman came to acquaint me with some particulars not to be neglected. At the same time different persons assured me that crowds were beginning to assemble round the Tuilleries, and urgently pressed me to take proper measures. Was it allowable for me to be inactive? Indifference would have been a crime."

"At half an hour past ten I wrote the following letter:

M. Commandant General,

"Many persons have communicated to me their fears for the king's departure (to-night) commotions and tumults are mentioned as intended. The whole is accompanied with probabilities and means of proof. I therefore intreat you not to lose a single moment to take every measure of observation and prudence, to multiply the patrols in the environs, and to make them numerous."

"This letter I think wise, and conceived in the most cautious terms."

"That I had a right to apply to the commandant-general, that I had a right to engage him to take all the means which prudence dictated, and to multiply the patrols, is not a question to be asked. It cannot be doubted. A very remarkable passage in this respect has crept into the king's letter. By the constitution the king, as supreme head of the administration, may issue orders to the department, by whom they are to be transmitted to the municipalities. Such is the ascending chain—but as for all the functions that are of the essence of the municipal powers, such as the police committed to them, the municipalities exercise these functions immediately, and without receiving any orders. The departments superintend them, and the king exercises jurisdiction over the whole. Such is the ascending chain. It is therefore incorrect to say that I ought to have taken the king's orders; for it would then be the king who would govern the police of Paris, who would communicate his pleasure to the mayors, who would have to transmit it to the commandant of the guard. The king would also be the actual commander of the national guard, which, by law, is not intrusted to him. I am therefore of opinion that my letter was prudent in itself, and such as I was authorized to write. I will add, that it was incumbent on me to write it."

"It ought to have been known only to the commandant and myself, like all those which I write to him respecting the service, and the maintenance of the public tranquillity. On this point I am willing to believe, that there was only indifference on the part of the commandant, or of the person to whom he communicated my letter; but the officious person who transmitted it to the king, and endeavoured at what, ever hazard, to make it public, had evidently had intentions. The intention, for instance, of making it be thought that the king was not free, and that attempts were made to seize him. This, it is well known, is the favourite system, constantly pursued by a set of men who are enemies to our revolution, and to our constitution."

"The king considers the rumour of his departure as a horrible calumny—Good! Who was it that gave currency to this rumour? Those who gave publicity to a confidential letter."

"But now that it is before the eyes of the public, I desire that it may be judged with rigour. Every impartial man will easily see, that if the king himself had been to take precautions for the public tranquillity, and for the safety of his person, he would not have imagined any other."

"Had he wished to send a party of faithful persons, who were attempting to ravish him from the nation—he would have commanded force and watchfulness."

"Had he wished to prevent evil disposed persons from rushing in crowds into the palace—he would have commanded force and watchfulness."

"What did I require? Force and watchfulness.—What have I done? I watched while my fellow-citizens slept."

"PETHION."

Paris, May 24. 4th year of Liberty.

"Year 1. Perhaps a more extraordinary seizure of smuggled goods was never made than at the Bohaya Islands. A gentleman saves the lives of nine fellow-creatures, whom he found starving on a bare rock. He snatched them from the double danger of sea and famine. He brought them home and advertised in the Gazette of the English government that he had so found nine human beings, giving notice to their owners where they might recover their property. The English custom-house no sooner heard of this, than they made a seizure of these nine negroes as contraband goods and merchandise—and even Mr. Hapill's boat, by which they were rescued from death, was also seized according to law, for having been employed in this illegal trade."

"Year 2. The Flanders mail of yesterday brought a proclamation, dated the 26th May, by the government general of the Low Countries, declaring, that in their wish to give all possible facility to commerce, no interruption would be given to the intercourse between the Imperial ports and those of France, and the French ships at sea as well as in Imperial ports, would be protected and safe, as long as the same respect should be paid by the French to Imperial vessels, excluding, however, from this direction all ships of war, and ships loaded with military stores, that might attempt to come into Ostend, &c."

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EDMUND JENINGS, jun. Esq.
August 2, 1798.

and to
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N. E. All those who have claims against the
of said Watkins, are desired to attend on the 6th
6th. July 30, 1904. 3X A.

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S C H E M E O F A L O T T E R Y

For the purpose of disposing of saleable property in the district of COLUMBIA, consisting of three tracts or lots of LAND about one mile north of the city of WASHINGTON; and fourteen lots in the lower part of the town of GEORGE TOWN, as follows:

LOT No. 1. contains 107 acres, on it are 18 acres of meadow-ground, and a promising young apple orchard containing 175 bearing trees of choice fruit. At the western extremity thereof is a delightful eminence that commands a view of the river, Patowmack and city of Washington. This lot contains about 16 acres of wood-land, lies upon a main road, and is not more than one mile from the city of Washington.

LOT No. 2. contains 84 acres, and bounds with the preceding lot; about 35 acres thereof are in wood, and about 17 acres in meadow-ground. This lot is bounded on the west by the meandering waters of the Piny-Branch. On this stream is a fall of 21 feet, and abounds with quarries of excellent building stone. On this lot are two beautiful situations for houses.

LOT No. 3. contains 39 acres, and bounds with lot No. 1. This lot contains 20 acres of wood, and has on it a beautiful eminence for a house as a country seat.

The fourteen lots in George-Town are at that end of the town which is contiguous to the city of Washington, and are all advantageous and beautiful situations.

4000 Tickets at 35s. each, dollars at 7s. 6d. is £ 7000

No. 1.	1 prize of 107 acres of land at £ 20 per acre	2140 0 0
2.	1 do. of 84 do. do.	1680 0 0
3.	1 do. of 39 do. do.	780 0 0
1 to 14.	14 lots in George-town, at 6s. each,	910 0 0
	1 prize in cash,	100 0 0
	1 ditto,	50 0 0
	1 ditto,	40 0 0
647	ditto, of 40s. each,	1294 0 0
667	Prizes.	
3333	Blanks.	

M A N A G E R S.

Robert Peir, colonel William Deakins, Benjamin Studert, Thomas Beall of George, John Threlkeld, and Samuel Davidson, Esquires, George-Town. George Walker, Esquire, city of Washington. Wallace and Muir, and John Davidson, Esquires, Annapolis.

This scheme contains several very valuable lots of land contiguous to the city of Washington, whose increase in value will keep pace with the growth of the rising empire of the United States of America—Hence, therefore, without any further definition, it will be evident that for the small sum of one Guinea a valuable and beautiful country seat may be obtained in the vicinity of the capital of America; or a lot in a town now possessing an extensive commerce.

The subscriber proposes drawing this Lottery in George-Town, on the first Monday in May next, or sooner, if the tickets are all sold, which he flatters himself will be the case from his present prospects. Deeds, with a general warranty, will immediately be given for the lots of land, and the money for the cash prizes will be paid on demand. Notice will be given of the drawing in the public papers, and a list of the fortunate numbers will be immediately published. The crop now on the lots is reserved to the subscriber. A plot of the lots may be seen at Mr. George Mann's.

TICKETS may be had of Messrs. Wallace and Muir, John Davidson, Esquires, and Mr. George Mann.

JOHN THOMAS BOUCHER.

Notice. 22

As the subscriber cannot possibly know the fate of a number of his LOTTERY TICKETS now in Europe, for sale, before the last of September, he is under the necessity of extending the time of drawing his lottery to some time in November next.

J. T. BOUCHER.

Herring Bay, July 13, 1792.

By order of the orphan's court of Anne-Arundel county, will be sold, at the late dwelling house of Mrs. SARAH CHEW, on Herring Bay, for the purpose of payment of claims against the estate of the late Mr. Richard Chew, on the 21st of August next, for ready money,

THE plate, a variety of household and kitchen furniture, horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, of the late Sarah Chew.

S^x Rich. Chew, Ex'or.

Port-Tobacco, July 19, 1792.

Will be offered at public sale, on a long credit, at Port-Tobacco, in Charles county, on the first Tuesday of the next court, it being the twenty-first day of August.

Several likely NEGROES, consisting of Women and Children, and one Man.

Scheme of a Lottery,

For the disposal of sundry MERCHANDISE, by JOHN WASTENEYS.

1	Prize of 200	200
1	do. of 150	150
1	do. of 100	100
2	do. of 50	100
15	do. of 10	150
15	do. of 5	75
20	do. of 1	20
50	do. of 1	50
50	do. of 1	50
859	4	3436
1	first drawn Number,	20
1	last do. do.	20
	Contingent expenses,	64
1000	Prizes.	6000
2000	Blanks.	
3000	Tickets, at 2 dollars each, is 6000	

Among which GOODS are a very great and elegant variety of chintzes, printed cottons, muslins and linens; muslin gown patterns, striped with silk; tambooured muslin gown patterns and aprons, with plain, striped and spotted muslins; corded dimities and muslinets; black, blond and thread; lace and edgings; black and white gauzes, satins, modes and lachings; silk, and silk and cotton vest-patterns; Scotch linens, cambricks and lawns; silk, cotton and thread, hosiery; women's hats, bonnets and cloaks; sheeting and diapers, &c. &c. &c. These goods are all of the best quality, and bought at the first market from the different manufactories; have been but about 18 months in this country, of course they are fresh and in good order, which will render this lottery advantageous to adventurers. There are not quite two blanks to one prize. The drawing will be in the city of Annapolis, as soon as the tickets are disposed of, under the inspection of proper managers, of which notice will be given in the Maryland Gazette, and after the drawing is finished a list of the prizes will be published for the information of adventurers.

Herring Bay, December 16, 1791.

A Scheme of a Lottery,

For the purpose of disposing of the following property belonging to the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis, viz.

A WELL finished two story framed HOUSE, in School-street, 36 feet by 20 feet 10 inches, the lot 50 feet front, and valued at £ 650; this is the highest prize. The next is a house and store, on Church-street, now in the possession of Mr. Joseph Burnell, 46 feet front, valued at £ 450.

ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM.

1	Prize of a house and lot on School-street, in fee simple	£ 650
1	ditto of a house on Church-street, ditto ditto	450
1	ditto 12 neat mahogany chairs in hair seats and brass nails	35
1	ditto a mahogany desk and book-case	30
1	ditto a mahogany wardrobe	17 10
1	ditto a mahogany slide board table	17 10
1	ditto a set of mahogany dining tables	15
2	ditto a mahogany desk at £ 12 10 each	25
4	ditto of 6 mahogany chairs at £ 12 per half dozen	48
4	ditto of a pair of mahogany card-tables, at £ 9 per pair	36
4	ditto of 6 walnut chairs, at £ 8 per half dozen	32
2	ditto of a mahogany easy chair, at £ 5 10 each	11
4	ditto of a field bedstead, mahogany posts and vases, complete, at £ 5 5 each	21
4	ditto of a mahogany breakfast table, at £ 4 10 each	18
4	ditto of a gunn field bedstead complete, at £ 4 each	16
2	ditto of a mahogany claw table, at £ 3 5 each	6 10
1	ditto of a mahogany claw table	3
2	ditto of a bed-stommon table, at £ 2 5 each	4 10
6	ditto of a mahogany chamber table, at 40s. each	12
2	ditto of a fire-screen, at 35s. each	3 10
298	ditto cash, at 35s. each	541 10
346	Prizes.	
782	Blanks.	
1128	Tickets at 35s.	1974

As the above property is low, and the furniture at cash prices, and there being but little more than two and a quarter blanks to a prize, it is hoped the public will see the advantage in purchasing tickets. The lottery will be drawn some time in September next, or sooner if the tickets are sold, of which public notice will be given. Proper managers will be appointed previous to the drawing.

Tickets may be had of Messrs. George Mann, John Russell, William Goldsmith, Richard Macklin, and at the Printing-office.

S C H E M E

O F
WILLIAM ALLEIN'S LAND
L O T T E R Y.

No. 1.	1 Prize of 250 acres of woodland lying on Bennet's creek, in Montgomery and Frederick counties, within thirty miles of the federal city,	250
2.	1 ditto of 40 acres of valuable land, mostly wood, lying and adjoining the waters about three miles from Lower-Maryborough,	350
3.	1 ditto of 20 acres of land adjoining No. 2, all wood,	200
4.	1 ditto of 10 ditto ditto	100
No. 1.	ditto,	100
No. 2.	ditto,	100
No. 3.	ditto,	100
No. 4.	ditto,	100
No. 5.	ditto,	100
No. 6.	ditto,	100
1	ditto of 100 dollars cash,	100
21	ditto of 8 ditto each ditto,	168
145	ditto of 5 ditto, payable in genuine Scotch fruit at 4s. per pound, in bottles,	725
	First drawn blank,	
173	Prizes.	
577	Blanks.	
750	Tickets, at £ 1 each,	£ 750

M A N A G E R S.

John Blair, Annapolis; Benjamin Studert, Georgetown; James Bell, Queen-Anne; John Drake, Upper-Maryborough; Thomas Willard, Pig-Point; Robert B. Nottingham; Truman Conquest, Magruder's; John F. Benedict; James Somerville, Thomas Howard, Joseph Wallington, William Crabbe, Peter Bann, Charles Wallington, John Chesley, Thomas Parran, the Hunt, Calvert county; of whom tickets may be had, of all the merchants on Patuxent.

No. 1, contains all woodland, Bennet's creek running through it, and lies within thirty miles of the federal city, fully worth the estimated amount. 2 contains very valuable land, lying near the town Lower-Maryborough, where wood commands good price, the cartage to the water little more than a mile from the extent of the land, and each lot has the privilege of a can way to the water. Deeds, with general warranties, to be made for the land. The land may be seen with each of the managers. Cash prizes to be paid on demand; the said warrants genuine and good, and to be delivered at Lower-Maryborough. Crop or transfer notes for tobacco, Patuxent, will be taken in payment at the market prices. Ten per cent. deduction to be made to those who pay the cash before the day of drawing. The lottery is purposed to be drawn on the third Tuesday next, if the tickets are all sold, at Lower-Maryborough. Notice will be given of the time, a list of the fortunate numbers published immediately after drawing. Country produce will be taken at market price, it delivered at the subscriber's mill within one month of drawing the lottery.

Religious Plant, March, 1792.

JUST PUBLISHED, and to be sold at the Printing-Office,

The L A W S

M A R Y L A N D

Passed at the last Session of assembly.

ALSO, THE

VOTES and PROCEEDINGS

O F

B O T H H O U S E S.

F O R S A L E,

ATRACT of LAND, containing between one and three hundred acres, in Prince-George county, on the east side of the Eastern Branch, about four miles from the federal city, and the same distant from Blackburg; there is a good meadow on it, and some water. Application may be made to Mr. LEONARD POWELL, in Bladenburg, or to the subscriber, in Piscataway.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

November 23, 1791.

Queen-Anne.

FROM the very trifling collections that the subscribers have hitherto been enabled to make, the delay due to dealings in their late home at Queen Anne, on the 21st inst. they feel themselves under a disagreeable necessity of informing those sections, a suit will be commenced at next court, to recover the accounts that are not paid before that time.

JOHN PETTY, and Co.

July 20th, 1792.

ANNAPOLIS.

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.