

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 1, 1791.

VIENNA, June 4.

THE Turks have thrown a bridge of boats over the Danube near Silistria, and mean to pass the river, notwithstanding the representations that have been made to them. They have already passed horses once into the opposite meadows to the number of five or six thousand, and have even erected tents there.

This proceeding of the Turks gives cause for reflection, and as it is by no means conformable to the terms of the armistice, which will expire in a few days, we shall soon see what steps they will take when the use of the meadows is refused them.

Our bishop Filaret has just received certain advices, that the Russians are in motion near Silistria, with an intention, as is supposed, of destroying the bridge of boats which the Turks have constructed there.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople.

"We have been for these six weeks past in the most cruel alarms—first night and day, both in the city and suburbs; neither the strength nor activity of the government has been able to put a stop to this calamity, which will destroy all the habitations. From what we observe with our own eyes, it appears that the soldiery as well as the citizens are discontented; for if the troops were not in league with the incendiaries, this scourge could not long exist."

"The ravages which the flames have made in Constantinople, in Pera and Galata, are beyond estimation. Nor does the government seem to wish to have an accurate idea of the losses."

"All the Franks are astonished to see the readiness of the Sublime Porte under these circumstances, and are at a loss what to think."

"But the politicians who see clearly, say that Selim III. is persuaded, or has been induced by foreign insinuations, to think that the people are not discontented with the war, but only the want of success; and in consequence of this principle he flatters himself that their uneasiness will be converted into joy as soon as couriers arrive with an account of the empire of Russia being attacked by powerful fleets in the Baltic, and that by this division the grand vizier will be in a situation to give law in his turn on the banks of the Danube, if we may rely on the language of the Ottoman ministry, we may expect accounts within a fortnight, as they consider the affairs already settled."

LONDON, June 30.

THE KING'S RETURN TO PARIS.

Mr. Whiffin, one of the messengers arrived at the treasury at twelve yesterday, with express from our ambassador at Paris. The dispatches contain an account of the arrival of their most Christian majesties and their royal highnesses the dauphin and the princess Elizabeth at Paris, about three in the afternoon on Friday last, escorted by a strong detachment of the national guards, under the protection of three members of the national assembly, Messrs. Barnave, Peyssonier, and La Tour Maubourg, with the mayor of Varennes (where he was arrested) who had given their solemn oath for his safety. The concourse of armed citizens that lined the roads at least ten miles from Paris, is said to be immense. Their majesties entered the capital in an open chariot, between whom was seated one of the three commissioners nominated by the national assembly to conduct them on their return; another of the commissioners was seated in like manner between the dauphin and his sister; and the third chariot contained two prisoners, said to be those who bore the principal part in conducting the royal family's route towards Metz. Before these two prisoners, who were in heavy irons, were two of the national guard, seated on the front of the carriage, with their arms rested against them. He was received at the city by M. de la Fayette, accompanied by M. Bailly (the mayor) and other general officers.

When he arrived at the gates, the streets were lined with eighty thousand armed citizens, who at the same time kept the public peace, and observed a profound silence.

The appearance was, beyond description, tremendous. He was conducted first to the Hotel de Ville, where he was received with great tenderness by the mayor and municipality; many of whom shed tears at the disgrace and contempt to which their sovereign had subjected himself.

Their majesties, thus protected, were afterwards conducted to the Tuilleries, and there, we believe, they both slept on Friday night.

Another account adds, that the king and queen were put under a strong guard, and made close prisoners; that though lodging under the same roof, they are separated by every comfort of each other's society, and confined in separate apartments, with sentinels placed to watch over their conduct, and prevent them from holding the slightest interview.

When their majesties were lodged in the Tuilleries, the crowd immediately dispersed, and the usual quiet prevailed in the streets of Paris, where the violation of persons, or property, has never been more frequent, especially since the revolution, than in the streets of London.

The queen was sent off to a convent, and was informed, that she would speedily be put on her trial for high treason.

The assembly then took into consideration the present state of the executive power, and the means by which it should be continued. They are said to have determined—"That the king, by passing beyond the distance of twenty leagues from Paris, without the consent of the national assembly, had, according to a constitutional decree, sanctioned by himself, committed a formal abdication of the throne; that he was declared to be deposed; that the dauphin was entitled to the crown, and should govern under a commission of regency, the members of which would be appointed as soon as possible; and that his education should be superintended by these commissioners, and by visitors chosen by the national assembly."

When the messenger left Paris, peace and tranquillity prevailed. The national assembly was sitting, and deputations were crowding into Paris from every part of the kingdom, with solemn protestations from many millions of subjects, to perish rather than abandon their liberty.

Thus far Mr. Whiffin's dispatches, who left Paris on Friday night, and arrived at Boulogne on Saturday, where he was detained for some time, on account of the general embargo at the sea ports.

On the account brought by him, various other accounts were engrained in the course of the day—Some, no doubt, by private information, and many more by conjecture, respecting the flight of the king and queen, what led to its being stopped, their return, and the measures likely to be taken by the national assembly. Of these we shall state as much as seems to stand on respectable authority, without, however, vouching for its authenticity.

The departure was to have taken place five days before it actually did, and was delayed by the reluctance of the king, who was not prevailed upon to move at last but with much difficulty.

On the road he insisted on stopping four hours at one place for refreshment, to which the failure of the whole plan is attributed.

When stopped at Varennes, and the people were calling out to ring the alarm bell, the queen said, with great presence of mind, "It is unnecessary, we are taken."

Their return was far from flattering. The national guards who escorted them, preserved a silent and sullen respect, while many of the people, who flocked to see the procession, reviled them from a distance, in terms loud enough to be heard.

When they entered Paris, the commissioners who preceded them were received with acclamations, but the king and queen were suffered to pass along in solemn and melancholy silence, uncheered even by looks of reverence or affection.

When arrived at the Tuilleries, the king, queen, and dauphin, it is said, were lodged in separate apartments.

July 6. The business of the pacification, on which Mr. Fawcener is gone to Petersburg, is believed to be in a fair train for completion; but the report that it has already been settled, is thought to be premature.

There never were known so many messengers in the employ of the foreign department as at the present period; and, notwithstanding several extra hands have been taken on, they are engaged to a man. Dispatches are continually going to and from the following courts, on account of the several political negotiations now on the tapis: France, Madrid, Petersburg, Vienna, Holland, and Constantinople. The necessary expenses to the nation, attending these different journeys, is very great.

Letters from Lerwick, in Shetland, give a melancholy account of the fishing-boats; many of which, and their crews, have been totally lost in the storms that have prevailed for nearly three weeks past, in such a manner as to prevent all communication with the Northern Isles. The vegetation in the country is almost destroyed, and it was feared that scarcely a stone weight of meal would remain to be sold there in a very short period.

July 7. A gentleman arrived in town from Calais informs us, that, before he quitted that place, intelligence had been received from Spain, giving an account, that on the day in which the grand tribunal of

the inquisition holds its court, the officers being present, the people, with one accord, declared they would no longer endure such despotism. The guards who surrounded the court were called on to disperse the people, which they refused to do—the populace, thus seconded, seized the chief, whom, with fourteen others, they beheaded instantly, carrying their heads through the streets.

Whatever may have been the immediate cause of Mr. Hammond's return from Madrid, we know not, but this is certain, that he has communicated to administration that a revolution is at this moment agitating in the bosom of Spain; and although every precaution is taking, it is much to be apprehended that kingdom will be deluged with blood.

PHILADELPHIA, August 23.

We take the earliest opportunity of laying before the public, the following very important intelligence, received by the July packet, arrived at New-York, from Falmouth.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, June 25, 1791.

PARIS, June 22.

Early in the morning of Tuesday, the 21st instant, their most Christian majesties, with their family, and Monsieur and Madame, quitted Paris, and, as it is supposed, took the route of Flanders.

From the WHITEHALL EVENING POST.

LONDON, June 27.

ESCAPE OF THE ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE, FROM PARIS; and, their RECAPTURE AT VARENNES.

A town sixty miles from METZ in LORRAINE.

In the history of events and causes, there never has happened so sudden and so unexpected a revolution, nor so wonderful and well planned an escape, as the silent and unperceived departure of their Christian majesties and their family, from the vigilant guards placed round them in the palace of the Tuilleries, to prevent that escape.

When we recollect the difficulties which the second James had to encounter in this country—the hardships which the son of the first Charles experienced in eluding the searches of the usurper—when we look to the various escapes of other kings and princes, from the violence of faction and the rage of rebellion, we do not find one instance wherein the emancipation of a monarch from amidst the fetters of his enemies was so suddenly (we should have been glad to have said happily and completely) effected, as that of his Gallic majesty from the fangs of the national assembly and the gaoles of Paris.

Guarded at his chamber door by two centinels—guarded by many more on the stair-case, and by several at the entrance to his palace; the gates of the city strongly guarded, and every avenue secured which led to and from the Tuilleries, it was almost impossible to imagine that the whole royal family should be able, unperceived, to take their departure, and that the fact should not be known until six hours after it happened! Unless by the tempting bribe of gold, and the well directed application of its power to the object on whom it was to operate, it was impossible the king could have eluded the vigilance of his guards; but, to the astonishment of Europe, that event has taken place.

The following may be relied on as an authentic statement of every circumstance yet known of the wonderful escape and re-capture.

The first news that was received of the escape of the royal family of France, was by a messenger dispatched by Earl Gower to Lord Grenville, who arrived at the secretary of state's office on Saturday morning early. He brought with him a very short letter indeed, merely stating the news of the event, and the whole of which is contained in the short paragraph in the Gazette. The reason of this is, that Lord Gower had dispatched his messenger on Tuesday, the moment he learnt the news, but he was not suffered to pass through the gates of Paris, as an order had been sent to the Police office to that purpose, and the gates continued shut until Wednesday morning.

The escape of the royal family was made at one o'clock on Tuesday morning, nor was it discovered until between seven and eight, when the commandant of the castle of the Tuilleries went towards the king's apartment, to see whether his majesty was stirring. He was met by one of the household, who told him that neither the king, queen, the dauphin, nor the princess Elizabeth, were to be found.

The dress in which they escaped is not so well authenticated, nor do we believe that it is precisely known to any one. It is probable they were disguised (some say as peasants, some that the king was dressed as a shoemaker, and the queen as a fruit-woman, though this is all conjecture), but even in this manner it would have been impossible for them to have got away, unless a part of the guard which does duty in the Tuilleries had been bribed, for centinels were placed all round the palace. It is suspected, and certainly with a degree of probability, that M. de la

into the house to inform wanted to speak with him, into the yard and invited in, which he refused; that Hammond to come up to him, him; whereupon Mr. Hammond, and if I come to you, Gaither then promised upon and that he made use of this get Mr. Hammond in his and then went within seven in, and Gaither ordered him is servant, and alighted from two of his pistols fell from his offered Mr. Hammond a pitting, which Mr. Hammond ere no witnesses by, but of quent day if he was bent up not defer it, and said Mr. light him that moment, or he hearing a noise behind him, each of a negro or negro, ed in order to keep the said that then colonel Hammond house; that he turned about, any steps, he the said Gaither at him, and fired the same, missed him, as he never took aim in his life; that as soon him, he drew another pistol, had run above fifteen feet, and thought he saw the walk; that thereupon, although fall, he the said Gaither; but finding that he continued into the house, and supposing added to get a gun, and return her took his gun from the fess pale of the yard, and leals, with his finger upon the oon as Mr. Hammond should mmond did come out of the hand, and fired at him, and hand; that thereupon, under Mr. Hammond's negroes were ne of which had a gun, and would also get another gun, he as he was mounting the said m on the neck and left shoulder, Gaither went off; that the said he above conversation, further not yet satisfied, and would al- said Hammond, and would er him, and expressed his t at he was unfortunate in ne; that this deponent ende- aid Gaither from the further nge, but that such dissuasion, slutry effect upon him, only e more determined; and this declared, that he could recon- to hire assassins to take away mmond; and that the debt he had brought suit against him at he never would pay it, and one else, if he ever asked for e on this 2d June, 1791.

J. T. CHASE.

RIGBY, Y-MAKER,

informs his friends and the has laid in a large and well the best MATERIALS of all and is determined to carry on eatest punctuality and disre- tion to merit the custom of e m with their commands. ve at a distance, may have s- fending the linings of their o- the following manner: the fore-part to the peck end, the back to the lower lace-hair close under the arms.

as low as the hip. from arm to arm. as his sincere thanks to all his a continuance of their favours, will do his utmost to oblige. the country will be thankfully ly attended to. 1791 years of age, wanting as above business.

LARS Reward.

the subscriber, living in this city, 28th instant, a negro man named out twenty-five years of age, inches high, full faced well look- and rather a down look, had ay, a cloth jacket, of a dingy shir after hat, carried with him some however apprehends the said so- (so that I can get him again reward, paid by

RICHARD WELLS.

APOLIS: DERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

Fayette was privy to the design, for it turns out that several sentinels were not on duty on the Monday night. We some time since hinted to the public that M. de la Fayette's visits to the queen had of late been frequent, and that many persons suspecting him of having been gained over to the royal party through her persuasions. Certain it is, that the people of Paris entertained this suspicion, for no sooner was the king's escape known, than M. de la Fayette and Monsieur Cazales were seized, and held in confinement, until a deputation from the national assembly rescued them.

The duke d'Angoulême was likewise stopped by the mob, and the cloaths torn off his back. The people were conducting him to the Place de Grève, with an intention of hanging him *a la lanterne*, but he was fortunately rescued by the national guard, and conducted to the guard house, though not without some resistance, for the people refused to give him up. He had been on duty the preceding evening, and it is suspected he favoured the royal escape. He was demanded to be tried by a court-martial.

The marquis de Nèfle, one of the officers of the king's body guard, has been likewise arrested, as was also M. de Montmorin, one of the king's ministers.

The escape was certainly made through one of the private doors of the palace; it is believed through a passage leading from the pavilion in which the queen slept, and from which there is a private communication to the garden. This avenue had no sentry placed over it. It is said, that the royal family got their carriages at the Pont Royal, a short distance from the palace. It is further believed that several officers of the king's former body guard attended at the escape, and that some of them followed the royal carriages at a little distance dressed in liveries; for about fifty persons immediately in the confidence of their majesties are missing, and several have left the capital within the last fortnight. But the escape was most secretly contrived and as admirably executed as human wisdom could have suggested, for relays of horses were stationed on the road all the way to French Flanders, in order to facilitate the journey. It is suspected that M. de Bouille, who commands in French Flanders assisted the escape through the garrison towns under his authority.

The news of the escape became generally known throughout Paris about nine in the morning, which, as it may be supposed, created great confusion; the national guards were immediately ordered under arms, and double sentries were posted at all the gates in the town, with orders to prevent any person from passing or repassing, and the alarm bell was rung; couriers were likewise dispatched by the municipality to different parts of the country with the news, and desiring the citizens to be on their guard whom they suffered to pass through their towns. Many faces wore a countenance of surprise, several carried visible marks of terror, and a general dismay prevailed among the democrats. The mob, ever ready to exercise the uncontrolled rights of men, made a mock parade of the king's arms in the market places, and, dashing them and the figure of a crown on the ground, they trampled upon them, crying out, "since the king has abandoned what he owed to his high situation, let us trample upon the ensigns of royalty!"

The king had on the preceding day written a letter with his own hand, addressed to M. de la Porte, one of the ministers of state. This letter contains the reasons which induced his majesty and the royal family to make their escape, and is to the following purport:—

"The king declares to the citizens of the empire, that as long as he could entertain any hopes of seeing good order re-established by means of his residing near the national assembly, he had made every personal sacrifice; but finding that the subversion of royalty, the triumph of anarchy, and, in short, the impunity of the most atrocious crimes, was the only recompense he was likely to receive, he had thought it his duty to make these circumstances known to the nation at large, and to expose to it the conduct of the existing government. That he had therefore fled from the capital, as his presence could no longer contribute to the public happiness.

"His majesty then refers to the principal vice of the new constitution, and the many bitter pangs he has suffered since the revolution. He declares that the organization of the different branches of government is contrary to his opinion, and has been made against his will; but he particularly complains of the clubs that have been established throughout the kingdom, and which have had a considerable influence on the proceedings of the legislature.

"His majesty then refers to the most remarkable circumstances which have attended the revolution; particularly the 14th of July, and the 6th of October, 1789, when the king was dragged from his palace of Versailles. He reproaches the national assembly with having deprived him of his liberty, as well as having taken from him every prerogative belonging to the crown; and concludes with observing, that he was dissatisfied throughout with the proceedings of the assembly, and he protests against every act which he has been forced to sign during his captivity.

"In the postscript, his majesty forbids his ministers to sign his name to any act, until they shall receive his authority to do so."

The last account is as follows:—

"They reached Varennes, a small town near Clermont, about 150 miles from Paris, when the king was there recognized by the postillion, who said to him, 'Non Roi, je vous connais, mais je ne vous trahirai pas.' 'I know you, my king, but I will not betray you.' An exhibition of generous prejudice which must

as much melt the heart of a good man as it may dispense the judgment of a wise man!

"But the postmaster, who overheard this address, less full of monarchic prejudice, and more solicitous for the tranquillity of his country, adopted a different conduct. He refrained, with great dexterity and presence of mind, from betraying his knowledge of the rank of the royal travellers; but he charged his postillion with a letter to the municipality of Clermont, communicating to them that important intelligence.

"At Clermont they were met by M. de Bouille, in consequence of previous concert with that officer, who was at the head of two battalions of troops of the line, whom he had marched from Metz to cover the remainder of the retreat.—The municipality ordered the national guard to seize on the persons of the royal family. M. de Bouille ordered his soldiers to defend their king, and to fire on those whom he called a rebellious mob. But the troops, though probably selected from a supposition of their peculiar devotion to the royal cause, refused obedience, laid down their arms, and assisted the national guard in making prisoners of their commander and their king!

"The municipal officers declared that they did not arrest Louis XVI. as king of France, but as a traitor flying to an army of rebels against the constitution he had sworn to maintain.

"The populace are said to have put a crown of flowers on the head of the dauphin, as a symbol of the deposition of his captive father.

"Orders were immediately issued for the assembling of a large body of the national guards to escort the royal family, with M. de Bouille, to Paris. That officer was loaded with irons.

"These events took place on the afternoon of Wednesday the 22d."

From a Portland paper of August 8.

Arrived since our last, captain Alexander Motley, in 18 days from St. Eutawia—July 15 he saw a number of bales of tobacco, two of which he picked up. They were marked S. W. C. and contained 12 large rolls each—he also at the same time took up a studding-sail boom.

By captain Motley we learn, that the opening of Port Louis had been prorogued till the first day of November next, with the same advantages as had been previously agreed upon with regard to the sorts of provisions and other objects mentioned by the assembly in May, 1790. The king's commissioners authorized also in Courland-bay, till the said first day of November, the same importation as in Port Louis, and they have determined that the exportation of sugar and cotton shall be permitted, till the sum of six hundred thousand livres shall be completed; notice whereof shall be given one month before hand by printed advertisements. All masters of vessels who shall come into Courland-bay, shall be obliged to repair to the general custom-house in Port Louis, both to enter and clear their vessels, and to leave at the same manifest, either of their inward or outward cargo—upon which they shall get their clearance.

Aug. 24. Accounts in letters received by the packet inform, that the empress has concluded a peace with the Porte.—That great commotions had taken place in Spain, in which some lives were lost.

Thursday last the French and Spanish ministers, together with several other distinguished personages, dined with the president of the United States, and in the evening there was a display of fireworks exhibited nearly opposite the president's house, by some citizens, in compliment to the company.

East-India intelligence received by the latest arrival from Europe, is to the 29th January last.

A letter from Lord Cornwallis, of the 28th December, details his future plan of operations—the state of the army, the magazines and military stores, he observes, is such as to give him great satisfaction.

A letter from general Abercrombie, of December 22, to Lord Cornwallis, informs him of the capture of Cannanore, and of Trichackabad, the capital of Tipoo on that coast, by Colonel Hartley.—These successes, he adds, have completely cleared the Malabar coast.—The last accounts from general Meadows left him in pursuit of Tipoo near Trichinopoly. Some indirect overtures of a treaty had been received by him from Tipoo's minister. The fort and garrison of Daraparam having been taken by the enemy, Tipoo's engagement with captain Evans, the commander, were scrupulously adhered to on the part of the conqueror.

A letter of 28th January informs, that Lord Cornwallis, having taken the command of the army, expects to begin his march for the Mysore country in a few days.

A late Boston paper informs, that on the representations of the municipalities and others to the king of France, against the decree granting to the free people of colour in the islands, the same privileges which the whites enjoy, he had refused to sign it, and had sent it back to the assembly—and that in consequence of this refusal, it had not become a law.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, June 28.

"At present every thing is uncertain about peace or war; nothing can be mentioned with certainty. The flight of the king of France, and his being taken again at Charleville, we cannot conjecture what may be the consequence. The treaty at Szittova is, moreover, broken off, so every thing is in confusion; and it looks dark over all Europe!"

Extract of a letter from London, July 6.

"From the present political state of Europe, 'tis difficult to form any opinion what turn affairs may take; though the more general one is in favour of peace. The late attempt of the king of France to quit the kingdom, had it succeeded, would, in all probability, have embroiled it in all the horrors of a civil war; but as he was prevented, the only conse-

quence likely to ensue, are the deposing of him and crowning the dauphin, during whose minority the kingdom will be governed by a regency."

Extract of a letter from London, July 1.

"The attempt of the king, and queen of France to get to Flanders, and their detection and bringing back to Paris, will make much noise with you. My letters from Paris, by last post, say thus:—'The instant he was gone, all parties among the patriots, though divided in many points before, became instantly united. Tranquillity was never more perfect: property never better secured: personal liberty never in less danger; and, I firmly believe, the event is greatly and eminently fortunate. As to business, I fear the decrees of the national assembly forbid our getting tobacco from England. At present, tobacco has got up to 45 livres, besides the duty of 25 livres. It would come cheaper from London; however, we sell to a good profit. This must surely affect the tobacco trade to London from America, and make it very imprudent to send tobacco fit for the French market to this country; and therefore hint this for your government, and those of your friends, to whom you may choose to communicate it."

SHEPHERD'S-TOWN, August 15.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at the mouth of Wheeling, (about 100 miles by water from Pittsburgh) to his friend in this town, dated July 27, 1791.

"There seems an entire calm with the Indians, they having done no damage of any account since the fourth of July, when they killed and wounded ten out of twelve in one canoe, coming up the Ohio—seven that were wounded and two that were not, all got off by crossing the river under a constant fire from the Indians—they scalped the three that could not get away, but the wounded are all likely to recover. A few nights past, two Indians came to the mouth of Indian Wheeling—it had rained, and the weeds were very high and wet, one of them flashed and the other snatched at the sentry, who immediately went a few feet and fired towards them, though he could not see them, it being dark and the weeds high—they walked unconcerned, (as appeared by their tracks) and went up a hill where the ground was so hard that they could not be followed—a few days after, several cattle were found dead and wounded, which I suspect must have been done by these fellows.

"I expect there are at Fort Washington about 1000 men, the rest are scattered from Fort Franklin, (140 miles up the Allegany) to Fort Washington, about 600 miles below, but much the greater number are at Fort Pitt, except Fort Washington. The Virginia battalion is the strongest, though I believe there are upwards of forty deserted from it."

Extract of another letter from a gentleman at Wheeling, of the same date.

"I embrace this opportunity to inform you of our present situation—we have been kept in a fort all this season—the Indians have made us the butt of their resentment—a few days past they killed a family, within a mile of my house, plundered all that was valuable, and made their escape—they have committed several murders this spring, attacked every block-house on our frontiers, and either killed or wounded almost every officer we have sent out—Lieutenant Enos and lieutenant Bufkirk, killed—Ensign Biggs's arm broke—several valuable soldiers killed and wounded—they seem a little easy at present—they took a pettianger a few days past, that was coming up with dispatches; but whether they got the packet or not, we cannot tell, as it was thrown overboard.

"The plan of the present campaign is not yet known; but generally thought to build a range of forts between the Ohio and the Lake—the slownels of our troops in marching, I think will keep the Indians embodied so long that they will be forced to separate for want of provisions, and defeat themselves."

Another letter from Wheeling, dated the 24th ult. says, "Five weeks ago, one of our neighbours, who lived about a mile from me, moved home in the evening—next morning, as they were at breakfast, the Indians fell upon them, killed old Mrs. Gotley, and her son, about 21 years of age, and scalped them—took two boys, one about eight years old, and carried them about a mile, when they stripped the youngest of them and killed him; the other they took with them, a smart boy about thirteen years old—I was there when the body of the one killed was brought in, and a dismal sight it was."

WINCHESTER, August 13.

We can assert, from unquestionable authority, that the report of McGillivray having quitted the Creeks, on account of their hostile disposition towards the United States, is void of foundation.

The latest intelligence from Kentucky sets forth, that Colonel Wilkinson, with about twelve hundred volunteers, marched against the savages of the Wabash on the 24th of last month.

The worm, described in the eastern papers which proved so fatal to the grays, has been felt with equal severity in this and the neighbouring counties. This calamity, together with an amazing drought which has been experienced, has rendered the crops of hay lighter than ever were remembered in this neighbourhood: the latter has been peculiarly unfavourable to the vegetable species in general—the corn, for want of the gentle dews of Heaven, seems parched within the husk, and presents a prospect of a very melancholy nature, especially to the industrious poor, who chiefly depend on this article for their support.

ANNAPOLIS, September 1.

Samuel Chase, Esq; is chosen chief judge of the general court of this state, in the room of Thomas Johnson, Esq; appointed an associate judge of the supreme court of the United States.

In a boxing match on Smith and Thomas Dailit his life by a blow or killed him on the spot. body gave a verdict of m

By virtue of sundry writs will be EXPOSED to neidday the 14th of Se at Mr. GEORGE MA

THE life estate of LAND called SI acres, in Anne Arundel the property of the said JAM

Orphan Sc

SEVERAL of the M to make returns, the avoidably postponed unt ber, when it will certain

Wanted i

A YOUNG LAD tailor, in the Anne Arundel

Notice is l

THAT the subscribe general assembly, power her to collect, by taxes due to Benjamin year 1786, also all co and all fees or other bal collector of the county fo Henry Hall

THE subscriber is u of informing his petition the legislature a to liberate him from deb charge, as the number of him render a payment is William Foxen

HEREBY give noti the next general affe for an act of insolvenc to pay my debts 1816

NOTICE is heres inhabitants of E the next general assemb to empower the county a new road to be opene New-Market, and in leave open part of the New-Market afore said, their option the person damages incurred for JOHN

Boot and

RESPECTFULLY friends in particul ning and carrying busi by Mr. John Adam B of hides, or tans one most convenient for thos he also informs the pu sell leather as low as it and hopes by his attenti custom of these who their commands.

N. B. He still carri business, in Conduits Manna's new building, boots and shoes in the notice, and most reafin

ALL persons havi of SAMUEL C executed, are hereby n authenticated, with all scriber, also all persons executed to make annu William Foxen

One Hundred

WHEREAS, on between the hou night as my negro man from this place to Hibe the top of the hill, cros about half of a mile met and accosted by a cloth coat, and who willing conversation e to Benjamin and gave with a knife, or some on the Monday follow ward of one hundred discover the perpetrat he is convicted therof

the deposing of him and
ing whole minority the
a regency."

London, July 1.

and queen of France to
section and bringing back
life with you. My letters
thus:—"The infant he
g the patriots, though di
became instantly united.
perfect: property never
erty never in less danger
event is greatly and emi
finely, I fear the decrees
rbid our getting tobacco
tobacco has got up to 45
lives. It would come
wever, we sell to a good
affect the tobacco trade to
nd make it very imprudent
rench market to this coun
for your government, and
whom you may choose to

TOWN, August 15.

a gentleman at the mouth of
by water from Pittsburg)
dated July 27, 1791.

re calm with the Indians,
age of any account since the
killed and wounded ten out
coming up the Ohio—seve
vo that were not, all got
a constant fire from the In
dian that could not get away,
likely to recover. A few
came to the mouth of Indian
, and the weeds were very
ashed and the other snap
immediately went a few feet
ough he could not see them,
eds high—they walked un
by their tracks) and went up
was so hard that they could
days after, several cattle were
d, which I suspect must have
s.

Fort Washington about 1000
from Fort Franklin, (140
to Fort Washington, about
uch the greater number are at
Washington. The Virginia
h, though I believe there at
d from it."

from a gentleman at Wheeling,
same date.

portunity to inform you of our
ave been kept in a fort all this
made us the butt of their re
all they killed a family, while
undered all that was valuable,
—they have committed several
acked every block-house on our
illed or wounded almost every
—Lieutenant Enos and lieut
Ensign Biggs' arm broke—le
illed and wounded—they seem
—they took a pettianger a few
ming up with dispatches; but
cket or not, we cannot tell, as
d.

present campaign is not yet
thought to build a range of fort
the Lake—the blowers of our
think will keep the Indians em
y will be forced to separate at
defeat themselves."

Wheeling, dated the 24th ult.
o, one of our neighbours, who
n me, moved home in the eve
they were at breakfast, the in
killed old Mrs. Goutley, and her
f age, and scalped them—took
eight years old, and carried them
ey stripped the youngest of them
they took with them, a
ten years old—I was there when
killed was brought in, and a

ESTER, August 13.
an unquestionable authority, that
avray having quitted the Creek
hostile disposition towards the
of foundation.

nce from Kentucky sets forth,
on, with about twelve hundred
against the savages of the Wabash
nth.

ibed in the eastern papers which
grafs, has been felt with equal
the neighbouring countries. This
with an amazing drought which
l, has rendered the crops of hay
be remembered in this neighbour
s been peculiarly unfavourable to
in general—the corn, for want
f Heaven, seems parched within
a prospect of a very melancholy
the industrious poor, who chiefly
for their support.

OLDS, September 1.
is chosen chief judge of the
s State, in the room of Thomas
dnted an associate judge of the
United States.

In a boxing match on Tuesday last, between James
Smith and Thomas Daniel, the latter unfortunately
lost his life by a blow or kick from the former, which
killed him on the spot. The inquest which sat on the
body gave a verdict of manslaughter.

Annapolis, August 30, 1791.

By virtue of sundry writs of *feri facias* to me directed,
will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Wed-
nesday the 14th of September next, at 12 o'clock,
at Mr. GEORGE MANN'S, in the city of Annapolis,

THE life estate of JOHN MACKALL, of a tract of
LAND called SILVER STONE, about 800
acres, in Anne Arundel county; taken and sold as
the property of the said John Mackall, by
JAMES WILLIAMS, Sheriff.

Orphan School Lottery.

SEVERAL of the MANAGERS having omitted
to make returns, the drawing of the lottery is un-
avoidably postponed until Tuesday the 18th of Octo-
ber, when it will certainly commence drawing.

Wanted immediately,

A YOUNG LAD capable of attending in a re-
tail shop. Inquire of the printers.

Anne Arundel county, August 30, 1791.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next
general assembly, that an act may pass to em-
power her to collect, by way of execution, all public
taxes due to Benjamin Howard as collector for the
year 1786, also all county charges and officers fees,
and all fees or other balances due to him as sheriff and
collector of the county for the years 1788 and 1789.

Benjamin Howard, Executor.
Calvert county, August 24, 1791.

THE subscriber is under the disagreeable necessity
of informing his creditors, that he intends to
petition the legislature at their next session, for an act
to liberate him from debts which he is not able to dis-
charge, as the number of suits already instituted against
him render a payment impracticable.

William Foxcroft FRANCIS KING.
Anne Arundel county, August 31, 1791.

I HEREBY give notice, that I mean to apply to
the next general assembly of the state of Maryland,
for an act of insolvency in my favour, being unable
to pay my debts.

Isaac Simmons,
Kent county, August 23, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the
inhabitants of Kent county intend to petition
the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass an act
to empower the county court of said county to cause
a new road to be opened from Isaac Perkins's mills to
New-Market, and in their discretion to shut up or
leave open part of the old road from Marches lane to
New-Market aforesaid, and to tax the county (or in
their option the persons concerned) the expense and
damages incurred for opening the said new road.

JOHN HYDE,
Boot and Shoe-maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, and his
friends in particular, that he carries on the tan-
ning and currying business at the yard lately occupied
by Mr. John Adam Bayer, where he buys all kinds
of hides, or tans one half for the other, as may be
most convenient for those who have them to dispose of;
he also informs the public, that he is determined to
sell leather as low as it can be purchased in Baltimore,
and hopes by his attention and punctuality to merit the
esteem of those who may please to favour him with
their commands.

N. B. He still carries on the boot and shoe-making
business, in Conduit Street, opposite Mr. George
Mann's new building, where he makes all kinds of
boots and shoes in the neatest manner, on the shortest
notice, and most reasonable terms.

August 27, 1791.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate
of SAMUEL CHEW, Esq. of Calvert county,
deceased, are hereby notified to render them properly
authenticated, with all convenient speed to the sub-
scriber, also all persons indebted to the said estate are
requested to make immediate payment, to

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Port Tobacco, August 20, 1791.
WHEREAS, on Saturday the 13th instant, be-
tween the hours of ten and eleven o'clock at
night, as my negro man called BENJAMIN was going
from this place to Haberdensville, as soon as he reached
the top of the hill, commonly called Theobald's Hill,
about half of a mile distant from this town, he was
met and accosted by a white man who had on a dark
cloth coat, and who rode a small black horse, some
willing conversation ensued, when this man rode up
to Benjamin and gave him a violent stab in the breast
with a knife, or some such weapon, of which he died
on the Monday following—I will pay the above re-
ward of one hundred dollars to any person who will
discover the perpetrator of this inhuman act, so that
he be convicted thereof.

J. H. STONE.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

August 22, 1791.

RAN away from the subscriber,
living in St. Mary's county,
on the 10th day of May, a country
born negro slave named PHILL, a-
bout twenty-eight or nine years of
age, five feet seven or eight inches
high; he is a very likely black fellow, and has large
black eyes; had on and took with him when he went
away, a new felt hat, a short red broad cloth coat, a
brown linen ditto, a yellow stamped cotton jacket, a
white linen shirt, a pair of brown fustian breeches, a
cotton and linen shirt, a pair of striped bed-ticking
trousers, a pair of worsted stockings, and a pair of
shoes and buckles. I understand that he has hired
himself in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, and passes
by the name of CHARLES BUTLER. I will give the
above reward to any person delivering the said fellow
to me, or eight dollars for securing him in any goal,
so that I get him. All persons are forewarned har-
boring the said negro at their peril.

Henry Neale.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of DELIA
LUSBY, deceased, are desired to make imme-
diate payment to Mr. Gilbert Murdoch, of the city of
Annapolis, who is fully authorized by me to receive
the same, that those to whom the estate is indebted
may be paid, who are hereby requested to bring in
their accounts properly attested, this being the second
time of advertising, which, if not sufficient, there will
be another method taken by the 20th of September.

E. MURDOCH, Administratrix.

To be SOLD, on the 20th of September, if fair, if
not the next fair day, at 11 o'clock, at the late
dwelling of Jacob Lusby, deceased, near South
river.

THE PROPERTY of the said Delia Lusby, consist-
ing of a parcel of young negroes, boys and girls, able
to be of most any service; beds and other furniture;
some cattle, and the half part of a ferry boat. The
term of the sale is cash.

August 24, 1791.

THE SECURITIES for JOHN BEALL, Esq.,
as collector of the state taxes in Prince-George's
county, for the years 1783, 1784, and 1785, having,
by law, authority to collect only what was in arrear,
or appeared due on the books of said Mr. Beall at the
time the said securities got possession of them; and the
subscribers, being securities for the said Mr. Beall as
sheriff for the year 1785, having, in consequence there-
of, a considerable sum of money to pay into the trea-
sury in Annapolis, do hereby caution and advertise all
those whom it may concern, that no person or persons
(the subscribers excepted) neither had, has, or can
have, any claim, right or title, in justice, law or equi-
ty, to ask, demand or receive, any fines, fees, forfeit-
ures, &c. due on the books of Mr. John Beall on the
day he gave up the said books—PUBLIC NOTICE
is given to those who have not yet paid, as well as
those who may have paid to such as had not any right
to receive. That the subscribers, when authorized, will
proceed to collect all sums of money due on said books,
to which they are legally entitled.

JOHNSON M. O'REILLY.
ALEXANDER DUVAL.

NOTICE is hereby given,
THAT the subscriber intends to petition the jus-
tices of Cecil and Kent county courts, at their
next October terms, for commissions to prove and mark
the bounds of the following TRACTS of LAND,
viz. *Way's Manor, Heath's Range*, the first part, *Heath's
Range*, the second part, *Sedgefield, Tod's Purchase, Holt,
Heath's Outlet, Heath's Forest, and Carl's Old Field*,
agreeable to an act of assembly in those cases made and
provided.

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.
August 14, 1791.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-
Arundel county, within one mile of Severn cha-
pel, on or about the 6th day of August, 1791, a ne-
gro man named CESAR, about 44 years of age, five
feet eleven inches high; he is a stout square well made
fellow, and when out of temper speaks very loud; he
has remarkable small legs for a man of his size, and
large flat feet; he was formerly the property of Mrs.
Lewin of this county, who raised him, has since had
several masters before he became the property of the
subscriber; had on and took with him, a new felt
hat, a snatching shirt and one white ditto, striped Hol-
land trousers, and a short blue jacket: He is a very
artful fellow, and probably will change his name and
clothes and pass for a freeman. Whoever secures the
said negro in the goal of the county where he is taken,
or in any other goal, so that the owner may get him
again, shall receive THREE POUNDS, or the above
reward if brought home, with all reasonable charges,
paid by

LANCELOT WARFIELD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 18th of
June last, a yellow complexion fellow by the
name of SAUL, formerly the property of Dr. Mood,
about five feet eight inches high, spare made; had on,
when he went away, a felt hat, a searought jacket,
his under jacket cotton velvet, a coarse country linen
shirt, not much worn, a pair of short breeches of a
lead colour. Whoever takes up the said fellow and
brings him home, shall receive the sum of FIVE
POUNDS reward, and all reasonable charges, from
me,

WILLIAM BURNS, living in
Montgomery county, near the Ten-Mile creek.

Anne Arundel county, August 22, 1791.

Agreeable to the last will and testament of WILLIAM
DAVIS, deceased, will be SOLD, at Public Sale,
for cash, on Thursday the 13th of September, if fair,
if not the next fair day, at the said William Davis's
late dwelling, on South river,

ALL the personal property of said Davis, consist-
ing of two valuable negro men and one old
woman, stock of various kinds, household and kitchen
furniture, plantation utensils, tobacco in parcel, sun-
dry valuable weaving gear, and loom, with many other
articles too tedious to mention. The sale will begin
at 11 o'clock.

All persons having claims against the estate are re-
quested to bring them in legally proved, and those in-
debted are requested to make immediate payment, to

JOHN JACOBS, jun. } Executors.
ROBERT DAVIS, jun. }

By virtue of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas*, &c. so
directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE,
on Wednesday the 7th of September next, at twelve
o'clock, at Mr. William Spurrier's Tavern, E. K.
Ridge,

SUNDRY TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND,
and some NEGROES, viz.

One hundred and fifty-three acres of land, called
Food Plenty, the property of William Haslen.

Forty-seven acres of land called *Sailing Range*, the
property of James Brown.

A part of a tract of land called *Moorehouse Generosity*,
supposed to contain 135 acres, and *Dorsey's Addition to
Thomas's Lot*, 15 acres, the property of Basil Ridgely.

—LIKEWISE,—

A negro boy named *Dick*, and a negro girl named
Jude, the property of Thomas Cole, by
JAMES WILLIAMS, Sheriff.

Annapolis, August 23, 1791.

T O B E L E T,
For one or more Years,

ABOUT 800 ACRES of good LAND, lying on
South river, with convenient buildings neces-
sary for carrying on a FARM. For particulars inquire
of the subscriber, or John Brice, jun. A. 2. 1791.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.
August 25, 1791.

L O S T,
ABOUT ten days ago, in Annapolis, or on the
road which leads to my house at Beard's creek,
a red Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing some
valuable papers, which will sufficiently describe them
to be the subscriber's. Whoever will return the same
to me, or John Brice, jun. in Annapolis, shall receive
TWO DOLLARS Reward.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.
August 25, 1791.

NEW LINE.

ANNAPOLIS, EASTON, and PHILADELPHIA.

Water and Land STAGES,
Via CECIL COURT HOUSE & NEW-CASTLE.

THE Subscribers, (Proprietors of the Philadel-
phia and Baltimore New Line) very respectfully
inform the inhabitants of this city and its vicinity, they
intend to establish a communication from this place
direct to Philadelphia, for the conveyance of freight and
passengers, to commence running the 29th instant, by
the following route:—A packet will leave Philadelphia
every Monday morning for Newcastle, on its arrival
the stage immediately conveys the passengers to Cecil
Court House, where the packet waits their arrival, and
proceeds direct for Annapolis and Easton, and touches
at Annapolis on her return. The peculiar advantages
of this tour, in point of expedition, will be obvious
to every traveller going to the northward, it being cer-
tain this route can be performed in less time than by
land. The proprietors solicit the patronage of the pub-
lic, assuring them every exertion shall be used to ren-
der this line pleasing, agreeable and expeditious. The
variableness of the winds renders the day of the packet's
return from Easton rather uncertain; but it is expected
the will leave this place early every Sunday morning.
Passengers, and shippers that have freight to forward, are
requested to leave their names at the Printers, who will
instruct the captain to wait upon them and inform the
hour of departure.

JOHN CHAMBERS, Cecil Court House.
HENRY DARLEY,
Wm. CLAY,
BOND and LEES, } Newcastle.

Passage to Cecil Court House,
to Newcastle in stage, 7 6
to Philadelphia in packet, 6 0
3 9
17 3

Heavy freight, 2s. per cwt. from city to city. Light,
in proportion to bulk.

Annapolis, August 19, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT agreeable to the constitution, an election
will be held at the city of Annapolis on Mon-
day the 5th of September next, for two electors of the
senate, for Anne Arundel county.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Sheriff.
Annapolis, August 11, 1791.

Just Arrived,
In the Sloop *Phenix*, from MADEIRA, and to be
sold, by
James Williams,
A FEW PIPES of Choice Three Years Old
London Bill WINE,
Shipped by the house of *Lamar, Hill, Bisset and Co.*
by order, and for particular use; perhaps its equal
to any wine shipped.
August 17, 1791. 3 6w

TO BE RENTED,
On FRIDAY, the 2d day of September, to the highest
bidder, if fair, if not the next fair day,
THE PLANTATION late the property
of Mr. JOHN SMALL, deceased, situated on
the north side of Severn, within five miles of Annapolis.
Good security will be required, and possession
given on the fifth of November next.
JOHN MERRIKEN, jun. Administrator
of JOHN SMALL.
August 17, 1791. 3X

FOR SALE,
THAT beautiful SEAT or LOT of LAND, the
place of residence of the late *Daniel of St. Thomas*
Jenifer, Esquire, known by the name of **STEP-**
NEY, lying in Anne-Arundel county, within one
mile of South river ferry, containing 835 acres. The
improvements on this valuable farm are remarkably
good, and several orchards of excellent fruit, from
which may be made in a favourable year 15,000 gal-
lons of cider, equal, if not superior, to any in the
state.

—ALSO—
A small TRACT of LAND, binding on South river,
nearly adjoining the above, containing 229 acres,
on which is an orchard of choice fruit, a convenient
and comfortable dwelling house, a large barn, quite
new, with other necessary out-houses. A more particular
description of the above lands is considered unnecessary,
as it is presumed those disposed to purchase,
will previously view them.
The two tracts will be sold together, or separately,
as may be most convenient to the purchasers, and possession
given on the first day of January next, with
permission to sow fall grain.
Any person inclinable to purchase, may know the
terms, which will be made easy, by applying to
DANIEL JENIFER, sen. } Executors.
DANIEL JENIFER, jun. }
Port-Tobacco August 3, 1791. 4

For SALE,
THAT valuable tract of LAND in Montgomery
county, known by the name of **WOODSTOCK**
MANOR, containing about eleven hundred acres, situated
within two miles of the mouth of Monocacy, and still nearer
the Patowmack. The land is rich, in general level, and
extremely well adapted to the cultivation of the finer kinds
of tobacco and small grain; its convenience to the seat of
the federal government being not more than twenty-eight miles
distant with water communication, and on a main road
leading from George-town to Frederick-town, which last is
only sixteen miles distant, and its vicinity to the flourishing
glass-works, combine to render its situation highly valuable,
and the whole tract a desirable object of purchase as a
gentleman's seat, for which purpose it affords an healthy
and elevated situation, uncommonly beautiful. The terms
will be made easy and may be known by application to
colonel DEAKINS, near the land, Mr. SPRIGG, of West
river, or Dr. STEWART, of Annapolis.
July 6, 1791. 10

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB PURSE
will be run for over the course near this city,
on the second TUESDAY in October next. Further
particulars will be inserted in due time. 4

This is to give NOTICE,
THAT I intend to prefer a petition to the next
general assembly of the state of Maryland, praying
an act to liberate me from confinement, and a discharge
from debts which I am unable to pay.
HEZEKIAH COOPER.
Kent county, July 22, 1791. 5

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

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

By HIS EXCELLENCY
John Eager Howard, Esquire,
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

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

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

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

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

ORDERED, That the above proclamation
be published six weeks.

T. JOHNSON, jun.

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

REZIN HAMMOND.

June 7, 1791.

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

REZIN HAMMOND.

MARYLAND, &c.

ON the second day of June, one thousand seven
hundred and ninety-one, came before me, the
subscriber, one of the judges of the general court,
JOHN G. HAMILTON, and made oath, that on
or about the thirteenth of May last he was in company
and had conversation with **Elijah Gaither**, son of *Ed-*
ward, and that, in the course of the said conversation,
the said Gaither informed this deponent as follows:—
That he had had a round with colonel **Rezin Ham-**
mond, of Anne-Arundel county; that the said Ham-
mond had injured his reputation, and that, in conse-
quence thereof, he, the said Gaither, for several months
before, had premeditated and determined to kill him,
and that he came down from New-York for that pur-
pose, that having discovered in Baltimore-town that
colonel Hammond had brought suits against him, he
immediately hired horses, provided himself with three
braces of pistols, all which he loaded, or caused to be
loaded, with three bullets and two buck shot each, and
a gun, which was loaded with three bullets and a
quantity of shot, after which (viz. on Easter Monday
before day-light) he, the said Gaither, started with
his servant from Elk-Ridge for colonel Hammond's
place of residence with a full determination to kill him,
and arrived at the farm just after day-break; that he
placed and concealed himself in a certain field belong-
ing to the said farm, where it was usual for colonel
Hammond to pass every morning, and so concealed,
together with his said servant, waited for some time in
expectation of the said Hammond coming along, during
which time he, the said Gaither, and his servant,
watched for him alternately; that some time after sun-
rise he, the said Gaither, finding that the said Ham-
mond did not pass through the said field as he expected,
sent his servant up to the house to inquire if the
said Hammond was at home, and if possible to discover
and give him information whether the said Hammond
intended to come out, and which way he intended to
go, who was at the house with him, and whether he
was still in bed or not; that his servant returned and
informed him that Mr. Hammond was at home and in
bed, and no body with him; whereupon the said Gaith-
er formed the design of going up to the house, enter-
ing Mr. Hammond's room (with which the said Gaith-
er was well acquainted) and assassinating him while
in bed, but that he changed this resolution from an ap-
prehension that he might be discovered before he could
carry his views into execution; that he remained in his
first situation until about eight o'clock, when he and
his servant rode up to the house with the gun and pis-
tols aforesaid; that when he arrived there, he sent one

of Mr. Hammond's negroes into the house to inform
Mr. Hammond that he wanted to speak with him;
that Mr. Hammond came into the yard and invited
him to alight and walk in, which he refused; that
Gaither then asked Mr. Hammond to come up to him,
as he wished to speak with him; whereupon Mr. Ham-
mond said, I see you are armed, and if I come to you,
you will shoot me; that Gaither then promised upon
his honour he would not, and that he made use of this
promise as an artifice to get Mr. Hammond in his
power; that Mr. Hammond then went within seven
steps or thereabouts of him, and Gaither ordered him
to stop, gave his gun to his servant, and alighted from
his horse, at which time two of his pistols fell from his
belt; that he thereupon offered Mr. Hammond a pis-
tol, and insisted upon fighting, which Mr. Hammond
declined, because there were no witnesses by, but of-
fered to fight at any subsequent day if he was bent up-
on it; that Gaither would not defer it, and said Mr.
Hammond should either fight him that moment, or he
would kill him; that, on hearing a noise behind him,
proceeding from the approach of a negro or negroes,
he, the said Gaither, turned in order to keep the said
negro or negroes off, and that then colonel Hammond
run from him towards the house; that he turned about,
and before he had run many steps, he the said Gaither
levelled one of his pistols at him, and fired the same,
and was astonished that he missed him, as he never took
a more cool and deliberate aim in his life; that as soon
as he found he had missed him, he drew another pistol,
and before Mr. Hammond had run above fifteen steps
he fired that also at him, and thought he saw the wa-
ding burning on his back; that thereupon, although
Mr. Hammond did not fall, he the said Gaither con-
cluded he had killed him; but finding that he conti-
nued to run until he got into the house, and supposing
that Mr. Hammond intended to get a gun, and return
with it, he the said Gaither took his gun from the ser-
vant, and got behind the pales of the yard, and le-
velled his gun over the pales, with his finger upon the
trigger ready to fire as soon as Mr. Hammond should
come out; that Mr. Hammond did come out of the
house with a gun in his hand, and fired at him, and
struck him in the left hand; that thereupon, under
an apprehension that Mr. Hammond's negroes were
coming to attack him, one of which had a gun, and
fearing Mr. Hammond would also get another gun, he
mounted his horse, and as he was mounting the said
negro fired and struck him on the neck and left shoul-
der; that then the said Gaither went off; that the said
Gaither, at the time of the above conversation, further
declared, that he was not yet satisfied, and would al-
ways go prepared for the said Hammond, and would
kill him wherever he met him, and expressed his re-
gret and complained that he was unfortunate in not
having killed him before; that this deponent endeav-
oured to dissuade the said Gaither from the further
prosecution of his revenge, but that such dissuades,
instead of having any salutary effect upon him, only
seemed to make him the more determined; and that
the said Gaither further declared, that he could recon-
cile it to his conscience to hire assassins to take away
the life of the said Hammond; and that the debt for
which Mr. Hammond had brought suit against him
was a just debt, but that he never would pay it, and
would kill him, if any one else, if he ever asked for
it.
Sworn before me on this 25th June, 1791.
J. T. CHASE.

True Copy. 13

JOHN RIGBY,
STAY-MAKER,

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the
public, that he has laid in a large and well
chosen assortment of the best **MATERIALS** of all
kinds in that branch, and is determined to carry on
his business with the greatest punctuality and dispatch.
He hopes by his attention to merit the custom of those
who please to favour him with their commands.

LADIES, who live at a distance, may have stays
made to fit them by sending the linings of their old
ones, or measuring in the following manner:—

1. From the top of the fore-part to the peak end.
2. From the top of the back to the lower lace-hole.
3. Round the body close under the arms.
4. Round the waist.
5. Under the arms, as low as the hip.
6. Cross the breast from arm to arm.

Said **RIGBY** returns his sincere thanks to all his
customers, and hopes a continuance of their favours
as he does and always will do his utmost to oblige.

N. B. Orders from the country will be thankfully
received, and punctually attended to.

LADIES about fourteen years of age, wanting as
an Apprentice to the above business.
Annapolis, August 10, 1791. 4

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

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

Annapolis, June 30, 1790. 49X

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL**
GREEN.

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to Ujm by the way of
great number of carriages

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1791.

PETERSBURGH, June 3.

R. FAWKNER, the new envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the court of London, had an audience of the empress the day before yesterday, at Czarskoye-Zelo, a circumstance which clearly demonstrates that his mission is accepted at least, and that the rupture, which has so long held Europe in suspense, is not yet referred on, and in fact the frequent arrival and departure of couriers prove the negotiations to be as brisk as ever. One is arrived from Stockholm, sent by count Stackelberg, by whom we learn the departure of the king of Sweden for Aix-la-Chapelle, and probably for London; that minister met with a very friendly reception from his majesty, and, previous to his departure, had several conferences with him; but the result did not authorize him to display the character of ambassador. Count de Goltz, the Prussian minister, had lately received a courier from Berlin, and M. de Rosencrantz, the Danish minister, another from Copenhagen. The combined fleets of admirals Tichitchagoff and Kruse, and the fleet of galleys and flat bottomed boats commanded by the prince of Nassau, are ready to sail. The empress has presented the latter with a yacht, formerly used by the sovereign.

RATISBON, June 18.

The greater part of the instructions concerning the affairs of Alsace has already been laid before the diet. Some among them are very moderate; others are written in a strong and energetic style; among these last may be reckoned the following:

1. To declare to France that the empire of Germany will not be bound by the alliances and treaties of peace concluded with that crown; and that, in consequence,
2. It will endeavour to prosecute all the claims legitimately founded on the different provinces ceded to France.
3. That the commerce between the two nations having hitherto been to the disadvantage of Germany, a decree of the empire will be issued to prohibit the entry of all French merchandises whatever; to enforce which prohibition a line of troops shall be formed upon the frontiers.
4. That all the French possessions in the empire, as well as the rights which that power exercises, ought to be sequestered, till restoration can be made of the possessions, rights, &c. of the claiming princes.
5. The national assembly having sent into Germany many members of the congregation of what is called the propaganda, to disseminate democratic principles there, principles which cannot assimilate with the constitution of the empire, a rigorous law shall be enacted, ordaining, that every Frenchman or German who shall profess these principles, either public or private, shall be punished with death.
6. With respect to a declaration of war against France, as that must depend upon a majority of votes, it is to be observed that each state ought to consider for its own and for the general interest, that the empire would soon be divided into portions, if each foreign power could usurp some integral part of it, without dread of the reclaiming and efficacious powers whereby the Germanic confederation ought to maintain against every state, the propriety of all its members.
7. That the empire is yet possessed of sufficient honour, and of vigour sufficiently formidable to defend its rights and possessions against its neighbours; and it is evident, that if the princes who are attached to its glory as to its existence, suffer themselves to be astounded but by true patriotism, and unite under the head of the empire with that ancient valour which has ever distinguished the German nation, nothing will be able to withstand its efforts; the boasting of perjured usurpers, it would be very easy for the princes successfully to and notwithstanding oppose every attempt against those treaties which have solemnly ratified to the German princes those rights which they possess in Lorraine and Alsace.

LISLE, June 7.

The national guard in the village of Lesquin stopped an ecclesiastic, who had a considerable quantity of louis-d'ors, and one bag of silver, in his carriage; the whole weighing 160 lb. besides this, a quantity of assignats, and some rouleaux of louis, were found upon his person. This money is said to have been the first payment of a million to be furnished by the late abbot of St. Bertin to the Cardinal de Rohan, to hasten the passage of the Rhine. Thus the counter-revolution has received another pull back.

COLOGNE, June 6.

We learn from Ulm in Suabia, that the count d'Artois is arrived there with six chaises for himself and suite. M. de Calonne is arrived there also. The prince de Conde left Worms on the 31st of May to go to Ulm by the way of Mannheim and Bruchsal. A great number of carriages are gone the same road, probably with French emigrants, who are assembling at their general rendezvous. They undoubtedly mean to attempt an invasion, to avail themselves of the seeds of discontent sown in the kingdom. However if we judge by the result of the first essay, there is no great probability of their succeeding. Accounts from Strasbourg, of the 1st of June, mention the arrival of a courier from Huningen with a letter from M. d'Affry, commandant of that place, to general de Gelb, who commands the troops here, informing him that the counter-revolutionists, who were assembled in Switzerland, had made a formal attack on Huningen, assailed the first post, and killed the sentinel. These are all the details we have yet learnt. Alsace seems the place against which the insurgents direct their forces, depending on the great number of partisans in that country. However, all the garrison of Huningen and the national guards have put themselves under arms, and M. de Gelb was preparing to march immediately to their succour.

LEYDEN, June 9.

The accounts from the empire are confirmed. The count d'Artois has been at Ulm, but is returned to Augsburg. M. de Calonne does not mean to go there, for which reason the prince de Lambese and other emigrants of the old French nobility, have quitted Mannheim and Deux Ponts, where they had assembled to wait the result of the attempt on Huningen, which it seems has not answered their expectations.

PARIS, June 10.

By a letter from Evreux we learn, that at Gace, in the department of Orne, the inhabitants, the moment they heard of the king's escape, all flew to arms; but having none in their city, they went to seek them at a neighbouring castle, in which a number of ex nobles were assembled. They, however, refused to furnish them with arms, and five of them in consequence lost their heads.

They write from the department of Galvados, that above forty gentlemen of the environs of Orbec and Bernay disappeared on the 15th of this month. It is presumed they are gone to join the revolution army.

LONDON, June 19.

The caution with which the journey of their majesties from and to Paris is related in the Gazette, is extremely remarkable. For any thing that appears there, their journey may have been an excursion of pleasure, from which they return, because the weather was not agreeable to them!

One circumstance is confidently related as to the reception of their majesties in Paris. The barriers being closely guarded, the Parisian mob could not go out to meet them; and, in the city, the streets were lined by the national guard; but the latter, though they gave the military salute to the provincial battalions of the national guards, which preceded and followed the royal carriage, shewed no mark of respect when their majesties passed them.

From the address of the national assembly to the nation it appears, however, that there is no intention of considering the king as a criminal. They call his flight a carrying off, and, as the address was carefully composed in the constitutional committee, it may be considered as a proof, that the popular party intend no vengeance against the monarch. They are to be commended for this conduct, not only on account of its humanity and policy, but because it shews their honourable adherence to the prior maxims of the law, at a time when the law, if they pleased, is nothing more than their power.

On the arrival of the messenger on Saturday, with the news of the king of France having quitted Paris, the prince de Carenay, the marquis de Choiseul, and the duc de Pienne, set off instantly for Orléans and Brussels. At Dover they met the account of his capture; but, inspired with sentiments of royalty, they continued their route to join the royal prince and the army at Metz.

The marquis de Bouille has not been apprehended. It is said, that he escaped by exchanging his uniform with a private dragoon; and that this man being taken for the marquis gave rise to the report of his apprehension.

Colonel Forcen is arrested on a charge of having procured the carriages and horses that conveyed the royal family out of the capital. Mr. Thierry, the king's valet de chambre, has disappeared.

M. Calonne is said to have taken aboard with him a Swiss gentleman, whom he had selected out for very rare ability. This gentleman had the address to reach the French king—to carry on and plan all that scheme, which, so unfortunately for the king, has been defeated—he arranged every means for his escape—procured the relay of horses, along the road, and concerted every step necessary for the escape of the royal family. That gentleman is now safe!

He made a noble effort to rescue the king—whose person made it still more difficult to save him.

Fortune has defeated that event!—It will remain with a generous people not to make an ill use of what accident has put into their power.

June 30. The French East-India company notwithstanding the general depression of their country, maintain their credit in the most exemplary manner; to the house alone, a few days back they remitted in one bill, no less a sum than 40,000l.

July 5. Nothing remarkable concerning their majesties—the king and queen of France, arrived yesterday in the advices from Paris. They are both in the Thuilleries; but the queen, it was supposed, would be shortly removed to the convent of Val-de-Grace.

A plan for raising the Royal George was this day laid before the admirals and principal navy officers in this place, by a Mr. Edwards, who is to receive 70,000l. from government if he succeeds, and nothing if he fails.

The Neptune, captain Balfour, belonging to Leith, in the Greenland Fishery, was lost on the ice the 23d of May, by two large pieces of ice meeting, laid to be from forty to fifty miles in extent, which cut her through in five minutes. The crew were saved by getting upon the ice.

A courier which set out from Sittovia on the 10th ult. arrived at Vienna on the 25th, and brought the important intelligence that the Austrian plenipotentiaries had broke up the conferences, and retired to Bucharest. The two ministers, baron Herbert and count Esterhazy, quitted the place of conference without concluding any thing; and the other ministers of England and Holland, though they remained there, were making preparation for their return to Vienna.

A gentleman just returned from Peterburgh, says, that the reception which Mr. Fawkenner experienced from the Czarsina, and the Russian ministers, on his arrival, was not only the most polite, but the most cordial that any of his predecessors ever met with at that court; and at the time of departure from that city, it was positively said, that the empress had agreed to submit herself, in the most candid manner, to the mediations of the allied powers.

July 6. A gentleman aged upwards of 60, was, and had been for some years, violently afflicted with the stone and gravel in the bladder and kidneys; he was advised to eat raw onions, and drink the juice of the fourest crab apples, particularly in the mornings, and to use as much of both as his stomach and constitution could bear at all times in the day; by continuing the use of these things about a year, he was perfectly cured, and remains so to this day without any return of the complaint, and can now attend his business, which before he could not, from the extremity of the pain. For those constitutions that cannot so well bear the strong acid of the crab apple, may be substituted in its room a jam or conserve made of the blackberry in its unripe state, while it is of a red colour; let the juice or pulp be passed through a sieve after the berries have been boiled in a covered jar set in a kettle of water for five or six hours over the fire; to every quart of the pulp or juice, thus boiled, add two pounds of lump sugar, boil and skim it, and so keep for use. Dose, a tea spoon full at night, or oftener, if the constitution will bear it.

July 7. All was quiet at Paris when the last express came away, and the confusion excited in other parts of France had subsided. M. de la Fayette had recovered the public confidence and esteem by his open and frank conduct.

Notwithstanding the capture of his majesty, the "die is now cast," and this affair will naturally lead to events of the most important nature.

A letter just received from Grand Cairo, the metropolis of Egypt, by the way of Leghorn, says, that the plague rages there most violently, and has already carried off upwards of 120,000 people.

The following is the copy of a letter from M. d'Orléans to the printer of one of our news-papers, after the flight of the king was known:

"Sir,
"Having read in your journal your opinion on the measures to be taken on the return of the king, and all that your justice and impartiality have dictated respecting me, I ought to repeat to you what I have publicly declared since the 21st and 22d of this month to several members of the national assembly, that I am ready to serve my country, by land or by sea, in a diplomatic capacity—in short, in any post which requires but a zeal and an unbounded devotion to the public good; but that, if a regency be the question, I renounce from this moment for ever, all rights which the constitution gives me to be elected to that office. I do assure you, that having made so many sacrifices to the interests of the people, and the cause of liberty, I have not freedom in my own mind to depart from the rank of a simple citizen, which I have adopted, but with a firm determination to remain for ever in it—in consequence ambition would in me be inexcusable. It is not for the purpose of silencing my detractors that I make this declaration. I know too well that my zeal for the national liberty, and for equality, which is its basis, will

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J. T. HASE.

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close under the arms.

as low as the hip.
from arm to arm.
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a continuance of their favours
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the country will be thankfully
attended to.
thirteen years of age, wanting as
above business.

REWARD.

The subscriber, living in this city,
28th instant, a negro man named
about twenty-five years of age,
inches high, full faced, well look-
ing, and rather a down look; had
on a blue jacket, and a white shirt
with a collar, carried with him some
thence apprehends the said fel-
my, so that I can get him again.
The reward, paid by

RICHARD WELLS.

1790. 49X

APOLIS:

ERICK and SAMUEL

GREEN.

over heighten their hatred against me. I disdain their calumnies—my conduct will ever prove the malignity and the absurdity of them; but on this occasion I ought to declare my sentiments and my irrevocable resolutions, that the public opinion may not rest upon a false basis, in its reasonings upon new measures which it might be necessary to adopt.

(Signed) L. P. ORLEANS."

Extract of a letter from Dunkirk, June 25.

"Soon after the departure of the king was known here, all the officers of the first regiment, nine officers of the 23d, and three sergeants, marched to join the king, and got safe to Furnes, in Austrian Flanders, at two o'clock on Saturday morning—having previously tore the national colours of the regiment, and their cockades.

"The regiments at nine o'clock chose their future officers from the sergeants and corporals, in presence of the mayor and municipality of Dunkirk.

"The commandant of the town was threatened with the lantern for opposing their measures."

NOOTKA SOUND.

As an opinion prevails in the city, that the court of Spain had refused to settle the claims of our merchants respecting the captures at Nootka, and as a belief is entertained by many persons, that the courts of London and Madrid are not on the most friendly footing, and that the latter had refused to comply with all the terms of the convention, it is thought necessary that we should state from authority what is the actual state of the negotiation respecting the claims of our merchants, and how far they are in a train of amicable settlement.

Mr. Hammond's journey to London certainly does not proceed from any misunderstanding between the two courts; he has brought with him the news that the court of Madrid had expressed itself most willing to settle the claims of our merchants in the affair of Nootka, and had accordingly appointed Monsieur Emanuel de la Sieras, as its commissioner to adjust this business, who left Madrid the 6th ult. and is now at Paris on his way hither. Our court has appointed Sir Ralph Woodford to act with M. de la Sieras; and these two gentlemen are to settle what ought to be the fair claims of our merchants for the loss of their real property, as well as the advantages they were likely to receive from their trade to Nootka; for it is but fair that the probable profits should likewise be taken into consideration, and full indemnity made, since it is known, by former advices from China, as well as by more recent accounts, that the Spaniards have since carried on a most lucrative trade indeed with China in the articles of furs, which was grafted on the stoppage of our ships, and the depredations committed by them on our property; from which cause the late disputes with Spain originated. It is settled that should these two commissioners above named not agree in opinion respecting a quantum of damages which the court of Spain ought to pay, that a third person should be called in, named by some power in friendship with both countries, who shall arbitrate with these gentlemen.

The fair proposals of the court of Spain are fully approved of, and is the best refutation to the many idle reports of a misunderstanding between the two nations.

The merchants engaged in this business are not the needy adventurers which malice has reported them to be; they were engaged in an extensive line of commerce, and had prepared buildings, which, though not fit for habitation, were sufficiently strong for the deposit of their furs.

The commissioners will meet the latter end of this month.

The different corps of Belfast volunteers have come to a resolution of assembling in full uniform on the 14th of July next, the anniversary of the French revolution; and firing a feu de joie in commemoration of that event. Immediately afterwards there will be a meeting of the volunteers and principal inhabitants at the Linen Hall, for the purpose of declaring and publishing their opinion on a revolution so important to the general happiness of mankind.

A few days since was married at Powerstock, near Bridgport, Mr. Richard Harbin, aged 80 years, to Miss Gale, a young lady of 18, with an independent fortune.

Tuesday night, at ten o'clock, Mr. Timms, the long expected messenger from Petersburg, arrived at the secretary of state's office, Whitehall, with dispatches from Mr. Fawkenor, the English envoy extraordinary to that court, for negotiating a peace between Russia and the Turks.

By these dispatches we are informed, that nothing decisive is actually concluded on between the two courts. The impenetrable secrecy which prevails in the higher departments of government, precludes us from stating minutely what are the particular points on which they differ in opinion; but it gives us much satisfaction to assure the public, that although Mr. Fawkenor's dispatches do not afford the agreeable news of his having yet completely fulfilled the object of his mission, there are well founded hopes of its being very shortly accomplished, every thing being in a fair way of adjustment.

BATH, July 7.

About one o'clock on Wednesday morning, the night watchmen of this city and of Bristol were alarmed by a violent rushing noise in the air, occasioned by an immense ball of fire passing in a direction nearly from East to West, which illuminated the earth equal to the brightest full moon.

A certain and infallible method of preserving French beans, potatoes, and other tender vegetables from being injured by the spring and summer frosts:—Before the sun rises, wash off all the white frost from the plants with a watering-pot of common pond or spring

water. The above has been tried this summer and had the desired effect.

KINGSTON, July 23.

A most singular and calamitous instance of the effect of a sudden inundation, occurred on the 18th of last month, in the island of Cuba, at a place called the Puente Grandes, about five miles from the Havana, and where the king's mills for the manufacture of snuff are situated. At this place there is a river, which runs between two hills, has several houses on its banks, and is much used for bathing by the inhabitants of the city, who, at the time mentioned, were there in considerable numbers. A gentle rain had fallen in the earliest part of the day, but about seven in the evening such a deluge poured down, that a person, who was near the spot, declares that nothing was visible but a huge body of water; this continued falling for near three hours, at the expiration of which, the river, that on the preceding day had been near fifty feet below its banks, overflowed, and inundated the adjacent land; destroyed, in a short time, the whole of the stupendous mills, and several dwelling houses. The consternation and terror excited by this sudden visitation, may be more easily imagined than described; near 500 unhappy persons perished in the water, and the damage sustained is computed at upwards of a million of dollars.

DANBURY, August 15.

A letter from a person in the army of lord Cornwallis, dated at Fort William, Bengal, in India, January 22, to his father in Fairfield—mentions, that the war in those parts is at a very great height. That his lordship had lately taken the command of the British forces, consisting of about 40,000 regular troops, besides blacks. That they have been worsted by the enemy, with a force of 300,000, and are now in fear of a second defeat.

The writer was one of those brave sons of American liberty, who effected the capture of his present commander.

PITTSBURGH, August 13.

We have the pleasure to inform the public, that on Tuesday the 2d instant, captains Beatty and Doyle's companies, with detachments of artillery and levies, sailed from this place for headquarters: They are to be joined at Wheeling by major Bedinger's Virginia battalion, and to take two brigades of horses for the campaign, the whole to be commanded by colonel Darke.

About eight miles down the Ohio one of the three boats struck a rock, and although part of her load was powder, it was all preserved safe, and no other loss was sustained than a few bushels of Indian corn, owing to the exertions of the officers and men. The boat was repaired the next day, and went on with the fleet, which was seen going on well last Sunday morning near fifty miles down, though the river was remarkably low.

On the 7th, captain Phelon arrived at this place after a march of 600 miles, with a fine body of troops, and yesterday a large convoy of majors Butler and Clark's battalions of levies embarked and sailed for headquarters, under the command of colonel George Gibson. They are to take in two other brigades of horses at Wheeling. The militia have taken post at different stations for the protection of the frontiers, while the army will be performing their part against our tawny enemies; and another embarkation is preparing to move in a few days, so that, under Providence, we may hope, in a short time, to see our citizens at peace.

We hear that an additional number of continental troops are on their march for this quarter.

Accounts from Fort Franklin, on French creek, mention, that old Mr. Mead, the father of the two principal settlers of that name on French creek, is found dead, with old Bull, the Indian that was the principal murderer of Cutwright's family this summer, near this place. They were close together, the Indian stabbed in the belly, and e-cut across his throat with a knife. Mr. Mead had been taken prisoner, on the 28th ult. by two Indians, Bull and another, and on their way, a day's travel in the woods, the old man, though feeble with age, yet of a bold spirit, watching his opportunity, and seizing the Indian's knife, had given him his death; but, it is supposed, the other Indian overpowered and killed him.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29.

After the flight of the king of France was known, the national assembly sat one hundred and twenty-seven hours, without intermission, the members relieving each other for rest and refreshment by turns—an evidence of their firmness and heroism in the moment of danger.

Aug. 31. A treatise on the inoculation of horses for the strangles, has just made its appearance in London. It is a plain, sensible, and useful tract, in which the author recommends inoculating young horses with the matter from the glands of a diseased horse: The mode which he has pursued, has been to introduce lint wetted with the infectious matter into an incision on the inside of the upper lip, leaving it there till it is discharged by suppuration or accident: Little previous preparation or subsequent treatment is necessary, especially if the operation is performed at the time which Mr. Ford, [the author] judges most advisable, "at the age of a month or six weeks, while the foal sucks of the mare."

CHURCH LABOUR.

A clergyman in the diocese of St. Asaph, before he attained the age of 50, had married 650 couples, baptised 2640 children, buried 2000 corpses, read the church service 6514 times, and preached 2500 sermons, all in one church!—This was only half the duty, the other part of which was performed by ten different persons.

BALTIMORE, September 6.

Extract of a letter from the reverend Joseph Lathrop, of West-Springfield, to the reverend doctor Stiles, president of Yale-College, New-Haven, dated July 18, 1791.

"As I am writing, I beg leave to communicate a little incident, which may perhaps give some light in the natural history of birds. A neighbour of mine having occasion to go into the meeting-house, with some others, late in autumn, after the cold weather had commenced, observed one of those beautiful birds called *hum birds*, perched on a nail, in attitude so natural that he at first imagined it to be alive. With caution he approached, and laid his hand gently upon it, and found it stiff and lifeless. While he and others were handling and examining the curious little creature, he discovered a small degree of motion, which induced him to put it into his bosom, where, in a short time, it recovered perfect animation, and all the agility of a *hum-bird* in summer. This instance has, in some measure, confirmed an opinion, which I have long entertained, that many of our summer-birds continue among us, through the winter, in a torpid and sensible state. If the bird above mentioned could be so soon re-animated by the warmth of a human body, why may not others be capable of revivification in the beams of the vernal sun?

"A curiosity of a different kind, relating to the human species, I will take the liberty to mention. A young man in this town, some years since, was, in consequence of bathing in water, visited with a peculiar kind of disorder, which operated by paroxysms. When a fit seized him he would at first fall down; but in a moment or two rise, possessed of an agility far superior to what was natural. In two or three hours, and sometimes sooner, the fit would pass off and leave him in his usual state, and, to appearance, in health. But what was most remarkable in his case, was the state of his mind. While he was in a fit, he perfectly remembered things which had occurred in the preceding fit, but nothing which had happened in the intervals, as in the time prior to his disorder. In the intervals, all his fits, and every thing which had passed in them, were totally obliterated; but he could distinctly recollect the occurrences of former intervals. The time of his fits appeared to him in continuity, as did also his healthful periods—when one was present, the other was lost. If, in the time of a fit, he took up any business, he would drop it when the fit ceased, without any recollection of the matter; and when the fit returned he would resume the business, without any idea of his having discontinued it. The case was the same, if he undertook any thing in the intervals of his disorder. In short, he seemed to have two distinct minds, which acted by turns independently of each other. In the space, I think, of about two years, by the use of a particular remedy, his fits left him, and he was reduced to a simple consciousness. The remedy which cured him, or deprived him of one of his souls, I have not been able to learn, the family having lost the receipt.

"The above account I received from his father, and from others of the family."

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue,

On THURSDAY the 13th day of October next, on the premises, in the city of Annapolis,

ABOUT eighty years, the unexpired term of a LEASE from Charles Carroll, Esquire, of Carrollton, to the subscribers, executors of John Crisall, deceased, a portion of GROUND, being part of two LOTS, lying in the city aforesaid, situate on Prince George's and Fleet streets, subject to a ground rent of twenty six pounds five shillings, current money, per annum: On the premises are five tenements, renting for ninety-nine pounds per annum, and will be sold together, or in the portions as now divided and ready, by

J. DAVIDSON, } Executors of
R. P. DAVIS. } JOHN CRISALL

Annapolis, September 1, 1791.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Sale,

At the late dwelling of VACHEL YATES, deceased, in the city of Annapolis, on FRIDAY the 16th of September.

A NEGRO WOMAN, several pair of neat fashionable stays, stay-goods, whale-bone, stay-maker's tools, and sundry articles of household furniture.

And, On the next day, will be SOLD, at the plantation of JOSHUA YATES, a riding horse, a negro boy, and sundry articles of household furniture, late the property of Vachel Yates, deceased.

If either of the days should not be fair, the sale will be as above on the first fair day after, Sunday excepted.

JOSHUA YATES, Executor of
Vachel Yates, deceased.

August 29, 1791.

The LEONARD-TOWN JOCKEY CLUB PURSE OF TWENTY-FIVE GUINEAS.

Will be run for, over a course near town, on the last WEDNESDAY in September, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the four mile heats, agreed to the rules of the Annapolis Jockey Club.

On the day following, a PURSE OF FIFTEEN GUINEAS will be run for, free as above, the two mile heats, for any horse under five years old, agreed to as aforesaid.

Lands for Sale

TO BE SOLD

On the premises, to the highest bidder, on MONDAY the 26th day of September, at 10 o'clock.

ONE hundred and seventy-three acres, of valuable LAND, situate on South river, in Anne-Arundel of two tracts of land, the one called the other Part of Snowden's Repurchase land is rich, and extremely well adapted for the finer kinds of tobacco every kind of small grain; the number of the first quality, and hard wood, together with two never failing running through it; and a large dow may be easily made; contiguous one of the finest ranges now in the kind of stock. Its distance from ten miles, from Baltimore-town to the seat of federal government.

Any person inclinable to see the premises, or the subscriber may be shown it, of the same.

September 1, 1791.

JAMES MAC

At his STORE, near the City, hath just received, by the brig *Chesapeake*, from London

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT

Fall & Winter

Which he will sell, on the most advantageous terms, CASH, or on

—CONSISTING

SUPERFINE Cloths,	Bed-tinge
Fine Ditto,	Cord
Elastic Ditto,	Shirts
Milled Drab Ditto,	Satin
Forrest Ditto,	Royals
Cassimers,	Silk
Cottings, plain & striped,	Cotton
Halfstiches,	Wool
Negro Cottons,	Plate
Fearnoughts,	Yarn
Flannels,	Lute
Baize,	Perfume
Cassimer Vest Shapes,	Modest
Toxijnet Ditto,	Black
Rose and Striped Blankets,	Calli
Carpets and Carpeting,	Dur
Off-abrics,	Wile
Ticklenburgs,	Cam
Russia Sheetings,	Jone
Rolls and Hellsio,	Mor
Irish Sheetings,	

He hath also, in the GROUND, RUM, SUGAR, COFFEE, CASSIA, SON, CONGO and CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY

THAT I intend to petition the assembly of Maryland to rectify to my land in St. Mary's county by my father for my support, with the act of confiscation.

ELIZA St. Mary's, August 26, 1791.

NOTICE IS HEREBY

THAT I intend to apply to the assembly of Maryland to rectify to my land in St. Mary's county by my father for my support, with the act of confiscation.

Charles county, August 20, 1791.

NOTICE

THAT I intend to prefer a general assembly of the free ing an act to liberate me from charge from debts which I am indebted to STE

Annapolis, September 1, 1791.

NOTICE

THAT the subscriber intend to prefer a general assembly of the free ing an act to liberate me from charge from debts which I am indebted to STE

Annapolis, September 1, 1791.

NOTICE

THAT there will be a general assembly of the free ing an act to liberate me from charge from debts which I am indebted to STE

Annapolis, September 1, 1791.

NOTICE

THAT the subscriber intend to prefer a general assembly of the free ing an act to liberate me from charge from debts which I am indebted to STE

RE, September 6.

be reverend Joseph Lathrop,
reverend doctor Smith, preb-
vian-Hoven, dated July 18.

eg leave to communicate a
perhaps give some light in
da. A neighbour of mine
to the meeting-house, with
inn, after the cold weather
one of those beautiful birds
on a nail, in attitude to
ing it to be alive. With
and laid his hand gently upon
itself. While he and others
ning the curious little crea-
all degree of motion, which
his bosom, where, in a short
animation, and all the agili-
mer. This instance has, in
an opinion, which I have
ny of our summer-birds con-
the winter, in a torpid and
above mentioned could be
the warmth of a human body,
capable of reviviscence in the

different kind, relating to the
the liberty to mention.
own, some years since, was in
water, visited with a peculiar
operated by paroxysms. When
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elled of an agility far superior
In two or three hours, and
would pass off and leave him
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of a fit, he took up any busi-
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turns independently of each
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remedy, his fits left him, and
ple consciousness. The remedy
or deprived him of one of his
able to learn, the family having
nt I received from his father,
family."

E S O L D,

B L I C V E N D U E,

3th day of October next, on the
city of Annapolis,

years, the unexpired term of a
Charles Carroll, Esquire, of Car-
bers, executors of John Crisall,

GROUND, being part of two
city aforesaid, situate on Prince-
rects, subject to a ground rent of
e shillings, current money, per
nises are five tenements, renting
s per annum, and will be sold
rtions as now divided and trans-

DAVIDSON, } Executors of
DAVIS, } JOHN CRISALL,
ber 1, 1791.

E S O L D,

P U B L I C S A L E,

of VACHEL YATES, deceased,
Annapolis, on FRIDAY the 16th of

OMAN, several pair of neat
s, stay-goods, whale-bone, &c.
dry articles of household furni-

will be SOLD, at the plantation
ES, a riding horse, a negro boy,
of household furniture, the two
ates, &c.

ys should not be fair, the sale will
ft fair day after, Sunday except
SHUA YATES, Executor of

Vachel Yates, deceased.

OWN JOCKEY CLUB PUR-
TY. FIVE GUINEAS.

for, over, a course near town, on
DNESDAY in September, free for
elding, the four mile heats, agree
the Annapolis Jockey Club.

owing, a PURSE of FIFTEEN
e run for, free as above, the two
three under five years old, agree

Lands for Sale.

T O B E S O L D,

On the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash, on
MONDAY the 26th day of September, instant, at 11
o'clock.

ONE hundred and seventy-three ACRES, more or
less, of valuable LAND, situated on the Head
of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, being part
of two tracts of land, the one called *Harnett's Range*,
the other *Part of Snowden's Repatriation Supported*. The
land is rich, and extremely well adapted to the culti-
vation of the finer kinds of tobacco, Indian corn, and
every kind of small grain; the land abounds with tim-
ber of the first quality, and hath a great proportion of
wood, together with two never failing streams of wa-
ter running through it; and a large proportion of mea-
dow may be easily made; contiguous to this land is
one of the finest ranges now in this county for every
kind of stock. Its distance from the city of Annapolis
ten miles; from Baltimore-town twenty-two miles, and
from the seat of federal government twenty-five miles.
Any person inclinable to see the land, by application
to the subscriber may be shewn it, together with a plot
of the same.

THOMAS TALBOTT.

September 1, 1791.

JAMES MACKUBIN,

At his STORE, near the Market,

Hath just received, by the brig *Greyhound*, and ship
Chesapeake, from LONDON,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Fall & Winter GOODS,

Which he will sell, on the most reasonable terms, for

C A S H,

—CONSISTING OF—

SUPERFINE Cloths,	Bed-Tickings,
Fine Ditto,	Corduroys,
Elastic Ditto,	Thickfets,
Milled Drab Ditto,	Sattins,
Forrest Ditto,	Royal Ribs,
Calimers,	Silk Stockings,
Cottons, plain & striped,	Cotton Ditto,
Halfsticks,	Washed Ditto,
Negro Cottons,	Plated Ditto,
Farrnoughts,	Yarn Ditto,
Flannels,	Lutestrings,
Baize,	Perfians,
Cassimer Vest Shapes,	Modes,
Toylinet Ditto,	Black Sattin Florentine,
Rose and Striped Blankets,	Callicoets,
Carpets and Carpeting,	Durants,
Onabrigs,	Wildboars,
Tickenburgs,	Camblets,
Russia Sheetting,	Jon's Spinning,
Rolls and Heflin,	Moreens.
Irish Sheetting,	

He hath also, in the GROCERY LINE,

RUM, SUGAR, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, HY-
SON, CONGO and BOHEA TEAS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT I intend to petition the next general as-
sembly of Maryland to reinstate me in the same
right to my land in St. Mary's county, that was given
by my father for my support, which was changed by
the act of confiscation.

ELIZABETH WILSON.

St. Mary's, August 26, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to apply to the next general as-
sembly of Maryland to confirm my title to part
of a TRACT of LAND called RICHARD'S DE-
LIGHT.

DENNIS NALLEY.

Charles county, August 20, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to prefer a petition to the next
general assembly of the State of Maryland, pray-
ing an act to liberate me from confinement, and dis-
charge from debts which I am unable to pay.

STEPHEN CLARKE.

Annapolis, September 1, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next
general assembly of the State of Maryland, at
their next session for an act to discharge him from
debts which he is unable to pay.

RISDON BOZMAN.

September 7, 1791.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT there will be a petition preferred before
the next general assembly of Maryland for a
law to empower sundry inhabitants of Anne-
Arundel county to erect an unpeopled house, for to-
bacco, on South river, at a place called and known by
the name of Howard's Point, where there formerly
was one for that purpose, though burnt down by some
malicious person or persons.

September 2, 1791.

THE subscriber is under the disagreeable necessity
of informing his creditors, that he intends to
petition the next general assembly, for a law to relieve
him from debts he is unable to pay.

MORRIS M. DUVALL.

LOST, or STOLEN,

From the *Indian Landing*, on the fifteenth of August
last.

A HORREL MARE, about fourteen hands high,
blaze face, her hind feet white, a hanging mane
and switch tail; the trot, paces and canter; all her
gates are remarkable easy, only when jaded, then trots
rough; when lost had on a saddle and bridle. Who-
ever brings home said mare, saddle and bridle, shall re-
ceive FOUR DOLLARS, or in proportion for either,
paid by

JOHN WARFIELD,
who lives within three miles of said Landing.

Anne Arundel county, August 22, 1791.

Agreeable to the last will and testament of WILLIAM
DAVIS, deceased, will be SOLD, at Public Sale,
for cash, on TUESDAY the 13th of September, if fair,
if not the next fair day, at the said William Davis's
late dwelling, on South river,

ALL the personal property of said Davis, consist-
ing of two valuable negro men and one old
woman, stock of various kinds, household and kitchen
furniture, plantation utensils, tobacco in parcel, sun-
dry valuable weaving gear, and loom, with many other
articles too tedious to mention. The sale will begin
at 11 o'clock.

All persons having claims against the estate are re-
quested to bring them in legally proved; and those in-
debted are requested to make immediate payment, to
JOHN JACOBS, jun. } Executors.
ROBERT DAVIS, jun. }

By virtue of sundry writs of *venditioni exponas*, to me
directed, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE,
on Wednesday the 7th of September next, at twelve
o'clock, at Mr. William Spurrier's Tavern, Elk-
Ridge,

SUNDRY TRACTS or PARCELS of LAND,
and some NEGROES, viz.

One hundred and fifty-three acres of land, called
Food Plenty, the property of William Halseen.

Forty-seven acres of land called *Sapling Range*, the
property of James Brown.

A part of a tract of land called *Moorhouse Generosity*,
supposed to contain 135 acres, and *Dorset's Addition to*
Thomas's Lot, 15 acres, the property of Basil Ridgely.

—LIKEWISE—

A negro boy named *Dick*, and a negro girl named
Jude, the property of Thomas Cole, by

JAMES WILLIAMS, Sheriff.

Annapolis, August 23, 1791.

By virtue of sundry writs of *fiat facias* to me directed,
will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Wed-
nesday the 14th of September next, at 12 o'clock,
at Mr. GEORGE MANN'S, in the city of Annapolis,

THE life estate of JOHN MACKALL, of a tract of
LAND called SILVER STONE, about 800
acres, in Anne-Arundel county; taken and sold as
the property of the said John Mackall, by

JAMES WILLIAMS, Sheriff.

T O B E L E T,

For one or more Years,

ABOUT 800 ACRES of good LAND, lying on
South river, with convenient buildings neces-
sary for carrying on a FARM. For particulars inquire
of the subscriber, or John Brice, jun. Annapolis.

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

August 25, 1791.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next
general assembly, that an act may pass to em-
power her to collect, by way of execution, all public
taxes due to Benjamin Howard as collector for the
year 1785, also all county charges and officers fees,
and all fees or other balances due to him as sheriff and
collector of the county for the years 1788 and 1789.

MARTHA HOWARD, Executrix.

Anne-Arundel county, August 30, 1791.

Orphan School Lottery.

SEVERAL of the MANAGERS having omitted
to make returns, the drawing of the lottery is un-
avoidably postponed until Tuesday the 18th of Octo-
ber, when it will certainly commence drawing.

Wanted immediately,

A YOUNG LAD capable of attending in a re-
tail store. Inquire of the printers.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Port-Tobacco, August 20, 1791.

WHEREAS, on Saturday the 13th instant, be-
tween the hours of ten and eleven o'clock at
night, a my negro man called BENJAMIN was going
from this place to Haberdenture, as soon as he reached
the top of the hill, commonly called Theobald's Hill,
(about half of a mile distant from this town) he was
met and accosted by a white man who had on a dark
cloth coat, and who rode a small black horse, some
trifling conversation ensued, when this man rode up
to Benjamin and gave him a violent stab in the breast
with a knife, or some such weapon, of which he died
on the Monday following. I will pay the above re-
ward of one hundred dollars to any person who will
discover the perpetrator of this inhuman act, so that
he be convicted thereof.

J. H. STONE.

Kent county, August 23, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the
inhabitants of Kent county intend to petition
the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass an act
to empower the county court of said county to cause
a new road to be opened from Isaac Perkins's mills to
New-Market, and in their discretion to shut up or
leave open part of the old road from Marches lane to
New-Market, aforesaid, and to tax the county (or in
their option the persons concerned) the expence and
damages incurred for opening the said new road.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

August 22, 1791.

RAN away from the subscriber,
living in St. Mary's county,
on the 10th day of May, a country
born negro slave named PHILL, a-
bout twenty-eight or nine years of
age, five feet seven or eight inches
high; he is a very likely black fellow, and has large
black eyes; had on and took with him when he went
away, a new felt hat, a short red broad cloth coat, a
brown linen ditto, a yellow flannel cotton jacket, a
white linen shirt, a pair of brown tuffian breeches, a
cotton and linen shirt, a pair of striped bed-sicking
trousers, a pair of worsted stockings, and a pair of
shoes and buckles. I understand that he has hired
himself in the neighbourhood of Annapolis, and passes
by the name of CHARLES BUTLER. I will give the
above reward to any person delivering the said fellow
to me, or eight dollars for securing him in any goal,
so that I get him. All persons are forewarned har-
bouring the said negro at their peril.

HENRY NEALE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of DELIA
LUSBY, deceased, are desired to make imme-
diate payment to Mr. Gilbert Murdoch, of the city of
Annapolis, who is fully authorized by me to receive
the same, that those to whom the estate is indebted
may be paid, who are hereby requested to bring in
their accounts properly attested, this being the second
time of advertising, which, if not sufficient, there will
be another method taken by the 20th of September.

—LIKEWISE—

To be SOLD, on the 20th of September, if fair, if
not the next fair day, at 11 o'clock, at the late
dwelling of Jacob Lusby, deceased, near South
river,

THE PROPERTY of the said Delia Lusby, consist-
ing of a parcel of young negroes, boys and girls, able
to be of most any service; beds and other furniture;
some cattle, and the half part of a ferry boat. The
term of the sale is cash.

E. MURDOCH, Administratrix.

August 24, 1791.

THE SECURITIES for JOHN BEALL, Esq;
as collector of the state taxes in Prince-George's
county, for the years 1783, 1784, and 1785, having,
by-law, authority to collect only what was in arrear,
or appeared due on the books of said Mr. Beall at the
time the said securities got possession of them; and the
subscribers, being securities for the said Mr. Beall as
sheriff for the year 1785, having, in consequence there-
of, a considerable sum of money to pay into the trea-
sury in Annapolis, do hereby caution and advertise all
those whom it may concern, that no person or persons
(the subscribers excepted) neither had, has, or can
have, any claim, right or title, in justice, law or equi-
ty, to ask, demand or receive, any fines, fees, forfei-
tures, &c. due on the books of Mr. John Beall on the
day he gave up the said books.—PUBLIC NOTICE
is given to those who have not yet paid, as well as
those who may have paid to such as had not any right
to receive, That the subscribers, when authorized, will
proceed to collect all sums of money due on said books,
to which they are legally entitled.

JOHNSON M. O'REILLY.

ALEXANDER DUVALL.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the jus-
tices of Cecil and Kent county courts, at their
next October terms, for commissions to prove and mark
the bounds of the following TRACTS of LAND,
viz. *Worrell Manor*, *Heath's Range*, the first part, *Heath's*
Range, the second part, *Sedgefield*, *Tad's Parishes*, *Heath's*
Heath's Outlet, *Heath's Forest*, and *Caci's Old Field*,
agreeable to an act of assembly in those cases made and
provided.

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

August 14, 1791.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-
Arundel county, within one mile of Severn cha-
pel, on or about the 6th day of August, 1791, a ne-
gro man named CESAR, about 44 years of age, five
feet eleven inches high; he is a stout square well-made
fellow, and when out of temper speaks very loud; he
has remarkable small legs for a man of his size, and
large flat feet; he was formerly the property of Mrs.
Lewin of this county, who raised him, has since had
several masters before he became the property of the
subscriber; had on, and took with him, a new felt
hat, a snabrig shirt and one white ditto, striped Hol-
land trousers, and a short blue jacket. He is a very
artful fellow, and probably will change his name and
cloaths and pass for a freeman. Whoever secures the
said negro in the goal of the county where he is taken,
or in any other goal, so that the owner may get him
again, shall receive THREE POUNDS, or the above
reward if brought home, with all reasonable charges
paid by

LANCELOT WARFIELD.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1791.

COPENHAGEN, June 21.

OSLON. A Norwegian by birth, captain of a vessel named the *Emmal*, discovered, on the 21st of last month, a boat between the Isle of Anholt and Valsburg, in Sweden. As this boat is not laid down in the chart of the *Categoy*, published last year by professor Bonn, the Danish admiralty have dispatched two yachts, with experienced officers, to examine it minutely, for the future safety of navigation.

PARIS, June 23.

From the interrogatories put to the domestics of the king and queen, there is reason to think that they went out of the castle by means of double keys, through a door of the vaulting opening upon a small staircase, which descends on one side of *la Cour de France*, and which is even said to have had an outlet, which has been always kept shut, on the quay, on the side of *Pavillon de Flore*.

The domestics state, that Madame Elizabeth, and another lady, got into a Cabriolette, with three horses, which had been brought at mid-night to the end of the *Port Royal*, opposite the *Rue de Bac*. By another deposition, there is reason to think that the king and queen went off in a Berlin, hired for that purpose, in the *Quai de la Harpe*.

Another account states, that they made their escape by hiring two sentries, who have disappeared. They went out by a door from the kitchen leading to a cellar, which terminated on the banks of the Seine; they then went to the carriage, which was waiting at the *Port National*.

The numerous depopulations from the neighbouring municipalities, testifying their firm determination to maintain the new constitution, in spite of this attempt of the counter-revolutionists, shewed how little reason we had to fear the consequences. The recovery of the king's person, however, has removed our anxiety; and the general belief is, that the constitution will acquire fresh strength from the issue of this event, which for a little time gave us unpleasing alarm.

July 3. M. de Bouille's letter has, till now, been looked upon as an actual attempt to impose upon the national assembly; the president, however, after comparing it with the writings of that gentleman, has declared its authenticity; and this opinion has been confirmed by M. de la Fayette, who has just received a packet, marked *Luxembourg*, sealed with the arms of the military fugitive, and containing two printed copies of this celebrated gazconade.

The preparations for the ceremony attendant on the translation of the corpse of Voltaire to Paris, having been delayed and impeded by the king's flight, the procession will not take place to-morrow, as was formerly decreed by the municipality. On the 16th or 17th of this month, however, the ashes of that great man will receive that tribute of respect which they are so justly entitled to, by a people emancipated from slavery by their philosophy, and taught by them the value of those privileges which they at present enjoy.

All Paris has been alarmed by the arrival of an express from the Directory of the department of the Loire, containing an account of an English armament of five ships of the line, and twenty-six smaller vessels, which appeared on the 23rd of last month on their coast.

The national guards of the country and adjoining towns had been instantly called forth—the municipal and military officers had consulted together, and upwards of one hundred thousand men were assembled when the courier came away.

A letter, however, received soon after from Nantes, and immediately by the president, relieved the mind of the assembly and the public at large, as it contained a statement of the descent from England was accompanied by a large number of officers, and the formidable fleet a few days before, and on purpose to effect their escape.

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On Sunday last all the ministers waited on the king, and were half an hour with him in his apartment.

It is said that a courier who was dispatched to M. de Choiseul-Gouffier, our ambassador at Constantinople, to offer him the office of minister of foreign affairs, is soon expected back with the answer of that minister. This circumstance induces many to think, that M. de Montmorin has thought of retiring.

A letter of the 30th June, from Sedan, written by M. Jourdain, an officer of the national guards, contains a very serious charge against the regiment of Royal Alouans.

The fact is, says he, "this regiment was seduced; and after having promised to protect the king in his journey, there were distributed to each squadron 25 Louis; but as the 1st squadron was to surround the king's carriage, it received 50 Louis—the jealousy of the other squadrons occasioned murmurs—Time was necessary for M. de Bouille to calm this dissension, which circumstance retarded his progress, and saved France. This is the truth; you may depend upon it—I was an eye witness to most of the facts."

At Bourdeaux, on the 28th ult. a very remarkable procession took place. More than 4000 citizen's wives assembled in the Champ de Mars, with the national cockade on their breasts. After having sworn, in the presence of the administrative bodies, to bring up their children in the principles of the new constitution; they presented a bouquet to the constitutional bishop. Divisions of national guards were drawn up in the form of a battalion, with the ladies in the centre; and a crowd of spectators filled up the train. This spectacle warned every heart with the *am patrie*.

At Strasbourg, the people have burnt in effigy Messrs. Bouille, Klinglin and Heymann. On each of these breasts was this label: "A Traitor to the Nation!"—Before burning them, they were carried through the streets on the hangman's carts.

LONDON, June 21.

Thursday morning last, the passengers in the mail-coach from Glasgow to Carlisle, had a very narrow and most wonderful escape from destruction at Cirdridge-bridge, near Bechelesbach. By the negligence of the driver conversing with the guard, who had imprudently shifted from his seat to the coach-roof, the reins slackened, the four horses flew over the bridge, and the coach falling at least ten feet upside down, was dashed to pieces. Of three passengers, only one, a gentleman from Glasgow, received any personal injury. One of the four horses was killed on the spot, and the pale of the carriage shivered to atoms!

Among the singular circumstances which have rendered the year 1791 remarkable, we may note a gentleman that travelled alone and all night, in one of the northern stage coaches, on the twelfth day of June, being so benumbed with cold, that when he arrived at his inn, he was unable to walk out of the carriage; he declares, that between day-break and five o'clock, it hailed, snowed, and froze.

The following singular circumstance lately happened at Everdon, in Northamptonshire:—The house of Mr. Warr, a farmer of that place, had been greatly infested with rats; Mrs. Warr, in clearing away the earth they had feasted from the foundation of a pantry under a stair-case, discovered several guineas; and upon further search found a large tea-pot with upwards of 25 guineas more in it.

June 25. Sir Watts Orton has proved a very successful Hunter this season, at the lady's Fair bank—12,000 hard guineas are said to have been thus gallantly squeezed out of the soft hands of certain fair gamblers!

The remains of the late countess of Huntingdon laid in state at the house in which she resided, next to her chapel in the Spa Fields.

CROWD HOUSE.—During the mild winter two seasons ago, the London confectioners joined for freighting a ship with ice. On its arrival, an amazing confusion ensued at the customs, how to rate it, ad valorem. "They had never heard of such a thing before!—What could be the value of it?" When, unluckily, as the debate closed—all the ice had melted away!—No had him for long speeches.

Heraldry.—A man who rose to wealth, and wanted a coat of arms, had in his wretched days escaped from Ludgate Prison, by means of a rope. He ever afterwards boasted that he descended in a direct line from King Lear!

Calone is selling his Villas to defray the expenses of his counter-revolution Cruise.

The eye of the prince of Conde, the leader of the anti-revolutionists, is seventy. Perhaps he may think the remnant of his life but a little sacrifice to his principles!

The Corsican Infurrection was probably prompted by the agents of France, who wishes to avail herself of the French Insurrection, to regain that island. But the authority of Paoli will be sufficient to frustrate their views, and save the Corsicans from the yoke of their ancient tyrants.

A pawnbroker's shop some time since upon a stall, that he had at the time upwards of eighty lawyers

gowns as pledges! Alas! this, if the bar be not overstocked, the devil is in it!

By the death of Mrs. Manaley Graham her whole fortune goes from her husband, 4000l. a year to the execution of Dr. Wilson, and the remainder to her daughter. Her personal effects are said, however, to be considerable, and they of course are her husband's.

A gentleman who a few days ago was cheapening a horse, received a neat rebuff from the stable-keeper. "Your horse, Mr. Stable-keeper, is not worth five pounds. He is only fit for dog meat."—Then Mr. ———, you shall have him at your own price.

July 6. The queen of France is certainly by this time deeply immersed in a doven: she wept abundantly when she was told by the national commission-ers, that it was their painful duty to separate her from the king and daughter.

The soldiery, even of Alsace, which is known to be the most discontented province in France, are of very opposite principles to the nobility. The garrison of Civet, composed chiefly of regiments levied in that province, when they heard of the flight of the king, subscribed twelve thousand livres for the repair of the fortifications, and swore to live free or die.

WHITEHAVEN, June 14.

The vicissitudes of weather has seldom been more eminently displayed than within these few days, when, in the course of twelve hours summer and winter have alternately and repeatedly had the predominance. This is partially felt by the inhabitants on the sea coast, and by those living in the interior and mountainous parts of this country, notwithstanding their being accustomed to winds frequent and sudden changes in the atmosphere, have had their attention aroused in a very particular manner.

On Sunday morning last, in the neighbourhood of the celebrated lakes of Loweswater, Crummock and Buttermere, the tops of the surrounding mountains were seen covered with snow, which extended downwards, though thinly scattered, in some parts within a few yards of their bases. These delightful vales were, however, beautifully gilded by the sun, and the feathered inmates of their numerous and enchanting groves enlightened them with their melody.

Between the hours of twelve and three in the afternoon, at Scale-hill, there was not less than four tempestuous showers of thick hail, driven by a furious north-west wind, which breathed all the rigour of winter. Although their duration was short, and the intervals produced a contrast great as can be conceived from the effect of the sun, in a situation the most favourable, yet the hailstones laid a considerable depth upon the ground, which was whitened as far as the eye could extend.

We have had similar accounts from several other places, and find that it is a phenomenon not before observed on the 12th day of June. Such parties from distant counties of the kingdom, as happened then to be in these romantic regions, may have reason to remember their "Tour to the Lakes" and may justly boast of having seen more than any former visitors could discover.

They write from Carlisle, that there was a great fall of snow on the mountain tops, in the course of Saturday night; several heavy showers of hail in the valleys on Sunday; and that the mercury stood at 16 points below temperate. At Whitehaven, this morning at ten o'clock, it was at three points above temperate.

DUBLIN, June 20.

Our advices from London by the last mails breathe nothing but war. Had the object, they say, been only hostilities with Russia, its extent might nearly be ascertained; but the determination of the emperor to assist Russia against all her enemies, involves a number of outward circumstances, that if not deprecated, must involve the ministry of England in a business where success is problematical, profit impossible, and expense certain.

The arrival of the messenger at London from lord Eglin, the British resident at Vienna, has, we hear, been the occasion of much alarm, as it is said his dispatches are very far from being of a conciliatory nature;—Bank stock fell one per cent, and all the other funds have dropped. The underwriters seem to have felt the concussion more sensibly than any other set of men, as they on Thursday last raised the premium of insurance to the ports within the Straits of Gibraltar to ten guineas per cent.

It is expected that there will be a greater demand for linens this season, particularly for the English and American markets, than has been ever known before.

BOSTON, August 20.

Extract of a letter from Cape-François, dated August 6, to the editors—brought by captain Joseph Deslaur, who arrived here on Friday last, in the *Brig Diane*, 1214 tons from the Cape.

Some of the best boys of our new academy, who were sent to England, (near Port au Prince) for the purpose of executing the legislative part of the

into the house to inform
wanted to speak with him;
into the yard and invited
him, which he refused; that
Hammond to come up to him,
him; whereupon Mr. Ham-
mond, and if I come to you,
rather than promised upon
and that he made use of this
get Mr. Hammond in his
and then went within seven
minutes, and Gaither ordered him
servant, and alighted from
two of his pistols fell from his
offered Mr. Hammond a pil-
ling, which Mr. Hammond
were no witnesses by, but of
quent day if he was bent up-
not defer it, and said Mr.
might him that moment, or he
hearing a noise behind him,
each of a negro or negroes,
ed in order to keep the said
then colonel Hammond
house; that he turned about
my steps, he the said Gaither
him, and fired the time,
amified him, as he never took
aim in his life; that as soon
him, he drew another pistol
had run above fifteen steps
and thought he saw the wa-
ter; that thereupon, although
all, he the said Gaither con-
sidered to get a gun, and return-
er took his gun from the fer-
se pales of the yard, and le-
vels, with his finger upon the
oon as Mr. Hammond should
ammond did come out of the
and, and fired at him, and
and; that thereupon, under-
Hammond's negroes were
one of which had a gun, and
could also get another gun, he
he was mounting the said
on the neck and left shoul-
der; that the said Gaither
either went off; that the said
above conversation, further
yet satisfied, and would al-
said Hammond, and would
him, and expressed his re-
he was unfortunate in not
that this deponent endea-
id Gaither from the further
ge, but that such dissensions
utary effect upon him, only
more determined; and that
declared, that he could recom-
to hire assassins to take away
mond; and that the debt he
had brought suit against him
he never would pay it; and
one else, if he ever asked for
on this 2d June, 1791.

J. T. CHASE.

RIGBY,
T-MAKER,

informs his friends and the
has laid in a large and well
the best MATERIALS of all
and is determined to carry on
stead punctuality and dispatch:
to merit the esteem of those
n with their commands.
at a distance, may have stop-
ending the linings of their old
ne following manner:—
he fore-part to the peak end,
he back to the lower lake-hole
close under the arms.

as low as the hip,
om arm to arm.
his sincere thanks to all his
continuance of their favour,
will do his utmost to oblige.
the country will be thankfully
attended to.
een years of age, wanting at
own business.

as low as the hip,
om arm to arm.
his sincere thanks to all his
continuance of their favour,
will do his utmost to oblige.
the country will be thankfully
attended to.
een years of age, wanting at
own business.

FRANCIS KING.

county, August 21, 1791.
ice, that I mean to apply in
riously of the state of Maryland,
y to my favour, being unable

ISAAC SIMMONS.

APOLIS:
DERICK and SAMUEL
REEN.

THAT
county.
MAWON: con-
tained within
and still near
in general lev-
cultivation of
grain; its com-
vernment bei-
distant with
road leading
which last is
to the flour-
fication high
probable object
which purpose
tion, uncon-
easily and ma-
DIA: two, a
river, or De

Lands for Sale.
TO BE SOLD.
 On the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash, on
 Monday, the 6th day of September, instant, at 11
 o'clock.

ONE hundred and seventy three ACRES, more or
 less, of valuable LAND, situated on the Head
 of South river, in Anne Arundel county, being part
 of two tracts of land, the one called *Howard's Range*,
 the other *Part of Samuel's Range*, and the land is
 very rich, and extremely well adapted to the culti-
 vation of the several kinds of tobacco, Indian corn,
 and every kind of small grain; the land abounds with tim-
 ber of the best quality, and hath a great proportion of
 wood; together with two never failing streams of wa-
 ter running through it, and a large proportion of mea-
 dow may be easily made; contiguous to this land is
 one of the finest ranges now in this county for every
 kind of stock. Its distance from the city of Annapolis
 ten miles, from Baltimore town twenty-two miles, and
 from the seat of federal government twenty-five miles.
 Any person inclinable to see the land, by application
 to the subscriber may be shown it, together with a plot
 of the same.

THOMAS TALBOTT.
 September 1, 1791.

JAMES MACKUBIN.
 At his STORE, near the Market,
 Hath just received by the brig *Cyprus*, and ship
Cheafapeake, from LONDON,
 A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of
Fall & Winter GOODS,
 Which he will sell, on the most reasonable terms, for
 CASH.

—CONSISTING OF—
 SUPERFINE Cloths, Bed-Ticking,
 Fine Ditto, Corduroys,
 Elastic Dittos, Thicksetts,
 Milled Drab Dittos, Sattins,
 Forrest Dittos, Royal Ribs,
 Cassimere, Silk Stockings,
 Coatings, plain & striped, Cotton Dittos,
 Halfhicks, Worsted Dittos,
 Negro Cottons, Plated Dittos,
 Flannels, Yarn Dittos,
 Baize, Lutefringes,
 Cassimer Vest Shapes, Pettisans,
 Toylinet Dittos, Modes,
 Rose and Striped Blankets, Black Sattin Florentine,
 Carpets and Carpeting, Calicoes,
 Osnabrigs, Durants,
 Tickenburgs, Wildboars,
 Russia Sheetting, Camblets,
 Rolls and Heflin, Jones's Spinning,
 Irish Sheetting, Moreens.

He hath also, in the GROCERY LINE,
 RUM, SUGAR, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, HY-
 SON, CONGO and BOHEA TEAS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
 THAT I intend to petition the next general as-
 sembly of Maryland to reinstate me in the same
 right to my land in St. Mary's county, that was given
 by my father for my support, which was changed by
 the act of confiscation.

ELIZABETH WILSON.
 St. Mary's, August 26, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given,
 THAT I intend to apply to the next general as-
 sembly of Maryland to confirm my title to part
 of a TRACT of LAND called *RICHARD'S DE-
 LIGHT*.

DENNIS NALLEY.
 Charles county, August 20, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given,
 THAT I intend to prefer a petition to the next
 general assembly of the state of Maryland, pray-
 ing an act to liberate me from confinement, and dis-
 charge from debts which I am unable to pay.

STEPHEN CLARKE.
 Annapolis, September 1, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given,
 THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next
 general assembly of the state of Maryland, at
 their next sitting for an act to discharge him from
 debts which he is unable to pay.

RISDON BOZMAN.
 Somerset county, September 7, 1791.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
 THAT there will be a petition preferred before
 the next general assembly of Maryland for a
 law to pass empowering sundry inhabitants of Anne-
 Arundel county to erect an inspection-house, for to-
 bacco, on South river, at a place called and known by
 the name of *Howard's Point*, where there formerly
 was one for that purpose, though burnt down by some
 malicious person or persons.

September 2, 1791.

THE subscriber is under the disagreeable necessity
 of informing his creditors, that he intends to
 petition the next general assembly, for a law to relieve
 him from debts he is unable to pay.

MARSH M. DUVAL.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
John Bager Howard, Esquire,
 GOVERNOR of MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

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

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

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

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

ORDERED, That the above proclamation
 be published six weeks.

T. JOHNSON, jun.

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

REZIN HAMMOND.

June 7, 1791.

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

REZIN HAMMOND.

MARYLAND, &c.

ON the second day of June, one thousand seven
 hundred and ninety-one, came before me, the
 subscriber, one of the judges of the general court,
 JOHN G. HAMILTON, and made oath, that on
 or about the thirteenth of May last he was in company
 and had conversation with Elijah Gaither, son of Ed-
 ward, and that, in the course of the said conversation,
 the said Gaither informed this deponent as follows:—
 That he had had a round with colonel Rezin Ham-
 mond, of Anne Arundel county; that the said Ham-
 mond had injured his reputation, and that, in conse-
 quence thereof, he, the said Gaither, for several months
 before, had premeditated and determined to kill him,
 and that he came down from New-York for that pur-
 pose, that having discovered in Baltimore town that
 colonel Hammond had brought suits against him, he
 immediately hired horses, provided himself with three
 braces of pistols, all which he loaded, or caused to be
 loaded, with three bullets and two buck shot each, and
 a gun, which was loaded with three bullets and a
 quantity of shot, after which (viz. on Easter Monday
 before day-light) he, the said Gaither, started with
 his servant from Elk-Ridge for colonel Hammond's
 place of residence with a full determination to kill him,
 and arrived at the farm just after day-break; that he
 placed and concealed himself in a certain field belong-
 ing to the said farm, where it was usual for colonel
 Hammond to pass every morning, and so concealed,
 together with his said servant, waited for some time in
 expectation of the said Hammond coming along, during
 which time he, the said Gaither, and his servant,
 watched for him alternately; that some time after sun-
 rise he, the said Gaither, finding that the said Ham-
 mond did not pass through the said field as he expect-
 ed, sent his servant up to the house to inquire if the
 said Hammond was at home, and if possible to discover
 and give him information whether the said Hammond
 intended to come out, and which way he intended to
 go, who was at the house with him, and whether he
 was still in bed or not; that his servant returned and
 informed him that Mr. Hammond was at home and in
 bed, and no body with him; whereupon the said Gait-
 her formed the design of going up to the house, enter-
 ing Mr. Hammond's room (with which the said Gait-
 her was well acquainted) and assassinating him while
 in bed; but that he changed this resolution from an ap-
 prehension that he might be discovered before he could
 carry his views into execution; that he remained in his
 first situation until about eight o'clock, when he and
 his servant rode up to the house with the gun and pis-
 tols loaded; that when he arrived there, he sent one

of Mr. Hammond's negroes into the house to inform
 Mr. Hammond that he wanted to speak with him;
 that Mr. Hammond came into the yard and invited
 him to alight and walk in, which he refused; that
 Gaither then asked Mr. Hammond to come up to him,
 as he wished to speak with him; whereupon Mr. Ham-
 mond said, I see you are armed, and if I come to you,
 you will shoot me; that Gaither then promised upon
 his honour he would not, and that he made use of this
 promise as an artifice to get Mr. Hammond in his
 power; that Mr. Hammond then went within seven
 steps or thereabouts of him, and Gaither ordered him
 to stop, gave his gun to his servant, and alighted from
 his horse, at which time two of his pistols fell from his
 belt; that he thereupon offered Mr. Hammond a pis-
 tol, and insisted upon fighting, which Mr. Hammond
 declined, because there were no witnesses by, but of-
 fered to fight at any subsequent day if he was sent up-
 on it; that Gaither would not defer it, and said Mr.
 Hammond should either fight him that moment, or he
 would kill him; that, on hearing a noise behind him,
 proceeding from the approach of a negro or negroes,
 he, the said Gaither, turned in order to keep the said
 negro or negroes off, and that then colonel Hammond
 run from him towards the house; that he turned about,
 and before he had run many steps, he the said Gaither
 levelled one of his pistols at him, and fired the same,
 and was assured that he missed him, as he never took
 a more cool and deliberate aim in his life; that as soon
 as he found he had missed him, he drew another pistol,
 and before Mr. Hammond had run above fifteen steps,
 he fired that also at him; and though he saw the said
 Gaither firing on him, he did not stop; that thereupon, although
 Mr. Hammond did not fall, he the said Gaither con-
 cluded he had killed him; but finding that he con-
 tinued to run until he got into the house, and supposing
 that Mr. Hammond intended to get a gun, and return
 with it, he the said Gaither took his gun from the ser-
 vant, and got behind the pales of the yard, and le-
 velled his gun over the pales, with his finger upon the
 trigger ready to fire as soon as Mr. Hammond should
 come out; that Mr. Hammond did come out of the
 house with a gun in his hand, and fired at him, and
 struck him in the left hand; that thereupon, under
 an apprehension that Mr. Hammond's negroes were
 coming to attack him, one of which had a gun, and
 fearing Mr. Hammond would also get another gun, he
 mounted his horse, and as he was mounting the said
 negro fired and struck him on the neck and left shoul-
 der; that then the said Gaither went off; that the said
 Gaither, at the time of the above conversation, further
 declared, that he was not yet satisfied, and would al-
 ways go prepared for the said Hammond, and would
 kill him wherever he met him, and expressed his re-
 gret and complained that he was unfortunate in not
 having killed him before; that this deponent endeav-
 oured to dissuade the said Gaither from the further
 prosecution of his revenge, but that such dissuases
 instead of having any salutary effect upon him, only
 seemed to make him the more determined; and that
 the said Gaither further declared, that he could recon-
 cile it to his conscience to hire assassins to take away
 the life of the said Hammond; and that the debt for
 which Mr. Hammond had brought suit against him
 was a just debt, but that he never would pay it, and
 would kill him, or any one else, if he ever asked for
 it. Sworn before me on this 2d June, 1791.

J. T. CHASE.

True Copy.

JOHN RIGBY,
 STAY-MAKER.

MOST respectfully informs his friends and the
 public, that he has laid in a large and well
 chosen assortment of the best MATERIALS of all
 kinds in that branch, and is determined to carry on
 his business with the greatest punctuality and dispatch:
 He hopes by his attention to merit the custom of those
 who please to favour him with their commands.

LADIES, who live at a distance, may have their
 made to fit them, by sending the linings of their old
 ones, or measuring in the following manner:—

1. From the top of the fore-part to the peak end.
2. From the top of the back to the lower lace-hole.
3. Round the body close under the arms.
4. Round the waist.
5. Under the arms, as low as the hip.
6. Or fit the breast from arm to arm.

Said RIGBY returns his sincere thanks to all his
 customers, and hopes a continuance of their favour,
 as he does and always will do his utmost to oblige.

N. B. Orders from the country will be thankfully
 received, and punctually attended to.

A LAD, about fourteen years of age, wanting as
 an Apprentice to the above business.

Annapolis, August 10th, 1791.

Calvert county, August 24, 1791.

THE subscriber is under the disagreeable necessity
 of informing his creditors, that he intends to
 petition the legislature at their next session, for an act
 to liberate him from debts which he is not able to dis-
 charge, as the number of suits already instituted against
 him render a payment impracticable.

FRANCIS KING.

Anne Arundel county, August 31, 1791.

I HEREBY give notice, that I mean to apply to
 the next general assembly of the state of Maryland,
 for an act of insolvency in my favour, being unable
 to pay my debts.

ISAAC SIMMONS.

ANNA POLIS.
 Printed by F. BRICK and SAMUEL
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(XLVIII)
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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1791.

LONDON, July 14.

ACCOUNTS received on Tuesday night from Berlin assert, that on the 18th of June count Osterman, the Russian vice-chancellor, explicitly and formally declared to the British and Prussian envoys at the court of Petersburg, by the express orders of the empress, "That her imperial majesty remained unalterably determined not to listen to any terms of peace short of those the originally proposed in the course of the last year, viz. that the Prussian possession for ever of Oczakow and its district from the Bog to the Neister."

The breaking up of the congress at Szilove, on the 8th of the same month, it is said was owing to the conduct of baron Herbert and count Esterhazy, the Austrian plenipotentiaries, who brought forward a new claim on the part of their sovereign, to certain Turkish provinces there specified, at the price of a definitive peace, and the renewal of the armistice. This claim the Turkish ministers peremptorily rejected, as being a direct infraction of the treaty of Reichenbach.

July 15. In the mail of yesterday mention is made, that lieutenant-general Kutusow had crossed the Danube with a division of the Russian army, and on the 15th June, near Babada, had attacked and defeated a body of 23,000 Turks and Tartarians, under the command of Chaw Bachty Ghery, and the Seraskier Achmed Pacha, three other bashaws, and five Tartarian sultans.

The exchange between London and Paris is now at 27 per cent.

The French nobility in this country are in high spirits on the return of affairs in France, which they deem favourable to the royal cause, and they every where express the most certain hopes that the counter-revolution will be successful.

Eight hundred French officers have offered to enlist as volunteers in the counter-revolution army.

The large purchase of horses for the counter-revolutionists, has raised the price of that animal to an excessive degree.

A Jew of the name of Caulla, has contracted to furnish uniforms for 15,000 men, including 3000 hussars.

Yesterday the Revolution society dined at the Crown and Anchor tavern to celebrate the anniversary of the French revolution.

Lord Stanhope having thought proper to decline the chair, Mr. Rous undertook that arduous office. A number of toasts were drank suited to the occasion.

Yesterday a number of idle people assembled at the front of Newgate, and with many threats demanded the liberation of lord George Gordon, that he might participate with his worthy brethren in the celebration of the 14th of July.

The mob in a short time became so numerous, that it was deemed necessary to call in the assistance of the military. A body of soldiers were, in consequence, sent for, and on their arrival the mob, who, but an instant before, threatened Newgate with destruction, immediately dispersed.

Similar proceedings in the neighbourhood of King's Bench prison, rendered it necessary to send a guard thither.

July 18.

RIOTS at BIRMINGHAM.

It is with much concern we inform the public, that the town of Birmingham has been since Thursday last, a scene of riot, unparalleled since the memorable London riots of June, 1780.

The rise and progress of this affair we shall now lay before our readers, from authentic communications, which arrived on Saturday and yesterday.

Our first intelligence was by an express which reached London on Saturday morning.

Birmingham, July 15.

Ten o'clock in the morning.

The meeting at the Hotel yesterday, to celebrate the French revolution, was not so numerously attended as the friends to it expected. Eighty gentlemen only dined at the Hotel, all of whom departed soon after 5 o'clock. The mob that had begun to assemble before, now commenced hostilities by breaking all the windows of the Hotel, and thence paraded to Dr. Priestly's meeting house, which they set fire to; another party at the same time set fire to the old meeting house, and both these places were soon burnt to the ground. Some adjoining houses took fire by accident, and were also consumed.

The mob then went to Dr. Priestly's dwelling house at Fair Hill, about a mile and a half on this side Birmingham, which they completely gutted, burnt the inside, all his furniture, books, manuscripts and philosophical apparatus, and drank out all his wines, &c. They are at this moment pulling the next house down.

The mob now grew valiant, and swore that every Priestly's man here must now come down. In short, the whole place is in the utmost confusion.

Three o'clock, afternoon.

Since my last the following houses have been pulled down, furniture removed and burnt, viz. Messrs. Ryland's, (late Baskerville's) Humphreys and Taylor's, all these gentlemen are Dissenters, and men of great property. The house of Mr. Humphreys, which is near Dr. Priestly's, was admired as an elegant structure, but now is a heap of ruins.

Lord Aylesford came into the town this morning, and harangued the mob. What his lordship said appeared at first to have a good effect, and they promised him and the magistrates that they would disperse peaceably. They did not, however, keep their word, but increased in numbers, and became more riotous. We dread the sight, as we have no military with us.

This instant, a large party of gentlemen on horseback are going to endeavour to save Mr. Ryland's house, or his furniture, but it is now known they are too late.

Saturday, eight o'clock at night.

By a gentleman who left Birmingham at the above hour, and arrived in town yesterday at noon, we learn, that the mob was increasing every hour; all the houses above mentioned were entirely destroyed. Many of the mob had fallen a sacrifice to their own villainy—near 20 of them, quite drunk, were buried under the ruins of a house by the walls falling in; one poor wretch was found with his legs burnt off, and a bottle of spirits or wine in each pocket.

A great number of the mob are lying in a state of most insupportable drunkenness on the green, and in other places near where they committed their depredations.

Several houses were at this time marked out for destruction: no opposition whatever was made to these riots. The town's people seemed to be so panic struck as to be capable of no exertion. An officer, who happened to be in Birmingham, offered to head a number of the inhabitants, and endeavour to suppress the mob, but he could not prevail upon them to make any attempt.

No troops had arrived on Saturday night. The mob detained the mail coach a full hour, but permitted it then to depart unmolested. Such was the state of Birmingham when the last accounts came away.

An express arrived at the secretary of state's office, at three o'clock on Saturday morning; and two more expresses arrived yesterday, one for Mr. Pitt, and another for Mr. Dundas. The Oxford Blues marched for Birmingham on Saturday, and orders were, at the same time, sent to Nottingham for the soldiery there to march to Birmingham.

An effigy of Dr. Priestly was burnt in the early part of the riot. A friend of the Doctor's gave him warning in time to depart, which he did with Mrs. Priestly, about two hours before his house was attacked.

The mob, as may be expected, is of the lowest order; their object avowedly was the Dissenters, and particularly such as were known to be the friends of Dr. Priestly.

A hand-bill, of the most inflammatory nature ever published against the king and government, has been industriously circulated, some days before the revolution dinner. Whether this served to exasperate the people, we do not pretend to say.

July 19. A courier extraordinary, a confidential servant, arrived yesterday morning at the secretary of state's office, Whitehall, with dispatches from his excellency the earl of Elgin, containing the emperor's determination respecting the armistice between the Austrians and the Turks, which expired on the 11th June, and which the allied powers had engaged to guarantee; but we are sorry to add, that the emperor now absolutely refuses to fulfil the Reichenbach convention, which will involve all the continental powers and their allies in new, and we fear, very embarrassing difficulties.

There was a report in town yesterday, stating generally, that a riot had taken place in Dublin on the 14th of July, in which the mob had burnt nearly the whole of one street.

DISTURBANCES at BIRMINGHAM.

July 17.

The populace of Birmingham, conceiving that a commemoration of French anarchy in this country, was an insult to the majesty of the constitution, and a design to disturb the general and enviable tranquillity of the state, assembled on Thursday before Daddley's Hotel, where about eighty persons were met for the purpose of celebrating the glorious 14th of July. We lament, however, that what certainly proceeded from so laudable a principle, should end in consequences so unjustifiable; but their resentment being once warmed, soon became inflamed, and the influence communicated to certain religious convicts, where they conceived an opposite, though not less inflammable spirit, originated.

By eight o'clock upwards of 2000 persons were collected, their first act was to break all the windows of the Hotel, they then proceeded to Dr. Priestly's new meeting house, which they shortly consumed—the old

meeting house became next the object of their fury, and shared the same fate. Irritated by one another against the Dissenters, they determined, one way or another, to destroy Dr. Priestly's dwelling house at Fair Hill, one mile from Birmingham. It accordingly was burnt about midnight, and before ten o'clock the following morning was entirely demolished. We lament to hear his library and laboratory, with all his philosophical apparatus, were consumed, as well as every other article in the house. The Doctor was apprised of these intentions in time to escape with his family to a house in the neighbourhood. On Friday morning nine persons were found dead in the streets, and several others have been dangerously wounded by the falling of houses, &c.

Many houses belonging to the principal Dissenters, have been marked for destruction; and, unless the arrival of the military should put an end to the commotion, the consequences may prove fatal to the whole town; trade is entirely at a stand, and every thing is in the greatest confusion.

Orders were, on Saturday sent from the secretary of state's office to the high sheriff of the county of Warwick, to call forth immediately the posse comitatus of the county, to quell the commotions at Birmingham.

Lord Aylesford was very active in pacifying the mob at Birmingham, and his endeavours were attended with some success.

At York, Manchester, Derby, Bristol, and some other places where the revolutionists assembled on the 14th instant, the populace shewed strong inclination to rise, but were prevented by the precautions taken by the magistrates.

RIOTS at BIRMINGHAM.

Friday Evening, July 15.

This day, after the mob had completed the destruction of Dr. Priestly's house and laboratory, by fire, and also his garden, the earl of Aylesford, and some other gentlemen, led a great part of the rioters from Sparkbrook to Birmingham, in hopes of dispersing them, but with no effect.

A great number, about one o'clock, assembled round the elegant mansion of Mr. John Ryland, formerly the residence of Mr. Baskerville, the celebrated printer, which had lately been enlarged and beautified at a great expence. The mob footing means were adopted to make them desert, money was even offered them to induce them to retire, but to no purpose; for, first exhausting the contents of the cellar, they then set fire to the house and furniture—the conflagration was dreadful!

The rioters being divided into parties, and meditating the destruction of several other houses, about three o'clock in the afternoon, consternation and alarm seemed to have superseded all other sensation in the minds of the inhabitants, business was given over, and the shops were all shut up; the inhabitants were traversing the streets in crowds, not knowing what to do, and horror was visible in every countenance.

About half past three, the inhabitants were summoned by the bell-man to assemble in the new church-yard; two magistrates attended in an adjacent room, and two in several hundred constables, composed of every description of inhabitants, who marched away to disperse the rioters, who were beginning to attack the house of Mr. Hutton, paper-merchant, in the High-street; this was easily effected, there being not more than half a dozen drunken wretches then assembled on the spot.

From thence they proceeded to disperse the grand body, who were employed in the destruction of Mr. Ryland's house.

On entering the walls which surrounded the house, then all in a blaze, a most dreadful conflict took place, in which it is impossible to ascertain the number of the wounded; the constables were attacked with such a shower of stones and brickbats as it was impossible to resist; the rioters then possessing themselves of some of the bludgeons, the constables were entirely defeated, many of them being much wounded; one person was killed, but of which party is not yet known.

The mob, being now victorious, and heated with liquor, every thing was to be drenched. Several attempts were yet made to amuse them, but in vain. They now exacted money from the inhabitants, and at ten o'clock at night they began and soon effected the destruction of Mr. Hutton's house, in High-street, plundering it of all its property.

From thence they proceeded to the seat of J. B. Taylor, Esquire, banker. There five hundred pounds were offered them to desert, but to no purpose, for they immediately set fire to that beautiful mansion, which, together with its superb furniture, tables, offices, green-house, hot-house, &c. are reduced to a heap of ruins.

Saturday, July 16.

In the forenoon the following hand bill was distributed:

Birmingham, July 16, 1791.

Friends and Fellow Countrymen.

It is earnestly requested, that every true friend to the church of England, and to the laws of his country,

into the house to inform
anted to speak with him;
into the yard and invited
in, which he refused; that
monied to come up to him
him; whereupon Mr. Ham-
med, and if I come to you,
rather than promised upon
and that he made use of this
get Mr. Hammond in his
nd then went within seven
n, and Gauthier ordered his
a servant, and alighted from
ve of his pistols fell from his
ffered Mr. Hammond a plea
sing, which Mr. Hammond
ere no witnesses by, but of
quent day if he was beat up,
not deter it, and said Mr.
him that moment, or he
hearing a noise behind him,
each of a negro or negroes
ed, in order to keep the fact
that then colonel Hammond
house) that he turned about,
ay steps, he the said Gauthier
at him, and fired the same,
anished him, as he never met
aim in his life; that as soon
him, he drew another pistol,
d had run above fifteen steps,
and thought he saw the wall
de; that thereupon, although
fall; he the said Gauthier con-
but finding that he could
into the house, and supposi-
nded to get a gun, and return-
her took his gun from the la-
he piles of the yard, and le-
ales, with his finger upon the
oon as Mr. Hammond threat-
mond did come out of the
hand, and fired at him; and
hand; that thereupon, under
Mr. Hammond's negroes were
one of which had a gun, and
would also get another gun, he
as he was mounting the said
in on the neck and left shoul-
Gauthier went off; that the
the above conversation, further
or yet satisfied, and would
the said Hammond, and would
et him, and expressed his re-
at he was unfortunate in not
; that this dependent ended
said Gauthier from the further
enge, but that such situation,
salutary effect upon him, only
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declared, that he could recon-
to hire assassins to take away
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had brought suit against him
that he never would pay it, and
one else, if he ever asked for
ne on this 2d June, 1791.

J. T. CHASE.

RIGBY,

Y-MAKER,

ly informs his friends and the

e has laid in a large and well

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and is determined to carry on

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firm with their commands.

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the following manner:—

the fore-part to the peck end,

the back to the lower lace,

close under the arms.

as low as the hip.

from arm to arm.

rns his sincere thanks to all

a continuance of their favours,

will do his utmost to oblige.

in the country will be thankfully

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above business.

10th, 1791.

vers court, August 24, 1791.

is under the disagreeable necessity

his creditors, that he intends to

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debt which he is not able to dis-

of suits already instituted against

nt impracticable.

FRANCIS KING.

del county, August 31, 1791.

notice, that I mean to apply to

assembly of the state of Maryland,

ency in my favour, being unable

ISAC SIMMONS.

A POLLS.

BERICK and SAMUEL

GREEN.

will reflect how much a continuance of the present proceedings must injure that church and that king they are intended to support; and how highly unlawful it is to destroy the rights and properties of any of our neighbours. And all true friends to the town and trade of Birmingham in particular, are entreated to forbear immediately from all riotous and violent proceedings, dispersing and returning peaceably to their trades and callings, as the only way to do credit to themselves and their cause, and to promote the peace, happiness and prosperity of this great and flourishing town.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Aylesford, E. Finch, Robert Lawley, Robert Lawley, jun. R. Moland, Edward, John Brooke, J. Charles, R. Spencer, H. Grefwold Lewis, Charles Curtis, Spencer Madan, W. Villers.

Twelve at noon.

The hand bill has not produced the salutary effects which were wished.

This morning Mr. Hutton's country house, about two miles from Birmingham, is on fire. Universal despondency has taken place. People of all professions are moving their goods, some to places of private security, others into the country. Plunder is now the motive of the rioters. No military force is nearer than Derby, and nothing but military force can now suppress them.

Eight o'clock in the evening.

The rioters are now demolishing the beautiful house of Mr. George Humphreys, and that of William Russell, Esquire, a little farther on the Oxford road. The shops are still kept shut up, and no military are yet arrived—dreadful depredations are expected in the course of this night! The remains of several poor wretches who had got drunk, and were burnt to death in Mr. Ryland's cellar, have been dug out, one so much burnt that he was recognised only by the buckle in one of his shoes;—what could be collected of his remains has been just taken away in a basket. Another has been brought from the ruins of doctor Priestley's house, who is supposed to have been killed by a fall of some of the buildings.

The people who demolished Mr. Humphrey's house laboured in as cool and orderly a manner as if they had been employed by the owner at so much per day.

Sunday, eleven o'clock in the morning.

No military yet arrived.—Last night the people of Birmingham were trembling spectators of the tremendous conflagration of Mosley Hall, the property of John Taylor, Esquire, but in the occupation of lady Carhampton.

Fortunately, lady Carhampton, who is blind, was removed to a place of safety by Sir Robert Lawley, who took her in his own carriage to Canwell.

About two this morning a most awful scene presented itself; four dreadful fires within a mile of each other! It is certain that the house of William Russell, Esquire, and that of Mr. Hawks, of Mosley, have shared the fate of Mosley Hall.

One o'clock at noon.

The savage impetuosity is not in the least abated; at Mosley Hall they are now killing ducks, geese and turkeys, which, half broiled on the ruins of that noble edifice, they devour with brutal ferocity.

Further Particulars.

Between eight and nine o'clock on Sunday evening, the rioters assembled at King's Norton, near Birmingham, to the number of 7000. They destroyed a chapel and some houses belonging to the Dissenters. The insurgents consist of mechanics of all descriptions, many of whom carry arms.

The incendiaries have formed themselves into two divisions—one to demolish the Dissenters' houses in town, and the others those in the environs.

They have precluded all carriages from passing and re-passing, unless the coachmen wear blue cockades. The mail coaches were not excepted.

On Saturday there was a total stagnation of business, and the shopkeepers were using every effort to secure their property.

The goals have been broke open, and all the prisoners liberated.

Another express arrived in London last night, states, that between Sunday night and Monday morning a party of the military had arrived; that notwithstanding their exertions to stop the disturbances, the rioters had made a very formidable opposition, and killed many; that numbers having been foldiers, and in possession of fire-arms, the troops had suffered a repulse—but that having received a considerable reinforcement, they were about to rally and renew their attacks against the mal-contented, who were actuated by the greatest fury.

The letter adds—"The rioters are, if possible, more alarming than those experienced in London in the year 1780; and God only knows the consequences."

The following address was circulated among the rioters, without producing any good effect:

BIRMINGHAM, Sunday, July 17, 1791.

Important information to the friends of the church and king!

Friends and Fellow Churchmen,

Being convinced you are acquainted that the great losses which are sustained by your burning and destroying of the houses of so many individuals, will eventually fall upon the country at large, and not upon the persons to whom they belonged: we feel it our duty to inform you, that the damages already done, upon the best computation that can be made, will amount to upwards of one hundred thousand pounds; the whole of which enormous sum must be paid out of the rates.

We, therefore, as your friends, conjure you immediately to desist from the destruction of any more houses; otherwise the very proceedings which your zeal for serving your attachment to the church and

king, will inevitably be the means of most seriously injuring innumerable families who are hearty supporters of government, and bring on an addition of taxes, which yourselves, and the rest of the friends of the church, will for years feel a very grievous burthen.

This, we assure you, was the case in London, when there were so many houses and public buildings destroyed in the year 1780, and you may rely upon it, will be so here on the present occasion.

And we must observe to you, that any further violent proceedings will more offend your king and country, than serve the cause of him and church.

Fellow Churchmen,

As you love your king, regard his laws, and restore peace.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

Aylesford, E. Finch, R. Lawley, R. Lawley, jun. R. Moland, W. Digby, E. Carver, John Brooke, J. Charles, B. Spencer, H. Grefwold Lewis, Charles Curtis, Spencer Madan, E. Palmer, W. Villers, W. Wallis Mason.

To put the public in possession of every fact relative to this important business, we find ourselves under the necessity of giving them that inflammatory and treasonable hand-bill, which was circulated by the Presbyterians party on Wednesday last in the following words:

My Countrymen!

"The second year of Gallic liberty is nearly expired; at the commencement of the third, on the 14th of this month, it is devoutly to be wished, that every enemy to civil and religious despotism, would give his sanction to the majestic common cause, by public celebration of the anniversary."

"Remember, that on the 14th of July, the Bastille, that high altar and castle of despotism, fell!"

"Remember the enthusiasm, peculiar to the cause of liberty, with which it was attacked!"

"Remember that generous humanity that taught the oppressed, groaning under the weight of insulted rights, to save the lives of the oppressors!"

"Extinguish the mean prejudices of nations! and let your numbers be collected, and sent as a free will offering to the national assembly."

But is it possible to forget that your parliament is venal; your minister hypocritical; your clergy legal oppressors; the reigning family extravagant; the crown of a great perage too weighty for the head that wears it; too weighty for the people who gave it; your taxes partial and oppressive; your representatives a venal junta upon the sacred rights of property, religion and freedom.

But on the 14th of this month, prove to the sycophants of the day, that you reverence the Olive Branch: that you will sacrifice to public tranquillity till the majority shall exclaim—

"The peace of slavery is worse than the war of freedom!—of the day let tyrants beware!"

Can any man of honest principles—can any loyal subject—can even the boldest of our anti-ministerial senators read this without shuddering at the dreadful scene it was meant to realize? Rebellion is featured on its countenance; and republicanism centred in its bosom. He who wishes to defend his property—he who loved the constitution under which that property flourished, must no doubt have taken the alarm at so daring a libel against all that was dear to Englishmen.

The public however was determined before they proceeded to violence, to have some further proof of the intention of these commemorative men. This hand-bill might be a forgery, or might be an insidious scheme to raise a mob for the purpose of plunder; they therefore waited till they heard what was said at table—how the political complexion of the company would manifest itself,—and whether any thing more than a mere scene of commemoration conviviality was intended.

They had indeed their suspicions, and these suspicions, after the first course, were realized, by the following toast being drunk:

"DESTRUCTION TO THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT—AND THE KING'S HEAD UP ON A CHARGER."

The inhabitants, and they were almost to a man respectable house-keepers and manufacturers, who waited outside the Hotel to watch the motions of the revolutionists within, no sooner was this treasonable toast made known to them, than loyalty swift as lightning shot through their minds, and a kind of electrical patriotism animated them to instant vengeance. They rushed into this conventicle of treason, and before the second course was well laid upon the table, broke the windows and glasses, pelted and insulted these modern reformers, and obliged them to seek for safety in an immediate flight.

What followed this is stated in the foregoing account.

The Birmingham Gazette, received by this day's post says, "About five hours after this paper went to press, three troops of the 15th regiment of dragoons reached this town from Nottingham."

JULY 20.

By the Coach of last night.

It gives us particular pleasure to announce to the public, that peace is restored to Birmingham, the tumult having subsided on Sunday night in that town, from which the mob had gone in a large body towards Worcestershire early in the morning. It was believed that a party of them was gone in pursuit of doctor Priestly.

A king's messenger being dispatched to Nottingham on Saturday, arrived there at eight o'clock on Sunday morning, with an order for Elliott's light horse, who were quartered there, to go with all expedition to Birmingham. A detachment of about 60 immediately set off, and got there at ten at night, covered with dust and much fatigued. A magistrate immediately attended, and the riot act was read. The troops then

rested for the night at the Swan Inn, and in the morning took their route in pursuit of the rioters, for Worcesterhire, where they were obliged to wait until a magistrate of that county could be procured to ride the riot act there, which was shortly after done.

But the pursuit was fruitless; there were no rioters to be found; nor any intelligence had, which way they bent their course. All seemed quiet, and the general idea was, that they had dispersed, the principal purposes of their resentment being accomplished.

The object of the body of colliers who came to Birmingham was certainly plunder. They went from house to house begging money, and where they met with a refusal, they broke the windows. This the rioters disclaimed, and the consequence was, that these black-looking auxiliaries were obliged to retreat.

The moment the light horse arrived, there was much shouting in the town, and several houses began to illuminate, but this was stopped very prudently, and all remained in perfect tranquillity yesterday morning.

In the course of Sunday, several more houses than those mentioned in our last list, belonging to the Dissenters, were pulled down, the particulars attending which we have not yet received. The meeting-house at Ringwood was among the number.

Near 30 of the rioters were buried in Mr. Ryland's cellar, where they were regaling themselves when the walls of his house fell in, many of whom perished before they could be got out.

It is matter of astonishment, that with such a sudden plume so much method should attend. Riots are generally accompanied by a kind of fury and confusion that sometimes knows no distinction of persons, and that rejoices in the increase of its numbers. But in the present instance, a particular set of men, whose principles were inimical to the welfare of the constitution, and with such regularity was this accomplished, that none others felt the evil effects of the tumult.

By a private letter from Birmingham, received yesterday morning, we are informed, that doctor Priestly only saved himself from the fury of the mob by half an hour's notice, that his plate had been previously sent off to a friend's house, and that this and a private box of manuscripts, are all he has saved of his property.

The insurgents of Birmingham had made a gridiron of immense size, which they brought to doctor Priestly's house, where they said they meant to broil an anti-constitutional philosopher, by the blaze of his own writings, and light the fire with the Rights of Man.

BOSTON, September 3.

Extra of a letter from an officer in the Federal army, to the editor, dated Fort Pitt, August 9.

"On Sunday last I arrived at this post with about 200 men, after a very disagreeable march of 700 miles. I found that all the troops had gone down the river, except 300 levies. Next week we embark for Fort Washington. The whole army will be about 4000 men, exclusive of the militia. Heaven grant us success."

About twelve miles from this place I encamped last Saturday. I was curious to behold the place where general Braddock was defeated in 1755. With my two officers, and a man of this country acquainted with the ground, I marched about 4 miles to it, and we made such observations as gave us satisfaction. The man who conducted us, led us to a tree which had a number of balls in it, and which had been felled about 25 years. Mr. C. my ensign, found a grape-shot in one part of it, about 25 feet from the butt, which he cut out—and which, together with two pieces of skull bones which I picked up on the spot, I send you, by the bearer, lieutenant Sherman. You will observe how the wood and iron are corroded. We reconnoitred the place at which he passed the river—it is called the Monongahela, nine miles from this place, and the Allegheny river make the head of the Ohio. I give you this information and send the balls and bones, as I think it may amuse you and my friends. I wish I had time to have been more particular, but you may rely on the fact—it was not made in a printing or lawyer's office, nor in a barber's shop, but it was made on the spot, known by the name of Braddock's Field's. God bless you and all my friends."

ALEXANDRIA, September 15.

Extra of a letter from Frederickburg, September 11.

"This day, the right reverend bishop MAQUON, who has been for some time past visiting several parishes in this state, held a confirmation in this town, where great numbers of old and young people of both sexes, many of whom were very respectable, took the opportunity of making a public acknowledgment of their baptismal covenant. At the same time the bishop conferred holy orders on Mr. OWEN BAYBERRY, M. G. L. A. N. graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, who is now employed as one of the teachers in St. John's College, Annapolis."

Extra of a letter from Sharpsburgh, Washington county, in the state of Maryland, dated August 26th, 1791.

"I was induced by the report of the tavern-keeper in this village, to visit a young woman in a transient circumstance which had often attracted the notice of all the neighbourhood, and was much talked of. I set out in the morning accompanied by several persons, to see this extraordinary sight, and when we arrived at the house, which is about one mile distant from Sharpsburgh, there were collected there near thirty persons of different sexes, whom curiosity had drawn together. After we were there some time, we were called in to prayer, when a hymn was sung, after which this young woman knelt down and prayed in the German language about fifteen minutes, and spoke in the English language, about the same time, with

great earnestness. She lay down on the ground, and immediately appeared to be dead, and came for about ten minutes. After she awoke, she proceeded to sing a hymn, and then, at times, in about an hour she had been in such a state of quinquances there very happy. Her name is Christiana Orlando, and has been in this state much since that time, to be her only others, of all a curiosity. This is the subject of conversation.

Infant. Take forty of Virginia infants, and let them be reared, and take care of the breakfast, an hour at each time as day of taking purposes; but it is a fine of a nutmeg will infallibly re-

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At a meeting of the state of Maryland, present, Messrs. Pratt, for St. Mary's and James William Harwood county—Mr. T. Messieurs William Charles county—am, and Charles Messieurs William Talbot county—Done, for St. and Robert H. Messieurs Edward county—Messieurs

for Prince George of Annapolis by Pratt, for Charles and James

Messieurs B. county—Messieurs for Harford and Joseph D. O'Donnell, for Messieurs L. Montgomery and Robert Walter Smith did not attend

On Tuesday by ballot, the majority appeared, min Stoddert, Ever Howard Carroll, of C. B. Worthington the honourable William H. and Edward they were

Mr. Young's last month.

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great earnestness and fervor. When the service was over, she lay down on a bed in the same room, and immediately appeared to go into a hysterical fit; her breath went and came very quick, and with apparent agony for about ten minutes, till at length she seemed quite dead. After she had lain in this state some minutes, a noise proceeded from her nostrils, like the sound of an English harp, or music at a distance, which continued, at times, during her trance, but not constantly. In about an hour after she awoke, and in the space of half an hour from that time began to talk. She said she had been in Heaven, and saw several of her acquaintances there, who had departed this life and were very happy, and that she had eat and drank there. Her name is Rosannah Grandorpe, the daughter of Christian Grandorpe, she is aged about nineteen years, and has been in this way, at different times, since the 4th of February last; she has neither eat nor drank much since that period—bread and a little water seems to be her only sustenance. Several clergymen and others, of all ages and both sexes, visit her out of curiosity. This strange affair is become much the subject of conversation throughout this neighbourhood.

Infallible remedy for an ague.
Take forty grains of salt of wormwood, thirty grains of Virginia snake-root, and half an ounce of the best lemon's bark, mix them together in a tea-cup full of treacle, and take it in three equal proportions in the course of the day, that the fit is off, to wit, before breakfast, an hour before dinner, and in the evening, at such time as the stomach is the emptiest. The first day of taking it has never failed of accomplishing its purposes; but it would not be imprudent to take the dose of a nutmeg at different times the next day, which will infallibly remove the disease.

ANNAPOLIS, September 22.
At a meeting of the electors of the senate for the state of Maryland, in this city, on Monday last, were present, Messieurs George Plater and Edmund Snowden, for St. Mary's county—Messieurs Thomas Ringgold and James Ringgold, for Kent county—Messieurs William Harwood and John Hall, for Anne Arundel county—Mr. Thomas Gantt, for Calvert county—Messieurs William Smallwood and John Parham, for Charles county—Messieurs Charles Ridgely, of Williams, and Charles Ridgely, for Baltimore county—Messieurs William Perry and Pollard Edmondson, for Talbot county—Messieurs John Stewart and John Dine, for Somerset county—Messieurs John Henry and Robert Harrison, for Dorchester county—Messieurs Edward Oldham and Samuel Gilpin, for Cecil county—Messieurs Walter Bowie and David Crapney, for Prince George's county—Mr. James Brice, for the city of Annapolis—Messieurs James O'Brien and Henry Pratt, for Queen Anne's county—Messieurs Peter Chaille and John P. Mitchell, for Worcester county—Messieurs Baker Johnson and Joseph Sim, for Frederick county—Messieurs John Love and William Pinkney, for Harford county—Messieurs William Richardson and Joseph Douglas, for Caroline county—Mr. John O'Donnell, for Baltimore town—Messieurs Moses Rawlings and Henry Schnebely, for Washington county—Messieurs Laurence Oneale and Francis Deakins, for Montgomery county—and Messieurs George Magruder and Robert Cresap, for Allegany county—Mr. Walter Smith, from Calvert county, being unwell, did not attend.

On Tuesday morning the electors proceeded to elect, by ballot, the senate for the state of Maryland, and a majority appearing in favour of the honourable Benjamin Stoddert, William Smallwood, John Hall, John Esler Howard, George Dent, Samuel Chale, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, James M'Hary and Brice T. B. Worthington, Esquires, of the western shore—and the honourable William Titchman, William Perry, William Hindman, Gustavus Scott, James Hollyday and Edward Lloyd, Esquires, of the eastern shore—they were accordingly declared duly elected.

Mrs. JONES'S BOARDING SCHOOL, for Young Ladies, will be opened on the 13th of next month.

TO BE SOLD, At Public Vendue,
On the premises, on MONDAY the 10th day of October next,
THOMAS LANE'S part of two tracts or parcels of land called **WHYTE'S PLAINS** and **BREWSTER HALL**, for which I have judgment and a writ of possession executed; and in case the same is not sufficient to pay my debt, with interest and costs, at same time and place will be **EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE**, the remainder of those two tracts that was the property of John Watkins, deceased, now in possession of Mrs. Plummer, widow of John Plummer, the whole containing three hundred and fifty acres of valuable land.
JOHN HALL.
September 21, 1791.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the Hockley Forge, near Elk Ridge Landing, on Wednesday night the 14th of September, a roan HORSE, four years old, last spring, about fourteen hands high, branded on both shoulders thus, O 1, trot and gallops, has been lately shod before, and fetlocks trimmed. The above horse is supposed to be stolen by a certain John Lamb, living in Annapolis, a well dressed fellow, of a yellow complexion, and pock marked. Whoever delivers the said horse to the subscriber, shall receive **THREE DOLLARS REWARD, or SIX DOLLARS** for the horse and rider. Said by
10/27/91 **JOSEPH JACOB, Blacksmith.**

virtue of a decree of the chancery court, will be **EXPOSED TO PUBLIC SALE**, on Saturday the twenty-second of October next, at the house of Mr. S. Hamilton, in Upper Marlborough, at three o'clock, P.M.
LOT of ground in the field town, late in the possession of Mr. BARBARA SEARLY, on which is a large framed dwelling house, two story high, and almost new (long out houses) and a garden paved in.
—ALSO—
A tract of land called **COVERT**, containing one hundred and four acres, in Prince George's county, on the road from Upper Marlborough to the Eastern Branch ferry, and about eight miles from each place. The purchaser to give bond, with security (to be approved by the chancellor) for the payment of one half of the purchase money, with legal interest thereon, within one year, and the residue with legal interest thereon within two years from the day of sale, on the receipt of which, deeds will be executed to them pursuant to the decree above mentioned.
JOHN READ MAGRUDER, Trustee.
September 20th, 1791. 10/27/91

CASH SALE.
TO BE SOLD.
At 12 o'clock, on Saturday the 24th of September, 1791, for the benefit of the **Underwriters**, at Tracey's Landing, Herring creek,
ONE BALE of damaged yard-wide **CLOTHES**, imported from London, in the ship **Chesapeake**, captain **Patten**.
By direction of **WILLIAM CAMPBELL**, Esquire, agent for the State of Maryland, I shall **EXPOSE TO SALE**, for ready cash, on **SATURDAY** the 29th day of October next, between 12 and one o'clock, at **ROBE'S** Tavern, in Bladenburg,
PART of a **TRACT** of **LAND**, called **DEAR KIN'S HALL**, containing 206 acres more or less, lying in Prince George's county; late the property of Leonard Marbury Deakins.
Wm. MARBURY, Deputy Agent.
Sheriff's Sales.
St. Mary's county, September 19, 1791.
By virtue of a writ of *condemni expensis*, to me directed from the general court of the western shore of the state of Maryland, will be **SOLD**, on Friday the 27th day of October next, at the dwelling plantation of **John Cartwright, Esq.** for ready cash,
A LIFE ESTATE in the third part of the said plantation commonly called **Marth Neck**, containing by estimation 824 acres, more or less. One other tract or parcel of land, being part of **Chapico Manor**, containing 131 acres, more or less. One other tract or parcel of land called **Trent Fork**, having a grist mill thereon, containing 125 acres, more or less. Also one other tract or parcel of land called **The Ridge and Part of Ludgate**, containing by estimation 75 acres, more or less.
—ALSO—
A number of valuable negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls; horses, black cattle, hogs and sheep, with a variety of household and kitchen furniture; also, a quantity of corn and tobacco. Sold as the property of the above named **John Cartwright** to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, as late collector of St. Mary's county.
PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.
St. Mary's county, September 19, 1791.
By virtue of a writ of *condemni expensis*, to me directed from the general court of the western shore of the state of Maryland, will be **SOLD**, for ready cash, on **Saturday** the 28th day of October next, on the premises,
THE DWELLING PLANTATION of Mr. Stephen Cawood, called **Wellham**, containing by estimation 1981 acres, more or less. One other tract or parcel of land called **Cawood's Inheritance**, containing 10 acres, more or less.
—ALSO—
Sundry negroes, horses, black cattle, sheep and hogs, and household furniture, together with a quantity of corn and tobacco. Sold as the property of the above named **Stephen Cawood**, to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, as one of the securities of **John Cartwright, Esquire**, late collector of St. Mary's county.
PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.
St. Mary's county, September 19, 1791.
By virtue of a writ of *condemni expensis*, to me directed from the general court, will be **SOLD**, on **Saturday** the 28th day of October next, for ready cash, on the premises,
A TRACT or parcel of land called **Collingwood**, containing 100 acres, more or less. One other tract or parcel of land called **Collingwood**, containing 102 acres, more or less. Also, one other tract or parcel of land called **Bedlam Neck**, containing 383 acres, more or less. Sold as the property of **Clement Gardiner**, to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland, as one of the securities of **John Cartwright, Esquire**, late collector of St. Mary's county.
PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.
ON **TUESDAY** the 11th day of October, 1791, will be run for, over the course near the city, the **JOCKEY CLUB PURSE** of **FOURTY GUINEAS**, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the property of a member of the Club; said to carry 10 pounds, six years old to carry 120 pounds, five years old 100 pounds, four years old 80 pounds, and three years old 60 pounds. Heats four miles.
On **WEDNESDAY** the 12th of October, a **JOCKEY CLUB PURSE** of **TWENTY GUINEAS**, for three and four years old colts and fillies, to give three pounds to fillies. The horse winning the first day, excluded running the second. Heats two miles.
On **THURSDAY** the 13th, a **SUBSCRIPTION PURSE** of **SIXTY POUNDS**, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the horse winning the Jockey Club Purse excepted; to carry weight agreeable to the rules of the Jockey Club. Heats four miles.
Any horse winning two clear heats, to be entitled to the purse. Three horses to start for the subscription purse, or no race. Entrants eight dollars.
The riders to be dressed in silk jackets, jockey caps and half boots.
The horses to be entered the day preceding the race with Mr. George Mann, and to start each day at 12 o'clock precisely. Proper judges will be appointed for the race.

NOTICE
ALL persons indebted to the estate **JAMES FARNANDIS**, late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and all those to whom he stands indebted are desired to exhibit their account, legally authenticated, for payment, to
CHLOE FARNANDIS, Executor.
Charles county, September 12, 1791. 10/27/91

NOTICE is hereby given
THAT a petition will be presented to the next general assembly of Maryland, to be held at the town of **BLADENBURG**, in Prince George's county, on September 15, 1791, to prevent **SWINE** from running at large in the town of **BLADENBURG**, in Prince George's county.
September 15, 1791. 10/27/91

NOTICE
THAT the undersigned having been already attached to answer a claim, he is hereby advertised, by insolvency and losses in trade, to satisfy fully without doing material injury to the rest of his creditors; and it being his wish to render as equal justice to them as possible—he is constrained to manifest his intention of petitioning the legislature of Maryland, at their next meeting, to relieve his person from arrest, on his giving up his property, real and personal, in trust, for the benefit of those who have claims against him, either on his private account, or on account of the firms in which he has been concerned. He intends also to petition the legislature, in a similar manner, in behalf of his brother, who is beyond seas.
10/16/91 **BEN CONTEE.**
Charles county, September 19, 1791.

Kent county, September 18, 1791.
THIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that, from a variety of causes and misfortunes which have befallen me, I am rendered incapable of paying my debts; I therefore intend to petition the next general assembly of this state to be released and discharged from the payment of my debts, whether in my own name, or the name of **Thomas Smyth and Sons**, upon delivering up all my property for the benefit of my creditors.
10/27/91 **THOMAS SMYTH.**

TO BE SOLD, At Public Sale,
At the late dwelling of **VACHEL YATES**, deceased, in the city of Annapolis, on **FRIDAY** the 23d of September, at 11 o'clock,
A NEGRO WOMAN, several pair of neat fashionable stays, stay-goods, whale bone, stay-maker's tools, and sundry articles of household furniture. And,
On the next day, at 11 o'clock, will be **SOLD**, at the plantation of **JOSHUA YATES**, a riding horse, a negro boy, sundry articles of household furniture, &c. late the property of **Vachel Yates**, deceased.
If either of the days should not be fair, the sale will be as above on the first fair day after, Sunday excepted.
JOSHUA YATES, Executor of Vachel Yates, deceased.
August 29, 1791. 3X

NOTICE
This is to give NOTICE, THAT I intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, praying an act to liberate me from confinement, and a discharge from debts which I am unable to pay.
HEZEKIAH COOPER.
Kent county, July 22, 1791. 2X

To be SOLD, By the SUBSCRIBER,
TWELVE hundred ACRES of good LAND in one body, between the heads of **Sassafras** and **Appoquinimink**, the greater part of which is well timbered, and the residue well adapted for the production of wheat and Indian corn. The time of payment will be made easy to the purchaser, and the land disposed of in lots, or otherwise, as may be agreed on.
10/27/91 **DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.**

TO THE FREE VOTERS OF ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY.

Having been solicited by the people of Elk-Ridge, and the upper part of the county, to stand as a candidate to serve in the next general assembly of this state, in order, if possible, to obtain a more equal and fair representation, I, with reluctance, consented thereto, and entered upon the business. I now find there is a report spread (I apprehend by some envious person or persons to prevent my being elected,) that if I should be elected, 'tis my intention to join the Baltimore people, and vote for the removal of the seat of government to Baltimore-town. In order to obviate any doubts that may arise from this report, I take this public method of assuring the gentlemen of this county, that I never had a thought or intention to vote for the removal of the seat of government from Annapolis to Baltimore-town, or any other place. I am of opinion that the business of the state assembly can be carried on better in Annapolis than in any great trading town or city.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your Very Humble Servant,
REUBEN MERIWETHER.

September 10, 1791.

Lands, Negroes, and Stock, FOR SALE.

On the 12th of October next, **WILL BE SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises,**

A valuable FARM, containing 348 ACRES of LAND, in a healthy situation, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, about 14 miles distant from Baltimore-town. The improvements on this farm are very convenient and in good repair; the dwelling house has four rooms below stairs and five above, with two brick chimneys at each end, and a garden adjoining it, well paled in. Near 50 acres are now in excellent timothy meadow, and 30 acres more may be made with ease. There is on this place an apple-orchard, containing 300 bearing trees, with a great variety of other fruit; near forty bushels of wheat will be put in corn ground this fall.

There will also be **SOLD, on the same day, and upon the same terms, SIXTEEN NEGROES, men, women and children,** amongst whom are two very valuable men grown, and several fine boys, from eight years old upwards; seven head of **HORSES;** twenty-three head of **CATTLE,** some of them fit to kill, and others fine milch-cows; twenty-seven head of **SHEEP,** and thirty head of **HOGS.**

Any persons desirous of viewing any part of the above property, will please to apply, on the premises, to

JOSHUA DORSEY.

September 8, 1791.

NOTICE,

THAT agreeable to the constitution and form of government, an election will be held at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the third day of October next, to elect four delegates to represent Anne-Arundel county in assembly, and to elect a sheriff for said county.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Sheriff.

Annapolis, September 14, 1791.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, in November next, to pay him for the lot and warehouses for the reception of tobacco in Upper-Marlbrough-town. The rent is kept from him to pay the repairs; he has not received any for six years past, and has the affidavit to pay annually.

THOMAS CONTER.

September 10, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the general assembly, at their session in November next, for an act to subject the lands within the city of Washington, in the territory of Columbia; belonging to infants, persons insane or absent, or who will not agree to the same terms as the proprietors in general have; by agreement, subjected their lands to within the same city, instead of the common mode of condemnation on a valuation by jury.

September 9, 1791.

For SALE,

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

July 6, 1791.

JAMES MACKUBIN,

At his **STORE,** near the Market,
Hath just received, by the brig *Greyhound,* and ship *Chesapeake,* from **LONDON,**

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Fall & Winter GOODS,

Which he will sell, on the most reasonable terms, for **CASH,**

—CONSISTING OF—

SUPERFINE Cloths, Fine Ditto, Elastic Ditto, Milled Drab Ditto, Forrest Ditto, Cassimers, Coatings, plain & striped, Halfstuffs, Negro Cottons, Fearnoughts, Flannels, Baize, Cassimer Vest Shapes, Toyliner Ditto, Rose and Striped Blankets, Carpets and Carpeting, Osnabrigs, Tickenburgs, Russia Sheetting, Rolls and Hefins, Irish Sheetting,	Bed-Ticking, Corduroys, Thickfets, Sattins, Royal Ribs, Silk Stockings, Cotton Ditto, Worsted Ditto, Plated Ditto, Yarn Ditto, Lutefrings, Perfians, Modes, Black Sattin Florentine, Calicoes, Durants, Wildboars, Camblets, Jone's Spinning, Moreens.
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He hath also, in the **GROCERY LINE,**
RUM, SUGAR, COFFEE, CHOCOLATE, HY-SON, CONGO and BOHEA TEAS.

Lands for Sale.

TO BE SOLD,

On the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash, on **MONDAY** the 26th day of **September,** instant, at 11 o'clock.

ONE hundred and seventy-three **ACRES,** more or less, of valuable **LAND,** situated on the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, being part of two tracts of land, the one called *Harrold's Range,* the other *Part of Snowden's Reputation Supported.* The land is rich, and extremely well adapted to the cultivation of the finer kinds of tobacco, Indian corn, and every kind of small grain; the land abounds with timber of the first quality, and hath a great proportion of wood, together with two never failing streams of water running through it, and a large proportion of meadow may be easily made; contiguous to this land is one of the finest ranges now in this county for every kind of stock. Its distance from the city of Annapolis ten miles, from Baltimore-town twenty-two miles, and from the seat of federal government twenty-five miles.

Any person inclinable to see the land, by application to the subscriber may be shewn it, together with a plot of the same.

THOMAS TALBOTT.

September 1, 1791.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to reinstate me in the same right to my land in St. Mary's county, that was given by my father for my support, which was changed by the act of confiscation.

ELIZABETH WILSON.

St. Mary's, August 26, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland to confirm my title to part of a **TRACT of LAND** called **RICHARD'S DELIGHT.**

DENNIS NALLEY.

Charles county, August 20, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, praying an act to liberate me from confinement, and discharge from debts which I am unable to pay.

STEPHEN CLARKE.

Annapolis, September 1, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, at their next sitting for an act to discharge him from debts which he is unable to pay.

RISDON BOZMAN.

Somerset county, September 7, 1791.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT there will be a petition preferred before the next general assembly of Maryland for a law to pass empowering sundry Inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county to erect an inspection house, for tobacco, on South river, at a place called and known by the name of *Howard's Point,* where there formerly was one for that purpose, though burnt down by some malicious person or persons.

September 2, 1791.

THE subscriber is under the disagreeable necessity of informing his creditors, that he intends to petition the next general assembly, for a law to relieve him from debts he is unable to pay.

MARSHM. DUVALL.

TO BE SOLD,

At **PUBLIC VENDOR,**
On **THURSDAY** the 13th day of **October** next, on the premises, in the city of Annapolis.

ABOUT eighty years, the unexpired term of a **LEASE** from Charles Carroll, Esquire, of Carrollton, to the subscribers; executors of John Crisall, deceased, a portion of **GROUND,** being part of two **LOTS,** lying in the city aforesaid, situate on Prince-George's and Fleet streets, subject to a ground rent of twenty six pounds five shillings, current money, per annum: On the premises are five tenements, renting for ninety-nine pounds per annum, and will be sold together, or in the portions as now divided and rented, by

**J. DAVIDSON, } Executors of
R. P. DAVIS, } JOHN CRISALL.**
Annapolis, September 1, 1791.

Kent county, August 23, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the inhabitants of Kent county intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass an act to empower the county court of said county to cause a new road to be opened from Isaac Perkins's mills to New-Market, and in their discretion to shut up or leave open part of the old road from Marches lane to New-Market aforesaid, and to tax the county (or in their option the persons concerned) the expence and damages incurred for opening the said new road.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly, that an act may pass to empower her to collect, by way of execution, all public taxes due to Benjamin Howard as collector for the year 1786, also all county charges and officers fees, and all fees or other balances due to him as sheriff and collector of the county for the years 1788 and 1789.

MARTHA HOWARD, Executrix.

Anne-Arundel county, August 30, 1791.

Calvert county, August 24, 1791.

THE subscriber is under the disagreeable necessity of informing his creditors, that he intends to petition the legislature at their next session, for an act to liberate him from debts which he is not able to discharge, as the number of suits already instituted against him render a payment impracticable.

FRANCIS KING.

Anne-Arundel county, August 31, 1791.

I HEREBY give notice, that I mean to apply to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act of insolvency in my favour, being unable to pay my debts.

ISAAC SIMMONS.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the justices of Cecil and Kent county courts, at their next October terms, for commissions to prove and mark the bounds of the following **TRACTS of LAND,** viz. *Worrell Manor, Heath's Range,* the first part, *Heath's Range,* the second part, *Seidfield, Tod's Purchase, Haly Heath's Outlet, Heath's Forest,* and *Cut's Old Field,* agreeable to an act of assembly in those cases made and provided.

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

August 14, 1791.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, within one mile of Severn chapel, on or about the 6th day of August, 1791, a negro man named **CESAR,** about 44 years of age, five feet eleven inches high; he is a stout square well made fellow, and when out of temper speaks very loud; he has remarkable small legs for a man of his size, and large flat feet; he was formerly the property of Mr. Lewin of this county, who raised him, has since had several masters before he became the property of the subscriber; had on, and took with him, a new felt hat, ofsnabrig shirt and one white ditto, striped Holland trousers, and a short blue jacket: He is a very artful fellow, and probably will change his name and cloaths and pass for a freeman. Whoever secures the said negro in the goal of the county where he is taken, or in any other goal, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive **THREE POUNDS,** or the above reward if brought home, with all reasonable charges paid by

LANCELOT WARFIELD.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS, on Saturday the 13th instant, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock at night, as my negro man called **BENJAMIN** was going from this place to Haberdventure, as soon as he reached the top of the hill, commonly called Theobald's Hill, (about half of a mile distant from this town) he was met and accosted by a white man who had on a dark cloth coat, and who rode a small black horse, some trifling conversation ensued, when this man rode up to Benjamin and gave him a violent stab in the breast with a knife, or some such weapon, of which he died on the Monday following—I will pay the above reward of one hundred dollars to any person who will discover the perpetrator of this inhuman act, so that he be convicted thereof.

J. H. STONE.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by **FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.**

(XLVIII Y.)

MA

STOCK

HE having nitted court appon on the and has been invetted with faithful majelly.

LOND

The new Theatre of a Village and Barnaby which it is fitted up the outside, will render predeceffor. The pillars with glass, and the silk: The exterior relemented with a large pon each side is a circular four pilastres.

Since the return of from Petersburg, and that court, it is under consistent with those p has all along shewn.

On the other hand, represented to the Port some sacrifices, as the, not warrant the parties lute accomplishment of such.

There is at present war, except that gene 26th of June at Konig

Another effatue is ar council of war, with which were on their m the borders of Turkey, parations.

In consequence of fresh instructions have count Francis Esterha Silovia, and recomme establishment of peace

Though the neg stop to, yet our mi dence with the media they are now to relun and it is hoped they w maturity. At court, well as elsewhere, it is on."

July 19. Advices to confirm the idea the letters from Danu last week there e their respective home the troops cantoned i vet work, and perhap Thus the army collec to half its number; t selves ready to retur is always lost in suc proves that no sudden It is somewhat re all appearances on tions go on just in the they continue to th chant ships in the

The empress ha presented by the E which she says, that exressed a wish to. tween her and the lingsness to come int purpose, as all the ca

That the mem before named courts al terms of the secur in any peace to be entered into for th majesty can the lesa as he has, in all h ber pacific wishes, larly by her willin (which she has a ju trict as will secure dominions and the like the Neister for tinv between the tw insure the safety of a manner as the cou fire

From these an and reasonable, her to declare to the tw

T H U R S D A Y, SEPTEMBER 29, 1791.

The principal sufferers in buildings by the fire were, of Messrs. Levi, L. Pintard, Leclerc, Randall, N. Cru-
ger, Miller, Golett, Provost, reverend Mr. Seixes,
and Miss Pinto.

Several tenantry families of labourers lost their furniture, &c. particularly Mr. James Paxton, a carpenter, being next to the bake house where the fire broke out; when he awoke from sleep he was so surrounded with liquid flame that he was obliged to cut a passage through the fence for his astonished wife and family, and before his return from escorting them out of danger, his dwelling was in flames, with all he possessed, leaving him an object of commiseration and the charitable assistance of his fellow citizens.

The fire proceeding from the bake house, and before proper assistance could be afforded, that building and adjoining houses were all in a blaze, which continuing to rage and spread, baffled the utmost exertions of the thousands of well equipped citizens, who were constantly plying their engines and fire hooks.

The horror of this fire exceeds any thing of the kind experienced in this city since the late war. The loss cannot be exactly estimated, but may be supposed to exceed twenty thousand pounds.

The fate of the elegant buildings in Great-Dock-street, Hanover-square, Smith, and Prince's streets, as well as the custom house, which was preserved by great exertions, was suspended for an awful period; but, what exertions can exceed those of the fire-men and citizens of New-York—their efforts, with guided judgement, stopped the raging progress, and happily no lives were lost.

The scene, ensemble, was majestically awful—its duration was from one to six o'clock, and it is not probable the heat and smoke from the ruins will cease in several days. The loss of our fellow citizens excites a sympathy, and the distresses of some individuals, on this occasion, demand the public contribution.

PHILADELPHIA, September 17.

Extract of a letter from Danville, in Kentucky, August 22.

"An express from general Wilkinson has this moment reached this place, informing of his success. He has destroyed a large Indian town, situated at the forks of the Wabash—Also a Kickapoo town, containing about 30 houses, and has killed and taken 42 of the enemy. His loss is two men killed and one wounded. I have not as yet heard where the express left him, but expect he has repassed the Ohio before this time."

Sept. 22. In the house of representatives yesterday, after the petitions and reports were gone through, Mr. Wells said, that previously to entering on the order of the day, he would beg leave to solicit the attention of the house to an event which must interest the feelings of every member present; the very recital of which was sufficient to make the boldest heart to tremble—that it would readily be conceived he alluded to the recent intelligence received from the island of Hispaniola, where, with the most savage fury, the negroes and mulattoes were committing an indiscriminate and horrid carnage. In this trying situation, the miserable surviving inhabitants have sent to the United States for relief—the congress are not sitting—the president is in Virginia—and the legislature of Pennsylvania is the only body that can afford timely succour. Whilst, therefore, these savages are carrying the dagger to the breasts of the affrighted inhabitants, it is our duty, said he, to step forward—He therefore would submit the following motion:

"This house, taking into consideration the melancholy accounts received from the island of Hispaniola, where a cruel and barbarous massacre of the white inhabitants had commenced on the 23d of August, and continued with unremitting fury on the 26th, when the vessel, which brings the intelligence, left the island—and feeling a deep sympathy for the distressed and dreadful situation of the wretched inhabitants of Cape Francois, then closely besieged by an enraged and brutal multitude of negroes and mulattoes—As citizens of the world—as men enjoying the blessings of peace, and in duty bound to relieve our fellow-creatures in an hour of such terror and misery, which will not admit of delay until the meeting of congress, do enter into the following resolutions:

"RESOLVED, That the legislature will immediately draw forth a portion of these resources with which the state is eminently blessed, to succour the unhappy inhabitants of Cape Francois, besieged, on the 23d of August last, by a murdering and desperate host of negroes and mulattoes.

RESOLVED, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill to enable the governor immediately to charter two vessels, and load them with provisions, to be sent to the island of Hispaniola, and disposed of in such manner as may most effectually contribute the relief of the distressed inhabitants, and if required the said vessels shall receive as many of them on board, with their effects, as can be accommodated, and proceed either to some of the neighbouring islands, or to such part of the continent of America as may be judged most expedient."

When the motion was laid on the table, every member present so fully felt an instantaneous impression of humanity, that it was called up for a second reading, in order to be carried into immediate effect; but it was thought necessary to possess the house with some more authentic documents than were then in their hands, it was determined to submit the motion to a committee of five members, viz. Messrs. Wells, Boys, Clymer, Gallatin and Evans, to make inquiry into the ground of the intelligence, and report to the house.

Extract of a letter from New-York.

"There is certain news in this city, that the mulattoes and blacks have ravaged the country to a large extent around Cape Francois, burning all the plantations and massacring every white person far and near; and when the vessel which brought the information came away, fourteen plantations were then on fire in sight of the Cape, and all the vessels embargoed, except the one which brought the news; on board of which came a person to collect assistance from congress. The vessel which brought this news came to New-York, from whence the information was forwarded here by express."

cept the one which brought the news; on board of which came a person to collect assistance from congress. The vessel which brought this news came to New-York, from whence the information was forwarded here by express."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape-Francois, to his friend in New-York, dated August 26th.

"The day after my last, (August 22) an insurrection broke out amongst the negroes and mulattoes, and they are now destroying every person and thing they come across. There are now eleven plantations on fire in sight, and where it will end God only knows. The inhabitants are in the greatest fear the town will be burnt, and every American here mounts guard nightly. The inhabitants will not suffer any vessel to depart, fearing they will be under the necessity of embarking."

TO BE SOLD, FOR CASH,

At the late dwelling house of THOMAS PIPER, deceased, on Friday the 7th day of October next, at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day.

ALL the ESTATE of the said Thomas Piper, consisting of two tenements on lease, a negro girl about 17 years of age, a variety of household furniture, a quantity of block-maker's and pump-maker's tools, some dead eyes, two battoes, a canoe, four hogs, and some fishing seines.

All persons having claims against the said estate are desired to bring them in, properly authenticated, that they may be discharged, and any person or persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to CHARLES RIDGLEY, Administrator.

Annapolis, September 23, 1791.

Prince-George's county, September 24, 1791.

On SATURDAY the 19th day of November next, WILL BE SOLD, to the highest bidder, by the subscriber, at his dwelling house,

ABOUT seven hundred and forty acres of good LAND, situated between Queen-Anne and Belle-Air, and about three miles from the former. The land is well improved, has several good dwelling houses, tobacco houses, corn houses, &c. on it; also, one good mill, with two pair of stones, double geared, and one other mill nearly finished, calculated to carry two pair of stones as the former, both standing on a constant stream, the latter is near Patuxent that it is proposed to take water therefrom in addition to the stream; both mills are calculated for merchant work. The lands, &c. may be seen, and the terms made known, by applying to the subscriber any time before the day of sale. This property will be sold together, or divided in parcels, as may be most convenient to purchasers.

THOMAS BOYD.

By order of William Campbell, Esquire, agent for the state of Maryland, WILL BE SOLD, on the first TUESDAY in November next, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock, if fair, or otherwise on the first fair day that may happen thereafter, at the house of Peter Lawson, Esquire,

A NUMBER of valuable negroes, consisting of men, women and children; a quantity of stock, of all kinds; as also the right of the said Peter Lawson in and to an undivided moiety or half part of all that part of a tract of land called Bohemia Manor, lying and being in Cecil county, in the state of Maryland, and in the possession of the aforesaid Lawson—the same to be sold for cash, being taken to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland.

JAMES ORRICK, Sheriff of Cecil county.

Montgomery county, September 18, 1791.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber, being in custody under an execution for a large sum of money, is under the necessity of applying to the general assembly, at their next session, for an act to release him from confinement, and discharge him from all debts heretofore contracted, upon his delivering up all his property.

10/16/91 SAMUEL OFFUTT.

St. Mary's county, September 17, 1791.

THE subscriber is under the disagreeable necessity of informing her creditors that she intends to petition the legislature, at their next session, for an act to liberate her from confinement for debts which she is unable to discharge.

10/16/91 MARY ROACH.

Annapolis, September 28, 1791.

ALL persons having claims against Mr. William Sanders, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make them known to the subscribers as speedily as possible, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment, to

FREDERICK GREEN, } Executors.
WILLIAM W. DAVIS, }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT there will be a petition preferred before the next general assembly of Maryland for a law to pass empowering sundry inhabitants of Anne-Arundel county to erect an inspection house, for tobacco, on South river, at a place called and known by the name of Howard's Point, where there formerly was one for that purpose, though burnt down by some malicious person or persons.

September 9, 1791.

September 12, 1791.
THE creditors of WILLIAM RUSSELL, (an insolvent debtor) are requested to meet in Chertown on Monday the 7th day of November next, with their respective claims, properly attested.

THO. WORRELL, Administrator.
EDWARD, late sheriff of Kent county.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intends to petition the general assembly, in November next, to pay him for the lot and warehouses for the reception of tobacco in Upper-Marlbrough-town. The rent is kept from him to pay the repairs; he has not received any for six years past, and has the affidavit to pay annually.

THOMAS CONTER.
September 10, 1791.

TO BE SOLD, At PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the premises, on MONDAY the 10th day of October next,

THOMAS LANE's part of two tracts or parcels of land called WHITE'S PLAINS and BREWSTER HALL, for which I have judgment and a writ of possession executed; and in case the same is not sufficient to pay my debt, with interest and costs, at same time and place will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, the remainder of those two tracts that was the property of John Watkins, deceased, now in possession of Mrs. Plummer, widow of John Plummer, the whole containing three hundred and fifty acres of valuable land.

JOHN HALL.

September 21, 1791.

By virtue of a decree of the chancery court, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the twenty-second of October next, at the house of Mr. S. Hamilton, in Upper-Marlbrough, at three o'clock, P. M.

A LOT of ground in the said town, late in the possession of Mr. BERNARD SHANLY, on which is a large framed dwelling house, two story high, and almost new, some out houses, and a garden paved in.

—ALSO—

A tract of land called COVERT, containing one hundred and four acres, in Prince-George's county, on the road from Upper-Marlbrough to the Eastern-Branch ferry, and about eight miles from each place. The purchasers to give bond, with security (to be approved by the chancellor) for the payment of one half of the purchase money, with legal interest thereon, within one year, and the residue with legal interest thereon within two years from the day of sale, on receipt of which, deeds will be executed to them pursuant to the decree above mentioned.

JOHN READ MAGRUDER, Trustee.
September 20th, 1791.

By direction of WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esquire, agent for the state of Maryland, I shall EXPOSE to SALE, for ready cash, on MONDAY the 31st day of October next, between 12 and one o'clock, at Rife's tavern, in Bladensburg,

PART of a TRACT of LAND, called DEAKIN'S HALL, containing 266 acres more or less, lying in Prince-George's county, late the property of Leonard Marbury Deakins.

Wm. MARBURY, Deputy Agent.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

ON TUESDAY the 11th day of October, 1791, will be run for, over the course near this city, the JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of FORTY GUINEAS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, being the property of a member of the Club; aged to carry 120 pounds, six years old to carry 120 pounds, five years old 110 pounds, four years old 98 pounds, and three years old a catch. Heats four miles.

On WEDNESDAY the 12th of October, a JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of TWENTY GUINEAS, for three and four years old colts and fillies, to give three pounds to fillies. The horse winning the first day, excluded running the second. Heats two miles.

On THURSDAY the 13th, a SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of SIXTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare or gelding, the horses winning the Jockey Club Purse excepted; to carry weight agreeable to the rule of the Jockey Club. Heats four miles.

Any horse winning two clear heats, to be entitled to the purse. Three horses to start for the subscription purse, or no race. Entrance eight dollars.

The riders to be dressed in silk jackets, jockey caps and half boots.

The horses to be entered each day preceding the race with Mr. George Mann, and to start each day at 12 o'clock precisely. Proper judges will be appointed for the race.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to prevent SWINE from running at large in the town of BLADENBURG, Prince-George's county.

September 15, 1791.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate JAMES FARNANDIS, late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, and all those to whom he stands indebted are desired to exhibit their accounts, legally authenticated, for payment, to

CHLOE FARNANDIS, Executrix.
Charles county, September 12, 1791.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY
John Eager Howard, Esquire,
GOVERNOR of MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

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

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

J. E. HOWARD.

By his Excellency's command,

T. JOHNSON, jun. Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

ORDERED, That the above proclamation be published six weeks.

T. JOHNSON, jun.

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

REZIN HAMMOND.

June 7, 1791.

Messrs. GREEN,

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

REZIN HAMMOND.

MARYLAND, ff.

ON the second day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one, came before me, the subscriber, one of the judges of the general court, JOHN G. HAMILTON, and made oath, that on or about the thirteenth of May last he was in company and had conversation with Elijah Gaither, son of Edward, and that, in the course of the said conversation, the said Gaither informed this deponent as follows:—That he had had a round with colonel Rezin Hammond, of Anne Arundel county; that the said Hammond had injured his reputation; and that, in consequence thereof, he, the said Gaither, for several months before, had premeditated and determined to kill him, and that he came down from New-York for that purpose; that having discovered in Baltimore-town that colonel Hammond had brought suits against him, he immediately hired horses, provided himself with three braces of pistols, all which he loaded, or caused to be loaded, with three bullets and two buck shot each, and a gun, which was loaded with three bullets and a quantity of shot, after which (viz. on Easter Monday before day-light) he, the said Gaither, started with his servant from Elk Ridge for colonel Hammond's place of residence with a full determination to kill him, and arrived at the farm just after day-break; that he placed and concealed himself in a certain field belonging to the said farm, where it was usual for colonel Hammond to pass every morning, and so concealed, together with his said servant, waited for some time in expectation of the said Hammond coming along, during which time he, the said Gaither, and his servant, watched for him alternately; that some time after sunrise he, the said Gaither, finding that the said Hammond did not pass through the said field as he expected, sent his servant up to the house to inquire if the said Hammond was at home, and if possible to discover and give him information whether the said Hammond intended to come out, and which way he intended to go, who was at the house with him, and whether he was still in bed or not; that his servant returned and informed him that Mr. Hammond was at home and in bed, and no body with him; whereupon the said Gaither formed the design of going up to the house, entering Mr. Hammond's room (with which the said Gaither was well acquainted) and assassinating him while in bed, but that he changed this resolution from an apprehension that he might be discovered before he could carry his views into execution; that he remained in his first situation until about eight o'clock, when he and his servant rode up to the house with the gun and pistols aforesaid; that when he arrived there, he sent one

of Mr. Hammond's negroes into the house to inform Mr. Hammond that he wanted to speak with him; that Mr. Hammond came into the yard and invited him to alight and walk in, which he refused; that Gaither then asked Mr. Hammond to come up to him, as he wished to speak with him; whereupon Mr. Hammond said, I see you are armed, and if I come to you, you will shoot me; that Gaither then promised upon his honour he would not, and that he made use of this promise as an artifice to get Mr. Hammond in his power; that Mr. Hammond then went within seven steps or thereabouts of him, and Gaither ordered him to stop, gave his gun to his servant, and alighted from his horse, at which time two of his pistols fell from his belt; that he thereupon offered Mr. Hammond a pistol, and insisted upon fighting, which Mr. Hammond declined, because there were no witnesses by, but offered to fight at any subsequent day if he was bent upon it; that Gaither would not defer it, and said Mr. Hammond should either fight him that moment, or he would kill him; that, on hearing a noise behind him, proceeding from the approach of a negro or negroes, he, the said Gaither, turned in order to keep the said negro or negroes off, and that then colonel Hammond run from him towards the house; that he turned about, and before he had run many steps, he the said Gaither levelled one of his pistols at him, and fired the same, and was astonished that he missed him, as he never took a more cool and deliberate aim in his life; that as soon as he found he had missed him, he drew another pistol, and before Mr. Hammond had run above fifteen steps, he fired that also at him, and thought he saw the wadding burning on his back; that thereupon, although Mr. Hammond did not fall, he the said Gaither concluded he had killed him; but finding that he continued to run until he got into the house, and supposing that Mr. Hammond intended to get a gun, and return with it, he the said Gaither took his gun from the servant, and got behind the pales of the yard, and levelled his gun over the pales, with his finger upon the trigger ready to fire as soon as Mr. Hammond should come out; that Mr. Hammond did come out of the house with a gun in his hand, and fired at him, and struck him in the left hand; that thereupon, under an apprehension that Mr. Hammond's negroes were coming to attack him, one of which had a gun, and fearing Mr. Hammond would also get another gun, he mounted his horse, and as he was mounting the said negro fired and struck him on the neck and left shoulder; that then the said Gaither went off; that the said Gaither, at the time of the above conversation, further declared, that he was not yet satisfied, and would always go prepared for the said Hammond, and would kill him wherever he met him, and expressed his regret and complained that he was unfortunate in not having killed him before; that this deponent endeavoured to dissuade the said Gaither from the further prosecution of his revenge, but that such dissuasions, instead of having any salutary effect upon him, only seemed to make him the more determined; and that the said Gaither further declared, that he could reconcile it to his conscience to hire assassins to take away the life of the said Hammond; and that the debt for which Mr. Hammond had brought suit against him was a just debt, but that he never would pay it, and would kill him, or any one else, if he ever asked for it. Sworn before me on this 2d June, 1791.

True Copy.

16

J. T. CHASE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT I intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland to reinstate me in the same right to my land in St. Mary's county, that was given by my father for my support, which was changed by the act of confiscation.

ELIZABETH WILSON.

St. Mary's, August 26, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to apply to the next general assembly of Maryland to confirm my title to part of a TRACT of LAND called RICHARD'S DELIGHT.

DENNIS NALLEY.

Charles county, August 20, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT I intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, praying an act to liberate me from confinement, and discharge from debts which I am unable to pay.

STEPHEN CLARKE.

Annapolis, September 1, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, at their next sitting for an act to discharge him from debts which he is unable to pay.

RISDON BOZMAN.

Somerset county, September 7, 1791.

THE subscriber is under the disagreeable necessity of informing his creditors, that he intends to petition the next general assembly, for a law to relieve him from debts he is unable to pay.

MARSH M. DUVALL.

NOTICE,

THAT agreeable to the constitution and form of government, an election will be held at the city of Annapolis, on Monday the third day of October next, to elect four delegates to represent Anne Arundel county in assembly; and to elect a sheriff for said county.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Sheriff.

Annapolis, September 14, 1791.

T O B E S O L D,
At PUBLIC VENDOR,

On Thursday the 13th day of October next, on the premises, in the city of Annapolis, ABOUT eighty years, the unexpired term of a LEASE from Charles Carroll, Esquire, of Calverton, to the subscribers, executors of John Crisall, deceased, a portion of GROUND, being part of two LOTS, lying in the city aforesaid, situate on Prince George's and Fleet streets, subject to a ground rent of twenty-six pounds five shillings, current money, per annum: On the premises are five tenements, renting for ninety-nine pounds per annum, and will be sold together, or in the portions as now divided and rented, by

J. DAVIDSON, } Executors of
R. P. DAVIS, } JOHN CRISALL.

Annapolis, September 1, 1791.

Kent county, August 23, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the inhabitants of Kent county intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, to pass an act to empower the county court of said county to cause a new road to be opened from Isaac Perkins's mill at New-Market, and in their discretion to shut up or leave open part of the old road from Marches lane New-Market aforesaid, and to tax the county (or at their option the persons concerned) the expense of damages incurred for opening the said new road.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly, that an act may pass to empower her to collect, by way of execution, all public taxes due to Benjamin Howard, collector for the year 1786, also all county charges and officers fees, and all fees or other balance due to him as sheriff and collector of the county for the years 1788 and 1789.

MARTHA HOWARD, Executrix.

Anne Arundel county, August 30, 1791.

Calvert county, August 24, 1791.

THE subscriber is under the disagreeable necessity of informing his creditors, that he intends to petition the legislature at their next session, for an act to liberate him from debts which he is not able to discharge, as the number of suits already instituted against him render a payment impracticable.

FRANCIS KING.

Anne Arundel county, August 31, 1791.

I HEREBY give notice, that I mean to apply to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act of insolvency in my favour, being unable to pay my debts.

ISAAC SIMMONS.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the subscriber intends to petition the justices of Cecil and Kent county courts, at their next October terms, for commissions to prove and set the bounds of the following TRACTS of LAND, viz. *Worrell Manor, Heath's Pavee*, the first part *Heath's Range*, the second part *Sedgefield, Todd's Purchase, Heath's Outlet, Heath's Forest*, and *Cecil's Old Field*, agreeable to an act of assembly in their cases made and provided.

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

August 14, 1791.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, within one mile of Severn chapel, on or about the 6th day of August, 1791, a negro man named CESAR, about 44 years of age, five feet eleven inches high; he is a stout square well made fellow, and when out of temper speaks very loud; he has remarkable small legs for a man of his size, and large flat feet; he was formerly the property of Mrs. Lewin of this county, who raised him, has since had several masters before he became the property of the subscriber; had on, and took with him, a new hat, of a sort of iron and one white ditto, striped Holland trousers, and a short blue jacket: He is a very artful fellow, and probably will change his name and cloths and pass for a freeman. Whoever secures the said negro in the goal of the county where he is, or in any other goal, so that the owner may get him again; shall receive THREE POUNDS, or the above reward if brought home, with all reasonable charges paid by

LANCELOT WARFIELD.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

Port-Tobacco, August 20, 1791.

WHEREAS, on Saturday the 13th instant, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock at night, as my negro man called BENJAMIN was going from this place to Haberdenture, as soon as he reached the top of the hill, commonly called Theobald's Hill, (about half of a mile distant from this town) he was met and accosted by a white man who had on a dark cloth coat, and who rode a small black horse, some tiffing conversation ensued, when this man rode up to Benjamin and gave him a violent stab in the breast with a knife, or some such weapon, of which he died on the Monday following—I will pay the above reward of one hundred dollars to any person who will discover the perpetrator of this inhuman act, so that he be convicted thereof.

J. H. STONE.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

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of each other, and
were urgent for me
trayed their ignoran
me I had to depend
the afternoon of th
bog, which injured
and a few miles be
by well, marked b
strages. My guid
to follow this path
had been N. 60 W
clear of my enca
advance reported a
tending several mil
asserted that the w
by such bogs, and
to proceed, unless
avoided these bog
where they were le
regard to this infor
every thing depend
I determined to tu
I had passed the e
course from N. by
now become pond
solved to pursue th
it would conduct
vious trace which
At seven o'clock
lunet river, about
advance guard fire
took a prisoner, m
halted about a mil
happened, and on
to be a Delaware,
mi village, which
distant; I imme
fled off by the ri
I had observed
river and a cree
taking my course
ly extricated me
placed me on fir
crossed one path
after fell into an
W. I pursued th
ed—but finding
mined to abandon
I resumed my
Calumet being
should strike the
in with the small
at the mouth of
a due west cour
road, much used
north. I now k
lage, generally fi
river, but actu
was sensible that
and silence of m
become manifest
tously, leaving a
watch the road,
party of the en
that way, and th
discovery of my
At eight o'clock
yards wide, and
ing my course