

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 7, 1791.

## CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

At the third session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT repealing, after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead, and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same.

(Continued from our last.)

And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the officers of inspection of each survey, at all times in the day time, upon request, to enter into all and every the houses, store-houses, warehouses, buildings and places, which shall have been entered in my register aforeaid, and by taking, gauging, or otherwise, to take an account of the quantity, kinds and proofs, of the said spirits therein contained, and also to take samples thereof, paying for the same the usual price.

And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall sub out or deface any of the marks set upon any cask, vessel or case, pursuant to the directions of this act, such person or persons shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That no cask, barrel, keg, vessel or case, marked as old stock, shall be made use of by any distiller of spirits for putting or keeping therein any spirits other than those which were contained therein when so marked, on pain of forfeiting the sum of one hundred dollars for every cask, barrel, keg, vessel or case, wherein any such spirits shall be so put or kept; neither shall any such distiller have or keep any distilled spirits in any such cask, barrel, keg, vessel or case, longer than for the space of one year from the said last day of June next, on pain of forfeiting the said spirits; provided that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to extend to casks or vessels capable of containing two hundred gallons and upwards, and which are not intended to be removed.

And be it further enacted, That in case any of the said spirits shall be fraudulently deposited, hid or concealed, in any place whatsoever, with intent to evade the duties thereby imposed upon them, they shall be forfeited: And for the better discovery of any such spirits so fraudulently deposited, hid or concealed, it shall be lawful for any judge of any court of the United States, or either of them, or for any justice of the peace, upon reasonable cause of suspicion, to be made out to the satisfaction of such judge or justice, by the oath or affirmation of any person or persons, by special warrant or warrants under their respective hands and seals, to authorize any of the officers of inspection, by day, in the presence of a constable, or other officer of the peace, to enter into all and every such place or places in which any of the said spirits shall be suspected to be fraudulently deposited, hid or concealed, and to seize and carry away any of the said spirits which shall be there found so fraudulently deposited, hid or concealed, as forfeited.

And be it further enacted, That after the last day of June next, no spirituous liquors, except gin or cordials in cases, jugs or bottles, shall be brought from any foreign port or place, in casks of less capacity than fifty gallons at the least, on pain of forfeiting of the said spirits, and of the ship or vessel in which they shall be brought: Provided always, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to effect any spirits for being imported or brought into the United States in other casks or vessels than as aforeaid, or the ship or vessel in which they shall be brought, if such spirits shall be for the use of the seamen on board such ship or vessel, and shall not exceed the quantity of four gallons for each seaman.

And be it further enacted, That in every case in which any of the said spirits shall be forfeited by virtue of this act, the casks, vessels and cases, containing the same, shall also be forfeited.

And be it further enacted, That every distiller of spirits, on which the duty is hereby charged by the gallon, shall keep, or cause to be kept, an exact account of the said spirits which he or she shall sell, send out, or distill, distinguishing their several kinds and proofs; and shall every day make a full and true entry in a book, to be kept for that purpose, of the quantities and particulars of the said spirits by him or her sold, sent out, or distilled, on the preceding day, specifying the marks of the several casks in which they shall be sold or sent out, and the person to whom, and for whose use they shall be sold or sent out; which said books shall be prepared for the making such entries, and shall be delivered upon demand to the said distillers, by the supervisors of the revenue of the several districts, or by such person or persons as they shall respectively for that purpose appoint, and shall be severally returned or de-

livered at the end of each year, or when the same shall be respectively filled up (which shall first happen) to the proper officers of inspection, and the truth of the entries made therein shall be verified upon the oath or affirmation of the person by whom those entries shall have been made, and as often as the said books shall be furnished upon like demand by the proper officers of inspection to the said distillers respectively; and the said books shall, from time to time, while in the possession of the said distillers, lie open for the inspection of, and upon request shall be shown to, the proper officers of inspection under whose survey the said distillers shall respectively be, who may take such minutes, memorandums or transcripts, thereof as they may think fit; and if any such distiller shall neglect or refuse to keep such book or books, or to make such entries therein, or to show the same upon request to the proper officer of inspection, or not return the same according to the directions of this act, he or she shall forfeit, for every such refusal or neglect, the sum of one hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That the penalties by this act imposed on distillers for neglecting to make report to the inspectors of their intentions of distilling spirits, or for neglecting to mark the houses, apartments or vessels, to be employed, or for neglecting to enter in books the quantity of spirits distilled, shall not extend to any person who shall employ one still only, and that of a capacity not exceeding fifty gallons, including the still head.

And be it further enacted, That the several kinds of proof herein before specified, shall, in marking the casks, vessels and cases, containing any distilled spirits, be distinguished corresponding with the order in which they are mentioned by the words First Proof, Second Proof, Third Proof, Fourth Proof, Fifth Proof, Sixth Proof; and that it be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to provide and furnish to the officers of inspection, and of the customs, proper instruments for ascertaining the said several proofs.

And be it further enacted, That in any prosecution or action which may be brought against any supervisor, or other officer of inspection, for any seizure by him made, it shall be necessary for such supervisor or officer to justify himself by making it appear that there was probable cause for making the said seizure, upon which, and not otherwise, a verdict shall pass in his favour; and in any such action or prosecution, or in any action or prosecution which may be brought against such supervisor, or other officer, for irregular or improper conduct in the execution of his duty, the trial shall be by jury; and in any action for a seizure, in which a verdict shall pass for such officer, the jury shall nevertheless assess reasonable damages for any prejudice or waste (according to the true amount in value thereof) which shall be shown by good proof to have happened to the spirits seized in consequence of such seizure and also for the detention of the same, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on the true value of the said spirits at the time of such seizure, from that time to the time of restoration thereof, which shall be paid out of the treasury of the United States: Provided, that no damages shall be assessed when the seizure was made for want of the proper certificate or certificates, or by reason of a refusal to show any officer of inspection, upon his request, the spirits in any entered house, building or place: And provided also, that if it shall appear from the verdict of the jury, that any such prejudice or waste was sustained by the negligence of the officer, he shall be responsible therefor to the United States.

And be it further enacted, That if any supervisor, or other officer of inspection, in any criminal prosecution against him, shall be convicted of oppression or extortion in the execution of his office, he shall be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding six months, or both, at the discretion of the court, and shall also forfeit his office.

And be it further enacted, That no fee shall be taken for any certificate to be issued or granted pursuant to this act.

And be it further enacted, That if any of the said supervisors, or other officers of inspection, shall neglect to perform any of the duties hereby enjoined upon them respectively, according to the true intent and meaning of this act, whereby any person or persons shall be injured or suffer damage, such person or persons shall and may have an action, founded upon this act, against such supervisor, or other officers, and shall recover full damages for the same, together with costs of suit.

And be it further enacted, That any action or suit to be brought against any person or persons for any thing by him or them done in pursuance of this act, shall be commenced within three months next after the matter or thing done, and unless brought in a court of the United States, shall be laid in the county in which the cause of action shall have arisen; and the defendant or defendants, in any such action or suit, may plead the general issue, and on the trial thereof give this act and the special matter in evidence; and if a verdict shall pass for the defendant or defendants, or the plaintiff or

plaintiffs become nonsuited, or discontinue his, her, or their action or prosecution, or judgment shall be given against such plaintiff or plaintiffs, upon demand or otherwise, then such defendant or defendants shall have costs awarded to him, her or them, against such plaintiff or plaintiffs.

And, in order that persons who may have incurred any of the penalties of this act, without wilful negligence or intention of fraud, may be relieved from such penalties, Be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the judge of the district, within which such penalty or forfeiture shall have been incurred, at any time within one year after the last day of June next, upon petition of the party who shall have incurred the same, to inquire in a summary way into the circumstances of the case, first causing reasonable notice to be given to the person or persons claiming such penalty or forfeiture, and to the attorney of such district, to the end that each may have an opportunity of showing cause against the mitigation or remission thereof, and shall cause the facts which shall appear upon such inquiry to be stated and annexed to the petition, and direct their transmission to the secretary of the treasury of the United States, who shall thereupon have power to mitigate or remit such penalty or forfeiture, if it shall appear to him that such penalty or forfeiture was incurred without wilful negligence, or any design or intention of fraud, and to cause any spirits which may have been seized to be restored to the proprietor or proprietors, upon such terms and conditions as shall appear to him reasonable.

And be it further enacted, That the one half of all penalties and forfeitures incurred by virtue of this act, except as above provided, shall be for the benefit of the person or persons who shall make a seizure, or who shall first discover the matter or thing whereby the same shall have been incurred, and the other half to the use of the United States; and such penalty and forfeiture shall be recoverable with costs of suit, by action of debt, in the name of the person or persons entitled thereto, or by information, in the name of the United States of America; and it shall be the duty of the attorney of the district wherein any such penalty or forfeiture may have been incurred, upon application to him, to institute or bring such information accordingly: Provided always, that no officer of inspection, other than chief officer, or officers of a survey, shall be entitled to the benefit of any forfeiture, unless notice of the seizure by him made shall be by him given within forty-eight hours next after such seizure, to the said chief officer or officers; but in such case the United States shall have the entire benefit of such forfeiture.

And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall counterfeit or forge, or cause to be counterfeited or forged, any of the certificates herein before directed to be given, or shall knowingly or willingly accept or receive any false or untrue certificate with any of the said spirits, or shall fraudulently alter or erase any such certificate after the same shall be given, or knowingly or willingly publish or make use of such certificate so counterfeited, forged, false, untrue, altered or erased, every person so offending shall, for each and every offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That any person or persons that shall be convicted of wilfully taking a false oath or affirmation in any of the cases in which oaths or affirmations are required to be taken by virtue of this act, shall be liable to the pains and penalties to which persons are liable for wilful and corrupt perjury.

And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall give, or offer to give any bribe, recompense, or reward whatsoever, to any supervisor or other officer of inspection of the revenue, in order to corrupt, persuade, or prevail upon such officer either to do any act or acts contrary to his duty in the execution of this act, or to neglect or omit to do any act or thing which he ought to do in the execution of this act, or to connive at, or to conceal any fraud or frauds relating to the duties hereby imposed on any of the said spirits, or not to discover the same, every such person or persons shall, for such offence, whether the same offer or proposal be accepted or not, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall forcibly obstruct or hinder any supervisor or other officer of inspection, in the execution of this act, or of any of the powers or authorities hereby vested in him, or shall forcibly refuse, or cause to be refused, any of the said spirits after the same shall have been seized by any such supervisor, or other officer, or shall attempt or endeavour so to do, all and every person and persons so offending shall, for every such offence, for which no other penalty is particularly provided by this act, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding two hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That if any such supervisor, or other officer, shall enter into any collusion with any person or persons for violating or evading any of the provisions of this act, or the duties hereby imposed, or shall fraudulently concur in the delivery of any of the



paid spirits out of any house, building or place, where-  
in the same are deposited, without payment, or secu-  
rity for the payment, of the duties thereupon, or shall  
falsely or fraudulently mark any case, cask or vessel,  
contrary to any of the said provisions, or shall embe-  
zzle the public money, or otherwise be guilty of fraud  
in his office, such supervisor or other officer shall, for  
every such offence, forfeit the sum of one thousand  
dollars, and upon conviction of any of the said offences  
shall forfeit his office, and shall be disqualified for hold-  
ing any other office under the United States.

[To be continued.]

#### V I E N N A, January 9. TAKING OF ISMAEL.

AN express from the Ukraine, has just brought the  
important news that Ismael has been taken by  
assault on the 22d of December.

Almost the whole garrison, consisting of thirteen  
thousand men, were massacred.

General Suifarow had, immediately on his arrival,  
so concerted his plan of operation, that in a few days  
every thing was ready for an assault; his army was  
divided into six columns, with orders to form the at-  
tack in different places, all at once.

For a long time the Turks defended themselves with  
obstinate bravery, but they were at length obliged to  
give way, as they had done at Oczakow. The scene  
was terrible and bloody: cut to pieces by the con-  
querors, particularly by the Cossacks, they had not  
time to ask for quarter, which however would not  
have been granted.

According to the accounts received of this astonish-  
ing victory, at least 12,000 of the Turks were killed:  
the only surviving people, to whom quarter was at  
length given, are the commandant, a Tartarian prince  
and about four hundred men, who were reserved to  
witness the bravery and triumph of their enemies.

It is remarkable that all the conquests which the  
Russians have made over the Turks, have been obtain-  
ed either without resistance, or have been attended  
with the most horrid butchery.

This is a natural consequence of the terror which  
the Russian name strikes into the breasts of the Turkish  
soldiers, and which the conquerors have taken pains to  
inspire and to keep up.

The dread of indiscriminate slaughter operates on  
the Turks so forcibly, that on several occasions, they  
have not even attempted to resist.

The grand vizier, instead of opposing his forces to  
those of the Russians in defence of Ismael, as he boasted  
it was his intention, fled towards the defiles of Mount  
Hemus, where he is likely to suffer much for want of  
provisions during the winter.

In these circumstances, the negotiations carrying on  
for the support of the Turkish empire, daily verging  
to ruin, require more circumspection than ever.

#### L O N D O N, January 21.

Among the multitude of anecdotes to which the  
Basilide has given birth, there is one that has been told  
with assurances and circumstances of truth, and that  
merits relation.

A gentleman and his servant, newly become inha-  
bitants of that gloomy fortress, were often awakened  
from their reveries by a rapping against the vaulted  
floor of their dungeon from the cell beneath. After  
some time, they remarked that the number of strokes  
was invariably 24.

They had weariest conjecture in endeavouring to di-  
vine the meaning of this regularity, when at last it struck  
the gentleman that 24 being the number of letters in  
the French language, it might be intended to indicate  
a mode of communication, by rapping the number of  
strokes corresponding in the series of the alphabet, to  
each letter wanted.

Immediately availing himself of the idea, he asked,  
*Qui est vous? Who are you?*—and was answered,  
*Vous m'avez devine. You have discovered my meaning.*  
From that time they continued to communicate their  
thoughts to each other, as far as so tedious a way of  
conversation would admit till one day the prisoner be-  
neath gave the clue above to understand, that being  
tired of his existence, he was at that time going to  
hang himself.

It is easy to conceive with what anxiety the gentle-  
man and his servant waited for the approaching visit  
of the keeper. When he came, they begged him to  
go down; and if in time, prevent the person below  
from being his own executioner. He directly went  
away, but instead of returning as they hoped, to tell  
them the event, he sent a guard to conduct them to  
another part of the prison's floor could all their entreaties  
ever prevail on their fullen guardians to satisfy their  
curiosity as to the fate of their fellow prisoner, so great  
was the silence systematically observed in that sepulchre  
of the living.

Jan. 24. The affairs of Europe are upon the eve of  
a crisis, and the empire has now most decidedly to  
contend, if she has temerity enough, with a quadruple  
alliance, from whom she will be competent to obtain  
a peace on the terms of the Reichenbach treaty only.

The Dutch, it appears by the last mails, are indefatigable  
in their preparations to co-operate with England, in every  
measure that will be found necessary, in the spring, to  
adopt. Their fleets will find more work for those of  
Russia, than the fleets of Sweden did, and the armies of  
Prussia and Poland will form an insurmountable barrier  
to the ambition of Catharine, and Potemkin.

Jan. 25. The story is again propagated of the Spaniards  
having laid an additional duty, amounting nearly to a  
prohibition, on our woollens; the first of this report  
was six weeks back, and was noticed by Mr. Fox in the  
house of commons—it was immediately done away by Mr. Pitt, who declared that no such

duty or regulation had taken place; it is extremely  
probable, therefore, that it has now no better founda-  
tion than it had been first propagated, and particularly  
as the opposition papers have not even ventured to give  
it in any positive and exulting manner.

Extract of a letter from the camp at Coimbatore, within  
150 miles of Tippoo Sultan's capital, Seringapatam,  
dated 30th of August, 1790.

"The war with Tippoo has been commenced these  
three months past, although nothing of consequence  
has yet been done, except the capture of this part of  
his country, of which we made ourselves masters, with  
little opposition; Tippoo having retired with his army,  
through the mountains into the interior part of his  
kingdom, where it is supposed he will make a stand.  
We remain encamped here on account of the rains;  
when they are over, we shall march for his capital,  
Seringapatam, which, it is said, is strongly fortified.  
It is only 150 miles from this capital, but between us  
and it, there is a large chain of mountains through  
which our army must march by one narrow pass,  
which, if well defended, may give us much trouble.  
There is here encamped, the finest army that ever any  
European power employed in India. It consists of  
four king's regiments, and one regiment of the com-  
pany's Europeans, 12 battalions of Scapoys, four re-  
giments of native cavalry, and the 19th regiment of  
light dragoons, three battalions of European artillery,  
with 70 field-pieces, besides a battering train. Our  
camp is upwards of two miles in length, and is a noble  
fight. The troops are in high health and great  
spirits."

The pope hold frequent conferences in the vatican  
on the subject of the ecclesiastical affairs of France: he  
seems very undecided; neither the prevailing princi-  
ples of the court of Rome, nor the advice of the French,  
who are now in that capital, will lead him to agree to  
the new order of things; which, should it be adopted  
in all catholic countries, would reduce the pontifical  
power to nothing, and leave the pope only the naked  
title of the head of the church: on the other hand, it  
is not at present politic in the Holy See, nor is it a-  
greeable to the personal character of Pius VI. to use  
harsh and violent measures.

Jan. 27. Further particulars of the capture of Is-  
mael:—It was on the 22d of December that this fort-  
ress was taken by assault. In order to assure success,  
the invincible Suwarrow led out the army in person.

The fierce valour of the Ottomans sustained the  
charge with obstinacy; preferring the known severities  
of the victors to the safety of desertion and flight.  
The slaughter was of course savage and undistinguish-  
ing. Quarter was not asked by the conquered; nor,  
if it had been, would the conquerors have granted it.

About 12,000 Turks are imagined to have perished  
in this dreadful carnage—the Pacha, a Tartar prince,  
and about 400 men, are all the survivors of this de-  
voted garrison. Events like this make humanity shud-  
der at the mention of monarchs, and their mischievous  
ambition.

Such terror does the very name of the Russian troops  
excite in the Ottoman army, that the grand vizier has  
shrunk from his once boasted resolves, and, fearing  
worse than death an encounter with Potemkin, secur-  
ed his troops in the accessible defiles of Mount Hemus,  
uncertain whether sustenance sufficient may not be to-  
tally cut off, and his whole power left to perish amid  
the rigorous hostility of the winter season.

So abased is the crescent of the once invincible Ot-  
toman.

It has been in contemplation to cultivate sugar  
in the Sandwich Islands, which lie midway in the great  
Pacific Ocean, between the northwest coast of Ame-  
rica and Port Jackson, in New South Wales, which  
are very nearly in the same parallel of latitude as Ja-  
maica, and these isles are both very numerous and re-  
markably fertile. The removal of the convicts from  
New South Wales to so very desirable a situation, and  
the hopes of being able to supply the Chinese markets  
with sugars and other tropical products, from which  
empire they are not very distant, may possibly induce  
our government to consider this subject with serious  
attention.

Feb. 11. Letters from Madrid of the 8th of January,  
mention, that the spirit of reformation has spread  
generally through Spain, that the government are  
taking every precaution to prevent its dreaded conse-  
quences: several people have been banished for speak-  
ing and writing too freely.

#### R U S S I A N F L E E T.

The grand fleet of Russia, which is now arming  
with all possible dispatch, will consist of 36 ships of  
the line, carrying from 100 to 65 guns each.

The fleet is expected to be ready for sea, as soon as  
the ports are free from ice, at which time a light  
squadron will be completed, consisting of 12 frigates,  
30 galleys, 30 chebecks, and 300 armed shallops, on  
board of which 24,000 sailors and soldiers will be em-  
barked.

Feb. 12. Some dispatches of the last importance  
were received yesterday from France, which were  
communicated to his majesty at the Levee.

The substance of these dispatches were last night,  
reported to be, that the duke of Orleans had been dis-  
covered in Paris to act a part which was thought in-  
imical to the new government, and that the populace  
had, in resentment, put him to an ignominious death.  
Letters were received in town yesterday, by the way  
of Dieppe, which are also said to contain this melan-  
choly intelligence. It will give us real pleasure to be  
able to contradict this tale, and compose the minds of  
this illustrious personage's friend in London.

K I N G S T O N, (Jamaica) February 8.  
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Anne's, to the  
printer, February 3.

"This morning our feelings were arrested by a  
most distressing scene—a signal of distress—a white

shirt fastened to a piece of a sail, about six  
feet high, was seen about a mile at sea; with the glass  
we could distinctly discover some people on the wreck  
of a small vessel, water logged and scarcely visible, the  
sea breaking over her with great violence—we could  
give her no assistance, having no craft here that could  
venture out; the Juno's two sailing boats being bound  
bound at Runaway Bay, and captain Hood having no  
boat but his barge, which no one on shore imagined  
could have lived in so turbulent an ocean as the wreck  
was in; captain Hood however, as an encouragement  
to his barge men, leaped himself into her, to under-  
take an office of humanity at the great risk of his own  
life. The spectators, you may suppose, were nume-  
rous. Our distress was increased instead of being al-  
lured by the bold attempt, for we expected every mo-  
ment to see the barge and her crew perished—the sea  
running mountains high and with an incredible vi-  
olence; but it pleased the Almighty to favour the at-  
tempt, and to protect the brave and humane captain  
and his men. In less than half an hour the barge  
reached the wreck, which had now driven almost to  
the roaring Reef—one of her crew had been drowned  
before captain Hood came up with her, the remaining  
three were saved, but they were so exhausted that they  
were not able of themselves to get into the barge, and  
in two minutes more, but for the assistance of captain  
Hood, must have perished on the Reef.

"It required great good management to keep the  
barge from filling, having been obliged to go to near  
the Reef to rescue the poor wretches from death, that  
she was among the breakers.

"The wreck it seems was a turtle belonging to  
Montego-Bay, and had overset about two miles from  
where the people were taken out of her.

"You may form some idea of the violence of the  
sea, from the wreck's being overset and drifted again  
several times."

#### N E W Y O R K, March 25.

A letter, dated Au Marin (Martinique) 1st February  
1791, from a gentleman there, to his friend in Bapa-  
m, has the following postscript.

"I had almost forgot to mention that Fort Bourbon,  
in the bay of Fort Royal, which has been this long  
time besieged by the governor and planters of this  
island, and which was on the point of surrendering  
from famine, was relieved two days since by an Ame-  
rican brig, which passing in the night the fort and  
shipping at the mouth of the bay, arrived before morn-  
ing light at Fort Royal, with a cargo of flour, tea,  
should they be taken going out, the captain will most  
assuredly be put to death, as were the captain and crew  
of a Spanish schooner, a few days since for the same  
attempt."

#### P H I L A D E L P H I A, March 29.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, January 1.

"Last week the chief magistrate of Cork (Richard  
Harris, Esquire) issued near two hundred cards, in-  
viting company to dine with him on Christmas day.  
The guests till then entertained at the mayoralty house  
were of the first fashion; but this was of a different  
description—the distressed house and room keepers.  
The invitation cards were given to the different de-  
signs of all persuasions in that city, to distribute  
among the indigent of their several parishes.

"The tables were laid out with a profusion of every  
thing good and comfortable; the mayor and a number  
of gentlemen attended at table, carving and helping  
the lame and the blind, with an uncommon degree of  
humanity and charity. After the company had eaten  
a plentiful supply of victuals, and taken a reasonable  
quantity of drink, they were severally supplied with a  
large portion of what remained, and a loaf each.—An  
example truly worthy of imitation, and which does  
equal honour to the head and heart of the benevolent  
entertainer."

By the last arrival from Cape Francois, we were in-  
formed, that 80 of the mulattoes who were active in  
the late disturbances at St. Domingo, have been exe-  
cuted.

#### A N N A P O L I S, April 7.

To the President of the United States.

SIR,  
WE, the Faculty of St. John's College, beg leave  
to express the sincere joy which the honour of your pre-  
sence in our infant seminary afforded us. In common  
with all those who superintend the education of youth,  
we must feel a lively gratitude to the defender of lib-  
erty, the guardian of his country, and consequently the  
great patron of literature. But as this seminary was  
begun since the united voice of free America called  
you to preside over its most important interests, and  
ensure to them the continuance of those blessings which  
your calm foresight and steady fortitude had been the  
happy means of procuring, it seems in a peculiar man-  
ner to look up to you with filial respect. That it dates  
its birth from this grand era, which has placed you at  
the head of fifteen distinct sovereign states united into  
one mighty republic, is regarded by its friends as an  
auspicious circumstance and flattering assurance of its  
future eminence and usefulness. To the friend of vir-  
tue and his country, the rise of colleges, where the  
youth of generations, yet unborn, may be taught to  
admire and emulate the great and good, must give a  
heart-felt delight, as they promise perpetuity to the la-  
bours and renown of the patriot and hero.

Our earnest prayers, that a kind Providence may  
constantly watch over you, and preserve a life, long, in-  
deed, already, if measured by deeds of worth and full-  
ness of honour, but too short as yet for your country.  
Signed in behalf, and at the request, of the Facul-  
ty.

JOHN McDOWELL, Pr.

March 26, 1791.

To the  
GENTLEMEN  
THE satisfaction  
fit to your inlar-  
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To the Faculty of St. John's College.

GENTLEMEN,

THE satisfaction which I have derived from my visit to your infant seminary, is expressed with real pleasure, and my wishes for its progress to perfection are preferred with sincere regard.

The very promising appearance of its infancy must flatter all its friends (among whom I entreat you to class me) with the hope of an early, and at the same time, a mature manhood.

You will do justice to the sentiments, which your kind regard towards myself inspires, by believing that I reciprocate the good wishes contained in your address, and I sincerely hope the excellence of your seminary will be manifested in the morals and science of the youth who are favoured with your care.

G. WASHINGTON.

To the PUBLIC.

WHEN a man has been guilty of any vice or folly, the best atonement I think he can make for it is to warn others not to fall into the like. Young men in particular I wish to be guarded against insinuating deities called Bacchus, as too great an intimacy with him is, I know, productive of very disagreeable consequences. A few days ago, I, much against appetite, and with some degree of reluctance, took too much of his intoxicating draught, and I fear treated some very worthy people ill. But the young gentleman who was proprietor of the house where it happened has, I hope, goodness enough to excuse me, as he was a principal actor himself.

Young men will please to consider that drunkenness is an inlet to all wickedness, for when a man has no reason to direct him, he is prepared for any enormity. It gives every species of temptation power over us by disqualifying us for consideration, and by extinguishing in us all regard to prudence and caution.

It stimulates us to follow the rashest advice of our companions, because not allowing us to reason upon it and incapacitating us for self government, it of course abandons us to the guidance of those with whom we are most pleased, and of those who give into all our excesses. I hope God will enable me and every other rational man to abandon that unchristian, immoral, inhuman, vile, wicked, scandalous practice.

A reflection on the passage from people of this sagacity than those I fear I offended would, I am sure, enable them to discover who I am that with sincerity begs their pardon.

A CITIZEN of NANJEMOY.

March 19th, 1791.

Orphan School Lottery.

THE design of this LOTTERY is to raise the sum of 500 dollars, towards building a large commodious house as an ORPHAN SCHOOL, whose hospitable doors shall ever be open to as many poor, friendless youth, as a humane and generous public will enable us to provide for. The children will be clothed, lodged and dieted, in a decent comfortable manner; they will be placed under the care of a master of approved character, who will pay the strictest attention to their morals; they will be taught to read, write, and to understand arithmetic, and, at suitable ages, will be bound apprentices to valuable trades.

By this charity we hope (with the Divine Blessing) to rescue numbers of our distressed little brethren from many of the sad consequences of ignorance and vice, to furnish them with the means of rising to places of honour and profit to themselves, as also of usefulness to their country; and, which is infinitely more important, we hope to be the happy instruments of bringing them to that knowledge of their Creator, and of such just sentiments of themselves, and their future glorious designation, as may enable them to bear up cheerfully under the troubles of life, and steadily to persevere in those virtuous principles which will make them amiable and worthy members of human society, and fit, after a well spent life, for an easy transition into the "society of Angels and spirits of just men made perfect."

As this institution is most happily calculated to render the greatest possible services to that part of the community (poor orphans) which has, on many accounts, the strongest, justest claim to our compassion, and as our state too, must receive a very considerable benefit from having so many of her unfortunate youth snatched from the destructive haunts of idleness and vice—sheltered in an asylum of innocence, and early inured to habits of virtuous industry.—As the blessings to be derived from this noble charity are so many and important, we hope no arguments need be used to secure to it the most hearty approbation and generous support of every real friend of humanity.

To raise a sum of money, sufficient for carrying it to full effect the above design, will indeed be a work of time. But the money first raised for the purpose will not be suffered long to remain idle. It is intended, so soon as 1000 dollars shall be raised, to place them out at interest, well secured, and that the interest be employed in the following manner.—A number of respectable characters in different parts of the county are to act as trustees; and their business will be to select, in their respective neighbourhoods, without paying any regard to their religious denominations, children, whose parents, or nearest friends, are incapable of affording them the advantages of education.—These children are to be sent to the most convenient schools, and to be furnished with books, papers, slates, and other articles necessary for learning.

It is hoped, that a plan which promises such an important benefit to the community, and bids fair, not only to rescue a number of helpless innocents from de-

struction, but to secure their temporal and eternal happiness, will obtain the cordial approbation of every benevolent mind. The failure of such a scheme can be owing to nothing but the misconduct or negligence of the trustees, of which there can be little ground for apprehension. The trustees will be men of the first reputation and influence; their employment will not be burthensome; and it will be the duty of the trustees to furnish them punctually with the necessary money, without breaking in upon the principal.

Such is the proposed appropriation, in the first instance, of the product of this lottery, and of the money raised, and to be raised, by voluntary subscription; and there is surely ground for the most sanguine expectation, that, in the course of a very few years, there will be a fund adequate to the providing a commodious school-house; and the education of every poor orphan in the county. May it not likewise be hoped, that, under the protection of Providence, the example of Anne-Arundel county, may give rise to similar institutions in many other counties; and that the best and firmest foundation will be laid for the prosperity and glory of the state.

An incorporation of the humane society, consisting of subscribers and benefactors to this institution, may probably be solicited at the next session of the legislature.

It is determined, that gentlemen of distinction for fortune, integrity and patriotism, shall be elected trustees. The public is now informed of the great leading principles of that which cannot be deemed otherwise than a laudable undertaking.

The digestion of an entire plan or constitution is undoubtedly worthy of the attention of the scholar, the gentleman, the patriot and the statesman. It will be framed with the utmost care and deliberation; and the public may rest assured, that its most favoured characters will readily give their assistance.

PLAN of the LOTTERY.

511 Tickets at 1 Dollar each.

1 Prize of 100 Dollars,	100 Dollars.
1	50
2	20
4	8
8	4
25	2
486	1
509 Prizes.	1006
1002 Blanks.	Not quite two blanks to a prize.

MANAGERS.

B. T. B. Worthington, Charles Wallace, William Campbell, James Williams, John Randall, George Mann, James Mackubin, John Callahan, Nicholas Carroll, J. H. Stoez, W. Murray, R. B. Latimer, F. Green, John Kiley, John Davidson, John Mair, John Gwynn, Walter Addison, Leonard Sellman.

TICKETS may likewise be had of the following gentlemen, friends to the institution—Dr. M. Pae, Dr. C. A. Warfield, Major David Hopkins, Col. John Burgess, Capt. Charles Hammond, &c. &c.

Annapolis, April 7, 1791.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, and his old customers in particular, that he has removed from the tan-yard where he formerly lived, belonging to Mr. Thomas Hyde, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. William Logan, adjoining Nicholas Carroll's, Esquire, near the Dock, where he is now sinking a new tan-yard, and intends carrying on the TANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS in all its various branches.

Those gentlemen who please to favour him with their custom, may depend on his utmost endeavours to give every satisfaction that lies in his power. He is determined to sell his materials at as low a price as they can be purchased in this city, Baltimore-town, or any other place.

JOHN ADAM BAYER.

N. B. Cash given for hides, or leather in exchange, and one guinea per cord for bark.

The creditors of Thomas How Ridgate, deceased, are once more called on to bring in an exact state of their claims on or before the 25th day of April next, to enable the administratrix to ascertain the proportion of each creditor in the dividends of the estate.

JOHN FORBES, Attorney for ELIZABETH RIDGATE, Admx.

A Young JACK-ASS.

Got by ROYAL GIFT.

COVERS MARES and JENNIES this season at Mr. R. Spriggs's farm on West river, at six dollars each, the money to be sent with the mares and jennies.

ALSO, Covers at the same place, at three dollars per mare, a capital four years old country HORSE, got by the West river Coach Horse, out of a mare of the New-England Childers breed, that was well known, and highly esteemed, on West river, for many years past.

The mares and jennies will be received by Anthony Fox, who will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents. PASTORAGE gratis.

March 28, 1791. RICHARD SPRIGG.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. SARAH CHEW, late of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to bring them in proved, to

RICHARD CHEW, Executor.

THE BALTIMORE & ANNAPOLIS MAIL STAGE.

WILL commence their summer establishment on Monday next, performing the journey regularly twice a week, leaving BALTIMORE on Mondays and Fridays, at eight o'clock precisely, and ANNAPOLIS on Tuesdays and Saturdays, on the same hour as above. The fare one dollar and a half.

HENRY STOUTER.

April 4, 1791.

Annapolis, April 5, 1791.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man that calls himself HANSON TAYLOR, and says he came from Culpepper county, in Virginia, and that he was set free by a certain John Waller, of said county; but his papers appear as if they were only forged, and by this means the justice has committed him to gaol. This is therefore to give notice, that unless his master, if any comes, pays his fees, and takes him away, that he will be sold on the seventh day of May next ensuing the date hereof, for his prison fees, by

BENJAMIN HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

To be SOLD, BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

On the 4th day of MAY, A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing between two and three hundred acres, lying near Port-Tobacco, within five miles of the great fishery of Patowmack, together with good improvements, being well adapted for corn, wheat or tobacco, well timbered, and good water; there are about fifteen or twenty acres of excellent meadow ground, likewise a good stream of water running through the said plantation, whereon a grist-mill might be erected with very little expence; there is on the land a large quantity of cedar, that answers well for enclosure; the most of the land lies level, and well for manure. One half of the money to be paid down, the other half to be paid at the end of six months from the day of sale.

Any person inclinable to purchase, may see the land and know the terms by applying to the subscriber, who lives on the premises. Possession will be given the 25th day of December next, by

ARCHIBALD JOHNSON, sen.

Charles county, March 21, 1791.

March 20, 1791.

In pursuance of a decree from the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD, by the subscriber, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Monday the second day of May next, if fair, otherwise on the next fair day,

ALL that tract or parcel of LAND, being part of a tract called REBECCA's LOT, late the property of Rhea Todd, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, near to Ellicott's Lower Mills. Twelve months credit will be given, on the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good security, for the punctual payment.

John Talbot, who lives on the premises, will shew the land. A plot of the land, with the quantity contained, and other particulars, will be made known at the time of sale, by

HENRY GRIFFITH.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Charles county, about six miles above Bryan-town, a negro woman named HENNY, about thirty-four years of age, five feet four or five inches high, of a yellow complexion, and has long lips, though otherwise handsome, if not disfigured by the small-pox, the subscriber being informed that she has had that disorder since her escape, which happened on the 12th of June, 1790; she has a remarkable scar on one of her arms, between the elbow and the wrist, nearly as broad as a dollar, and another raised into a ridge nearly two inches in length, at the lower and back part of her neck; she walks with her toes turned in, and has holes in her ears; she has a sister named Daphne lately set free by the rev. Mr. Mason Weems, of Anne-Arundel county, where she formerly lived; it is supposed that her sister Daphne has passed her for a free woman, and that she has hired herself in Annapolis or Baltimore-town. Any person hitherto harbouring or hiring her shall be exempted from the law, but hereafter will be proceeded against with severity. Whoever secures the said negro in gaol, so that the owner may get her, shall receive THREE POUNDS, and if brought home the above REWARD.

NATHANIEL HAGAN.

February 20, 1791.

To be SOLD, LEASED for a Term of Years, or RENTED by the Year,

ONE whole lot of GROUND, in the city of Annapolis, situated on navigable water, with a tenement thereon suitable for a small family, and several other useful buildings; a large and commodious tan-yard and tan-house, and a fine mill for grinding bark. The tan yard has been built within these five years, is perfectly new, and in exceeding good order. Possession will be given the 22d of June next, when the present tenant's time will expire. Any person who may be disposed to rent or purchase, may apply to the subscriber in Annapolis, and know the terms.

THOMAS HYDE.

N. B. The season is approaching to lay in a stock of bark and other necessaries for carrying on the business to advantage.

February 23, 1791.



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

**TAKEN** up adrift, at the mouth of South river, a small TOW-BOAT, about seven feet keel, and about eight feet from her stern to the end of her stern, about four feet beam, her gunwales broke; she appears to have been in the ice; she has some red places on her bottom. The owner may have her again by proving her and paying charges to  
**W. SANDERS.**

March 5, 1791.

To the **VOTERS** of **ANNE-ARUNDEL** County.

**GENTLEMEN,**  
At the particular solicitation of my friends, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the ensuing sheriffalty, and to request your suffrages. Having ever made it my study, since being engaged in the service of the public, to render general satisfaction, I am bold to conclude my request will not be deemed presuming.

I have the honour to be with respect,  
**GENTLEMEN,**  
Your most obedient  
Humble servant,  
**MORDECAI HALL.**

West River, March 7, 1791.

### NOTICE

IS hereby given to all persons interested, that the commissioners of the fund tax, for Prince-George's county, will attend at Upper-Marlborough on Wednesday the 13th of April, to make any alterations or change in their property that may have taken place since the last assessment, and will continue sitting 20 days exclusive of Sundays.

Signed per order, **SAM. HEPBURN, Clerk.**  
Upper-Marlborough, March 8, 1791.

The **TRUSTEES** of the  
**Lower-Marlborough Academy,**

**BEG** leave to inform the public, that the seminary, under their direction, has been for some months revived. This institution was founded by an act of the legislature several years prior to the commencement of the late war, and soon became extensively useful, but did not escape the fate of almost every other seat of learning during the times of horror and distress. They have however at length collected the scattered finances, and procured a tutor, a Mr. McCORMICK; this gentleman was highly recommended by Dr. Davidson, of Philadelphia college, and many other gentlemen of distinguished characters, not only for his literary acquirements, but also for his rectitude of conduct; and the trustees with propriety assert, that this gentleman has done honour to recommendations, this being proved by the progress made by his pupils, the strict moral conduct which he invariably adheres to, and the zealous attention to his duty.

In this academy the **LATIN** and **GREEK** Languages are taught after the methods practised in the Philadelphia college, for **FOUR GUINEAS** per annum, and genteel board may be had within one mile for twenty pounds currency.

This academy is within one mile and a quarter of the town of Lower-Marlborough, situated on a dry and healthy spot, and retired, that the youth will not be liable to have their attention drawn off by a variety and excess of amusements.

Signed by order of the board,  
**THO. HARWOOD, 3d, Sec'y.**  
Lower-Marlborough, March 8, 1791.

Sotterley, March 6, 1791.

**RAN** away from the subscriber, living in St. Mary's county, on the 19th of last month, a likely young negro man named **JOE**, about 18 or 20 years of age, near six feet high, well made, and very black, has a soft mode of speech, and insinuating manners; had on a country cloth jacket and breeches, olivabrig shirt, yarn stockings, and common negro shoes. Whoever will secure him, so that I may get him again, shall be paid **EIGHT DOLLARS.**

**GEORGE PLATER.**

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that I intend to petition the justices of Prince-George's county, at their next sessions, for a commission to prove and mark the bounds of **CARROLLSBURG** and **CHANEY'S PLANTATION**, in the said county, agreeably to an act of assembly in that case made and provided.

February 28, 1791.  
**JOHN ASHTON.**

**THE** subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from hunting within his enclosures, with either dog or gun, or passing through his lands in any manner without his permission. Any one offending after this notice will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.

**JOHN BROOKE, jun.**  
Calvert county, February 21, 1791.

Annapolis, March 17, 1791.  
On **MONDAY** the 11th of April next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, will be offered for **SALE**, for ready money, at the late dwelling of **JOHN SMALL,**

A **VARIETY** of **STOCK**, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, with some Indian corn, and three hogheads of cider, household furniture and plantation utensils.

All persons having claims against said estate, are desired to bring them in legally proved, and those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to  
**W3 3X JOHN MERRIKEN, jun. Admr.**

**THE** Commissioners for building a court-house at Easton, in Talbot county, hereby give notice, that the sum of three thousand pounds is given by the state, and county of Talbot, for building the said court-house, and defraying the necessary expenses of the commissioners; that two thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds are ready to be paid to the said commissioners, or their order, and that the remaining two hundred and fifty pounds will be ready for them in a few months.

The commissioners are therefore now ready to receive the applications and plans of all or any person or persons willing to undertake the building of the said house, and will meet for that purpose on Monday the 25th of April next, at Easton. They hereby inform all applicants, that the walls of the building are to be of the best hard burnt bricks; and that it will be expected that each applicant produce his plan, and that unexceptionable security be given for the faithful performance of the work, and within a certain time to be agreed on. The commissioners will advance a certain proportion of the money, on proper security being given for the performance of the contract.

All letters on the above subject, directed to David Kerr, Esquire, at Easton, who is one of the commissioners, (post paid) will be duly attended to.  
Easton, Talbot county, in Maryland,  
March 8, 1791.

### The DAUPHIN

**STANDS** this season at the subscriber's, near Pig-Point, and will cover **MARES** for wheat, corn, tobacco or money; if paid in wheat, at five bushels of wheat for each mare, to be paid soon after harvest, and a dollar to the groom; if paid in corn at the fall, at three barrels of corn for each mare, and a dollar to the groom; but if paid when the mares are taken away, two barrels of corn, and a dollar to the groom, will be taken in lieu thereof; if paid in tobacco, at two hundred pounds of tobacco for each mare, and a dollar to the groom; but if paid when the mares are taken away, one hundred and fifty pounds of tobacco, and a dollar to the groom, will be taken in lieu thereof; and if paid in cash, twenty-five shillings for each mare, to be paid when the mares are taken away, and a dollar to the groom.

**THE DAUPHIN** is a blood bay, 15 hands 2 inches high, in figure equal to any stud in the union, and of blood unexceptionable, which the following pedigree will ascertain: He was got by colonel Lloyd's thorough bred horse Traveller, his dam by Figure, his grand-dam by Dove, (both imported by Dr. Thomas Hamilton); his great-grand-dam by colonel Taffer's Othello upon Stella, out of Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian.

**FRANCIS WORTHY.**

March 21, 1791.

**THE** CONGREGATION of **MONOCACY** CHAPEL, in the upper part of Montgomery county, being without a **MINISTER**, a Protestant Episcopal clergyman, who can come well recommended for his prudence and piety, if approved of may meet with good encouragement by applying to the trustees of said congregation.

**WAS** committed to the district goal of Dumfries, as a runaway, a negro man named **FRANK**, about twenty-one or twenty-two years of age, five feet seven or eight inches high, very well made, and likely; he says he belongs to Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Maryland. The owner is requested to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, if not he will be sold on the first Monday in May next for his prison fees, and other charges.

**COLIN CAMPBELL, Keeper**  
of the said Goal.

### Four Dollars Reward.

**RAN** away from the subscriber the 20th of November last, a negro fellow named **STEPHEN**, about 33 years of age, thick set, of a yellow complexion, about five feet three or four inches high; had on, when he went away, a country cloth jacket and breeches, and an olivabrig shirt; he has a remarkable scar on the back of his neck, occasioned by a feton. Any person that will secure the said negro so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward.

**JOHN H. BOARMAN.**

**THERE** is at the plantation of the subscriber, near Mr. Philemon Warfield's, taken up as a stray, a small red **COW**, with a crop in each ear. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

**WILLIAM JOYCE.**

Will be sold, on Tuesday the 19th day of April, by order of the honourable Alexander C. Hanson, chancellor of the state of Maryland, on 12 months credit, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds with approved security, on the premises, near the Governor's Bridge.

**ALL** the personal **PROPERTY** of **JOHN WATKINS**, now in the hands of the subscriber, trustee for said Watkins, consisting of sundry valuable young **NEGROES**, among which is an excellent **BLACKSMITH, HORNED CATTLE**, four draught **STEERS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**, and some blacksmith **TOOLS** and **PLANTATION UTENSILS**. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day, by

**HENRY HALL, Trustee for**  
**JOHN WATKINS.**

Anne-Arundel county, March 17, 1791.

Agreeably to the last will and testament of **RICHARD SHEKELL**, deceased, will be **SOLD**, at **PUBLIC SALE**, on the 10th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises,

A **VALUABLE** tract of **LAND**, being part of **ANNE-ARUNDEL MANOR**, containing two hundred and seventy-eight acres, more or less, situated about six miles from Pig-Point, five from Queen-Anne, and fourteen from Annapolis; the land is fertile, well watered, and has some good meadow ground, and about fifty acres more may be added, with valuable orchards, a good dwelling house 30 feet by 18, corn and tobacco houses, and all other necessary buildings. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, and possession will be given on the first day of January next, with the liberty of feeding the fall before.

Any person inclinable to purchase may view the and by applying to Mr. Benjamin Carr, living on the premises.

**JOHN SHEKELL,**  
**RICHARD SHEKELL.**

March 1, 1791.

By virtue of a deed of trust to the subscriber, to satisfy judgments, will be **SOLD**, for **CASH**,

A **valuable FARM**, containing about three hundred and forty-eight acres of land, in a healthy situation, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne-Arundel county, about fourteen 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 paved in; near fifty acres are now in excellent timothy meadows, and thirty more may be made with ease. There is on this place an apple orchard containing three hundred bearing trees, with a great variety of other fruit—thirty-six bushels of wheat, and fourteen of rye, were put in corn ground early last fall. This farm, from its improvements and present state of repair, may be deemed a desirable object of purchase to any person who is anxious to obtain a place already settled, and fit for his immediate residence. It is offered at **PRIVATE SALE** till the 15th day of April next, on which day, if not before disposed of, it will be sold, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash.

Mr. **JOSHUA DORSEY**, the present occupier, will shew the land to any person inclined to purchase.

**JAMES CARROLL.**

Baltimore-Town, March 2, 1791.

### SIX DOLLARS Reward.

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

**RICHARD WELLS.**

Annapolis, June 30, 1790.

### NOTICE.

**ALL** persons having claims against the estate of **A. JOSEPH WILLIAMS**, late of the city of Annapolis, are requested to bring them in legally proved immediately, and all those indebted to said estate, for dealings with the said Joseph Williams alone, or with Williams and Neth, are requested to make immediate payment. It is expected this **NOTICE** will be attended to, which will prevent further trouble, and enable the executor to comply with the testators will in paying off a considerable sum in legacies.

**JAMES WILLIAMS.**

**ALL** persons indebted to **THOMAS C. WILLIAMS** and Co. to **JAMES WILLIAMS**, or to the estate of **JAMES TOOTELL**, or **JOSEPH EASTMAN**, late of the city of Annapolis, are once more requested to make **IMMEDIATE** payment to the subscriber, as longer indulgence can not be given. Any kind of continental or state certificates, or old continental paper money, at their full paying value, will be taken in payment, and cash given for any kind or sum of the above certificates.

**JAMES WILLIAMS.**

February 7, 1791.

Annapolis: Printed by **Frederick and Samuel Green.**



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1791.

## CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

At the third session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT repealing, after the last day of June next, the duties heretofore laid upon distilled spirits imported from abroad, and laying others in their stead, and also upon spirits distilled within the United States, and for appropriating the same.

(Concluded from our last.)

And be it further enacted, That in every case in which an oath or affirmation is required by virtue of this act, it shall be lawful for the supervisors of the revenue, or any of them, or their lawful deputy, or the lawful deputy of one of them, where not more than one in a district, to administer and take such oath or affirmation; and that wherever there are more than one supervisor for one district, a majority of them may execute all and any of the powers and authorities hereby vested in the supervisors of the revenue: Provided, that this shall not be construed to make a majority necessary in any case in which, according to the nature of the appointment or service, and the true intent of this act, the authority is or ought to be several.

And, for the encouragement of the export trade of the United States, Be it further enacted, That if any of the said spirits (whereupon any of the duties imposed by this act shall have been paid, or secured to be paid) shall, after the last day of June next, be exported from the United States to any foreign port or place, there shall be an allowance to the exporter or exporters thereof, by way of drawback, equal to the duties thereupon, according to the rates in each case by this act imposed, deducting therefrom half a cent per gallon, and adding to the allowance upon spirits distilled within the United States from molasses which shall be so exported, three cents per gallon, as an equivalent for the duty laid upon molasses by the said act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States: Provided always, that the said allowance shall not be made, unless the said exporter or exporters shall observe the regulations herein after prescribed: And provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to alter the provisions in the said former act concerning drawbacks or allowances, in nature thereof, upon spirits imported prior to the first day of July next.

And be it further enacted, That in order to entitle the said exporter or exporters to the benefit of the said allowance, he, she, or they shall, previous to putting or lading any of the said spirits on board of any ship or vessel for exportation, give twenty-four hours notice at the least, to the proper officer of inspection of the port from which the said spirits shall be intended to be exported, of his, her, or their intention to export the same, and of the number of casks, vessels and cases, or either of them, containing the said spirits so intended to be exported, and of the respective marks thereof, and of the place or places where the said spirits shall then be deposited, and of the place to which, and ship or vessel in which, they shall be so intended to be exported, whereupon it shall be the duty of the said officer to inspect, by himself or deputy, the casks, vessels and cases, so noticed for exportation, and the quantities, kinds and proofs, of the spirits therein, together with the certificates which ought to accompany the same according to the directions of this act, which shall be produced to him for that purpose; and if he shall find that the said casks, vessels and cases, have the proper marks according to the directions of this act, and that the spirits therein correspond with the said certificates, he shall thereupon brand each cask, vessel or case, with the word "Exportation;" and the said spirits shall, after such inspection, be laden on board the same ship or vessel, of which notice shall have been given, and in the presence of the same officer who shall have examined the same, and whose duty it shall be so attend for that purpose; and after the said spirits shall be laden on board such ship or vessel the certificates aforesaid shall be delivered to the said officer, who shall certify to the collector of the said district the amount and particulars of the spirits so exported, and shall also deliver the said certificates which shall have been by him received to the said collector, which shall be a voucher to him for payment of the said allowance.

Provided nevertheless, and be it further enacted, That the said allowance shall not be made unless the said exporter or exporters shall make oath, or affirmation, that the said spirits so noticed for exportation, and laden on board such ship or vessel, are truly intended to be exported to the place whereof notice shall have been given, and are not intended to be reloaded within the United States, and that he or she do verily believe that the duties thereupon, charged by this act, have been duly paid, or secured to be paid; and shall also

give bond to the collector, with two sureties, one of whom shall be the master or other person having the command or charge of the ship or vessel in which the said spirits shall be intended to be exported, the other such sufficient person as shall be approved by the said collector, in the full value in the judgment of the said collector, of the said spirits so intended to be exported, with condition that the said spirits (the dangers of the sea and enemies excepted) shall be really and truly exported to, and landed in some port or place without the limits of the United States, and that the said spirits shall not be unshipped from on board of the said ship or vessel, whereupon the same shall have been laden for exportation, within the said limits, or any ports or harbours of the United States, or reloaded in any other part of the same, (shipwreck or other unavoidable accident excepted.)

Provided also, and be it further enacted, That the said allowance shall not be paid until six months after the said spirits shall have been so exported: And provided also, that whenever the owner of any ship or vessel, on board of which any such spirits are laden for exportation, shall make known to the collector, previous to the departure of such ship or vessel from the port where such spirits are laden, that such ship or vessel is not going to proceed the voyage intended, or the voyage is altered, it shall be lawful for the collector to grant a permit for the relanding the same.

And be it further enacted, That if any of the said spirits, after the same shall have been shipped for exportation, shall be unshipped for any purpose whatever, either within the limits of any part of the United States, or within four leagues of the coast thereof, or shall be reloaded within the United States, from on board the ship or vessel wherein the same shall have been laden for exportation, unless the voyage shall not be proceeded on, or shall be altered as aforesaid, or unless in case of necessity or distress to save the ship and goods from perishing, which shall be immediately made known to the principal officer of the customs, residing at the port nearest to which such ship or vessel shall be at the time such necessity or distress shall arise, then not only the spirits so unshipped, together with the casks, vessels and cases, containing the same, but also the ship or vessel in or on board which the same shall have been so shipped or laden, together with her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle and apparel, and also the ship, vessel or boat, into which the said spirits shall be unshipped or put, after the unshipping thereof, together with her guns, furniture, ammunition, tackle and apparel, shall be forfeited, and may be seized by any officer of the customs, or of inspection.

And be it further enacted, That the said allowance shall not be made when the said spirits shall be exported in any other than a ship or vessel of the burthen of thirty tons and upwards, to be ascertained to the satisfaction of the collector of the district from which the same shall be intended to be exported.

And be it further enacted, That the bonds to be given as aforesaid, shall and may be discharged by producing, within one year from the respective dates thereof (if the same be shipped to any part of Europe or America, and within two years if shipped to any part of Asia or Africa, and if the delivery of the spirits, in respect to which the same shall have been given, be at any place where a consul or other agent of the United States resides) a certificate of such consul or agent, or if there be no such consul or agent, then a certificate of any two known and reputable American merchants residing at the said place, and if there be not two such merchants residing at the said place, then a certificate of any other two reputable merchants, testifying the delivery of the said spirits at the said place; which certificate shall, in each case, be confirmed by the oath, or affirmation, of the master and mate, or other like officer of the vessel in which the said spirits shall have been exported, and when such certificate shall be from any other than a consul or agent, or merchants of the United States, it shall be a part of the said oath, or affirmation, that there were not, upon diligent inquiry, to be found two merchants of the United States at the said place: Provided always, that in the case of death, the oath, or affirmation, of the party dying shall not be deemed necessary: And provided further, that the said oath, or affirmation, taken before the chief civil magistrate of the place of the said delivery, and certified under his hand and seal, shall be of the same validity as if taken before a person qualified to administer oaths within the United States; or such bonds shall and may be discharged upon proof that the spirits so exported were taken by enemies, or perished in the sea, or destroyed by fire, the examination and proof of the same being left to the judgment of the collector of the customs, naval officer, and chief officer of inspection, or any two of them, of the place from which such spirits shall have been exported; and in cases where the certificates herein directed cannot be obtained, the exporter or exporters of such spirits shall nevertheless be permitted to offer such other proof as to the delivery of the said spirits, without the limits of the United States, as he or they may have; and if the same shall be

deemed sufficient by the said collector, he shall allow the same, except when the drawback to be allowed shall amount to one hundred dollars or upwards, in all which cases the proofs aforesaid shall be referred to the comptroller of the treasury, whose decision thereon shall be final.

And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the president of the United States from time to time to make such allowances to the said supervisors, inspectors, and to the deputies and officers by them to be appointed and employed for their respective services in the execution of this act, to be paid out of the product of the said duties, as he shall deem reasonable and proper: Provided always, that the aggregate amount of the allowances to all the said supervisors, inspectors and other officers, shall not exceed seven per cent. of the whole product of the duties arising from the spirits distilled within the United States: And provided also, that such allowance shall not exceed the annual amount of forty-five thousand dollars, until the same shall be further ascertained by law.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall commence and take effect as to all matters therein contained, in respect to which no special commencement is hereby provided (except as to the appointment of officers, and regulation of the districts and surveys) from and immediately after the last day of June next.

And be it further enacted, That the net product of the duties herein before specified, which shall be raised, levied and collected, by virtue of this act, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be and is hereby pledged and appropriated for the payment of the interest of the federal and respective loans which had been made in foreign countries prior to the fourth day of August last, and also upon all and every the loan and loans which have been and shall be made and obtained pursuant to the act, entitled, An act making provision for the debt of the United States, and according to the true intent and meaning of the said act, and of the several provisions and engagements therein contained and expressed, and subject to the like priorities and reservations as are made and contained in and by the said act in respect to the monies therein appropriated, and subject to this further reservation, that is to say, of the net amount or product, during the present year, of the duties laid by this act in addition to those heretofore laid upon spirits imported into the United States from any foreign port or place, and of the duties laid by this act on spirits distilled within the United States, and on stills, to be disposed of towards such purposes for which appropriations shall be made during the present session; and to the end that the said monies may be inviolably applied in conformity to the appropriation hereby made, and may never be diverted to any other purpose until the final redemption or reimbursement of the loans or sums for the payment of the interest whereof they are appropriated, an account shall be kept of the receipts and disposition thereof, separate and distinct from the product of any other duties, impost, excise, and taxes whatsoever, except those heretofore laid and appropriated to the same purposes.

And be it further enacted, That the unappropriated surplus, if any there shall be, of the revenue arising under this act, at the end of this and every succeeding year, shall be applied to the reduction of the public debt, in like manner as is directed by the act, entitled, An act making provision for the reduction of the public debt, and provided by the act, entitled, An act making provision for the debt of the United States, unless the said surplus, or any part thereof, shall be required for the public exigencies of the United States, and shall, by special acts of congress, be appropriated thereto.

And be it further enacted, That the several duties imposed by this act shall continue to be collected and paid until the debts and purposes for which they are pledged and appropriated, shall be fully discharged and satisfied, and no longer: Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the legislature of the United States from substituting other duties or taxes of equal value to all or any of the said duties and imposts.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and president of the Senate.

Approved, March the 3d, 1791.  
GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

(True Copy.)

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

V I E N N A, January 22

THE 9th instant, Achmet Must, Effendi, the envoy from the porte to the court of Berlin, set off from Buda, taking his route through Komara, Tirnau, and Bruun, in Moravia, to his destination. During the two days which he laid at Buda he visited the principal persons of that city, and was at a concert at the house of field marshal prince Cobourg, who set off on the 11th for Saxony, his native country, where he



expects to remain some time, with permission of the emperor. The suite of Achmet is numerous, and consists of nine carriages.

It is remarkable, that, after the conquest of Ismail, a part of the Russian army penetrated to the right into Bulgaria, marching towards Widdin. It is not certainly known what can be their design in separating their forces, unless they mean to attempt a coup de main.

On the 14th of December admiral Ushakov arrived before Wara with his grand fleet, and has already begun to bombard that place. The grand vizier has also sent his whole force there, which must be beaten before the Russians can hope to master this port of the Black Sea; but should they succeed in their enterprise, they might very well attempt to surprise Constantinople.

It is undoubtedly true, that general Suwarrow carried Ismail rather by his courage than the number of his troops. It is related, that the ardour of his soldiers being damped by the vigorous defence of the Turks in the two first attacks, he put himself at their head, and leaped over the parapet, calling, "Now, my boys, you must kill me, or save me here! If you save me like heroes, as I know you to be, we are masters of the place." From the number of his wounds he is unable to use his arms, much less his sword; he therefore carried a small whip in his hand, the same with which he commanded at the battle of Martinistie, and which has been not unaptly termed the scourge of the Turks.

Should this desperate attack on Ismail have failed, the effects might have been fatal to the Russians. They have certainly lost more than ten thousand men, and seventeen of their generals are killed or dangerously wounded.

Four days after the taking of this city, the general detached his light troops to announce the approach of his army in force; in their route, they set fire to five towns.

The Turks, whose lives were spared at Ismail, were employed in burying the dead.

The last letters from Bucharest announce, that count Suwarrow was returned to his division of the army at Sireth, and that he had formed the design of besieging Brahilow, the garrison of this fortress being very weak in consequence of an epidemical disorder with which it was infected.

A report is in circulation, that general Harman supported by a division of ships, had seized the city of Anapa, on the borders of the Black Sea, and had made 4000 Turks prisoners of war—but it wants confirmation.

The departure of their Sicilian majesties is not yet fixed. The duke Albert and the duchess Christiana set off this week.

The king of the Two Sicilies is much pleased with his residence at Vienna. We had a grand review in his presence the day before yesterday, and he is frequently at concerts and balls of the prime nobility, accompanied by the emperor and empress, and the archdukes and arch duchesses.

#### L I E G E, January 20.

On the 16th of January, at four in the afternoon, a coach, drawn by four horses, was overtaken in the Meuse, which at that time ran very rapid, and had completely overflowed its banks. This accident happened opposite the Hotel of M. Baumele, in this town.

In the coach were five children and their governess, belonging to madame Bollis; every one of whom was on the point of perishing, when a subaltern officer plunged into the river, at the risk of his own life, and one after another, brought the children and their governess safe to land, though surrounded with dangers insuperable, but which his intrepidity overcame.

The society of emulation at Liege, purposes to transmit this noble action to posterity. It is also expected that the emperor will, with pleasure, confer on this officer the honour of the medal with which his majesty rewards virtue and courage.

#### M I N E H E A D, February 3.

A truly melancholy accident happened off this port last Wednesday; a party of thirteen ladies and gentlemen went in a pleasure yacht to dine at Watchet, a small town seven miles distant from this; the morning was extremely fine, the water placid, every thing promised an agreeable day; but, alas! how soon was the scene changed! They had got about a league off the shore, and were going on briskly before the breeze, when, in the sight of many people standing on the Pier, the boat suddenly went down, and every soul on board was drowned. It is generally supposed that one of the planks sprung. Thus were they all, without the least previous warning, plunged into eternity. The unfortunate sufferers were Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, Mr. John Deake and Miss Rawle, Mr. Adams and his daughter, Mr. and Mrs. P. Ball, Miss H. and C. Bastone, Miss Boucher, Miss Broadmead, and William Wickland, Esquire. None of their bodies have yet been taken up. It is supposed that a strong easterly wind, which sprung up the next day, blew them down the channel to the westward. This town is now truly a scene of mourning and distress. They have all left either large families, or friends, to deplore their untimely fate.

#### L I V E R P O O L, February 5.

Among the extraordinary performances of the present age, the following (copied from a country paper) cannot be considered the least: "Mr. Haynes of Derbyshire, has trained a pig to point partridges and quail, and has killed several brace of birds, this season, with the aid of this novel pointer."

A black ewe, the property of Mr. Thomas Rogers, of Preston, yeasted four lambs, two white and two black. And a last year's lamb of the above ewe has

yeasted three lambs, two black and one white, all of which are likely to live.

One of the sad effects of forgetfulness.—A resident of Howarden, in Flintshire, lately employed a friend, who had business in Chester, to put a letter into the post-office for him. He accordingly went, and returned home with the letter snug in his pocket, though unluckily out of his head. A few days after, whilst in company, taking some papers out of his pocket, the letter presented itself in a very soiled state, and, adding imprudence to remissness, he committed it to the flames, saying his friend could soon write another. But how mutually agreeable must have been the surprise of one hearing of the fate of his letter, and the other, that it contained a bank note of gold.

A few days ago, a gentleman in the neighbourhood of Chollerton, being out a shooting, was remarkably lucky in shooting both fish and fowl, at one shot, having killed a large barmacle, and a trout upwards of twelve inches long, both of which he got readily by the help of a good water-dog.

The following fact may not be an unwelcome circumstance to some of our readers.—Mr. Whitley, an eminent farmer at Dutton, in Cheshire, a short time ago, had a ball at his own house; the party consisted of his own family only, making seven couple, himself and wife, six male and six female children; the parents led off each dance, and the children, (as we hope they will continue to do through life) followed their parents steps.

#### L O N D O N, February 5.

An application will be made to parliament early in the ensuing month, for granting a bounty for some future improvement in the means of ascertaining the longitude at sea, as far as depends upon the exactness of time-keepers.

Two of these pieces of mechanism have been constructed, which, in the course of a year are said to have differed from each other not a second.

According to the plan that has been adjusted for the new constitution of Canada, that province is to be separated into two governments; the established religion of the one, it is said, is to be the catholic, as at present, and of the other the church of England. Colonel Simco is to be the new governor, subordinate to lord Dorchester, the governor-general. The plan is said to have been drawn up under the inspection of lord Grenville, and will soon be admitted to parliament.

A plantation of cinnamon trees, has been successfully established in the neighbourhood of Madras, which in ten years is expected to produce enough for the consumption of the London market.

The American expedition to the back settlements has ended in a total defeat. The New-York letters described it to have originated in an ambush; for it seems, after burning two or three Indian towns, and defeating several detached bodies of the enemy, the American general carried his pursuit too far, and was way-laid upon his return by very large bodies of the natives, who broke the American line, and followed up their blow, with a general carnage of officers and privates.

A few days since, a labouring man in St. Giles's having some disagreement with his wife, sold her, with her own consent to a bricklayer, in a public house, for the sum of 4s. 6d. which was ratified between the parties by a note signed by each; but finding that the readily cohabited with her purchaser, he took it so much in dudgeon, that he on Friday morning attempted to hang himself in his room, (after requesting her in vain to return) but was prevented by a lodger, who found him putting the noose about his neck. The man has been ever since nearly delirious.

An English fleet in the Baltic would find a very new sort of warfare in a contest with the Russian navy. The galleys of the latter carry from 20 to 30 heavy cannon, and are yet so constructed as to lie in shallows where no frigate of ours could float.

By letters from New-York, dated January 5th, it appears that the defeat of the American detachment sent against the Ohio Indians has been considerably exaggerated in the accounts published of it in town. The expedition was at first very successful. The Indian army fled from pass to pass; ten or twelve of their towns were burnt, and the inhabitants were driven into the country belonging to other tribes.

On their return they were surrounded in a very disadvantageous situation, by several large bodies of Indians, from whom they suffered a defeat, but their whole loss did not exceed 190 men, and that of the Indians was not less than 120.

Feb. 9. Never was any old gentlewoman treated with more submissive respect, than the empress experienced from the ministers of Great Britain.—They have looked at her measures with silent admiration for three years together, without a single comment. They never care to whisper her name in debate—they never venture to intrude upon her in any shape—but with a magnanimity altogether separate from that of Alexander or Caesar, they bow to her behests, and modestly await her will.

The Cherokee chiefs have formed a large party, and provided themselves with tickets for the masquerade at Ranelagh, to-morrow evening. It will be curious to learn their remarks on such an assemblage of different characters.

#### P H I L A D E L P H I A, April 5. E A S T - I N D I E S.

Definitive treaty of alliance, between the right honourable Charles earl Cornwallis, K. G. on the part of the honourable the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East-Indies, and the Pathaw and Nizam ul Mulk, lately concluded upon and ratified by the contracting parties.

The preamble states, That the contracting parties being animated with an equal and sincere desire to aug-

ment and consolidate the strict union and friendship which has so happily of late years subsisted between them, and to concert on the most proper measures to insure their respective interests, and the general tranquillity of Hindostan, have resolved,

That there shall be, forever, a firm and unalterable friendship, a defensive and offensive alliance, and a close and inviolable union, with an intimate and perfect harmony of correspondence, between the said United Company, the said Pathaw, and the said Nizam ul Mulk, their heirs and successors, their kingdoms, states, provinces, territories, and respective subjects, and which shall be maintained and cultivated with such care, that the contracting parties shall constantly employ, as well their greatest attention, as every means which Providence has entrusted them with, to preserve both the public safety and tranquillity, for the support of their common interests, and to defend and respectively guarantee them against every hostile attack.

That they will always act in concert to maintain peace and tranquillity; and in the case where one of them shall be menaced with any hostile attack whatever, the others shall, without delay, employ their good offices, and the most efficacious means to prevent hostilities, to procure satisfaction to the party threatened, and to settle, if possible, things in a conciliatory manner.

That in case these good offices should not have the desired effect, and that any one of the three contracting parties, or any of their allies, present or future, respectively, be hostily attacked, molested or disturbed, in any one of its states, rights, possessions, or interests, the other contracting parties engage to support their ally without delay, for maintaining such power in the possession of all the states, towns, territories and places, which belonged to such power before the commencement of hostilities.

That in case any of the contracting parties, or their allies, respectively, should at any future period be attacked, molested or disturbed, in any of its states, rights, possessions or interests, in any manner whatsoever, by sea or land, by any other power, in consequence and in spite of the articles of this treaty, or of measures to be taken by the said parties respectively in virtue of this treaty, the other contracting parties engage to assist them against such attacks, and promise to maintain and guarantee each other in the possession of all the states, towns, and places which belonged to them respectively before the commencement of such hostilities.

It then comes to the more immediate object of the treaty, and stipulates the supplies to be furnished by each power respectively, in the event of Tippoo's proving refractory, and directs the plan of operation to be adopted in such cases.

The following particulars, relative to the capture of the important fortress of Ismail, are given in a letter from field-marshal prince Potemkin to prince Galitzin, dated at Bender the 3d of January.

"I have the satisfaction to announce to you the agreeable news of the taking of Ismail, which was carried by a general assault on the 23d of December. The obstinate resistance of the enemy was extraordinary, but the courage and gallantry of her majesty's troops were superior to every obstacle.

"The greater part of the numerous garrison of this fortress, which was composed of the flower of the Turkish arms, was put to the sword, and those who escaped this fate were made prisoners of war.

"The number of Turks who were slain amount to twenty-four thousand men, the prisoners to ten thousand.

"There were found in the fortress about three hundred cannon, and the victors have besides seized a great number of trophies, among which are six lion tails and four hundred colours, and a great quantity of ammunition.

"Our flotilla has received a reinforcement of sixteen armed vessels, taken from the enemy, and is therefore now twice as strong as when it entered the Danube.

"The prince de Ligne, who has given the strongest proofs of his courage and military talents, is wounded in the thigh, though not dangerously, and he is already brought here."

April 2, 1791.

By virtue of a writ of *habere corpus* to me directed, WILL BE SOLD, on Thursday the 19th May next, for ready money, at colonel Francis Wurt's, near Port-Tobacco,

PART of a tract of LAND called SICHOMI, containing two hundred and twenty-five acres, sundry likely NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, HORN CATTLE, and PLANTATION UTENSILS; the property of the aforesaid col. Francis Ware. Sold to satisfy a debt due the State of Maryland.

JOHN SANDERS, late Coroner of Charles county.

#### N O T I C E.

THE subscribers intend to petition the next Assize Arundel county court for liberty to alter the road now passing colonel Robbison's to Baltimore town, in such manner as it may run over Hope Mile dam. The road proposed will be a good one, and not half a mile further about.

CHARLES WALLACE  
ISAAC HARRIS.

March 22, 1791.

On WEDNESDAY

THAT place called *St. James*, in the name of ST. James, about four miles from the city, fertile, and there are on the house, kitchen, other conveniences, excellent for a year, or state. The leading from in one mile of abounds with

Part of a tract of PUDDING river, and containing a dwelling house, out houses, and

Part of an HILL, containing 100 acres, pounds current

It is unnecessary to say that the above would wish to sell. The lands will be sold for years credit; ally. Bonds and a conveyance

Port-Tobacco

By virtue of a writ of *habere corpus* to me directed from the State of Maryland, 10th day of John Cartwright

LIFE A plantation containing by estimate other tract or parcel of land, or mill thereon, one other tract of land, or Part of Ludgmore or less.

A number of women, boys, and sheep, with a ture, also, a the property of satisfy a debt of St. Mary

By virtue of a writ of *habere corpus* to me directed from the State of Maryland, on Tuesday

THE DW Stephen by estimation tract or parcel containing to

Sundry negro and household corn and tobacco named Stephen of Maryland, wright, Esquire

By virtue of a writ of *habere corpus* to me directed from the State of Maryland, on the 1st day of the present

A tract of land containing by estimate tract or parcel of land, or mill thereon, one other tract of land, or Part of Ludgmore or less.

A LL persons by, deceased, and those who are desired to bring



## To be SOLD, At Public Sale,

On WEDNESDAY the 15th day of June next,  
on the premises,

THAT valuable feat of LAND, the property and place of residence of the late Daniel of St. John's, Esquire, known and distinguished by the name of STEPNEY, lying in Anne-Arundel county, about four miles distant from Annapolis, and containing by estimation upwards of 750 acres. The soil is fertile, and well adapted to planting and farming. There are on the premises a small framed dwelling house, kitchen, stables, a large barn quite new, with other convenient out buildings, and several orchards of excellent fruit, from which may be made a favourable year, 15,000 gallons of cider, equal to any in the state. The land is beautifully situated on the road leading from Upper-Marlborough to Annapolis, within one mile of South river, binding on a creek which abounds with fine fish and wild fowl.

Part of a tract of LAND called PUDDINGTON, or PUDDINGTON HARBOUR, lying on South river, and distant from the above land about one mile, containing 220 acres, on which are a convenient dwelling house, kitchen, a large new barn, with other out houses, and an orchard of choice fruit.

Part of another tract of LAND called TOWN HILL, containing 100 acres, now under lease to Caleb Stewart for the term of seven years, at eighteen pounds current money per annum.

It is unnecessary to give a more particular description of the above lands, as any person disposed to purchase, would wish to view them previous to the day of sale. The lands will be divided into lots, or sold together, as may be most convenient to the purchasers, upon three years credit; one third of the money to be paid annually. Bonds with approved security will be required, and a conveyance made when the money is paid, by DANIEL JENIFER, sen. } Executors.  
DANIEL JENIFER, jun. }  
Port-Tobacco, March 7, 1791.

### Sheriff's Sales.

St. Mary's county, April 11, 1791.  
By virtue of a writ of *creditor's exparte*, to me directed from the general court of the western shore of the state of Maryland, will be SOLD, on Monday the 10th day of May next, at the dwelling plantation of John Cartwright, Esq. for ready cash.

LIFE ESTATE in the third part of the said plantation commonly called Marsh Neck, containing by estimation 824 acres, more or less. One other tract or parcel of land, being part of Chaptico Manor, containing 31 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 Luigate, containing by estimation 75 acres, more or less.

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, April 11, 1791.  
By virtue of a writ of *creditor's exparte*, to me directed from the general court of the western shore of the state of Maryland, will be SOLD, for ready cash, on Tuesday the 17th day of May next, on the premises,

THE DWELLING PLANTATION of Mr. Stephen Cawood, called Wellham, containing by estimation 1984 acres, more or less. One other tract or parcel of land called Cawood's Inheritance, containing 10 acres, more or less.

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, April 11, 1791.  
By virtue of a writ of *creditor's exparte*, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, on Wednesday the 18th day of May 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 Gardner, 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.

March 28, 1791.  
ALL persons indebted to the estate of JOHN HENSHAW, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally proved, to

LUKE ROBINSON, Executor.

By direction of William Campbell, Esquire, agent to the state of Maryland, WILL BE SOLD, for ready money, at col. Francis Ware's, on Thursday the 19th day of May next, the following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

PART of HAWKINS' BARRENS, containing one hundred and fifteen acres; Part of COME-BY-CHANCE, containing sixty acres, lying within one and a half miles of Port-Tobacco.

At the same time and place, will be SOLD, for ready money, two likely NEGROES, one a man, and the other a woman.

And on Saturday the 21st day of May next, will be SOLD, for ready cash, at the house of col. Beane's, in Piscataway, a tract or parcel of land called EXETER, whereon Nicholas Blacklock, Esquire, now resides, containing 216 acres, more or less, within three miles of Piscataway-town.

Wm. MARBURY, Deputy Agent.

## Pinkney and Guyer,

Have just received, and now opening, at their store formerly occupied by Mr. Joseph Williams,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of  
MERCHANDISE,

Suitable for the present and ensuing season, which they will sell low for CASH.

A few Hampers of *Cheshire Cheese*, and a few Cases of *Claret*.

Annapolis, April 14, 1791.

JACKS.

## ROYAL GIFT,

The large imported JACK from SPAIN, and the KNIGHT of MALTA, From the Island of MALTA,

WILL stand at MOUNT-VERNON, and cover for EIGHT DOLLARS (and Two SHILLINGS and Six-PENCE Virginia currency to the Groom) the ensuing season.—PASTURAGE will be half a dollar per week. These several sums are to be paid at the stand before the mares, &c. are taken away. The pastures are good, and remarkably well secured; but no warranty will be given against escapes or accidents.

ANTHONY WHITING, Manager.  
March 5, 1791.

The Noted HORSE  
QUAKER,

WILL cover MARES this season at Mr. Joseph Cowman's, (West river) at six dollars each mare, or if the money is paid by the first of September next, four dollars will be taken in lieu thereof. The good properties of this horse are so well known, (particularly for the road) that it is not thought necessary to enumerate them. Good pasturage will be provided at the low price of 2/6 a week each mare, and every care will be taken of them, but I will not be answerable for escapes.

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

West river, March 26, 1791.

THE Commissioners for building a court-house at Easton, in Talbot county, hereby give notice, that the sum of three thousand pounds is given by the state, and county of Talbot, for building the said court-house, and defraying the necessary expenses of the commissioners; that two thousand seven hundred and fifty pounds are ready to be paid to the said commissioners, or their order, and that the remaining two hundred and fifty pounds will be ready for the same in a few months.

The commissioners are therefore now ready to receive the applications and plans of all or any person or persons willing to undertake the building of the said house, and will meet for that purpose on Monday the 24th of April next, at Easton. They hereby inform all applicants, that the walls of the building are to be of the best hard burnt bricks; and that it will be expected that each applicant produce his plan, and that unexceptionable security be given for the faithful performance of the work, and within a certain time to be agreed on. The commissioners will advance a certain proportion of the money, on proper security being given for the performance of the contract.

All letters on the above subject, directed to David Kerr, Esquire, at Easton, who is one of the commissioners, (post paid) will be duly attended to.

Easton, Talbot county, in Maryland.  
March 8, 1791.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man that calls himself HANSON TAYLOR, and says he came from Culpepper county, in Virginia, and that he was set free by a certain John Waller, of said county; but his papers appear as if they were forged, and by this means the justice has committed him to jail.—This is therefore to give notice, that unless his master, if any comes, pays his fees, and takes him away, that he will be sold on the seventh day of May next ensuing the date hereof, for his prison fees, by

BENJAMIN HOWARD, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

## Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Charles county, about six miles above Bryan-town, a negro woman named HENNY, about thirty-four years of age, five feet four or five inches high, of a yellow complexion, and has long lips, though otherwise handsome, if not disfigured by the small-pox, the subscriber being informed that she has had that disorder since her escape, which happened on the 14th of June, 1790; she has a remarkable scar on one of her arms, between the elbow and the wrist, nearly as broad as a dollar, and another raised into a ridge nearly two inches in length, at the lower and back part of her neck; she walks with her toes turned in, and has holes in her ears; she has a sister named Daphne lately set free by the rev. Mr. Mason Weems, of Anne-Arundel county, where she formerly lived; it is supposed that her sister Daphne has passed her for a free woman, and that she has hired herself in Annapolis or Baltimore-town. Any person hitherto harbouring or hiring her shall be exempted from the law, but hereafter will be proceeded against with severity. Whoever secures the said negro on jail, so that the owner may get her, shall receive THREE POUNDS, and if brought home the above REWARD.

NATHANIEL HAGAN.

February 20, 1791.

## MAIL STAGE,

WILL commence their summer establishment on Monday next, performing the journey regularly twice a week, leaving BALTIMORE on Mondays and Fridays, at eight o'clock precisely, and ANAPOLIS on Tuesdays and Saturdays, on the same hour as above.—The fare one dollar and a half.

HENRY STOFFER.

April 4, 1791.

The creditors of Thomas How Ridgate, deceased, are once more called on to bring in an exact state of their claims on or before the 25th day of April next, to enable the administratrix to ascertain the proportion of each creditor in the dividends of the estate.

JOHN FORBES, Attorney for ELIZABETH RIDGATE, Adm<sup>x</sup>.

## A Young JACK-ASS,

Got by ROYAL GIFT,

COVERS MARES and JENNIES this season at Mr. R. Spauld's farm on West river, at six dollars each, the money to be sent with the mares and jennies.

ALSO, Covers at the same place, at three dollars per mare, a capital four years old country HORSE, got by the West river Coach Horse, out of a mare of the New-England Childers breed, that was well known, and highly esteemed, on West river, for many years past.

The mares and jennies will be received by Anthony Fox, who will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents. PASTURAGE gratis.

March 28, 1791.

## To the VOTERS of ANNE-ARUNDEL County.

GENTLEMEN,  
At the particular solicitation of my friends, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the ensuing sheriffalty, and to request your suffrages.

Having ever made it my study, since being engaged in the service of the public, to render general satisfaction, I am bold to conclude my request will not be deemed presuming.

I have the honour to be with respect,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

MORDECAI HALL.

West River, March 7, 1791.

Sotterley, March 6, 1791.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in St. Mary's county, on the 19th of last month, a likely young negro man named JOE, about 18 or 20 years of age, near six feet high, well made, and very black, has a soft mode of speech, and insinuating manners; had on a country cloth jacket and breeches, of a bright shirt, yarn stockings, and common negro shoes. Whoever will secure him, so that I may get him again, shall be paid EIGHT DOLLARS.

GEORGE PLATER.

## To be SOLD,

A new BRICK HOUSE,

In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Stewart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MURKIN.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1790.



## To be Sold, By THE SUBSCRIBER,

On the 4th day of May, A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing between two and three hundred acres, lying near Port Tobacco, within five miles of the great city of Patowmack, together with good improvements, being well adapted for corn, wheat or tobacco, well timbered, and good water; there are about fifteen or twenty acres of excellent meadow ground, likewise a good stream of water running through the said plantation, whereon a grist-mill might be erected with very little expence; there is on the land a large quantity of cedar, that answers well for enclosure; the most of the land lies level, and well for manure. One half of the money to be paid down, the other half to be paid at the end of six months from the day of sale.

Any person inclinable to purchase, may see the land and know the terms by applying to the subscriber, who lives on the premises. Possession will be given the 25th day of December next, by

ARCHIBALD JOHNSON, sen.

Charles county, March 21, 1791. 2X

March 20, 1791.

In pursuance of a decree from the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD, by the subscriber, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Monday the second day of May next, if fair, otherwise on the next fair day,

ALL that tract or parcel of LAND, being part of a tract called REBECCA'S LOT, late the property of Rheta Todd, lying and being in Anne Arundel county, near to Ellicott's Lower Mills. Twelve months credit will be given, on the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good security, for the punctual payment.

John Talbot, who lives on the premises, will shew the land. A plot of the land, with the quantity contained, and other particulars, will be made known at the time of sale, by

HENRY GRIFFITH.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. SARAH CHEW, late of Anne Arundel county, are requested to bring them in proved, to

4w 2 RICHARD CHEW, Executor.

## Orphan School Lottery.

THE design of this LOTTERY is to raise the sum of 500 dollars, towards building a large commodious house as an ORPHAN SCHOOL, whose hospitable doors shall ever be open to as many poor, friendless youth, as a humane and generous public will enable us to provide for. The children will be clothed, lodged and dieted, in a decent comfortable manner; they will be placed under the care of a master of approved character, who will pay the strictest attention to their morals; they will be taught to read, write, and to understand arithmetic, and, at suitable ages, will be bound apprentices to valuable trades.

By this charity we hope (with the Divine Blessing) to rescue numbers of our distressed little brethren from many of the fall consequences of ignorance and vice, to furnish them with the means of rising to places of honour and profit to themselves, as also of usefulness to their country; and, which is infinitely more important, we hope to be the happy instruments of bringing them to that knowledge of their Creator, and of such just sentiments of themselves, and their future glorious destination, as may enable them to bear up cheerfully under the troubles of life, and steadily to persevere in those virtuous principles which will make them amiable and worthy members of human society, and fit, after a well spent life, for an easy transition into the "society of Angels and spirits of just men made perfect."

As this institution is most happily calculated to render the greatest possible services to that part of the community (poor orphans) which has, on many accounts, the strongest, justest claim to our compassion, and as our state too, must receive a very considerable benefit from having so many of her unfortunate youth snatched from the destructive haunts of idleness and vice—sheltered in an asylum of innocence, and early inured to habits of virtuous industry.—As the blessings to be derived from this noble charity are so many and important, we hope no arguments need be used to secure to it the most hearty approbation and generous support of every real friend of humanity.

To raise a sum of money, sufficient for carrying into full effect the above design, will indeed be a work of time. But the money first raised for the purpose will not be suffered long to remain idle. It is intended, so soon as 1000 dollars shall be raised, to place them out at interest, well secured, and that the interest be employed in the following manner.—A number of respectable characters in different parts of the county are to act as trustees; and their business will be to select, in their respective neighbourhoods, without paying any regard to their religious denominations, children, whose parents, or nearest friends, are incapable of affording them the advantages of education.—These children are to be sent to the most convenient schools, and to be furnished with books, papers, slates, and other articles necessary for learning.

It is hoped, that a plan which promises such an important benefit to the community, and bids fair, not only to rescue a number of helpless innocents from destruction, but to secure their temporal and eternal happiness, will obtain the cordial approbation of every benevolent mind. The failure of such a scheme can be owing to nothing but the misconduct or negligence of the trustees, of which there can be little ground for apprehension. The trustees will be men of the first

reputation and influence; their employment will not be burthened, and it will be the duty of the treasurers to furnish them punctually with the necessary money, without breaking in upon the principal.

Such is the proposed appropriation, in the first instance, of the product of this lottery, and of the money raised, and to be raised, by voluntary subscription; and there is barely ground for the most sanguine expectation, that, in the course of a very few years, there will be a fund adequate to the providing a commodious school-house, and the education of every poor orphan in the county. May it not likewise be hoped, that, under the protection of Providence, the example of Anne Arundel county, may give rise to similar institutions in many other counties; and that the best and firmest foundation will be laid for the prosperity and glory of the state.

An incorporation of the humane society, consisting of subscribers and benefactors to this institution, may probably be solicited at the next session of the legislature.

It is determined, that gentlemen of distinction for fortune, integrity and patriotism, shall be elected treasurers. The public is now informed of the great leading principles of that which cannot be deemed otherwise than a laudable undertaking.

The digestion of an entire plan or constitution is undoubtedly worthy of the attention of the scholar, the gentleman, the patriot and the statesman. It will be framed with the utmost care and deliberation; and the public may rest assured, that its most favoured characters will readily give their assistance.

## PLAN of the LOTTERY.

1518 Tickets at 1 Dollar each.

1 Prize	100 Dollars,	100 Dollars.
1	50	50
2	20	40
4	8	32
8	4	32
25	2	50
486	1½	703

509 Prizes. 1002 Blanks. Not quite two blanks to a prize.

## MANAGERS.

B. T. B. Worthington, Charles Wallace, William Campbell, James Williams, John Randall, George Mann, James Mackubin, John Callahan, Nicholas Carroll, J. H. Stone, W. Murray, R. B. Latimer, F. Green, John Kiley, John Davidson, John Muir, John Gwinin, Walter Addison, Leonard Sellman.

TICKETS may likewise be had of the following gentlemen, friends to the institution—Dr. M. Par, Dr. C. A. Winfield, Major David Hopkins, Col. John Burgess, Capt. Charles Hammond, &c. &c.

Annapolis, April 7, 1791.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, and his old customers in particular, that he has removed from the tan-yard where he formerly lived, belonging to Mr. Thomas Hyde, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. William Logan, adjoining Nicholas Carroll's, Esquire, near the Dock, where he is now sinking a new tan-yard, and intends carrying on the TANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS in all its various branches.

Those gentlemen who please to favour him with their custom, may depend on his utmost endeavours to give every satisfaction that lies in his power. He is determined to sell his materials at as low a price as they can be purchased in this city, Baltimore-town, or any other place.

JOHN ADAM BAYER.

N. B. Cash given for hides, or leather in exchange, and one guinea per cord for bark. 2 J. A. B.

## JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

Price Ten Shillings,

THE

## L A W S

OF

## M A R Y L A N D,

Passed at

NOVEMBER SESSION,

Seventeen Hundred and Ninety.

A L S O,

Price Nine Dollars,

## The late Edition of the LAWS

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

March 22, 1791.

THE creditors of JOSEPH HILL, late of Anne Arundel county, are requested to meet at the house of the subscriber on the 16th day of April next, to receive their dividends.

3X JOSEPH HILL.

Will be sold, on Tuesday the 19th day of April, by order of the honourable Alexander C. Hapton, chancellor of the state of Maryland, on 11 months credit, the purchaser or purchasers giving bond or bonds with approved security, on the premises, near the Governor's Bridge.

ALL the personal PROPERTY of JOHN WATKINS, now in the hands of the subscriber, trustee for said Watkins, consisting of sundry valuable young NEGROES, among which is an excellent BLACKSMITH, HORNED CATTLE, four draught STEERS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and some blacksmith TOOLS and PLANTATION UTENSILS. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day, by

HENRY HALL, Trustee for

JOHN WATKINS.

Anne Arundel county, March 17, 1791.

Agreeably to the last will and testament of RICHARD SHEKELL, deceased, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 10th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, being part of ANNE ARUNDEL MANOR, containing two hundred and seventy-eight acres, more or less, situate about six miles from Pig-Point, five from Queen Anne, and fourteen from Annapolis; the land is fertile, well watered, and has some good meadow ground, and about fifty acres more may be added, with valuable orchards, a good dwelling house 30 feet by 18, and tobacco houses, and all other necessary buildings. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, and possession will be given on the first day of January next, with the liberty of feeding the fall before.

Any person inclinable to purchase may view the and by applying to Mr. Benjamin Carr, living on the premises.

JOHN SHEKELL,

RICHARD SHEKELL.

March 1, 1791.

By virtue of a deed of trust to the subscriber, to satisfy judgments, will be SOLD, for CASH,

A valuable FARM, containing about three hundred and forty-eight acres of land, in a healthy situation, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, about fourteen 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 paved in near fifty acres are now in excellent timothy meadows, and thirty more may be made with ease. There is on this place an apple orchard containing three hundred bearing trees, with a great variety of other fruit—thirty-six bushels of wheat, and fourteen of rye, were put in corn ground early last fall. This farm, from its improvements and present state of repair, may be deemed a desirable object of purchase to any person who is anxious to obtain a place already settled, and fit for his immediate residence. It is offered at PRIVATE SALE till the 15th day of April next, on which day, if not before disposed of, it will be sold, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for cash.

Mr. JOSHUA DORSEY, the present occupier, will shew the land to any person inclined to purchase.

JAMES CARROLL.

Baltimore-Town, March 2, 1791. 6X

## SIX DOLLARS Reward.

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

RICHARD WELLS.

Annapolis, June 30, 1790. 34

## NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of JOSEPH WILLIAMS, late of the city of Annapolis, are requested to bring them in legally proved immediately, and all those indebted to said estate, for dealings with the said Joseph Williams alone, or with Williams and Neth, are requested to make immediate payment. It is expected this NOTICE will be attended to, which will prevent further trouble, and enable the executor to comply with the relations in paying off a considerable sum in legacies.

8w 1X JAMES WILLIAMS.

ALL persons indebted to THOMAS C. WILLIAMS and Co. to JAMES WILLIAMS, or to the estate of JAMES TOOTELL, or JOSEPH EASTMAN, late of the city of Annapolis, are requested to make IMMEDIATE payment to the subscriber, as longer indulgence cannot be given. Any kind of continental or state certificate, or old continental paper money, at their highest value, will be taken in payment; and cash given for any kind or sum of the above certificates.

8w JAMES WILLIAMS.

February 7, 1791. 1X

Annapolis: Printed by Frederick and Samuel Green.

(XLV)  
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The who under the g different for capital, and the progress rives, either Yet, should hilow, and rack upon situated on Russian gene

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(XLVth YEAR.)

T H E

(No. 2310.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, A P R I L 21, 1791.

## CONSTANTINOPLE.

Large supplies of corn, men and money, daily arrive from Tunis, Tripoli, Algiers, &c. and this serves, in a great degree, to re-animate the soldiers; 40,000 Asiatic, Persian, and Tartar auxiliaries, are daily expected to arrive at Scutari.

The whole of the Turkish forces, except the army under the grand vizier, are now distributed into the different fortresses in Romania, in order to cover the capital, and are so numerous as to effectually impede the progress of the Russian army, until assistance arrives, either from some European or Barbary power. Yet, should general Suwarow carry the fortress of Brailow, and admiral Ushakov be successful in his attack upon Varna, Adrianople, and the other towns situated on the Marazi, must fall into the hands of the Russian general should he advance towards them.

## H U L L, February 7.

Last Tuesday the Generous Friends, capt. Donaldson, bound from this port to Leith, put into Burlington Bay through stress of weather:—Being in want of some provisions, captain Donaldson went ashore with four men in one of the boats, and left a woman passenger and two boys on board. After having procured the necessaries wanted, and put off from the shore, in order to return to the vessel, she was not to be found. They were necessitated to go back to Burlington Quay, and the unhappy captain Donaldson came down immediately to this place, and is now making every inquiry respecting the fate of the above unfortunate people—but, we are sorry to add, he has not yet received the least satisfactory intelligence respecting them.—It is supposed, that the vessel parted from her anchors, and drifted out to sea.

## WHITEHAVEN, February 15.

A very singular calamity hath befallen this town—a gradual sinking of the ground in one quarter of it for the last eight days. It has been as yet confined principally to Michael street, and a part of Scotch street, George street and Peter street. The ground where the sinking has taken place, measured about 100 yards from north to south, and about 140 from east to west, making an area of about 1400 square yards. The number of houses which have been in a manner demolished by this sinking is 13, but it is supposed that between 60 and 80 families deserted that part of the town on that night and the two following days.—None of the buildings have yet fallen, but several, or indeed the whole that have been mentioned, are in a state which renders it unsafe to go near them.

## LIVERPOOL, February 26.

The power of Sympathy.

During a marriage ceremony on Tuesday last, at Stockport, in Cheshire, a couple, who had attended the bride and bridegroom to church, influenced by the all-powerful example, began to think of tying the hymeneal knot. Mutual sentiments soon prevailed—a ring and scarf were sent for, and the second ceremony was gone through, at the conclusion of the first.

## L O N D O N, January 26.

The Cherokee chiefs were yesterday at the Shakespear gallery.—They staid about a couple of hours, appeared to be much delighted with the splendour of the spectacle, and Mr. Bowles said he should like to stay there three or four weeks, and would take the liberty of coming some other day unaccompanied by his brethren.

Complaisance is no longer confined to the polite circles. A captain of a vessel was called out of a coffee-house at Wapping, a few days ago, by a waterman, with the following address, "A'nt please your honour the tide is waiting for you!"

In the title-page of a pamphlet lately published, on the subject of cookery, it is mentioned that the author spent forty years in one kitchen—and that he had the honour of providing for most of the great families in the kingdom!

## An Old Reading.

A man who, a few weeks since, set up a common stage cart, being conscious that having his name and number in great staring letters, which *those that run might read*, must sometimes expose him to little inconveniences, ordered the painter to put in the *old English black letter*. The first time the cart went out, an informer observed it, and endeavoured in vain to read the name. Conceiving it to be Hebrew, he laid an information before his masters in Somerset-square, stating he offered.

A summons was immediately dispatched, and Master Carter made his appearance before the commissioners, when the following dialogue took place—

Commissioner. Pray Mr. —, are you a Jew?

Carter. No, Master, I call myself a Christian.

Commissioner. Then how dare you put a piece of Hebrew upon your cart, the act directs that your name should be written in English.

Carter. My name is written in *English*, master, and what is more, it is *old English*. I thought what your worships wanted, and have brought the board with me.

2d Commissioner. But, firrah, you know that the act directs it to be in *plain English*; and you farther know that not one in five hundred can read this.

Carter. I am heartily sorry for it, masters, heartily. Because, the act which directs me to have my name on my cart, is printed in the very same sort of an *old English black letter* as my name is written; and it would be hard indeed to make me pay a fine for keeping up to the pattern set me by the men that made the law!

Feb. 2. The city of Riga is now putting into an excellent state of defence; they are preparing floating batteries to carry ten or twelve large guns, and forty gun-boats, to carry two each.

The march of an Austrian army into Liege at this juncture, as it has astonished, so it as justly raised the jealousy and spirit of the Prussian court, which appears resolved to check this invasion on the very welfare of nations, and this infraction of the solemn and mutual agreement entered into at Reichenbach between the continental powers immediately concerned in that treaty.—Perhaps no circumstances could possibly occur which might enable the Liegeois to assert the rights of man so effectually as this; for, should the Imperial court persist in supporting the prince bishop, the inevitable consequence must be, that it becomes involved immediately in a war with the three allied powers.

Extract of a letter from Shrewsbury, January 23.

"On Saturday a clergyman belonging to the Rev. Dr. Welby's church, was stopped near Bedford, by a highwayman, and robbed of his money to the amount of 52s. the robber likewise insisted he should exchange coats, which request he complied with, in some chagrin, it being a new one. After he had rode on about ten minutes, he perceived the depredator again returning—being fearful of more dangerous consequences, he hastened his speed, happily escaped the pursuit, and got to a friend's house; where he instantly discovered the cause of the highwayman's return; for on searching the pockets, he found, tied in a silk handkerchief, as many guineas as he had lost shillings, which very well compensated for the loss of his coat, and bereaved the plunderer of his ill-gotten treasure."

Feb. 3. Notwithstanding the rapid success of the empress of Russia's forces, it is the better opinion that a farther reduction of the Turkish empire is not her idea. Previously to this, she must naturally expect the powers of Europe will interfere, and that, in the common course of war, her successes must be balanced by certain losses; therefore her interest appears to be that of making a peace immediately with the Porte, as the most advantageous in point of time and circumstances.

The finances of Russia too must be very much exhausted in carrying on this wide spread war; for however her loans have been hitherto raised in Holland, the interest of those loans is paid at a rate very disadvantageous to her commerce; those in the mercantile line here know this very well, as the produce of Russia, such as hemp, tallow, &c. has been of late sent over to England in such quantities as to sell greatly under the former prices.

The above cargoes have the appearance of a private trade, but the great quantities constantly coming over, with the great losses upon them, evidently mark from what quarter they proceed.

In 1755 it was found that Russia had under its dominions 19,130,632 subjects, exclusive of the clergy, the nobility, and the army. If the wars with Prussia, Poland and Turkey, epidemical diseases and rebellions, have since occasioned an evident diminution of the former population, the great acquisitions recently made in Lithuania must have filled the deficiency caused by those dreadful scourges.

A disagreement, which may have some very pernicious effects, has taken place at Hyderabad, in India, between the commander of the Nizam's forces, and colonel Montgomery, the senior officer of the British detachment in that army. It is said to have originated from the imprudence of the latter in placing on his tents golden balls—a distinction due only to the Subah, and which were pulled down in the presence of 3000 Nizam horse.

Colonel Montgomery, considering his tent defiled by this violence, burned it the next day, and the affair was not made up when the last accounts came from that army.

If a battle should take place between the British forces in India, and those of Tippoo Saib, it may be expected to be fought on our side at least with the utmost ferocity. The officers are all influenced by the remembrance of the cruelties inflicted upon their brethren, and will sooner die than suffer themselves to be taken and exposed to the same fate.

Feb. 10. At the taking Ismael, all the foreign engineers were destroyed. The Danube was literally strongly tinged with blood, which was perceivable at a good distance below the fortress.

It appears, by authentic information received from Petersburg, that the empress had given orders to the commander in chief at the siege of Ilimak, by no means to spare the Turks if they should be inclined to make resistance. The person who brought her majesty the information of the carnage which followed the assault in that place, colonel de Subow, was presented by her with the cross of St. George, with a snuff-box, richly adorned with brilliants, and with a purse of two thousand ducats.

She was highly pleased that the Almighty had given her arms so complete a success.

From authentic accounts it appears, that, previous to the war with the Turks, the empress of Russia's army consisted, in infantry and cavalry, of more than 400,000 men, of whom nearly 300,000 have since been destroyed by the sword, by disease, and the various concomitants of a long and extensive war; the expenses also have been immense. Pity it is that monarchs should be allowed a revenue to be consumed in ambitious projects and sanguinary measures!

A lady of the name of Fox, who performed at the royal theatre, lately died from the effects of painting, of which she was immoderately fond, and which she used with such art, that she actually gave a new appearance of blooming health to her cheeks, her neck, and her bosom. The consequence was, that the pores of the skin being stopped, she fell into a galloping consumption, and died a miserable martyr to this too common practice.—Read this, ye fair ones, and remember,

When coxcombs flatter, and when fools adore,  
Here learn the lesson, to be vain no more.

A letter from Mr. Miller, (received by the Hon. John East-Indiaman) to his father, Dr. Miller, of Duncaster, dated at Calcutta, August 4, 1790, says—"We are at war here, and money not to be had; our army, with general Meadows at the head, and in the highest order, are in Tippoo's country. An engagement has not yet happened, though daily expected. It is supposed we shall take the whole country, and restore it to the ancient kings of Mysore. Tippoo has flown not the least of his former activity; but indeed there are at present such various reports, that there is no knowing how to judge of affairs. If we be fortunate, our acquisition will be great, as the English will then be the most powerful nation in Hindostan; nor is there much doubt of our success, as we never had before in India such an army for force or equipment. Nothing but the most rigid economy reigns here. In the last five months there has not been a concert, ball, general supper, or one public amusement."

## CAUTION.

On Saturday last a young woman, who was attending two children belonging to a miller, on the Wind-mill Hill, near Newcastle upon Tyne, inadvertently presented a fowling-piece to the breast of the eldest, a fine boy, about four years of age, which, being loaded, unfortunately went off and killed him on the spot. So many instances of the melancholy consequences of leaving fire-arms loaded in the way of young and ignorant people, having been recorded in the public prints, ought to operate as a caution against a practice so pregnant with mischief.

A circumstance of a most dreadful nature has transpired within these few days—A night or two ago, at a very late hour, two persons, seemingly gentlemen, drove themselves out in a post-chaise to Church-town, where there is a burial place, with a dead body confined up in the carriage. They rapped up the grave-digger, and told him that they had, under the disguise of night, brought out a corpse to be interred, which, in the day time, they were apprehensive might be arrested for debt, and for the burial of which he should have a guinea. The grave-digger alleged he was unequal to the business himself; upon which these persons said they would give him half a guinea for an assistant, which was agreed to, and the corpse was accordingly left with the grave-digger. The latter immediately called up an assistant; but upon an agreement they determined postponing the business till day-light. When they arose in the morning, curiosity urged them to open the coffin; which, on so doing—O! shocking to mention! they found the body of a man, in his cloaths, with boots on, and his throat cut in a most frightful manner. In his pockets were found six guineas and a watch, for the property of which these two persons differed, or else the transaction would probably never have come to light. The body remains at this place to be owned, which as yet has not taken place; nor has any thing occurred which can lead to a discovery.—Every eye-witness of this horrid foul transaction, is praying for the development of the cruel perpetrators.

Feb. 20. Matrimonial question proposed by a young lady.—At Choachmakers Hall society, Foster Lane, Cheapside, this evening will be debated the following question, viz.—"Is beauty, virtue, or domestic prudence the most amiable in a wife?"—A young lady who has several suitors, is desirous of knowing the opinion of a public audience upon the above question, as one which involves matrimonial felicity. The subject



certainly open a field for rational, entertaining, and instructive debate. The disputes, quarrels and separations which take place soon after marriage, generally proceed from a want of one of these endowments. The fair authors of the question says, that all ladies wish to be admired by their husbands, and therefore it is necessary they should know what renders them the most amiable in their fight. Chair taken at eight o'clock:—admittance, six-pence each person.

N. B. The gallery will be open for the accommodation of ladies only.

#### DUBLIN, February 2.

The establishment of that most commendable institution, the *Orphan-Asylum*, reflects the brightest lustre on the benevolent founders. The amiable example they have given, should excite a spirit of imitation in this kingdom.

The erecting of asylums, to which those forlorn and comfortless children of adversity may fly for safety and for succour, must exhibit to foreign nations, an emphatic picture of Irish philanthropy.

*Extract of a letter from Captain Lewis, of the Union, dated Feby, January 18, to a gentleman in Dublin.*

"I am sorry to inform you that on Sunday night, in a heavy squall, my vessel went on shore on the point of Durness, near Robertstown-creek; that about seven or eight o'clock last night the mob assembled, and came down to the vessel, and drove the people on board out of the vessel by a continual firing of muskets; they then boarded her, and plundered every thing they could get, and cut away as much of the rigging as they could, split one of the pumps down to the deck, and began to cut the foremast away, took all the provisions, bread, &c. in fact plundered her of every thing they could, and then scuttled her. John Hunt, Esquire, went off with his armed men, and exchanged a few shots with them, dispersed and obliged them to quit the vessel."

The above vessel was bound from Boston to Bristol, and put into the river Shannon in distress.

*Extract of a letter from Rome, dated January 8.*

"There are many French bishops here at present, and 36 more are expected. They chose rather to leave France, than assent to the decrees of the national assembly. His holiness maintains them in the most honourable manner—and prince Borghese offers to support 26 at his own expence."

According to the latest accounts from India—the company's affairs do not appear to be in a very flattering situation; at the outset of the war with Tippoo, the governor-general has been obliged to borrow money at 12 per cent. to raise the necessary supplies.

#### "WOMEN'S WIT IS QUICK." *Anon.*

The following circumstance is said to be a fact:—A few days ago the Walthamstow stage coming to town late in the evening, the discourse happening to turn on robbers, one gentleman expressed his fears, that he should lose ten guineas; an elderly lady, who sat next him, begged him to take his money from his pocket, and slip it into his boot, which he did.—Not long after, a highwayman rode up to the window (on the lady's side) and demanded her money. She declared she had none; but, if he could cut that gentleman's boot, he would find therein ten guineas. The gentleman was obliged to submit patiently; but, when the robber departed, loaded his fellow traveller with abuse, declaring her to be in confederacy with the highwayman.—She said, certainly appearances were against her; but that, if the company in the stage would stop at her house the following evening, she would explain a conduct which appeared so mysterious. After much debate between themselves, they consented to go the next evening according to her address. They were ushered into a magnificent room; a very elegant supper was prepared; after which the lady taking a pocket-book from out of her pocket shewed that it contained various notes, to the amount of several hundred pounds, and, addressing herself particularly to the gentleman who had been robbed,—"I thought, Sir, said she, it was better for you to lose your ten guineas, than me the valuable property, which I had about me last night;—as you have been the cause of my saving it, I entreat your acceptance of this bank bill," which was one of an hundred pounds.

#### PITTSBURGH, March 26.

It is with real concern we mention, that on Friday the 18th instant, a party of Indians, murdered a certain Robert Chapman, at the house of Thomas Dick, about three miles from this place; on the west side of the Allegheny river, and took Dick and his wife prisoners; and the same day another party took a boy by the name of Brickel. The day following a party of armed men went from this place and buried Chapman; but they discovered no Indians, and from every appearance they had made a precipitate retreat, as it did not appear they had plundered the house of the smallest article.

We have received an account that several families, to the amount of 12 persons, have been killed by a party of Indians, supposed to be Muhlees, about 20 miles from this place, up the Allegheny, on the west side. We are, however, happy to hear, that the captain of this party was killed, he is a noted fellow known by the name of captain Bullet.

Many and various reports are in circulation respecting depredations committed by the savages, but we shall be particularly careful to insert nothing but what may be depended on as authentic.

#### CARLISLE, March 30.

Last week passed through town, a gentleman who left Muskingum a fortnight ago, who says, that the Indians are very troublesome, and repeatedly kill some of the inhabitants.—The morning previous to his departure, came in a person who escaped the savage hand,

after receiving four different wounds; this person was in company with another, who was killed.—He was three days from the time he received his wounds until his arrival at Marietta, during which he swam several waters, and was without food or any kind of nourishment. He further says, that the inhabitants were all garriioned when he left it; and unless a speedy succour from government, the consequences will be dreadful.

#### PHILADELPHIA, April 9.

*Extract of a letter from Barcelona, December 9.*

"The chebeck La Garbelle, lieutenant Salem Hickten, is arrived here from Fez; from whence he has brought over a number of captives; among whom are an old man and his daughter, who have passed a captivity of many years in the dominions of the emperor of Morocco, where they have suffered cruelty of usage almost beyond expression.

"The unhappy people report, that there remains some thousands of christian slaves in the interior parts of Africa; where having been found useful to their infidel masters, they have propagated and made a fort of colony, but are never permitted to come to any of the towns on the sea-coast, being employed in the farms and gardens of their masters, who are less savage than the infidels that dwell on the sea-coast."

Letters from Dublin of February 20 say, markets are very high; wheat selling for 28s. per barrel, barley 16s. oats 11s. 6d. beef in barrels, from 3s. 6d. per lb.

A London paper, dated January 19, says,—"A quantity of Ambergris, to the amount of 360 ounces (which has since sold for 19s. per ounce) has lately been found in the head and belly of one whale. Hitherto the whales were supposed to contain little or no Ambergris, and the quantity of this article brought to market was said to be found floating on the surface of those seas where whales were supposed to reside. The particulars of this very useful and valuable discovery have been attested before the privy council, and an account of it was read on Thursday night last at the royal society."

*From a late London paper.*

General Bowles, commander in chief of the troops of the Creek Indians, has at length succeeded in the very important business of his embassy to the court of England, which was to procure a free importation of the commodities of the Creek country into our ports in North-America, and the West Indies. Rice, indigo, drugs and skin-glass, are their principal subjects of exportation. The latter article may be supplied from that country, and of equal goodness with the skin-glass of Russia, for which we pay upwards of one hundred thousand pounds a year, to a country to which we have no very particular obligations for any good offices, or for much reciprocation of commerce.

The general appears to have been the legislator and the instructor of the Creek nation, realizing, in a very high degree, the history of Mango Capac, the founder of the kingdom of Peru, a country at no great distance from that of the Creeks.

Some dispatches are received from Gibraltar, according to which the Barbary powers have made peace with all their opponents; and the dey of Algiers, bey of Tunis, Tripoli, and other petty sovereigns, are preparing their utmost to assist the Turks. Some large ships had sailed from Algiers in the month of November, laden with grain and coffee, for Constantinople, which place was much pressed for provisions, as well for the supply of its own inhabitants, as for the vast army which they are under the necessity of keeping on foot, in Romania, for the express purpose of covering that capital.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman residing near Pittsburgh, dated March 29, 1791.*

"The Indians, to their late depredations in the settlement at the Muskingum, and that situated at a mile's distance from the mouth of Buffalo Creek, have lately added the murder of two men on the Allegheny, a few miles from Pittsburgh, and also the butchery of thirteen and the captivity of a number of persons besides, all on the Allegheny.

"This last attack has struck a dread, and caused a general alarm in the settlement that was rapidly increasing on the river I have mentioned. Every inhabitant of those parts, on the news of these enormities, has thought of nothing else than to escape from the cruelty of the savages, and with their families have universally abandoned their farms, and fled for safety to the Monongahela."

Private letters from Petersburg assure us, that the clergy and nobility of the Russian empire, have offered extraordinary subsidies to the empress to assist her, not only to preserve Oczakow and the Crimea, but also to enable her to decline the mediation of the court of Berlin in the peace which is to be concluded with the Turks.

#### NEW DISCOVERY.

Mr. Watson, plumber in New-Castle, (England) has lately finished, by Mr. Ker's direction, two copers for condensing and preserving the essential oils of hops, which have been erected in the Tyne and Hexham breweries, and given the greatest satisfaction to the proprietors, who have most liberally rewarded Mr. Ker, for the exercise of his valuable discovery.

The inventor discovered, what is astonishing no one ever observed before him, that in the common way of impregnating worts with the virtues of hops, the finer and more aromatic flavour of these was dissipated in vapour, while the disagreeable bitter quality alone remained.

In consequence of this observation, he devised a method of collecting the vapour, which he found to be principally composed of the essential oil of the plant. This oil he returned into the worts of their fermenting state, and the result exceeded his most sanguine expectations—the liquor acquired an infinitely more de-

licate flavour, and beyond all comparison less susceptible of passing into the sour state; while, at the same time, as one fourth less hops was requisite in boiling worts, their nauseous bitter quality was imparted in a proportionable smaller degree.

*Copy of a letter to a merchant in Liverpool, dated Whitehaven, February 9, 1791.*

"For the alarming situation this town has been in since the shrinking of Mr. H. Littledale's house, I refer you to Ware's two last papers, which accounts were indeed sufficiently terrifying: but last night about seven o'clock, a catastrophe of a more dreadful and extensive nature took place. All the houses from the lower end of Michael-street, as far as the Methodist meeting house, and in George's-street, from the house lately belonging to our friend Mr. John Wilton, crossing Michael-street, and as far as the corner of Scotch-street, all began to give way at that time. The alarm being given, I ran to the place, which presented a spectacle the most tremendous, the horrors of which were heightened by the shrieks of the women, the cries of children, the removing the aged and sick people, the pavement sinking under our feet, and the extreme darkness of the night: providentially, no lives are lost, nor are any of the houses quite fallen down. Lord Londale's men are this day employed, by means of plank and spars, to prevent the ruins from tumbling into the streets. The house, late Mr. John Wilton's, is much shrunken: the pavement in front has fallen about a foot, and many other houses wear frightful aspects.—Numbers of poor families were thereby driven from their habitations last night, without knowing where to put their heads. The vicinity of our house to that part of the town, occasions the utmost anxiety in our family. Our opposite neighbours have almost all deserted us, as an old shaft not twenty yards from our door sunk down at least ten or twelve fathoms. We were last night employed in packing up and removing the most valuable and portable part of our property, and at present we seem disposed to wait the event. Where or when this calamitous scene will end is beyond the reach of human foresight."

*Extract of a letter from Greensburgh, Westmoreland county, dated April 1.*

"On the 22d March a party of Indians came to the Allegheny river, opposite to Owen's Island, where there was a few families settled, there were five Indians come into the house of one Cutright, and asked for victuals, which was immediately given them; and as soon as they were done eating, one of the Indians (called captain Bullet) told Cutright he must give him his gun, the other refused, and immediately he drew his tomahawk and killed Cutright, then Cutright's son struck the Indian with an axe and killed him; immediately another Indian struck young Cutright, and the three fell together; and it is said by a number of women and children who made their escape, there were two other Indians killed, and fourteen made their escape; several of whom have made oath that these savages were Senecas, and that they were well acquainted with them.

"This affair caused the greatest uneasiness on all the frontiers, and the people assembled in bodies. The next day a number of men along the river turned out volunteers; and I believe the people are mostly gone home. Colonel Campbell has ordered out 150 of the militia, but they are exceeding ill off for arms and ammunition."

#### ANNAPOLIS, April 21.

"The immortal soul hath left its frail abode."

"And sail'd sublimely to the realms of God."

"Died, at the seat of Mrs. Martha Howard, in Anne-Arundel county, on the 11th instant, BENJAMIN HOWARD, Esquire, sheriff of said county, in the 29th year of his age—a man universally beloved for his amiable qualities, the social virtues he possessed in an eminent degree, kind, benevolent, with a flow of humanity which can only spring from a heart virtuously habituated to goodness; naturally mild, he filled the capacity of his office with dignity, he acted with the nicest sense of honour, and strictest punctuality; to the poor he rendered himself endearing, by giving that indulgence which misfortunes, or extreme necessity, often requires, and which the *feul* of sympathy could not deny them; and he recommended himself to the higher ranks by that exemplary rectitude of conduct which shone in all his actions.—To his relations and friends he has left a lasting monument of his virtues, and his acquaintances will feel the embittered remembrance of his untimely loss.—In reference to our worldly enjoyments, the depriving us of those objects to which our attachments are most sincerely rivetted, and which our affections hold most dear, we find too often in the all-wise dispensations of Providence, calculated, no doubt, to answer some wise purpose in an eternal duration, and with which reason and philosophy will ever administer resignation and content to the grieving mind."

To be SOLD, for CASH,  
A HEALTHY  
NEGRO WOMAN,

About thirty-seven years of age.

Inquire of the Printers.

April 20, 1791.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT a petition will be presented to the next general assembly for an act to lay off the town of LOWER-MARLBOROUGH, in Calvert county, agreeable to the original plan.

April 19, 1791. John Petty

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March 23,



## WILLIAM FOXCROFT,

At the Sign of the Golden Bre. Horse,

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

### A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of MERCHANDISE,

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

### All persons indebted to the estate

of FRANCIS RIDGELY, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are desired to bring them in legally authenticated, to

WILLIAM VOICE, Administrator

April 15, 1791.

Upper Marlborough, April 11, 1791.

THE subscriber, having, for the satisfaction and indemnification of his securities, surrendered his business into the hands of Mr. Walter Storey Chandler for their use, and assigned to him for their use all debts, accounts, and claims whatsoever, due to him as sheriff—Hereby gives this public notice of the said surrender and assignment, and desires, that all persons indebted to him on the said accounts will make payment to the said Walter S. Chandler for the use aforesaid, who is fully authorized to receive, and give acquittances for the same, as fully as he himself might do.

EDWARD LLOYD WAILES, Sheriff  
of Prince George's county.

April 18, 1791.

MADE his escape, on the evening of the 10th instant, negro DANIEL, a very black slender fellow, thirty years of age, five feet six or eight inches high; he had been some time runaway, and was taken near Mr. Snowden's iron-works, and brought home on the 14th instant; he stoops much in his walking, and has a very down look, and a slow manner of speaking; his legs are small, his feet and hands remarkably slender and long, and has lost part of his left ear; his clothing is very ordinary, having met with some loss on his late excursion, except his shirt, which was stolen, and has been since claimed; he is an artful villain, and will avail himself of the first opportunity he can make to get a supply. It seems he hired himself in George-town, and further up the county, as a freeman, and may make that way. I will again give a generous reward to any person securing him, to that he be had again, with reasonable expenses if delivered.

Wm. BROGDEN.

### A LIST of LETTERS

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

JEREMIAH T. CHASE, Joseph Clark, Frederick Cramer, Annapolis; Richard Cronwell, Anne-Arundel county; Richard Chew, Herring bay; Mary Church, near Pilecatavay, or William J. Greer, near the Brick Church; William Cox, Samuel Cox, or Hugh Cox, near Port Tobacco.

Thomas Dalziel, Annapolis; Thomas Dorsett, sen. Nottingham.

Benjamin Edwards, on Seneca.

John Gwinn, Annapolis.

John Hall, near Annapolis; John Holmes, junior, Maryland.

William Johnson, Squirrel Neck.

John Kenna, Annapolis.

John Lattin, care of John Sands, Annapolis; Martha Livy, Nottingham.

Richard Mackubin, Annapolis; Dennis McCarthy (2), West River; Mr. Malon, St. Mary's county.

Henry Nichols, Annapolis.

John Oman (2), Annapolis.

Charles W. Peale, Annapolis.

Henry Ridgely (8), Richard Ridgely, John Ridout (2), Annapolis; Jonathan Rawlings, Anne Arundel county.

James Stewart and Dick, Vachel Stevens (2), Alexander St. Annapolis; Thomas Snowden (2), Patuxent.

Mr. Thuillier, Alexander Thompson, Annapolis.

Burford Washington, Burton Whetcroft, James West, John Welch, Annapolis; Marmaduke Wyvill, sen. Pig Point.

S. Green, D. P. M.

No letters will be delivered without the Money.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from hunting within his enclosures, with either dog or gun, or passing through his lands in any manner without his permission. Any one offending after this notice will be prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.

JOHN BROOKE, jun.

Calvert county, February 21, 1791.

### NOTICE.

THE subscribers intend to petition the next Anne-Arundel county court for liberty to alter the road now passing colonel Robbison's to Baltimore-town, in such manner as it may run over Hope Mile dam.—The road proposed will be a good one, and not half a mile further about.

CHARLES WALLACE,

ISAAC HARRIS.

March 22, 1791.

### The TRUSTEES of the

## Lower-Marlborough Academy,

BEG leave to inform the public, that the seminary, under their direction, has been for some months revived. This institution was founded by an act of the legislature several years prior to the commencement of the late war, and soon became extensively useful, but did not escape the fate of almost every other seat of learning during the times of horror and distress.—They have however at length collected the scattered finances, and procured a tutor, a Mr. McCORMICK; this gentleman was highly recommended by Dr. Davidson, of Philadelphia college, and many other gentlemen of distinguished characters, not only for his literary acquirements, but also for his rectitude of conduct; and the trustees with propriety assert, that this gentleman has done honour to recommendations, this being proved by the progress made by his pupils, the strict moral conduct which he invariably adheres to, and the zealous attention to his duty.

In this academy the LATIN and GREEK Languages are taught after the methods practised in the Philadelphia college, for FOUR GUINEAS per annum, and genteel board may be had within one mile for twenty pounds currency.

This academy is within one mile and a quarter of the town of Lower-Marlborough, situated on a dry and healthy spot, and retired, that the youth will not be liable to have their attention drawn off by a variety and excess of amusements.

Signed by order of the board,

THO. HARWOOD, 3d, Sec'y.

Lower-Marlborough, March 8, 1791.

Agreeably to the last will and testament of RICHARD SHEKELL, deceased, will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the 10th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises,

A VALUABLE tract of LAND, being part of ANNE ARUNDEL MANOR, containing two hundred and seventy-eight acres, more or less, situate about six miles from Pig Point, five from Queen-Anne, and fourteen from Annapolis; the land is fertile, well watered, and has some good meadow ground, and about fifty acres more may be added, with valuable orchards, a good dwelling house 30 feet by 18, corn and tobacco houses, and all other necessary buildings. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, and possession will be given on the first day of January next, with the liberty of feeding the fall before.

Any person inclinable to purchase may view the and by applying to Mr. Benjamin Carr, living on the premises.

JOHN SHEKELL,  
RICHARD SHEKELL.

March 1, 1791.

April 2, 1791.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, WILL BE SOLD, on Thursday the 19th May next, for ready money, at colonel Francis Ware's, near Port Tobacco,

PART of a tract of LAND called SICHOMI, containing two hundred and twenty-five acres; sundry likely NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children;—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, HORN CATTLE, and PLANTATION UTENSILS; the property of the aforesaid col. Francis Ware. Sold to satisfy a debt due the estate of Maryland.

JOHN SANDERS, late Coroner  
of Charles county.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,

At the PRINTING-OFFICE,

Price Ten Shillings,

THE

L A W S

OF

M A R Y L A N D,

Passed at

NOVEMBER SESSION,

Seventeen Hundred and Ninety.

A L S O,

Price Nine Dollars,

The late Edition of the LAWS

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

Annapolis, April 1, 1791.

The creditors of Thomas How Ridgate, deceased, are once more called on to bring in an exact state of their claims on or before the 25th day of April next, to enable the administratrix to ascertain the proportion of each creditor in the dividends of the estate.

JOHN FORBES, Attorney for  
ELIZABETH RIDGATE, Admx.

April 7, 1791.

Annapolis, April 7, 1791.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, and his old customers in particular, that he has removed from the tan-yard where he formerly lived, belonging to Mr. Thomas Hyde, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. William Logan, adjoining Nicholas Carroll's, Esquire, near the Dock, where he is now sinking a new tan-yard, and intends carrying on the TANNING and CURRYING BUSINESS in all its various branches.

Those gentlemen who please to favour him with their custom, may depend on his utmost endeavours to give every satisfaction that lies in his power. He is determined to sell his materials at as low a price as they can be purchased in this city, Baltimore-town, or any other place.

JOHN ADAM BAYER.

N. B. Cash given for hides, or leather in exchange, and one guinea per cord for bark.

J. A. B.

### Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, in Charles county, about six miles above Bryan-town, a negro woman named HENNY, about thirty-four years of age; five feet four or five inches high, of a yellow complexion, and has long lips, though otherwise handsome, if not disfigured by the small-pox, the subscriber being informed that she has had that disorder since her escape, which happened on the 14th of June, 1790; she has a remarkable scar on one of her arms, between the elbow and the wrist, nearly as broad as a dollar, and another raised into a ridge nearly two inches in length, at the lower and back part of her neck; she walks with her toes turned in, and has holes in her ears; she has a sister named Daphne lately set free by the rev. Mr. Mason Weems, of Anne-Arundel county, where she formerly lived; it is supposed that her sister Daphne has passed her for a free woman, and that she has hired herself in Annapolis or Baltimore-town. Any person hitherto harbouring or hiring her shall be exempted from the law, but hereafter will be proceeded against with severity. Whoever secures the said negro in jail, so that the owner may get her, shall receive THREE POUNDS, and if brought home the above REWARD.

NATHANIEL HAGAN.

February 20, 1791.

### A Young JACK-ASS,

Got by ROYAL GIFT,

COVERS MARES and JENNIES this season at Mr. R. Spriggs's farm on West river, at six dollars each, the money to be sent with the mares and jennies.

ALSO, Covers at the same place, at three dollars per mare; a capital four years old country HORSE, got by the West river Coach Horse, out of a mare of the New-England Children breed, that was well known, and highly esteemed, on West river, for many years past.

The mares and jennies will be received by Anthony Fox, who will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents. PASTURAGE gratis.

March 28, 1791.

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

GENTLEMEN,

At the particular solicitation of my friends, I am induced to offer myself a candidate for the ensuing sheriffalty, and to request your suffrages.

Having ever made it my study, since being engaged in the service of the public, to render general satisfaction, I am bold to conclude my request will not be deemed presuming.

I have the honour to be with respect,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient

Humble servant,

MORDECAI HALL.

West River, March 7, 1791.

### To be SOLD,

## A new BRICK HOUSE,

In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Stewart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1780.

Annapolis, April 5, 1791.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro man that calls himself HANSON TAYLOR, and says he came from Culpepper county, in Virginia, and that he was set free by a certain John Waller, of said county; but his papers appear as if they were only forged, and by this means the justice has committed him to jail.—This is therefore to give notice, that unless his master, if any comes, pays his fees, and takes him away, that he will be sold on the seventh day of May next ensuing the date hereof, for his prison fees, by

BENJAMIN HOWARD, Sheriff

of Anne-Arundel county.



## To be SOLD, At Public Sale, On WEDNESDAY the 15th day of June next, on the premises,

**T**HAT valuable feat of LAND, the property and place of residence of the late *Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer*, Esquire, known and distinguished by the name of **STEPNEY**, lying in Anne-Arundel county, about four miles distant from Annapolis, and containing by estimation upwards of 750 acres. The soil is fertile, and well adapted to planting and farming. There are on the premises a small framed dwelling house, kitchen, stables, a large barn quite new, with other convenient out buildings, and several orchards of excellent fruit, from which may be made, in a favourable year, 15,000 gallons of cider, equal to any in the state. The land is beautifully situated on the road leading from Upper-Marlborough to Annapolis, within one mile of South river, bounding on a creek which abounds with fine fish and wild fowl.

—ALSO,—

Part of a tract of LAND called **PUDDINGTON**, or **PUDDINGTON HARBOUR**, lying on South river, and distant from the above land about one mile, containing 229 acres, on which are a convenient dwelling house, kitchen, a large new barn, with other out houses, and an orchard of choice fruit.

—LIKEWISE,—

Part of another tract of LAND called **TOWN-HILL**, containing 100 acres, now under lease to Caleb Stewart for the term of seven years, at eighteen pounds current money per annum.

It is unnecessary to give a more particular description of the above lands, as any person disposed to purchase, would wish to view them previous to the day of sale. The lands will be divided into lots, or sold together, as may be most convenient to the purchasers, upon three years credit: one third of the money to be paid annually. Bonds with approved security will be required, and a conveyance made when the money is paid, by

**DANIEL JENIFER, sen. } Executors.  
DANIEL JENIFER, jun. }**

Port-Tobacco, March 7, 1791.

### Sheriff's Sales.

*St. Mary's county, April 11, 1791.*

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the general court of the western shore of the state of Maryland, will be **SOLD**, on Monday the 16th day of May 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 Marsh Neck, containing by estimation 824 acres, more or less. One other tract or parcel of land, being part of Chaptico 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, April 11, 1791.*

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the general court of the western shore of the state of Maryland, will be **SOLD**, for ready cash, on Tuesday the 17th day of May next, on the premises,

**T**HE DWELLING PLANTATION of Mr. Stephen Cawood, called **Wellman**, containing by estimation 1984 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, April 11, 1791.*

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the general court, will be **SOLD**, on Wednesday the 18th day of May 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.**

March 28, 1791.

**A**LL persons indebted to the estate of **JOHN HENSHAW**, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally proved, to

**LUKE ROBINSON, Executor.**

By direction of *William Campbell*, Esquire, agent to the state of Maryland, **WILL BE SOLD**, for ready money, at col. Francis Ware's, on Thursday the 19th day of May next, the following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

**P**ART of **HAWKINS'S BARRENS**, containing one hundred and fifteen acres; Part of **COMEBY-CHANCE**, containing sixty acres, lying within one and a half miles of Port-Tobacco.

—LIKEWISE,—

At the same time and place, will be **SOLD**, for ready money, two likely **NEGROES**, one a man, and the other a woman.

And on Saturday the 21st day of May next, will be **SOLD**, for ready cash, at the house of col. Beane's, in Piscataway, a tract or parcel of land called **EXETER**, whereon Nicholas Blacklock, Esquire, now resides, containing 216 acres, more or less, within three miles of Piscataway-town.

**Wm. MARBURY, Deputy Agent.**

### Pinkney and Guyer,

Have just received, and now opening, at their store formerly occupied by Mr. *Joseph Williams*,

**A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of  
MERCHANDISE,**

Suitable for the present and ensuing season, which they will sell low for **CASH**.

**A few Hampers of Cheshire Cheese, and  
a few Cases of Claret.**

Annapolis, April 14, 1791.

**JACK S.**

### ROYAL GIFT,

The large imported **JACK** from SPAIN, and the **KNIGHT of MALTA**,  
From the Island of MALTA,

**W**ILL stand at MOUNT-VERNON, and cover for **EIGHT DOLLARS** (and Two SHILLINGS and Six-PENCE Virginia currency to the Groom) the ensuing season.—PASTURAGE will be half a dollar per week. These several sums are to be paid at the stand before the mares, &c. are taken away. The pastures are good, and remarkably well secured; but no warranty will be given against escapes or accidents.

**ANTHONY WHITING, Manager.**

March 5, 1791.

March 26, 1791.

In pursuance of a decree from the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, will be **SOLD**, by the subscriber, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Monday the second day of May next, if fair, otherwise on the next fair day,

**A**LL that tract or parcel of LAND, being part of a tract called **REBECCA'S LOT**, late the property of *Rheba Todd*, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, near to Ellicott's Lower Mills. Twelve months credit will be given, on the purchase or purchasers giving bond with good security, for the punctual payment.

*John Talbot*, who lives on the premises, will shew the land. A plot of the land, with the quantity contained, and other particulars, will be made known at the time of sale, by

**HENRY GRIFFITH.**

### NOTICE.

**A**LL persons having claims against the estate of *Mrs. SARAH CHEW*, late of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to bring them in proved, to

**RICHARD CHEW, Executor.**

### Orphan School Lottery.

**T**HE design of this LOTTERY is to raise the sum of 500 dollars, towards building a large commodious house as an **ORPHAN SCHOOL**, whose hospitable doors shall ever be open to as many poor, friendless youth, as a humane and generous public will enable us to provide for. The children will be clothed, lodged and dieted, in a decent comfortable manner; they will be placed under the care of a master of approved character, who will pay the strictest attention to their morals; they will be taught to read, write, and to understand arithmetic, and, at suitable ages, will be bound apprentices to valuable trades.

By this charity we hope (with the Divine Blessing) to rescue numbers of our distressed little brethren from many of the sad consequences of ignorance and vice, to furnish them with the means of rising to places of honour and profit to themselves, as also of usefulness to their country; and, which is infinitely more important, we hope to be the happy instruments of bringing them to that knowledge of their Creator, and of such just sentiments of themselves, and their future glorious designation, as may enable them to bear up cheerfully under the troubles of life, and steadily to persevere in those virtuous principles which will make them amiable and worthy members of human society, and fit, after a wellspent life, for an easy transition into the "society of Angels and spirits of just men made perfect."

As this institution is most happily calculated to render the greatest possible services to that part of the community (poor orphans) which has, on many accounts, the strongest, justest claim to our compassion, and as our state too, must receive a very considerable benefit from having so many of her unfortunate youth snatched from the destructive haunts of idleness and vice—sheltered

in an asylum of innocence, and early inured to habits of virtuous industry.—As the blessings to be derived from this noble charity are so many and important, we hope no arguments need be used to secure to it the most hearty approbation and generous support of every real friend of humanity.

To raise a sum of money, sufficient for carrying into full effect the above design, will indeed be a work of time. But the money first raised for the purpose will not be suffered long to remain idle. It is intended, so soon as 1000 dollars shall be raised, to place them out at interest, well secured, and that the interest be employed in the following manner.—A number of respectable characters in different parts of the county are to act as trustees; and their business will be to select, in their respective neighbourhoods, without paying any regard to their religious denominations, children, whose parents, or nearest friends, are incapable of affording them the advantages of education.—These children are to be sent to the most convenient schools, and to be furnished with books, papers, slates, and other articles necessary for learning.

It is hoped, that a plan which promises such an important benefit to the community, and bids fair, not only to rescue a number of helpless innocents from destruction, but to secure their temporal and eternal happiness, will obtain the cordial approbation of every benevolent mind. The failure of such a scheme can be owing to nothing but the misconduct or negligence of the trustees, of which there can be little ground for apprehension. The trustees will be men of the first reputation and influence; their employment will not be burthensome; and it will be the duty of the trustees to furnish them punctually with the necessary money, without breaking in upon the principal.

Such is the proposed appropriation, in the first instance, of the product of this lottery, and of the money raised, and to be raised, by voluntary subscription; and there is surely ground for the most sanguine expectation, that, in the course of a very few years, there will be a fund adequate to the providing a commodious school-house, and the education of every poor orphan in the county. May it not likewise be hoped, that, under the protection of Providence, the example of Anne-Arundel county, may give rise to similar institutions in many other counties; and that the best and firmest foundation will be laid for the prosperity and glory of the state.

An incorporation of the humane society, consisting of subscribers and benefactors to this institution, may probably be solicited at the next session of the legislature.

It is determined, that gentlemen of distinction for fortune, integrity and patriotism, shall be elected trustees. The public is now informed of the great leading principles of that which cannot be deemed otherwise than a laudable undertaking.

The disposition of an entire plan or constitution is undoubtedly worthy of the attention of the scholar, the gentleman, the patriot and the statesman. It will be framed with the utmost care and deliberation; and the public may rest assured, that its most favoured characters will readily give their assistance.

### PLAN of the LOTTERY.

1511 Tickets at 1 Dollar each.

Prize	of	100 Dollars,	100 Dollars
1	50	50	
2	20	40	
4	8	32	
8	4	32	
25	2	50	
486	1	702	

509 Prizes.

1006

1002 Blanks.

Not quite two blanks to a prize.

### MANAGERS.

*B. T. B. Worthington, Charles Wallace, William Campbell, James Williams, John Randall, George Mann, John Mackubin, John Callahan, Nicholas Carroll, J. H. Sims, W. Murray, R. B. Latimer, F. Green, John Kelly, John Davidson, John Muir, John Gwynn, Walter Addison, Leonard Selman.*

TICKETS may likewise be had of the following gentlemen, friends to the institution—*Dr. M. Puz, Dr. C. A. Warfield, Major David Hopkins, Col. John Burges, Capt. Charles Hammond, &c. &c.* 9X

### Red Clover Seed,

SOLD BY

**JOHN FISHER, Brush-Maker,**

MARKET-STREET, BALTIMORE.

And by **JACOB HUSK,**

ANNAPOLIS.

Baltimore, March 8, 1791.

The BALTIMORE & ANNAPOLIS

### MAIL STAGE,

**W**ILL commence their summer establishment on Monday next, performing the journey regularly twice a week, leaving BALTIMORE on Mondays and Fridays, at eight o'clock precisely, and ANNAPOLIS on Tuesdays and Saturdays, on the same hour as above.—The fare one dollar and a half.

**HENRY STOFFER.**

April 4, 1791. 9X

Annapolis: Printed by *Frederick and Samuel Green.*



# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, APRIL 28, 1791.

## CONSTANTINOPLE, January 8.

**A**FTER the arrival of the reis effendi from the head-quarters, there was such a ferment that the grand signior ordered all the public houses to be shut, and forbid the people to collect together on pain of death.

No body dared speak of the operations of the empire, and several persons have been thrown into the sea for saying we were beaten by the Russians.

Notwithstanding these acts of severity, the people scarcely restrain their animosity against his highness, and we are in daily fear of a revolution.

The reis effendi is again set off for Scutari, where the grand vizier remains with the rest of his army.

## L O N D O N, January 6.

The great quantities of silver plate which, according to a late alteration in modern manners, is to be found in every petty tradesman's house, is unquestionably a great encouragement to house-breakers; for, since the practice of keeping money at banking houses became so common, the plate is the only article they can depend upon, and ostentation prevents its being locked up.

Feb. 5. Whatever may be said of the political principles of the emperors of Russia, her conduct, as a patroness of art, and encourager of genius, is as broad as her empire is extensive. While engaged in a most expensive war, and burthened with the cares of a great empire, she seeks for and rewards merit in countries distant from her own dominions.

Feb. 6. On Friday last, a gentleman of Gloucester received a turnip from farmer Adams, of Farmington, on the Cotswold, a considerable leader of sheep: This turnip measured, in circumference, 43 inches, and weighed near 30lb. a proof of the advantages derived from the Norfolk husbandry, which has, of late years, been introduced into this country.

Mr. Vagg, a respectable farmer of Nottow-down, lately betted with a rich neighbouring farmer a large fat ox against half a dozen of his neighbour's fat sheep, that he would produce a cabbage, of his own cultivating, which should weigh more than a man and woman now in Bath. This singular wager was determined on Wednesday, when the astonished farmer was introduced to the sight of the noble lady Morgan, and to the little gentleman she is said to be united with; upon weighing her ladyship and her intended against the cabbage, the latter was found to outweigh the lovers by five pounds and one quarter precisely!

Feb. 10. Some samples of sugar, extracted from the maple tree, have been lately imported into London from Philadelphia, which are likely to prove of very great benefit to the proprietors and consumers of that article. The samples are of a secondary kind to the Jamaica sugar in point of colour and fineness, but otherwise of equal utility.

Dr. Sims, of London, has been successful in the curing of a completely hydrophobic patient, by forcibly conveying down the throat draughts of sweet oil, and anointing the whole body with the same. The greater quantity of oil forced down, the less became the dread of fluids, till at length health was restored. Another person, bitten by the same dog, but to whom the remedy was not applied, died raving mad.

Tippoo, we hear, has seized upon 2000 beautiful girls from Coimbatour, and forwarded them to his army—this is, however, no means of adding to their strength.

Feb. 17. A most extraordinary instance of perverseness in a boy, occurred within these few weeks in Yorkshire. An apprentice near Wakefield was mistreated for 27 days, and at last discovered burrowed into the ground like a rabbit, under the pig trough in the bye of a neighbouring farmer. He had been in that situation for near three weeks; and when nature called for sustenance, he would crawl out and eat the food of the pigs out of the trough—his appetite being appeased, he returned to his hiding place. From the filth and dirt, in which he was continually buried, he was devoured with vermin; his whole body was almost emaciated to the bone, and to keep the mortification that had taken place, the toes from each foot were obliged to be cut off—He is now, however, likely to live.

Feb. 19. A farmer in the north of England, complaining to the heir of his avaricious landlord, that the father was like a sponge, "rest contented awhile, (replied the son) I shall have the squeezing of him by and by."

The empress of Russia has at last begun to exhibit some symptoms of poverty. She no longer pays for the commodities consumed by her army, or even her household, in money, but in bills at four per cent. interest, which the merchants are obliged to receive in payment for the present.

A gentleman, in the county of Bucks, has lately invented a piece of mechanism, by which he can fix a number of screws into a body at the depth of forty fa-

thom below the surface of the sea—the use of which will be to liberate the Royal George, it being constructed upon so accurate a principle that it will be in his power to place them to any of the external timbers, as an experienced shipwright shall direct. By this machine (though upon so simple a principle) he will have the command of 8549 tons of buoyancy. A model of it is in great forwardness, and will be soon laid before the lords of the admiralty.

A gentleman on Friday advertised for "an engaging young lady to go out of town with him on a party of pleasure"—and adds (though not in direct terms) that the wanton, who prostitutes herself to his purpose, shall be recompensed with plenty of the root of all evil.—Well may it be said the manners of the age are relaxed, when a man can pen such an advertisement, and transmit it to a news-paper for publication. A pleasant companion in a post-chaise, used to be the equivocal expression in the days of decency; but now gallantry acts without the decorum of disguise, and openly desires any strumpet to be equally frank.

Feb. 21. On Wednesday last, a hunter of Hill Darley, Esq; for a bet of 100 guineas, carried his groom, weighing twelve stone, in a flying leap, over a six foot stone wall, copped and dashed; he performed it with ease and neatness; and besides Mr. Darley's bet, much money was sported on the occasion—the odds being against the hunter.

An elopement has taken place in the neighbourhood of Grosvenor-Square. John, as he attended his young mistress's last Monday in a morning promenade, having persuaded her to accompany him to Scotland, to be there hampered into wedlock on the rev. Anvil of the coupling blacksmith of Greta-Green. The lady went off about one o'clock at noon, and her pursuers followed about seven in the evening. She is only 12 years of age, and the valet is above 30!—This is the consequence of trailing fashionable children to the care of fashionable footmen.

On Wednesday evening, a boy broke a pane of glass in the window of the jeweller's shop the corner of Cranborne alley and Little Newport-street, and stole a brilliant diamond ring, which was marked for sale at 140 guineas. An alarm was given, and the young robber pursued; who, finding he was liable to be overtaken, threw the case at some distance from him in the carriage way, which the pursuers immediately turned aside to secure, during which time he escaped; but it was soon discovered that its valuable contents had been artfully taken out, and he had thrown the case away the better to avoid being taken.

A theatrical card, who graces the Irish peerage, is said to have won the sum of 25,000l. of a young Cheshire baronet at a single sitting.

There never was known so much hay in the country at this season of the year as at present. It is selling at many places at three halfpence and two-pence per stone.

Feb. 22. Lord George Gordon, it is said, has again become a convert from Judaism to Christianity.

A Mrs. Eaton, who lived some years with the late Mr. Gillard, auctioneer, established her right in the court of King's bench, on Saturday, to a pocket-book and its contents, given to her by Mr. Gillard in his last illness; the pocket-book was worth contending for, as it contained bank notes amounting to 270l. and a banker's draught for 500l.

## LORD GEORGE GORDON.

Since the revolution in France, this unfortunate nobleman has made many applications to the ministers of that country to intercede with the British cabinet for his liberation, with what success may be judged from the following copy of a letter from the French ambassador to his lordship—

"My lord,  
"I TOBESERVE, by the letter which you did me the honour to write to me on the 6th instant, that you have been acquainted with the application which my court directed me to make in your favour to his Britannic majesty's ministers. I lost no time either in executing the commission given to me, or in transmitting to my own court the answer I received. I am sorry, my lord, to have to inform you, that it was not favourable to your wishes.

I have the honour to be, &c.

LA LUZERNE."

Bath, February 16, 1791.

Lord George Gordon.

The answer of lord Grenville to the French ambassador, on his application for the release of lord George Gordon, was—"That it was not thought convenient or proper for the king to exert the royal prerogative in the case specified."

A distressed Turkish bashaw, who was taken prisoner by the Russians, and is now in London, has participated the benevolence of lord Grenville, and is to have a passage allowed him to Gibraltar.

On the arrival of one of the last Indianmen in the river, a monkey, in the absence of his master (one of the officers) amused himself with throwing from the cabin, into the custom-house officer's boat, rolls of silk

to the value of 1000l. which were intended to be sent on shore by a different conveyance. The silk was, of course, seized, and the offender hanged at the yard-arm for his ingenious imitations.

March 3. The messenger that went to Peterburgh the first week in January, is not looked for back for some time, as he is waiting the result of deliberations in the Russian cabinet, which could not be settled till the arrival of prince Potemkin.

It is now certain that the Russians are gone into winter-quarters though Varna was still blocked up by the Russian squadron.

They write from Vienna, that every thing is agreed on at the congress, except the surrender of those places in the taking of which the two Imperial powers had an equal concern.

Prince Potemkin now holds the scales of peace and war in equal balance; and such is his influence at the Russian court, that his determination will now decide the fate of the Ottoman empire, which is this moment contending with war, pestilence and famine, and all the miseries that can overwhelm a once powerful and spirited people.

If, in the present state of France, the army must swallow up that revenue which of late years has been applied to the support and improvement of the French navy, this circumstance may produce a lasting peace between the two countries.

A council was held yesterday after the levee on business relative to taking off the embargo to open the ports for corn, which sat half an hour.

The Cherokee chiefs are making preparations for their departure; in what manner they will be conveyed out is yet undetermined.

A loan of six dollars is raising in Holland to the amount of five hundred thousand pounds sterling, towards defraying the late charges of equipment.

Last week orders were received at Plymouth for equipping the Vengeance, Swiftsure and Hannibal, with four months provisions and stores, in order to join the fleet at Spithead; their place of rendezvous, after they leave Spithead, will be at Leith Roads.

Perhaps stronger reasons were never adduced against any war than against the present war in India, on Monday in the house of commons. The motion for the vote of approbation, of which Mr. Dundas has given notice, is obviously meant to implicate parliament in the support of the war, and to preclude future censure by anticipating inquiry.

The expenses of the war in India are admitted on all sides—the policy of it only is disputed. If the British army should be successful, and an acquisition of territory shall be the consequence, we will venture to predict that the ideas of Mr. Francis will be fully confirmed in the course of a very few years. On the other hand, if such success shall produce an accumulation of wealth, instead of an accession of empire, the profits may go some way towards defraying the expenses of the war.

## ALBION MILLS.

Yesterday morning a dreadful fire broke out in the Albion mills, on the Surrey side of Blackfriars' bridge, which raged with such fury that in less than an hour the whole of that immense edifice, with all its materials, and upwards of four thousand sacks of corn, was entirely consumed!

It was low water at the time when the fire was first discovered; and when the engines were collected their assistance was ineffectual—for the flames burst out in so many different directions, with such incredible fury, and intolerable heat, that it was impossible to approach on any side, till the roof and interior part of the building tumbled, and completed the general conflagration in a column of fire so awfully grand as to illuminate, for a time, the whole horizon!

The wind being easterly, the flames were so directed as to break the greater part of the opposite windows by the intense heat. The ashes were carried to the same direction, and in such quantities as to cover the surface of St. James's Park and its vicinity. Some of the grain was found on the western road, at the distance of five miles, and though nearly consumed, bearing still the original form of its granulation!

This accident is said to have been occasioned by some of the machinery being over-heated by friction, but we do not recollect seeing an axis which was not of metal in the whole building. We hope, however, to be enabled to assign the circumstances to any other cause than the private malice to which it is generally attributed.

The damages of this conflagration are estimated at 200,000l. independently of any delay of business, &c. The insurances made at the several offices are stated as not exceeding half that amount.

## DUBLIN, January 4.

The citizens of Dublin observe with concern and indignation the present practice of kidnapping their fellow citizens and artisans for the service of a foreign state, for to every intent and purpose the East-India company is to be accepted as and for a floating legislature, chartered for a term of years under certain re-

early inured to habits of sloth, to be derived from any and important, we to secure to it the most support of every real

sufficient for carrying will indeed be a work raised for the purpose remain idle. It is in shall be raised, to place cured, and that the in- wing manner—A num- in different parts of the and their business, will neighbourhoods, with- religious denominations, arett friends, are inca- advantages of education— to the most convenient books, papers, plates, learning.

ch promises such an im- nity, and bids fair, not plets innocent from de- mporal and eternal hap- al approbation of every e of such a scheme can misconduct or negligence can be little ground for will be men of the first employment will not be the duty of the treasurer ith the necessary money, principal.

iation, in the first in- lottery, and of the mo- y voluntary subscription; the most sanguine expec- a very few years, there providing a commodious on of every poor organ- likewise be hoped, that, idence, the example of ive rife to similar insti-; and that the best and for the prosperity and

mane society, consisting s to this institution, may xt session of the legisla-

lemen of distinction for in, shall be elected trea- informed of the great which cannot be deemed detaking.

le plan or constitution is attention of the scholar, and the statesman. It will are and deliberation; and that its most favoured cha- allance.

## LOTTERY.

1 Dollar each.

Dollars, 100 Dollars

50

40

32

32

50

702

1006

two blanks to a prize.

## G E R S.

Wm Wallace, William Con-

andall, George Mann, John

Nicholas Carroll, J. H. Sims,

F. Green, John Killy, John

Gwynn, Walter Addison,

be had of the following

situation—Dr. M. Puz, Dr.

d Hopkins, Col. John Bur-

Et. Et. 9X

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R, Brush-Maker,

BALTIMORE.

O B HUSK,

POLIS.

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R & ANNAPOLIS

S T A G E,

ir summer establishment on

forming the journey regular

BALTIMORE on Mondays and

precisely, and ANNAPOLIS on

the same hour as above—

all.

HENRY STOFFER.

Printed by Freder-

icmuel Green.



frictions; and the magistrates who suffer with im-  
punity those skin-merchants to traffic in the sale of  
their fellow citizens, deserve the utmost censure; and  
we deny altogether the right which those retailers of  
human bodies have to enslave the freemen of this an-  
cient city; and we freely declare, that any person who  
shall dare to bear a drum for such enlistment, is guilty  
of a high misdemeanor, and crown lawyers might  
strain a point of making the offence high treason.

Jan. 12. Last week a beautiful monument to the  
memory of the much-revered Archdeacon Corker, was  
put up in Clammire church, near Cork, the parishioners  
of which, from a great love of their rector, and a  
strong sense of his goodness, defrayed the expence  
of it.

From many circumstances which have lately ap-  
peared, it is manifest that the merchants of Spain had  
reason to rejoice at the late happy termination of the  
dispute with Great-Britain. The prodigious quanti-  
ties of linen, cotton and mixed goods, ironmongery,  
earth and glass ware, with several other articles ex-  
ported twice a year to their American dominions,  
which can no where be produced so cheap and excel-  
lent as in these kingdoms, rendered them anxious lest  
an interruption of a commerce by which fifty per cent.  
can be gained, should take place in consequence of a  
war. They therefore rejoiced sincerely at an event so  
favourable to their interests; and as dealings of Eng-  
land with Spain are also very lucrative, it concerns  
both to preserve their mutual advantages by a lasting  
friendship on each side.

Jan. 13. To those who have visited the country  
parts of England, a striking contrast must have ap-  
peared between the poorer orders there and in this king-  
dom. From the veteran workman, to children of be-  
tween five and six years old, a general industry per-  
vades, and of course the comforts of life are more wide-  
ly spread among them. This is, doubtless, to be at-  
tributed to the various manufactures dispersed through-  
out the kingdom, and it is more than probable similar  
effects here would follow the same causes. Much,  
however, may be done in the internal parts of Ireland  
to relieve the lower classes, and habituate their children  
to early good habits were the gentry of little districts  
to associate for the encouragement of the families of  
their tenantry, as the general poverty of this order pre-  
cludes them from possessing either machines or the ma-  
terials for labour.

Several small branches may be carried on by a sub-  
scription among gentlemen in a neighbourhood to pur-  
chase carding tools, spinning wheels, and a few stones  
of wool for the employment of the wives and children  
of their tenants. Near any considerable towns the la-  
bour of those poor people would soon enable them to  
repay the sums advanced, while those who laid the  
foundations of industry among the well disposed part  
of their dependents, would experience a satisfaction,  
from private and patriotic considerations, which few  
other expenditures are capable of conveying to the  
minds of the benevolent.

#### PHILADELPHIA, April 16.

The alarming incident of the sinking of the houses  
and streets in White-Haven (England) was occasioned  
by the town's being undermined with coal-pits,  
which were not properly secured; as in other places—  
no account is given of any lives being lost.

The quality of Bohea tea, has been much complain-  
ed of within the last three or four years. In a late  
English paper this is accounted for, by the demand's  
being greater than formerly, and the Chinese to supply  
the market put in every kind of rubbish that used here-  
tofore to be thrown away.

According to a late decision of the court of king's  
bench, the law of England now is, that three days  
grace are to be allowed on promissory notes, as well as  
bills of exchange.

The chamber of commerce of Normandy, in France,  
to testify their grateful sense of the generous conduct of  
captain Thomas Hemson, an Englishman, towards a  
captain Boquie, the crew of whose ship had mutinied  
and murdered the mate and cabin boy, have ordered a  
letter of thanks, and a gold medal to be sent to captain  
Hemson.

#### FROM A BOSTON PAPER.

We are happy in being able to lay before our readers,  
the information contained in the following—more ef-  
fectually contradicts certain publications which have ap-  
peared in the papers, on the state of affairs in France.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, dated January 31,  
1791.

"In France, every thing goes on very well. The  
assignats have risen to 15 and 16 per cent. above par.  
They have been enabled to commence the discharge  
of their debts by the sale of the lands of the clergy,  
which are, on an average, sold at one third higher  
than the appraisal.

#### ANNAPOLIS, April 28.

#### CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

At the third session, begun and held at the city of  
Philadelphia, on Monday the sixth of December,  
one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT supplementary to the act, making pro-  
vision for the reduction of the public debt.

WHEREAS it hath been made known to congress  
that the president of the United States, in consequence  
of an act making provision for the reduction of the  
public debt, hath caused a certain loan to be made in  
Holland, on account of the United States, to the  
amount of three millions of florins, bearing an interest  
of five per centum per annum, and reimbursable in six  
yearly installments, commencing in the year one thou-  
sand eight hundred, and ending in the year one thou-  
sand eight hundred and six, or at any time sooner, in

whole, or in part, at the option of the United States:  
And whereas it hath been also stated to congress, that  
the charges upon the said loan have amounted to four  
and a half per centum, whereby a doubt hath arisen,  
whether the said loan be within the meaning of the  
said last mentioned act, which limits the rate of interest  
to five per centum per annum: And whereas it is ex-  
pedient that the said doubt be removed,

BE it enacted and declared by the Senate and House of  
Representatives of the United States of America in Congress  
assembled, That the loan aforesaid shall be deemed and construed  
to be within the true intent and meaning of the said  
act, entitled An act making provision for the reduction  
of the public debt, and that any farther loan, to the  
extent of the principal sum authorized to be borrowed  
by the said act, the interest whereof shall be five per  
centum per annum, and the charges whereof shall not  
exceed the said rate of four and a half per centum,  
shall, in like manner, be deemed and construed to  
be within the true intent and meaning of the said  
act.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United  
States, and president of the Senate.

Approved, March the 3d, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the  
United States.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

An ACT supplemental to the act establishing the  
treasury department, and for a farther compen-  
sation to certain officers.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-  
tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,  
That the eighth section of the act, entitled, An act to  
establish the treasury department, passed the second  
day of September, one thousand seven hundred and  
eighty-nine, shall be, and the same is hereby extended  
to all and every of the clerks employed in the treasury  
department, as fully and effectually as if they and  
every of them were specially named therein, except as  
to the penalty in such section mentioned, which in case  
of any such clerk offending against the provisions of the  
said section, shall be five hundred dollars, and removal  
from office.

And be it further enacted, That each and every clerk  
and other officer, already appointed in any of the de-  
partments of the United States, (and who have not,  
since their appointment, taken the oath or affirmation  
hereafter mentioned) shall within fifteen days after the  
passing of this act, and those who shall hereafter be ap-  
pointed, shall before they enter upon the duties of such  
appointment, take an oath or affirmation before one of  
the justices of the supreme court, or one of the judges  
of a district court of the United States, to support the  
constitution of the United States, and also an oath or  
affirmation, well and faithfully to execute the trust  
committed to him, which oaths or affirmations, sub-  
scribed by such clerk, and certified by the person ad-  
ministering the same, shall be filed in the office of the  
person employing such clerk.

And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be  
lawful for the principal in any of the offices of the  
United States, who is authorized by law to appoint  
clerks under him, to allow to each clerk such compen-  
sation for his services, as he shall, in the opinion of  
such officer, deserve for the same: Provided, That the  
whole sum to be expended for clerks in any such office  
(except the chief clerk) shall not exceed a sum equal  
to five hundred dollars per annum for every clerk em-  
ployed therein.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid,  
That there shall be allowed for one year, commencing  
with the passing of this act, to the register, two hun-  
dred dollars each, in addition to their respective sala-  
ries, and to be paid in the same manner.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United  
States, and president of the Senate.

Approved, March the 3d, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the  
United States.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

An ACT to continue in force the act therein  
mentioned, and to make further provision for  
the payment of pensions to invalids, and for the  
support of light-houses, beacons, buoys, and  
public piers.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-  
tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,  
That the act, entitled, An act to provide for mitigating  
or remitting the forfeitures and penalties accruing un-  
der the revenue laws in certain cases therein men-  
tioned, shall be and is hereby continued in force un-  
til the end of the next session of congress, and no  
longer.

And be it further enacted, That the yearly pensions  
which have been allowed by or in pursuance of any  
act or law of the United States, to persons who were  
wounded and disabled during the late war, shall for  
the space of one year from the fourth day of March  
next, be paid out of the treasury of the United States,  
under such regulations as the president of the United  
States may direct.

And be it further enacted, That all expences which  
shall accrue from the first day of July next, inclusively  
for the necessary support, maintenance and repairs of  
all light-houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers,  
shall continue to be defrayed by the United States, un-  
til the first day of July, in the year one thousand seven  
hundred and ninety-two, notwithstanding such light-

houses, beacons, buoys, or public piers, with the lands  
and tenements thereunto belonging, and the jurisdiction  
of the same, shall not in the mean time be ceded to or  
vested in the United States, by the state or states re-  
spectively, in which the same may be, and that the said  
time be further allowed to the states respectively, to  
make such cession. Provided, that nothing in the said  
act shall be construed to limit or restrain the power of  
the president of the United States, to grant pardons  
for offences against the United States.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United  
States, and president of the Senate.

Approved, March the 3d, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the  
United States.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

RESOLVED, By the Senate and House of Representa-  
tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,  
That the president of the United States be, and he  
hereby is requested, to cause an estimate to be laid  
before congress at their next session, of the quantity  
and situation of the lands not claimed by the Indians,  
nor granted to, nor claimed by any of the citizens of  
the United States, within the territory ceded to the  
United States by the state of North-Carolina, and  
within the territory of the United States north-west  
of the river Ohio.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United  
States, and president of the Senate.

Approved, March the 3d, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the  
United States.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

RESOLVED, By the Senate and House of Representa-  
tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,  
That a mint shall be established under such regulations  
as shall be directed by law.

RESOLVED, That the president of the United States  
be, and he is hereby authorized to cause to be engaged,  
such principal artists as shall be necessary to carry the  
preceding resolution into effect, and to stipulate the  
terms and conditions of their service, and also to cause  
to be procured such apparatus as shall be requisite for  
the same purpose.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United  
States, and president of the Senate.

Approved, March 3d, 1791.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the  
United States.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Secretary of State.

By virtue of an appointment by the governor and  
council, to dispose of all confiscated property now  
on hand in the state of Maryland, I shall offer at  
PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the twenty-eighth of  
May next, at the house of Mr. George Mann, at 11  
o'clock,

FOUR LOTS in the city of Annapolis, viz. No.  
38, 62, 63, and 64; as also the annual ground  
rent becoming due on lot No. 65. The same will be  
sold for specie, payable at three annual payments, with  
legal interest thereon—the purchaser to give bond with  
such security as may be approved, by

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Agent.

## NOTICE.

THE property of JOHN WATKINS, in the  
hands of the subscriber, not being sold, agree-  
able to advertisement, on the 19th of this instant, from  
an unavoidable incident, will be sold on Tuesday the  
17th May next, on the premises and terms advertised  
in Gazette No. 2306, March 25th. Sale to begin at  
11 o'clock.

H. HALL, Trustee for John Watkins.  
April 27, 1791.

## To be SOLD, at Public Vendue,

On Saturday the 13th day of May, at the house of the  
subscriber, near the Governor's bridge,

THE PROPERTY of RICHARD RAWLINGS, deceased,  
consisting of one negro man, a parcel  
of stock of horses, cattle and hogs; plantation utensils  
with some household furniture, and a complete set of  
joiner's tools. The terms of sale to be made known  
on the day of sale, by *John Chapman*

SARAH RAWLINGS, Adm.

N. B. All those who have any claims against the  
estate of the said Richard Rawlings, deceased, are re-  
quested to meet on the day of sale, and likewise those  
who are indebted to the said estate are desired to make  
immediate payment, to

S. R. Adm.

Anne-Arundel county, April 21, 1791.

## 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 tim-  
bered, and the residue well adapted for the production  
of wheat and Indian corn. The site 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.

April 16, 1791.

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## For Sale,

**A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND**, in Anne Arundel county, called **HEAD QUARTERS**, containing 845 acres; it is chiefly wood-land; the soil pretty good, and adapted to corn, wheat and tobacco, and it has a sufficient proportion of meadow ground; it is situate in the upper part of the county, about 18 or 20 miles from Mr. Ellicott's mills. It will be disposed of for cash, or any kind of certificates at their current value, in lots or altogether. For further particulars apply to

1076 G. DUVALL.  
Annapolis, April 22, 1791.

## PROPOSALS,

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

## A BOOK, entitled,

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

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

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

- CHAP. 1. An account of the chief parts of Dr. Chauncy's system concerning future punishment, and a comparison of those parts with each other.
- Chap. 2. Whether the damned deserve any other punishment than that which is conducive to their personal good.
- Chap. 3. Whether the damned will, in fact, suffer any other punishment than that which is conducive to their personal good.
- Chap. 4. An examination of Dr. Chauncy's arguments to prove endless punishment inconsistent with justice.
- Chap. 5. Is annihilation the punishment of the damned?
- Chap. 6. The justice of endless punishment.
- Chap. 7. Another view of the same subject.
- Chap. 8. Endless punishment consistent with goodness.
- Chap. 9. Dr. Chauncy's argument from Rom. v. 12. &c. considered.
- Chap. 10. His argument from Rom. viii. 19—24. considered.
- Chap. 11. His arguments from Col. i. 19. 20. Eph. i. 10. and 1 Tim. ii. 4. considered.
- Chap. 12. His arguments from: Psa. viii. 5. 6. Heb. ii. 6—9. Phil. ii. 9—12. 1 Cor. xv. 24—29. and Rev. v. 13. considered.
- Chap. 13. His doctrine of universal salvation compared with his ideas of moral agency.
- Chap. 14. A reply to his answers to the arguments drawn from those texts, which declare the punishment of the damned to be everlasting—for ever—for ever and ever, &c.
- Chap. 15. A reply to his answers to the arguments drawn from what is said concerning Judas, Mark xiv. 31.—from what is said concerning the unpardonable sin—and from the tendency of his doctrine to licentiousness.
- Chap. 16. The positive evidence of endless punishment.

## CONDITIONS.

1. THIS book will contain above 300 pages, large octavo size; will be printed with a new small Pica type, on a good paper, and will be neatly bound, lettered and filleted with gold on the back.
2. Price to subscribers will be one dollar and one quarter of a dollar. The money to be paid on the delivery of the books.
3. Those who subscribe for six books shall have the seventh gratis.
4. The work will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers appear, and will be finished as expeditiously as possible, with a list of the subscribers, if sent in season; therefore subscribers are desired to annex their proper additions and places of abode.
- N. B. Subscription papers (which are dispersed through the states, and put into the hands of gentlemen to receive subscriptions) are desired to be returned to Messrs. Samuel and John Adams, Printers, in Baltimore-town, by the last of July next.
- Subscriptions taken in by the Printers hereof.

Baltimore, April 12, 1791.

## SIX DOLLARS Reward.

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

11 RICHARD WELLS.  
Annapolis, June 30, 1790.

## The Noted HORSE

## QUAKER,

**W**ILL cover MARES this season at Mr. Joseph Cowman's, (West river) at six dollars each mare, or if the money is paid by the first of September next, four dollars will be taken in lieu thereof. The good properties of this horse are so well known, (particularly for the road) that it is not thought necessary to enumerate them. Good pasturage will be provided at the low price of 2/6 a week each mare, and every care will be taken of them, but I will not be answerable for escapes.

JOSEPH TAYLOR.

West river, March 26, 1791.

Agreeably to the last will and testament of **RICHARD SHEKELL**, deceased, will be **SOLD**, at **PUBLIC SALE**, on the 10th day of May next, at 10 o'clock, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises,

**A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND**, being part of **ANNE ARUNDEL MANOR**, containing two hundred and seventy-eight acres, more or less, situate about six miles from Pig-Point five from Queen-Anne, and fourteen from Annapolis; the land is fertile, well watered, and has some good meadow ground, and about fifty acres more may be added, with valuable orchards, a good dwelling house 30 feet by 18, corn and tobacco houses, and all other necessary buildings. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, and possession will be given on the first day of January next, with the liberty of feeding the fall before. Any person inclinable to purchase may view the and by applying to Mr. Benjamin Carr, living on the premises.

JOHN SHEKELL,  
RICHARD SHEKELL.

March 1, 1791.

By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas* to me directed, **WILL BE SOLD**, on *Thursday* the 19th May next, for ready money, at colonel Francis Ware's, near Port Tobacco,

**PART of a tract of LAND** called **SICHOMI**, containing two hundred and twenty-five acres; sundry likely **NEGROES**, consisting of men, women and children:—**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**, **HORSES**, **HORN CATTLE**, and **PLANTATION UTENSILS**; the property of the aforesaid col. Francis Ware. Sold to satisfy a debt due the state of Maryland.

JOHN SANDERS, late Coroner  
of Charles county.

## The TRUSTEES of the Lower-Marlborough Academy,

**B**E leave to inform the public, that the seminary, under their direction, has been for some months revived. This institution was founded by an act of the legislature several years prior to the commencement of the late war, and soon became extensively useful, but did not escape the fate of almost every other seat of learning during the times of horror and distress. They have however at length collected the scattered finances, and procured a tutor, a Mr. McCORMACK; this gentleman was highly recommended by Dr. Davidson, of Philadelphia college, and many other gentlemen of distinguished characters, not only for his literary acquirements, but also for his rectitude of conduct; and the trustees with propriety assert that this gentleman has done honour to recommendations, this being proved by the progress made by his pupils, the strict moral conduct which he invariably adheres to, and the zealous attention to his duty.

In this academy the **LATIN** and **GREEK** Languages are taught after the methods practised in the Philadelphia college, for **FOUR GUINEAS** per annum, and genteel board may be had within one mile for twenty pounds currency.

This academy is within one mile and a quarter of the town of Lower-Marlborough, situated on a dry and healthy spot, and retired, that the youth will not be liable to have their attention drawn off by a variety and excess of amusements.

Signed by order of the board,  
**THO. HARWOOD, 3d, Sec'y.**  
Lower-Marlborough, March 8, 1791.

**All persons indebted to the estate** of **FRANCIS RIDGELY**, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims are desired to bring them in legally authenticated, to

April 15, 1791. **WILLIAM JOICE, Administrator**  
de bonis non.

## To be SOLD, A new BRICK HOUSE,

In the City of Annapolis,

**F**ORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Stuart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messrs. **WALLACE** and **MUIR**.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789.

**THE** subscriber having, for the satisfaction and indemnification of his securities, surrendered his business into the hands of Mr. **Walter Sney Chandler** for their life, and assigned to him for their use all the accounts, and claims whatsoever, due to him as the subscriber. Hereby gives this public notice of the said surrender and assignment, and desires, that all persons indebted to him on the said accounts will make payment to the said **Walter S. Chandler** for the use of the said, who is fully authorized to receive, and give acquittances for the same, as fully as he himself might do.

EDWARD LLOYD WAILES, Sheriff  
of Prince-George's county.

April 18, 1791.

**M**ADE his escape, on the evening of the 10th instant, negro **DANIEL**, a very black slender fellow, thirty years of age, five feet six or eight inches high; he had been some time runaway, and was taken near Mr. Snowden's iron-works, and brought home on the 14th instant; he stoops much in his walking, and has a very down look, and a slow manner of speaking; his legs are small, his feet and hands remarkably slender and long, and has lost part of his left ear; his clothing is very ordinary, having met with some loss on his late excursion, except his shirt, which was stolen, and has been since claimed; he is an artful villain, and will avail himself of the first opportunity he can make to get a supply. It seems he hired himself in George-town, and further up the county, as a free man, and may make that way. I will again give a generous reward to any person securing him, so that he be had again, with reasonable expences if delivered.

Wm. BROGDEN.

## JUST PUBLISHED, And to be SOLD,

At the **PRINTING-OFFICE**,  
Price Ten Shillings,

## THE LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed at  
**NOVEMBER SESSION**,  
Seventeen Hundred and Ninety.

## A L S O, Price Nine Dollars,

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

Annapolis, April 1, 1791.

**T**HE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, and his old customers in particular, that he has removed from the tan-yard where he formerly lived, belonging to Mr. Thomas Hyde, to the house formerly occupied by Mr. William Logan, adjoining Nicholas Carroll's, Esquire, near the Dock, where he is now sinking a new tan-yard, and intends carrying on the **TANNING** and **CURRYING BUSINESS** in all its various branches.

Those gentlemen who please to favour him with their custom, may depend on his utmost endeavours to give every satisfaction that lies in his power. He is determined to sell his materials at as low a price as they can be purchased in this city, Baltimore-town, or any other place.

JOHN ADAM BAYER.

N. B. Cash given for hides, or leather in exchange, and one guinea per cord for bark.

## Five Pounds Reward.

**R**AN away from the subscriber, in Charles county, about six miles above Bryan-town, a negro woman named **HENNY**, about thirty-four years of age, five feet four or five inches high, of a yellow complexion, and has long lips, though otherwise handsome, if not disfigured by the small-pox, the subscriber being informed that she has had that disorder since her escape, which happened on the 12th of June, 1790; she has a remarkable scar on one of her arms, between the elbow and the wrist, nearly as broad as a dollar, and another raised into a ridge nearly two inches in length, at the lower and back part of her neck; she walks with her toes turned in, and has holes in her ears; she has a sister named **Daphne** lately set free by the rev. Mr. Mason Weems, of Anne-Arundel county, where she formerly lived; it is supposed that her sister **Daphne** has passed her for a free woman, and that she has hired herself in Annapolis or Baltimore-town. Any person hitherto harbouring or hiring her shall be exempted from the law, but hereafter will be proceeded against with severity. Whoever secures the said negro in goal, so that the owner may get her, shall receive **THREE POUNDS**, and if brought home the above **REWARD**.

NATHANIEL HAGAN.

February 20, 1791.



## To be SOLD, At Public Sale, On WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of June next, on the premises.

**T**HAT valuable tract of LAND, the property and place of residence of the late *Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer*, Esquire, known and distinguished by the name of **STEPNEY**, lying in Anne-Arundel county, about four miles distant from Annapolis, and containing by estimation upwards of 750 acres. The soil is fertile, and well adapted to planting and farming. There are on the premises a small framed dwelling house, kitchen, stables, a large barn quite new, with other convenient out buildings, and several orchards of excellent fruit, from which may be made, in a favourable year, 15,000 gallons of cider, equal to any in the state. The land is beautifully situated on the road leading from Upper-Marlborough to Annapolis, within one mile of South river, binding on a creek which abounds with fine fish and wild fowl.

**ALSO,**  
Part of a tract of LAND called **PUDDINGTON**, or **PUDDINGTON HARBOUR**, lying on South river, and distant from the above land about one mile, containing 229 acres, on which are a convenient dwelling house, kitchen, a large new barn, with other out houses, and an orchard of choice fruit.

**LIKEWISE**  
Part of another tract of LAND called **TOWN-HILL**, containing 100 acres, now under lease to Caleb Stewart for the term of seven years, at eighteen pounds current money per annum.

It is unnecessary to give a more particular description of the above lands, as any person disposed to purchase, would wish to view them previous to the day of sale. The lands will be divided into lots, or sold together, as may be most convenient to the purchasers, upon three years credit; one third of the money to be paid annually. Bonds with approved security will be required, and a conveyance made when the money is paid, by  
**DANIEL JENIFER, sen. } Executors.  
DANIEL JENIFER, jun. }**  
Port-Tobacco, March 7, 1791.

### Sheriff's Sales.

*St. Mary's county, April 11, 1791.*  
By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the general court of the western shore of the state of Maryland, will be SOLD, on Monday the 16th day of May 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 Chaptico 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.

**3 PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.**

*St. Mary's county, April 11, 1791.*  
By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the general court of the western shore of the state of Maryland, will be SOLD, for ready cash, on Tuesday the 17th day of May next, on the premises,

**T**HE DWELLING PLANTATION of Mr. Stephen Cawood, called **Welsham**, containing by estimation 1984 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.

**3 PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.**

*St. Mary's county, April 11, 1791.*  
By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, to me directed from the general court, will be SOLD, on Wednesday the 18th day of May 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 Gardner, 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.

**3 PHILIP FORD, Sheriff.**

### NOTICE is hereby given,

**T**HAT a petition will be presented to the next general assembly for an act to lay off the town of **LOWER-MARLBOROUGH**, in Calvert county, agreeable to the original plan.  
April 19, 1791.

By direction of *William Campbell*, Esquire, agent to the state of Maryland, **WILL BE SOLD**, for ready money, at col. Francis Ware's, on Thursday the 19th day of May next, the following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

**P**ART of **HAWKINS' BARRENS**, containing one hundred and fifteen acres; Part of **COMBY-CHANCE**, containing sixty acres, lying within one and a half mile of Port-Tobacco.

**LIKEWISE**  
At the same time and place, will be SOLD, for ready money, two likely NEGROES, one a man, and the other a woman.

And on Saturday the 21st day of May next, will be SOLD, for ready cash, at the house of col. Beane's, in Piscataway, a tract or parcel of land called **EXETER**, whereon *Nicholas Blacklock*, Esquire, now resides, containing 216 acres, more or less, within three miles of Piscataway-town.

**3 Wm. MARBURY, Deputy Agent.**

### Pinkney and Guyer,

Have just received, and now opening, at their store formerly occupied by Mr. *Joseph Williams*,

### A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE,

Suitable for the present and ensuing season, which they will sell low for CASH.

A few Hampers of *Cheshire Cheese*, and a few Cases of *Claret*.

Annapolis, April 14, 1791.

**JACK S.**

### ROYAL GIFT,

The large imported **JACK** from SPAIN, and the **KNIGHT of MALTA**, From the Island of MALTA,

**W**ILL stand at **MOUNT VERNON**, and cover for **EIGHT DOLLARS** (and Two SHILLINGS and Six-PENCE Virginia currency to the Groom) the ensuing season.—**PASTURAGE** will be half a dollar per week. These several sums are to be paid at the stand before the mares, &c. are taken away. The pastures are good, and remarkably well secured; but no warranty will be given against escapes or accidents.

**ANTHONY WHITING, Manager.**  
March 5, 1791.

*March 26, 1791.*  
In pursuance of a decree from the honourable the chancellor of Maryland, will be SOLD, by the subscriber, to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Monday the second day of May next, if fair, otherwise on the next fair day,

**A** LL that tract or parcel of LAND, being part of a tract called **REBECCA'S LOT**, late the property of *Rheis Todd*, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, near to *Ellicott's Lower Mills*. Twelve months credit will be given, on the purchaser or purchasers giving bond with good security, for the punctual payment.

*John Talbot*, who lives on the premises, will shew the land. A plot of the land, with the quantity contained, and other particulars, will be made known at the time of sale, by

**HENRY GRIFFITH.**

### NOTICE.

**A** LL persons having claims against the estate of *Mrs. SARAH CHEW*, late of Anne-Arundel county, are requested to bring them in proved, to  
**4 W. RICHARD CHEW, Executor.**

### Orphan School Lottery.

**T**HE design of this LOTTERY is to raise the sum of 500 dollars, towards building a large commodious house as an ORPHAN SCHOOL, whose hospitable doors shall ever be open to as many poor, friendless youth, as a humane and generous public will enable us to provide for. The children will be clothed, lodged and dieted, in a decent comfortable manner; they will be placed under the care of a master of approved character, who will pay the strictest attention to their morals; they will be taught to read, write, and to understand arithmetic, and, at suitable ages, will be bound apprentices to valuable trades.

By this charity we hope (with the Divine Blessing) to rescue numbers of our distressed little brethren from many of the sad consequences of ignorance and vice, to furnish them with the means of rising to places of honour and profit to themselves, as also of usefulness to their country; and, which is infinitely more important, we hope to be the happy instruments of bringing them to that knowledge of their Creator, and of such just sentiments of themselves, and their future glorious destination, as may enable them to bear up cheerfully under the troubles of life, and steadily to persevere in those virtuous principles which will make them amiable and worthy members of human society, and fit, after a well spent life, for an easy transition into the society of Angels and spirits of just men made perfect.

As this institution is most happily calculated to render the greatest possible services to that part of the community (poor orphans) which has, on many accounts, the strongest just claim to our compassion, and as our state too, must receive a very considerable benefit from having so many of her unfortunate youth snatched from the destructive haunts of idleness and vice—sheltered

in an asylum of innocence, and early inured to habits of virtuous industry.—As the blessings to be derived from this noble charity are so many and important, we hope no arguments need be used to secure to it the most hearty approbation and generous support of every real friend of humanity.

To raise a sum of money, sufficient for carrying into full effect the above design, will indeed be a work of time. But the money first raised for the purpose will not be suffered long to remain idle. It is intended, so soon as 1000 dollars shall be raised, to place them out at interest, well secured, and that the interest be employed in the following manner.—A number of respectable characters in different parts of the county are to act as trustees; and their business will be to select, in their respective neighbourhoods, without paying any regard to their religious denominations, children, whose parents, or nearest friends, are incapable of affording them the advantages of education.—These children are to be sent to the most convenient schools, and to be furnished with books, papers, stationery, and other articles necessary for learning.

It is hoped, that a plan which promises such an important benefit to the community, and bids fair, not only to rescue a number of helpless innocents from destruction, but to secure their temporal and eternal happiness, will obtain the cordial approbation of every benevolent mind. The failure of such a scheme can be owing to nothing but the misconduct or negligence of the trustees, of which there can be little ground for apprehension. The trustees will be men of the best reputation and influence; their employment will not be burthensome; and it will be the duty of the trustees to furnish them punctually with the necessary money, without breaking in upon the principal.

Such is the proposed appropriation, in the first instance, of the product of this lottery, and of the money raised, and to be raised, by voluntary subscription; and there is surely ground for the most sanguine expectation, that, in the course of a very few years, there will be a fund adequate to the providing a commodious school-house, and the education of every poor orphan in the county. May it not likewise be hoped, that, under the protection of Providence, the example of Anne-Arundel county, may give rise to similar institutions in many other counties; and that the best and firmest foundation will be laid for the prosperity and glory of the state.

An incorporation of the humane society, consisting of subscribers and benefactors to this institution, may probably be solicited at the next session of the legislature.

It is determined, that gentlemen of distinction for fortune, integrity and patriotism, shall be elected trustees. The public is now informed of the great leading principles of that which cannot be deemed otherwise than a laudable undertaking.

The digestion of an entire plan or constitution is undoubtedly worthy of the attention of the scholar, the gentleman, the patriot and the statesman. It will be framed with the utmost care and deliberation; and the public may rest assured, that its most favoured characters will readily give their assistance.

### PLAN of the LOTTERY.

1511 Tickets at 1 Dollar each.

1 Prize of	100 Dollars,	100 Dollars
1	50	50
2	20	40
4	8	32
8	4	32
25	2	50
486	1	702

500 Prizes. 1006  
1002 Blanks. Not quite two blanks to a prize.

### MANAGERS.

*B. T. B. Worthington, Charles Wallace, William Campbell, James Williams, John Randall, George Mann, John Macklin, John Callahan, Nicholas Carroll, J. H. Starr, W. Murray, R. B. Latimer, F. Green, John Killy, John Davidson, John Blair, John Gwynn, Walter Adolph, Leonard Sellman.*

TICKETS may likewise be had of the following gentlemen, friends to the institution.—*Dr. M. Pas, Dr. C. A. Warfield, Major David Hopkins, Col. John Burgess, Capt. Charles Hammond, &c. &c.*

### Red Clover Seed,

SOLD BY

**JOHN FISHER, Bruith-Maker,**  
MARKET-STREET, BALTIMORE.

And by **JACOB HUSK,**  
ANNAPOIS,  
Baltimore, March 8, 1791.

### WILLIAM FOXCROFT,

At the Sign of the *Golden Bee* in

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

### A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE,

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

Annapolis: Printed by *Frederick and Samuel Green.*