the earth was the cause. All objects had that yellow appearance which they have in a great eclipse of the sun.

BOSTON, *December* 14.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Paris to his friend in Hartford, dated August 31.

" You must not give credit to what you see in the English newspapers respecting this country. The national assembly are very unanimous; the city and country are in a tranquil state, and there are many able and intelligent men, whose influence and ability will lead the nation to adopt a system of government that will insure happiness and liberty to the people. The marquis de la Fayette is justly admired for his abilities and influence; he has introduced such discipline into the militia system, as makes them respectable —there is not any solid opposition to the revolution, except a few of the late aristocracy, and richest of the clergy. A limited monarchy is talked of—the object of the leaders is to come as near the British constitution as may be."

NEWBURY-PORT, *December* 9.

Captain Blasdell, lately from this port in a new schooner, on his passage to the West-Indies shipped a sea which overset the vessel, by which he and all on board (except the mate) lost their lives. The mate (Mr. Elliot) floated on a spar nine days, seven of which he held a boy in his arms, who then died. The ninth day he was taken up by a British vessel and carried into the West-Indies, where a handsome subscription was raised, and on his recovery, was immediately put into business again. Among the lost, was Mr. Joseph Leathers, of this town.

STOCKBRIDGE, *December* 12.

It is with pleasure the public is informed, that commissioners are appointed by the states of New-York and Vermont to negotiate respecting, and finally to adjust, all differences between those states. It may therefore with reason be expected that the latter will soon be admitted a member of the American union; the claims of the former being the only obstacle to that desirable event.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 25.

Extract of a letter from Boston, December 9.

" A gentleman has favoured us with a sight of two of the many medals now in circulation in France, emblematical of the present political situation of that kingdom. They are of blocktin, in size something larger than a crown. On the dexter side of one of them, the three orders of the nation are represented by three persons. The one representing the commons crouches under a huge weight, on which are the emblems of royalty—On one side of him the representative of the nobles is shewn pressing down his burden: while on his other side a clergyman is represented as pretending to ease the burden of the poor depressed tier by supporting it with one finger. On the sinister side, are the words, " *Les Trois Ordres*, 1789."

" On the other medal is a bust of the present popular minister of France—the motto, " L'immortal Neckar —*le Pere du Peuple*."—The immortal Neckar the father of the people."

Extract of a letter from St. John's, Newfoundland, October 22.

" We had about 100 convicts landed here, who, had they been let loose, would have been worse than Mr. Franklin's rattle-snakes he once proposed to send in return for convicts sent amongst them. They are going to embark to-morrow for England, and cost 5l. sterling a head for their passage, which is raised by the people."

Extract of a letter from Jamaica.

" By different accounts from New-Providence, we find that considerable numbers of people are emigrating to those parts and forming settlements on many of the Bahama island and keys, which a few years ago were thought to be not worth inhabiting. Among these emigrants not a few are said to be loyalists who, tired of fruitless toil upon the barren shores, and under the inhospitable skies of Nova-Scotia, have left that country in hopes of succeeding better to the southward. Abaco has not yet answered the expectations of the settlers: however, Exuma, Cat Island. Crooked Island and the Caicos, are like to become places of some consequence, especially in the articles of cotton and indigo."

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) *December* 3.

It is conjectured that the hasty return of the president of the United States from the eastward to New-York, was occasioned by the unfavourable termination of the meeting at Rock Landing, between the commissioners and M'Gillivray. However this may be, it is asserted, that the president had previously declared his intention, should the treaty prove unsuccessful, of calling forth the militia, and exerting the power of the union to bring that hostile tribe of Indians to humiliation and peace.

The simplicity of the following remedy, which a correspondent pronounces efficacious, it is hoped will not prove an objection to a trial by those who are troubled with bugs. Take the juice of cucumber, and rub the bedstead, or any other place infested with that foeted animal, and they will shortly disappear.

Cure for the Mange.—Steep rosin in water, and give it to the dogs to drink. This remedy was used by a gentleman in England, who kept a great number of dogs, and always found it effectual.

EDENTON, *December* 17.

By accounts from Fayetteville we learn, that the general assembly have elected the honourable Alexander Martin, Esq; governor of this state, in the room of his excellency Samuel Johnston, Esq; appointed a senator to the congress of the United States: That Fayetteville was the place for the next session of the general assembly, and that the nomination of the other senator had not been made, as there was not a majority of the houses in favour of any person.

Annapolis, Jan. 7.

The president of the United States has been pleased to appoint the honourable William Paca, judge of the federal court, for Maryland district, *vice* the honourable Thomas Johnson, resigned.

SAINT-JOHN'S COLLEGE, January 7, 1790.

THE visitors and governors are entreated to attend, at the usual place, on Tuesday the 9th of February. Although matters of importance await their deliberation, it is not thought necessary by their committee to give them the trouble of convening, before the day assigned for their next quarterly meeting.

The public already knows to what cause is imputable the slow progress of an institution, commenced with ardour, and distinguished highly by the bounties of government. Let it, however, be repeated, that it was found impracticable, from the small number of the visitors, to procure a competent meeting for near three years; and that, since the augmentation of their body, they have proceeded, with all reasonable dispatch, in the discharge of their trust.

They have at length finished a sufficient number of commodious apartments in the college building. A professor is *actually engaged* therein in teaching the languages to a considerable number of promising youths. Another is prepared to instruct them in every branch of the sciences usually taught on the first entrance into what is peculiarly called a college. It is proposed to appoint a third; and that a principal, a vice-principal, and the professor of languages, together with proper masters and tutors, to be chosen according to the accession of scholars, shall complete the seminary, for which no certain system hath yet been adopted.

On this interesting occasion, it is expedient to explain certain circumstances relative to the funds.

At the session of November, 1788, the general assembly thought proper to pass the following resolve.

" That the funds appropriated to St. John's college,
" for the purpose of paying professors, and other officers,
" be and are hereby suspended, until the said college
" shall be finished, and the professors and other officers
" thereof be appointed and actually engaged in the ex-
" ercise of their several duties; and that the same be
" applied to the payment of the interest of the debt
" due to Messieurs Vanstaphorst."

The visitors did not conceive it decent or eligible until compelled by necessity, to question the binding force of a resolve wanting the forms, prescribed by the constitution for the passage of laws. They presumed, that the meaning of the legislature could not go further than to dispose, according to the expences of government of money belonging strictly to the public. It is well known, that originally the funds were bestowed for the purpose of securing the punctual payment of salaries to professors and other officers, not exceeding in the whole the sum of £. 1750; and the surplus (if any) is expressly subjected to the order of the legislature. But the visitors apprehended, from the indefinite terms of the resolve, that they might not be able, even after the appointment and actual employment of all the professors and other officers in their several departments within the college building, to obtain an end of the suspension, without the judgment, or decree, of some court, or the further order of the general assembly. A memorial was accordingly preferred in the house of delegates, soliciting, on reasonable conditions, a repeal of the resolve.

As the unlooked for result of their application may give rise to an idea, that they must for some time suspend their undertaking; and that subscribers will therefore be justified in with-holding their contributions it is proper to assure them,

That nearly the sum of £. 3500, being the amount of the public donation for the years 1787 and 1788, is now lying in the college treasury, subject only to the order of the visitors for the payment of professors and other officers. The visitors may therefore proceed with effect, in completing their appointments, and they are proceeding, by anticipations of the subscription money, to finish the building. On the auspicious completion of the whole institution, agreeably to the most rigid construction of the resolve, the funds must revert to the college.

As the visitors consider themselves merely as trustees to the public, and, as such, accountable for their conduct, it may not be improper to say something respecting an injurious report, that they had expended on the building the entire product of the funds for four years; and that without the salutary interference of the legislature, they would have persisted in an illegal and ill-judged disposition of the public money.

The truth is, that the visitors being empowered by law to lay out on the college building the amount of two years public donation, except only a small part appropriated to other purposes of the seminary, their superintending committee did actually exceed their authority. The said two years donation, as well as the inconsiderable portion of the subscriptions paid into their treasury, being expended, the committee was reduced to the disagreeable alternative of either dismissing their workmen or borrowing from that money, which was lying useless, and which could not, until the succeeding session of assembly, be subject to any legal order. An attention to the interests of the college and to the true welfare of the state induced them to choose the latter, and they accordingly drew on their treasurer to the amount of £. 447 7 7 beyond the two years donation and the subscriptions which they have hitherto been able to collect.

The committee never, one moment, supposed themselves authorised to change the appropriation; and they were sensible, that, if the money so drawn could not otherwise be replaced, they were liable to be called on in their private characters. At the same time, they had in their power, upon a reasonable notice, to draw a larger sum from a commercial house in which had been deposited the contribution of Annapolis school; and they flattered themselves, they might depend for further supplies on the faith of other subscribers.

To the unfair representation of their conduct was perhaps owing the failure of the memorial; and supposing that representation to be true, it was an indispensable duty in the legislature to restrain them.

It would affront the good sense of the people of Maryland, by a formal series of remarks, to enforce the propriety of preserving national faith, to insist on the regard due to chartered rights, and to inculcate again and again the beneficial influence of literature and science, both in private and public.—It cannot be, that the wisdom of the legislature will permit the total infraction of a solemn engagement, when the most laudable purposes for which it was entered into, are so likely to be fulfilled. Indeed nothing has yet been done, to evince such an intent in the great body of our representatives.

The subscribers to the college are once more conjured, by the ties of honour, and by those powerful motives, which actuated them in the beginning, to discharge, at least, that part of their subscriptions, which has been due more than three years. On them will depend, in a great measure, the speedy completion of a seminary from which much is expected. There is now no fund, except their contributions, for indemnifying the visitors in finishing the house, which will be done as speedily as is consistent with safety and convenience. It is to be owned, and regretted, that in the prosecution of the work so large a sum has been expended. Let it at the same time be remembered, that the work was begun at a period unfavourable for the purchase of almost every article for building and for every kind of contract with workmen, and that it was conducted, during that long unfortunate interval before mentioned, by an undertaker, on a scale laid down with an eye to the supposed greatness of the funds. But experience has demonstrated the precariousness of supplies arising from *voluntary* subscriptions *to the amount of* £. 11,000; and the building, for some time past, has been carried on under the immediate view and direction of a committee whose zeal only has prompted them to engage, and whose honour is pledged for the most frugal expenditures.

By order of the committee and other visitors,

1 NIC. BRICE, Sec.

Port-Tobacco, November 12, 1789.

ALL those who are indebted to the subscriber, and against whom accounts have arisen before the first of April, 1788, are desired to make payment without delay—To render this the more convenient, good wheat, corn and pork, at the market price, or credit in any store in Port-Tobacco, will be taken. The subscriber intreats that due attention may be paid to this information, for no further indulgence will be given. 6w 6X G. R. BROWN.

THE subscribers give this public notice, that they intend to petition the assembly, during their present session, for the restoration of a tract of LAND situate in Frederick county, called BLACK ACRE, formerly the property of William Black, Esquire, of London, merchant, which the subscribers consider themselves entitled to, as heir of the said William Black, and which land has been sold, as the subscribers apprehend, improperly, by the late intendant of the revenue. 8X STEPHEN WEST and WIFE.

TO BE SOLD,

At PRIVATE SALE, the following TRACTS of LAND, viz.

ONE tract of 800 acres, on Pipe creek, in Frederick county, an entire body of wood, and of kind good soil; also, a tract on Magothy river, containing 430 acres; and a tract containing 301 acres, on Deep creek (or Stoney creek) which empties into Patapsco river--Both these tracts are convenient for Baltimore or Annapolis markets, one having about 30 acres the other about 60 acres cleared, the rest in woods; the soil equal to any in those parts; both well watered. Likewise two young NEGRO WOMEN, three GIRLS, and a BOY about twelve years old. Unexceptionable titles will be given to the purchasers. For terms, apply to 6 WILLIAM MURRAY.

Four Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, living in Prince-George's county, near Queen-Anne, a bright bay HORSE, about fifteen hands-high, the hoof of the near hind foot split, with a knot just above it. Any person returning the above described horse, shall be entitled to the above reward. 3X REBECCA HALL.

THERE are at the subscriber's plantation, at the Head of Severn, the following stray CATTLE: a pied or red and white HEIFER, both ears cropped, and about three years old; also a brindle HEIFER, about three ears old, both ears cropped, and has a small slit in one of her ears; and a red HEIFER, about two years old, unmarked, and without horns. The owner or owners are desired to come and prove their property, pay charges, and take them away.

3X REZIN HAMMOND.