a *small dent* seems to be
nd keeps increasing un.
hich is when the center
a perpendicular situation
t decreases in the same

the foregoing letter are the
g:
very accurate observation
ening.
evident to the naked eye
of the moon had entered
9m. 30s. apparent time,
t being then quite clear,
eared a full recovery of

G H, *October* 30.
rew Ellicott, Esquire, to
ated Presque Isle, October

he survey of the territory
lylvania, after much dis-
and contained in this sur-
from its peculiar situation
state. The Indians did
fed towards the execution
treaty and receiving some
l with rum and tobacco,

counts have yet been re-
on the expedition, but
erent reports through the
eive any account that may
undoubtedly publish it for
rs.

H I A, *November* 13.
New-London, (Connecticut)
er 3.
v to tell you that is either
ur vessels are continually
West-Indies with little more
rous instances disappointed
nd molasses, by the distur-
those heart burnings of the
ctive to their agriculture.
are now lying in several of
aiting to be loaded, and at
ed must be ruinous to their
news, we have nothing to

mber of the legislature of the
riend in Bennington, in that

oes on slowly: probably it
onger: I have no doubt but
-York will be accepted of
session."

ntleman in New-Orleans, to
ty, dated June 27.
occured since my last letter
I have continued to enjoy a
ve met with as much success
time would permit. The
n having four-fifths of their
ed by the king, has affected
greater stagnation of business
before; however, I am in
profitable. I am yet unable
berty to return; but expect
ng—at least no exertions on

m the Natchez, an English
Spaniards, about 300 miles
d is high, uneven, and well
cile, and the climate favour-
heat which is mildewed by
he amazing quantity of con-
annually covered many feet
f the river, which is seldom
e west side of the *Mississippi*
tions from its mouth, *many*
and westward over a large
st side, on which Orleans is
about 10 leagues below the
which is a point of high land
little distance, then retiring,
in a circular direction, form-
e cypress swamp. Here you
which travellers stop to shew
handant.
are wealthy, live well, and
the most hospitable, friend-
et with, mostly Virginians.
directed to the culture of to-
aising of cattle; it is not un-
have 3 or 400 calves every
of any kind, and, indepen-
share in government, are a
rnor Guioso presides over the
ough appointed by the court,
bject to have his conduct in-
of this place; his absence is
t, who is generally an officer
e honour of being acquainted
n an amiable man.
ood streams, supplied with a
their kind than yours. The
s from 80 to 120lb. Their
—from 100 to 150 feet, yet
as that which flows from our

peaches, figs, plumbs, black-
ches, &c. a few apples, but
eir woods abound with deer

and turkies in season, bears, tygers and wolves—their waters with a variety of wild fowl, not equal in quality to yours, serpents of many kinds, lizards, &c. the rattle and water mocazon, extremely venomous; the first of these grow remarkably large, and the latter is noted for its virulency. They have most of the birds common to the states—with others not found there, as the parroquets, &c.

"There is a report prevalent here that a company of Americans under the sanction of a grant from North-Carolina, is about making a settlement at the Yazous, a part of the territory claimed by the Spaniards, and that Mr. Hastings, from India, has empowered an agent to purchase 100,000 acres of the land—government appears to have noticed it."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Natchez, to his friend in this city, dated June 8.

"I must first give you a short description of this place. It is called a town, though there are but about one dozen of houses in it, the most of which are very indifferent; there is a fort and Spanish garrison of about one hundred men; the country very thinly inhabited; buildings not fit for stables; land not very fertile and badly watered, and the inhabitants poverty struck, except a few individuals.

"Meat is at 2s. tea 8 dollars, sugar 3s. 9d. per pound, each, and every other article of the kind in proportion, except flour, which is as low as five dollars per barrel, owing to the large quantity that came down the river last spring. Price of dry goods, enormous. Shoeing a horse 5 dollars. Washing, 1s. per shirt, &c.

"You would conclude from these prices that money must be plenty; but I assure you it is not the case. There is not a single dollar to be seen—every thing is bought upon credit, and never paid for."

STATE of VERMONT.

WHEREAS in the opinion of this legislature the future interest and welfare of this state render it necessary that the constitution of the United States of America, as agreed to by the convention at Philadelphia on the 17th day of September, in the year of our Lord 1787, with the several amendments and alterations, as the same has been since established by the United States, should be laid before the people of this state for their approbation:

It is hereby enacted, by the general assembly of Vermont, That the first constable in each town shall warn the inhabitants who are entitled to vote for representatives in general assembly, in the same manner as they warn freeman's meetings, to meet in their respective towns, on the first Tuesday of December next, at ten o'clock, forenoon, at the several places fixed by law for holding the annual elections; and when so met, they shall proceed in the same manner as in the election for representatives, to choose some suitable person from each town to serve as a delegate in a state convention, for the purpose of deliberating upon, and agreeing to, the constitution of the United States, as now established; and the said constable shall certify to the state convention the person so chosen in manner aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the persons so elected to serve in state convention as aforesaid, do assemble and meet on the first Tuesday in January next, at Bennington, in the county of Bennington, then and there to deliberate upon the aforesaid constitution of the United States, and if approved of by them, finally to assent to and ratify the same in behalf and on the part of the people of this state, and make report thereof to the governor for the time being, to be by him communicated to the president of the United States, and the legislature of this state.

State of Vermont, Secretary's Office,
October 27, 1790.

THE preceding is a true copy of an act passed by the legislature of the state of Vermont, October 27.

Attest, ROS. HOPKINS, Sec'ry.

ANNAPOLIS, *Nov.* 25.

To the WRITER of a Piece signed A FREEMAN.

[*See the Maryland Gazette, No.* 2287.]

YOU are a great stickler for liberty. I applaud all virtuous intentions. You like most writers on the subject of manumission, have readily pointed out the inconveniencies of the slavery of the Africans. It has been a curse on the southern states, and seems likely to be entailed on them for some time to come. How did the evil commence? The British merchants first introduced it among us for their own pecuniary advantage. The planters bought as a convenience in helping to clear their lands. These slaves became in some states, then colonies, of equal estimation in law to landed property, and was deemed real estate so long as life lasted.—You ought to have lived at the time of the first importations of these people. Your eloquence and industry might have prevented the evil from growing to any enormous degree. As the evil came among us slowly, and became incorporated into our government, so must it be done away, almost as gradually as it came on. Point out, if you please, some mode or other. To do this great work would, in my opinion, puzzle old Lycurgus himself, could he rise from the dead. You could not, with propriety, set them all loose among us at once. I could instance several cases where unavoidable poverty and ruin would ensue to white inhabitants, if such a mode was adopted. A man dies, for instance, possessed of several slaves. He gives his land to a son or sons, but having daughters to provide for, he leaves each of them a number of negroes, according to his circumstances, for the support of those daughters. Their hire, with the industry of their mistresses, yields a competency for the support of all. Some of the girls have their education to finish. Take away their support, and you leave them to the world as beggars. Many other instances of both sexes might be produced, where the same damage would be done. Has the world, or any government whatever, been clear of slavery so far back as history can be traced? The negative is clear. You and I are slaves to the laws of our country, that is, we are bound by those laws, and must obey.—We have a privilege of voting for law-makers. This is denied to the Africans on the soundest policy.

I will now risk a proposition for a gradual abolition of slavery, and shall take the liberty of using the language of enacting clauses commonly made use of in our laws.

Be it enacted, That all children of slaves, born after the passing of this act, shall be free at the age of years: That the master or mistress of any family where they happen to be born, shall treat them in the same manner with orphan white children, as the law directs: That in case the said masters or mistresses should refuse this trust, trouble and expence, the several courts of the state shall bind them out until they arrive at the age of years aforesaid, in the same manner with orphan white children born free.

Much more must be added, but I leave that to greater genius's. I am not one of the number.

The horrid picture of the ill treatment of slaves, so well drawn by you, I had hoped, and still hope, is done away by the mildness of the Christian religion. But tyrants may be found. Although christians of all denominations seem to flourish now, more than formerly, I look on a tyrant among them to be out of the pale of christianity.—Believe me, I am a friend to liberty, humanity and christianity. I have had some opportunities of seeing these same black souls, in many instances, much happier than their masters and mistresses. Unhappily for them, their greatest advocates for manumission, have been a set of men that had very little of such property to lose. Perhaps none. They never considered the political state of the union, with respect to the southern states, otherwise I presume they would not have proposed a matter that might tend to create confusion, without, at the same time, proposing a preventative. Much more could I write on this subject, but I hate prolixity. I remain

A TRUE FRIEND TO THE UNION.

November 17, 1790.

PRINCE-GEORGE's County, ss.

TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION,

On the premises, the first WEDNESDAY in JANUARY next, if fair, if not the next fair day, pursuant to a decree from the high court of chancery, to satisfy the creditors of JOHN EVERSFIELD, late of the county aforesaid, deceased,

THE REAL ESTATE of the said JOHN EVERSFIELD, being part of a tract of LAND called BROOKFIELD, containing 180 acres, lying in the county aforesaid, and situate on Patuxent river, within a mile of the port of Nottingham. The land is level and rich, has a sufficient quantity of wood to support it, and some meadow ground may be made; there are two tenements on said land. Also, a lot of GROUND in Nottingham, on which is a dwelling house. The purchaser or purchasers to give bonds with approved securities for paying the consideration money, with interest, at three equal annual payments, reckoning from the time of sale. Such creditors of the said John Eversfield who have not already exhibited their claims in the chancery court, are requested to bring them in legally proved, and lodge them with the subscriber, or transmit them to the chancery court aforesaid.

3w THOMAS GANTT, Trustee.

November 15, 1790. 1 Th. Gantt

To be SOLD,

THAT valuable PLANTATION near this city, lately the property of Mr. *Thomas Rutland*, deceased, containing 753¾ acres.—For terms of sale, apply to the subscriber, living in Annapolis.

CHARLES CARROLL,
of CARROLLTON.

November 15, 1790. 1 w7/6

Alexandria Beer.

I HAVE just received a Quantity of this highly esteemed *Beer*, which, in order to accommodate the Citizens of Annapolis, I will sell either by the Barrel or Gallon.

William Alexander.

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons from hunting with either dog or gun, on any of my lands, as many persons have frequently committed trespasses under pretence of hunting.

CHARLES STEUART.

Annapolis, November 24, 1790.

JAMES WILLIAMS,

Has just to hand, and for SALE, by the Quarter-Cask or Gallon,

—A Considerable Assortment of—

OLD WINES,

—*VIZ.*—

LONDON Particular, six years old; Sherry, Lisbon, Calcavela and Red Port, five years old; White Port, fourteen years old; and Teneriffe of different qualities.—LIKEWISE, Old Spirit, and three years old Peach Brandy, West-India Rum, and Holland's Gin; Hyson, Congo, and Bohea Teas; Coffee; Loaf and Muscovado Sugars—To be SOLD low for Cash, State or Continental Certificates,

For SALE,---Likewise,

At my late Brother's STORE,

A large and general assortment of fall and other GOODS, which will be disposed of on very low terms, little more than cost and charges, for Cash or Certificates, as above.—Old customers to the store, and other friends, in want of goods, will find it to their interest to apply soon.

CASH given for all kinds of State & Continental Certificates.

Annapolis, November 25, 1790.

For SALE,

An ELEGANT

CHARIOT,

And a PAIR of

Bay GELDINGS.

Dan: Jenifer

Inquire of the Printers. 1

In CHANCERY, OCTOBER Term, 1790.

THE several persons to whom hath been committed, by this court, the care, custody, and charge of ideots or lunatics, and of their respective estates, having all given bond for the true and faithful discharge of the trusts in them respectively reposed, and for rendering an account to this court, when required, of the produce of the respective estates, and the expenditures thereof—It is this twenty-second of November, 1790, adjudged and ordered, by the chancellor, that each of the said several persons do return a full account of the estate, real and personal, to him committed, and of the profits and expenditure thereof, supported by proper vouchers; and that he likewise report the state and condition of the ideot or lunatic committed to his care. It is likewise adjudged and determined by the chancellor that a particular order in the premises shall be made, and regularly served on any of the said several persons who shall not, by the second Tuesday in February next, comply with this general order, which is directed to be inserted in the public news-papers of the state of Maryland.

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

St. Mary's county, Leonard-town.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation some time in May last, a stray MARE, which appears to be three years old, about thirteen hands high, neither docked nor branded, has a small white star in her forehead, and small piece out of the under part of the left year. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

w3 16 7/6 BENEDICT SPALDING.

St. John's College.

At a meeting of the VISITORS and GOVERNORS of ST. JOHN's COLLEGE, on the 14th day of November, 1790, the following RESOLUTIONS were entered into—

1st. RESOLVED, That at the next quarterly meeting on the second Tuesday of February next, this board will proceed to elect a vice-principal, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 350l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

The duty of the vice-principal being to teach, in conjunction with the principal, the higher classics in the Latin and Greek languages, the mathematics, as that science is usually taught in colleges, together with natural and moral philosophy and logic, it is expected that none will apply but those who are well skilled in the above branches of learning. And as the good character and morals of the applicant are esteemed of essential consequence by the board, sufficient testimonials of these must be produced, otherwise the application will not be attended to.

2d. RESOLVED, That on the said second Tuesday of February the board will proceed to elect an usher to the grammar-school of St. John's college, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 150l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

3d. RESOLVED, That on the said second Tuesday of February the board will likewise proceed to elect a master of the French language, who shall receive for his services an annual salary of 150l. current money, to be paid quarterly.

In these, as in the former instance, those who apply must be furnished with evidences of a fair character, which, with ability to discharge the duties of their departments, will determine the board in their choice.

2 NICH. CARROLL, Pres. pro. tem.