ing any claims against the estate
D JENINGS, senior, late of
y, deceased, are requested to ren-
ally proved, and those who are
estate are desired to make pay.
w 6
MUND JENINGS, Executor.

ed Dollars Reward.

rt-Tobacco, August 20, 1791.
n Saturday the 13th instant, be-
hours of ten and eleven o'clock at
an called BENJAMIN was going
berdeventure, as soon as he reached
ommonly called Theobald's Hill,
e distant from this town) he was
a white man who had on a dark
o rode a small black horse, some
ensued, when this man rode up
ve him a violent stab in the breast
e such weapon, of which he died
lowing—I will pay the above re-
ed dollars to any person who will
ator of this inhuman act, so that
eof.
14 J. H. STONE.

W LINE.

S, EASTON, and PHI-
DELPHIA,
l Land STAGES,
OURT HOUSE & NEW-
CASTLE.

bers, (Proprietors of the *Philadel-*
*imore New Line)* very respectfully
*ts of this city* and its vicinity, they
a communication from this place
, for the conveyance of *freight* and
nce running the 29th instant, by
—*A packet* will leave *Philadelphia*
ing for Newcastle, on its arrival
y conveys the passengers to *Cæcil*
the packet waits their arrival, and
*Annapolis* and *Easton*, and touches
return. The peculiar advantages
nt of expedition, will be obvious
ng to the northward, it being cer-
be performed in less time than by
*rs* solicit the patronage of the pub-
very exertion shall be used to ren-
, agreeable and expeditious. The
inds renders the day of the *packet's*
ther uncertain; but it is expected
ace early every Sunday morning.
*rs* that have freight to forward, are
eir names at the *Printers*, who will
o wait upon them and inform the

HAMBERS, *Cæcil Court House.*
DARLEY, } *Newcastle.*
AY,
d LEES, }

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| urt-House, | 7 | 6 |
| in stage, | 6 | 0 |
| ia in packet, | 3 | 9 |
| | 17 | 3 |

er cwt. from city to city. Light,
roportion to bulk.
19, 1791. 13

Dollars Reward,

ng four slaves, or four dollars for
EN, a black well set man, about
d 5 feet 8 inches high; had with
nded good cloaths of a variety of
long and well known as a water-
d had charge of a schooner of Mr.
a young black crop negro, about
high, very forward and impertin-
of age, and well made, had the
f a crop negro.——MAREEN,
ro woman of about 21 years of
nches high, stout and well made,
f good cloathing.——JACK, a
about 28 years of age, 5 feet 8
d well made, has been some time
apprehended that these slaves are
ourhood of West river. All per-
against harbouring them, as they
d, be prosecuted with the utmost
These persons have assumed the
have petitioned for their freedom
he general court, and have since
etence that they are free. The
paid to any person who will de-
, or either of them, to the sub-
is, or Richard Sprigg, Esq; of
fellow Jack will be hired to any
reasonable rate, until next April
tf
JOHN F. MERCER.
ber 16, 1791.

APOLIS:
EDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

(XLVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2346.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1791.

FRANKFORT, *October* 6.

THE result of the conferences at Pilnitz appears at length to have transpired. It is reported that the emperor was desirous that the re-payment of the expences he should incur by attacking France should be secured by a mortgage upon Alsace and Loraine which he was to have in deposite. It is even pretended that the French princes had consented to this shameful condition; but the acceptation of Louis XVI, which by indirect insinuation was endeavoured to be prevented, changed the face of affairs. The following are the articles which were signed by the emperor and the king of Prussia at the above meeting.

I. The two high contracting parties shall mutually assist each other in case of aggression, with 30,000 men, and even with the whole of their military forces, should the attacked party require it.

II. For the maintenance and exact observance of the subsisting treaties between the German empire and France, the two monarchs shall conjointly take those measures which shall appear most proper, they shall likewise concert together the representations to be made to that power on the subject of the claims of the injured princes; and if negotiations do not produce all the wished-for success, they shall invite all the circles of the empire to arm, and will themselves set the example of procuring justice by force.

III. The two high contracting parties shall settle with the court of Petersburgh the most advantageous measures to be pursued to secure the succession to the throne of Poland in favour of the house of the elector of Saxony.

IV. They reserve to themselves the power of exchanging part of their present or future possessions, provided the laws of the German empire be not thereby any ways infringed.

V. They consent from the present time reciprocally to reduce their military state, as soon as their present connexions with foreign powers shall permit them so to do.

VI. The king of Prussia promises and engages not to refuse his vote in favour of the archduke Francis when the election for a king of the Romans shall take place, and never to oppose the establishment of any of the other archdukes.

VII. His imperial majesty promises to employ his good offices with the court of Petersburgh and the diet of Poland to induce them no longer to oppose the cession of the town of Dantzic and Thorn to Prussia; in return to which his Prussian majesty will neglect nothing to obtain from the court of London and the states general of the United Provinces, the modifications desired by the court of Vienna, at the convention of the Hague, relative to the Austrian Low Countries.

BERLIN, *September* 14.

Since the arrival of a courier from London, the day fixed for the nuptials of his royal highness the duke of York, is the 29th of this month, when that ceremony will take place very privately. On the 1st of October, when the marriage of the hereditary prince of Orange with princess Wilhelmina will be celebrated, the general rejoicings will begin, which will last fourteen days, and consist of every kind of entertainment of the most brilliant kind; the splendour of which will be much increased by the presence of the princess of Orange, the prince and princess of Brunswick, the duke of Weimar, both dukes of Mecklenburgh, Strelitz and Schwerin, the two English princes from Gottingen, and other persons of distinction. It is thought that the count d'Artois and several other French gentlemen will be here at that time.

*Oct.* 4. On Saturday last the marriage of her royal highness princess Wilhelmina of Prussia with his serene highness the hereditary prince of Orange, was solemnized with the same state as that of his royal highness the duke of York with the princess Frederica of Prussia.

PARIS, *October* 5.

The manner in which the solemnity of taking the oath to the constitution was conducted in the assembly, made it very interesting. It marked the character of the assembly, for, in the short discussion on the forms to be observed, there was enthusiasm, an unanimity, and a patriotism, which assure to the nation the fidelity of their new representatives, and that there is no likelihood of any attack being made on any one of the glorious principles which are established in France.

This morning the assembly commenced by the report which was made by the vice-president, of the result of the deputation sent to the king. M. Ducastle said, that having taken the opinion of the deputation of what he should say to the king, they went up to the palace at six o'clock in the evening. They saw the minister of justice, who told them that his majesty had appointed the next day at one o'clock to receive the deputation. The vice-president stated to the minster, that it was of the utmost importance to the public affairs of the empire, that the notice with which they were charged should be made known to his majesty without delay, and they could not, consistent with their duty to the legislative assembly, postpone their commission. The minister of justice represented this to his majesty, who was pleased to appoint nine o'clock of the same evening to receive the deputation. Accordingly at nine o'clock they went up again, and were received by his majesty in the council chamber, when M. Ducastle made his reverence, and delivered his commission in the following terms:

"SIRE,

"The national legislative assembly is finally constituted, and we are appointed a deputation to intimate this to your majesty."

The king desired to know the names of the deputation. The vice-president told him that he had not a list of their names, and that in truth he did not know them all.

His majesty was then pleased to say that he would come in person to the assembly on Friday next. He was sorry that he could not possibly go there sooner.

This report being made, the assembly proceeded to receive the oaths of some members, who had arrived after the sitting of the day before.

LODON, *October* 15.

The Spaniards are at length, since public affairs have taken a pacific turn, paying off several men of war, and reducing their navy to a low peace establishment.

Since Monday last upwards of sixty sail of merchant ships from the West-Indies and America have arrived in the river, which, with those that have arrived before, has filled all the quays so full of employment, that several of the ships must remain with their cargoes on board for some days to come.

*Extract of a letter from Paris, October* 13.

"We had on Monday the important news that M. Montmorin has received from the emperor his answer to the king's intimation, that he had accepted the constitution. It bears, that the king's acceptance restored him to the means of directly treating with the court of France as heretofore, and that he should be eager to renew with the court of France the good understanding, which by their treaties, as well as by their near alliance, had so happily subsisted between them. This news is confirmed by another circumstance, that the emperor has given orders to respect the new flag of France."

A partial change of ministry is talked of, viz.

Duke of Portland, to be first lord of the treasury.

Marquis of Buckingham, first lord of the admiralty.

Charles Fox and lord Hawkesbury, secretaries of state.

Duke of Grafton, president of the council.

Duke of Leeds, privy seal.

Marquis of Lansdown, lord lieutenant of Ireland.

Lord John Cavendish, chancellor of the exchequer.

Sir Grey Cooper, and Mr. Sheridan, secretaries of treasury.

Burke and Steel, joint paymasters-general.

These the principals, many inferior changes will follow.

The meeting of parliament, as we have recently intimated, is postponed beyond all doubt to the 20th of December next.

By the foreign papers, an account comes through Warsaw, that the empress of Russia has forbidden the French charge des affaires, M. Genest, to appear at her court, with this notice——That her majesty, having joined in the agreement, to re-establish the king of France in his royal power and privileges, could not admit the present charge des affaires into her presence without committing herself, in some measure, to the new government.

There is now a meeting at Coblentz, and in that neighbourhood, of the exiled princes; and count Romanzoff is empowered to act there by the empress, and, it is well known, has credits on Amsterdam for two millions of rubles, (about £.450,000) to assist in the work of a counter-revolution in France. The king of Sweden has also lodged a considerable credit in Amsterdam for the same purpose. A Mr. Wolter, at the Hague, has made a contract for 10,000 horses, to be employed in the army of the exiled princes.

*Extract of a letter from the Hague, October* 11.

"Their high mightinesses the states general have sent an answer to the letter of the king of France notifying his acceptance of the constitution, in which their high mightinesses acknowledge to have received the said notification, and thank his majesty for his friendship in communicating the same. They further assure the king, that they shall always be happy in every concurrence that can tend to the personal happiness of his majesty, and the prosperity of the kingdom of France, they conclude with acknowledgments for the manner in which his majesty expresses his wish to keep up the good understanding between the two countries, and with assurance that nothing will be wanting on their parts to promote the same.

"The attention of all our politicians is engaged by the preparations making upon the frontiers of France in favour of the aristocratic party; and they are much divided in opinion, whether the storm will burst suddenly and shortly, or whether the assembly of the congress at Aix will first take place, and the milder means of negotiation be tried before the more violent one of arms."

There is no mention whatever made of the capture of the fort of Chinnaballabaram, in any of the public advices lately received from India; the only account of that event is, a paragraph in the Madras Courier of the 27th April, 1791, of which the following is a copy:

"We are sorry to hear that the Polygars were not able to defend themselves in the fort of Chinnaballabaram, which was attacked, as mentioned in our last, by a strong force from Tippoo. It was taken, and they were all put to the sword, except five of the principal men among them."

The following conveys to the public a very important article of intelligence, and serves, in some degree, to elucidate the precise purposes of the meeting which lately took place at Pilnitz, between the emperor and the king of Prussia. The count d'Artois urged the granting some relief to the French king in very strong terms, but the decision of the conversation was this:

"That if the other powers of Europe could be engaged to assist in restoring the French monarchy to its former splendour, the king of Prussia and the emperor would feel no objection to co-operate with them, but that they could not think of making any such attempt on any other terms."

*Extract of a letter from Warsaw, September* 17.

"It is assured that the elector of Saxony is determined to accept of the crown, and that the courts of Vienna and Berlin have already given a favourable declaration concerning it.

"The king, just before the diet adjourned, said he would defend the new constitution with his blood; and that he expected the like of the whole nation, which was unanimously confirmed by the members.

"Russian commissaries are already arrived at Constantinople to settle about the enlargement of all prisoners.

"We are confidently assured, that the Russian fleet of ships of the line have been all unrigged, and laid up on the usual peace establishment."

*Extract of a letter from Plymouth, September* 27.

"The Cæsar and Foudroyant, of eighty guns each, on two decks, and on a new plan, are building here very fast; the former is so far finished as to be ready for launching next March; the latter has her frame up, and, from the great dispatch they have used in building the Cæsar, may be expected to be ready likewise in the course of two years. Orders are received here for laying down a first rate on a very large scale, called the Globe; the model they have already begun in the mould loft, and she is expected to be laid down in a few weeks."

His majesty has presented Mr. Pitt with a magnificent silver cup, which will contain twelve quarts. It is now at Goldsmith's Hall to be stamped.

*Oct.* 23. Birmingham being situated nearly in the centre of the kingdom, has been of course but sadly supplied with marine fish. A public subscription has, therefore, been entered into by the inhabitants, for a regular supply twice a week. A contract has been made, proper officers appointed, and a shop was opened in Bull-street on Tuesday the 11th instant. A surprising concourse of people attended, and a tun and a half of fish were disposed of in about two hours. A curious mistake which occurred, will shew how little people somewhat remote from the sea are acquainted with the cooking of marine productions.

A reputable gentleman, by attending early, was lucky enough to get a crab of a tolerable good size (for there were some hundreds who could get no kind of fish at all). He went home under the expectation of affording his family an exquisite treat; but to their utter disappointment, it was found not to be eatable. The gentleman returned with the fish in the afternoon, and presenting it to the manager of the shop declared himself sorry to be the first who should complain, but that the fish was altogether intolerable. The fishmonger put on his spectacles, and, after a proper examination, said, "that the crab did not appear to have been much boiled."——"Boiled!" cry'd the gentleman—"What! must it be boiled?"—"Most assuredly," replied the fishmonger. The gentleman returned, tried the experiment, and, when cooked *secundem artem*, found the crab a very delicious morsel.

Since the above circumstance, a person who sells fish-sauce, &c. has added a nota bene to his handbill promising his customers instructions gratis, for cooking all kinds of shell-fish.

It may be now considered as a settled point, that parliament is not to meet till late in January. The business of the Russian armament is yet too green for