H E M E
OF A
T E R Y

ispoſing of valuable property in
LUMBIA, conſiſting of three
ND about one mile north of the
GTON; and fourteen lots in the
town of GEORGE-TOWN, as

ains 107 acres, on it are 18 acres
nd, and a promiſing young ap-
g 175 bearing trees of choice
extremities thereof is a delight-
mmands a view of the river Pa-
Waſhington. This lot contains
od-land, lies upon a main road,
one mile from the city of Waſh-

ains 84 acres, and bounds with
out 35 acres thereof are in wood,
in meadow-ground. This lot is
by the meandering waters of the
is ſtream is a fall of 21 feet, and
es of excellent building ſtone.
eautiful ſituations for houſes.
ains 39 acres, and bounds with
t contains 20 acres of wood, and
minence for a houſe as a country

in George-Town are at that end
contiguous to the city of Waſh-
dvantageous and beautiful ſitua-

each, dollars at 7s. 6d. is £.7000
107 acres of land at £.20 per 2140 0 0
84 do. do. 1680 0 0
39 do. do. 780 0 0
eorge-town, 910 0 0
caſh, 100 0 0
50 0 0
46 0 0
40s. each, 1294 0 0
£. 7000

N A G E R S.

l William Deakins, Benjamin Stod-
f George, John Threlkeld, and Sa-
es, George-Town. George Walker,
hington. Wallace and Muir, and
res, Annapolis.

ains ſeveral very valuable lots of
he city of Waſhington, whoſe in-
keep pace with the growth of the
United States of America—Hence,
ny further definition, it will be
mall ſum of one Guinea a valuable
ry ſeat may be obtained in the vi-
of America; or a lot in a town
enſive commerce.
ropoſes drawing this Lottery in
he firſt Monday in May next, or
s are all ſold, which he flatters
caſe from his preſent proſpects,
al warranty, will immediately be
land, and the money for the caſh
on demand. Notice will be given
the public papers, and a liſt of the
will be immediately publiſhed.
e lots is reſerved to the ſubſcriber.
ay be ſeen at Mr. George Mann's.
ay be had of Meſſrs. Wallace and
ſon, Eſquires, and Mr. George

OHN THOMAS BOUCHER.
f the ſeverity of the winter the draw-
tery is poſtponed to the firſt of Auguſt

Mary's county, April 10, 1792.
y wife ELIZABETH ATTAWAY
eloped from my bed and board
and influenced by ill adviſers, re-
live with me, this is to forewarn
ling her on my account, as I will
r contracting after this date, and
and ſecrete her ſhall be proſecuted
THOMAS BOND.

. Mary's county, April 9, 1792.
debted to the eſtate of GEORGE
ate of St. Mary's county, deceaſed,
ke immediate payment to THOMAS
ge-town, or the ſubſcribers, and
y claims are deſired to bring them
PLATER, } Executors.
USBY PLATER, }

Every kind of
GREEK BOOKS,
ADAMS's Office, Baltimore. 4

N A P O L I S:
REDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

(XLVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2368.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1792.

NOTTINGHAM, *March* 3.

BETWEEN 8 and 9 o'clock on Saturday evening laſt, the inhabitants of ſeveral parts of this town were viſited by a ſmart ſhock of an earthquake, preceded and accompanied by a violent rumbling noiſe and tremor of the air, which alarmed them to ſuch a degree that ſeveral of them quitted their houſes and ran into the ſtreets, expecting them to fall upon their heads; the duration, however, laſted but a few ſeconds, and the conſequence not very material. At Grantham its effect was ſo violent that the houſe bell, at the George inn, was repeatedly heard to ring during its continuance.—It was alſo felt at Dunnington, Spalding, Seaford, Freckingham, Bourne, Bingham, and ſeveral of the neighbouring villages; alſo at Derby, Caſtle Donnington, &c. the houſes were very much ſhaken. Its effect was nearly the ſame at all the above places.

The earthquake was likewiſe felt at Stamford, by the ſhaking of houſes, whereby they were greatly alarmed. Alſo at Biggleſwade, with the falling of ſome old houſes, though no lives were loſt.

LONDON, *February* 28.

STATE PAPER.

Ordinance concerning the French emigrants, ſent by the court of Berlin to the directing miniſter of Anſpach and Bareith.

BERLIN, February 4, 1792.

OUR intention is to grant to part of the French emigrators an aſylum in our ſaid provinces, in the manner as it is obſerved in the Auſtrian Netherlands.

We do ordain you to let all thoſe who arrive in our ſaid provinces enjoy the rights of hoſpitality, ſafety and protection, in the manner as is granted to other travellers; but do not permit them to recruit, to aſſemble in bodies, to exerciſe troops, to form camps, to eſtabliſh magazines or arſenals, to buy horſes, or undertake any thing that looks like warlike preparations. As to common ſoldiers and deſerters that arrive with their arms, you ought to conform to the rules obſerved in the Auſtrian Low Countries, and in dubious caſes apply to the government of Anterior Auſtria; for our will is, that the French emigrants ſhall be treated with us in the ſame manner as with them. But in difficult caſes you ought to apply to the miniſtry of our cabinet.

We recommend alſo to your particular attention the French emiſſaries, who travel over all the world to propagate the ſpirit of rebellion.

As ſoon as they make themſelves known through mutinous ſpeeches, or publiſhing of ſuch like writings, you will ſend them immediately out of the frontiers, and in dubious caſes apply to the miniſtry of our cabinet.

As to the publications in your provinces, which tend to former rebellions, you are to enſure them in a moſt rigorous manner, and moſt carefully to prevent their being publiſhed.

March 7. The port of Ocza'kow is to be cleared, during the ſummer, for large ſhips of war, and two hundred and fifty thouſand roubles are appropriated for this purpoſe. A great number of rich and reſpectable Greek merchants are already preparing to reſide at Ocza'kow and the ports of the Crimea; and it is calculated, that within ten years commerce will have totally changed the preſent barbarous appearance of theſe countries.

Sir Joſhua Reynolds was interred at his own requeſt in St. Paul's Cathedral, which place he viſited very attentively but a ſhort time before his death. A monument, and a ſuitable inſcription, will be placed in due time to his memory in the body of the Cathedral.

PITTSBURG, *May* 12.

By major M'Cully, juſt returned from viſiting the poſts at Yellow creek and Big Beaver, we are informed, that no depredations have been committed by the Indians near theſe poſts this ſpring, and but few ſigns ſeen—The major alſo left the ſouth-weſt frontier of Waſhington county on Thurſday the 4th of May, and no diſcoveries have been made there ſince the unhappy ſtroke of Leg's block-houſe on Dunkard creek.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 17.

Very wholeſome advice is adminiſtered in a Boſton paper of laſt week, relative to the popular choice of legiſlators. Sufficient caution is there given to the people, 1ſt. to chooſe no man who is remarkable for a ſuper-abundance of low cunning; ſuch a man in a legiſlative body will always have his private intereſts more at heart than thoſe of the public.—2dly. Twiſtical characters, who are eaſily ſwayed, and will aſſent to any queſtion that promiſes to favour ſelf or party intereſt.—3dly. Speculating characters; men who creep into legiſlative bodies with a deſign to turn their legiſlative knowledge of *ſtate ſecrets* to private purpoſes.—4thly. Greek and Latin not to be eſſential qualifications.—5thly. Legiſlators ought not to be concerned in pilot-boats, bound for the modern *Colchis*. Such, if put to the teſt, would in all likelihood, ſell their country for a *ſcrip*.—"Let us not ſuffer a ſingle ranger, ſpeculator, or ſwindler in our public bodies—let us purge the tabernacle of all contamination by ſtock-jobbers, who conſider the United States as a lottery-office and the rights and privileges of the people as a diſcount from their prizes. Let us ſweep the legiſlative floors of ſuch vermin, who devour liberty in the bud, and ſuck the vitals of the honeſt induſtrious farmers, merchants, and tradeſmen. Let us unite, to a man, and elect only ſuch as will promote agriculture, the arts, true commerce, and the general good of the country."

May 21. We have the pleaſure to communicate to the public, that letters have been received, at the war-office, from major Hamtramck, commanding at Poſt Vincennes, on the river Wabaſh, dated 30th of March laſt, ſtating that he had made a pacific agreement with the Wea and Eel river Indians, and expected that the Pyankeſhas would immediately become parties thereto—Theſe tribes, with their ſubdiviſions of villages, embrace a conſiderable part of the Wabaſh Indians who have hitherto been hoſtile.

It would appear, from the information of the chiefs of the ſaid tribes, that the Kickapoos of the Wea have removed to the Illinois river—but that if they return to their former ſituation, the Wea and Eel river Indians have ſtipulated, that the ſaid Kickapoos ſhall become parties to the agreement made with major Hamtramck; or, they themſelves will drive them out of the country.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of the firſt information at Liſbon, to his correſpondent in this city, dated March 18.

"After certain intelligence had been received at Gibraltar that Muley Yazed had defeated his brother's army on the 12th of laſt month, about the end of the ſame month the unexpected news arrived there of his having died on the 16th, in conſequence of his wounds; as likewiſe the death of his antagoniſt, Muley Iſhem, who is reported by ſome to have been killed in the battle; and by others, to have died alſo of the wounds he received in battle. What is aſſerted to be leſs doubtful is, that Muley Iſlama has actually been proclaimed emperor at Tangier. He is alſo aſſerted to be a much more unexceptionable character than the two brothers who have fallen, and more likely to cultivate peace, upon reaſonable terms, with all nations.—The ſame letter mentions the 22d inſtant as the day agreed upon for the delivering up of Oran to the regency of Algiers."

Extract of another letter from the ſame gentleman, dated Liſbon, March 25.

"The ameliorations in the queen's health are great. Doctor Willis found that the phyſicians had treated her caſe in a very improper manner. It ſeems probable, that, if the ſame treatment had been continued a little longer, ſhe muſt have died. At preſent doctor Willis entertains hopes of her total recovery. Yeſterday ſhe was much better than ſhe has been at any other time ſince his arrival, and entirely in her right mind—I am juſt informed that the emperor of Germany is dead. This news was brought by a courier from Madrid to the Spaniſh *charge des affaires* here."

On the 28th of February laſt, count Florida Blanca was removed from his employment as prime miniſter of Spain; ſucceeded by count d'Aranda. The ſame day an edict was publiſhed, by which the ſuperintendency over all the departments of the government is veſted in the council of ſtate, of which his catholic majeſty has declared himſelf preſident, and the count d'Aranda ſenior member.

General William Bowles, who has excited ſo much attention for a year or two paſt, both in Europe and America, is now a priſoner in the Moro caſtle at the Havanna. Three Cherokee Indians (his companions) are in the ſame ſituation. It is thought the depredations he has committed on the Spaniſh ſettlements will coſt him his life.—Our accounts add that this inveterate enemy to the United States was with the Indians in the action near the Miami towns on the 4th of November laſt.

When the queen of France heard of her brother, the emperor of Germany's death, ſhe exclaimed "*If my misfortunes were not before at their height, their meaſure would now be filled.*" Your kings and queens of the preſent age ſeem to be mere theatrical characters, whoſe misfortunes are for the moſt part imaginary—Becauſe they can no longer tyrannize over nations, and conſider mankind as inherited property, a great out-cry is made forſooth, and they lick over their ſuppoſed wounds with as pitiful a yell as a puppy that has been kicked!

Accounts recently received from Sweden (via Scotland) mention the deſtruction of one fourth part of the city of Gottenburg by fire, on or about the firſt of March. The computed loſs is ſaid to be immenſe.

WINCHESTER, *May* 7.

We have received the melancholy information of the Indians having penetrated into the country as far as the head waters of Dunkard creek, within fifteen miles of Morgan-town, where they have committed murders on our innocent fellow-citizens, the bare recital of which is ſufficient to ſtir up every latent ſpark of American valour to revenge. On the plantation of one Leg there was a block-houſe, in which nine militiamen were ſtationed; ſeven of theſe having gone to the Pau-Pau ſtation, about eight miles diſtant, on ſome buſineſs with their officer, and the other two being out, cutting timber for benches, a party of Indians, conſiſting of fifteen or twenty, came in the interim, took Mr. Leg, two of his children, a man by the name of Honſacre (who was out in a field, and was firſt wounded by them) a young woman of the name of Baldwind, and five children (part Honſacre's) priſoners. Mrs. Leg was wounded above the ſhoulder bone, but eſcaped to the houſe of one Curlet. Having ſecured the priſoners, the Indians ſet fire to the dwelling houſe and block-houſe, and then proceeded up the creek about nine miles, and encamped. On the march, Honſacre, being faint with the loſs of blood, they pricked him with knives and ſpears to make him keep up. At the place they encamped, they ſcalped him and knocked out his brains. Mrs. Honſacre bemoaning the loſs of her huſband, was tomahawked by them, and her youngeſt child, who cried bitterly at the tragic ſcene ſhe beheld, alſo fell a ſacrifice to ſavage vengeance. A party of militia went in purſuit of them next day, arrived where they had encamped, buried the unfortunate Honſacre, his wife and child, and then proceeded on, but without effect, as they did not overtake the Indians.—The militia returned the Sunday following, and reported, that as they came back, they diſcovered a freſh trail, from which it is conjectured another party of Indians is ſtill hovering about the ſettlements. The houſe above mentioned, ſaid to be ſet on fire, was extinguiſhed by a perſon who was paſſing by, before much damage was ſuſtained—the block-houſe was reduced to aſhes.

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 31.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated May 20.

"From what I could learn, there ſeemed to be a diviſion among the republicans in favour of Clinton for the office of vice-preſident. The preſent incumbent, 'tis generally thought, would think better of the people by mixing a little with them. He would find they were mild, amiable, and not diſpoſed to riot; that, in fact, no danger is to be apprehended from them to any of the ſalutary objects of ſociety. By being under the government of the law, adminiſtered by others, without the proſpect of wielding any other rod of authority than an ordinary walking cane, he might gradually feel with them, and look with an eye of jealouſy toward thoſe who live on public taxes, and deſpiſe the ſource from whence they are drawn."

SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

At the firſt ſeſſion, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one.

An ACT more effectually to provide for the National Defence, by eſtabliſhing an Uniform Militia throughout the United States.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That each and every free able-bodied white male citizen of the reſpective ſtates, reſident therein, who is or ſhall be of the age of eighteen years, and under the age of forty-five years, (except as is herein after excepted) ſhall ſeverally and reſpectively be enrolled in the militia, by the captain or commanding officer of the company, within whoſe bounds ſuch citizen ſhall reſide, and that within twelve months after the paſſing of this act. And it ſhall at all times hereafter be the duty of every ſuch captain or commanding officer of a company, to enrol every ſuch citizen, as aforeſaid, and alſo thoſe who ſhall, from time to time, arrive at the age of eighteen years, or being of the age of eighteen years and under the age of forty-five years (except as before excepted) ſhall come to reſide within his bounds; and ſhall without delay notify ſuch citizen of the ſaid enrolment, by a proper non-commiſſioned officer of the company, by whom ſuch notice may be proved.—That every citizen, ſo enrolled and notified, ſhall, within ſix months thereafter, provide himſelf with a good muſket or firelock, a ſufficient bayonet and belt, two ſpare flints, and a knapſack, a pouch with a box therein to contain not leſs than twenty-four cartridges, ſuited to the bore of his muſket or firelock, each cartridge to contain a proper quantity of powder and ball: or with a good rifle, knapſack, ſhot-pouch and powder-horn, twenty balls ſuited to the bore of his rifle, and a quarter of a pound of powder; and ſhall appear, ſo armed, accoutred and provided, when called out to exerciſe or into ſervice, except, that when called out on company days to exerciſe only, he may appear without a knapſack. That the commiſſioned