of these works are to be
ing is now carried on to
ople, and this alone will
by diffusing knowledge,
he sentiments and man-
er number of their pub-
and annals of their em-
er nations, digested in a
doubtless furnish ample
history of the eastern
t been communicated to

G, *October* 19.
lanter with several chiefs
ons set off from this place
equence of the following
ccellency the president of

phia, May 11, 1790.
eriously considered your
nt and supreme executive

om you, that some of our
camps and taken your
permit one man to injure
give you an opportunity
ent of Pennsylvania, your
our wishes, and agreeably
nvite three of your chiefs
ia. Corn-Planter, Half-
, to come to Philadelphia
ext, when the general af-

nission to your particular
act as the interpreter to
ive him directions to con-

THOMAS MIFFLIN.

nter.
eat-Cross.
n.

Dog-Barker.
Old-News.
ge-Tree.
Broken-Tree.
arriors of the Six Nations,
rn-Planter assigned for not
appointed for their hear-
committed at Pine Creek,
f the Seneca nation, had
riors, so that their presence
eir own people to prevent
have widened the breach
nd the white people, and
f said nations, had been
noh nation to hold a coun-
ncil, the chiefs and war-
nation, together with those
Wioughtapoos, Chepaways,
tended; that the Squahha-
duced a Virginia scalp and
nation and those of their
ting of 48 towns, had de-
Knife; that they had of
and and five hundred war-
r allies above named, and
d to make no peace, and
riors of the Six Nations to

the chiefs and warriors of
ad made a firm peace with
y were determined to stand

d to be about 50 years of
youthful appearance and
and if any conclusion can
ts of the countenance, they
o be pregnant with sagacity
presented with a newspaper
was told that by means of
thought of the mind could
nd sent all over the country
knowledge of letters was
might have their children
were able to hunt, or attend
He seemed to be sensible of
n, and replied, that he had
And we cannot help remark-
te much towards the civili-
their chiefs and kings could
ir children among us to ob-
cation, as they will in time
ra.

HIA, *November* 1.
American news in Britain, to
Philadelphia.
his country, in the course of
stonished at the vast number
most difficulty can procure a
ry is exceedingly populous,
bitants since the late peace,
ing I have often conversed
my of them would be very
merica, notwithstanding the
years against enticing trades-
, and the many publications
describing America as a very
door of this country. Any
America, provided he carries

no tools used in manufactures along with him, and pays his freight (for no ship-master or any person dare indent to go to America, a tradesman or any person, under a penalty of 700l. and twelve months imprisonment.) Now a tradesman in Britain, much more in any other part of Europe, never can raise or command so much money at one time as will pay his freight, five or six pounds sterling the freight charged, no tradesman here is ever able to muster, on account of the high price of provisions and the low wages they get. The friends of America and of the poor in Europe, think it would be the interest of the United States, and the only means of introducing manufacturers (considering their great distance from all the manufacturing nations in Europe) to grant a bounty to ship-masters, who bring over tradesmen only from Europe, of two or three pounds for each mechanic brought over—this would enable tradesmen to muster up as much as the ship-master would in that case demand for his passage.

"If this was thought too much for the states to do for all tradesmen, it might be confined to particular trades only—though it is certain, that every tradesman imported from Europe, would in the course of a few months only, be a gain to the country of much more than all the bounty paid out by the states.

"P. S. If the congress did not choose to be at the expence, might not private societies be established in the great seaport towns, such as Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, &c. who would give bounties on particular trades only—such as tanners—after a plenty of that branch had arrived, they might alter it to weavers and brewers, or any trade that was thought proper—altering the branch always as there seemed a demand.

"It is amazing the great benefit that accrues to the landed interest in America, by a tradesman working up or manufacturing the goods upon the spot—all the provisions he consumes, all the raw materials he works up, and all that is consumed by his family when they increase, is the product of the lands of America. Here arises a constant and steady market for the farmer—no risk by sea—no stoppage by European prohibitions—nor no decrease of demand by heavy duties and rivalship in Europe."

Nov. 2. Last Friday morning, about three o'clock, the powder-mill, near Frankford, belonging to Mr. Joseph J. Miller, of this city, blew up, owing to the imprudence of one of the workmen, who unguardedly threw the snuff of a candle among some loose powder, which instantly occasioned the explosion. This unfortunate person, when discovered among the ruins, was so mangled and burnt, that he was just able to relate the cause of the melancholy event, and expired in a few hours afterwards. There was about one tun of powder in the mill.

Thursday last arrived here the ship Barclay, captain Stevenson, in 40 days from Londonderry, with upwards of 200 passengers in good health.

A merchant in Cadiz informs his correspondent here, that "the convoy from the Havanna for that port had put back."

Friday arrived the ship Four Friends, capt. Volans, from Cadiz. The Four Friends sailed the 9th of September with the Rising Sun, capt. Decatur, which arrived here on Thursday. By these vessels we learn, that the Spanish fleet, of 36 sail of the line, had returned into port, probably to wait the reinforcement of 45 sail of the French navy—the British fleet was said to be in the Bay of Biscay; the ports of Spain were still open to British traders, though in every part of the Spanish dominions the greatest preparations were making for war.

Captain Volans, on the 25th of October, fell in (in lat. 37, 38, long. 73, 10.) with a brigantine, with both masts overboard, full of water, upright. She appeared to be a new vessel, deep waisted, no head, a white bottom, turpentine sides, mouldings painted white, streaks black, a black stern with yellow mouldings, red counter, a false cabin window in the middle of four others, stanchions up for an awning on the main deck, five ports on a side, and no people on board. [The above vessel is supposed to be the Elias, which was overset on the 6th of October, 60 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook, bound to Jamaica, from Amboy, New-Jersey, loaded with live stock and lumber.]

We hear from Amboy, New-Jersey, that captains Marsh and Vredenburgh have returned to that place, without having been able to fall in with the hull of the brig Elias, (late) captain Cook, which was overset on the 6th ult. 60 miles S. E. of Sandy Hook, and which they have been in quest of. As said vessel was laden with lumber in her hold, it is certain she will float a long time on the water, and may be an object for those to look out for who are bound to the eastward. Persons who saw said vessel, before her sailing, observed, that she was remarkably taunt-masted, and having 28 large oxen upon deck, besides a vast quantity of packed hay, stowed to a great height upon the awnings, it was impossible she could be otherwise than very crank.—The untimely fate of captain Cook, the distress of the crew, and the loss of so many valuable cattle and other property, it is hoped will be a warning to owners and masters of vessels in future to act with more caution in this kind of embarkations.

WINCHESTER, (Virginia) *October* 20.

By recent intelligence from Kentucky we learn, that a short time ago an American vessel was seized at New Orleans, and her cargo disposed of by the Spaniards.—Also, that the troops which went out against the Indians had, not far from the banks of the Ohio, fallen in with about forty of them, whom they made prisoners of, after a slight resistance—and that, having washed them, 15 turned out to be white men.

ANNAPOLIS, *Nov.* 11.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the house of delegates in the present general assembly, viz.

For Talbot county, Hugh Sherwood, of Hunting-ton, David Kerr, James Tilghman, of James, and John Hughes, Esquires.

For Somerset county, Levin Denwood, Nehemiah King, Levin Winder and William Jones, Esquires.

For Dorchester county, William Vans Murray, James Steele, Moses Lecompte and William Goldsborough, Esquires.

For Cæcil county, Richard Bond, Edward Oldham, Henry Hollingsworth and Thomas Marsh Forman, Esquires.

For Queen-Anne's county, James O'Brion, John Seney, John Browne and Edward Harris, Esquires.

On Monday last the general assembly proceeded to the choice of a governor of this state, when the honourable John Eager Howard, Esquire, was unanimously re-elected.

Henry Ridgely, Randolph Brandt Latimer, John Davidson, William Hindman and John Kilty, Esquires, were the day following, chosen members of the honourable council.

IN COUNCIL, November 2, 1790.

THE board being in possession of returns from all the counties, and the city of Annapolis and town of Baltimore, of the election lately held for the choice of representatives in the congress of the United States, proceeded agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly in that case provided, to enumerate and ascertain the votes given for each person voted for as aforesaid, when it appeared that the honourable SAMUEL STERETT, WILLIAM PINKNEY, JOSHUA SENEY, WILLIAM VANS MURRAY, PHILIP KEY and UPTON SHEREDINE, Esquires, had the greatest number of votes; wherefore it is declared that the said Samuel Sterett, William Pinkney, Joshua Seney, William Vans Murray, Philip Key and Upton Sheredine, are duly elected representatives of this state in the congress of the United States.

By order,

T. JOHNSON, jun. clk.

"On Saturday morning, the 30th ult. departed this life, after a short illness, at St. Bernard's, in Charles county, in the 32d year of her age, Mrs. DOROTHY BRENT, the amiable consort of Mr. Robert Brent.

"This lady possessed, in an eminent degree, all the virtues and endowments which, combined, constitute the affectionate wife, tender mother, and dutiful daughter—These circumstances, added to the most hospitable temper of mind, social manners, and irreproachable deportment through life, render her death a subject of just and heavy regret to her disconsolate friends and relatives."

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

IS not LIBERTY the grand American shrine? *Freedom* is the chief corner stone of our excellent republic, constitution and government. Behold, upon *this basis*, our flourishing empire is fitly raised and united.

The inestimable value of human rights was duly considered in time of our subjection to a foreign power—Americans, free and independent in spirit, believing "*Freedom the just due of every man*," laid claim to their inalienable rights, which no king or nation had right to deprive them of. This being denied, our countrymen boldly ventured both fortune and life—they fought, bled and died, to recover that freedom which, by the law of nature, is granted to *every man*. We resolved to lose our lives, or gain our liberty—and what is life when liberty is gone? 'Tis a servile state of ignominious existence, which is little, if any, preferable to death. I marvel that our memories are so treacherous as to forget the noble sentiments and impressions of freedom which inspired our breasts with animated zeal in time of Britannic oppression. Then we extended the right of freedom indiscriminately to "*every man*." Why do we now discriminate, and deny this right to a certain species of the human race? The argument that the "*negroes were providentially intended to be slaves*" is a most groundless proposition; and I confess a surprise that any man should ever advance it. The Algiers with equal propriety might argue Providence in their capturing *Europeans* and *others*, and condemning *them* to slavery. I can find neither proof nor reason that a difference in colour, features or hair, should distinguish any man as an unhappy subject of bondage. "*There were slaves of old*" 'tis true; but this no more proves the right of slavery now, than ancient monarchies and despotic powers prove that we should have a despotic monarch to rule with absolute power over us—The argument stands just as good, and defies a gainsaying. Such arguments will not suffice for the *sons of liberty*, we leave them for an unenlightened or tyrannised people; neither the one or the other corresponds with our ideas or principles. I wish a consistency in and among all men, civil or religious, a correspondence between principle and practice; and candidly think without it the glory of any man or nation is proportionably eclipsed. Incongruity is a disparagement in any case whatever. I blush at the conduct of many who are freemen in principle, have declared for, and supported the cause of liberty, and still persist in holding their fellow-creatures in perpetual bondage.

I agree that "*slaves are a man's (arbitrary) property*," but not his *just* property, and no human law will look upon them as such. The law of nature evidently allows every man his freedom, any law, most certainly, is inhuman and unjust that counteracts the law of God in nature—hence no just law can entail civil slavery on any part of the human species whatever.

You "*bought your slaves*," true, "*this is a hardship*," but on whom? More on the poor slave than you—I had much rather lose my money than liberty. He who sold you the slaves had no *just* right to sell the liberties of men which the law of God in nature, and our country declares to be the due of those who were sold. Is it any argument that I should not recover my property or rights, because I have heretofore been unjustly kept out of them? Suppose my father before me was unjustly kept from his rights, and they sold through various hands—if I could prove my rights, heirship and just claim, it would be arbitrary and unjust in any judge or jury not to give verdict in my favour. And pray what rights under Heaven are so interesting and desirable as liberty, which every body knows is the just due of *every man?*

Here is the poor negro under the despotic authority of his master, in violation to the laws of nature, unjustly deprived of liberty and held in the worst of slavery—It is out of his power to get redress, unless some compassion over his grievances take place in his master, who, nevertheless, may, if he pleases, inflict all the cruelty of a tyrant. With sorrow and despair, under hopeless oppression, the forlorn creature looks up, but dare not speak a word for himself under pain of many lashes from a merciless revengeful hand—and still we give judgment against the abject sufferer, that his rights shall be kept from him, and his posterity, by an arbitrary law against the plainest remonstrances that equity and justice, together with reason and humanity, can give, upon the principles of inalienable rights in nature's law.

We should consider ourselves as in their predicament, then compassion may arise toward a friendless helpless race. How we should wish our usurpers to feel human compassion—make no evasion—all our sensations are felt in them—the same that hurts and wounds us hurts and wounds them. They are men as well as we. How hard we should think the hearts of those in power, not to feel for our situation, and at least to mitigate if not relieve our miseries? To see husbands and wives, parents and children, inhumanly torn asunder for ever in the midst of throbbing cries and gushing tears, and transported to distant states or islands, there to languish out their days in sorrow, is enough to shock the unfeeling stone, and this an unfeeling master may do at pleasure. Have these poor creatures no friends? Is their no compassion in man? O avarice, full of cruelty!—We sing the song of liberty, which sounds to distant lands—But when shall *America* be free indeed? Who can lay his hand upon his heart, and appeal to God, his conscience and country, and say freedom *is not the due of every man?* He must shut his eyes or blush.

A FREEMAN.

TO BE SOLD,

On WEDNESDAY the seventeenth instant, (November) at the subscriber's dwelling,

A PARCEL of LEATHER, and a small quantity of WHEAT and RYE, five bushels of white washing LIME, and an old CIDER MILL, late the property of Baldwin Lusby, deceased.

ROBERT LUSBY, Executor.

By the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of CLAIMS will sit every day from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order,

A. GOLDER, clk.

November 6, 1790.

BY THE COMMITTEE OF GRIEVANCES AND COURTS OF JUSTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the COMMITTEE of GRIEVANCES and COURTS of JUSTICE will sit every day from nine o'clock in the morning until three in the afternoon.

By order, T. PURDY, clk.

November 6, 1790.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, from off the race-ground at Bladensburg, a bright bay HORSE, 14 or 15 hands high, about nine years old, has a few saddle spots, carries his tail on one side, has no perceivable brand. Whoever takes up the said horse and will deliver him to the subscriber, in Annapolis, shall receive thirty shillings reward, and if stolen, three pounds for the horse and thief.

Nov. 9, 1790. WM. SEWALL.

St. Mary's county.

On MONDAY, December the 6th, 1790, if fair, if not the next fair day, near Patuxent river, about two miles from the Queen-Tree, at the dwelling plantation of Dr. GUSTAVUS BROWN, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, by the subscriber,

BETWEEN 10 and 15 likely healthy young country born SLAVES, consisting of MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN.—A twelve months credit will be allowed to purchasers upon giving bond with approved security, or a generous discount for ready cash.

w3 GUSTAVUS BROWN.

Prince-George's county, October 28, 1790.

I INTEND to apply to next assembly for a recompense for the loss of a negro man who was taken up on suspicion of theft, and committed to the custody of John Beall, Esquire, then sheriff of Prince-George's county, from whom he made his escape, and has never since been seen by me.

w3 WILLIAM JENKINS.

Annapolis, October 28, 1790.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of DELIA LUSBY, late of South river, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to bring them in legally attested.

3 ELIZA MURDOCHS, Administratrix.