The equal laws made by the colonial affembly of Martin que no longer lest any exclusive commercial privileges to the town of St. Pierre; and the free people of colour felt the enjoyment of the rights of men. This equality excited the jealousy of the inhabitants of St. Pierre, and produced an enmity towards the rest of the colony, which continually increased till the massacre was against Detroit, some one place and some another of the mulattoes on the 3d of June last. The justice of government was now obliged to interpole; and from hence have arisen the parties, of the government, planters, free mulattoes, &c. on one fide-and the inhabitants of St. Pierre, on the other.

We have heretofore given the chain of events, subsequent to that maisacre—the expedition against St. Pierre by the general and admiral; the imprisonment of the offenders; the demands of their release by the inhabitants; the defection of the troops, by which means the people of St. Pierre became possessed of Fort Bourbon; the confequent retreat of the government, and their supporters, to Gros-Morne; the hostilities which followed; and the shocking slaughter of a foraging party from the fort, by ambuscades in the cane patches, and other concealments, on the fatal 25th

of September.

When captain Peabody came away, the parties were ftill in arms against each other. The people of St. pierre were still in possession of Fort Bourpon; and the head-quarters of the governor remained at Gros. Morne, an eminence about four miles back from Trinity, strongly fortified. The governor's army confisted of about 2000; and the planters, &c. not in arms, ready to act when wanted. With the governor is a company of grenadiers, composed principally of the officers of the troops who gave up Fort Bourbon; a major in commission told captain Peabody, that he, as well as the other officers, did the duty, and submitted to the discipline, of privates .- The St. Pierre army was supposed to consist of about 2000, the greater part being the regular troops which had betrayed the fort; but destitute of their old officers, were proportionably inefficient.

fort, have burnt several excellent plantations near Fort- first mentioned power, and is determined to give the Royal, to prevent their being attacked again from the promised succours should she be attacked. This decane patches; but the governor's troops have now taken cliration has affected a confiderable change in the polifuch positions as to prevent their appearing without the tical situation of Europe; and will, it is likely, force fort, and obtaining any provisions from the country. most of the active cabinets to a change of measures, to St. Pierre, however, was supplied by water, and by its cruisers so far prevented supplies to the windward, as to occasion great inconvenience, infomuch that it was laid the governor had determined to attack St. Pierre. But the arrival from France of 74 gun ship and a frigate has changed the scene; these, with a brig fitted out by the planters, now cruise before St. Pierre, have taken two of their cruilers, blocked up the reft, destroyed their commerce, and given protection to that of the windward ports.—Thus cut off from supplies by land and water, the town of St. Pierre muit soon be brought to submission.

Two days before captain Peabody failed, the governor's troops took from the other party, a small fort near Fort-Royal, which commands the navigation of Lementine, where part of the governor's troops were

quartered.

This civil war is carried on with little mercy. At Trinity, life, property and commerce are protected by good government. At St. Pierre, it is laid, all are endangered by the want of government.

BOSTON, December 18.

It is diverting to an American to perule the opinions of the London paragraph-writers respecting the United States. Some of them suppose, in case of a war, that we shall join our quandam parents, others that we are bound by treaty to affift France and Spain; fome that we are actually preparing; others that we are too wife to engage in a war, when by being neutral we shall profit to greatly; and others attribute our expected neutrality to another cause, and say, " that the Ame rican congress have more wisdom than the national asfembly, and justly consider their present state of finances as too low to encounter the expence of a war." The truth is, America wishes ill to neither Britain nor Spain. The vessels of both powers are welcome to our ports-and for their money, may both reciprocally be supplied with the naval stores, timber and provisions, with which our country abounds.

Seventy-one sail of the line in commission-5000 Etquires. troops preparing for foreign fervice; daily and almost innumerable contracts for provisions and warlike stores -a constant promotion of captains to admirals, and from lieutenants to captains, 20 at a time; " arc indications of fome mighty preparations."-And all this has been done in Great-Britain Peace or war, expence is certain! The preparations in Spai nare neither lels mighty, or less expensive.

NEW-LONDON, December 17. Extrast of a letter from a gentleman at Cape-François, to

his friend in New London, dated November 2. There is now an infurrection of mulatties and free negroes, about three or four leagues from this-all the troops have marched, and most of the failors from the merchant's ships, and large draughts from the militia of the Cape. The Americans offered their services to guard the town .- The insurgents amount from 6 to 10,000; they demand to have the same rights and privileges as the whites, and that they shall be as eligible to hold any office. To-day about 30 were brought in prisoners-what the event will be, time only will decide."

A L B A N Y, December 20. By a gentleman last evening from Quebec, we are informed of the arrival at that place, of the honourable general Alured Clarke (late lieutenant-governor of the fland of Jamaica) who is appointed to succeed lord Dorchester in the government: His lordship, however,

continues in office until spring. The above gentleman turther informs, that news of the expedition against the Indians (mentioned in the prefident's speech) under general Harmar, had reached Canada, and caused various conjectures, and various opinions were in circulation respecting its real destination; some supposed it

PHILADELPHIA, January 3. Copy of a letter received by the lord mayor of London, from the duke of Leeds.

I have the honour to acquaint your lordship, that the mekenger Dreffin, arrived here this morning, with dispatches from Mr. Fitzherbert, ambassador at the court et Madrid, dated Sunday 24th October, containing an account, that a convention for terminating the differences which had arisen with that court, had been agreed upon, between his excellency on the part of his majesty, and the count de Florida Blanca, on the part of the catholic king; and that the convention was to be figned, and exchanged by those ministers, the 27th of the same month.

LEEDS. Signed,

London, 4th November.

Extract of a letter, duted London, 5 b November, 1790. We embrace the earliest opportunity of informing you, that a messenger arrived yesterday morning from Madrid, with dispatches trom our ambassador, Mr. Fitzherbert, dated 24th October, containing an account that a convention for settling the differences which had ariien with that court, was agreed upon between him and the count de Fiorida Blanca, and would be figned and interchanged the 27th of that month. This happy event, by infuring the continuance of peace, will give new life to trade, which has long been in a state of inactivity."

By private letters lately received from Europe, dated October zath, we near that Leopold has declared, that notwithstanding the treaty of Reichenback, by which he renounces his alliance with Russia, for the purpose of making war with the Turks; he still intends to The St. Pierre party, in their excursions from the abide by former treaties of defensive alliance with the keep up the balance of power. So important a power thrown into the tcale of Rullia, must affect Prussia and her allies.

> Extract of a letter from Cape-François November 29. "Two regiments of mulattoes have been this day disarmed by order, you may mention this as a piece

SHEPHERD's - TOWN, December 6.

In our last we mentioned, that some extraordinary circumstances took place at the execution of the unfortunate Medlicot, at Winchester. Our accounts at that time were rather exaggerated: the report of his being still living was premature; however many experiments were made ute of to restore him to life, such as bleeding, rubbing with falt, &c. but every attempt proved ineffectual. . He that sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."

ANNAPOLIS, January 12.

The following are the appointments made by the Governor and Council, agreeably to the act passed last session, entitled, An act for the better administration of justice in the leveral counties of this state.

For the first District. Michael Jeniter Stone, Elquire, chief jutlice. Affociate jultices, For St. Mary's county, John De Butts and Zachariah Forreit, Esquires. For Charles county, George Lee and George Dent, Etquires.

For Calvert county, Joseph Wilkinson and William Grahame, Eigui es.

For Prince-George's county, No appointment. For the second DISTRICT. James Tilghman, Efquire, chief justice.

Affociate justices, For Talbot county, William Perry and James Tilghman, jun Esquires. For Queen-Anne's county, James Hollyday and Edward Harris, Elquires.

For Kent county, Samuel Chew and James Lloyd, Fr Cæcil county, Tobias Rudolph and Stephen

Hyland, Eiquires.

For the third DISTRICT. Benjamin Nicholson, Esquire, chief justice. Affociate justices, For Anne-Arundel county, Nicholas Carroll and William Campbell, Elquires. F r Baitimore county, Otho Holland Williams and Charles Ridgely, of Wm. Efquires.

For Harford county, Samuel Hughes and Benedict Hal, Elquires.

For the fourth DISTRICT. John Done, Esquire, chief justice. Associate juitices, For Caroline county, William Richardson and Henry Downes, Esquires.

Fir Worcester county, No appointment. For Somerlet county, William Winder and Henry Jackson, Esquires. For Dorchester county, Robert Harrison and Moses

Lecompte, Esquires. For the fifth DISTRICT.

Richard Potts, Esquire, chief justice. Associate justices, For Montgomery county, Benjamin C. Stoddert and Jeremiah Crabb, Esquires, For Frederick county, Upton Sheredine and John R. Key, Esquires.

For Washington county, Thomas Sprigg, and Henry Shryock, Esquires. For Allegany county, Andrew Bruce and John Simpkins, Efquires.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE TO FREEMAN.

SINCE you're to fond of liberty, Fate, may perhaps, pals a decree. That all your schemes may be effected, In a thort time -- Not one neglected. Behold the monarch of the blacks ! Who, seated on his throne! not lacks Aught, except fometimes a shirt And other cloaths quite free of dirt, A hungry belly, by the bye. His palace dreft up like Hog five. You to this station elevated Have the best claim to be first rated.

Look round-behold, past liberation, Observe and see, each different station. Those who've providers, there you'll find, Clad in a garb of different kind, Neat, clean and warm. While those we see. In rags and dirt, who've been fet free. Too lazy for their own support, They often steal-The gallows court.

It in America you fail, To Africa you may fet fail, And there, a general liberation, May mount you to imperial station. Save from the knife each captive black; Merit, you there, can never lack.

Let's see you seated on your throne, Ador'd by all-oppof'd by none; With liberty, triumphant reigning, All it's effects, yourtelf maintaining! Hail mighty chief with his black wives! Be you all happy, thro' your lives.

4th January, 1791.

Congress of the United States.

At the third session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the fixth of December, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT supplementary to the act, entitled, " As act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States."

WHERE/AS no express provision has been made for extending the act, entitled, " An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties impoted by law on goods, wares and merchandise, imported into the United States, and on the tunnage of thips or veis fels," to the collection of the duties imposed by the said "Act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States," doubts concerning the lame may arise: Therefore, Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act, entitled, An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares and merchandile, imported into the United States, and on the tunnage of thips or vessels, doth and shall extend to, and be in force for the collection of the duties specified and laid in and by the act, entitled, An act making further provision for the payment of the debts of the United States, as fully and effectually, as if every reguiation, restriction, penalty, provision, claule, matter and thing therein contained, had been inserted in and re-enacted by the act last aforefaid. FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,

Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and prefident of the Senate. Approved, December 27th, 1790.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the

United States.

Agreeable to an act of affembly for that purpose, will be SOLD, to the HIGHEST BIDDER, on Fire day the zgth of February next, if fair, otherwise the next fair day, at the Eastern Branch ferry, NUMBER of healthy country born NE-GROES, of different ages and fexes; alto STOCK of different kinds, and HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Bond with approved security must be given, and, upon the punctual payment of the interest annually, three years credit will be allowed the

purchasers for all sums above five pounds, but for all

sums under five pounds ready money will be expected,

ANTHONY ADDISON, O. CARR. Truffeces for HENRY A.

CALLIS, a minor. N. B. At the same time and place, a few your likely negroes will be fold for ready money only. Prince George's county, January 10, 1791.

OTICE is hereby given to all persons interested, that I intend to apply to Anne Arundel county court, at their fitting in March next, for a commitfion to mark and bound the following tracts of land, or part of tracts or parcels of land, contiguous and adoining each other, in the county aforesaid, to wit: Part of ARNOLD GRAY, part of ROPER RANGE. part of BRIGHT SEAT, part of SNOWDEN'S REPUTA-TION SUPPORTED, part of LINTHICUM'S WALKS and Cope's Hills, all adjaining each other, and pursuant to the direction of the act, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

RICHARD HOPKINS, of GERARD January 8, 1701.

S hereby given, that the subscriber will profesute any person whatever who shall hereafter hunt or come within his enclosures on his land, hear Annapolis, without leave. 4 WINWERMS.

WILI. she pure security. SHEEP

e offere Janua DI to Monday and mai ing trac TYLER' TOR'S P. meL's A set of afi

Januar

Annap

day of

Post-C

A LIST

CHA John A tain Fran napolis; John I Clark, 1 Joseph Annapolis Alexan Annapolis Elizabe polis; Jol (2), Char James Henry H Anne-Aru Pleasant; Anthon John I Knight, Willian

Willian

James I

John B. William

John R Delozier ( George M

Capt.

napolis

Steele, car of Richard of Charle Prince-Ge Robert Yo Richard West river liam Gladi John W Upper M John Ween lace (3), I

‡\*‡ No

THE fenc paths made his fields be der the difa that he has tation to t begs every all persons other mann to the very mined to r

the furnite d He likewise with dog or On the pres bond wit of Febru

every one,

the follow houses: BEing; GRE all on Hung

on Black-W