has for his object the uable PLANTATION reabouts, of choice land ituated on the river Sec nnapolis, and eighteen of he fertility of its foil, be of country produce. cres of faid land cleared. nich is a good dwelling. offices, a good orchard in

of water running through
of faid land abound with
walnut. person, that this scheme to adventurers than any no fum is funk, but the which fum constitutes the

ures the public, that the the house and out offices. ty pounds, and upwards. xed to it in the scheme: a good and lawful title of dventurer as foon as the er; the remainder of the frawn. The title-deed to

HARD BULLAND.

atation, valued at 2700 rs each, are

ars each, are

GERS. IMORE.

Mr. Christopher Raborg, Captain Joshua Barney, Mr. William Raborg Mr. Jacob Graybell, Mr. Standish Barry.

Mr. Frederick Gramma,

RS Reward. scriber, living in this city,

nitant, a negro man named twenty-five years of age, high, full faced well look. rather a down look; had cloth jacket, ofnabrig thirt nat, carried with him fome apprehends the faid telhat I can get him again, rd, paid by ARD WELLS.

SOLD, DAY, the 13th of Februot the next fair day, LOT belonging to the late napolis, where James Dick

be Exposed to SALB at in one mile of Annapolis, AND, with the improveng to the rope-walk. The together, or in lots if more purchaiers.

r acres of ground, with the r twenty-one years, renewr's rent, fix pounds Aerling, one years.
M'CULLOCH, Exr'x.

UART, JLLOCH, Executors JAMES DICK.

OLD,

of Annapolis, four, fronting on Church. next door to Mr. Charles r. Joseph Clark's; there is building, 30 feet by 10, for a kitchen, and wareround sufficient to make house is well calculated odation of a family. JOSEPH DOWSON.

muel Green.

(XLVIth YEAR.)

(No. 2298.) -

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

MADRID, October 18. DVICES have been received here.

since those of the 14th instant, containing further particulars of the terrible calamities produced by the earthquake which happened at O. ran on the might of the 8th instant. By these it appears that twenty successive shocks were felt at short intervals. The whole city is destroyed, and a great part of the inhabitants and of the garrison are buried under the ruins. Almost all the forts which covered that place and its district are open or destroyed, so as not to be in a situation to resist an attack. The interior part of the garrison is in ruins in many places, and the confiderable number of people who were wounded and not actually killed by this disaster remained without assistance.

WARSAW, October 30. We have received accounts through various channels, that the Russian army has taken Ismailo, and pushed on towards Kilia, which place they had besieged.

November 2.

On Friday morning last, at the hour of eleven o'clock, the town of Namur suffered a melancholy shock, by the blowing up of the powder-magazine; it is said that from 300 to 500 persons perished: a number of houses, and part of the barracks also suffered, according to the account which the corporation of Namur gave congress. They impute this sad disaster to accident; however, the general opinion is, that it was owing to the force of imperial gold.

The loss sustained on the above occasion is computed at 80,000 florins; 400 of the French guards and their officers are arrived at the camp of Bovignie, as volunteers under major-general Koehler.

An express is this moment arrived at head quarters, of an engagement having taken place between the Austrians and the Patriots, near Bovignie, in which the latter were victorious.

November 10.

The bold and manly manner in which M. D'Orleans has defended himfelf, has conciliated the friendship of many, while it has shaken the confidence of his accusers; and it is pretty generally thought here, that he will procure his acquittal by recrimination. The following is a faithful translation of a letter from the

KING, 10 M. DE LA FAYETTE.

give you notice that I mean to take for my guards the grenadiers and the soldiers of the centre.

Circular letter from the grenadiers of the Oratoire, to the other companies of the centre, dated November 7, 1790. " Dear Comrades,

We are all eager to know in what manner we are to be disposed of. While we were endeavouring to receive information on this subject, while we were, perhaps, on the point of taking a falle slep, owing to the persuasions of men who had found the means of winning our confidence, our general was exerting himself in favour of his soldiers, whom he styles, his comrades, his children.

"He himself informed us yesterday, that he had pleaded our cause before the king, and that his majetty had, in consequence, written him a Jetten with his own hand, affuring him, that he intended to form his guards from among the regular troops.

This letter we have all feen, and heard it read. Having already to many reasons, for placing the most implicit considence in our general, this proof or houses. his reward and friendship for us is an additional motive of giving ourselves wholly up to his directions, and for cradicating every kind of suspicion from our break.

Let us, therefore, dear comrades! rely implicity on his care and attention to our interests, and gratefully acknowledge his kindness towards us.

" We are, &c."

LONDON, Ostober 24. Lately dined together, at a friends house near Old-

of the best players from the circle of his friends, as, of government finally to crush Tippoo. pall-bearers, to whom he left a beautiful ivory crib-bage-board, to be played for on their return from the The second of th

Nov. 4. That the king of Sweden is the most eloquent of the crowned heads of Europe, as well as the most adroit politician, at least with regard to managing his own lubjects, is universally allowed. Ot this, the following is a specimen, taken from the Stockholm Gazette of the 8th instant.

"The king yesterday reviewed the militia of the Stockholm Bourgeoisie, and after the review was over gave them the tollowing grateful testimony of his reown hand.

"At the review of the militia of the citizens of Stockholm, we have found the officers and soldiers well exercised, and their equipages in good condition, bright, and in good tafte. No one has asked leave to retire; all were joyous and content.-Union and considence reigned between the officers and soldiers, and separate. The Austrian troops shall not enter on the we recollect with joy the time in which the citizens of Stockholm have, during the space of two years, taken upon them the desence of the capital, and for which we have twice returned them our thanks.

"It is now that, under the divine bleffing, we The particulars of the taking of Ismailo are not yet have regained for our country an existence on its own known, but it is supposed the place was taken by storm. bottom; we have defended our frontiers, a thing which We are assured that the Turkish army, under the grand is frequently of more importance than the extending vizier, is assembling at Kilia, and thus, probably, the them: we have re-established the glory of the Swedish fate of that place may be determined by a pitched arms, and the safety of our slag. Under the favour of that repose which peace has procured, she shall seduloufly promote our commerce and our manufactures, and the citizens may be sure of our favour and good

> Given at the place of review, the 30th of September, 1790. "GUSTAVE."

The Indian chiefs, lately arrived in town, are fix in number. They have been indiscriminately styled Cherokees, but three of them only are of that nation, and three are Creek Indians. They are all handsome men, not exceeding in age 25 or 26. These six chiess have 20,000 warriors ready to take the field, and have the strongest wish to act in conjunction with the English. They travelled 3000 miles before they reached Halifax, and were near twelve months in performing the journey. From Halifax they went in an English frigate to Quebec to lord Dorchester, by whom they were sent over to England, to concert their plans in person with the ministry.

Moors, on board of the frigate which had been order- tached works. ed to convey them to the Barbary coast.

Mequinex, at Tangiers, &c. to make slaves of them, till retlitution of all his losses be made.

Now. 6. Further advices have been received, by the way of Madrid, of the damages fustained by the late earthquake at Oran, by which it appears, that the whole of that city is destroyed, and every soul in the garrison were buried in the ruins. Twenty different shocks were perceptibly felt; and there was no part of that devoted place, wherein the lofs of lives, more or icis, was not leverely felt.

Nov. 8. Fresh tumults have broken out in the province of Languedoc in France. The people of Montauban instigated by the priests, attacked the patrol of Touraine regiment. They fired on the foldiers, but luckily without effect. Both the above regiments, and that of royal Boulogne, were greatly molested by some of the inhabitants from the tops of their

Orders were fent off early on Thuriday morning, express to Falmouth, to stop the sailing of the packet boats for America and the West-India islands, till the government dispatches which are to be conveyed by them, should arrive; and Friday morning an express the carl of Effingham, at Jamaica, the naval commanding officers in the West-Indies, America, &c. with which the packets are to proceed directly.

ham, one husband, one wife, one mother, one grand- fore the late disputes took place. Should the two ather, one grand-mother, —— one uncle, one cours become amicable, that may now be expected to niece, one farher in law, one step-father, two brothers, be brought to a conclusion, Mr. Eden's abilities were two fone, one grand-fon, and step-fon-and only four employed on it some years ago.

Now. 10. We have reason to believe that a consider-Lately died near Stratford upon Avon, one Samuel able force is to be fent to the East-Indies, as now that Davies, a famous cribbage player. He felected four we are relieved from other enemies, it is the intention

crease of commerce which must be the result of the Kentucky.

concessions of the Spanish cabinet, will make our trade to those seas an inexhaustible nursery for seamen. A ship from North-America to Bremen, with to-

bacco, is lost on the coast of Holland. The convention for an armistice between the Austrians and the Turks agreed upon by the prince of Cobourg on one part, and the grand vizier on the other, consists of fix articles.

Hostilities were to cease on the 19th of September gard, which he afterwards dispersed, written with his on one part, and on the zift of the same month on the other, both by land and on the rivers. Should any act of hostility take place afterwards, the aggressors shall make full satisfaction.

The armistice shall last nine months, that is to the

end of May, 1791. In the interim, the armies of the two nations shall territories of the Turks, nor shall the grand vizier leave any troops on this side the Danube, except a sufficient garrison for the forts which they occupy. Those garrifons shall not come out on the districts belonging to the Austrians.

Each party shall enjoy the free navigation of the rivers wherever they occupy forts on the banks, just as in the time of peace.

The grand vizier has passed the Danube with a view to attack the Russians in Bessarabia, or wherever he may meet them.

Now. 30. We hear that Mr. Elliot, father-in-law to admiral Digby, is to be the ambassador to America, with a salary of 3000l. a year.

The Thames and Leopard frigates, commanded by captains Trubridge and Blankett, have sailed from Portsmouth, for the Pacific ocean; they are to join company with the Pandora at Madeira, and proceed from thence round Cape Horn to Nootka Sound, to see proper indemnisication made to the British subjects for the injuries they received there from the Spanish government. It is said they have orders to erect a fortreis at Nootka, and to rase those erected by the Spaniards, and to take possession, in the name of the king of Great-Britain, of that immense tract of country, situated to the northward of Santa Fee.

By the last accounts from Nootka, the Spanish forces confilted of about 300 men, exclusive of the crews of a 40 gun ship and a small sloop of war, stationed there for the protection of their trade; but, it is said, the A letter from Madrid, dated the 11th of October, court of Madrid, during the late disturbance, ordered fays, that the emperor of Morocco is exceedingly in- two frigates into the South Seas from Algeliras, and veterate against the Spaniards, and particularly on ac- it is thought they also received directions to proceed count of the flight of the Spanish consul, who took to Nootka; they have a fort, mounting 21 guns, and away with him several of his countrymen and sour have lately erected a strong redoubt, with other de-

Captain Trubridge has, we understand, received The emperor, irritated at such a conduct, which he orders to explore the country both on the north and fays is the height of perfidy, ordered the heads of his fouth of the Straits of Juan de Fuca, and, if possible, own father-in-law, of one of his ministers, and of the an extensive sea, lately discovered stretching to the "In consequence of what you told me yesterday, I Pacha of Tangiers to be struck off, because they were eastward. Should this sea (as there is at least a prosupposed to be attached to the Spaniards, and because bability) have any communication with the Atlantic it was in their power to prevent the Spanish consul's ocean, by means of Wager Straits, or Nelson's river, and Hudson's Bay, a tedious and dangerous voyage He then sent sor all the Spaniards who were at round Cape Horn, or through the Straits of Magellan, would in future be avoided.

BASSETERRE, (St. Kitts) December 13.

A very daring act of piracy was committed on board the sloop Nancy, Edward Philips, commander, belonging to Mr. Jeremiah Neale, of Nevis. Four negroes belonging to the vessel, having been guilty of a robbery, which was discovered, and dreading the punishment they deserved, came to the diabolical resolution of murdering the captain, and running away with the vessel: they accordingly on Monday evening last, when the sloop was on its passage from Nevis to St. Eustatius, rose upon the captain and passengers, and having overpowered them, beat them in a very cruel manner, they afterwards hoisted out the boat, and committing them to the waves, bore away. It is to be hoped that wherever they may feek for refuge, they may be apprehended, delivered up to justice, and brought to condign punishment.

PITTSBURG, January 1.

The arrival of Mr. Robins at this place from Sanmessenger was sent off to Falmouth with dispaches for dusky, and the accounts brought by him of the disposition of the Indians is rather unsavourable. It appears that they are determined early in the spring to turn out for war, and commit depredations on the A commercial treaty with Spain was in agitation be- frontiers; that they are greatly elevated with the issue of the late campaign, and (when speaking of it) say they are more than men. It may be necessary for the inhabitants on the frontiers to keep a watchful eye, although there may be no great danger, as a report of this kind never loses by frequent repeating; and we flatter ourselves their attention will be called to a more distant quarter, in order to protect themiclyes.

The navigation of the Ohio has been closed this Near 4000 of our most able seamen are now em- sometime, so that all communication, by that channel, ployed in the fouthern whale-fishery. The vast in- is for the present stopped between this country and