Snuff,

Tapes,

Ladies fashonable Beaver, and Gentlemen's Fine, Hats, Coarse ditto, Fashionable Coat & Vek Buttons, Imperial ditto,

Bindings, Thread, Edging and Bobbing, Ladies and Gentlemen's Cotton, Silk & Worlf. ed Hofe,

Silk and Cotton Patent ditto, Ladies Gloves, Gentlemen's Beaver dit-

Best Philadelphia & common Stuff Shoes, Ironmongery, Queen's Ware, &c. &c.

prices, goodness of quality. eavours to please, will, he n of a generous public.

LD cheap.

RS Reward. scriber, living in this city, nstant, a negro man named twenty-five years of age, high, full faced well look. rather a down look; had

cloth jacket, ofnabrig shirt nat, carried with him some apprehends the faid felhat I can get him again, rd, paid by
ARD WELLS.

January 7, 1791. ven, that I intend to pef Cæcil and Kent county for a commission to prove e following tracts of land, LET, WORSELL MANOR, part, and SEDGEFIELD, TH's RANGE, the second y, agreeably to an act of nd provided. 6 w CHARLES HEATH.

ms against the estate of the

. THOMAS JENIFER, ng them in properly authose indebted will make nable the executors to pay f the deceased. Constant Annapolis, from the 15th

FER, sen. } Executors. FER, jun. } 1, 1791.

OLD, K HOUSE,

Annapolis, our, fronting on Church next door to Mr. Charles . Joseph Clark's; there & building, 30 feet by 181 or a kitchen, and wareound sufficient to make house is well calculated dation of a family. For LLACE and MUIR. OSEPH DOWSON.

ried by t. wel Green. (XLVIth YEAR.)

## MARYLAND GAZETTE

November 30. LOND BRABANT AND FLANDERS.

The affairs of the Provinces have now drawn to a crifis-The following are the latest particulars that have arrived, and as ar article of importance, deon the 21st inst. were communicated to Mr. Pitt last night.

for Abbe Van Leempoel, envoy for deserving of a better fate.

the three allied powers. Abbe Van Leempoel, had a conference at the house equally. of the Pensionary Van Spiegel, with the English and Bruffels.

they said appeared to them unreasonable, and little form a part. suited to the dignity of their respective sovereigns, or But in order to prevent any equivocal construction of his imperial majesty.

an agreement with the emperor.

Vandernoot, successively rose, and each took a solemn our right as citizens. oath never to consent to treat with the emperor, upon That submission to the laws, of which we have given

Tournasis, and for the cities of Tournay and Ant- be heard with attention. commodation with the emperor, and to treat with same attachment speaks in our favour. It is our bond lawful fovereign.

the fovereignty, under the titles of marque, conte, from henceforward, what we have always been, and counterfeit security for the true one. and duc de Belgic, under such regulations as may be what we still are.

will be known in a few days-At any rate, a fairer ground of reconciliation feems to have presented itself than was first expected.

ADDRESS

Presented to the national affembly by the Jews residing at Paris. [Translated from the French.] My Lords,

THE Jews residing at Paris, penetrated with admiration and respect at beholding the multiplied acts of justice which proceed from the national assembly, are emboldened to flatter themselves that their fate would not escape your foresight, and that they also should finally feel the happy effects of your wifdom; and they take the liberty to come and deposite in the midst of this august assembly, the articipated homage

Abased until now in the opinion of the world, dif-

the common taxes have been levied on us; such has nity assure us, that you will weigh our demands and our brethren in almost all the countries in the universe, you have imposed on yourselves. over which they are dispersed. That terrible and incessant persecution to which we have been given up, has never made us forget that submission was the chief serve attention.—The proceedings in the congress of our duties. We have borne all without a murmur, we have groaned without complaining, and the kingdoin has never been disturbed by our cries for redress; N the 18th instant, an express ar- and this long relignation on our part, is, perhaps, my

general, informing him that four justice did not require to be solicited, nor anticipated members of congress, M. Petitjean, by our wishes. In restoring to man his primitive digthe chevalier de Bousies, count nity, in re-establishing him in the enjoyment of his Jews from persecution, and made them citizens! Baillet, and M. de Graaf, were on their way to the rights, you did not mean to make any distinction be-Hague, to assist him in treating with the ministers of tween one man and another; this title belongs to us as well as to the other members of fociety, and the rights On the 19th these four gentlemen, accompanied by which are derived from thence, should belong to us

This is the consequence, my lords, so cheering to us, Prussian ministers. On the 20th they met a second which results from the fundamental principles which time at the same place, and set out the same day for you have just established. Thus are we certain from henceforward to have a new existence, and different At these meetings they laboured to procure a delay from that to which we have until now been doomed. or respite from the 21st of November, the period fixed In this empire, which is in our native country, the by the emperor's manifesto for the submission of the title of man secures us that of citizen, and the title Netherlands, to the 6th of December. But they failed of citizen will give us all the rights of the city, and all in the attempt, the ministers of the allied courts in- the civil faculties which we see are enjoyed round flexibly refusing to bend themselves to a request which about us, by the members of that society of which we

being put on it, and that the long oppression to which Previous to the departure of the four members from we have been victims may serve as a pretext, (in the Brussels, a schism had taken place in the congress, and eyes of some individuals) to oppress us still, and that parties had run exceedingly high, and the two first the people, (the course of whose ideas it is often dissiorders of the states of Brabant, the clergy and nobles, cult to change) may, by the confidence they have in had passed resolutions which were to form the basis of your decrees, relinquish at once the habit which they had contracted, of regarding us, as we may fay, like On the 13th, when it was debated in congress, strangers to the French nation, and unworthy to have whether a negotiation should be opened with the em- any other existence, we are come, my lords, to intreat peror's ministers on the ground of the terms offered you to make a particular mention of the Jewish nation in his manifesto, it is said, that Mess. Van Eupen and in your decrees, and also to render sacred our title and

any terms which should imply that he was, or ever so invariable an example, our ardent love for the moshould be, recognized sovereign of the Netherlands. narch, the pacific character of our nation, the solemn They endeavoured to gain over the other members oath which we have taken to facrifice always our lives to their opinion, but without success; for the mem- and fortunes for the public good, all assure us that our said to be now practised by those infamous wretenes,

him upon the ground of his being recognized their this day; it is a security that we shall be faithful to our oath; for an attachment to a worship, whatever it in observing its ceremonies.

agreeable to the articles of their constitution; and to our strength. In that respect, we will not yield to any rights, immunities, and privileges. The succession all the citizens for zeal, courage and patriotism. We the room of general Jackson and Mr. Baldwin. to be hereditary in his family, never to revert to any so much desire to render ourselves worthy of that title, branch of the house of Austria, possessing the sovereign- with which we are to be invested, and we are so well Philippick on the French national assembly is denouniform system of police and jurisprudence; that we ask to submit ourselves in common with other Frenchmen to the same jurisprudence, the same police, and the same tribunals, that we, therefore, in consideration of the public good, and our own advantage, always subservient to the general interest, do, in consequence, renounce the privilege which had been granted us of having particular rulers chosen from among us, and approved of by the government.

Deign, my lords, to accept this formal renunciation, which we resign unto your hands.

sacrifice, in every instance, our lives and fortunes for cent. above par.

the glory of the nation and of the king. Deign, lattly, to interest yourselves in our fate, and explain solemnly what it ought to be, and rescue us, of their gratitude, and the folemn testimony of their for ever, from the perfecution to which we have been

too long condemned. treffed on all fides, perfecuted on account of our name, the eyes of the national affembly. Perhaps they re-Such, my lords, are the objects we have to fet before with which they feemed to reproach us; outcasts from quired to be treated of more fully, but we thought that society, and sharing none of its advantages, although a plain statement was sufficient. Your zeal and huma-

been our destiny in this empire, and such is that of all rights with an attention worthy of those duties which

To raise us to the rank of citizers, and to give us an etat civil, is only an act of judice; nevertheless we wish to consider it as a favour. We will publish it every where with gratitude; our brethren dispersed in the various countries of the universe, shall partake of that gratitude with us. Soon, like us, they will be rived at the Hague with dispatches lords, the most authentic proof that we are at length dom, my lords, to have an influence not only over this called to another fate; for it is granted to your wifthe Belgic congress to the states Without doubt, and we delight in the thought, your template and admire you at this instant. What blessings empire, but over the furrounding nations, who conare reserved for those just and humane men, who through all the whole world, shall have, preserved the (Signed, &c.)

BENNINGTON, (Vermont) January 24. The weather, in the month of December last, was uncommonly severe in the northern parts of America.

It appears, that the mean heat of the month was but 10, 8 degrees. The mean heat of the month of December, at Quebec, is generally about 20 degrees of Farenheit's thermometer; at Petersburgh, Ruslia, it is generally about 23 degrees. There are effectived very severe climates. The cold with us in December last, exceeded the general temperature of the clima e in either of those places, 9 degrees. The greatent degree of cold was on the evening of December 19, when the quickfilver fell to 27 degrees below the point marked o. It is prelumed that this was the greatest degree of cold that has been observed for several years pait, in any part of the United States.

NEW-YORK, February 5.

On Thursday evening arrived here the sloop Maria, captain Robert Sheffield, in twelve days from Charleston, S. C. the Maria, we are informed, met with very severe weather on the coast.

Never (says a correspondent) was any species of atrocious villainy more prevalent in any country than. that which is at present practised in the United States of altering and counterfeiting state certificates and other public securities of different denominations. A gang of villians, generally well dreffed, are employed in travelling through the country, imposing upon unguarded people; and in many instances to the great detriment, if not total ruin of the honest farmer, or other unsuspecting persons. A mode of counterfeiting is bers for the provinces of Haipault, Flanders, and prayers will not be in vain, and that our desires will so completely answering their purpose as almost to baffle a possibility of detection. Their secret, however, werp, declared that they had received instructions We have a religion different from that established in is, fortunately, discovered, which, it is hoped, will " from their respective constituents, to consent to an ac- France-we are attached to that religion-but that be one great step towards disappointing those pests of fociety in future. The following may (among numerous other instances) be depended on for a fact:

To remove these differences of opinion, it was pro- be, has far more salutary effects than indifference. Our tificate of 600 dollars, which two or three persons; A farmer in Morris county, (N. J.) had a state cerposed, that in a meeting of the congress, which was religion shall be our guide in all the actions of our life, unknown to him, made overtures of purchasing, held at Brussels, on the 21st instant, the day limited it will be as a curb in the midst of passions which Having, by the farmer's consent, examined the certiby the emperor's manifesto, that the emperor should might lead us astray-and if in our hands religion is sicate, and made their observations thereon, they took never be acknowledged, as the lovereign of these states, not the cause of discord and diffention to society, it their leave, promising to call again in a few days and but that to prevent, if possible, the further essusion of will still be more profitable for that society to leave us talk with the owner further about purchasing it .- They human blood, his third son the arch-duke Charles, should in possession of our religion, than to see us indifferent accordingly returned bringing with them a false certi-This proposal was debated for some time, and at But the past ought to be an earnest of the future— ecuted, that in passing it back and sorward among ten o'clock at night it was unanimously resolved in we never have, nor do we disturb society in the least them they took an opportunity of making an exchange, the congress, that the arch-duke Charles be elected to by the peaceable exercise of our religion. We shall be and thus imposing upon the unfortunate proprietor a

determined on, bound to relide in the country of the One sole object rules and animates all our souls, the fusion prevails on the frontiers of that state, owing to states, to govern them by their ancient laws, and good of our country, and a desire of dedicating to it all discontents arising from the treaty with the Creeks. General Wayne and \_\_\_\_ Matthews, Esquire, it is preserve to all and each of the states, their respective inhabitant of France; we will dispute the palm with said, are elected representatives to the next congress, in

convinced of the necessity which all the inhabitants of minated at Paris, Guy Faux, and on the 5th of Whether the emperor will agree to the proposal, a great empire are under of submitting themselves to an November, was burnt in effigy, in the same manner as the effigy of the Pope is served in England.

We also learn from the same papers, that the British parliament had determined again to take up the abolition of the African slave trade; notwithstanding all the clamours from the south-western parts of England, particularly of the Liverpool merchants, whose shameful interest it is, that this infernal trade should be continued to the difgrace of the present century, and the country that permits it.

Accounts from Paris say, that on the 4th of November last, there were sold in that city, of the assignats. Deign to remember the oath which we have taken to or funded paper money, 125,000,000 livres, at 54 per.

Extract of a letter from London, November 30. It is with pleasure I inform you, that the credit and character of the American states is rapidly appres ciating in this country; one considerable proof of which is, the speedy appointment of an ambassador to reside in Philadelphia, whose arrival, it is said, will be succeeded by a commercial treaty with Great-Britain: and which, if constituted upon the liberal basis of reciprocal advantage, cannot be otherwise than high-