OXCROFT,
Golden Bee-Hive,
quaints his friends
as commenced buſineſs at
y John Petty, and Co. at
ill ſtreet, facing the State-
pening.
ASSORTMENT of
OODS,
ING OF
Black Silk & Love Hand-
kerchiefs,
Table Clothes,
Bed-Ticks,
Bed-Bunts,
Checks, 7/8 and yard wide,
Cotton Stripes,
7-8 and yard wide Iriſh
Linens,
Ink-Powder,
Snuff,
Ladies faſhonable Beaver,
and Gentlemen's Fine
Hats,
Coarſe ditto,
Faſhionable Coat & Veſt
Buttons,
Imperial ditto,
Tapes,
Bindings,
Thread,
Edging and Bobbing,
Ladies and Gentlemen's
Cotton, Silk & Worſt-
ed Hoſe,
Silk and Cotton Patent
ditto,
Ladies Gloves,
Gentlemen's Beaver ditto.
Beſt Philadelphia & com-
mon Stuff Shoes,
Ironmongery,
Queen's Ware, &c. &c.
prices, goodneſs of quality,
avours to pleaſe, will, he
of a generous public.
—*a few*
Apples.
LD cheap.
RS Reward.
ſcriber, living in this city,
niſtant, a negro man named
wenty-five years of age,
high, full faced well look-
rather a down look; had
cloth jacket, oſnabrig ſhirt
at, carried with him ſome
apprehends the ſaid ſel-
hat I can get him again,
rd, paid by
ARD WELLS.
o. 27
January 7, 1791.
ven, that I intend to pe-
f 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. 6w
CHARLES HEATH.
ICE.
ms againſt the eſtate of the
. THOMAS JENIFER,
ng them in properly au-
thoſe indebted will make
nable the executors to pay
f the deceaſed. Conſtant
Annapolis, from the 15th
6w
IFER, ſen. } Executors.
IFER, jun. }
1, 1791.
OLD,
K HOUSE,
f Annapolis,
ſour, fronting on Church
next door to Mr. Charles
r. Joſeph Clark's; there is
building, 30 feet by 18,
for a kitchen, and ware-
round ſufficient to make a
houſe is well calculated
dation of a family. For
ALLACE and MUIR.
JOSEPH DOWSON.
*inted by Frede-
nuel Green.*

(XLVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2303.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1791.

PARIS *October* 14.

THIS day a man dreſſed in the uniform of the national guards, appeared in the Thuilleries, ſurrounded with an immenſe croud, and ſtanding upon a chair, began to read aloud a pamphlet written againſt the miniſtry.

The officer who was upon guard went up to him, with his ſword drawn, and aſked him how he could have the aſſurance to read ſuch ſeditious writing in the king's own gardens? The reader boldly anſwered, that it was with a view to inform the king of the truth, to which he ſo long has been a ſtranger.

The officer, making an effort to arreſt him, was inſtantly huſtled by the multitude, while a citizen, of the grenadiers, laid hold of his ſword, which he attempted to reſt from the officer.

Another man, dreſſed in green, cried out—"down with the blue coats." He had ſcarcely pronounced theſe words before he was knocked down with a cane by a man dreſſed in blue. He and the grenadier were afterwards conducted to the guard-houſe *des Flucellans*, where they now are.

LONDON, *December* 4.

The following very extraordinary ſtory is related by a gentleman of Bath, an artiſt, and a man of unimpeached veracity:

"Some years ago, as he was travelling from Straſbourg, in company with a merchant of that city, attended by one ſervant and a favourite dog, the merchant became ſuddenly indiſpoſed, and giving his horſe to the care of his ſervant, retired among ſome trees that grew on one ſide of the road. Upon his endeavouring to remount, the dog ſeized his coat, and held him with all his ſtrength, growling and barking in a very uncommon manner. Unable to form any idea of the cauſe, the parties were all a little apprehenſive of the animal's being mad. The maſter laſhed him ſeverely, and at length getting from his hold, attempted to purſue his route; but the dog not only continued his barkings, but bit at the horſe's noſe and feet, inſomuch, that the merchant, who was a man of ſtrong paſſions, drew a piſtol and wounded him mortally. Upon receiving the wound the dog fell, but in a few moments recovered himſelf, and calling a moſt piteous look at his enraged maſter, turned back and crawled towards the city. The travellers purſued their journey for about three miles, when they ſtopped at an inn for refreſhment. In attempting to diſcharge the bill, the merchant now found that he had forgot, among the trees, a leather belt, made in the manner of a ſhot belt, in which according to the cuſtom of travelling in Germany, he carried his money; recollecting, however, the privacy of the place, and that no other perſons had paſſed the road, he was not in the leaſt uneaſiy at the event, and propoſed riding back with his ſervant, to recover his property. His fellow traveller, however, not only offered, but inſiſted on returning with him.—Upon their arrival at the fatal ſpot, there lay the belt, and on it the ſagacious victim of fidelity, breathing its laſt breath in convulſions. A ſpectacle ſo extremely melancholy, ſenſibly affected the whole party; but how was their diſtreſs increaſed, when the merchant, ſeized by a ſudden and violent phrenzy, fled to his ſecond piſtol, and endeavoured to lodge the contents in his own body, and his companion and ſervant were obliged to uſe their utmoſt force to prevent him from ſelf-deſtruction. Having, however, ſecured him ſo as to prevent the immediate effects of inſanity, they returned to Straſbourg; where, notwithſtanding every effort, the unfortunate merchant in a few days died raving mad."

By a letter from Bonaviſta, dated the 22d of July, 1790, we are informed, that the Meſſrs. Braithwaites, with their ſmall ſhip's company, have had a very ſevere engagement with five pirate veſſels, who came to oppoſe them in recovering the property loſt in the Hartwell Eaſt-Indiaman.

The force of the pirates conſiſted of two ſchooners, mounting ten guns each; three ſloops, mounting five guns each; and one cohorn; that of the Engliſh was the ſloop Endeavour, of 37 tuns burthen, mounting 2 ſix-pounders, 2 two-pounders, and 1 cohorn, beſides ſmall arms, and the crew conſiſted of nine ſeamen and Meſſrs. Braithwaites.

After a cloſe action of two glaſſes, the pirates ſheered off different courſes, and were purſued for two hours; but the Endeavour having been long at ſea, was very foul, and could not come up with them.

The Engliſh veſſel received ſundry ſhot through her ſides and ſails, and the tiller rope was ſhot away; but we are happy to add, that none of the crew were either killed or wounded.

It has been frequently aſſerted by political writers, that the favourite miniſter of William 3d, was the firſt who planned out a ſcheme of a national funded debt, in order to carry on the continental wars in Flanders againſt Louis 14th, in conjunction with the Auſtrians and Dutch, to ſecure the allegiance of the people. The example was followed immediately after by ſeveral other ſtates. From the late inveſtigation, however, of the French aſſembly, we find that their public debt commenced ſo early as the reign of Francis 1ſt, which has been accumulating ever ſince. That prince involved his country in very expenſive wars, and was himſelf taken priſoner at the famous battle of Pavia, in Italy, and kept in that ſituation for a conſiderable time at the court of Charles 5th, emperor of Germany, and king of Spain.

Succeſſion to the crown of Poland.

The king of Poland is not like his brother of France, paſſive, inert, and ready to be carried, led, or driven, whitherſoever a multitude of ſelf-conſtituted demagogues are pleaſed to command. While he is willing to ſubmit to good advice, he is himſelf able to give the beſt, and follow it in practice; at the ſame time, he has diſcernment, courage and reſolution to diſcover and to reſiſt baneful counſels.

When he was told that it was againſt his intereſt to permit the election of a ſucceſſor to the crown of Poland, during his own life, he nobly replied, "I love my country more than myſelf, and I am convinced that ſuch a meaſure is alone calculated to reſiſt the influence of foreign powers over the councils of the nation, and to counteract the evils which ſuch an influence has always produced; there is, therefore, no room for heſitation."

Notwithſtanding ſome particular circumſtances rather unfavourable to the elector of Saxony, ſuch as his having no heirs male, and his brother and others of his relatives being attached to the houſe of Auſtria, he was unanimouſly propoſed as a ſucceſſor to the preſent king. His majeſty approved the choice, and it is expected that he will be elected without oppoſition.

BOSTON, *February* 7.

By late accounts from Europe, it appears, that Spain was ſupported in her negotiations with England by the diſpoſitions of other courts. A letter from Bourdeaux, dated before it was certainly known that an accommodation had taken place, ſays, "As almoſt all the marine powers of Europe are armed againſt England, or rather in favour of preſerving the equilibrium of Europe, England will be obliged to concede, by paying her own expences of preparation, or engage in a hazardous war."

NEW-YORK, *February* 14.

Extract of a letter from captain Truman, at the iſland of St. Thomas, to his friend at this place, dated December 30, 1790.

"I am extremely diſappointed in my expectations of a market at St. Croix, which occaſioned my ſelling here. The face of affairs in that iſland are totally changed from what they once were; the cauſes portend an entire ſtop to our tranſient trade, as well as that of the merchants of that iſland: A ſpirit of monoply has diffuſed itſelf among certain characters in poſt in the government, who have taken advantage of their power and influence, and the diſtreſſed ſtate of the inhabitants to form contracts under cloak of a forced petition, from which, aſſiſted by an intereſted agent of a baſe diſpoſition, they line their pockets and interfere with the merchants, and us, who could have amply ſupplied them.

"They have had the addreſs to involve an American houſe, by employing their veſſel and a capital on promiſe of early payments from the firſt fruits of the crops, by which they equally interfere with us, and the merchants there, who, however, ſmile at the unavoidable diſappointments which muſt follow the houſe who have been miſled in undertaking this buſineſs which has excited general diſguſt againſt the parties. From a long intercourſe with the intereſts of this trade I can ſafely pronounce it no longer worth your attention, it is beſides in agitation to lay an extra duty of two and an half per cent. on us traders, who diſpoſe of our own cargoes. You will therefore order your veſſel to ſail to windward, and there ſell if poſſible for ſpecie, nothing in circulation but paper at St. Croix, at 20 per cent. depreciation."

A Boſton paper of the 7th inſtant ſays, "Saturday laſt captain Cobb arrived here in the ſchooner Nancy, in 30 days from Martinico. Notwithſtanding the various accounts of the reſtoration of tranquillity in the French Weſt-India iſlands, we are authoriſed to affirm, that the diſturbances there continue with aggravated fury."

DANBURY, *February* 1.

On the morning of the 17th of January, between eight and nine o'clock, the brig Sally, belonging to Stamford, commanded by captain Benjamin Keeler, of Ridgefield, returning from a voyage to the Weſt-Indies, was caſt away on Eaton's Reef, Long-Iſland, and all on board, conſiſting of eleven perſons, periſhed.

The ſhore preſented a mournful and diſtreſſing ſight of various parts of the veſſel and cargo ſhattered and broken to pieces, floating upon the water. The quarter deck, which was compoſed of two inch plank, was broken croſs-ways, and the veſſel torn aſunder in many parts. Theſe fragments and ruined cargo were drifted on ſhore about 33 rods from the extremity of Eaton's Point. The body of captain Keeler was found, drifted on ſhore, with his arms clenched faſt round the top-maſt ſhrouds, where he probably was when the veſſel ſtruck, and fell with the maſt. Three other bodies were found on ſhore, viz. Daniel Gray, of Stamford, Stephen Jackſon and James Butler, of Norwalk, ſailors. The brig ſailed out of Sagg-Harbour on Sunday morning; the ſerenity of the weather, the mildneſs of the day, and the little appearance of ſuch a dreadful ſtorm, had probably raiſed their expectations of reaching their deſigned port without danger. But from this time to the morning in which they periſhed, we can only conjecture their awful and diſtreſſed ſituation, excepting from ſome circumſtances and papers.—It appears that captain Keeler, apprehending the deſtruction which awaited them, packed his cloaths up and put them, with his papers reſpecting the voyage, his watch, medal, and ſome other things, into his cheſt, locked it, and faſtened his keys to the hinge of his trunk. In order to ſecure themſelves in caſe the veſſel ſhould ſtrike, they had faſtened one end of a piece of rigging to the boat, the other to the ſhrouds. The veſſel was ſeen at ſeven o'clock in the morning of the 17th cloſe in with the land at Eaton's Neck, under ſail, and endeavouring to claw off the ſhore—ſoon after this they were probably ſtove in pieces. Among the papers found, there was one written by the captain, and carefully packed up with the log-book, deſcribing the horrors of the ſtorm, and the diſtreſs they were in, being preſented with nothing but the gloomy proſpect of a watery grave.———Captain Keeler was the only ſon of his mother, and ſhe a widow—a dutiful and affectionate child, beloved by all his acquaintance; having experienced misfortunes himſelf, he was ever ready to ſuccour the wretched—As a ſeaman he was expert, having followed the buſineſs twelve years. He died, aged twenty-nine, lamented by his relations, friends, and acquaintances.

PITTSBURGH, *January* 29.

A ſmall ſettlement on Wolf creek, up the Muſkingum river, about fifteen miles from Marietta, is ſaid to be cut off by a party of Indians, and that thirteen men out of fifteen were killed. We do not give this as authentic, but from the accounts we have received, there appears the greateſt probability of its being the caſe.

We are well aſſured, that the Indians have killed a man on Short creek, on this ſide Wheeling, a few weeks ago.

The principal French emigrants to Scioto, who are at preſent at Buffaloe creek, have been ſo wretchedly treated and ſo unſuitably accommodated from what they were led to believe was provided for them, that they are determined on coming to this place to ſpend ſome time.

ANNAPOLIS, *March* 3.

CONGRESS of the UNITED STATES.

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

An ACT making appropriations for the ſupport of government during the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and for other purpoſes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States of America in Congreſs aſſembled, That there be appropriated the ſeveral ſums, and for the ſeveral purpoſes following, to wit: A ſum not exceeding two hundred and ninety-nine thouſand two hundred and ſeventy-ſix dollars and fifty-three cents, for defraying the expences of the civil liſt, as eſtimated by the ſecretary of the treaſury, in the ſtatement, number one, accompanying his report to the houſe of repreſentatives of the ſixth inſtant, including the contingencies of the ſeveral executive officers, and of the two houſes of congreſs, which are hereby authoriſed and granted: a ſum not exceeding fifty thouſand ſeven hundred and fifty-ſix dollars and fifty-three cents, for ſatisfying the ſeveral objects ſpecified in the ſtatement, number two, accompanying the report aforeſaid, all ſuch whereof, as may not have been heretofore provided for by law, being hereby authoriſed: and a ſum not exceeding three hundred and ninety thouſand one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and four cents, for the uſe of the department of war, purſuant to the ſtatement, number three, accompanying the report aforeſaid, including therein the ſum of one hundred thouſand dollars, for defraying the expences of an expedition lately carried on againſt certain Indian tribes; and the ſum of eighty-ſeven thouſand four hundred and ſixty-three dollars and ſixty cents, being the amount of one year's penſions to invalids, together with the contingencies of the ſaid department, which are hereby authoriſed: Which ſeveral ſums ſhall be paid out of the funds following, namely, the ſum of ſix hundred thouſand dollars, which, by the act, entitled, "An act making proviſion for the debt of the United States,"