rniture, and a complete set of

s of sale to be mide known

o please to favour him with d on his utmost endeavours to it lies in his power. He is terials at as low a price as they city, Baltimore-town, or any

JOHN ADAM BAYER. hides, or leather in exchange, for bark. J. A. B.

STEES of the rough Academy,

the public, that the seminary, n, has been for some months. was founded by an act of the prior to the commencement of became extensively useful, but of almost every other feat of of horror and diffress-They ollected the tcartered finances, Ar. M'CORMUK; this gentlenended by Dr. Davidson, of many other gentlemen of dift only for his literary acquireectitude of conduct; and the Mert, that this gentleman has ndations, this being proved by pupils, the firset moral conadheres to, and the zealous

ATIN and GREEK Languages ods practifed in the Philadele GUINEAS per annum, and genwithin one mile for twenty.

n one-mile and a quarter of rloorough, situated on a dry tired, that the youth will not ention drawn off by a vallety

er of the board, HARWOOD, 3d, Sec'ry. March 8, 1791.

arlborough, April 11, 1791. ing, for the fatis action and his securities, surrendered his Mr. Walter Storey Chandler to him for their use all debts, atfoever, due to him as sherist ic natice of the said surrender res, that all persons indebted ints will make payment to the for the use aforesaid, who is e, and give acquittances for imself might do. LOYD WAILES, Sheriff

ARS Reward.

e-George's county.

subscriber, living in this city. th instant, a negro man named it twenty-five years of age, hes high, full faced well looknd rather a down look; had a cloth jacket, ofnabrig thirt or hat, carried with him fome wer apprehends the faid lelo that I can get him again, eward, paid by HARD WELLS.

rinted by Fredi-

LVIth YEAR.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

January 14. ◆注意资本 HE pope having been informed

imported, viz. aqua fortis three crowns 60 bayoques English language. They were twice on board the Miper p una; on each pound of red precivitate, 13 bayo. on shore, and there keep them secreted. ques; on the corrolive sublimate, 12 bayoques; on each phuad of oil of vitriol, 80 bayoques. Cream of taitar is also to pay an entrance duty of 18 per cent. and liquorice-juice 20 per cent.

The ghost of Inigo Jones has lately appeared in the Hay nark t, and has frightened some of the housekeepers in Market-lane, that they declare they know not where to go to be fafe!

Tippoo Saib writes a very good letter, and for his literary proficiency is probably indebted to some of our gentle nen, who have spent agreeable evenings with his mightiness.

Covent Garden Theatre is said to have contained on Monday, two thousand seven hundred spectators. This is much above the number it used to contain before the late alterations which seldom exceeded seven hundred.

Feb. 24. The report that lord George Gordon had forf ken Judaism for the religion of his ancestors, is not true.

When much harm is apprehended, the apprehension itself frequently produces tafety. The presidency of M. Mirabeau over the national affembly has expired, and without being distinguished by any act in the least danger ous to the states.

for the tax up in tobacco, which produced a very large sum, have rel lved to eitablish a nati mal manufacture, at which tobacco thall be worked for the benefit of the stare, subject to the duties paid by individual manu-

till he can have an opportunity of speaking with their Sicilian majesties, upon their way to Naples. The king is known to be rich and generous.

The firm of Artois, Conde, Calonne, and Co. is daily falling in consequence. The first personage has found it convenient to leave Turin, the second has left the dom nions of the duke of Wirtemberg, and the third was admonissed not to stay a day at Vienna!

The national affem ly of France having determined to sue M. de Calonne for a large sum of money, the only question now is, where this Mercury of the aristocrates can be found.

The na ional guard at Paris are at present employed in the u pression of private gaming houses. If this plan is adhered to, there will be a very formidante emigration of the Greeks, and we shall be blessed with some increase of our present ft ck!

I ady S. was the other evening in conversation with the Vene im refident, who told her, that she reminded him of the glass of his country. The lady defired a further explana inn; hu; this the gent eman declined; the then applied to a nooleman, who fat on the other fide, and asked him what was the peculiarity of Venice ficient. glass?-" I don't know, madam, indeed," faid he, except that it is very fair and very brittle."

The fashionable world is at prefent very well supplied with topics of conveniation. They have the new Opera, the E opement, the expected marriage of Lord Pager and the beautiful Duchels, and lastly, the malevolent fictions with respect to the charming Mils

In a trial for crin. con. on Monday, in the court of common pleas, the hulband got one hundred pounds damages. The defendant too, it appeared, hid got something in the course of his gallantry that is generally foll wed by damages!

CHESTER, (England) February 18.

The following very fingular circumstance has been racity we can depend. Ab ut three years ago, a Welch sportsman, then at Liverpool, rising one morning early to resume his wonted amusement, and acthe ships, when, to his great surprise, a woodcock filed the minds of every zealous friend to equal liharted, in a few sec nds after, to his utter altonish. berty. perions at Liverpool.

PORTLAND, April 18.

Captain Stickney, in the brig Minerva, arrived here that new manufactories have been on the 13th instant, after a passage of five weeks from built here for aqua fortis, vit- Portimouth, in England. A number of thips of the riol, and leveral other articles ad- line, frigutes, &c. destined to the Baltic, were equipvantageous to trade, has, in or- ping and manning with the utmost expedition. While der to favour them, laid a duty captain Stickney was in Portsmouth, there was a warm 10 1 1 2 on articles of that fort which are press, from which no one was free who could speak the per quintal: on white precipitate powder 27 bayoques nerva, which obliged captain Stickney to lend his men

> B O S T O N, April 27. Commonwealth of Maffachusetts, GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Boston, April 12, 1791. THE commander in chief feels the highest tatisfaction in contemplating the prosperous state of the militia of this commonwealth: From the returns and reports of the adjutant-general, the infantry, the cavalry, and the artillery, all equally merit his approbation and thanks. In most of the divisions, the progrets of military knowledge, has already surpassed that of any former period: and he flatters himself, that by a continued attention of the superior officers, it may still be further extended.

To promote so valuable a purpose for insuring the happiness and safety of our country, he calls up in all, both officers and men, to persevere in the saithful discharge of their respective duties.

The commander in chief expects that all the regiments and corps will annually be affembled and reviewed; that timely and regular arrangements will be made in the severa! divisions for that purpose; and that the major-generals will hold all officers under their commands, accountable, in their particular departments, to see the laws fully executed.

By these means only, can military knowledge be diffused through the militia of the commonwealth; by honorary to themselves; they will be patient under discipline; and the officers will be impressed with a just sense of the dignity and importance of their

The brigadier-generals, the colonels, and all other The count d'Artois will probably remain at Venice, officers commanding corps, will be particularly attentive to the government and discipline of their respective commands; they will require a punctual compliance with the laws and orders; they will encourage both officers and men to a cheerful acqui scence in the execution of them, and endeavour to excite in them that pathon for martial atchievements which alone will prompt them to appear with iplendour in their arms

> And the commander in chief requires that the inspector-general superintend a general inspection of the militia of the commonweath, and make regular returns of his proceedings therein.

The two branches of the legislature, at their last fession, having requested the governor " to give orders to the quarter-master-general to furnish the artillery companies with field pieces and apparatus, ammunition carts, and fuch other equipments as the law requires to complete the faid con panies for the field,"-It is hereby made known, that ord is have been islued to the quarter-mailer general accordingly. And the commander in chief flatters himselt, that an early equipment will be surnished to those corps which are de-

He hopes the officers in every department have just idea of the importance of a well regulated militia, which is the only natu al defence of a free republic,heing affured of their readiness to perform their several duties with exactness and punctuality. And that those of the artillery in particular, by reason of their difcouragemen's being lessened, will teel an additional stimulus, to instruct their corps, and ren er their com-

mands as respectable as possible. The commander in chief has a full persuasion in his mind, that all the officers will exert themselves during the present season. And that the mili ia of Massa hu. fetts, will ever justly merit a dillinguished character in the militia of the United States.

By order of the commander in chief. WILLIAM DONNISON, A. G. communicated to us by a correspondent on whose ve- Extract of a letter from a distinguished character in London, to a citizen of this commonwealth, dated March

1, 1791. "I cannot indeed forbear to communicate to you cidentally strolling near the docks, his spaniel which those mixed sentiments of exultation, sear and hope. accompanied him, suddenly sprung on board one of with which the present state of affairs in Europe has

Though this fact did not appear in the public the final emancipation of every other fociet, in Europe house were broken in pieces and destroyed. prints at that time, it is not the less known by several from those monarchic and aristocratic chains, imposed by the violence of arms, and revited on mankind by tation that nothing could calm. We were not eye-

ignorance, credulity and priesteraft. And you will pardon me if I tell you that, in my pini n, notwithstanding the brilliancy of American exertions in the cause of independence, the continuation of the fice. dom of that vait continent equally depends on the fiability of the French democracy.

"The Americans have a little too much of the leaven of their ancestors in them: They appear to tu:n their views and defires more to the acquiring of gain than the enjoyn ent of rational liberty, and to have entertained that mischievous opinion, that the felicity of nations depends on their riches - They have alt., I think, been guilty of a dangerous error in the not restricting the members of their congress from the enjoyment of those lucrative offices established by their authority; and this may become the lource of appressive taxation, and the foundation of arittocratte wealth and

"The unexampled virtue of the French legislature, in cutting off this tource of corruption, by depriving. themselves of the emoluments of office, sets them on a footing of merit superior to that which any other popular assembly have ever obtained; and the bright example of this government, if it stands on the same footing as it is at present, with the advantage it will confer on fociety, will awe the governments of other countries into moderation, and serve as an antidote to your American travellers against the facinating chaims of oftentatious luxury.

"You may well believe, Sir, that very contrary sentiments to these, which I have above descrit ed, agitate the minds of a very large party in this country. Mr. Burke, who may be confidered as the mouth of this party, and the Archuous supporter of monarchy and aristocracy, has published a work, in which all these rights are pertinaciously defended, and the French government and legislature abuled with great viru-

The national assemb'y of France, as some substitute them the men will be inspired with an emulation numerous, as he is considered as the champun of arrivo-"Though popular in this country, his answerers are

> From MARIETTA-to the Editor, March 1, 1791. "You have heard of the Indians this way. Our whole business since has been to put this settlement in a posture of detence. The stockace is about thice quarters of a mile from the point, and is strong. We have enclosed on the point about twelve acres square, which is picquired in. We have three block-houses in the square—one a large and handsome tuilding, in the. angle of the point, with a in all one on each bank of the Ohio and Muskingum. -- When our works are all completed, (if we are not surprited) I think 500 lndians would tland no chance for fucce's with us. The works at Belpre and Wolf cre k are on a imailer scale. but better than ours. We are in hourly expectation of hearing something from ne of those settlements; yet we hope the ilrength of their works will prevent an attack, for the men in them will be equal to one theufand Indians without. Surprite is all we have to fear. It is expected there will be an early campaign, which God grant may be more juccelsful than the fait."____

> From the Moniteur Colonial, a paper trinted at Cape-François, of the 10th of March, a gentleman of the town bas been pleased to savour us with the following trans-

Port-au-Prince, March 6. "Never has the town of Port-au-Prince experienced a brighter or happier day—a re union, the most fincere, of all the inhabitants. It was the citizens of the districts who proposed this so much desired recenciliation. There is now but one existing opinion, that of living in peace, of assitting each other, and contributing to the general felicity.

It is to the establishment of the municipality we owe

this event, almost despaired of. This day was preceded by a morning, though beautifully terene, forced a tear from those whom M. M .duit has oppressed - Yesterday morning the foldiers acaccount for his conduct; they doubtless were convinced of his being culpable. In the afterno n they led him to the committee, for the purpose of obliging him to make reparation for the infults done to the town colours, in consequence of his taking them into his pof session on the 20th and 30th July; he resuled: in vain did the citizens implore his pardon, exposing themselves to obtain it—the tumult was extreme: in vain did M. Boudon on his knees beg at least his life: in vain did a thousand voices united to every effort attempt to avert his cruel fate: M. Beautoleil, who was wounded on the night of the 20th July, exerted all his ment, he observed that a flight of those migratory bi ds "That wonderful event, the French revolution, fills power to save it a several strokes of the sabre, exercised had fought refuge a ong the shrouds of the vessels, a'l our thoughts and occupies the whole mind --- We by his own soldiers, put a period to his days :--- His which, it is supposed they had mistaken for a wood, desire its permanence and prosperity with more than head was severed from his body, and carried on the The account adds, that ten of them obeyed his leaden paternal folicitude; for we look upon its firm ettablish - p int of a bayonet and placed on the gallows - the bohummons, which he brought to the inn where he put, ment as an event which will necessarily bring after it dy was interred this day. All the moveatles of his

He was the victim of an instant and terrible fermen-