N HYDE,
and Shoe-maker,
LILY, informs the public, and his
articular, that he carries on the sad
business at the yard lately occupied
dam Bayer, where he buys all kinds
one half for the other, as may be
or those who have them to dispose of;
the public, that he is determined
as it can be purchased in Baltimore.
ttention and punctuality to merit the
who may please to favour him with
carries on the boot and shoe-making
nduit-street, opposite Mr. George
lding, where he makes all kinds of
the neatest manner, on the shortest
easonable terms. 9 X
tember 20, 1791.
ribers hereby forewarn all persons
rom hunting, with either dog or gun,
uth-river neck belonging to the estate
rs, lately deceased.
9 F. GREEN,
W. W. DAVIS.
EW LINE.
IS, EASTON, and PHI-
ADELPHIA,
nd Land STAGES,
COURT HOUSE & NEW-
CASTLE.
cribers, (Proprietors of the Philadel.
Baltimore New Line) very respectfully
ants of this city and its vicinity, that
h a communication from this place
hia, for the conveyance of freight and
mence running the 29th instant, by
e:—A packet will leave Philadelphia
orning for Newcastle, on its arrival
tely conveys the passengers to Cecil
re the packet waits their arrival, and
r Annapolis and Easton, and touches
er return. The peculiar advantages
point of expedition, will be obvious
going to the northward, it being cer-
n be performed in less time than by
tors solicit the patronage of the pub-
every exertion shall be used to ren-
ing, agreeable and expeditious. The
winds renders the day of the packet's
rather uncertain; but it is expected
place early every Sunday morning.
pers that have freight to forward are
their names at the Printers, who will
n to wait upon them and inform the
CHAMBERS, Cecil Court House.
Y DARLEY, } Newcastle.
LAY, }
and LEES, }
Court-House, 7 6
stle in stage, 6 0
lphia in packet, 3 9
17 3
. per cwt. from city to city. Light,
proportion to bulk.
ust 19, 1791. 10
Dollars Reward,
nding four slaves, or four dollars for
BEN, a black well set man, about
and 5 feet 8 inches high; had with
sconded good cloaths of a variety,
en long and well known as a watermen
and had charge of a schooner of Mr.
IL, a young black crop negro, about
hes high, very forward and impertinent
ears of age, and well made, had the
g of a crop negro.——MAREEN,
negro woman of about 21 years of
7 inches high, stout and well made,
y of good cloathing.——JACK, a
of about 28 years of age, 5 feet 8
and well made, has been some time
is apprehended that these slaves are
ghbourhood of West river. All per-
ed against harbouring them, as they
vered, be prosecuted with the utmost
w. These persons have assumed the
and have petitioned for their freedom
of the general court, and have since
a pretence that they are free. The
l be paid to any person who will de-
ves, or either of them, to the sub-
polis, or Richard Sprigg, Esq. at
The fellow Jack will be hired to any
ery reasonable rate, until next April
9 tf
JOHN F. MERCER.
vember 16, 1791.
NAPOLIS:
REDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

(XLVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2343.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1791.

PRAGUE, *September* 3.

IN the midst of general joy, a circumstance has taken place from religious prejudices, which has considerably allayed it. In the city of Prague there is a number of Jews who principally inhabit that part called the Little Side. As in the reign of the emperor Joseph II. they obtained the privileges of citizens, and as the principles of toleration openly professed by Leopold II. did not permit them to entertain the least uneasiness on the subject, they felt themselves inclined to act like other citizens, to prove their attachment to our sovereign, who is likewise theirs; in consequence of which, they armed and formed themselves into companies, for the purpose of parading like the other corporations, on the entrance of their imperial majesties. The catholics would not suffer it. Both parties were irritated, and the quarrel rose to such a height that they fired on each other. On each side there were some killed and wounded. The interposition of the garrison became necessary, which was attended with much success. The wise precaution was adopted, of shutting up the Little Sde, and thereby cutting off, for the moment, all communication between that quarter and the other part of the city. It is hoped that the ferment will subside: there is, however, but too much reason to fear for the consequences.

STOCKHOLM, *September* 9.

A corps of several thousand men have received orders to be ready for marching towards the end of this month. It is said they will embark at Carlscroone, where several ships are getting in readiness; and that they will be employed on the French affairs. Some assert, that his heroic majesty, our king, will command them in person; whilst others are of opinion, the command in chief will be conferred on baron Taube.

VIENNA, *September* 6.

A courier from the king of Sweden lately arrived at the office of prince Kaunitz; a few hours after which, the minister dispatched a courier to the emperor, and a message to the marquis de Bouille. This circumstance has contributed to revive almost generally the reports, which began to subside, of a war with France.

The evacuation of the Turkish provinces by our troops is going forward. The last column will, tomorrow, quit Wallachia, into which the Turks will enter without molestation. On the 24th, Belgrade will be evacuated by the Austrians; and on the 26th, it will be delivered to the Turks. On the day on which the evacuation of that fortress was proclaimed by sound of trumpet, the inhabitants, consisting principally of Greeks, by no means friendly to the Turks, mutinied. Field martial count de Wallis, with great difficulty, at length convinced them, that in virtue of the treaty of peace, they should neither be incommoded by the Porte, nor even called to account for their conduct during the war. The bishop was obliged to join his endeavours to those of the field marshal, to prevent the apprehended effects of the despair of Servians. The bishop assured them that the grand signior would take them under his especial protection, and would insure them from all molestation; notwithstanding which, many of the inhabitants, as well as other Servians, have passed into Hungary, where the government has granted to them considerable privileges.

PARIS, *September* 21.

The municipality, as the first effort to aid their fellow-citizens in deriving the greatest possible advantage from the new constitution, have proposed the following questions:

1. What are the best means, within the power of the municipality, of exciting in Paris the efforts of industry, and encouraging in it the establishment of manufactures of all kinds?

2. What are the best means, within the power of the municipality, of procuring for the capital all the advantages which it may hope from general commerce with respect to its situation, the number and character of its inhabitants, its connexion with the departments of the kingdom and with foreign nations.

For each of the two best papers on these questions, to be sent in before the first of February, they offer a gold medal, of 600 livres value, and for each of the four next a gold medal of 200 livres value.

When the king and queen on Sunday evening drove through the Champ Elysees the people were so gratified by their appearances among them without a guard, that they saluted them as in former times, with the pleasing acclamations of *Vive le Roi! Vive la Reine!*

Since that time the people have been perfectly quiet, and apparently contented and happy in their new situation.

Whatever may be said to the contrary by the weak and the confident, the declaration of the emperor and the king of Prussia has made a considerable impression in France. The moderate and thinking, though they might not apprehend the overthrow of the constitution from such an attack, yet foresee calamities would long destroy the peace and happiness of their country.

LONDON, *September* 12.

Explanations have been made by the court of Madrid the most satisfactory, relative to some proceedings which have been directed against certain natives of this country, in consequence of the late internal regulations, which Spain, in its great wisdom, has been disposed to adopt.

Profound peace and universal satisfaction prevails at home; the soil, manufactures and commerce of the country, were never more abundantly productive.

Turkey has accepted the terms of peace from Prussia, without the necessity of their being enforced on the part of the negotiating powers, and wisely, for that unfortunate country has yet sufficient evils to combat.

Sept. 15. Near three millions have been remitted to lord Cornwallis from Bengal and Britain, since he took the command.

Italy exhibits in several parts a state of discontent, which may at length break out into a general ferment. That country being chiefly divided into a number of aristocracies and small principalities, it is much more in the power of the people to bring about a revolution in favour of liberty, than in empires or extensive kingdoms, where the sovereigns have large armies at their command to check any risings in their bud.

An account from Lisbon, dated the 4th ult. says: "A Portuguese ship of war is arrived from Rio Janeiro with two millions of specie on board, of which one fourth belongs to the crown, and the rest to the merchants. For some years the revenues of that part of the Brazils, as well as the exportation of specie for the merchants, have diminished much, which is not only attributed to the falling off of the quantity of bullion extracted from the mines, but to the turn which the trade between this kingdom and her colonies has taken, by which the balance begins to be considerably in favour of the latter."

A few days since a Welch heiress eloped from her father's house with a young officer, accompanied by a confidential friend, and were married. On their return home, the bride and bridegroom were much surprised to hear the father address them in words like the following:—"My children, I am not come to storm or upbraid; I opposed your union with no selfish motives. My daughter's happiness was all I had in view; and as I once thought I could not better promote it than by refusing my consent to your marriage, so I am convinced that I could not more effectually destroy it than by continuing my resentment. You must therefore both return with me, and my fortune shall be yours; and I trust, my son-in-law, by his future conduct, will convince me, that he had more love for my daughter than my land."

One of the tenants of the duke of Devonshire, at Summerscales, near Bolton Abbey, in Yorkshire, who had his house and barn set on fire in the thunder storm of the 22d of last month, and entirely consumed, received a visit from his grace a few days since, who not only promised him to rebuild his house and its appendages with improvements, but made him a present of ten guineas towards refurnishing his cottage, which is rented at only five pounds a year. The poor man estimated his grace's condescension at a higher rate than this unexpected bounty.

It is said, that most of the officers and men taken with general Meadows during the last war in India, are at present alive.

A native officer in the service of the East-India Company, who had effected his escape from Seringapatam, where he had been confined many years, brought this intelligence to lord Cornwallis.

There is every reason to believe, that the war in India will prove highly advantageous to the interest of the company, and very much increase their annual revenue. The plan of lord Cornwallis seems to be that of restoring the old Rajahs who had been driven from their governments by the usurper Tippoo: for this they will pay cheerfully an annual tribute to the company. But this is not all—the English will regain the pepper trade, which for a long time has been carried on through circuitous channels, owing to the prohibitions issued by Tippoo, under the influence of French councils, whereby the English have for years been prevented from loading on the Malabar coast.

The French have for a long time been jealous of every surrounding nation, that they meant to attack them, and attempt to overthrow the new constitution. A circumstance, however, took place in Paris on Sunday se'nnight, which has entirely removed their suspicions respecting this country. The chaplain of our ambassador at that court, in a sermon delivered in the ambassador's chapel, developed with much eloquence, the rights of equality which form the French constitution; and expressed himself with much energy against those crowned robbers, whom he compared to butchers leading their sheep to slaughter.

The nature of this discourse was soon spread over Paris, by means of the news-papers; and the inference drawn from this circumstance was, that he had been permitted so to express himself, which would not have been the case had England intended to take an active part against them—In consequence, the English, who always stood high in their esteem, are more respected than ever.

The elections for the new legislature of France go on with great rapidity, and every where with the most profound tranquillity.

Oviparous chivalry.—Last week, a hawk was observed upon the wing, very near a pigeon-trap in the neighbourhood of Spitalfields; and which, in a few minutes after, bouncing upon a hen pigeon flying with some others, would have carried it off, if, contrary to any instance known before, the cock had not flown upon the back of the hawk, and prevented his rising with his prey. All the three fell down into a yard, the hen was taken up dead, but the hawk was taken up alive, and preserved.

Sept. 19. Nothing could have been more dexterous than the art with which la Fayette seized the moment of the assembly's joy at the royal acceptance, to procure from them an amnesty. This was artfully availing himself of the *mollia tempora fandi*. Any delay might indeed, from the tumultuous clamours of the *Enragees*, have proved fatal to that wise and magnanimous measure. It remains to be ascertained, whether the haughty spirit of the princess and nobles of France will suffer them to re-enter their country as pardoned criminals.

The French king's speech does no little honour to its author; besides the good style and good sense which pervade it, there is an apology for the king's late elopement, intermixed with peculiar skill and effect.

When the king of France refused to wear the decoration of the *St. Esprit*, notwithstanding the previous permission of the national assembly, he said, "that he could not decide in regard to the prince royal, who was a minor; but he doubted not but that the eldest son of a king of France would endeavour to distinguish himself by the virtues of heart, rather than any baubles about his person."

Numbers of French families, are preparing to quit London, in consequence of the adjustment of the French constitution.

Saturday last dispatches were received at the India house, over land, confirming the particulars of the capture of Darware by colonel Frederick, who is not dead, as has been generally reported.

Yesterday dispatches were received at the secretary of state's office, from Mr. Whitworth, the British ambassador at Petersburgh. They were brought over by the Jezikill, Garnour. It was mentioned, news of the greatest importance had been received by the empress from prince Potemkin; that on the departure of the messenger, the Russian army continued to penetrate farther against the Turks; that the former had been successful in several skirmishes; that the latter received several considerable reinforcements from home; and, not having heard of the treaty of peace between the two powers, they were about to rally themselves for the purpose of a general engagement. In the last rencounter, the chief of the Turks and a lieutenant-general of the Russians, fell. It is however believed, that the communication of the peace would soon disperse the several encampments, and render the usual guards on the frontiers only necessary. The Russian fleet at Cronstadt had been dismantled; and the empress had issued orders for another *fete* in honour of her conquests.

Spain has involved itself in a war with Morocco, at a time when all its vigilance requires to be exercised at home, to prevent a universal spirit of discontent from breaking out into action in its own provinces. The late edicts directed against the French inhabitants of Spain have, and little else could be anticipated, set the natives to inquire what this liberty is which provokes such a spirit of persecution; but the advocates for freedom in Spain have a stubborn foe to contend with in the clergy, who are a much more powerful body than ever they were in France; moreover, the French being expelled the kingdom, they have no philosophical leaders to urge them on; the Spanish people of weight and consequence being at present by no means remarkable for that liberal manner of thinking which has long distinguished their Gallic neighbours.

Russia has begun to fulfil her terms with the Porte, and the peace, at length established between these violent foes, promises to be one of some continuance.

An American schooner, commanded by captain Metcalf, which made a successful voyage to China, called at the Sandwich Islands in November last, on her return home—the crew were surprised by the natives, and every one murdered.