e whites, he purſues him full ſpeed, da
body of the negroes, who were flyin
he right and left, follows up his nam
n enter a houſe filled with negroes, l
iſt, purſues, arrives. Eight ſteps at o
the houſe do not ſtop him, aſcends th
, ſword in hand, and in the midſt of th
out the negro he was purſuing, kills hi
and returns to the camp with the bl

OSTON, *November* 18.

ARRIVALS,

ert the following extraordinary narrat
btleſs will be entertaining to your re

day laſt, paſt through the town of Mi
Muſkingum, which place they left
, on their way to Broad-Bay; two fa
iſting of two men, their wives a
three in each family—the oldeſt in
years, the other three, and the othe
the other family had one child
enty months and one four months ol
their baggage on their backs, confi
ing, &c.—They had four packs, wh
one hundred to one hundred and fo
ch; one of the women carried a
youngeſt children bound on the
d one hundred and forty-ſix pounds,
came to my houſe, the other child
r ſecond child is very weakly, and
alone.—The woman which had
as with child when ſhe paſſed the Oh
pected every moment to be cut in pie
s, and trembling with fear, ſhe travel
rrying the above pack on her back.
from their native country, about fo
landed in Philadelphia, from thence
Ohio, from which place they were drive
s, and have left all behind them, ſav
e upon their backs.—They travel abou
miles in a day, and may be expected in
w days.—Who can refrain from drop
of compaſſion, or withhold their charity

RWICH, *November* 17.

nan from Brattlebourgh in the ſtate of
are informed of the following extraordi
of mortality, that happened a few weeks
own—Five grown perſons, brothers and
n the ſame family, died in the courſe of
the fever that has of late been ſo preva
York and elſewhere—two others, a bro
of the ſame family, lay at the point of
r informant left that place!

"The primal curſe
Father reſts on all his race,
to duſt" the charter of mankind!"

W-YORK, *November* 23.

riendſhip, Fellow, belonging to Boſton,
d, and the cargo ſold at the Havanna,
board contraband goods. Two French
e coaſt of Guinea, with near 800 ſlaves
alſo been ſeized, condemned and ſold,
board contraband goods. The crew of
were impriſoned for ſome days, but
the ſale of the property, the principal
was ſlaves, taken on board at St.

frigate, mentioned ſome time ſince by
e arrived here, arrived at the Havanna,
mber, and remained there till the 5th
which day ſhe ſailed for New-York;
inally ſailed for New-York, but owing
diſpoſition of the counteſs Eſſingham,
Havanna, where that lady was landed a
e benefit of her health.

'SBURGH, *November* 12.

m our army as late as the 15th of Oc
s, that they had built two forts, one
Fort Waſhington, and the other about
r; that the army was proceeding on to
on for the next fort.—They had not
with the Indians, except in ſtealing
which they had taken a conſiderable

tween Fort Waſhington and the firſt
without any apprehenſion of danger by

lieutenant Jeffers, dated Fort Franklin,
the printer, contains the following

med by ſeveral different perſons, that
laware Indians have deſcended the Al
end to ſtrike a little above Fort Pit
of ſtealing horſes, and to take a pri
to obtain information reſpecting our
you to make this public, that the peo
heir guard, for I have every reaſon to

DELPHIA, *November* 25.

just arrived from Fort Waſhington,
derneſs, informs us, that early in Oc
, or the Mountain Leader (a great
) paſſed through Lexington, with 20
nation, to join our army on the pro
edition.

regiſter of the general aſſembly of
French St. Domingo.

[Tranſlation.]

October 10, 1791.

been preſented to the aſſembly by
maſter of the American brig Suſan
them that "not being able to find a

arket for his cargo in this port, it is already in a pe-
hing condition, and muſt be completely ruined, if
pt longer on board. He therefore requeſts leave to
part from this port, or, if he muſt be detained,
t his cargo may be purchaſed at the expence of the
ony."

In proceeding on the petition, a member propoſed
decree, that when any American captain ſhall not
ve found a ſale for his cargo in this port within fif-
n days after his arrival, at a reaſonable price (which
ce ſhall be fixed by the aſſembly) it ſhall and may
lawful for him to leave the port, and proceed to
other in the colony as ſhall ſee fit.

A poſtponement of this motion was then mentioned,
the aſſembly declared, that it was improper to
er the conſideration of the motion.

Another member propoſed, that the governmental
bargo ſhould inſtantly be taken off all American
ſſels detained under that order.

The aſſembly taking into conſideration, that from
calamities this iſland labours under, it was nothing
re than an act of prudence in them to extend the
bargo, even to the incluſion of foreign veſſels; yet
withſtanding this, they wiſh to pay all poſſible re-
d to the rights of nations, and therefore determine
continue this meaſure as ſhort a time as circum-
nces will permit.

Conſidering, moreover, that the ſooner the foreign
ſſels ſhall have diſpoſed of their cargoes, the ſooner
ey will be enabled to return to their reſpective coun-
es, and bring out future ſupplies for the ſubſiſtence
the colony.

Decreed, That the embargo laid upon foreign veſ-
ls be immediately taken off, and that it ſhall be law-
l for them to proceed to ſuch ports in the colony as
them ſhall ſeem beſt.

The aſſembly enjoins the preſident to acquaint the
eutenant-governor-general of the iſland with the
bove decree, for his approbation, and to notify the
me to the provincial aſſemblies, proviſionally ap-
ointed, of the northern, weſtern and ſouthern de-
artments, with an injunction upon the latter to make
e decree known to the municipalities and other bo-
ies politic of the reſpective diſtricts.

Done at the ſeſſions of the general aſſembly the day, month, and year above-mentioned.

(Signed) PONCIGNON, Preſident,
JOUETTE, Vice-Preſident.

Cheron, Viel, Berault
Goult, Secretaries.

[And a little lower.]

Signed and approved by
BLANCHELANDE.

REVOLT AT GUADALOUPE.

By accounts from Point Petre, in Grand-Terre, Guadaloupe, a great riot took place there about the 20th of September, on intimation having arrived of ſome decrees paſſed by the national aſſembly of France—The company of Grenadiers quartered at Point Petre, had revolted and joined the mob, and formed on the riſing ground above the town.

In conſequence of which, the planters and gentlemen of property in the iſland aſſembled, and marched againſt them ſword in hand; they were all taken priſoners and ſtrictly confined. It is farther mentioned, that the people went on board the commodore of the merchant ſhips in the port, and ſtruck the national flag, in place of which they hoiſted a white enſign on the commodore's maſt-head.

Dec. 1. The brig Lydia, captain Vanſiſe, from Martinico, brings the following intelligence—That he arrived there from Charleſton, on the 28th October, when they had not heard at Martinico of the inſurrection at St. Domingo; and captain Vanſiſe was called before the governor and aſſembly of Martinico, and after entering into a detail of the diſtreſſing ſituation of the iſland, the government reſolved to ſend a 74 gun ſhip and a frigate to the Cape, with about 400 troops on board. Captain Vanſiſe ſaw them under ſail the 3d of November.

When he left Martinico all was quiet, but buſineſs very dull, great quantities of flour, at from four to five dollars per barrel.

The veſſel which had been diſpatched from the Cape for Martinico to ſolicit ſuccour, was loſt, and thus it was that they remained ignorant of the inſurrection in Hiſpaniola.

Extract of a letter from James Maury, conſul of the United States at Liverpool, to the ſecretary of ſtate, dated September 14, 1791.

"The ports of Britain are ſhut againſt foreign wheat.—Many of our veſſels within my diſtrict have been under difficulties this year; and although, as yet, they have been releaſed (except in three caſes not finally decided on) without any great expence, yet the delay has been extremely injurious to, and been very hard on the owners. The cauſes have been informality in manifeſts, irregularity in crews, trading to Guernſey, as before-mentioned, but principally excels of ſpirits.

"The brig Betſey, captain Salter of Portſmouth, New-Hampſhire, was refuſed entry in the Clyde ſix weeks, for the tunnage and where built being omitted in the manifeſt, and the affidavit thereto being made before a juſtice of the peace inſtead of the Britiſh deputy conſul, although it was afterwards certified by ſaid deputy conſul.

"I ſubmit to you the propriety of making public theſe particulars that ſimilar inconveniences may be guarded againſt in future.

A notice from the board of cuſtoms, to the collector and comptroller of Liverpool.

"Whereas it has been ſtated to have been the practice for American ſhips and veſſels to land at Guernſey cargoes of tobacco, the produce of the United States of America, contrary to the 12th Charles 2d. Chap. 18th.

"We direct you to make it known to all owners and maſters of American veſſels which may trade to and from your port, that two American veſſels have been on that account lately ſeized there, and that the ſaid act which not only prohibits the before-mentioned article, but all other ſpecies of goods, the produce of America, from being imported into the aforeſaid Iſland, or the Iſland of Jerſey, in foreign ſhips, will be ſtrictly enforced in future."

Captain Robinſon, of the brig Peggy, from Briſtol, on Thurſday the 3d November, in lat. 38, 40, long. 55, fell in with the ſhip Lucretia, captain William Bryant, from Amſterdam, bound to Boſton, out three months, in great diſtreſs, the captain much deranged in his ſenſes and melancholy, the ſhip leaky, and in want of every thing: We ſupplied them with bread, canvaſs, twine, nails, rope and porter. I ſent my mate by the particular requeſt of the mate of the Lucretia, with a Mr. Dodds, a gentleman, paſſenger, bred to the ſeas, to examine the ſituation of the ſhip; they found her very leaky, one pump almoſt conſtantly going, though at this time the weather was very moderate, and the ſhip to work very much; they obſerved the bolts in the knees of her lower deck beams to work in and out two or three inches. On their getting into the boat to return on board the Peggy, captain Bryant jumped from the gunwale of the ſhip into the boat, although they uſed every endeavour to keep him on board of his ſhip. It being late in the afternoon, I was very anxious to get him back, he preſſed hard to ſtay with me; I prevailed on Mr. Dodds, to return with the captain and engaged to keep them company, which I did, until Monday the 7th, the wind hanging to the weſtward, a proſpect of a long paſſage, and the ſhip to ſail very heavy; my proviſions expending faſt, and a winter's coaſt to encounter, induced me to make a propoſal to them to abandon the ſhip and come on board the Peggy, or I muſt part with them; they concluded to ſtay by the ſhip, and I left them in lat. 39, 27, long. 59. During the time I was in company with the Lucretia, we had a heavy blow from the weſtward, in which gale the ſhip worked very much, and increaſed her leaking ſo much, that they were obliged to work both pumps to keep her free.

ANNAPOLIS, *December* 8.

John Scott, Eſq; is elected a member of the houſe of delegates for Kent county, in the room of Richard Miller, Eſq; deceaſed.

The preſident of the United States has appointed, with the advice and conſent of the ſenate, Richard Harriſon, of Virginia, to be auditor in the treaſury department of the United States, vice Oliver Wolcott, jun. appointed comptroller.

MELANCHOLY INTELLIGENCE.

RICHMOND, *December* 2.

From the Lexington (Kentucky) Gazette.

Copy of a circular letter from brigadier-general Scott, to the different county lieutenants in Kentucky.

SIR, *Lexington, November* 11, 1791.

WE have now received certain intelligence that the army has been defeated.—The loſs is very great.—The garriſon at Fort Jefferſon is intercepted, and many, many brave wounded gallant men are now left on the road, unable to travel, and without any proviſion but the fleſh of the pack-horſes.—This caſe requires immediate exertions.—I have appointed a rendezvous of volunteers at Craig's Mill, the 15th inſtant, completely equipped, with arms, ammunition, and 20 days proviſion. I truſt that no exertion on your part will be wanting, when the ſafety of our country, and the lives of brave men, are in danger. The circumſtance requires the greateſt diſpatch, and no friend to his country can now be idle.—Believe me, with reſpect, your's.

*** The volunteers who are not ready by the 15th inſtant, are to follow as ſoon as poſſible.

By ſundry gentlemen who are arrived in town ſince Thurſday laſt, we have the melancholy account of the defeat of the army under general St. Clair.—They ſay the attack was made by the Indians on the 4th inſt. at day-break, and continued about four hours.—That we loſt 44 commiſſioned officers killed, and 27 wounded, and about 600 privates, beſides pack-horſe and bullock-drivers, &c. eight pieces of cannon, and all the baggage.

The following is a liſt of the officers ſaid to be killed and wounded:

KILLED—General Butler, colonel Oldham,—Majors, Brown, Hart, Clark, and Ferguſon.—Captains, Bradford, Tipton, Smith, Purdie, Newman, Phelon, Kirkwood, Peat, Price, Swearengen, Cubbs, and Gutherie.——Lieutenants, Warren, Spier, Lickins, M'Nickle, M'Math, Hopper, Ried, Kelſo, Boyd, and two others.——Enſigns, Beally, Cobbs, Balch, Brooks, Chaſe, Turner, Purdie, and two others.——Quarter-maſters, Ward, Reynold, and Semple.—Adjutants, Anderſon, Burgeſs, beſides militia-officers, doctor Grayſon.——WOUNDED, Colonels, Gibſon and Dark.—Major Butler.—Captains, Ford, Doyle, Dark, Buchanan, Madiſon, Trueman, Slough, and three others.—Lieutenants, Debutts, Price, Greathous, Crawford, M'Crea, and two others.—Enſigns, Morgan, Bines, and four others, Doctor Gano. Total, 44 killed; 27 wounded.

On Saturday laſt, the Indians killed two men on the Ohio, between Locuſt-Creek, and the mouth of Limeſtone.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Mercer county, to a member of the general aſſembly, dated November 13, 1791.

"The defeat of general St. Clair, on the 4th inſtant, engroſſes all our thoughts—We had 600 men killed and wounded, all the ſtores loſt, and ſeven pieces of artillery. This engagement happened about 15 miles from the Maumee Village, 30 from Fort Jefferſon, and 98 from Fort Waſhington.

"General St. Clair expected an action, the men were drawn up in order of battle, and ſtood in their ranks all night; the army was formed into a hollow ſquare, the artillery and baggage in the centre—The enemy made their attack, at the dawn of day, on all the lines, particularly on the rear, which was compoſed of militia; they were overpowered, and gave way; the Indians ruſhed on and were ſoon poſſeſſed of the artillery, which was retaken in a few moments, by a company of regulars, with fixed bayonets; but, moſt of the matroſſes being killed, no uſe was made of it. The action continued obſtinately till 9 o'clock, when our men gave way; general St. Clair rallied them, and brought off the greater part of the wounded to Fort Jefferſon, being purſued about five miles, where the remains of the army, and wounded, are cooped up, almoſt ſtarved, living on poor pack-horſes.

"The people of the diſtrict are preparing to go to the relief of Fort Jefferſon; and I hope, by the 20th, 1000 or 1500 effective men will be at Fort Waſhington on their way. Upon this occaſion a number of your acquaintances will turn out, in Lincoln, Logan, Shelby and Ewing—Mercer, colonel M'Dowell and myſelf, with a number of young fellows; we ſhall carry proviſions to the garriſon, and bring off the wounded."

By a gentleman who left Kentucky on the 15th inſtant, we learn, that our friend the Mountain-Leader was out with a party of white men at the time of the attack; and it was feared they have fallen a ſacrifice likewiſe.

For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

POPULARITY.

SAY Muſe, or either ſing or ſay,
How ſome proceed the neareſt way.
Loud words, much noiſe to 'muſe the rabble,
Who' re oftimes pleaſ'd to hear a ſquabble.—
Lies told with plauſible pretence,
So ſmooth, as ſcarce to give offence.
Found out at length, they will not paſs,
And prove the aſſertor but an aſs.
Low cunning here muſt intervene,
And cloſely ſhrink behind ſome ſcreen.
Thus well intrench'd, you much may ſcheme,
Tho' for a time it's but a dream,
Huzzas! loud acclamations hail ye,
And 'till you're catch'd, will ſeldom fail ye.
The ignorant oft take on tick
What you may urge as politic,
But truth at laſt will ſure prevail,
And honeſty will turn the ſcale.——
Behold the Patriot, true and ſteady,
Who flatters not, is always ready
To ſtand forth in his country's cauſe,
In defence of liberty and laws.
To obtain wiſe ends, ne'er forges ſlander,
Abhors all lying, ne'er will wander;—
Deems public intereſt as his own,
They both alike to him are known.—
Such men, will oft at laſt prevail,
The populace will turn the ſcale
I'their favour, while low double dealing
Meets but diſgrace; it's author's ſealing
With infamy, at leaſt, contempt,
From which they ne'er will be exempt.
Let us the proverb here apply,
"Honeſty is the beſt policy."

St. Mary's county, November 28, 1791.

The SUBSCRIBER will SELL for CASH.

ABOUT two hundred acres of valuable LAND, adjoining the land advertiſed by Mr. Thomas Bond, which will make a ſeat of valuable level land, and in a few years an opportunity of purchaſing a ſmall plantation adjoining the above lands.

WILFRED NEALE.

THE ſubſcribers hereby forewarn all perſons whatever from hunting, with either dog or gun, on the lands in South river neck belonging to the eſtate of William Sanders, lately deceaſed.

Oct. 4, 1791. 10 F. GREEN, W. W. DAVIS.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons are hereby forwarned againſt hunting, with dog or gun, within my enclóſures on Rhode river, without permiſſion from my overſeer.

JAMES CARROLL.

November 21, 1791. 3

CAME to the ſubſcriber, living on Patapſco, a dark bay HORSE, about fourteen hands high, appears to be about ten years old, his left hind foot white above the hoof, and has a blaze face. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges and take him away. w 3

2 WILLIAM URQUHART.

For Sale,

THE following TRACTS of LAND, lying in St. Mary's county, viz.

BUSHWOOD LODGE, containing about four hundred and fifty acres, one hundred and fifty acres of which are uncleared; PENRIN, containing about two hundred acres, eighty acres uncleared; one hundred acres in MAIDEN's BOWER, about twenty acres uncleared.

Perſons deſirous of purchaſing, are requeſted to apply to J. Briſcoe, in St. Mary's county, or to Edmund Key, in Philadelphia.