d dollars to any person who will

tor of this inhuman act, so that

ers, (Proprietors of the Philadelnore New Line) very respectfully of this city and its vicinity, they communication from this place for the conveyance of freight and ce running the 20th instant, by -A packet will leave Philadelphia g for Newcastle, on its arrival conveys the passengers to Caril e packet waits their arrival, and napolis and Easton, and couches eturn. The peculiar advantages of expedition, will be obvious g to the northward, it being cerperformed in less time than by folicit the patronage of the pubery exertion shall be used to renagreeable and expeditious. The ads renders the day of the packer's her uncertain; but it is expected e early every Sunday morning. that have freight to forward, are r names at the Printers, who will wait upon them and inform the

AMBERS, Cæcil Court House. ARLEY, 7

t-House, in stage,

a in packet, cwt. from city to city. Light,

portion to bulk. 9, 1791.

## ollars Reward,

four flaves, or four dollars for V, a black well fet man, about 5 feet 8 inches high; had with ded good cloaths of a variety of ong and well known as a waterhad charge of a schooner of Mr. a young black crop negro, about ligh, very forward and impertiof age, and well made, had the a crop negro. MAREEN, o woman of about 21 years of ches high, flout and well made, good cloathing. \_\_\_ JACK, a about 28 years of age, 5 feet 8 well made, Las been some time oprehended that these slaves are urhood of West river. All pergainst harbouring them, as they , be prosecuted with the utmost These persons have assumed the ave petitioned for their freedom e general court, and have fince tence that they are free, The paid to any person who will deor either of them, to the subor Richard Sprigg, Elq; of fellow Jack/will be hired to any reasonable rate, until next April

JOHN F. MERCER. per 16, 1791.

APOLIS: DERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.

(XLVIIth YEAR.)

T H B

(No. 2344.)

## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

DECEMBER 15, 1791.

MADRAS, February 23.

The following account of the British officers taken with general Matthews at Bednore, was lately received, and is generally credited:

Common Common HAIK ALLY, a shubadar of the 15th Bombay battalion, commanded by captain Macculloch, and who was taken with general Matthows at Bednore, arrived yesterday at this presidency, having made his escape from Seringapatam.

On his first imprisonment he was put in irons, agreeable to the tyrant's general mode, but liberated about three years ago, and suffered to walk about the fort as a prisoner at large. About three weeks since, Tippoo sent to his capital for his favourire wife and his escape. He left captains Lindrum, Eames and Macculloch, at Seringapatam, though reported by Tippoo to be dead, and fays that lieutenant Stuart and other officers of the Bombay establishment, were also dive when he came away. Respecting the fate of the unfortunate general Matthews, he said the general belief was, that he died of grief.

He left Tippoo with his whole army at Gingee, to which place he had accompanied Tippoo's wife and family from Scringapatam; and adds that Cariem Saib, Tippoo's brother, was put to death, shortly after Mahomed Ally had experienced that dread reward for the eminent services he had rendered his father.

August 15.

On Thursday last, after dinner, his holiness the pope paid a visit to the convent of Dominicans. He was received at the gate by the principal of that order, and his chief officers. He then kneeled down and prayed before the high altar, after which he looked at the body of St. Dominique, the founder of the Dominicans. Having spent some time with these brave desenders of the church, he returned to the Quirinal .--France is the perpetual subject of convertation in Rome: all eyes, all ears, are turned towards that kingdom, and not a moment passes without hopes of hearing of a counter-revolution being effected. Such zealous adherents to the French national assembly, as reside here, are every minute disappearing, for sear of arrest, so that the only Frenchmen now to be seen in the streets are some bishops and titled noblesse without money, who are waiting a change of affairs in their favour. In Naples the French anti-revolutionists are very numerous—the ladies particularly fo-who publish their principles by large neck-handkerchiefs, stamped with a variety of aristocratical symbols such Blillies, crowns and sceptres.

The count de Merci Argenteau, sfays a Brussels paper) has proceeded on his journey to England. The French refugees will have it that his errand is to perhade the king of Britain to exert himself in favour of acounter-revolution in France. It is the folly of these people to imagine that the whole world is to be turned upfide down to gratify their whimfical fancies. The truth of the matter is, the count's business in England to visit the principal manufactories, and become acquainted with the various useful arts in that coun-

ATH, (Austrian Netherlands) August 25.

The life that the French exiles lead here is much of a piece with that at Brussels, or in their garrisons. The greater part of them are really objects of pity. Most of them have no other bed than some sheaves of llaw thrown into a cellar, and not a few of them reduced to the necessity of eating ammunition bread. Although this kind of life has some resemblance to the military, it does not feem to agree with their stomachs;—they have lost all confidence in their leaders, and the far greater part are destitute of arms, although they have been long promised to them.

The bishop of Serrento (a city eighteen miles south Naples) has just published a book, in which he Greek church, ought to be reinstated in the natural previleges of marrying, and that the celibacy of the married priest (says he) would be most likely to conlder his own temporal interests and those of his fellow-citizens, as having fome affinity—a confideration that ever had great weight with the popes, who, h former ages, had the vanity to aspire after universal

BRUSSELS, September 16.

tribe the general surprise that this event occasioned; at present. the prevailing opinion here was, that the king We would fain hope that France will not, (like On the oth instant, at 12 o'clock, Reed, the celes will not have been in haste to give his acceptation, the Spaniards of the lifteenth century) carry fire and brated pedestrian, set out in a field near Gosport, to the distant of the Indies merely so 100 miles from that time till next morning at ten-

are Wednesday and Friday; but the audience which day govern the universe, but their wisdom only will to-morrow, occasioned, as is generally believed, by sity to violence. the suprise into which the court was thrown by this piece of intelligence.

September 6.

The Bourdeaux chamber of commerce has importunately demanded the recal of the decree, granting liberty and equal privileges with the whites to the mulattoes in St. Domingo. This is directly opposite to the opinion of the citizens of Bourdeaux, who in their petition on this subject, voluntarily offered to embark in quality of soldiers, to compel the colonists to comply with the decree of May 15th. The municipality and friends of the constitution wished to prevent the setting out of the messenger that had been child, when, mixing with the crowd who accom- engaged to carry the address of the chamber of companied them in the habit of a faker, he accomplished merce to the national assembly; but the mercantile and naval bodies urged his departure, considering, no doubt, that the commercial interests had at least as good a right to petition, as the constitutionists.

> An address, from the merchants and captains of the port of Havre-de-Grace, to the national assembly of France.

GENTLEMEN.

Since the publication of your decree of May 15, the merchants and captains of this port trading to the French colonies in the West-Indies, or who have connexions there, have not failed constantly to represent to you the impossibility of your new mode of colonial government being carried into execution.-We are forry to say that the clamours of malevolence, ignorance, or intrigue, have stiffed our complaints. Convinced in our own minds of the ruinous consequences of this decree, we have therefore been constrained to lament in silence the inessicacy of our address.

Happy should we find ourselves to be deceived in our apprehensions of ill, but, alas! what we fore-

boded has really come to país.

In the town of Cape François, and in all the northern parts of St. Domingo, upon the first intelligence of this ill judged decree, rage and indignation took possession of the minds of the white inhabitants; party quarrels and difference of opinion instantly ceased, and all were united in the common causethey universally agreed to sacrifice their lives a thoufand times, and be buried in the ruins of their unfortunate country, rather than remain passive spectators of their individual destruction.

We give you, gentlemen, an exact copy of the expressions we have received of the feelings of the inhabitants-do not suppose, then, that the discontents of, the colonists will be confined to empty exclamations jesty." and vain menaces.

We tremble when we tell you, that a motion has been made in the general assembly to hoist the English flag in the island of St. Domingo-and the motion was highly applauded.

In this, their season of terror and calamity, the treasuries of the island are shut, commerce is interrupted, payments are at an end, every citizen has become a foldier, and preparations are every where made for vigorous warfare.

At the Cape, the batteries of fort Picolet have been manned to repulse those who shall be so hardy as to come there with their doctrines of national liberty and philantropy-doctrines, at once productive of blood and cruelty.

The citizens, the governmental bodies, the regular troops; all have but one mind; one foul: they are ready to curse the connexions that ally them to France; and in the moments of desperation, loudly exclaim, that the parent country is the mother of cruelty.

And thus it is, gentlemen, that by giving way to refined notions and impracticable systems, the nation is upon the point of losing for ever no inconsiderable number of its most faithful citizens.

The event will be, that we shall be compelled to conquer our own colonies, and cut the throats of our brethren through a national predilection for metaphythe negroes and mulattoes in the West-Indies] but, if very considerable saving to government. fels that have been so long waiting for returns.

should have been to-day (Friday) has been put off till cause them to be universally, adopted,—not a propen-

Signed by two hundred and seventy citizens of Havre, merchants and mariners.

Havre, August 26, 1791. Sept. 18. A deputation from the community of Paris repaired to the Thuilleries. The mayor who was at its head, addressed the following speeches to the king and queen?

" SIRE,

"The community presents to your majesty the homage and respect of the city of Paris. It lays before you the joy and the benedictions of the people. Two years of labour, of evils, and of storms, are happily terminated by the completion of the constitution, and by your majesty's acceptation of it. Henceforth resting upon this constitution, Sire, and governed by immutable laws, who will promote the public prosperity. When every heart is devoted to you—when your's is devoted to the French-who will undertake to disturb that intimate agreement of the nation and its king? The moment which attaches you anew to France, and it to you, will secure the tranquillity of the city of Paris, which has been so long agitated. Peace and goodness, the justice and the virtues of your majesty are our true friends. You will fix them among us, Sire: and you will be happy in the love of the French, as the French will be in your welfare.

ANSWER OF THE KING.

"The welfare of the nation will ever be the wish most dear to my heart. Its true welfare can only bo attained by maintaining public order and tranquillity. You are to avail yourself of all the means with which the law invests you, to concur with me in attaining that end."

MADAME,

"The community presents to your majesty the respects of the city of Paris, in the most memorable epoch -the joy has been universal. The king has received the benedictions of the people—you have participated them, and the city of Paris joins the expression of its sentiments to the voice of the nation. May these sentiments prove pleasing to your majesty-Deign frequently to recal them, and to recal them to the

Say, Madame, to the august prince, brought up for France near your person, that these sentiments are destined for him, and that we will one day pay him all the welfare which his tenderness, which his cares shall have shed upon the king and upon your ma-

The queen answered, "That she coincided in every thing with the sentiments of the king; and entreated the municipality to assure the citizens of the capital, that she should daily inspire her son with them, and that she would contribute to the utmost of her powers to the welfare of the nation."

"In the evening, by order of the king, the Thuilleries and the Champ Elysses will be illuminated."

The day that is to terminate the labours of the present memorable legislature, is at length fixed; this important event is to take place on the 30th instant.

The new assembly will then meet; and after verifying their powers, will proceed to business.

PLYMOUTH-DOCK, September 10.

This day his majesty's ship Impregnable, of 98 guns, Sir Thomas Bayard, was paid off and laid up in ordinary.

When the Impregnable was paid off, all the seamen went to the pay table in uniform; and after receiving their wages, they went respectfully to return thanks to all the officers for their treatment of them; as did also upwards of fixty fine boys, sons of the sea men, who, from the liberality of the officers, had been taught to read and write.

PORTSMOUTH, September 12.

An invention is successfully used in the Dock-yard fical ideas. Need we mention, that the resentment for tarring ropes by the labour of horses instead of men, of a powerful body of citizens must speedily be wreak- and another is shortly to be introduced for laying the ed upon some of the French sea ports who are advo- cables by the same means. This will be a great incates of this false philanthropy; [the emancipation of jury to the people employed in the rope-house, but a

they are real philanthropists, why do they refuse to Mr. Pring, a brush-maker of this place, has also pay their debts to the planters, and fend back the vef- discovered a method of preventing the fatal accidents that happen through guns burfting, by being honey-Enlightened as you are by calamitous experience, combed, &c. This invention has been submitted to suspend, we beseech you, the execution of this your and approved of by the master-general of the ordnance. impolitic decree, relative to liberating the people of and a board of field officers of the artillery, and by The intelligence of the French king having accepted colour. Be patient—do not precipitate matters of them ordered in future to be used. It is a brush with the constitution decreed by the national assembly, this kind, till the minds of men are become more ripe springiples, and cannot nossibly fail of answering teached this city yesterday. It is impossible to de- for receiving the lessons of philesophy, than they are cal principles, and cannot possibly fail of answering the end proposed.

the did, that exceptions would have been made sword into the peaceable clands of the Indies, merely go 100 miles from that time till next morning at ten. to have parts of it. The audience days at court here to establish fantastical opinions—Her laws will one to decide a trisling bet of ten guiness. He rested two