r being seized of part of a tract of
in Calvert county, called AR-
gives this public notice to all per-
it he intends to apply to the next
nty court for a commission to mark
e, agreeable to a late act of assem-

GEORGE SMITH.

surance Fire Company.

reby given, that a meeting of the
in the Maryland Insurance Fire
eld at Mr. Grant's tavern, in Bal-
e first Monday in March next, to
and trustees for the said company,
arter, a sufficient number of shares
subscribed to authorise this no-

MERRYMAN,
GE SALMON,
LAS ROGERS,
CALHOUN,
AM BUCHANAN, of George.
y 21, 1792.

to my custody as runaways, negro
about twenty seven years old, and
bout twenty-one years old; they
me is VINCINT WILLIAMS, and
ranch of Virginia. Their master
rges, and take them away; if they
by the first day of March, 1792,
ten days thereafter, for fees of im-
er charges.

WILLIAM D. BEALL, Sheriff
Prince-Georges county.
91.

d to be sold by ANDREW
e principal booksellers in the city
price one dollar and three quar-

A W S
OF THE
ED STATES
OF
ERICA;

corrected by, the original rolls in
ecretary of state, agreeably to a re-
passed the 18th February, one
undred and ninety-one.

COPIOUS INDEX,
VOLUME I.

deral Constitution, the acts of the
f the first Congress, and the Trea-
is added,

APPENDIX,

aration of Independence, and con-
gress, under the Confederation.
the Laws of the United States is
Messrs. Thomas and Andrews, Bos-
Esquire, Providence, Rhode-Is-
ton and Goodwin, Hartford; Mr.
Printer New-York, Mr. Isaac
Messrs. Goddard and Angell, Bal-
Davis, Esquire, Richmond; and
Charleston, South Carolina.
*f News-papers in the United States
this advertisement.* 2

DOLLARS REWARD.

n the subscriber last week, a likely
med AARON; he is about twen-
ge, five feet eight or nine inches
d remarkably active; has a scar on
ccasioned by a cut of a knife; had
away, a new fearnought jacket, a
ry cloth overalls, white yarn stock-
s; but as he took a variety of other
which I do not recollect (except a
th coat, with plated buttons,) will
s dress, and attempt to pass for a
great propensity to strong drink,
d is extremely quarelsome and im-
er secures the said negro in any
im again, shall receive TWENTY
above reward if brought home.

DAN. JENIFER, jun.
nuary 4, 1792. 6

ed Dollars Reward.

ort-Tobacco, August 20, 1791.
on Saturday the 13th instant, be-
hours of ten and eleven o'clock at
nan called BENJAMIN was going
aberdeventure, as soon as he reached
commonly called Theobald's Hill,
le distant from this town) he was
y a white man who had on a dark
no rode a small black horse, some
enfued, when this man rode up
ve him a violent stab in the breast
e such weapon, of which he died
llowing.—I will pay the above re-
red dollars to any person who will
rator of this inhuman act, so that
eof. 21 J. H. STONE.

APOLIS:
REDERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

(XLVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2355.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1792.

MADRID, *November* 1.

THE convention entered into between his catholic majesty and the states general of Holland, on the 23d of June last at Aranjeuz, has been just ratified by both sovereigns. It is an agreement for the mutual restitution and exchange of deserters and runaway negroes, between all the colonies of the republic and those of the king of Spain, in America, where the desertion mostly takes place, to wit, between Cora and Curacoa, between all the Spanish possessions on the Oronooko on one part, and Mequebo, Demerara, Berbree, and Surinam, on the other.

DERRY, *November* 7.

Last night the bridge of Derry was for the first time illuminated in a manner which does honour to the corporation. The bridge is one thousand feet long, and there is a globe lamp, with double burners, at every twenty feet distance, which makes fifty globe lamps on each side of the bridge.

They likewise have erected two elegant toll gates, executed in a masterly manner, with iron scroll work and niches for eight globes, which are likewise lighted.

The corporation have, for the protection of the passengers, employed four watchmen, who are dressed in a very rich livery and armed, and are to patrole the bridge—the whole forms a view which is truly magnificent, and finally completes one of the most superb structures of the kind in Europe.

DUBLIN, *November* 10.

There are few revolutions which have been effected with so little disturbance, and such general approbation, as that of Poland. It seems to have afforded satisfaction to all the orders of the state, and at the same time excited enmity in no foreign power. Brought about in circumstances so favourable, it appears to be attended with proportionable success. Already the reign of order and unanimity has commenced, and Dantzick, sensible of the blessings of the new constitution, is said to intend, by fully joining itself to the polish dominions, to claim a participation.

Whatever advantages Great-Britain may obtain by a commercial treaty with the Turks, a negotiation for which will probably be entered into as soon as the terms of peace are settled with Russia, the merchants of Ireland are entitled to participate of; for though a charter for a trade to the Levant and Archipelago has been granted to a company, yet any of the subjects of these kingdoms, without distinction, might be admitted into that partnership, though not resident in England, in which it widely differs from the East-Indian and some other monopolies.

The striking utility of inland navigation, in a national point of view, together with the certain private advantages derivable from their accomplishment, have become so manifest by their consequences in England, that every proposal for extending collaterally those canals which are already formed, and opening others where they are conceived necessary, meets with immediate countenance, and the subscription is directly filled for the execution of the business. It is with much satisfaction that we perceive a like judicious spirit developing itself in this kingdom. The late test of the public opinion as to canal stock evinces this disposition, and the 8,000l. Grand Canal stock purchased at auction on Tuesday last by Mr. Bean, of Thomas-street, at 108l. was considered so advantageous a bargain, that he immediately after declared he would not sell out for 120l. per cent.

Nov. 12. Yesterday a waggon, of a curious construction, was landed at the old custom-house from England, together with its harness. This machine, we hear, (which is the property of Mr. Thompson, of the county Monaghan) is calculated for carrying linen clothes, &c. to a bleach green.

A manufacturer at Lisburne has lately introduced there a great number of ingenious machines for the purpose of preparing and spinning cotton for the loom, which it is expected will tend considerably to perfect the muslin manufactures of this kingdom, that have already made a considerable progress in improvement.

A large sea-monster, of the porpoise kind, was thrown on shore on the coast between Baldoyle and Clontarf, during a smart squall of wind on Thursday night last. When some who were going to work came up with it, it still retained life, but they dispatched it with their spades. It weighs near 400lb. and is remarkably hideous in its appearance. Its skin stuffed is to be made a present to the Museum in the Marine-School.

LONDON, *November* 4.

The emperor of China appears the wisest prince on earth: he seems to say, "I am happy, my people are happy; they are strangers to criminal luxury and dissipation; I will therefore, as they are in want of nothing, allow them no intercourse with strangers, least they should be infected with their vices and their wants."

Nov. 23. An Imperial ship has been taken almost within cannon shot of Marseilles, by three Algerine chebecks. Thus the dey increases the number of his enemies.

Dec. 6. The Sierra Leone company have increased their capital from 100,000 to 150,000l.

Letters from Brussels advise, that the differences subsisting between the states and the council of Brabant, have been accommodated in the following manner: The five counsellors in question shall no longer sit in council, but a pension of 400 florins shall be granted them.

The death of prince Potemkin is likely to have a considerable effect in the politics of the European courts. By a letter from Berlin, we find, that count Bischefswender set out in all haste for Petersburgh, charged with a commission from the king his master; an alliance between these two courts is thought not improbable, and that the ratification between the courts of Petersburgh and Stockholm, will be retarded from the same cause.

Dec. 10. Last Thursday, Peter Wilkins, the muffin man, who had been *hanged* in America, by order of general Greene, during the late war, but was immediately restored to life by a French surgeon, died at his lodgings in Petty-France where he had resided some years. He had amassed 1000l. the whole of which he left to his wife, a black woman. His penury was such, that he scarcely afforded himself the common necessaries of life; nor even would he, upon his death bed, employ an apothecary, lest he should charge for his visit, or order a prescription.

ST. DOMINGO.

It may not perhaps, be useless to some of our readers, to inform them that the island of St. Domingo, or, as the Spaniards call it, Hispaniola, the wretched scene of distress caused by the revolt of the negroes, is an island in the West-Indies, one of the richest of the Caribbees, about 450 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, and is inhabited partly by French, and partly by Spaniards; and that Cape François is a harbour of that island, which belongs to the French, and is situate near to a very flourishing town.

The soil of this island is allowed to be the most fertile in the world, particularly about Cape St. Francois.

European cattle have so multiplied here, that they run wild in the woods, and are killed merely for their hides and tallow.

The vicinity of this island to Jamaica makes this intelligence particularly alarming to our West-India merchants. The distance is not more than 70 miles by sea; and should the blacks succeed in emancipating themselves in Hispaniola, it is not to be supposed that those of Jamaica will be long in attempting to obain their liberty.

PARIS DRESSES.

The ladies of Paris have all of a sudden changed their head dresses from extremely high and fusi caps, to small and flat ones, which attract by their contrast and novelty. The most fashionable colour for this month, is rose coloured ribands and bows, put on very full, round a white gauze ground.

Feathers still continue a favourite ornament, white, with the ends dyed green. The hair is worn in very large and full curls; a plain rose riband round the neck; the fichu, or neck handkerchief, of plain gauze, and very open at the bosom; the jacket of pure coloured silk, with trimming of sky blue—petticoat the same, with a flounce of blue lace, and edged at bottom with a sky blue riband—shoes rose colour.

BOSTON, *February* 11.

By captain Clay, arrived here from Port-au-Prince, we learn, that a 74 gun ship, and two frigates, arrived at that port, on the 12th of January, with 2600 troops on board—and that the mulattoes had possession of all the Bite, except the town of Port-au-Prince.

WINDSOR, *(Vermont) January* 31.

By a gentleman from Rutland we are informed, that on Tuesday last a courier passed through that town with dispatches for his excellency governor Chittenden: the contents were said to be a requisition from congress to raise 500 men in this state, for the purpose of expelling the British from their forts on our frontiers, which are said to be ten miles within the line of jurisdiction of this state. Colonel Keyes is said to be appointed to command these troops.

Enlisting orders, to raise recruits for the western army, were a few days since received by a gentleman in Bennington, who proposes opening a rendezvous in that place.

ALBANY, *February* 9.

The emigrations from the New-England states to the western parts of this state are truly astonishing; and what is worthy of particular remark, these emigrants appear all in tolerable circumstances—and most of them go to settle a new and fertile country, with every article of necessary houshold furniture, farming utensils, stock, &c.

The Indians settled at Brothertown in Herkermer county, we are told, have sent a petition to the legislature, praying to be put on the same footing of free white citizens, except that they do not wish the privilege of selling their land—They state as reasons for being admitted as free citizens, that they have been brought up in a civilized life, and that they profess the Christian religion. Many of the Indians settled at Brothertown can read and write, and some of them speak the English language with no small degree of grammatical propriety.

Feb. 13. The present exorbitant price of all kinds of West-India produce (in consequence of the destruction of the rich and fertile island of Hispaniola by the negroes) in particular sugar, it is hoped will rouse the attention of all farmers who live in the neighbourhood of maple trees, to clap their shoulders to the wheel and to make a business of it this spring, as we shall probably have no other dependence for sugar another year.

It is hoped they will also attend to the colour, and to the graining the sugar handsomely, as it will not only command a greater price in this case, but it will be more sought after. The manufacture of sugar it is thought will soon become as valuable as pot ash, and more certain.

NEW-YORK, *February* 17.

We are informed that Mr. Cox of Boston, who some time since went to Londonderry in Ireland, to build a bridge, and which he accomplished to the great satisfaction of his employers is now in London, where, it is said, he has contracted to take down the celebrated monument erected in that city to commemorate the great fire in 1666; for which service he is to have as is reported, 10,000l. The base of the monument is very small for its amazing great height, which is 202 feet. It is a column of the Dorick order; it has a winding stair-case outside, which begins in the middle and rises to within 30 feet short of the top. For many years past this column has been a terror to the citizens of London, as by some failure in the construction, 100 feet or more of the upper part leans very much, and threatens great destruction by a fall. The operation of taking down this vast pile, is considered as very hazardous. It was built at the expence of the city of London, was began in 1671 and finished in 1677, and cost 13,000l. sterling. The north side has an inscription in Latin, which in English is rendered thus: "In the year of Christ, 1666, September 2, eastward from hence, at the distance of 202 feet (the height of this column) a terrible fire broke out at midnight; which, driven on by a high wind, destroyed with incredible fury, 89 churches, the city-gates, Guildhall, many public structures, hospitals, schools, libraries, a vast number of stately edifices, 13000 dwelling houses, and 400 streets. Of 26 wards it utterly destroyed 15, and left eight others half burnt. The ruins of the city were 436 acres. To the estates and fortunes of the citizens it was mercilefs, but to their lives very favourable, that it might in all things resemble the last conflagration of the world. After raging for three days, and baffling all human counsels and endeavours, it stopped as it were by a command from Heaven, and was on every side extinguished."

Feb. 21. A late London paper says, "The trade between America and the East-Indies is rapidly increasing. Several very valuable investments have been made from New-York and Pennsylvania, and a proper understanding has lately taken place between the American merchants and those of Bengal, which will tend to invigorate the commercial connexion with the two countries. In consequence of these proceedings, the Harmony, Willet, was some time ago dispatched from Philadelphia to Calcutta. Her arrival at the place of destination has been announced at Lloyd's. Those merchants who are in the secret affirm, that the Harmony has included in her cargo certain articles, which, if approved of by the Bengal merchants, will operate to the diminution of the traffic between Great-Britain and India.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 20.

Extract of a letter from Pittsburgh, dated February 10.

"Whether the frontiers of Pennsylvania shall enjoy peace—or be deluged with blood this approaching summer, will, in a considerable degree, depend upon the final resolutions of the six Indian nations, for neutrality, peace or war!—When the fate of two successive campaigns are taken into view, with the influence of the western on their councils, flushed with victory and plunder, and the weak defenceless state, in some measure, of the frontiers, and the presumption that no considerable army can be raised and sent forward before fall, what can reasonably be expected but savage hostilities? At all events, the situation of the inhabitants, whose minds are kept in continual suspence,