will give a generous price (in
ldiers LOTS, lying in the state
ill give in exchange for them a
nproved land, of about one hun-
es, lying in Montgomery, about
e federal city.
D and MORDECAI HALL.
y 27, 1792.

MUNROE,
d Shoe-maker,

form his customers, and the pub-
that he has just received from
excellent assortment of Spanish
THER, among which is a variety
manufactory to any he has ever
rovided himself with materials to
in all its various branches; the
who please to favour him with
y be supplied with ladies sattin,
and slippers, gentlemens dress or
ts, or any other article belonging
is business, all of which he will
est and most fashionable manner
d dispatch. Feeling himself in-
public he returns his most sincere
agement he has already received,
that his unremitted endeavours to
not fail to merit a continuance of

ill-street, January 26, 1792.

l 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
cretary of state, agreeably to a re-
passed the 18th February, one
ndred and ninety-one.
OPIOUS INDEX.
VOLUME I.
eral Constitution, the acts of the
the first Congress, and the Trea-
s added,
APPENDIX,
aration of Independence, and sun-
ress, under the Confederation.
he Laws of the United States is
essrs. Thomas and Andrews, Bos-
Esquire, Providence, Rhode-Is-
on, and Goodwin, Hartford; Mr.
Printer New-York, Mr. Isaac
Messrs. Goddard and Angell, Bal-
Davis, Esquire, Richmond; and
Charleston, South-Carolina.
News-papers in the United State
his advertisement.

OLLARS REWARD.
the subscriber last week, a *likely*
ned AARON; he is about twen-
e, five feet eight or nine inches
remarkably active; has a scar on
casioned by a cut of a knife; had
way, a new fearnought jacket, a
y cloth overalls, white yarn stock-
; but as he took a variety of other
hich I do not recollect (except a
coat, with plated buttons,) will
dress, and attempt to pass for a
great propensity to strong drink,
is extremely quarelsome and im-
secures the said negro in any
n again, shall receive TWENTY
above reward if brought home.
DAN. JENIFER, jun.
uary 4, 1792.

d Dollars Reward.
t-Tobacco, August 20, 1791.
Saturday the 13th instant, be-
ours of ten and eleven o'clock at
n called BENJAMIN was going
erdeventure, as soon as he reached
mmonly called Theobald's Hill,
distant from this town) he was
a white man who had on a dark
rode a small black horse, some
ensued, when this man rode up
him a violent stab in the breast
such weapon, of which he died
owing—I will pay the above re-
d dollars to any person who will
tor of this inhuman act, so that
f. 23 J. H. STONE.

APOLIS:
DERICK and SAMUEL
GREEN.

(XLVIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2357.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1792.

SECOND CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

At the first session, begun and held at the city of Philadelphia, in the state of Pennsylvania, on Monday the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-one.

An ACT to establish the Post-Office and Post-Roads within the United States.

[*Concluded from our last.*]

A

ND *be it further enacted*, That if any person, other than the post-master-general, or his deputies, or persons by them employed, shall take up, receive, order, dispatch, convey, carry or deliver any letter or letters, packet or packets, other than news-papers, for hire or reward, or shall be concerned in letting any foot or horse post, waggon or other carriage, by or in which any letter or packet shall be carried for hire, on any established post-road, or any packet, or other vessel or boat, or any conveyance whatever, whereby the revenue of the general-post-office may be injured, every person so offending, shall forfeit, for every such offence, the sum of two hundred dollars: Provided, That it shall and may be lawful for every person to send letters or packets by special messenger.

And be it further enacted, That the deputy-postmasters or agents of the postmaster-general, shall duly account and answer to him, for all bye or way letters, and shall specify the number and rates in the post bill. And if any deputy-postmaster or agent shall neglect so to account, he or they so offending, shall on conviction thereof, forfeit for such offence, a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That if any person employed in any of the departments of the general-post-office, shall unlawfully detain, delay, or open any letter, packet, bag, or mail of letters, with which he shall be intrusted, or which shall have come to his possession, and which are intended to be conveyed by post; or if any such person shall secrete, embezzle or destroy any letter or packet, intrusted to him as aforesaid, and which shall not contain any security for, or assurance relating to money, as herein after discribed, every such offender being thereof duly convicted, shall, for every such offence, be fined not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding six months, or both, according to the circumstances or aggravations of the offence. And if any person, employed as aforesaid, shall secrete, embezzle or destroy any letter, packet, bag, or mail of letters, with which he shall be intrusted, or which shall have come to his possession, and are intended to be conveyed by post, containing any bank note or bank post bill, bill of exchange, warrant of the treasury of the United States, note of assignment of stock in the funds, letters of attorney for receiving annuities or dividends, or for selling stock in the funds, or for receiving the interest thereof, or any letter of credit, or note for or relating to the payment of money, or other bond or warrant, draught, bill, or promissory note whatsoever, for the payment of money; or if any such person, employed as aforesaid, shall steal or take any of the same out of any letter, packet, bag or mail of letters, that shall come to his possession, he shall on conviction for any such offence, suffer death. And if any person, who shall have taken charge of the mail of the United States, shall quit or desert the same, before his arrival at the next post-office, every such person, so offending, shall forfeit and pay a sum, not exceeding five hundred dollars, for every such offence. And if any person, concerned in carrying the mail of the United States, shall collect, receive or carry any letter or packet, or shall cause or procure the same to be done, contrary to this act, every such offender shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, a sum not exceeding fifty dollars.

And be it further enacted, That if any person or persons shall rob any carrier of the mail of the United States, of such mail, or if any person shall rob the mail, in which letters are sent to be conveyed by post, of any letter or packet, shall steal such mail, or shall steal and take from or out of the same, or from or out of any post-office, any letter or packet, such offender or offenders shall, on conviction thereof, suffer death.

And be it further enacted, That the deputy-postmasters shall respectively publish at the expiration of every three months, in one of the news-papers published at, or nearest the place of his residence, for three successive weeks, a list of all the letters then remaining in their respective offices; and at the expiration of the next three months, shall send such of the said letters as then remain on hand as dead letters, to the general-post office, where the same shall be opened and inspected; and if any valuable papers, or matter of consequence, shall be found therein, it shall be the duty of the postmaster-general, to cause a descriptive list thereof to be inserted in one of the news-papers, published at the place most convenient to where the owner may be supposed to reside, if within the United States, and such letter and the contents shall be preserved, to be delivered to the persons, to whom the same shall be addressed, upon payment of the postage, and the expence of publication.

And be it further enacted, That the following letters and packets, and no other, shall be received and conveyed by post, free of postage, under such restrictions, as herein after provided; that is to say, all letters and packets to and from the president or vice-president of the United States, and all letters and packets not exceeding two ounces in weight, to or from any member of the senate or house of representatives, the secretary of the senate, or clerk of the house of representatives, during their actual attendance in any session of congress, and twenty days after such session. All letters to and from the secretary of the treasury, and his assistant, comptroller, register and auditor of treasury, the treasurer, the secretary of state, the secretary at war, the commissioners for settling the accounts between the United States and individual states, the postmaster-general and his assistant: Provided, That no person shall frank or enclose any letter or packet, other than his own; but any public letter or packet from the department of the treasury may be franked by the secretary of the treasury or the assistant secretary, or by the comptroller, register, auditor or treasurer; and that each person before named shall deliver to the post-office every letter or packet enclosed to him, which may be directed to any other person, noting the place from whence it came by post, and the usual postage shall be charged thereon.

And be it further enacted, That if any person shall counterfeit the hand writing of any other person, in order to evade the payment of postage, such person or persons, so offending, and being thereof duly convicted, shall forfeit and pay, for every such offence, the sum of one hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, That every printer of news-papers may send one paper to each and every other printer of news-papers within the United States, free of postage, under such regulations as the postmaster-general shall provide.

And be it further enacted, That all news-papers conveyed in the mail, shall be under cover open at one end, carried in separate bags from the letters, and charged with the payment of one cent for any distance not more than one hundred miles, and one cent and a half for any greater distance: And it shall be the duty of the postmaster-general and his deputy, to keep a separate account for the news-papers, and the deputy-postmasters shall receive fifty per cent on the postage of all news-papers: And if any other matter or thing be enclosed in such papers, the whole packet shall be charged, agreeably to the rates established by this act, for letters or packets. And if any of the persons employed in any department of the post-office, shall unlawfully detain, delay, embezzle or destroy any news-paper, with which he shall be intrusted, such offenders, for every such offence, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding fifty dollars: Provided, That the postmaster-general, in any contract, he may enter into, for the conveyance of the mail, may authorise the person, with whom such contract is made, to carry news-papers, other than those conveyed in the mail.

And be it further enacted, That the postmaster-general be, and he is hereby authorised to allow to the deputy-postmasters, respectively, such commission of the monies arising from the postage of letters and packets, as he shall think adequate to their respective services: Provided, That the said commission shall not exceed forty per cent. to any deputy, whose compensation thereby shall not exceed fifty dollars, nor thirty per cent. to any deputy, whose compensation thereby exceed one hundred dollars, nor twenty per cent. to any deputy, except the postmaster at the port where the European packets do, or shall steadily arrive; to whom such farther allowance, in addition to the emoluments of his office, shall be made as the postmaster-general shall deem a reasonable compensation for his extra services in the receipt and dispatch of letters, originally received into his office, from on board such packets, and by him forwarded to other offices: And provided also, That the compensations aforesaid shall not exceed eighteen hundred dollars per annum to any postmaster for all services by him rendered.

And be it further enacted, That if any deputy-postmaster, or other person authorised to receive the postage of letters and packets, shall neglect or refuse to render his accounts, and pay over to the postmaster-general, the balance by him due, at the end of every three months, it shall be the duty of the postmaster-general, to cause a suit to be commenced against the person or persons so neglecting or refusing: And if the postmaster-general shall not cause such suit to be commenced within three months, from the end of every such three months, the balances due from every such delinquent shall be charged to, and recoverable from the postmaster-general.

And be it further enacted, That all pecuniary penalties and forfeitures, incurred under this act, shall be one half for the use of the person or persons informing and prosecuting for the same, the other half to the use of the United States.

And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the postmaster-general, to make provision, where it may be necessary, for the receipt of all letters and packets intended to be conveyed by any ship or vessel, beyond sea, or from any port of the United States to another port therein; and the letters so received shall be formed into a mail, sealed up, and directed to the postmaster of the port to which such ship or vessel shall be bound. And for every letter or packet so received, there shall be paid, at the time of its reception, a postage of one cent. And the postmaster-general may make arrangements with the postmasters in any foreign country for the reciprocal receipt and delivery of letters and packets, through the post-offices.

And be it further enacted, That the deputy-postmasters, and the persons employed in the transportation of the mail, shall be exempt from militia duties, or any penalty for neglect thereof.

And be it further enacted, That all the surplus revenue of the general-post-office, which shall have accrued previous to the first day of June next, not heretofore appropriated, be, and the same is hereby appropriated towards defraying any deficiency which may arise in the revenue of the said department for the year next ensuing.

And be it further enacted, That the act passed at the last session of congress, entitled, "An act to continue in force, for a limited time, an act entitled, "An act for the temporary establishment of the post office," be, and the same is hereby continued in full force, until the first day of June next, and no longer.

And be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force for the term of two years, from the said first day of June next, and no longer.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN ADAMS, Vice-President of the United States, and president of the Senate.

Approved, February 20th, 1792.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President of the United States.

PARIS, *December* 3.

THE news from Germany, the Austrian Netherlands, and from Holland, contain nothing but accounts of recruiting, and the forming of magazines for the army of the French princes. It is certain that the bishop of Liege has given up his territory, and even his citadel, to the princes, and that in consequence of a formal demand from the house of Austria.

It is likewise certain, that the stadtholder favours the projects of the emigrants. Hope, the richest banker in Holland, has advanced to the princes 1,800,000 livres, under the guarantee of one of the courts of Europe.

From Montmedi we learn, that the emigrations are incredible, forty emigrants on their passage through that place were arrested. Each had two pair of pistols, a sword, and their carriages were filled with sabres. They likewise had a number of Louis d'ors, concealed in their hats and boots.

It is said, that the answer of the princes, to the last letter of the king, is equally firm with their preceding one. They refuse to acknowledge the king's acceptance to be voluntary, and announce that they will speedily use their utmost efforts to re-establish the monarchy, such as it was received from their ancestors.

It is believed that general Luckner, will immediately receive orders to march at the head of the national troops, and those of the line stationed in Alsace, to disperse the emigrants upon that frontier.

LONDON, *December* 9.

Tippoo Sultan, it appears, had removed his treasures to his strongest hill forts, before the approach of lord Cornwallis; so that Seringapatam, had it been taken, would not have been so rich a prize as was expected.

Some of the prisoners taken near Seringapatam, give accounts of Tippoo's resolution, in case of a total defeat, to have blown up, in one common ruin, himself, his mother, a Begum of high renown, his wives and children.

A poor luckless fiddler, named Lucas, of the city of Chester, (who had been the Orpheus of the rural nymphs and swains at the adjacent wakes) came to a melancholy close, a few days ago, at Willaston jubilee; where, ceasing a while to ravish the ears of the company, he put down his dulcet companion, the fiddle, to play upon a more substantial one—a good piece of beef, on which he was rarely out of tune. In this instance, however, an obstinate lump, which he was attempting to bolt, quarrelled with his windpipe, stopt life's dance, and in a few minutes the poor fiddler was laid out flat upon the