this ſtate, were attacked about five miles from the Hazle Patch toward Laurel river, about an hour before ſunſet, by a party of Indians, ſuppoſed to be about thirty. The nine men diſmounted and defended the women and children for about fifteen minutes, during which time they fired four or five rounds, but being overpowered and the Indians cloſing in on all ſides, the whole were killed or taken, except four, who eſcaped, one of which is dangerouſly wounded.

Names of the killed and miſſing.

Joel Carder and his family; James Anthony and family; Matthews Flournoy, ——— Spilman and Thomas Peniſton, James Jones, wounded; Robert Hill, James M'Farland and William Anthony, eſcaped unhurt.—The above account is given by one of the men who eſcaped.

We are juſt now informed that Peniſton and one of the children, that were miſſing, have ſince come in.

On Monday evening laſt, Morgan's ſtation on Slate creek, was taken and burnt by a party of thirty-five Indians; two of the inhabitants were killed and nineteen taken priſoners; they were purſued, and within about thirty miles the whole of the priſoners were found tomahawked and ſcalped, one of which (a woman) was found alive in her ſenſes, after being tomahawked and two ſcalps taken off.—We have the above information, from the huſband of the unfortunate woman.

On Saturday laſt the Indians killed a man on the Beech Fork of Salt river.

Monday evening they ſtole about thirty horſes from Man's Lick. The ſame day a boat was fired on in the Ohio, at the eighteen mile iſland, by about twenty-five Indians, luckily nobody was hurt. On Tueſday evening they took a boy from Eaſtin's mill, in Jefferſon county, and carried him to the Ohio, then ſet him at liberty and gave him a kniſe and a pipe tomahawk. The ſame day took a man coming from the Salt works to Steel's ferry.

The above information received by the poſt-rider.

STAUNTON, *May* 4.

Extract of a letter from a correſpondent, in the territory ſouth weſt of the Ohio, to his friend in this town, dated April 25, 1793.

"Says, that the Indians ſtill continue their depredations on the frontiers—that a party of the militia, (a few days previous to the above date) had marched to the frontier of Cumberland, in order to guard them from the barbarous treatment of the ſavages.—That governor Blount had given orders for a large body of militia to be in readineſs at a minute's notice—and it was the general expectation, that another very heavy draught would ſoon take place.—He concludes thus, that their barbarities are ſo horrible and ſo numerous—he cannot give a particular account of them."

NORFOLK, *May* 15.

A trader of veracity, lately arrived at Auguſta, Georgia, and whoſe excurſions on the confines of the territory of the United States were extenſive, informs, that the depredations of the ſavages have been unuſually bold; that a number of white people are more dangerous than the Indians; and that the Creeks were lately joined by ſome tribes of Northern Indians, which muſt prove a ſtimulus to more open and outrageous operations.

BALTIMORE, *May* 23.

A gentleman of the firſt information, who paſſed through Albany on Tueſday the 7th inſtant, from the Geneſees, aſſures, that the proſpect of a general peace with the weſtern Indians, was very flattering; that the Six Nations are extremely friendly to the United States, and many of them will accompany our commiſſioners to, and attend the grand treaty which is ſhortly to be held; that the Britiſh are alſo friendly to the United States, and, as far as is conſiſtent with their preſent ſituation, appear deſirous of bringing the ſaid treaty to an amicable determination.

May 28. On Sunday evening laſt, the French privateer ſchooner Sans-Culotte, captain Ferry, with the ſnow Joſeph, her prize, arrived here. The following extracts are taken from her log-book:—April 29, took the ſchooner Eunice, captain Tucker, belonging to New-Providence, bound to Philadelphia, and ſent her into Choptank—May 5, chaſed a Bermudian ſloop on ſhore, two leagues N. of Currituck-Inlet—May 6, took the brig Fanny, captain Piles, of London, from Jamaica, bound to Philadelphia; the ſame day took the ſchooner John, captain Richardſon, from New-Providence, bound to Norfolk—May 13, took the ſloop Spry, captain Brown, from Norfolk, bound to New-Providence—May 22, at 5, P. M. ſaw four ſail of veſſels, and gave chace; they hoiſted Engliſh colours, fired each a gun to windward, and formed a line. The Sans-Culotte crowed all ſail, and at 11 o'clock came up with and engaged them for five glaſſes. The ſnow Joſeph, from Norfolk, bound to Cadiz, being to windward, brought all her guns to bear on the Sans-Culotte, in order to diſcharge them into her, then to up helm, and run her down; but the Sans-Culotte's fire proving too warm, before the deſign could be executed the Joſeph ſtruck, the captain having received a cannon ball through his right thigh, and both his hands being ſhot off. A ſquall ariſing, the three other veſſels bore away: The Sans-Culotte then hove about, to take care of her prize, when finding the captain of her ſo dangerouſly wounded, and having three wounded on board the Sans-Culotte, captain Ferry gave over the chace.

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 30.

Extract of a letter from Maſon county, Kentucky, April 7, 1793.

"Within this month paſt there has been four companies defeated in the Wilderneſs, and about 30 people killed, amongſt whom the poſt-rider unfortunately fell—The Indians ſeem diſpoſed for war on all our frontiers—a ſtation was, on the night of the firſt inſt. attacked by a large number of ſavages, and burnt to aſhes, eighteen perſons taken in all, including women and children, beſides three killed on the ſpot."

Extract of a letter from St. John's, (Antigua) dated May 2.

"A few days ago ſeveral rich and reſpectable inhabitants were butchered at Guadaloupe, in a manner too horrible to mention, which even the moſt cruel ſavage would have been aſhamed of. The following are the names of the unfortunate—Madame Vermont the elder, Madame Vermont, the younger, and two children; Madame Meyencoult, Madame Roupelle, the elder, Madame Roupelle, the younger, an infant child; the two Meſſieurs Roupelle, Monſieur Gondreaurt, three daughters juſt arrived from France, from eleven to eighteen years of age; Monſieur Brindeau, Madame Brindeau, Meſſieurs Vaudrecoart and Buelle.

STATE PAPER.

Declaration of the king of Pruſſia, reſpecting poſſeſſion of the city of Dantzic, and the territory belonging to it.

THE ſame reaſons which induced his majeſty, the king of Pruſſia, to order part of his troops to march into ſome of the diſtricts of great Poland, lay him under the neceſſity to ſecure the city of Dantzic and the territory belonging thereto. For beſides that this city never has acted for a number of years paſt, like a good neighbour towards the kingdom of Pruſſia, it is now become the rendezvous of a wicked and cruel band, who keep tranſgreſſion upon tranſgreſſion, and who try by the aſſiſtance of their deſpicable abettors to ſpread themſelves on all ſides. One of theſe villains, after having attempted in vain to ſpread his poiſonous principles among a happy and faithful nation, has nevertheleſs a free and public aſylum in the city of Dantzic; and it was only by the moſt urgent repreſentation that he could be obtained from his protectors. This laſt inſtance, together with the numerous abuſes of a miſconſtrued liberty, and the great connexion which ſubſiſts between the faction in France and Poland, and a certain party, which by means of the impudence of their principles, have gained a certain ſuperiority above the moſt of the well meaning part of the citizens, and finally the great eaſe wherewith theſe conſpirators procure all kinds of neceſſaries, but eſpecially grains, at Dantzic, by the help of their abettors, are taken collectively as objects which have drawn the attention of the king towards this city, and have obliged him to keep them within the bounds of juſtice, and provide thereby for the ſafety and peace of the adjoining Pruſſian provinces. For which purpoſe his majeſty, after a previous agreement with the other powers concerned therein, has directed his lieutenant-general de Raumer, to occupy the city and territory of Dantzic with a ſufficient number of troops, to maintain good order and public ſecurity.

It will now depend on the inhabitants, by their prudent conduct, to merit the good will of the king, by uſing his troops in a friendly manner, and giving them all the help and aſſiſtance they may be in want of; the commanding officer, on his part, will not fail to cauſe the ſtricteſt diſcipline to be obſerved, and to grant his protection to all ſuch as may find themſelves under the neceſſity to requeſt the ſame. Theſe are the ſentiments of his Pruſſian majeſty, and he therefore truſts, that the magiſtracy of Dantzic will make no difficulty in conforming to the ſame, in order to promote in this manner their ſalutary views—the good effects whereof will tend moſt of all to their advantage.

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,

ON Monday laſt, I had the ſatisfaction of being a ſpectator and auditor at the exhibition at St. John's college. I do not profeſs myſelf, nor am I, a competent judge of the proficiency of the ſtudents in the higher branches of ſcience; but I am convinced, from every thing, I there ſaw and heard, and from the reports of the more erudite part of the audience, that there is no exaggeration in the narrative, with which you have favoured your readers.——The only objection, I make to it, is this,—that, in the enumeration of the young gentlemen, who delivered ſpeeches, you have unfortunately omitted the names of ſeveral, who promiſe fairly, in my opinion, to become valuable members of ſociety, as well as a comfort and bleſſing to their parents.——To Maſter Magruder of Prince-George's county, Maſter Thomas of Frederick-town, Maſter Whiting of Virginia, Maſter Fowler of Annapolis, and Maſter Weems of Calvert, I acknowledge myſelf indebted for a conſiderable degree of pleaſure; and I now gladly offer them the ſmall tribute of my ſincere approbation, and applauſe.

I have been particularly gratified in finding, that ſo much attention has been paid, by the teachers in St. John's college, to a part of education, which is, beyond all other attainments, captivating and alluring to mankind, and uſeful and ornamental to the poſſeſſor.—Who is there inſenſible to the advantages of the bleſſed art of public ſpeaking? Who is there, that wants it, who would not barter for it almoſt every other poſſeſſion?————I am aſſured, that in St. John's college, not only this art conſtitutes a part of the plan of education, but ſuch is the ardour, which has ſeized the aſpiring ſtudents, that they have formed private ſocieties for the formal diſcuſſion of moral, political, and hiſtorical queſtions. And one of the teachers, diſtinguiſhed equally for his talents, and for his literary zeal, has inſtituted a Saturday club, in which he preſides, for improving them in this enchanting art.

For my own part, I have, from the beginning, indulged the fond hope, that St. John's college would do honour to its founders.—The flattering proſpect is, at length, realized!——The ſcene of Monday laſt was like a glad harveſt after the labours of the year! And would to Heaven, that every citizen, or, at leaſt, every conſiderate father, in the ſtate, could have been preſent!

I will not imagine, that the oppoſition, which hath hitherto been made to this riſing ſeminary, hath proceeded from any thing elſe, than a doubt of its ſucceſs.—Few men of underſtanding can entertain the thought, that the diffuſion of ſcience can be unfavourable to religion, deſtructive of the general happineſs of mankind, or, in any manner, prejudicial to the intereſts of the ſtate.

There was a time indeed, and the hiſtory of that time, dark and horrid as it was, ought to enlighten mankind.—There was a time, when barbarians, burſting from their wilds, took a malignant pleaſure in defacing even the monuments of ſcience. Warring againſt humanity they of courſe deteſted and deſtroyed arts, learning, and learned men. Ferocious ignorance, ſavage pride, and gloomy ſuperſtition ſupplied their place. Tyranny erected its throne, and was ſurrounded by its miniſters of every kind. Human nature was degraded. The moſt ſhocking crimes were continually perpetrated, and virtue left the earth.——*Let our fellow-citizens, and particularly our legiſlators read, and reflect on that time! and there can be no reaſon to dread, that a Gothic triumph over ſcience will be exhibited in this enlightened age, and in a community of freemen.*

A SUBSCRIBER.

Annapolis, Monday, May 27, 1793.

A STORY having been propagated, injurious to me, that the French miniſter had met with inſult at my houſe; juſtice to myſelf obliges me to declare, in this public manner, that ſo far from there being any foundation for this ſtory, the miniſter did not put up at, nor was he in, my houſe, during the ſhort time he remained in this town, on his route from the ſouthward towards Philadelphia.

JOHN SUTER.

George-town, May 24, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition St. Mary's county Auguſt court next, for a commiſſion to mark and bound my part of a tract of land called BASHFORD MANOR, lying in St. Mary's county, agreeably to an act of aſſembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

GEORGE CARPENTER.

St. Mary's county, May 29, 1793.

THE creditors of ISAAC SIMMONS, inſolvent debtor, are deſired to bring in their claims, legally atteſted, immediately, to

JOHN W. BURGESS, Truſtee.

May 25, 1793.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RAN away from SAMUEL COXES, in Charles county, laſt March, a negro man named BASIL, of a middle ſize, has a brown complexion, grum countenance, and is crippled in one of his arms, (I believe his left) ſo that it ſtands wide from his ſide, and is very perceivable; I have reaſon to believe he has changed his name and paſſes for a free man by the of Butler or Shorter. Whoever takes up the ſaid fellow out of the county and ſecures him in ſome gaol, ſhall receive the above reward, if in the county Four DOLLARS, and if brought home all reaſonable expence, paid by

WALTER JAMESON.

Four Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 6th inſtant, a negro woman ſlave named SALL, but calls herſelf SALL SHORT, and ſometimes SALL WORTEN; ſhe formerly belonged to Walter Jameſon, of Charles county; it is probable ſhe may make towards Annapolis, as ſhe ſays ſhe has a brother living there, and likewiſe one in Baltimore; ſhe is a ſhort well made wench, has an impertinent look and talk, when examined, and likewiſe ſwears hard, particularly by G-d;—her cloathing uncertain (though ſhe had a ſhift with her of cotton and thread, and ſleeves made out of rolls), ſhe has a noted ſcar (or mark) on her breaſt, occaſioned, before I got her, by whipping, and if examined, has many about her body. Whoever ſecures ſaid wench in gaol, ſo that I get her again, or brings her home, ſhall receive the above reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

JOHN M'ATEE.

Prince-George's county, Broad creek, May 23d, 1793.

A GENEROUS price will be given for a SERVANT whoſe reputation is founded upon his honeſty, ſobriety, induſtry and capacity, to drive a carriage. Inquire of the Printers for further particulars.

NOTICE is hereby given to all the creditors of NICHOLAS COLEMAN, an inſolvent debtor, of Talbot county, that agreeably to the act of 1774, entitled, An act for the relief of inſolvent debtors, that an ejectment will be brought at the enſuing June term by the ſheriff of Talbot county for a lot of ground in Eaſton, the property of the ſaid Nicholas Coleman, diſtinguiſhed in the plot of the ſaid town by No. 115.

This public notice is given that all the creditors of the aforeſaid Nicholas Coleman may join in a bond to indemnify the ſheriff of Talbot county againſt any coſts and charges that may accrue by means of the aforeſaid ejectment.

Eaſton, May 7, 1793.

WILLIAM CA

LADIES & GENTLEME

HAIR-DRESSER & PER

At the Sign of the HEAD-D

Francis-Street,

Has juſt IMPORTED, from L

Via Philadelphia,

IN THE LATEST ARI

A complete Aſſortment

The following ARTI

—VV.—

HAIR-POWDERS

ORRICE, Violet, French, Philade and Marechalle.

POMATUMS.

Violet, Franchiſpane, Vanille, R Tubereuſe, Oillet, Marechalle, Bouqu and Orange.

COMMON POMATUM

Lemon, Bergamot, Citron, Cloves, Thyme.

SOAPS.

Patent Windſor, Almond, Caſtile, and Shaving.

PERFUMED WATERS

Double diſtilled Lavender, Hunga Jeſſamine, Bouquet, Mille Fleur, Oran Chypre, Citron and Suave.

ESSENCES.

Lemon, Citron, Cedra, Bergamot, Orange.

OILS.

Jeſſamine, Cloves, Lavender and Th

WASH-BALLS.

Milk of Roſes, by the bottle, and of lity, Royal Marble, Camphire, Bergan Italian and Shaving Powder.

For the HAIR.

Hair-Pins, Rollers, Pinching, Crapin Cold Irons; Powder Knives, Hair Sciſſ bon, Powder Bags, Swandown and Si kinds; Powder Boxes, Tortoiſe Shell, ry Combs; an infallible POMATUM, th the hair, make it grow thick and long, to extreme old age.

For the TEETH.

Tooth Bruſhes, Tooth Powder, of Tooth Picks.

——ALSO,——

Razors, and Razor and Elaſtic Stro Makers, warranted; Lip-Salve, a varie Bottles; Waſh-ball and Soap Boxes, I Shaving, Nail, Cloth and Hair Bruſhes Black Sticking and Court Plaiſter; Sciſſ Hair Cuſhions; a variety of Dreſſing C ing the whole Apparatus for ſhaving; Tails, Umbrellas, Walking Canes, wi Swords; Band and Hat Boxes, Boo Blacking, by the Stick or Bottle; a nu TOYS, and a large quantity of BEA that will thicken the hair, and haſte thereby, nouriſh it at the roots, and p turning gray.

His Royal Chemical WASH BALL the arms and hands delicately white a vents them from chopping or tanning, greateſt preſervers of natural bloom and far ſuperior to any kind of Waſh-ball w

To TRAVELLE

Oiled Clothes,

For Men's HAT, BATHING CAP, COAT COVERS,

MADE and SO

BY

William Caton,

WHERE MAY LIKEWISE B

Trunks,

Of various kinds and qualities, elega

MR. CATON,

Actuated by a due regard to the ſacr gratitude, tenders his moſt grateful th beral patronage which a generous and lic have afforded him, and he flatte while his mind is animated by a live ceding favours, his future conduct wil the claim of univerſal approbation.

To be Sold, or Re

A neat and convenient

Framed Dwelling

Situate in South-Eaſt-Stre

With a large GARD

It will be ſold cheap for Ready Mone Credit.

CAME to the plantation of the ſ time in November laſt, a ſmall with a white face; her ear marks are a ear and a hole in the right. The ow prove property, pay charges, and take

PRISCILLA

16th April, 1793.