

take place within the short period of a week decisive of its issue: he must, indeed, reason at an extraordinary and unaccountable rate, who calculates on such an event. However sanguine in my own wishes for the suspicious return of tranquillity, I cannot admit that the discussions of the great and important interests of Great-Britain and her allies and of those weighty and complicated points which they necessarily involve, are likely to be so speedily decided or brought within so short a compass as to have any influence on the present measure. There is, indeed, one possible case to which I reluctantly notice, and which I sincerely trust will, in the present instance, be averted, which might render the result of negotiation matter of such speedy issue; namely, that some proposition be started in its very outset, of such a nature as at once to put a negative on all our hopes of peace, and to put a stop to all further proceedings. But if we shall be ultimately successful in the grand object of all our wishes, it is not the space of a single week which can give any definitive turn to the complexion of negotiation, far less decide the important issue. But if from the magnitude and importance of the questions to be discussed, it should be necessary to adopt a plan of negotiation more extensive, and likely to be protracted for a considerable period, it is reasonable that during all the time we should submit to the pressure of an evil, which so long exists, must continue to weigh down our prosperity, and which we possess the means instantly to remove, if we have only the energy to exert it!"

PHILADELPHIA, January 30.

On Saturday the remains of Mrs. Brown and her three children (the eldest a girl of thirteen, the second a boy of nine, and the youngest a girl of seven years of age) were conveyed in three coffins from the house of major Robert Patton, to the grave-yard of St. Paul's church, attended by the clergy of all denominations, and by the greatest concourse of other citizens that probably ever convened at a funeral in this city. The sympathy in this mournful scene, was sincere and universal, and many tears were shed over the deceased, by all classes of people. After reading the funeral service, the rev. doctor Magaw ascended the pulpit of St. Paul's church, and addressed a few pathetic words to the audience. His sympathy, and the agitation of the audience, prevented his saying more.—He concluded by promising to preach a sermon suited to the awful event next Sunday.

Mrs. Brown will long be remembered and lamented by all who knew her, for her amiable domestic, and social virtues.

We have heard since Saturday, that the negro boy supposed to be burnt, escaped unhurt. Mr. Brown is indebted, under Providence, for his life to the fidelity and exertions of his black servant, who conducted him on a ladder from the third story of his house, to which he had ascended through a stair-case, while it was in flames, in order to save his wife and children. He was much injured by the fire, but is now out of danger.

Two servant maids, and three apprentices, who were likewise a good deal burnt, and sent to the Pennsylvania hospital, are all it is said upon the recovery.

We hear that the Philadelphia Gazette will be continued by Mr. Carey, Mr. Brown's assistant; during the confinement and indisposition of Mr. Brown.

February 1.

Extract of a letter from Martinique, dated 7th January, 1797, received by the schooner Liberty, captain Crane, arrived at Marcus Hook.

"On the 15th instant arrived at Fort Royal, Sir R. Abercrombie, gen. Hope, &c. from England, after a passage of 51 days, in the Arethusa frigate; and we learn that 15,000 men may be expected in the course of this month, it is supposed to attack Guadeloupe, although the most profound secrecy is observed at head quarters.

"Tranquillity is at length restored to the ill fated islands of St. Vincent's and Grenada, and the insurgents of St. Lucia are nearly reduced.—The Caribs have all surrendered, and are now on the island of Ballisooa.

"On the 25th ult. 6 sail of the line, with some frigates sailed to Trinidad, to cut out the Spanish Squadron, consisting of 5 ships of the line."

Postscript of a letter from Jamaica, dated 24th December, 1796.

General Abercrombie and his army are landed at St. Domingo, and were within a few miles of Cape-Francois, driving all before them.

We have seen a letter of the 19th of January, from a gentleman at Tarborough, in North-Carolina, which makes no mention of a fire, having burnt a part of that town; we may therefore conclude that the account of that place having shared the fate of Savanna, (as stated in some late papers,) is unfounded.

A fleet of two hundred sail lately passed Monte-Christo, apparently towards Cape-Nichola-Mole, supposed to be the force under general Abercrombie, from England.

SAVANNA, January 3.

Extract of a letter from St. Croix, dated December 8, to a respectable gentleman in this city.

"We have a very distressed time here, at present—men, women and children, are coming here from Anguilla, which place being invaded by the French about a fortnight ago, they fled for their lives, leaving behind them every thing they had to the mercy of the enemy, who destroyed and plundered every thing they could—the place, however, is again restored, by the

assistance of two English ships of war, that were sent from St. Kitt's, they made great havoc among the French, blew up one of their ships and took a brig. When they found the English would conquer, rather than be taken, many of them cut their own throats."

CHARLESTON, January 6.

Captain Smith, in the ship Caesar, from the Cape of Good Hope, on his passage here touched at the Island of Ascension, where the following intelligence was communicated to him in writing.

"All the settlements of the Dutch in India, are given up to the English, as well on the east as on the west side, except Macassar and the island of Java. That Banda was given up was the last news we heard before we left Batavia, which was on the 13th of June 1796. The inhabitants of Batavia expected the English at the island of Jay in the month of August. The representative of the prince of Orange, who in that character has the chief command of the Dutch settlements in India, was informed by the English when they went through the Straits of Ball to the Molucca islands, that they would visit Java at that time. This gives great uneasiness to the inhabitants. The old general and his son, the director, were busy in making preparations to receive them. The soldiers who formerly wore a blue uniform with white lapels and a white feather, were a few days before our departure dressed in blue and orange, and wore an orange coloured feather.

"The governor of Malacca sold 100 Sepoys and 180 Hanoverians, together with two frigates, to clear himself of a debt he owed of 200,000 dollars. In the Molucca Islands every thing is carried on in the same way, owing to the conduct of the new governor of Amboyna, Mr. Corrahe, who was formerly at Tinnate.

"The representative of the prince of Orange, who commands a great parcel of rascals and vagabonds, principally great ones, intends to call upon the gentlemen in the service of the company to deliver up to the English 100 millions of Dutch money, which will be rated at 150 millions; they will have a particular interest in doing this, as it will be the means of clearing them from the bankruptcy they are in to their masters.

VAN KOL,

Citizen of Rotterdam in Holland.

Island Ascension, 16th September, 1795."

January 12.

Extract from the log book of the Genoese brig Lydia, captain Gaffrena, which arrived on Monday, in Rebellion Road, from Cadiz.

"On the 26th of December, in lat. 22, long. 98, spoke the brig Sarah, captain John McAllister, from Africa, bound to Savanna, 140 days out, had lost her rudder, and was very short of provisions; supplied her with what we could spare. Captain McAllister left Africa with 75 slaves; had lost thirty of them, and the remainder were in a distressed situation. He attempted to keep company with us, but, owing to the loss of his rudder, he could not keep the same course."

On Saturday night last the brig Betsey Wentworth, captain Cooper, from Lisbon, with salt and wine, belonging to and bound for Norfolk, was cast away on North Island, near the entrance of George-town harbour; she was 70 days out, meeting with contrary winds, bad weather, and being very leaky, the captain was compelled to steer for this port, but unfortunately on his way he met with this disaster. The wine it was supposed, would be saved, the vessel entirely lost.

Annapolis, February 9.

We learn from Delaware that the resolution which passed in the Senate of that state, with but one dissenting voice, with respect to a dissolution of the government, was unanimously negatived by the House of Representatives.

Extracts from the Act for the better administration of justice in the several counties of this state, passed November session, 1795.

Sec. XXXI. And, whereas the office and duties of justices of the peace are considerably increased in the several counties of this state, and it is reasonable that every person who dedicates his time or labour to the public should receive a reasonable and adequate compensation for his services, Be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the several justices of the peace, and associate justices, in the several counties of this state, to ask and receive the fees allowed and limited by this act, for services expressed in the following table, and such fees shall be taxed and paid by the party against whom judgment shall be rendered, to wit: For issuing a warrant for debt, twelve and an half cents; for every summons, including all the writs applied for at the same time, twelve and an half cents; venire to summon freeholders, twenty cents; capias ad satisfaciendum, twelve and an half cents; fieri facias, twelve and an half cents; sine facias, twelve and an half cents; recognizance for defendant's appearance, twelve and an half cents; supersedeas of judgment in the general or county court, each justice twelve and an half cents; every oath or affidavit, six cents; probate of account, six cents; every judgment rendered, twelve and an half cents; commitment, twelve and an half cents; release, five and an cents; warrant of attachment, twenty-five cents; attendance on valuation of orphan's estates, per day, two dollars; return thereon, seventy-five cents; venire to summon a jury in a forcible entry and detainer, seven-

ty-five cents; taking inquisition, and return thereon, four dollars; warrant of restitution, seventy-five cents; taking acknowledgment of any deed, each justice twenty-five cents; including all the persons acknowledging at the same time; taking any other acknowledgment, twelve and an half cents; taking appeal bond, twenty-five cents; taking a bail piece to the general or county courts, twenty-five cents; a writ, twenty-five cents; certificate of stays, thirty-seven and an half cents; taking inspectors bonds, each justice twenty-five cents; probate of county clerk's bond, each justice twenty-five cents.

Sec. XXXII. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of all and every justice of the peace to write and prepare all probates, affidavits, supersedeases, and other instruments to be executed by them in virtue of this law, when required, except in cases of acknowledgment of deeds.

From a Charleston paper of the 10th ult.

A gentleman of this city has received a letter from his friend in the Havana, which mentions that Mr. Thomas Muir, one of the gentlemen who were transported to Botany Bay by the British government, about three years ago, had arrived in that city a short time since.

The account he gave of himself was, that he eluded the vigilance of his keepers at Botany Bay, and got on board of a vessel which carried him to Nootka Sound; there he went amongst the Indians, and, after travelling nearly the whole length of the west coast of America, he got to Panama; he there made himself known to the governor, who sent him across the Isthmus of Darien to La Vera Cruz; from thence he was sent in a Spanish frigate to the Havana, where he expected to get on board an American vessel and reach the United States, but unfortunately for him, a letter was sent by the governor of La Vera Cruz to the governor of the Havana, in which he mentioned, that though he had shown Mr. Muir every civility in his power, yet he thought that a man, professing his principles would be dangerous in the Spanish dominions; therefore he recommended his being sent to Spain for the king to determine what should be done with him. After being a few days at the Havana, he was committed to a prison on the north side of Cuba, called La Principe, where he is to remain until a proper conveyance offers to carry him to Spain. His confinement is not rigorous, and every indulgence is shown to him that is not incompatible with his situation. The gentleman who writes the letter containing this account, conferred with Mr. Muir, who was much disappointed at not meeting an American agent there; as he had hoped, through his intercession, to be released, and be permitted to sail for this continent.

NOTICE.

To be SOLD, for Cash or Credit, LEASED or RENTED,

THE PLANTATION lately occupied by Mrs. DOVE, commonly known by the name of MOUNT PLEASANT FERRY. For terms apply to RICHARD SPRIGG.

Well river, February 6, 1797.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on the premises, on the second Tuesday of March next,

THE HOUSE and LOT, formerly the store house of J. Dick and Stewart, late the property of J. Dick, deceased. The terms will be made known on the day of sale.

CHARLES STEUART, } Executors of
JAMES McCULLOCH, } J. Dick.

THE subscriber will sell a number of young NEGROES, for CASH, or upon a SHORT CREDIT, on giving bond with good security.

C. STEUART.

ALL persons indebted to the late JAMES DICK, deceased, or to JAMES DICK and STEUART, are requested to make payments; as no further indulgencies can be given; and all persons having claims against said estates are requested to bring them in, to

CHARLES STEUART, } Executors of
JAMES McCULLOCH, } J. Dick.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Calvert county, on the evening of the first of February, negro JEM, twenty-two years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, of a yellow complexion, well made, has small features, very white teeth, and a down lock when spoken to; had on when he made his escape a new sheeting shirt, old gray Bath coating sailor's jacket, old gray broad cloth breeches, old negro yarn stockings, and a pair of negro shoes, cuffed with large nails in the heels and soles, and a half worn wool hat; he was hired two years ago to Mr. RICHARD PARROT, of George-town, and is well known in said town and in Pohick in Virginia, where he worked when he was hired to said Parrot; I expect he will change his dress and alter his name, and try to pass as a free man. TWENTY DOLLARS will be paid for him, if taken up out of the state; and if in the state and secured in any goal, so that I get him again, FIFTEEN DOLLARS; and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

THOMAS WILSON.

N.B. All persons are hereby forewarned from harboring, employing, or carrying off said negro at their peril.
February 2, 1797.