

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1786.

VENICE, January 15.

THE last accounts from the chevalier Emo mention, that the negotiations between him and the bey of Tunis are not broke off: his fleet is still at anchor at the port of Malta, from which place he corresponds with the bey by means of an English xebec, in pay of the Venetian commander. The chevalier has lately received the ultimatum of the African prince; he requires that the republic of Venice shall pay the regency of Tunis 100,000 Venetian ducats besides the usual presents in jewels:—That upon these conditions peace shall be established, the arms of Venice replaced upon the consular house, and such arrangements made as shall give the republic no further reason to complain of the Tunisians.

Feb. 23. We have just received an express from Dalmatia with interesting dispatches from the provisor-general of that province: That governor solicits immediate and powerful succour to be distributed in the frontier places of his government, as he says that the pacha of Scutari attributing all his disgrace to the representations made by the republic to the general signior, is determined to attack the Venetian territories, and to commit greater ravages than he did when he violated them to attack the Montenegrins. In consequence of these accounts, government are preparing to repel the attempts of the pacha; the garrisons of Dalmatia are to be doubled, and the provisor is ordered to watch the motions of the rebel Mussulman as strictly as possible.

MADRID, February 12.

The last accounts from the Havannah mention, that about 50 miles from Arispa, a northern city of Mexico, they have discovered a vein of virgin gold, of which some has been brought to this capital; this gold is found in as pure a state as that extracted from the mines by means of mercury, and upon the essay it proves to be twenty-two and one half carats fine.

Feb. 18. It does not appear that cordiality between our sovereign and the king of Naples, his son, is yet re-established. The Neapolitan court has not made the satisfaction demanded. The change in the ministry of the king of the two Sicilies is not approved of by our sovereign.

The definitive treaty of peace between France and Portugal is concluded, under the mediation of his catholic majesty, whereby all differences between the contracting parties on the coast of Africa are terminated, and provision is made for obviating all future disagreements.

BERLIN, February 20.

We shall soon have the pleasing satisfaction of seeing our glorious monarch among us again, who enjoys our whole affection and veneration, his majesty having declared, that being recovered of his cold and rheumatic pain, he will come to Berlin in a few days.

VIENNA, March 1.

A courier arrived here a few days since with dispatches of a very interesting nature from Berlin. The day after his arrival, the council assembled at an early hour, but the result of their deliberations has not transpired. It is asserted, that orders are given for the purchase of twelve thousand horses for the army.

The emperor has given orders for building an edifice in the suburbs of Pest; in Hungary, on the banks of the Danube, which in grandeur will surpass the famous hotel for invalids constructed by emperor Charles VI. But to what use this building will be assigned, is not yet known.

HAGUE, March 15.

This day the states general resumed their sittings. A rumour very generally prevails, that in the course of the present session, the great and noble powers will adopt a definitive regulation with respect to the important affair of the command of the garrison of the Hague. Intelligence imports, that that city has come to the resolution of insisting by its deputies in the general assembly, that the command of the garrison shall be restored to his serene highness the prince stadtholder.

It is reported that the indisposition of the elector of Bavaria again begins to increase, and we also hear of fresh movements in the imperial dominions; which our politicians look upon as preparations against any alterations that may take place in the system of that country, if in case of the decease of the elector, the duke of Deux Ponts should succeed him.

LONDON, February 28.

By letters from the Hague, it appears, that dissension still reigns there with all the violence of party-spirit. The partisans of the stadtholder, or rather some wretches under the specious pretence, have been so ungovernable of late, that orders were given to double the patrols both night and day. Pasquinades and other satirical prints have been posted up at every corner of the streets, reflecting on persons of the first abilities in administration; and a few days ago some of the rioters took the opportunity to chalk out a gibbet on the gates of the French ambassador, and on it, after the manner of his country, to hang his excellency in effigy.

Authentic accounts from Lisbon, dated February 7, declare, that advices had been received, dated the latter end of August last, from the Portuguese settlements on the coast of Malabar and Goa, which related, that great disturbances had happened in the island of Ceylon, belonging to the Dutch East-India company, occasioned by the depredation of a nation called the Bedas, or (according to the Abbe Reynal) Wadas, a savage people, who had surprised the town of Pante de Gale, and put a number of the inhabitants to the sword: but two days after, the Dutch commandant, who had retired to the magazine, and fortified the hospital with about 250 men, suddenly fell upon these barbarians in the midst of their triumph, who made a precipitate retreat, leaving their chief, and upwards of four hundred slain within the walls of the town, and its environs.

The Dutch East-India company have presented a missive to the states of Holland, conceived in the following terms:

"Noble, great, and powerful lords,

"Being under the necessity of laying before your great mightinesses our want of money, we think it our indispensable duty to inform your mightinesses that this want has come to such extremity, that if we do not obtain some assistance we shall be obliged to stop payment in a month's time.

"Being desirous to do every thing in our power to prevent this dangerous moment, we think ourselves bound to address their high mightinesses (the states general) praying them that they would be pleased to contribute to the utmost of their power to prevent the fall of the company, and consequently the ruin of our country. Permit us also to renew this request to you, and to implore that you will have a disposition as favourable as ready to comply with our petition on the 17th of January, by which we recommend to you the interest of a million of people. We pray God, &c."

This petition is signed by the directors and principal proprietors of the East-India company at Amsterdam, and referred by the states of the province of Holland to a committee.

A meeting was held last week by the cabinet, on the present commotions in Ireland, the result of which, it is reported, was to enforce immediately the most vigorous measures for the preservation of the peace in that kingdom.

The king of Naples and the queen of Portugal; are not included in the treaty between the court of Spain and the Algerines. All the corsairs were fitted out; and took to sea by the third of October last. This villainous congregation of pirates consists of 12 ships; the ringleader mounts 34 guns, others only 30, and some 18, which is the least number. They have made several prizes of consequence, but we are happy to hear they have missed the crews, who generally made their escape from the worst of all slavery.

We hear from very good authority, that an alliance is forming on the continent of a very extraordinary nature, to which Great-Britain is not a party; and that in consequence of this information, immediate steps will be taken by government for the security of our internal commerce.

The discontents and rebellions in the Turkish dominions, have effected the health of the grand signior, and it is said his death will not be cause of regret. His heir apparent, the prince Selim, is the idol of the nation.

March 1. A letter from Algiers, dated January 4, says "the frigates that are sitting out here consist of four of 42 guns, three of 36 guns; and five of 32, which will be completed by the latter end of next month. Just come in here the brig Nancy, from Boston, captain Thomas, which was captured by one of the corsairs belonging to this port."

The French have ordered an exact account to be taken of the number of inhabitants resident in Corsica.

In war, the natives of Corsica are as furious as Huns. Death is esteemed as nothing; nor is any

power sufficient to make them yield against their inclination; but in peace, and in civil life they are mild and just to the greatest degree. They are also naturally quick and lively, and have a particular turn for eloquence.

We have a few of George Alexander Stevens's gloomy politicians still left among us, who are daily crying out in a lamentable strain, what will this world come to? Thus we read of ruin in the midst of prosperity, and with all our fair prospects, have prophecies of inevitable destruction. But these men are not so alarmed for the country as they profess to be; they are more concerned for themselves; they do not like prosperity; for when it tends to keep the present men in office, and opposition out, prosperity is not a pleasant thing.

March 9. Letters received from Bombay mention the safe arrival of the company's ships Duke of Montrose and King George; of the Madras council having surrendered to the nabob the assignment, his highness formerly made of the management of his revenues to lord Macartney; of the Bengal government having appropriated between thirty and forty lacks to the exigencies of Bombay; and of a rupture being hourly expected with Tippoo Sultan and the Mahrattas.

The Jews of Leghorn are now supplying the Corsicans with pieces of cannon for small ships to defend their traffic against the Algerines. They have established a coral manufactory at Corsica, and have a kind of exclusive privilege of that trade. They deal also very considerably with the inhabitants of that island in oil, from whence the exports of last year amounted to no less than 2,530,000 French livres. Corsican white wine in considerable quantities has been also bought up at Leghorn, and sent to Germany and England. It has been sold in our taverns as Burgundy. We hear that three English vessels have disposed of their cargoes to great advantage at Leghorn. Preference is shown there, as indeed almost every where else to British goods.

March 11. The Dutch, who conceived they had overcome every thing when they effected a reconciliation with the emperor, find the seeds of discontent thickly sown among the people, and an internal discontent and spirit of turbulence existing, which the governing party are under a necessity of issuing the severest ordinances to discountenance. The privileges of the stadtholder seem to be held dangerous, and all the outward parade of respect, is ordered to be directed to the assembly, in order to impress the people with higher ideas of the states. They proceed as yet with a degree of caution towards the prince of Orange, being hemmed in between a number attached to his family on one side, and the menaces of the old hero of Prussia on the other. The ferment occasioned, however, by French intriguing, popular dissatisfaction, and a general unsettledness, makes their situation critical and uncomfortable.

If the chancellor of the exchequer can realize those bold efforts which he is mentioned to have in contemplation for the reduction of the public burthens, posterity will owe him much; and great credit must be given for abilities, in our present circumstances, which can effect, in a reasonable number of years, any material amendment of our condition. The people have been so much amused with hopes of this kind, that it is no wonder they should be incredulous; such an exposition, however, of the state of the nation is soon to take place, as will prove whether it is within the reach of possibility.

Extract of a letter from Berlin, February 18.

"It is rumoured here, and in several parts of Germany, that the landgrave of Hesse has laid his claim to the Austrian Brabant, and is preparing to produce his titles thereto. This may prove a pill harder of digestion to the emperor than his defeat in regard to the exchange; as there is no doubt but the above sovereign will be properly supported in his claim by the king of Prussia and other princes engaged in the German league, the immediate purpose of which is to check the alarming and overgrown power of the house of Austria."

Extract of a letter from the Hague, March 11.

"The states of Holland and West-Friesland, who are adjourned to the 15th current, have issued out a proclamation, by which all inhabitants of these provinces are strictly and expressly forbidden, in cases of public rejoicing, or on any other occasion whatever, hoisting up flags on the tops of steeples, &c. as the practice has been hitherto. It also prohibits the wearing or selling any badge of distinction, especially of orange coloured ribands, &c. as this colour not being sanctioned by authority, it can only be worn from a spirit of party, which has already occasioned too much confusion to be tolerated any longer."

The delinquents are threatened with the high indignation of their noble mightinesses, and declared liable to imprisonment in the first instance, corporal punishment, and even death, as voluntary disturbers of the public peace and tranquillity. The proclamation concludes with a promise of impunity to all such accomplices as will turn informers, and declares that all those who shall neglect to apprise government of such misdeeds as may come to their knowledge, guilty of misprision and punishable by the laws, as if they had been parties concerned."

March 14. High as party zeal at present runs, the empire flourishes, and is likely to continue to do so. In spite of opposition, the public finances have been put into a train that promises the most beneficial consequences. Instead of hearing of deficiencies in the exchequer; we have the pleasure of being assured of many thousands of surplus: to the production of this happy state of things, the suppression of smuggling—which was so vigorously opposed by the whig party—has contributed more than any other measure. Such, indeed, is the present aspect of national affairs, that the people have reason to look for nothing but prosperity. There is no light in which the two grand contending political parties can be viewed, which does not point to such exhilarating prospects. Ministry can effect nothing but what is good; because, though they are vigilant and active, they are too upright and virtuous ever to give countenance to any measures which a wise and candid man could suspect of being a bad one. And as to their opponents, they never can abuse power; because the nation never will commit it to their hands. Some of them can make a good speech; and so far as their speeches can afford pleasure, so far will they be looked upon as statesmen: look beyond this point, and you overlook the patriots.

A report yesterday morning strongly prevailed of the death of lord Mansfield, but upon inquiry, his lordship was found to be in good health, and gone from home in a chaise—this is the eighth time within three years that his lordship's death has been announced.

Letters from Lisbon, dated February 21, mention, that advices had been received from Goa, declaring that the disputes between the Portuguese and the Dutch were continually increasing, and that hostilities have been commenced on the coast of Malabar, in consequence of four Portuguese missionaries having been put to death by the Batavians, under pretence of their being spies.

March 16. The minister of France to remedy the inconvenience of heavy taxes on the produce of lands, has laid a duty on the consumption, which is paid without murmuring, as the tax is blended with the price of the commodity: and this division of a tax between the produce and the consumption is looked upon as an admirable stroke of policy, as equalizing the effects of a great disproportion in the produce of different harvests.

A correspondence of rather a rude sort has passed between Mr. Mayor, of Boston, and an English officer, who had the direction and care of some victuallers in that harbour; from which it appears that the Americans mean to exclude all British bottoms, unless some concessions are made to them by the commercial treaty which has been so long depending.

Extract of a letter from Constantinople, January 26.

"A Russian minister at this court having received an express from Petersburg, repaired immediately to the Reis Effendi, and was for two hours in conference with that secretary of state. Every thing conspires to make us suppose that the business is of the utmost importance. The following is the general and most probable conjecture: it is certain, that several hordes of the Tartars on the confines of the Caspian Sea, have committed repeated hostilities against the princes of Georgia, ever since those two sovereigns have put themselves under the protection of Russia. The conference therefore had certainly for its object, the complaints of the empress against those nations subject to the Turkish empire."

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, February 26.

"The Magdalene Triompha, lately arrived in the Tagus on account of the Oriental company of Portugal, brings letters as far as the 2d of October from Goa, on the Malabar coast (she had not been on the other side of the peninsula since June) where all was quiet when she sailed; the Portuguese governor of Goa having found means to make up the differences which subsisted with the rajah of Gicke, a neighbour of the Mahrattas, but a separate and powerful prince. The Magdalene was at Pondicherry in July, where the French are making complete repairs of their fortifications, and erecting new ones, extending their lines and circumvallations much beyond the former boundaries. The Gallic interest is reported to be increasing very fast in Asia, as well from the great territory of which they are now possessed, as from the connexions they have formed through means of some of the most powerful tribes, with whom they are endeavouring to make stronger connexions, particularly at Surat and Agra."

March 17. The bishop of Landaff has in his last work given the following just and spirited representation of our public circumstances. My notion of national improvements, security and happiness, tends not so much to the extending of our commerce, or the increasing the number of our manufactures, as to the increase of an hardy, and comparatively

speaking, innocent race of peasants, by making corn to grow on millions of acres of land, where none has ever grown before. Let us but once have as many Britons in the kingdom, as the well cultivated lands of Great-Britain are able to sustain, and we shall have little to regret in the loss of America; nothing to apprehend from the partitioning policy of all the continental despots in Europe. In thus fixing the basis of national strength, in the improved cultivation of our lands, I am far from insinuating that manufactures and agriculture cannot subsist in an eminent degree of perfection together; on the contrary I consider them as mutually subservient to each other; and am quite aware that in the present state of finance in this kingdom, our commerce ought to be cherished with singular indulgence, nor shall we sufficiently avail ourselves of the inestimable advantage of an intolant situation, if we do not consider our glory and safety as connected with the number of our seamen, and every child in politics must know, that the number of our seamen will ever be proportioned to the extent of our foreign and domestic commerce.

Extract of a letter from Plimpton, March 4.

"This week a man of Plymouth sold his wife to a maller of a ship for two guineas. The captain took her on board with him; but after keeping her a few nights, he seemed to be tired of his bargain, and desired that she would return to her husband, which she accordingly did. On her return the husband used her ill, upon which the woman returned to the captain, taking with her two of her children. The captain, however, received her very coolly; said he could not take her to sea with him on any account, and left her in his cabin; upon which the woman, after delivering two silver spoons, and a small box with a few guineas therein, to her children, whom she sent upon deck, took a loaded pistol, and attempted to fire it into her ear. The ball lodged into her neck. She lay weltering in her blood all night, and in the morning the captain conducted her ashore to Plymouth, to her mother's where she now remains, and is likely to recover."

The Swallow packet is refitting in order to take lord Cornwallis and suite to Bengal; this is the same packet that carried out and brought home lord Macartney, she is about 390 tons burthen, and a remarkable swift sailer. His lordship will quit England about the latter end of April.

Lord Howe has constructed a draught of a third rate ship of war, to carry eighty guns, which he has communicated to the navy board, to be sent by them to the different king's yards, to have a new set of eighty gun ships built. They are to carry their guns upon two decks, which will make them the most useful, as well as most formidable ships in our navy, and is supposed will be the greatest improvement that possibly could have been made. Their metal is to be equal to the first rates, and their guns all upon a new construction.

A letter from Algiers, dated November 30, says "On the 7th of October last there arrived here a Spanish brigantine from Alicant. The compte d'Espilly, and the superior of the hospital of Tunis were on board. On the 8th the compte obtained an audience of the dey, and was very graciously received; but after the letter from the king of Spain was read, the dey was much enraged. His catholic majesty informs him, that he did not intend to make the usual presents of ammunition, ships, &c. but would give the amount in money. To this the dey would grant no answer to M. d'Espilly. He even said, he would rather begin the war anew, than subscribe to such conditions. Next morning, however, having considered the danger of another war, he sent for the compte d'Espilly, and after some threatening language declared finally, that he accepted the conditions which the king of Spain had offered. On this, pacification was again agreed on."

March 18. Nothing could be more precise than the instructions given by his majesty to the board of officers on the review of the fortifications, which was directly submitted to them by the king, viz. Whether a system of naval defence alone—A system of land defence, from troops alone, or—A system of naval and land defence combined—could be relied on for the protection of these places; or—where fortifications were necessary? On those instructions the board were directed to give their opinions, part of which have been submitted to parliamentary investigation.

With respect to the present treaty of commerce with the court of Versailles, there is one general maxim which ought to be invariably attended to, by the English negotiators, and which is, that in almost all treaties for the improvement of trade, that party has the advantage who possesses the greatest capital, credit, industry and invention; and what is necessary to these, the readiest and most extensive markets. It should by no means be our object to stand debating and bargaining about trifles; our principle object should be, in the present juncture, whatever treaties we wish to make, to make them with expedition; lest our rivals in trade should get before us; and conclude treaties with one another to exclude us from their ports.

The moderate people in Holland, who are of no party, express their sorrow to find that the disputes between the states and their sovereign, have a tendency to end in mutual infractions on the constitution. The affair of the magistracy of Groningen has excited considerable alarms.

The late Mrs. Wright was one of the most extraordinary characters of the age, as an artist, and was a profound politician: in an early period of life she gave strong indications of a singular talent for taking likenesses in wax, and did not fail to take heads of some of the leading Americans, at the commencement of the American contest, in which her family became much injured. At rather an advanced age she found herself greatly distressed by the ravages of the civil broils occasioned by the councils and instruments which the minister of England employed, and the old lady, both distressed and enraged, quitted her native country with a determination of serving it in Britain. She added to the most famous Americans, the heads of the English most distinguished at that time for opposition to lord North's measures; and as her reputation drew a very great variety of people of all ranks to see the marvellous productions of her ingenuity. She soon found out the avenues to get information of almost every design which was agitated or intended to be executed in America, and was the object of the most entire confidence of Dr. Franklin and others, with whom she corresponded, and gave information during the whole war; as soon as a general was appointed to go out to mount the tragicomical stage in America, from the commanders in chief to the brigadier, she instantly found some access to a part of the family, and discovered the number of troops to be employed, and the ends of their expatriotic destination. The late lord Chatham paid her several visits, and was pleased with the simplicity of her manners, and very deep understanding. She took his likeness, which appears in the Abbey of Westminster; and though she had been in France, and much caressed by the political geniuses of that kingdom; yet at the end of the war she was so singularly attached to England, that she was constantly employed to enforce forgiveness among her country people, whom she advised for the future to look to England in preference to France for trade and alliance.

April 12. When the detested East-India regulating bill was first brought forward, ministers affirmed that it was the most perfect and excellent system that could be thought of, for establishing peace, justice, and harmony in our Oriental possessions; several clauses were altered, and then it was positively the most perfect. The committee to which the bill was preferred, probably thinking otherwise, made several amendments, which had not the least effect upon the ministerial song, for still the most perfect was chaunted forth through the whole phalanx, from the supercilious placeman to the humble expectant; yet this most perfect system in one year has been found absurd, oppressive, and impolitic, and those who so loudly extolled it in every stage, are the very persons who unconcernedly point out its defects, and imperfections, and propose amendments that they have the assurance to assert will certainly answer the desirable purpose; but after such a proof, what little credit is due to their assertions! it is no wonder that credulity itself should no longer be a dupe to their fallacy.

According to the latest advices from Amsterdam, it is now fully apparent that the late war had shook the credit of Holland to its very centre. The East-India company at Amsterdam, notwithstanding the assistance afforded them by the states general, have not re-established themselves; as a proof of which, five ships, which had been fitting for several months, remain at Amsterdam without a single package on board. Their East-India company are but in little better plight. These and their internal disputes make Holland but an indifferent situation.

A letter from Tunis, February 29, says, "It is expected that we shall soon hear of a final accommodation between this regency and the republic of Venice. An English sloop was entrusted with the dispatches relative to the treaty, to carry them to the commander in chief of the Venetian Squadron, which is still at anchor at Malta. Four voyages have been made from Tunis to Malta on this subject with the propositions of the dey, and the answer of the chevalier Emo."

Extract of a letter from Paris, April 4.

"Great preparations are making at the hotel of the count de Mercey, the imperial ambassador, for the accommodation of an illustrious visitor who is looked for to arrive some time next week. We expect this great personage to be the emperor, who is coming to visit the Low Countries, and in his way will pass a few days in this capital."

They write from Lisbon, of the 17th ult. that a galley of 16 guns and 40 men, which was cruising off Teneriffe, and bore the Moorish flag, was brought in there by the Portuguese frigate Santa Isabella, of 20 guns. As the vessel had taken several Portuguese ships, and was the first under the emperor of Morocco's colours, that had been found making depredations on the Portuguese trade, an account was sent to the Portuguese consul at Mogadore, to lay the matter before the emperor of Morocco, as there is no war between the two powers.

NEW-YORK, May 16.

We hear the articles of flour and Indian corn, are very scarce and dear in the Bermuda islands. The fact is, that unfortunate little country is almost in a state of starvation, owing to their present royal connexion, and subserviency to British laws. Parson Richardson, a worthy gentle-

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man, and the only clergyman of the episcopal persuasion in the island, has lately petitioned their assembly for relief, asserting that five sailings per day (his stipend) will not purchase the single article of bread for the daily consumption of his family.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated the 14th of March last, received by a house of indubitable credit in this city.

"We lately had here the American negotiator Mr. Lamb, and his secretary Mr. Randall, who it is said came to procure the king's protection towards entering into a negotiation for peace in behalf of the United States of America with the regency of Algiers; His majesty generously ordered his minister to grant this favour, and they were accordingly furnished with proper letters and recommendations to the count d'Espilly who is charged with the affairs of this kingdom there. They were also provided with letters for the captain-general of Barcelona, with orders to assist them in procuring a proper vessel to convey them to Algiers, and a permission to export money free of duties. We just hear that every thing has been complied with at Barcelona, to their utmost satisfaction, and that they had failed for their destination.

"Mr. Barclay the American consul in France, and colonel Franks are also just arrived in this city, and it is reported, they come to request the king's mediation for a peace with the emperor of Morocco. They have already been introduced to the count de Florida Blanca, who gave them the most friendly reception, and whereas his majesty has of late given so many proofs of his generous benevolence towards the American sufferers in Barbary, and the emperor is particularly attached to our sovereign, it is expected they will meet with success, however, the mean time we learn the Algerines are already come out, and many vessels were preparing with a view to cruise in latitudes much beyond what people could imagine, being encouraged by foreign navigators. After a long suspense of three years without sending an ambassador to the court of London, notwithstanding the earl of Chesterfield set off for this city early in 1784 with the same character, we find by this day's gazette, that his majesty has named the count Fernan Nunes, to that embassy, and it is said, is to proceed immediately. This nobleman, whose talents and abilities are well known, is one of our first grandees, and has been many years ambassador in Portugal, so that it is imagined some of the most important matters are on hand between the two courts. Don Francisco Monino, brother to count Florida Blanca, is to succeed in the embassy of Lisbon, and Don Simon Casas to that at Venice, which Mr. Monino occupied."

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.

The time having expired for which the honourable David Ramsey, Esq; was elected to serve as a delegate in congress from the state of South-Carolina;—Congress proceeded to the choice of a chairman in the room of Mr. Ramsey; and the ballots being taken; the honourable Nathaniel Gorham, was elected.

Extract of a letter from Paris to a gentleman in Edinburgh, dated February 4, 1786.

"While you in Britain continue adopting the manners here, we are so much British by the temporary laws of fashion, that both nations must soon become united in their taste for dress.

"The jockey dress is now as common here as in London or Edinburgh, and really some of our jockeys cut as ridiculous figures.

"Although some of our ladies have condescended to adorn their persons *a-la-mode d'Anglois*, yet the rage still remains for their own fanciful inventions. Britain, in this point, has conquered our men, but the women remain unfubdued.

"An occurrence lately happened near Versailles, that has occasioned much conversation about court. Our monarch took it into his head to be enraptured with the beauty of a milk-maid in the neighbourhood. His amiable consort, hearing of the intrigue, had the curiosity to obtain a sight of her humble rival. Her figure, manner and dress, were so acceptable to the queen, that she could not help praising his majesty's taste, made the girl a handsome present, and ordered an exact pattern of every part of her dress to be made for herself. When this was completed, she one day surprised the grand monarch in the gardens *a la-tiers*.

"Thus, while her female objects are all wearing diadems, she who has the only right to a diadem is contented with the habit of a milk-maid, and is particularly fond of *la coiffure de la laitiere*. Every lady at court is now dressed *a la laitiere*, or in the milk-maid mode. The cap is perfectly new. It is fixed on the back part of the head by a grass green ribband. The upper part of the head is uncovered, and the *tout ensemble* is delightfully attractive."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at fort M'Intosh, dated May 4.

"This day I am to set off with captain Ziegler's company for the Miami, to reinforce major Finney, who is likely to suffer there by the savages. Another company is to reinforce major Doughty at Muckingham; so that you will readily perceive we do not think ourselves so perfectly secure as is generally imagined."

Extract of a letter from South-Carolina, April 3.

"A few days ago I arrived here from the island of Providence, where I had passed some weeks, you may suppose, not with any very great satisfaction—continual riots and disturbances characterise this place, and the officers of government, I believe, are as little at their ease as any unfortunate 'squires upon the earth.—The island of Abaco does not populate with the rapidity that was first expected.—Laziness, indeed, seems universally prevalent among the whites, and negroes fall to the lot of very few among them—were it not for the plenty of fish here, in all likelihood, this and the neighbouring islands would soon be deserted, and the United States again blessed with a number of elegant characters."

A letter from Bristol (England) dated February 10, says, "Perhaps you are not thoroughly informed that the British navigation act is enforced in such a manner as absolutely to prohibit the entry, at any port in Great-Britain, of American ships loaded with the produce of America, either all or in part, upon any other condition than the captain of every vessel, on his arrival, declaring upon oath, that the ship, &c. is really and *bona fide* wholly American property; also that such commander, with at least two-thirds of his crew, are subjects, &c. of the United States of America; otherwise the vessel's cargo cannot be admitted to an entry in any custom-house in Britain: But must, of course, go to some foreign market, or return to America. If this material information should not be generally known on your side, please to communicate the same, for the government of ship owners, merchants, &c."

The rage for commerce which prevails all over Europe at this time, must ultimately tend to the revolutions of empires; where superiority of interest in commerce is destroyed, the world will have more manufacturers than tools, and more manufacturers than individuals to consume them.

Annapolis, May 30, 1786.

HAVING received positive instructions from the late PROPRIETOR to put every debt due him in suit, without respect to persons, which we have delayed hitherto, in hopes the late farmers of quit rents, stewards of manors, and others concerned, would have paid some regard to our former advertisements, by shewing an inclination to settle amicably and make payment; which having neglected, we have only to assure them that after the 30th day of July next, agreeably to the trust reposed in us, we must commence against both principals and securities as no longer indulgence can be given.

JOHN and JONAS CLAPHAM, attorneys in fact.

May 25, 1786.



STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on Friday night last, a bright bay MARE, near fifteen hands high, with a small snip on her nose, a hanging mane on her near side, part of which was cut some time ago and occasions its standing upright, a twitch tail, the paces, trots and gallops. Whoever brings the said mare to the subscriber shall have four dollars, it taken up at any distance from town shall have eight dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by CHARLES STEUART.

AS many of the friends of the late O. HANBURY, Esq; and Messieurs HANBURY and LLOYD, repeatedly expressed their desire to renew a correspondence with that house, they are hereby informed that Mr. JOHN LLOYD, executor and one of the surviving partners, will have a ship in Patuxent, which may be daily expected, and will be obliged to every gentleman who may think proper to entrust tobacco to his care.

Annapolis, March 22, 1786.

IN consequence of an act passed at the last session of assembly, the commissioners appointed to build a new church in the city of Annapolis, call upon those persons who carried away the 372,400 place, and 58,550 stock bricks, which they had in the year 1774 provided for that purpose, to render an account of the quantities they respectively took or caused to be taken away, and to pay for the same, otherwise a bill in chancery will be filed against them without delay. The commissioners request the favour of such citizens as know by whom any of the materials that were prepared for the church have been taken away, to inform them who the parties were, lest such persons should shamefully neglect to render an account.

The commissioners will contract with any person or persons inclined to dig and remove the earth where the foundation is to be laid, and to lay the foundation of a new church this spring, the dimensions 127 feet by 63 feet, stone for the purpose being already at the place; they also wish to receive proposals from any person inclined to make and deliver the abovementioned number of bricks in the course of the ensuing summer. Mr. Thomas Hyde, one of the commissioners, will receive any accounts that may be rendered, or any proposals that may be made in consequence of this notice.

May 8, 1786.

THE subscribers have for sale shell lime, of the best quality, and will deliver it at Annapolis on a short notice.

JAMES PEARCE, Severn-ferry, EDWARD VIDLER, Annapolis.

THE subscribers for erecting a church in the city of Annapolis, are requested to pay one fifth of their subscriptions to Mr. THOMAS HYDE, on or before the 30th of July next.

Prince-George's county, May 8, 1786.

PURSUANT to the directions of an act, entitled "An act for the further relief of the securities of Thomas Williams, late collector of the tax and public dues in Prince-George's county, and other purposes therein mentioned; notice is hereby given, that the several debtors of the said Thomas Williams, for public dues and taxes, (except the deputies of the said Thomas Williams, or persons who acted as such, or persons who are about to depart from Prince-George's county, or who shall remove, or be about to remove his, her, or their property out of the county aforesaid; or in any manner whatever dispose of the same; unless it be for the purpose of discharging the said arrears) are allowed until the first day of July next to pay and discharge the same, after which period, an indiscriminate execution will take place, (if the said arrears are not paid, on application of the subscriber, or such persons as he shall appoint for that purpose, he being vested by the other securities, with the whole and sole power of making the collection,) to prevent which attendance will be given on the 9th and 16th of June at Magruder's ferry, the 13th and 14th at Nottingham; the 15th, 16th and 17th at Piscataway, the 19th, 20th and 21st at Bladensburg, the 22d, 23d and 24th at Queen-Anne, and the whole of Prince-George's county court week at Upper Marlborough, when and where all those in arrears are requested to attend with such receipts and vouchers as they may be possessed of, for payments made the said Thomas Williams, or any of his deputies, and where all persons may see their respective accounts fairly and distinctly drawn off, with the credits given as they stand on the books of the late Thomas Williams, which has been done at a very considerable expence and trouble, for the express purposes of giving satisfaction to the inhabitants; and to save the carriage of large and heavy books from place to place. From the inattention of the people in general, heretofore, with respect to the request made by the securities, for all to come and settle their accounts, it is to be presumed they conceive that their accounts are finally closed on the books of Mr. Williams; I therefore take this opportunity of informing such, that few, very few accounts of the most wealthy and respectable are closed, and as they have not taken the smallest pains of satisfying the securities, it is hoped after this, that such as have receipts in full will be friendly enough to bring or send them in, that they may be compared with the books: This will prevent their being called on, and the same taken that will be disagreeable; as he flatters himself that those who know him, cannot possibly conceive that it will give him pleasure to distress a fellow-citizen, nor ought it to be expected that those who are reduced by an act of benevolence, to the hard condition of being obliged to answer for the failure, mismanagement, and indiscretion of another person, can patiently submit to the loss of thousands, sooner than distress those, who have from causes not so laudable, delayed the payment of their public dues. But to remove as far as possible the distressed situation of the people for want of cash, good found new inspected crop tobacco will be received in discharge of said arrears, at the following rates, viz. Queen-Anne and Upper Marlborough at 37/6, Taylor's Landing and Pig Point at 35/6, Nottingham, Lower Marlborough, and Magruder's at 33/6, Bladensburg, Broad-Creek, Piscataway, Hunting-Creek, and Benedict at 30/ per cent. if paid by the first day of July, after which no one will attempt to complain if their property should be executed and sold for half its value, nor let any flatter themselves that their property, if taken, will not be sold, for the collection must be made, even should property fall but for a tenth of its value, as no further indulgence can be given by,

RINALDO JOHNSON.

April 25, 1786.

MRS. SMITH intends to open a boarding school for young ladies, in Annapolis, next Tuesday, the second of May, and to teach them drawing, tambour, embroidery, open work, crown'g, netting, with a variety of other fine work; also plain work and marking. She will give the greatest attention to the health and improvement of the young ladies entrusted to her care.

Annapolis May 8, 1786.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, by the subscriber, on Saturday the 10th of June next, for ready cash,

A HOUSE which stands upon leased ground, in a pleasant situation, near where the new market house will stand.

WILLIAM SEFTON.

London-town, May 14, 1786.

THE subscriber gives notice, that he carries on the tanning and currying businesses in the usual manner, on the lowest terms, and gives the best price for dry and green hides, calf-skins, and bark fit for tanners use.

EDWARD SEFTON.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Nicholas Maccubbin, son of Joseph, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally authenticated that they may be paid, by

SARAH MACCUBBIN, administratrix.

Baltimore county, April 25, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act of insolvency to discharge my person from imprisonment for debts which I am unable to pay.

GEORGE HENRY.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Zachariah Gray, deceased, are desired to bring them in legally proved, and all those indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

SOPHIA GRAY, executrix.

On the thirteenth day of June next, the subscriber intends exposing to public sale, at Upper Marlborough, **BETWEEN 1400 and 1500 acres of valuable land**, in tracts of 112 to 235 acres, certified by the surveyor of the district in which they lay, to be of good quality and producing white and black oak, walnut, locust, ash, &c. with a sufficient proportion of meadow ground, which certificate will be shewn, also the patents delivered on the day of sale; these lands are situated from one and a half to four miles off the Alleghana river, which produces a variety of excellent fish, and at all times affords navigation for boats, and frequently for vessels of three hundred ton, through which conveyance a ready sale may always be made of any article of produce, they have likewise the benefit of the market at Fort-Pitt, which is not farther distant than ten miles, and so situated that no circumstance can prevent its becoming, in a short time, one of the most considerable towns within the United States, it being a key to the greater part of the Western Country. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid in one month from the day of sale, and the remainder in two years, on giving bond with good security if required, but if the purchaser will pay the remaining three fourths at the expiration of one month from the sale, a discount will be allowed of one third of that sum.

THOMAS HARWOOD, 3d.

May 24, 1786.
To be **SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE**, on Thursday the 29th of June next, for ready money, at the subscriber's house, on the mouth of South river, four miles from Annapolis,

VARIETY of household furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, leather-beds and bedding, glass and china ware, kitchen and plantation utensils, some corn and wheat, cooper's tools, cider casks, about two hogheads of tobacco unpacked; also a fine young saddle mare, with a few cows and hogs; likewise a parcel of books of approved authors, in English, French, and Latin, some of them adapted for the use of schools, all in good order, with many other articles not mentioned. The sale to begin at ten o'clock.

MARY THOMAS.

Annapolis, April 26, 1786.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT seven hundred pounds sterling cost of goods, well assorted, and suitable to the season. Likewise several young negro women, with and without children, late the property of James Tootell, deceased. The store house lately occupied by said J. Tootell, to be rented, for terms apply to

JAMES WILLIAMS, JOSEPH DOWSON.

Annapolis, May 19, 1786.

JOHN PETTY and Co.

Have for SALE,

A LARGE and elegant assortment of spring goods, which they are determined to dispose of on the lowest terms, for cash, country produce, or state certificates.

JUST IMPORTED, From London, in the ship Nonfuch, captain Johns, **A GENERAL assortment of European and East-India goods**, which will be sold by the subscribers, at their store, at Pig-Point, as usual, for bills, cash, or tobacco.

We are much obliged to our friends, and customers for their past favours, especially those who have been regular and punctual in payment, whom we shall be always ready to serve; and such as have been neglectful on that important point, we hope will now, (or in the course of the summer) settle and pay without fail or further notice.

THOMAS TILLARD, EDWARD TILLARD.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

May 19, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber, living near Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, on the fifth instant, a negro man named **WILL**, about five feet five or six inches high, twenty-two years of age, rather of the yellow cast, his face is pretty full of bumps, he has a small scar on his forehead; his apparel is a coarse felt hat, upper jacket made of match-coat blankets, an under ditto of white woollen, with metal buttons marked U.S.A., a pair of half worn nabrig trousers, and old shoes. Whoever takes up the above negro and secures him so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

SAMUEL EDELEN.

N. B. The above fellow has worked at the whip-saw, and can play on the violin.



THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Benlon, living in Anne-Arundel county, near the meeting house in the Fork of Patuxent, taken up as a stray, a gray **GELDING**, about thirteen hands high, seven years old, trots and canters, has no perceivable brand, and appears not to have been docked. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the inhabitants of Cecil county intend petitioning the next general assembly, for a removal of the seat of justice from Charles-town, in said county, to the Head of Elk.

The subscriber has just imported, in the ship Nonfuch, captain Johns,

A LARGE and elegant assortment of superb jewellery, among which are the following: fashionable square and oval paste, set shoe and knee buckles; gold lockets, rings, wires, pins, &c. gold and silver watches; gold watch keys; beautiful cornelian seals set in gold; best London gilt and high polished steel chains; black silk watch strings, with or without ornaments, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

STEPHEN CLARK.

Tusculum, Montgomery county.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the friends of literature, that, having built an ample convenient house for the accommodation of his pupils, and employed a well qualified assistant, he will now take a larger number of young gentlemen under his care. In this school are taught the Latin, Greek and English languages, radically with the greatest exactness; together with the several polite arts and sciences necessary in a complete education; particular attention is paid to the instruction of the pupils in oratory. The price of tuition is four guineas. Boarding and washing may be had in genteel families in the vicinity of this school at seven pounds ten shillings. The subscriber will take two or three more into his own family.

JAMES HUNT.

LANDED at the naval-office at the port of Patuxent, from on board the ship Sally, captain Edward Davis, from London, a **BOX** marked HMB, joined together, No. 6, containing merchandise. The owner is desired to produce the invoice, pay the duties and other charges, and take the same, otherwise the goods will be sold for payment thereof.

G. BISCOE, naval-officer.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, May 10, 1786.



WENT away from the subscriber, about the first of March last, a yellow man named **SIMON**, about five feet eleven inches high, twenty-eight years of age, carries himself pretty erect, and of mild insinuating manners; had on a jacket with sleeves, and overalls of mixed bear-skin, a great coat of Bath coating nearly of a lead colour, with metal buttons, and faced with red baize; he was lately sold as a blacksmith by Mr. Richard Watkins, near South river church; it is probable he may be in that neighbourhood, or about Annapolis, as Mr. Samuel Chase has his wife. The above reward will be given to any person delivering said fellow to his master, by

DENNIS MAGRUDER.

The last gentle hint.

WE have several times, by way of advertisement, called on all those indebted to us to appear and settle their accounts, and have threatened to bring actions against those who did not comply; we have hitherto held our hands, knowing the scarcity of money and the difficulty of the times, and trusting that our debtors would reflect and comply with our reasonable and very moderate requisitions; but we are now convinced that Job's stock of patience would not be sufficient to bear with the tardiness of the present day; we therefore now, for the last time, require all who owe us to come in and settle their accounts by bond or note, if they cannot make it convenient to give us cash, by or before the first day of June next. Those who do not regard this notice may be assured that suits will be commenced without ceremony.

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

Doden, March 21, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber, on the 17th instant, a dark mulatto man named **TONY**, thirty-five years of age, a stout thick fellow, about five feet four inches high, by trade a sawyer; had on when he went away, a short white cotton jacket and trousers, a pair of country made shoes and stockings; he probably may pass as a person permitted to hire himself, and now looking out for work, but no such permission is granted him. Whoever takes up the above fellow shall receive three pounds reward, and reasonable charges if brought home from a distance.

WILLIAM STEUART.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of 3000 acres of land, all wood and well timbered, lying on Bennett's creek, in Frederick county, Maryland; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and is well situated, being about 10 miles from Frederick-town, 30 from Georgetown on Patowmack, and about 40 from Baltimore. The purchaser may suit himself as to quality. One half must be paid down, for the remainder credit will be given. Those inclined to purchase will please to apply to Mr. **THOMAS BEARD**, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, or Mr. **JOHN BORDLEY**, near Chester-town, Kent county.

Negroes for Sale.

To be **SOLD at PRIVATE SALE**, and for cash only,

A NUMBER of very valuable negroes, among which are several women with one, two, and three children, several girls fit to wait on table, and one boy about sixteen years of age, together with a number of boys and girls that will soon be serviceable, and fold very reasonable for cash. Inquire of the printers.

Lands for sale.

May 1, 1786.

BY virtue of an appointment from the chancellor of Maryland, and in conformity to several acts of the general assembly, the following parcels of land will be sold to the highest bidder, at public vendue, at my dwelling house, on Monday the third day of July next, and the sale will be continued from day to day, to satisfy the just debts due from my father George Shipley, sen. of Anne-Arundel county, viz. about 75 acres of land, lying in Baltimore county, on the burnt house branch, near to Hardigan's tavern, whereon is a good mill seat; 215 acres, part of the tract whereon my father now lives, all in wood, whereon are about 60 acres of rich meadow ground; 110 acres, part of the above tract whereon Asa Murphy now lives, there are some small improvements on it; should the above lands prove on the sale of them to be insufficient to pay the said debts of my said father, then there will be exposed to sale the remainder of my said father's home tract, whereon he now lives, for the above purpose, and should that be also insufficient, there will also be exposed to public sale 328 acres of land, lying in Baltimore county. The terms of payment are, one third part of the purchase money to be paid at the end of one year from the day of sale, with interest until paid, one third at the end of two years from the day of sale, with interest until paid, and the other one third at the end of three years from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale until paid. Bond with approved security will be required. Those persons who choose to view all or any of the above land before the day of sale, will be shewn them by applying to the subscriber, and should the said Monday, the third day of July next, prove wet or bad, in that case the sale will begin on the very next fair day.

All persons having just claims against my said father George Shipley, sen. are desired to bring them in to me before the day of sale that provision may be made for payment as soon as possible, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

TALBOTT SHIPLEY, trustee.

On the second day of next June court, being the 20th day of the month, will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing 432 acres, adjoining to the bay, between Great and Little Cove point, with an excellent fishing place thereon, particularly in the spring and fall seasons, and a remarkable fine spring of water contiguous to the bay side, where there is a good harbour and landing highly favourable for taking off timber, fence rails, and fire wood; on the above tract of land are two small plantations, both including not more than 60 acres of cleared ground, the remainder abounding with well grown timber, oak, chestnut, pine, &c. many of the latter sufficiently large for ships masts; also an excellent marsh, and a proportion of low ground that with little trouble might be made into good meadow; it is situated within two miles of colonel Fitzhugh's water mill, and not many more from a church. Any person may view the land before the day of sale by applying to the subscriber, at the mouth of Patuxent river. One year's credit will be given from the day of sale for one half the purchase money, and three years credit for the other half, both without interest, in case the payments are punctually made within two months after they become due, otherwise the purchaser to pay interest, and the bond liable to be put in suit for the recovery of principal and interest. The title of the land is indisputable, and a general warranty will be given. Bond with approved security will be required of the purchaser.

GEORGE BOURN.

February 21, 1786.

CUB,

Is in high perfection at the subscriber's, and will cover the ensuing season for six pounds, and a dollar to the groom.

IT is useless to insert Cub's pedigree, as it is well known he is from the first stocks in England and Arabia. Many of his colts have shewn themselves equal (if not superior) to any running horses on the continent; those out of inferior mares are fit for service of any kind.

I have good pasturage at two shillings and six-pence per week, and any gentleman may be supplied with corn for mares left, if required, and great care taken of them, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

WILLIAM COURTS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Tootell, late of Annapolis, deceased, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make speedy payment, and all those who have any claims against said estate are requested to make them known to

JAMES WILLIAMS, JOSEPH DOWSON, } acting administrators.

April 26, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Edward Hall, son of Henry, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly attested, and all those indebted to the said estate are desired to make payment to

MARTHA HALL, administratrix.

Annapolis, May 17, 1786.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of George Packer, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against said estate are requested to make them known by the fifteenth of June next, as I am desirous of making a final settlement.

MARY PACKER, administratrix.

MARYLAND GAZETTE

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1786.

VIENNA, February 2.

OUR monarch has given orders to equip two cutters, of twenty guns each, to cruise in the Adriatic gulph, for the protection of the trade of Trieste: these are the same vessels which were destined to force the passage of the Scheld, and are the whole imperial marine at this time: but, it is said, our monarch means to increase the naval force of the empire, and is for that purpose going to import materials for ship building from Cherson, whilst the Croats are to be drained for sailors. Charles VI. in 1728 built some ships of war, but other objects prevented him from finishing his plan. It is thought our present monarch will be able to establish a fleet at least sufficient to awe the Barbary corsairs.

We are assured that the emperor has ordered all his ministers at the different courts of the empire to require a categorical answer from the princes to the following question, viz. "Whether they have acceded to the German confederation, or whether they mean to accede to it?"

The emperor mentioned some little time since, at a public meeting, that he should undertake a journey in June, from which he should not return to Vienna till October.

March 22. The very gracious manner in which the emperor received the count de Powdewils has furnished fresh matter of conjecture for our politicians, and, if we may credit them, that ambassador has brought his imperial majesty the most positive assurances of the king his master to co-operate efficaciously in the election of a king of the Romans in favour of his royal highness the archduke François, grand duke of Tuscany. They add, that in return the king of Prussia requires the court to observe the most scrupulous neutrality, in case the Dutch, persisting in their refusal to come to an amicable arrangement in the affairs of the prince stadtholder, the king would think it necessary to oblige them to it. The above request is looked upon here as a master stroke of politics. Whatever may be the fact as to the above, it is certain that the tranquillity of Europe depends upon the good intelligence between the king of Prussia and our sovereign.

PARIS, February 20.

An unlucky instance of an error in judgment, a proper lesson to all magistrates in general, is the subject at present of every polite circle in France. The son of a rich Italian merchant had been travelling for a year in the south of this kingdom, and was to have embarked at Marseilles to visit Spain, and thence to pass into England. At Nîmes he fell in love with a young lady, who promised to marry him at his return. The unhappy young man, on quitting his mistress, proposes to himself the pleasure of Vauchet, where the immortal petrarch receives the passing tribute of a sigh from every traveller as he visits chaste Laara's tomb. As he was going through the Popish territory of Avignon, a murder was committed by a man dressed in a green frock. The young Italian had likewise a green frock, and the guards who were in search of the murderer, guided by false appearances, seized on him, and two other men not far off; they were all three loaded with iron and thrown into a gaol. The man in green, who was supposed to have committed the murder, being brought before the awful magistrate, and interrogated, denies with a proper and manly assurance, the fact, and persists in being innocent. The imperious judge, unaccustomed to receive such bold answers, after loading him with the most execrable expressions, ordered him to be put to the torture. He suffered all those torments invented by the most barbarous and refined cruelty, with a surprising fortitude: they could not make him own a crime he had never perpetrated, and the only words that he uttered were, I am innocent—forgive them Lord for they know not what they are doing.

The proofs not being quite satisfactory they did not dare to condemn him to death; but upon these semi proofs, they sent him to the galleys for five years, at Toulon. The young man wrote the whole of this unlucky affair to his banker at Paris, begging him not to let his father in Italy know what had happened, for fear of hastening his death, if he thought him culpable; or of involving him in endless trouble by attempting to annul the fatal sentence of Avignon; besides, he hoped that his innocence might be clearly proved, as it happened soon after. The money his father allowed him for travelling was punctually remitted to the galleys by the Paris banker, who received the customary receipts with a false date from Madrid, London or Paris.

By the will of Providence, that will never permit the innocent to suffer, the real murderer was con-

demned to the galleys for another crime, and, as chance would have it, was chained to the same oar with the innocent young Italian. The villain behaved in such a shocking manner that he was hated by all the slaves, and at length he completed the score of his crimes by killing the serjeant of the guards. Before his execution he declared before M. de Jean, grand provost, of Toulon harbour, that he had committed the murder near Avignon, for which another man was sent to the galleys. His testament confirmed the whole of his deposition, and M. de Jean, in order to deliver the unhappy young man from a punishment he did not deserve, began to act so vigorously, and so earnestly, that the king of France has ordered the young Italian to be discharged; and declares by his letters that he was wrongfully condemned for a crime he had not committed.

When the young man had received the most flattering hopes of M. de Jean of his delivery, he wrote to his mistress the whole of his sad history, and she, thoroughly convinced of the truth of his doleful tale, acquainted him immediately that his father and mother were dead, and that she should come to Toulon to see him. True love never harbours suspicions; she was sure her lover could not deceive her, and repaired immediately to Toulon—to the very galley, among the slaves. I leave to the reader to paint to his mind this tender interview. The scene affected all the beholders; and it was with difficulty the two lovers were recovered to life, after the mutual shock they were seized with at their first meeting. Two days after his majesty's orders were obeyed, and the marriage was celebrated. The young couple are happy in each other, but the young man wishes to have his character re-established in the eyes of the world. The unhappy young Italian, delivered from slavery through his majesty's gracious orders, is gone post to Rome, and with the king's letters, he hopes to have his suit received, and his innocence proclaimed in all parts of France and Italy.

March 12. Since the last arrival of ships from the Indies, a report has been spread of a revolution having happened in China, the nature of which, however, is not generally known; it is supposed that the death of the emperor is the principal circumstance: and that the English have availed themselves of it to form an establishment in the island of Formosa; they have obtained permission from the governor and principal mandarins.

VENICE, March 3.

Letters from Corfu, dated the 5th of February, give a melancholy account of an earthquake happening in that island. The country has suffered considerable damage, and part of the city has been destroyed. One hundred and twenty persons perished in the ruins of the buildings; but the number of the wounded is much more considerable. The governor with great difficulty escaped in a chalmpe with all his family and domestics. The government hotel is swallowed up. We are informed that the islands of St. Maure and Argos have received much damage, but we have not yet had a circumstantial relation.

AMSTERDAM, March 9.

The regency of this city passed a resolution this evening, tending to restore the command of the garrison at the Hague to his highness the stadtholder, with a few restrictions which may accommodate the late differences. This resolution was carried by twenty-one against fifteen. This affair is expected to be finally settled by their high mightinesses in the course of the present session.

LONDON, February 1.

The emperor seems resolved to barricade his dominions effectually against all importation of our manufactures into the same! Whence this inveteracy of imperial Joseph to this country, which was the salvation of his mother, and the preservation of her august house, when tottering on the brink of perdition, even within our memory? Query. Is not all this done in concert with, and at the instigation of the French court, with which we fondly imagine ourselves to be carrying on a negotiation for a friendly commercial treaty? Surely these are subjects worthy of a serious deep inquiry of our ministers, as well as of parliament at its first meeting.

Feb. 11. A letter from Lansair, Montgomeryshire, dated January 30, says, "Yesterday at noon, about a mile from hence, the ground, with a considerable part of the turnpike road, gave way almost perpendicularly, quite into the river, which has left a dreadful chasm of at least 150 yards."

Feb. 16. A letter from the Hague, dated Feb. 4, says, "We hear that the count de Rechteren, am-

bassador to their high mightinesses at the court of Madrid, has written to them in his last dispatches, that the count de Florida Blanca, premier to the king of Spain, has communicated his majesty's intentions to join the alliance concluded between the republic and the court of France, and that his majesty wished to know the inclination of the states on this subject. It is also said, that the Spanish minister at the Hague has had several conferences to the same purpose with the members of administration. It is very probable that their high mightinesses will agree to the proposal, an event which must engage the attention of Europe."

Extra of a letter from Vienna, January 30.

"Couriers are now passing more frequently than was ever known between our court and those of Petersburg, Berlin, Naples, and Venice. Notwithstanding the avowed design and projected plan of the court of Versailles to preserve peace in Europe, it is imagined that the influence of the French cabinet will prove too feeble to check the ambition of those powers who are evidently seeking occasions for, and resolutely determined upon hostile measures."

March 4. The situation of the Dutch West-India company may be best seen by the memorial which they addressed to the states of the province of Holland, in which they set forth, that having opened a loan for a million of florins at three per cent. they had been so unsuccessful that only 63,000 were subscribed, the rest being furnished by their great mightinesses; but the company having been obliged to repay 350,000 florins before borrowed of their mightinesses, and to defray other expences, the whole million had been absorbed. They therefore request of the states to put them in possession of an additional three millions of florins, either by effectual subsidies, or by their securities to receive annual subsidies. That they should think themselves happy if they could wait for the course of the deliberations of the states, but that is not possible, they being already obliged to suspend the payment of their quota to supply the wants of the direction of Surinam, and utterly incapable of sending next spring necessities to the colonies. That it would be imprudent in them to desire a larger sum, or to limit any, as they might either fix it too high or too low. They therefore crave leave to apply from time to time to the states for relief as occasion may require.

Extra of a letter from Constantinople, January 7.

"The army of the pacha of Scutari is said to amount to 40,000 men. We are certainly informed, that he hath already passed the Drin and the mountains of Costengos, and that he is on his way to Romania at the head of his troops. As his track is marked by the most barbarous cruelties, proceeding from his fierce and revengeful spirit, it has occasioned great alarms at Constantinople. Government has given orders to Abdi Pacha Beglierberg, of Romania, the resident at Sophia, to muster immediately all the troops in that province; the pachas of Morea, Silistria, Salonica, and some others of Albania, are to join him with their forces of their governments. Notwithstanding these precautions, however, and superiority of numbers, it is generally feared it will not be easy to defeat this rebel, as we have been informed the greatest part of his army consists of christians, who are excited to vengeance for the persecutions and extortions of the captain-pacha while governor of Morea, and who had obliged numbers of them to quit the country, after which mahmud pacha, who some time was meditating a revolt, received them under his protection, and had no difficulty to persuade them to make a common cause of it, and take up arms against his sovereign. The influence of the captain-pacha is such in the administration, that they imagine by directing their vengeance against the empire at large, it must in the end fall upon him, nor is this the first time that an insatuated populace has been misled by a similar mode of reasoning."

March 16. Private advices from Leghorn impart, that news had been brought there of the success of the chevalier Emo, the Venetian admiral, against the Tunisians. Having ordered a feint attack upon a particular part of the place, he drew thither all the garrison whilst, improving a favourable wind, which sprung up at the time, the admiral entered the Goulette, where having landed fifteen hundred men, he levelled with the ground all the new fortifications erected by the besieged, during the truce formerly granted to the dey: a strong castle was also taken by the Venetians, who spiked all the ordnance they found there, which consisted of several large pieces of artillery. It is added, that a great number of Tunisians were killed; but as the account is not official, this relation cannot be given as a positive fact.

A very singular and curious robbery was committed on Saturday last upon Mr. Dallas, the counsellor. He was about to make an elaborate speech for Lord Lansdale in the Lancaster committee, when a sharper set off from the room to Lincoln's inn and informed Mr. Dallas's clerk, that his master had unfortunately spilt a dish of chocolate upon his shirt and waistcoat, and desired clean ones might be immediately sent to him to the committee room, Mr. D. being engaged to dine with Lord L. and a few select friends, in Charles-street, Berkeley-square. The clerk, not doubting the truth of his story, immediately sent Mr. Dallas's best waistcoat, shirt, and ruffles, with which the fellow ran away, and has not since been heard of.

Extract of a letter from Madrid, February 6.

"The marquis de Fuentes, who is said to be appointed to the office of representing the catholic king at the court of London, is just arrived here, and has had several audiences of his majesty, the prince of Asturias, and the minister. This nobleman, who about four years ago succeeded to the title and estates of his ancestors, is said to be a man of very rare virtues and shining talents, which have recommended him to the prince, who is prime minister, and transacts all public affairs, both foreign and domestic; and such is the attention of this heir to the crown of Spain and the Indies, that he is literally at the head and transacting of all public matters whatever. A minister, as envoy from England, is daily expected, the hotel so long prepared for the earl of Chelmsford being now putting into such condition as if his arrival was certain. There has lately been published a state of the forces of this kingdom, and the dominions thereof, which places the marine at 63 ships of the line, and 111 others, and the military at 67,000 men, of which 40,000 are the household guards of the crown, 5200 dragoons, 6000 cavalry, and the rest infantry, including the garrisons in Europe."

Extract of a letter from Madrid, February 10.

"A courier extraordinary dispatched by our ambassador at Lisbon, arrived here on the 18th instant, with the melancholy account of the ship San Pedro D'Alcantara, whose return here was looked for with the utmost eagerness, on account of her valuable cargo, having run a-ground on the coast of Portugal, near Peniche. The crew had sufficient time to make their escape, and the ship, though foundered, not being quite sunk when the express left Lisbon, some hopes are entertained of saving the best part of the cargo, which consisted originally of seven or eight millions of piastres, one or two millions worth in goods from Spanish America, and between three or four millions for government account."

March 17. Lord Howe has constructed a draught of a third rate ship of war, to carry 80 guns, which he has communicated to the navy board, to be sent by them to the different king's yards, to have a new set of 80 gun ships built. They are to carry their guns upon two decks, which will make them the most useful as well as the most formidable ships in our navy, and is supposed will be the greatest improvement that could possibly have been made. The metal is to be equal to the first rates, and their guns all upon a new construction.

The present contest between Great-Britain and Ireland, by the most authentic accounts received from that kingdom within these few days, we are happy to hear, is likely to be terminated this session in the most amicable manner. It is certainly proper that Great-Britain should encourage the manufactures and other trade of Ireland; but there is a great difference between such conduct, and the changing her whole commercial and colonial system; encouraging the migration of men, capitals, and trade, with their mercantile knowledge, their steadiness of exertion, their industry and talents for commerce, to produce an equal competition against herself. Ireland has her advantages—let her enjoy them; Great-Britain will readily adopt and promote any measure by which she can benefit Ireland, without materially injuring herself; but she cannot reasonably be expected to adopt measures tending to divert the colonial trade, and to tear from her own merchants, and from her own people, all the beneficial security of an important branch of trade, which so peculiarly belongs to her, of which only she has made any reserve or exception, and on which her continuing to be the staple for colonial and foreign articles depends, and also her naval strength, her population, revenue and public credit.

March 18. The merchants of France have come to the resolution of petitioning their monarch to withdraw the prohibition on the importation of English manufactures. They allege without a mixture of English goods they are unable to make up their cargoes for foreign markets; and if these articles are not sent to the countries which require them in French ships, the English themselves will find some other channel, and will probably establish a rivalry against those manufactures, in which the French take the lead. This interesting information was communicated by an eminent manufacturer in Birmingham, as the substance of some late letters from merchants in France. Indeed it may be observed, that the alarms, which the edicts of the emperor and the French monarch at first excited, are no longer talked of.

The promotion of agriculture is a grand and favourite object of the French cabinet, adopted through the wise and salutary suggestions of Mr.

Neckar, ever attentive to the interests of his sovereign and of the state: and among other modes of exciting emulation in the peasantry, there is a portrait of the genius of agriculture distributed to such as distinguish themselves by their industry; and as it is a gift from majesty, it is a very strong incitement to the exertion of labour. The figure is crowned with a garland of foliage, fruits and flowers, and lies stretched at full length, glowing with health, and contemplating the effects of his toil.

March 21. On Tuesday last his excellency Thomas Jefferson, minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America to the court of France, arrived in London, and on Wednesday was introduced to the king at St. James's by his excellency John Adams, Esq; and to the queen on Thursday.

Tuesday arrived in town from Paris, colonel Smith, secretary to Mr. Adams, the American ambassador at this court.

March 22. It is conjectured by those that pretend to be wise, that Mr. Jefferson's visit in England is on the subject of an American treaty.

March 27. A land sailing machine has, for some time past, made its appearance on Barham Down, near Canterbury. It goes on four low wheels, with a keel in the prow; it is put in motion solely by the wind, and sails within five and a half points of it: and it is imagined it may hereafter be of great utility in an open, extensive plain country, as it sails at the amazing velocity of twenty-nine miles within the hour with the wind on the beam. It is an invention of Henry Oxenden, Esq; son of Sir Henry Oxenden, who with great perseverance and industry, has brought it to the highest perfection.

At Surry affizes, James Cousins, a lad only thirteen years of age, was capitally convicted of wilfully and maliciously setting fire to the house of Mrs. Poole, of Fort Place, Bermondsey. As soon as the fire had taken, he ran into the house of Mr. Alden, next door to Mrs. Poole, and alarmed the family, who instantly ran out to assist her, when he plundered Mr. Alden's house of every thing he could lay his hands on. An indictment was also found against him for the robbery, but the judge would not try him on it, as the former conviction was a sufficient proof, that he was, notwithstanding his age, a fit object for punishment. It is now about forty-five years since a boy, not ten years of age, was executed for a similar offence, whose case had been left to the twelve judges.

Letters from the island of St. Vincent, dated February 25, mention, that the volcano on the summit of Morne Garou, had during the course of the last month burnt with uncommon fury, and destroyed a large plantation in the neighbourhood.

March 28. This morning the following very important and interesting intelligence was received at the India-house from Bengal, by a packet which left Calcutta on the 11th of November last. The engagement entered into between Mr. Hastings, on the part of the governor-general, and the nabob vizier, had been fulfilled in every part—that is to say, the vizier had paid up every rupee of his balance, including the debt of 750,000l. and the monthly subsidy due to the troops—The provinces of Bengal, Benares, and Owde, were in perfect tranquillity—Madajee Scindia preparing to proceed to the Deccan; and hostilities between Tippoo Sultan and the Mahrattas hourly expected, or actually commenced—Seven ships loaded from Bengal, and no bills drawn upon the company by the governor-general and council. The retrenchment ordered by the court of directors had been carried completely into effect. The orders upon the treasury bore no discount; and the discount upon the bonds had fallen to eleven per cent.

March 31. The house of commons yesterday, in a committee on the Newfoundland fishery, came to following resolutions:

"That there be allowed to the first hundred vessels that shall arrive in each year in the ports of Newfoundland with a cargo of not less than 10,000 fish caught on the banks, and shall, after landing the same, proceed for and return with another cargo, if carrying not less than 12 men, 40l. each; but if such men are carried upon shares, 50l. each.

"If carrying less than 12 men, and not less than 7 men, 25l. each; and if carried upon shares, 35l. each. And to the hundred vessels which shall next arrive, if carrying 12 men 25l. each; but if carrying upon shares, 35l. each; if carrying less than 12 men and not less than 7 men, 18l. each; but if carried upon shares, 27l. each. To be reported this day.

April 6. The confusion of opinions in Holland, respecting the internal regulations of the towns cannot rest there. The minds of men are in a ferment, and preserved in it by some unforeseen power or insatiation. They are quarrelling with their old constitutional habits, and aiming at some undefinable purpose, which must at last end in disappointment. One thing is certain, the king of Prussia will defend and protect the stadtholder in all his privileges and immunities; and it is equally certain, that it is far enough from the design of any ally of the Dutch to enter into a dispute with that monarch.

April 11. From Tangiers we learn, that the affairs of England are taking a more favourable turn there. The emperor of Morocco, offended at hearing nothing with regard to Sir Paine, who left Tangier about eight months since, and at nothing being done towards carrying his propositions into effect, and receiving no reply to his letter to the king of England, written last August, was de-

termined to give a public proof of his resentment; and in consequence, on the 6th of February, an order arrived at Tangiers, augmenting the duties upon all provisions exported by the English, in contradiction to the treaty of the 14th of July 1784, executed by Sir Roger Curtis, in the name of Great-Britain. The English consul, Mr. Duff, absolutely refused payment of the additional duties, and, by the direction of the governor of Gibraltar, caused a representation to be made to the emperor, that a perseverance in these demands would be equivalent to a formal declaration of war, and that if they were not relinquished, a rupture would inevitably ensue. The pacha has received orders from his master to suspend the execution of those formerly transmitted him, till he shall have given an answer to the British vice-consul. From these last orders, it is conjectured, that the emperor is desirous of a reconciliation with England.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) April 25.

On Saturday night returned the vessel in which Zachary Allnut, Esq; comptroller of his majesty's customs for this port, went in pursuit of the brig Star and Charlotte, which were clandestinely carried out of Martha Brae and this harbour, as mentioned in a former paper. Mr. Allnut's cruise extended to Cape Nichola Mole, and in his way touched at the harbour of Cape-Cruz in Cuba, at both which places he experienced every mark of respect and attention from the commanding officers, and, upon communicating the objects of his visit, received a faithful assurance, that if the above vessels should put into any of the harbours of Cuba or Hispaniola, they would not only be detained, but the people on board secured, and notice thereof immediately transmitted to his honour the commander in chief of this island.

On Tuesday the vessel in which Mr. Allnut was on board, sailed again in pursuit of the Charlotte, information having been received that she was at anchor at a key called Scott's Bogue, and intended to fit out at Trinidad, on the coast of Cuba.

Instructions were forwarded by the last post, from commodore Pakenham to captain Cornwallis, of his majesty's ship Iphigenia, now cruising on this side of the island, directing him to afford every assistance in his power to the officers of his majesty's revenue, in the execution of their duty, and to use his utmost endeavour to recover the vessels that have lately been carried away.

NEW-YORK, May 18.

A gentleman lately arrived from Europe, has favoured the printers with a copy of a letter from an American in captivity in Algiers, to Messieurs Dohrman and Co. of Lisbon. The most material part of this letter is contained in the following extract:—

"Gentlemen,

Algiers, January 26, 1786.

"YOUR kind favour, dated the 5th of November, and one dated the 27th of September, came to hand the 7th and 22d inst. and return you our thanks for your favours. When I first wrote to you, our situation was as I represented; but I now have the satisfaction to inform you, that we are all well provided for by the count d'Espilly, through the intercession of Mr. William Carmichael, at Madrid, and Mr. Jefferson at Versailles. The French consul told us, that he had orders to consider the Americans as his own countrymen.—The particular attention of the count d'Espilly, the French consul, to us, deserves our greatest acknowledgments, also to the Swedish consul; so that in reality, we are the esteemed nation at Algiers.—Consul Logie treated us with indifference, which, I assure you, is much to his discredit; and I was happy when relieved from a dependence so humiliating to Americans.—We live at the house of a French merchant, Mr. Ford; and have letters from our ambassadors giving us comfort, and have reason to think, that we shall soon see one of our countrymen negotiating the peace here. It is known by every consul here, and is the common talk, that the Americans intend to sue for peace; it is, however, a very uncertain and important affair, and am afraid that the sum demanded will be very high, as the Spaniards gave a great sum for their peace. It is thought when the Spanish affairs are settled, that those people will break with the northern powers. Should any Americans be so unfortunate as to be taken, you may be assured, it will be detrimental to the peace; and I should wish some proposal to be made before the cruisers go out; which, it is supposed, will be about the first of April; and have reason to think they will watch close off your port: I am sure there will be a great risk all over the Atlantic. We are twenty-one Americans here, and all that are in the marine are allowed about nine shillings sterling a month, &c.—I remain your most obedient humble servant,

"RICHARD O'BRYAN.

"Messrs. Dohrman and Co Lisbon."

* This gentleman is also charge des affaires of Spain.

CARLISLE, May 17.

The following extracts of letters were received from a correspondent of veracity at fort Pitt, by a gentleman in this town.

(First)

April 16, 1786.

"I take the opportunity of informing you of a council we have had here. Messieurs Allface and

Halfstoun including declared the communicate for captain who arrive when the been invit go, as the and expres rians, th was, th hoes to go rum to a granted."

"Since that during the council letter, capt took a walk defied a ran off. F little dista were invit Lieutenant they were, pose. Th low viewi mysterious behaviour

"Capt Miami in at a small gone out which the killed abou and wound And from parties has captain F out, aided nothing f pearance a

C A gentl information generally England, remptory with the nant-gover orders int insurrectio May 10 here two port with that a Fre threw his made the French, This bein nion that either str most earn was missi his trunk France fo this infor committed investigate was, that one of th purpose, captain,

Extra f

The se letter of from maj one date 13th Feb Wylls st post requ opinion e for that utility in prove of ly wish it his du any orde the latter of Janua court-ma in iron Strong's after the taken an ordered was don probably feters n That The e quire, t attendi diately, on the same.

Halfstown with their tribes, to the amount of fifty, including women and children, arrived here, and declared they had something of consequence to communicate. Lieutenant Armstrong sent an express for captain Ziegler, commander at fort M'Intosh, who arrived, and they immediately held a council, when the Indian chiefs told them that they had been invited to a treaty at Niagara and refused to go, as they did not put any trust in the English; and expressed a very great friendship for the Americans, their brothers. However, the conclusion was, that they wanted corn, beans, potatoes and hoes to go on with their spring work, and a little rum to make them merry, which captain Ziegler granted."

(Second) April 21, 1786.

"Since I wrote you we have had information, that during the time captain Ziegler was holding the council at this place, mentioned in my former letter, captain Strong commanding at fort M'Intosh, took a walk as far as the foot of the hill, where he defied a party of Indians, who on his approach ran off. He returned to the fort, and observed at a little distance above twenty Indians in arms; they were invited to the fort, but declined coming in. Lieutenant Beatty with a party went to discover who they were, and returned without effecting his purpose. The next morning a private observed a fellow viewing our situation; what they intend is mysterious; though their arms and reconnoitering behaviour condemn them."

(Third) April 25, 1786.

"Captain O'Hara, who just arrived from the Miami informs, that the Indians killed some men at a small station near fort Finney. The men had gone out to hunt their horses; in consequence of which the hostages had ran off; that they had also killed about 15 people on the Bare-grass, and 2 men and wounded another on the Eighteen-mile island. And from the best information he could get, three parties had crossed the Ohio to go to war; and that captain Finney is obliged to keep a continual look out, aided by some of the militia. We have heard nothing further from the party that made their appearance at fort M'Intosh."

CHARLESTON, May 8.

A gentleman lately arrived from Jamaica, brings information, that it was currently reported, and generally believed, that orders were arrived from England, forbidding in the most unequivocal peremptory terms, any intercourse or trade whatever with the United States of America. The lieutenant-governor has not as yet put those ill-judged orders into full force, from an apprehension that an insurrection would be the consequence.

May 10. The brig Two Brothers, which arrived here two days ago from Philadelphia, entered the port with her colours lowered. The crew reported that a French captain (whom they had had on board) threw himself into the sea a few days before they made the land; and that he had written a letter in French, two days before, to the French consul. This being delivered was found to contain an opinion that he stood in the greatest danger of being either strangled or drowned; conjuring him in the most earnest manner, to do him justice, in case he was missing; and that some money, which was in his trunks, might be taken care of and remitted to France for his daughter's use. In consequence of this information, the captain and sailors have been committed to prison until the matter is thoroughly investigated. The original destination of the brig was, that she should call here, and then proceed to one of the French West-India islands; and for this purpose, was provided with a French and American captain, and two sets of papers.

ANNAPOLIS, June 8.

Extract from the Journal of Congress, March 27, 1786.

The secretary at war, to whom was referred his letter of the 15th, containing extracts of two letters from major John Palsgrave Wylls, at fort M'Intosh, one dated 23d January, 1786, and the other the 13th February, 1786, in the former of which major Wylls states, "that the frequent desertions at that post required some immediate remedy—that in his opinion capital punishments are absolutely necessary for that purpose—that he was so far convinced of its utility in this instance, that he had ventured to approve of the sentence of a court-martial, and sincerely wishes the necessity of his situation may not render it his duty to put the sentence into execution before any orders can arrive from the war-office," and in the latter, "that two days after his last of the 23d of January, notwithstanding the proceedings of the court-martial were published, and the prisoners were in irons before their eyes, three men of captain Strong's company deserted—that a party was sent after them—that after a long pursuit they were taken and brought back to the garrison—that he ordered them immediately to be put to death, which was done, and thinks this instance of severity may probably preclude the necessity of executing the deserters now in confinement,"—having reported, That

The dignity and justice of the United States require, that full investigation of all the circumstances attending this transaction should be made immediately, in order that congress may ground thereon their ultimate determination respecting the same.

Resolved, That congress agree to the said report.

Resolved, That a court of inquiry be instituted, to consist of two field officers, and a captain of the regiment of the United States, who were not of the garrison of fort M'Intosh at the time of the before mentioned event, and that they report to the secretary at war a state of facts only, in order to be presented to congress.

Resolved, That the secretary at war direct, that the said John Palsgrave Wylls be arrested, and remain in arrest until the further order of congress, and that he order another field officer immediately to repair to fort M'Intosh, to take the command of the troops in that post.

Resolved, That the secretary at war be directed to order the two men, now in confinement under sentence of death at fort M'Intosh, to be released, the trial having been illegal."

To be SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 22d of this instant, June,

A NEGRO man bred to plantation business, about twenty-six years old; a negro woman and child, the woman about twenty-eight years and the child about six months old. The sale to be at John Nevitt's public house, a little below Pimattaway, and for ready tobacco.

12 Turner JOHN SANDERS.

Allen's Fresh, June 2, 1786.

THE subscribers have on hand between four and five hundred pounds first cost of goods, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms at twelve months credit. They will also rent the lot, and houses they now occupy to any person inclined to purchase the goods; the stand, either for the wet or dry goods business, is well known to be equal, if not superior, to any in Charles county. They also request that those indebted to them will come and discharge their respective balances, or settle their accounts by bond or note before the first day of September, or they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

1 G. Longdale SIMMS and DYSON.

June 5, 1786.

THE members of the JOCKEY CLUB are requested to meet at Mr. Mann's tavern on the first Monday in August next, at eleven o'clock.

Prince George's county, June 3, 1786.

THE subscribers finding it impossible at this time to raise money sufficient to discharge the several claims against them, and being willing and desirous to satisfy all just demands, they take this method to inform their creditors that they propose to convey their property to trustees for the payment of their debts. To effect this business they earnestly request all their creditors to meet at Upper Marlborough, on Thursday the 29th instant, with their claims, when trustees may be appointed, and measures taken, which they hope will be satisfactory to all of them.

They are induced to propose this plan because they are convinced that there will be a considerable balance for themselves and their families, after the payment of their debts, if they can only be indulged with the sale of their property on a reasonable credit; when, if a different conduct should be observed and their property should be taken in execution and sold, during the present scarcity of cash, they must be crushed, and their creditors might suffer. Relying on the justice and generosity of those interested, they flatter themselves that this proposition will be generally acceded to.

1 G. Duval BENJAMIN JACOB, MORDECAI JACOB.

THE subscriber having purchased a depreciation certificate from a certain John Heaton and passed his note for two hogheads of tobacco in part payment for the same, hereby forewarns all persons from taking an assignment of the said note, as the certificate proves to be a forgery.

10776 JONATHAN PARKER.

Charles county, May 26, 1786.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 23d instant, negro TOM, who says he is the property of George Robertson, of Montgomery county, though by the commitment his master's residence appears to be in Calvert; he is a likely young fellow, appears to be between sixteen and twenty years of age, five feet five or six inches high, of black complexion, and has remarkable large feet, his present clothing is an old regimental coat of blue cloth faced with red, which he says he exchanged a white cotton jacket for since leaving his maker, an osnabrig shirt and trousers, country made shoes with strings, and a wool hat very much worn. His master is requested to pay charges and take him away.

1 FRANCIS WARE, sheriff.

May 3, 1786.

THE subscribers being desirous to pass a final account with the commissary, respecting the estate of Gideon Gary, deceased, do give notice to those who may have claims against said estate to make them known on or before the last day of July next, at which time we are determined to pass a final account, also those indebted to make immediate payment, otherwise the shortest method will be taken to compel them, without respect to persons.

4 X ELIZABETH GARY, executrix, LEONARD SELLMAN, executor.

AS many of the friends of the late O. HANBURY, Esq; and Messieurs HANBURY and LLOYD, have repeatedly expressed their desire to renew a correspondence with that house, they are hereby informed that Mr. JOHN LLOYD, executor and one of the surviving partners, will have a ship in Patuxent, which may be daily expected, and will be obliged to every gentleman who may think proper to entrust tobaccoes to his care.

2 X

Annopolis, May 16, 1786.

HAVING received positive instructions from the late PROPRIETOR to put every debt due him in suit, without respect to persons, which we have delayed hitherto, in hopes the late farmers of quit-rents, stewards of manors, and others concerned, would have paid some regard to our former advertisements, by shewing an inclination to settle amicably and make payment; which having neglected, we have only to assure them that after the 20th day of July next, agreeably to the trust reposed in us, actions must commence against both principals and securities as no longer indulgence can be given.

2 JOHN and JONAS GLAPHAM, attorneys in fact.

May 25, 1786.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on Friday night last, a bright bay MARE, near fifteen hands high, with a small snip on her nose, a hanging mane on her near side, part of which was cut some time ago and occasions its standing upright, a switch tail, the paces, trots and gallops. Whoever brings the said mare to the subscriber shall have four dollars, if taken up at any distance from town shall have eight dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

CHARLES STEUART.

Annopolis, March 22, 1786.

IN consequence of an act passed at the last session of assembly, the commissioners appointed to build a new church in the city of Annapolis, call upon those persons who carried away the 372,400 place, and 58,550 stock bricks, which they had in the year 1774 provided for that purpose, to render an account of the quantities they respectively took or caused to be taken away, and to pay for the same, otherwise a bill in chancery will be filed against them without delay. The commissioners request the favour of such citizens as know by whom any of the materials that were prepared for the church have been taken away, to inform them who the parties were, lest such persons should shamefully neglect to render an account.

The commissioners will contract with any person or persons inclined to dig and remove the earth where the foundation is to be laid, and to lay the foundation of a new church this spring, the dimensions 127 feet by 63 feet, stone for the purpose being already at the place; they also wish to receive proposals from any person inclined to make and deliver the above-mentioned number of bricks in the course of the ensuing summer. Mr. Thomas Hyde, one of the commissioners, will receive any accounts that may be rendered, or any proposals that may be made in consequence of this notice.

12

May 8, 1786.

THE subscribers have for sale shell lime, of the best quality, and will deliver it at Annapolis on a short notice.

56 JAMES PEARCE, Severn-ferry, EDWARD VIDLER, Annapolis.

London-town, May 14, 1786.

THE subscriber gives notice, that he carries on the tanning and currying businesses in the usual manner, on the lowest terms, and gives the best price for dry and green hides, calf-skins, and bark fit for tanners use.

3 X EDWARD SEFTON.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Nicholas Maccubbin, son of Joseph, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally authenticated that they may be paid, by

5 SARAH MACCUBBIN, administratrix.

Baltimore county, April 25, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act of insolvency to discharge my person from imprisonment for debts which I am unable to pay.

5 GEORGE HENRY.

THE subscribers for erecting a church in the city of Annapolis, are requested to pay one fifth of their subscriptions to Mr. THOMAS HYDE, on or before the 20th of July next.

4

April 25, 1786.

MRS. SMITH intends to open a boarding school for young ladies, in Annapolis, next Tuesday, the second of May, and to teach them drawing, tambour, embroidery, open work, crowning, netting, with a variety of other fine work; also plain work and marking. She will give the greatest attention to the health and improvement of the young ladies entrusted to her care.

Annopolis May 8, 1786.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, by the subscriber, on Saturday the 10th of June next, for ready cash,

A HOUSE which stands upon leased ground, in a pleasant situation, near where the new market house will stand.

4 WILLIAM SEFTON.

ELLICOTT'S ALMANACKS, For the year of our Lord 1786, To be SOLD at the Post-Office.

On the thirteenth day of June next, the subscriber intends exposing to public sale, at Upper Marlborough, **BETWEEN 1400 and 1500 acres of valuable land**, in tracts of 222 to 235 acres, certified by the surveyor of the district in which they lay, to be of good quality and producing white and black oak, walnut, locust, ash, &c. with a sufficient proportion of meadow ground, which certificate will be shown, also the patents delivered on the day of sale; these lands are situated from one and a half to four miles off the Alleghana river, which produces a variety of excellent fish, and at all times affords navigation for boats, and frequently for vessels of three hundred ton, through which conveyance a ready sale may always be made of any article of produce, they have likewise the benefit of the market at Fort-Pitt, which is not farther distant than ten miles, and so situated that no circumstance can prevent its becoming, in a short time, one of the most considerable towns within the United States, it being a key to the greater part of the Western Country. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid in one month from the day of sale, and the remainder in two years, on giving bond with good security if required, but if the purchaser will pay the remaining three fourths at the expiration of one month from the sale, a discount will be allowed of one third of that sum.

THOMAS HARWOOD, 3d.

May 24, 1786.

To be **SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE** on Thursday the 29th of June next, for ready money, at the subscriber's house, on the mouth of South river, four miles from Annapolis,

VARIETY of household furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, feather-beds and bedding, glass and china ware, kitchen and plantation utensils, some corn and wheat, cooper's tools, cider casks, about two hogheads of tobacco unpacked; also a fine young saddle mare, with a few cows and hogs; likewise a parcel of books of approved authors, in English, French, and Latin, some of them adapted for the use of schools, all in good order, with many other articles not mentioned. The sale to begin at ten o'clock.

MARY THOMAS.

Annapolis, April 26, 1786.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT seven hundred pounds sterling cost of goods, well assorted, and suitable to the season. Likewise several young negro women, with and without children, late the property of James Tootell, deceased. The store house lately occupied by said J. Tootell, to be rented, for terms apply to

JAMES WILLIAMS, JOSEPH DOWSON.

Annapolis, May 19, 1786.

JOHN PETTY and Co.

Have for SALE,

A LARGE and elegant assortment of spring goods, which they are determined to dispose of on the lowest terms, for cash, country produce, or state certificates.

JUST IMPORTED,

From London, in the ship Nonluch, captain Johns, **A GENERAL** assortment of European and East-India goods, which will be sold by the subscribers, at their store, at Pig-Point, as usual, for bills, cash, or tobacco.

We are much obliged to our friends, and customers for their past favours, especially those who have been regular and punctual in payment, whom we shall be always ready to serve; and such as have been neglectful on that important point, we hope will now, (or in the course of the summer) settle and pay without fail or further notice.

THOMAS TILLARD, EDWARD TILLARD.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

May 19, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber, living near Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, on the fifth instant, a negro man named **WILL**, about five feet five or six inches high, twenty-two years of age, rather of the yellow cast, his face is pretty full of bumps, he has a small scar on his forehead; his apparel is a coarse felt hat, upper jacket made of match-coat blankets, an under ditto of white woollen, with metal buttons marked **USA**, a pair of half worn of-nabrig trousers, and old shoes. Whoever takes up the above negro and secures him so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home; paid by

SAMUEL EDELEN.

N. B. The above fellow has worked at the whip-faw, and can play on the violin.



THERE is at the plantation of Thomas Benton, living in Anne-Arundel county, near the meeting house in the Fork of Patuxent, taken up as a stray, a gray **GELDING**, about thirteen hands high, seven years old, trots and canters, has no perceivable brand, and appears not to have been docked. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the inhabitants of Cecil county intend petitioning the next general assembly, for a removal of the seat of justice from Charles-town, in said county, to the Head of Elk.

The subscriber has just imported, in the ship Nonluch, captain Johns,

A LARGE and elegant assortment of superb Jewellery, among which are the following: fashionable square and oval pates, set shoe and knee buckles; gold locketts, rings, wires, pins, &c. gold and silver watches; gold watch keys; beautiful cornelian seals set in gold; best London gilt and high polished steel chains; black silk watch strings, with or without ornaments, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

STEPHEN CLARK.

Tusculum, Montgomery county.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the friends of literature, that, having built an ample convenient house for the accommodation of his pupils, and employed a well qualified assistant, he will now take a larger number of young gentlemen under his care. In this school are taught the Latin, Greek and English languages, radically with the greatest exactness; together with the several polite arts and sciences necessary in a complete education; particular attention is paid to the instruction of the pupils in oratory. The price of tuition is four guineas. Boarding and washing may be had in genteel families in the vicinity of this school at seven pounds ten shillings. The subscriber will take two or three more into his own family.

JAMES HUNT.

LANDED at the naval-office at the port of Patuxent, from on board the ship Sally, Captain Edward Davis, from London, a **BOX** marked HMB, joined together, No. 6, containing merchandise. The owner is desired to produce the invoice, pay the duties and other charges, and take the same, otherwise the goods will be sold for payment thereof.

G. BISCOE, naval-officer.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, May 10, 1786.



WENT away from the subscriber, about the first of March last, a yellow man named **SIMON**, about five feet eleven inches high, twenty-eight years of age, carries himself pretty erect, and of mild insinuating manners; had on a jacket with sleeves, and overalls of mixed bearskin, a great coat of Bath coating nearly of a lead colour, with metal buttons, and faced with red baize; he was lately sold as a blacksmith by Mr. Richard Watkins, near South river church; it is probable he may be in that neighbourhood, or about Annapolis, as Mr. Samuel Chafe has his wife. The above reward will be given to any person delivering said fellow to his master, by

DENNIS MAGRUDER.

Annapolis, March 20, 1786.

The last gentle hint.

WE have several times, by way of advertisement, called on all those indebted to us to appear and settle their accounts, and have threatened to bring actions against those who did not comply; we have hitherto held our hands, knowing the scarcity of money and the difficulty of the times, and trusting that our debtors would reflect and comply with our reasonable and very moderate requisitions; but we are now convinced that Job's stock of patience would not be sufficient to bear with the tardiness of the present day; we therefore now, for the last time, require all who owe us to come in and settle their accounts by bond or note, if they cannot make it convenient to give us cash, by or before the first day of June next. Those who do not regard this notice may be assured that suits will be commenced without ceremony.

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

Doden, March 22, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber, on the 17th instant, a dark mulatto man named **TONY**, thirty-five years of age, a stout thick fellow, about five feet four inches high, by trade a sawyer; had on when he went away, a short white cotton jacket and trousers, a pair of country made shoes and stockings; he probably may pass as a person permitted to hire himself, and now looking out for work, but no such permission is granted him. Whoever takes up the above fellow shall receive three pounds reward, and reasonable charges if brought home from a distance.

WILLIAM STEUART.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of 3000 acres of land, all wood and well timbered, lying on Bennett's creek, in Frederick county, Maryland; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and is well situated, being about 10 miles from Frederick-town, 30 from Georgetown on Patowmack, and about 40 from Baltimore. The purchaser may suit himself as to quality. One half must be paid down, for the remainder credit will be given. Those inclined to purchase will please to apply to **Mr. THOMAS BEARD**, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, or **Mr. JOHN BORDLEY**, near Chester-town, Kent county.

Negroes for Sale.

To be **SOLD at PRIVATE SALE**, and for cash only.

A NUMBER of very valuable negroes, among which are several women with one, two, and three children, several girls fit to wait on table, and one boy about sixteen years of age, together with a number of boys and girls that will soon be serviceable, and fold very reasonable for cash. Inquire of the printers.

May 1, 1786.

Lands for sale.

BY virtue of an appointment from the chancellor of Maryland, and in conformity to several acts of the general assembly, the following parcels of land will be sold to the highest bidder, at public vendue, at my dwelling house, on Monday the third day of July next, and the sale will be continued from day to day, to satisfy the just debts due from my father George Shipley, sen. of Anne-Arundel county, v. z. about 75 acres of land, lying in Baltimore county, on the burnt house branch, near to Hardigan's tavern, whereon is a good mill seat; 215 acres, part of the tract whereon my father now lives, all in wood, whereon are about 60 acres of rich meadow ground; 110 acres, part of the above tract whereon **Ala Murphy** now lives, there are some small improvements on it; should the above lands prove on the sale of them to be insufficient to pay the said debts of my said father, then there will be exposed to sale the remainder of my said father's home tract, whereon he now lives, for the above purpose, and should that be also insufficient, there will also be exposed to public sale 323 acres of land, lying in Baltimore county. The terms of payment are, one third part of the purchase money to be paid at the end of one year from the day of sale, with interest until paid, one third at the end of two years from the day of sale, with interest until paid, and the other one third at the end of three years from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale until paid. Bond with approved security will be required. Those persons who choose to view all or any of the above land before the day of sale, will be shown them by applying to the subscriber, and should the said Monday, the third day of July next, prove wet or bad, in that case the sale will begin on the very next fair day.

All persons having just claims against my said father George Shipley, sen. are desired to bring them in to me before the day of sale that provision may be made for payment as soon as possible, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

TALBOT SHIPLEY, trustee.

On the second day of next June court, being the 20th day of the month, will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing 432 acres, adjoining to the bay, between Great and Little Cove point, with an excellent fishing place thereon, particularly in the spring and fall seasons, and a remarkable fine spring of water contiguous to the bay side, where there is a good harbour and landing highly favourable for taking off timber, fence rails, and fire wood; on the above tract of land are two small plantations, both including not more than 60 acres of cleared ground, the remainder abounding with well grown timber, oak, chestnut, pine, &c. many of the latter sufficiently large for ships masts; also an excellent marsh, and a proportion of low ground that with little trouble might be made into good meadow; it is situated within two miles of colonel Fitzhugh's water mill, and not many more from a church. Any person may view the land before the day of sale by applying to the subscriber, at the mouth of Patuxent river. One year's credit will be given from the day of sale for one half the purchase money, and three years credit for the other half, both without interest, in case the payments are punctually made within two months after they become due, otherwise the purchaser to pay interest, and the bond liable to be put in suit for the recovery of principal and interest. The title of the land is indisputable, and a general warranty will be given. Bond with approved security will be required of the purchaser.

GEORGE BOURN.

February 22, 1786.

C U B,

Is in high perfection at the subscriber's, and will cover the ensuing season for six pounds, and a dollar to the groom.

IT is useless to insert Cub's pedigree, as it is well known he is from the first stocks in England and Arabia. Many of his colts have shewn themselves equal (if not superior) to any running horses on the continent; those out of inferior mares are fit for service of any kind.

I have good pasturage at two shillings and six-pence per week, and any gentleman may be supplied with corn for mares left, if required, and great care taken of them, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

WILLIAM COURTS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Tootell, late of Annapolis, deceased, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make speedy payment, and all those who have any claims against said estate are requested to make them known to

JAMES WILLIAMS, JOSEPH DOWSON, acting administrators.

April 26, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Edward Hall, son of Henry, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly attested, and all those indebted to the said estate are desired to make payment to

MARTHA HALL, administratrix.

Annapolis, May 17, 1786.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of George Packer, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, and those who have claims against said estate are requested to make them known by the fifteenth of June next, as I am desirous of making a final settlement.

MARY PACKER, administratrix.

M A R Y L A N D G A Z E T T E.

T H U R S D A Y, J U N E 15, 1786.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 12.

TOWARDS the month of May 1785, a shepherd, attending his flock in a plain near the frontiers of Armenia, was struck by the sudden appearance of a beautiful young man, who bid him follow him, and conducted him into an adjoining thicket to a venerable old personage, who addressed the shepherd in these words:

"I am Mahomet. As my people have relaxed from their wonted fervour, and daily disgrace themselves by the perpetration of the vilest crimes, I first resolved to cast them into the hands of the infidels; yet, full of compassionate concern for the true believers, I have called and chosen thee to be the restorer of my empire. Go thou forth, and declare unto my people the errand I send thee upon. All the faithful Mussulmen will join thee. If any man resist, give him death for his portion. The young man now with thee, and another who is to share with him in the same employment, shall, though invisible to mortal eyes, follow thee wherever thou goest. Thou shalt be called the Victorious Shepherd."

He said, and vanished. In the very next place he comes to the people—acquaints them with his divine mission—they melt at his moving harangues. An aga arrives to disperse the mob—hearkens to him a while, and calls him an impostor. Follow me, said the inspired shepherd—bend to me, or thou diest. The aga smiles contempt, and drops dead on the spot. Another aga is appointed. The new magistrate offers to lay violent hands on the preacher. The aga is struck with sudden death. Superstition triumphs. The people flock about him. They form a little army, with which the shepherd attacks a country town in Georgia, guarded by a tower, which contained four hundred Russians. The new prophet offers their lives to all who will turn Mahometans. Half of the garrison had the weakness to accept; the remaining two hundred were put to the sword.

The Victorious Shepherd presents himself before the three bashaws of Georgia—informs them of his mission—and bids them acquaint sultan Abdulhamid with his intention. The latter's answer was, that he must consult with the grand signior, lest he should expose himself and his family to certain death.

It is the deputation from the aforesaid sultan which has spread such consternation in that city, as the divan did not think proper to take the Victorious Shepherd under their protection. It is said in public, that to this refusal alone are to be attributed the misfortune of the imperial house. All the grand signiors, say they, must perish, and the angel of death is close at their heels. The fact is, whatever the tale may be, that the Victorious Shepherd is at the head of forty thousand Arabs; that he has routed a considerable body of Russians, and that he indiscriminately puts to the sword all those who refuse to embrace the Mahometan religion!

Feb. 25. The new grand visir, Jussouff Pacha, arrived here on the 22d, from his government of Morea. From the dissatisfaction which the Musti and his adherents had occasioned among the people, there was reason to fear that a disturbance would arise at the installation, but by the care and attention of the captain pacha, all was kept quiet, notwithstanding the performance of the usual pompous ceremonies. The new prime minister immediately entered on the exercise of his office.

ST. ANDERO, (Spain) February 20.

The rectitude of our sovereign's orders, and the protection and favours shewn to American ships in Spain are daily more conspicuous. The Enterprize, captain John Frankford, having arrived here lately from Philadelphia with a loading of flour, some of the sailors offered tobacco for sale, upon which the mayor of the town, Don Juan Pedroso, on suspicion that there was a quantity on board, with other effects omitted in the manifest, delivered in at the custom-house, proceeded with violence to examine and confiscate the ship; but the captain having made his complaint, and government informed of the injustice, sentence was given against the mayor by a mulct of 400 ducats, deprivation of his employment, and rendered incapable of serving the king hereafter, all which has been complied with, and the American ship immediately released.

PETERSBURGH, February 25.

The eastern part of this empire, which extends from the Wolga to the frontiers of China by Great Tartary, is at present the least known of any part of the Russian dominions; and it being the pleasure

of our sovereign that these countries should be explored, a caravan of 360 persons is formed to undertake that dangerous journey. This caravan arrived on the 10th of December at Moscow, where nearly as many more persons will join it, and then they will proceed to Cascan, from whence they will descend the Wolga towards the Caspian Sea to enter the deserts, which reach from the north of Bucharia to Selinski towards the frontiers of China.

KLAUJENBERG, February 22.

A violent shock of an earthquake which happened on the 15th of this month, has caused much damage; three bastions were thrown down, and the powder in the magazine fallen into the river Szamos; four of the principal buildings of the fortress are also thrown down, and a vast number of houses in the town damaged. Although this calamity has not been repeated, yet the people have not recovered their alarms.

H A G U E, March 25.

The city of Amsterdam having resolved to restore the stadtholder the command of the garrison at the Hague, eleven members of the opposite opinion have written a letter accompanied by a memorial to their noble and great powers, in which they avow the motives of their opposition. The equestrian corps, and several towns, have understood this as a notification; but the deputies of Dordrecht, Haarlem, Leyden, and Gouda, have taken a copy of it to lay before their constituents. Those of Amsterdam itself have taken said memorial ad referendum, so that the matter must undergo another investigation.

L O N D O N, February 16.

The following advice of Monf. Neckar, deserves to be written in letters of gold over the door of every monarch's cabinet: "Do not doubt it, Sire, a prudent administration will be more valuable to you than the most excellent political systems; and if to so much strength, you unite all the sway and influence acquired over other nations, by a distinguished character of justice and moderation, you will enjoy at once, the greatest glory and the most formidable power. Alas, Sire, present this magnificent spectacle to the world; and then, if you desire triumphal arches, shew yourself in your provinces, and preceded by the fame of your goodness, appear surrounded with the blessings of your people and the heart felt acclamations of a sensible nation, made happy by its sovereign."

The Irish, says a correspondent, are fully convinced of the necessity which subsists of entering into some sort of commercial alliance with Great-Britain. No conviction of any point ever was either more general or more lively than that which they feel. Even the most violent members of opposition remark with regret the unfavourable condition in which their nation stands with regard to trade. They acknowledge that something ought and must be done to render the people comfortable and independent—*independent as to wealth*, which is that sort of independence which contributes the most to national felicity. It is much more than probable that they have long since done penance for their superfluous conduct, at the time when the most precious of all boons was held out to them by government; and if their pride will but suffer them, there is no doubt but that they will be very forward to propose some succedaneum for the measure which they rejected. At all events they will urge the expediency of some one doing so, and that speedily.

March 11. A letter from Greenock, dated Feb. 22, says, "Under an opinion that it is the design of the legislature to give some signal encouragement to the fisheries, a number of barques are preparing at this and other ports, to be employed in the herring and cod fisheries the ensuing season; if this is fully prosecuted, 10,000 seamen may be kept in North Britain only, for contingencies."

March 15. The intelligence from Halifax, which was announced to have been received some days ago, has been concealed with great care from the public. We understand, however, that there has been a considerable tumult at Newfoundland, occasioned by a number of American fishermen, who disturbed our people, and carried off a large quantity of fishing tackle and other things.

It is not to be supposed that the late depredations committed by the American fishermen on the British property at Newfoundland, are countenanced by the congress. If they did countenance them in acts of theft and robbery, they would expose themselves to the contempt and vengeance of all the world. Being more civilised, they would be more reproachable than the inhabitants on the coast of Barbary.—At

all events there is reason to presume, that if damage has been sustained, ample restitution will be made for it.

March 20. Every effort is at work to raise a commotion in India. Destroy the India bill, and you destroy the minister, is the cry; and the honourable means by which this is to be effected is, by aiding the Asiatics as the Americans are aided, whose best friends, whose most powerful advocates, and those who fought most bravely for them, never stirred from home! Battles were fought, troops were defeated, armies were captured, at home! The confirmation only came from America.

M. de Peynier, who is arrived at Rochfort from India, in the St. Michael, has brought important intelligence to the French ministers of the present state of affairs there, particularly with respect to the differences subsisting between Tippoo Saib and the government of Pondicherry.

March 21. The sudden apparition of the beautiful young damsel sailing through the air at an elevation of about four hundred feet, produced yesterday an astonishing effect on the petrified multitude. It was one of Mr. Eslien's air figures, now exhibiting at the Pantheon, from the roof of which it was let off at two o'clock, and took its direction to the north-west. A correspondent, who saw it pass over St. Giles's, says, the figure made a charming appearance in the air, and constantly remained upright.

March 31. Advice from the Hague of the 21st ult. say, that during the late disturbances (in which the cause of the stadtholder, if not totally ruined, has suffered considerably) a courier extraordinary arrived at the French ambassador's from Paris, whose dispatches announce, that his most christian majesty, desiring to contribute towards every thing that can maintain the liberty and independence of the states general, his allies, promises to oppose, as much as may depend on him, the interference of any foreign power to disturb their high mightinesses in the arrangement of their domestic affairs.

April 1. The following singular circumstance, a correspondent assures us, took place a short time since. A young gentleman of distinction having lost a considerable sum of money was so exceedingly affected by it, that he determined on an act of suicide, in order to relieve him from his distress. Filled with this idea, he put a case of pistols in his pockets, and proceeding to a tavern, he ordered a room and a bottle of claret, with pen, ink, and paper. He then wrote a letter to an intimate friend, describing his unhappy state, which he declared himself unable any longer to bear; told him, that by the time the letter reached him he should be out of his misery, and concluded with some requests as a last proof of his friendship. Having dispatched his letter, he laid his pistols on the table, and being exceedingly thirsty, and seeing the wine standing before him, he very naturally drank a glass. The refreshment this afforded him tempted him to repeat it; he took a third, and in brief, four or five glasses gave such a happy turn to his thoughts by exhilaration, that he deferred his rash purpose, until his friend burst into the room, with the utmost anxiety! instead of seeing the letter-writer weltering in his blood, he saw him sitting at the table musing with great composure. He instantly removed the pistols! they finished the bottle together, and the despairing man went home, reconciled to himself and to that life which he had so recently determined to renounce.

April 3. The appearance of a shepherd to the Turks in Georgia, pretending to be commissioned from Mahomet, to suppress vice and establish the true religion, has excited such a ferment among the people, that nothing could ever equal it but the insurrections in this capital in June, 1780. Numbers of Russians have fallen a sacrifice to Turkish superstition, and fire and sword are again propagating the principles of the holy prophet. The policy of the divan promoted the imposition, but their fears prevent them from publicly espousing the cause of the impostor.

April 5. An old man in the county of Durham, was afflicted about two years ago with a mortification in his feet, so as to be confined to his chair for 12 months or more, in the course of which he lost two of his toes, his legs were dreadfully swollen, so much so that he was looked upon as incurable; after trying various medicines to no visible effect, he was by some means advised to eat honey in large quantities, which he did to the quantity of eight or nine pounds a week: the consequence of which was, that in little more than half a year his legs returned to their natural state, the mortification was stopped,

and he is now able to wear boots, and stir about business. It is not improbable, but that an equal mixture of honey and French brandy, applied outwardly to the parts affected, would greatly forward the cure.—The above may be depended on as a fact.

April 5. Whatever bills government may get passed for the repression of the enormities committed by the servants of the East-India company in the East, they will only be laughed at. East-India is at such a distance, and these gentlemen are so closely linked together, that not one in a hundred, how flagrant soever may be their offences, can be brought to justice. We see how difficult it is to bring an overgrown criminal to condign punishment, though his flagitious actions be ever so notorious. Even the fruits of his iniquities serve for his defence: and the greater his guilt, the greater his security. "Plate sin with gold, and the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks." But even supposing two or three examples should be made, this will not repress the evil.—The temptation to extortion and rapacity, said lord Clive ingenuously, is too strong for flesh and blood to resist it; and the consequence will be, not the suppression of the enormities, but that the wealth accumulated will be remitted to other countries, to which it will be followed by its possessors: and thus every country on the continent of Europe will fatten on the spoils of our provinces in India, while we are at the expence of maintaining them.

April 8. On Wednesday noon an American gentleman set off from Mr. Adams, the American ambassador's house in Grosvenor-square, for Falmouth, to embark on board the packet for New-York, whither he is charged with dispatches from the plenipotentiary to congress.

A letter from Copenhagen says, that they have received a letter from the captain of a merchant ship, supposed to have been lost in the stormy weather, giving an account that he was taken by the Barbary pirates, and carried into Algiers, where he and the crew are now prisoners. He gives a melancholy account of the barbarity of those people to all christian prisoners: that he and his crew are in a starving condition, and yet obliged to labour on the fortifications, and if they do not stand it, they are sure to be bastinadoed. The letter adds, that as soon as the weather will permit, a fleet of men of war will be sent to demand their release.

Extract of a letter from Yarmouth, April 5.

"Yesterday se'night a most extraordinary circumstance occurred here. A countryman wanting to cross the river, casually got into a boat, with an intent to convey himself over; but not knowing how to manage the boat, he drove to sea, and actually arrived at Calais on the Tuesday following, from which place an account was received last Saturday of his being safe and well."

There is now living near Bolton, Lancashire, a woman named Anne Cockrill, aged one hundred and six years. She remembers the coronation of king James II. and works every day at spinning cotton. Her brother, with four of his sons, served in queen Anne's wars. She is mother to two children, grand-mother to nineteen, great-grand-mother to sixty-three, and great great-grand-mother to twenty-five.

April 9. Private letters from Calcutta (brought by the last packet from India) mention, that Sir William Jones had collected some very valuable Oriental manuscripts, and that an English translation of the most interesting papers, relating to the natural and civil history of Hindostan, was carrying on under his inspection.

April 11. Advices from the Hague, of the 7th instant, say, "Most of the patrician families dread very much, as does also the prince, the success of the democratical party; because, should that party prevail, these powerful families, accustomed to pay their court to the stadtholder only, hitherto the dispenser of places, would be obliged to flatter the people, and be dependent on them. This is in general what, but particularly in the province of Zealand, Utrecht, Guelders, and Friesland, where the nobles are numerous, will retard for a long time to come the admission of a new regulation, whilst in the province of Holland, where the cities are more numerous and have more sway, the influence of the nobles and of the stadtholder is more easily lopped and destroyed."

Extract of a letter from Frankfort, March 15.

"The shocks of earthquakes which were felt at the end of last month in Moravia, extended to many other places. On the 27th, at four o'clock in the morning, three very violent shocks were felt at Freudenthal, Ratibon, Neiss, Oppeln, Neustadt and Grotkau. Freudenthal and Neiss suffered most; many houses were damaged. This subterraneous commotion began in the Carpathian mountains, and extended through Moravia, the principalities of Neiss and Glatz, as far as the mountains called Riesenbirge. The most violent shocks appeared to have taken place at Soran, Loskon, Oppeln and Frankenstein; a number of houses have been shattered; a little river at Altheide, a mile behind Glatz, suddenly overflowed its banks, and the neighbouring inhabitants were obliged to quit their houses; an hour after the river returned to its bed."

April 16. The American ships which trade up the Mediterranean, or to any of the Spanish ports,

are most of them armed, and carry from ten to twenty guns each, to defend them against the Barbary corsairs. For their future security, they also sail two or three together.

A letter from Elsinore says, that a fleet of ships of war, most of them carrying from sixty to seventy guns, are getting ready for sea, and are to sail for Algiers to demand the release of a ship and crew, and afterwards to cruise in the Mediterranean, jointly with the Portuguese and other powers, in order to clear those seas of the Barbarians. The same letter says, that the king has ordered two ninety gun ships to be built, as soon as possible, upon the same construction as the English men of war.

April 18. The king has been pleased to appoint Sir Guy Carleton, knight of the most honourable order of the Bath, to be captain-general and governor in chief in and over the province of Quebec, in America, in the room of Sir Frederick Haldimand, K. B.

The king has also been pleased to appoint the said Sir Guy Carleton to be captain-general and governor in chief in and over the province of Nova-Scotia, including the island of St. John and Cape Breton in America, in the room of John Parr, Esq; and of the province of New-Brunswick, in America, in the room of Thomas Carleton, Esquire.

The king has also been pleased to appoint the said Sir Guy Carleton to be general and commander in chief of his majesty's forces in the above-mentioned provinces and islands, and within the island of Newfoundland.

The states of Holland have taken off some restrictions from the Roman Catholics, allowing them to exercise their religion without incumbrance. It is in meditation also to take off that duty which is called recognition.

An American armed vessel having taken an Algerine corsair, with a number of Moors on board, will probably be the means of either a truce or cartel being settled between those powers, by which a number of unhappy people who have been confined at Algiers for some time past, will be released from slavery.

DUBLIN, March 1.

A trade to the East is now held out by interested writers, to be prejudicial to a nation; as silver is one of the chief articles of export to those distant regions; but it should be considered, that this metal is estimated in those parts (especially in China) at three times the value which it bears in Europe: and as to the danger of injuring some of our manufactures by the imports of silks, chintzes, &c. such an apprehension might be entirely obviated by the duties that have or may be laid on, while raw silk, cotton, teas, drugs, spices, &c. would be brought to us in a much more advantageous manner than at present. As soon as the fisheries heretofore enabled the Dutch to make further exertions in point of commercial acquisition, they extended their views to Asiatic possessions, and consequent trade, by which means their republic rose to its present state of opulence and grandeur, and though possessed of but a small tract of territory, to which nature had been parsimonious in those advantages that most other countries so liberally abound in, every impediment to their rising prosperity was short-removed by the wisdom of their legislators, and the encouragement held forth to trade and internal industry.

March 6. There are more American ships now in the port of Dublin than have ever been known since the revolution, and the encouragement for the export of our manufactures wears a more favourable aspect than it has lately done. It is, however, much to be lamented that the high duty on tobacco produces many instances of vessels carrying their cargoes to some other market. It is a fact perfectly well known to all mercantile people, that if the tobacco duty was lessened to six-pence the pound (which then would be nearly twice its original cost) the revenue would be increased considerably; the smuggler would then have little or no temptation to run his tobacco; the barter of this article for our manufactures would be much augmented; and, above all, the specie which the coasting smugglers give for tobacco so run, would be kept in the country, and appropriated to more beneficial purposes than the chewing such an extraordinary luxury.

March 9. The British ministerial measure, with respect to the fortifications, has been reprobated upon the principle of its increasing the standing army, which has at all times been considered as dangerous to the existence of liberty; as also its being derogatory to the dignity of the British flag, and the confidence ever reposed in the wooden walls of that empire. This circumstance disposes some to think that the minister can in future hold but a very precarious tenure of his office, and that a new system of measures and men will shortly prevail. This, however, may be doubted. A change of administration in Great-Britain is generally productive of a similar revolution in Ireland, but it is ten thousand to one whether it will make the least alteration for the better in our commercial or political concerns. The grand design of every chief governor and his secretary has been to increase English influence and authority among us, and to depress the exertions of Irish patriotism. Thus, it is immaterial to the bulk of the people, who is to remain here, or who may possibly be appointed to succeed in their elevated and lucrative stations.

BOSTON, May 18.

Notwithstanding the fate of Pilatre and Rozier, who perished by the bursting of the balloon, at the perpendicular height of near two miles from the earth, other adventurers are still attempting improvements in this new and hazardous mode of navigation. If we may believe Joseph Vanderkrutz, a Dutch balloon man of Amsterdam, he soared to such an amazing height in October last, as to smell the sulphur in the sun, and discover that the earth is a body fixed, and without any motion, annual or diurnal.—Another adventurer, residing in the south of France, is said to be preparing a balloon of an extraordinary size, to make the tour of the world. He proposes crossing the Atlantic in the latitude of twenty-two or thereabouts westwardly, and is not without hopes of performing the whole voyage in the course of a twelve-month.

May 22. We have authentic advice from London, of a very late date, that affairs there, as they respect America, bear a very unfavourable aspect, which is entirely owing to the delay or refusal of the states to vest congress with the necessary powers of government, particularly for the regulation of commerce. Our ambassadors, it is said, are in a very disagreeable predicament; and, it is feared, will, ere long, be treated with contempt. Some proposals, however, have lately been made respecting a treaty of commerce, which are said, in some of our latest accounts, to have been under the consideration of the British cabinet; but whether any thing will be effected, time only can determine.

We hear that general Arnold, who lately arrived at Nova-Scotia from England, is about entering into a most extensive smuggling trade between that province and these states; and that, for this purpose, he will keep a number of vessels employed in transporting goods from England to fill his stores at St. John's; from which he will be able, by means of other vessels, calculated for the business, to supply us with those necessary articles at a very moderate rate.

NORWICH, May 25.

By a gentleman of veracity, late from the State of Vermont, we are well assured, that the settlements in that state are still made with their usual rapidity; and that the people in general are fast approaching to a state of independence and ease: the luxuriance of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, the universal industry and economy practised, and the moderation (of consequence) respecting taxes, will enable the hardy sons of Vermont, soon to take rank as a body politic, with most of her sister states. Nothing but her local situation, so disadvantageous as to commercial designs, can be argued against her growing greatness; however, her internal land trade is such (country produce, that staple of America in plenty) that we esteem the evil to be thereby, in a great measure, remedied.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.

Extract of a letter from London, dated March 30.

"We are informed from good authority, that there is now in the hands of Mr. Melville, astronomer royal, and will be laid before the commissioners of longitude, for their approbation, at their next meeting, a method for determining the latitude of a place at any hour of the day, when the sun can be seen at any altitude only (by a gentleman at Staithes, near Whitby, in Yorkshire) which will be of great advantage to the mariner, and the greatest improvement in navigation, of any thing published these 500 years, and was much wanted, as that could only be done by a meridian altitude; and frequently the mariner is prevented by clouds obscuring the sun for many days together at noon: and often in long voyages is obliged to beat about to and fro for a long time, sometimes a month or more, before he dare make the land, if he be not sure of his latitude, which will be now put into his power to do at any hour of the day, as well as at noon."

June 3. We learn from the best authority, that the court of London had absolutely refused to deliver up the posts on our western territory, alleging the violation of the treaty, in a variety of instances, on the part of America.

A very considerable armament, it is said, is equipping at Brest, but their destination is not known.

We learn from New-York, that the congress have been pleased to lessen the number of commissioners for settling the accounts of the five staff departments. Mr. Jonathan Burrell, is to preside in settling the accounts of the quarter-master's and commissary's departments; and Mr. Benjamin Walker is appointed to settle and superintend those of the hospital, marine, and clothier. By this arrangement, it is said, there will be a saving of 4500 dollars annually, until the total abolition of those departments.

Congress have also been pleased to appoint Mr. John Cochran commissioner of the continental loan-office for the state of New-York.

Extract of a letter from an officer on the Ohio, to his parents in Windham, Connecticut.

"A creature of the amphibious kind, by the Indians called Oquao, is not the least remarkable among the innumerable curiosities with which this country abounds. This animal has two heads; a property, which, perhaps, belongs not to any other in existence: his tail is fifteen feet long: otherwise he in some measure resembles a turtle: by day the

Oquao is rarely seen, under water, to satisfy his hunger: and his game: and his and cruel: He without motion slump more than of his unsuspecting over his destroyer him in a moment's distance, to the devour him. Several gentlemen ly in quest of from being sw great difficulty dozen clubs for happily for us our attempt danger.—Him that I could not as being truly was already de home, and weight four hu

A L E

Last Monday people assembled and unmercifully their way. T not till they badly wounded brought to this

A London of the king on Tuesday in

ANN

On Sunday persons on board, was over unfortunate drowned.

In the English April last, Mr. view of the law was convinced then entered in jest, and proper reign built this encouragement future none but permitted by us to oppose a that were additions, to give instance, he ticed, that the present bill by merchants, they were totally u but his principle American built had a right to to our interference of du were brought built in fore were charged which they importation were liable the same tin and received freed from built, the people who or perhaps we vessel.

He next p tons, with a mand for reg shillings must venience to be complai out their they did it formed by he had conv ground to c tage, on the sure, that being Brit tested, and tices.

The pol gifter should each vessel be obliged builder. to have his gifter, to be given b vessel be s drawn; at the perfor tion of the if the on name: bu European

Oquao is rarely seen, then he lies close in his retreat, under water, but in night he wanders abroad to satisfy his hunger.—The deer is his favourite game: and his manner of taking them is insidious and cruel: He places himself in a deer path, where without motion, and having the appearance of a stump more than of an animal, he waits the approach of his unsuspecting prey. The deer strides heedless over his destroyer, who throws out his tail, entwines him in a moment, drags him in spite of all his resistance, to the next creek, and their drowns and devours him. One of these uncommon animals was discovered last week by a soldier early in the morning, as he was dragging off the booty of the night: Several gentlemen who were there were immediately in quest of him; and as these creatures are far from being swift, he was soon overtaken: With great difficulty, after having borne the strokes of a dozen clubs for near half an hour, he was killed—happily for us he held his prey to the last, otherwise our attempt might have been attended with some danger.—His eyes had such a malignant keenness, that I could not help regarding the very sight of him as being truly horrid. We released the deer, which was already dead, from his fatal grip, brought him home, and weighed him (the Oquao) and found his weight four hundred and forty-four pounds.”

ALEXANDRIA, May 8.

Last Monday afternoon a number of disorderly people assembled near Cameron, where they attacked and unmercifully beat with clubs all who came in their way. They were with difficulty quelled, but not till they had been fired on and several of them badly wounded. The principal ringleaders were brought to this town and committed to prison.

A London paper of April 13, says, “The death of the king of Prussia was very currently believed on Tuesday in the city.”

ANNAPOLIS, June 15.

On Sunday evening last, a small boat, with four persons on board, sailing in the mouth of the Severn, was overtaken by a sudden gust of wind, by which unfortunate accident a man and his wife were drowned.

In the English house of commons, on the 11th of April last, Mr. Jenkinson observed, that from a review of the laws respecting trade and navigation, he was convinced that they ought to be amended. He then entered into an extensive discussion on that subject, and proposed as one regulation, That all foreign built ships should be excluded, and, for the encouragement of our own ship-wrights, that for the future none but such as were British built should be permitted by our laws. It was highly incumbent on us to oppose a new market, which supplied new ships, that were adopted by us, after some trifling alterations, to give them the title of British. But in this instance, he desired it would be particularly noticed, that such vessels as were objected to in the present bill but were now in the possession of British merchants, should be permitted to be used until they were totally unfit for use; this was an act of justice: but his principal view was to discourage the use of American built vessels in our service, which we now had a right to do, and which must contribute greatly to our internal wealth. He then adverted to a difference of duty between vessels ready built, which were brought in here as British property, though built in foreign yards by British subjects, and were charged with duty; whilst the materials of which they were composed must pay a duty on importation to this country; and even prize ships were liable to a duty of five per cent. when, at the same time, foreign vessels that were stranded, and received some repairs in this country, were freed from duty, by being received as British built, the decision of which was often left to people who were not judges, who had seldom seen, or perhaps were but little competent to judge of the vessel.

He next proposed, that every vessel above fifteen tons, with a deck, should be registered. The demand for registering, as it would not exceed fifteen shillings must cease to be an object; and the inconvenience to mercantile men he was sure could not be complained of. For when merchants took out their register for a Mediterranean pass, they did it without reluctance; and he was informed by several commercial people with whom he had conversed on the subject, that there was no ground to complain upon that head. One advantage, on the contrary, must arise out of the measure, that it will destroy smuggling, as all vessels being British property the owners could be detected, and sued, if found concerned in such practices.

The point would enforce itself farther, as the register should contain the name of the port to which such vessel belonged, and also the vessel would be obliged to carry on board a certificate from the builder. The owner or commander shall be obliged to have his oath inserted in the certificate of the register, to the truth of these facts. Security must also be given by the owner of each vessel, that if such vessel be sold to a foreigner, that the papers be withdrawn; and also, if any false register be produced, the person guilty of such has to encounter the violation of the law on perjury. Notice is also to be given if the owner parts with his vessel, or changes her name: but allowance to be given to vessels in the European seas of six months to comply with this

act; a year and a half to those in the West-Indies; and those in the East-Indies are to be allowed two years. There was one severity to which some vessels, which were licensed in America some time back were liable; he instanced one which came from Brunswick, in America, which was under seizure in England; and such was the predicament in which the law stood, that no relief could be given to the owner. As to the value of the vessel, when in competition with the salary of the officer, that made his attachment to his prize too great a temptation to relinquish it. He therefore thought a discretionary power ought to be invested somewhere, to relieve the owners of vessels, to whom our faith and honour were pledged.

He then said, he would wish to print the bill, and let it lie over till after the recess for the consideration of the mercantile part of the kingdom; and he wished to receive the opinions and observations of every man in the country concerned in the event.

The motion was then put and leave given to bring in a bill agreeable to Mr. Jenkinson's statement.

June 4, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

A BEAUTIFUL and healthy farm, containing two hundred and sixteen acres of land, situated in Prince-George's county, about nine miles from Alexandria, and two from Piscataway; the land is rich and well adapted for farming or planting, plenty of timber, and well watered, it has ten acres of meadow ground cleared for sowing of timothy; the improvements are, a good dwelling house, a large barn, with many necessary buildings, a good garden and orchard, all in good repair. For terms apply to the subscriber.

W 3 HENRY STONEBREET.

Annapolis, June 12, 1786.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, upon credit, and time given for payment, on the premises, at public vendue, on Wednesday the 6th of July,

A VALUABLE house, ground, and improvements, very advantageously situated in the centre of the city of Annapolis, adjoining to the coffee-house on one side, and Mr. Hyde's large new building on the other; the ground is about one hundred and seventy-one feet in length on Church-street, and one hundred and seventy-nine feet on South-east street, about seventy feet wide at the upper end, and one hundred and fifty feet at the lower, it may be divided into five or more lots.

Also, a very convenient brick and stone house and portion of ground, on the creek, with a fine landing very proper for a ship-carpenter, merchant, or tradesman. The titles are clear and indisputable. Well stored goods, government securities, or paper money, will be taken in payment.

STEPHEN WEST.

June 12, 1786.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the society of the Cincinnati of this state, entered into at a meeting on the 19th of October last, the president was requested to call on the members to give their punctual attendance at Annapolis on the 4th of July next; in compliance with this requisition, and from the harmony and warm spirit of Friendship which have ever distinguished and actuated the officers late of the Maryland line, their punctual attendance is expected, to take under consideration matters of the first importance to the society, which admit not of a partial discussion, but require the decision of a full meeting.

W. SMALLWOOD, P.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of captain Thomas Walker, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having claims to make them known to

NICHOLAS WATKINS, administrator.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

June 9, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber, on the fourth instant, a young negro man of a bright yellow, about twenty-three years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, has a round face, high forehead, bending nose, small eyes, a small mouth, and white teeth, on his left arm above his elbow there is a scar where he was gored by an ox when he was young, his feet turn out when he walks, he is a blacksmith by trade and his name is EVAN, but may change it, as he went away once before and went to Mrs. Ball's in Baltimore, and there passed for a free man by the name of John Rother; he is an artful villain; he took with him three coats, viz. one striped holland, one mixed with pearl buttons, one blue cloth, one spotted velvet jacket, one buff ditto, one pair of white damask breeches, one pair of black bombasin ditto, one white shirt, one osnabrig ditto, one pair of shoes and buckles, stockings, handkerchief, an old white hat with old hat put round it for a band, he is very complaisant. Any person that will secure the said negro in any goal shall receive the above reward, paid by

HILLIARY GILSON.

I do forewarn all persons from entertaining the said negro at their peril.

May 16, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the inhabitants of Cecil county intend petitioning the next general assembly, for a removal of the seat of justice from Charles-town, in said county, to the Head of Elk.

THE subscribers for erecting a church in the city of Annapolis, are requested to pay one fifth of their subscriptions to Mr. THOMAS HYNS, on or before the 20th of July next.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, two and a half miles from Harrison's ferry, on Patowmack, in Maryland, two negro slaves, one called ISAAC, about twenty-six years of age, five feet six inches high, thin complexion and visage, has a very open and short nose, and is very full, had on when he went from home, a short white coat with blue cuffs and collar, and other cloaths which cannot be described; the other called GUSTAVU, about twenty-two years old, of a very thick complexion, short forehead, flat nose, great mouth, and very big legs. All persons are cautioned against harbouring or employing these slaves under the penalties of the law, and whoever will stop and secure them, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive a reward and reasonable charges, paid by

PETER SAVARY, of Prince-George's county.

Dodan, March 21, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber, on the 17th instant, a dark mulatto man named TONY, thirty five years of age, a stout thick fellow, about five feet four inches high, by trade a lawyer, had on when he went away, a short white cotton jacket and trousers, a pair of country made shoes and stockings; he probably may pass as a person permitted to hire himself, and now looking out for work, but no such permission is granted him. Whoever takes up the above fellow shall receive three pounds reward, and reasonable charges if brought home from a distance.

WILLIAM STEUART.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of 3000 acres of land, all wood and well timbered, lying on Bennett's creek, in Frederick county, Maryland; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and is well situated, being about 30 miles from Frederick-town, 30 from Georgetown on Patowmack, and about 40 from Baltimore. The purchaser may suit himself as to quality. One half must be paid down, for the remainder credit will be given. Those inclined to purchase will please to apply to Mr. THOMAS BEARD, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, or Mr. JOHN BORDLEY, near Chester-town, Kent county.

May 8, 1786.

THE subscribers have for sale shell lime, of the best quality, and will deliver it at Annapolis on a short notice.

JAMES PEARCE, Severn-ferry, EDWARD VIDLER, Annapolis.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Nicholas Maccubbin, son of Joseph, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally authenticated that they may be paid, by

SARAH MACCUBBIN, administratrix.

Baltimore county, April 25, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act of insolvency to discharge my person from imprisonment for debts which I am unable to pay.

GEORGE HENRY.

Tusculum, Montgomery county.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the friends of literature, that, having acquired an ample convenient house for the accommodation of his pupils, and employed a well qualified assistant, he will now take a larger number of young gentlemen under his care. In this school are taught the Latin, Greek and English languages, radically with the greatest exactness; together with the several polite arts and sciences necessary in a complete education; particular attention is paid to the instruction of the pupils in oratory. The price of tuition is four guineas. Boarding and washing may be had in genteel families in the vicinity of the school at seven pounds ten shillings. The subscriber will take two or three more into his own family.

JAMES HUNT.

The subscriber has just imported, in the ship NON-SUCH, captain JOHNS,

A LARGE and elegant assortment of superb jewellery, among which are the following: fashionable square and oval paste set shoe and knee buckles; gold lockets, rings, wires, pins, &c. gold and silver watches; gold watch keys; beautiful cornelian seals set in gold; best London gilt and high polished steel chains; black silk watch strings, with or without ornaments, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

STEPHEN CLARK.

JUST IMPORTED

From London, in the ship Nonluch, captain John, A GENERAL assortment of European and East-India goods, which will be sold by the subscribers, at their store, at Pig-Point, as usual, for bills, cash, or tobacco.

We are much obliged to our friends, and customers for their past favours, especially those who have been regular and punctual in payment, whom we shall be always ready to serve; and such as have been neglectful on that important point, we hope will now, (or in the course of the summer) settle and pay without fail or further notice.

THOMAS TILLARD, EDWARD TILLARD.

Annapolis May 2, 1786.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, by the subscriber, on Saturday the 10th of June next, for ready cash,

A HOUSE which stands upon leased ground, in a pleasant situation, near where the new market house will stand.

WILLIAM SEFTON.

Lands for sale.

BY virtue of an appointment from the chancellor of Maryland, and in conformity to several acts of the general assembly, the following parcels of land will be sold to the highest bidder, at public vendue, at my dwelling house, on Monday the third day of July next, and the sale will be continued from day to day, to satisfy the just debts due from my father George Shipley, sen. of Anne-Arundel county, viz. about 73 acres of land, lying in Baltimore county, on the burnt house branch, near to Hardigan's tavern, whereon is a good mill seat; 215 acres, part of the tract whereon my father now lives, all in wood, whereon are about 50 acres of rich meadow ground; 110 acres, part of the above tract whereon Mr. Murphy now lives, there are some small improvements in it; should the above lands prove on the sale of them to be insufficient to pay the said debts of my said father, then there will be exposed to sale the remainder of my said father's home tract, whereon he now lives, for the above purpose, and should that be also insufficient, there will also be exposed to public sale 328 acres of land, lying in Baltimore county. The terms of payment are, one third part of the purchase money to be paid at the end of one year from the day of sale, with interest until paid, one third at the end of two years from the day of sale, with interest until paid, and the other one third at the end of three years from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale until paid. Bond with approved security will be required. Those persons who choose to view all or any of the above land before the day of sale, will be shown them by applying to the subscriber, and should the said Monday, the third day of July next, prove wet or bad, in that case the sale will begin on the very next fair day. All persons having just claims against my said father George Shipley, sen. are desired to bring them in to me before the day of sale that provision may be made for payment as soon as possible, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

TALBOTT SHIPLEY, trustee.

On the second day of next June court, being the 10th day of the month, will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder,

AVAILABLE tract of land, containing 431 acres, adjoining to the bay, between Great and Little Cope point, with an excellent fishing place thereon, particularly in the spring and fall seasons, and a remarkable fine spring of water contiguous to the bay side, where there is a good harbour and landing highly favourable for taking off timber, fence rails, and fire wood; on the above tract of land are two small plantations, both including not more than 60 acres of cleared ground, the remainder abounding with well grown timber, oak, chestnut, pine, &c. many of the latter sufficiently large for ships masts; also an excellent marsh, and a proportion of low ground that with little trouble might be made into good meadow; it is situated within two miles of colonel Fitzhugh's water mill, and not many more from a church. Any person may view the land before the day of sale by applying to the subscriber, at the mouth of Patuxent river. One year's credit will be given from the day of sale for one half the purchase money, and three years credit for the other half, both without interest, in case the payments are punctually made within two months after they become due, otherwise the purchaser to pay interest, and the bond liable to be put in suit for the recovery of principal and interest. The title of the land is indisputable, and a general warranty will be given. Bond with approved security will be required of the purchaser.

GEORGE BOURN.

C U B,

Is in high perfection at the subscriber's, and will cover the ensuing season for six pounds, and a dollar to the groom.

It is useless to insert Cub's pedigree, as it is well known he is from the first stocks in England and Arabia. Many of his colts have shewn themselves equal (if not superior) to any running horses on the continent; those out of inferior mares are fit for service of any kind.

I have good pasturage at two shillings and six-pence per week, and any gentleman may be supplied with corn for mares left, if required, and great care taken of them, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

WILLIAM COURTS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Tootell, late of Annapolis, deceased, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make speedy payment, and all those who have any claims against said estate are requested to make them known to

JAMES WILLIAMS, } Ring administrators.
JOSEPH DOWSON, }

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Edward Hall, son of Henry, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly attested, and all those indebted to the said estate are desired to make payment to

MARTHA HALL, administratrix.

LANDED at the naval-office at the port of Patuxent, from on board the ship Sally, Captain Edward Davis, from London, a BOX marked MB, joined together, No. 6, containing merchandise. The owner is desired to produce the invoice, pay the duties and other charges, and take the same, otherwise the goods will be sold for payment thereof.

G. BISCOE, naval-officer.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the

22d of this instant, June, A NEGRO man bred to plantation business, about twenty-six years old; a negro woman and child, the woman about twenty eight years and the child about six months old. The sale to be at John Nevitt's public house, a little below Piscataway, and for ready tobacco.

2 X

JOHN SANDERS.

THE subscribers have on hand between four and five hundred pounds first cost of goods, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms at twelve months credit. They will also rent the lot and houses they now occupy to any person inclined to purchase the goods; the stand, either for the wet or dry goods business, is well known to be equal, if not superior, to any in Charles county. They also request that those indebted to them will come and discharge their respective balances, or settle their accounts by bond or note before the first day of September, or they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

2

SIMMS and DYSON.

THE subscribers finding it impossible at this time to raise money sufficient to discharge the several claims against them, and being willing and desirous to satisfy all just demands, they take this method to inform their creditors that they propose to convey their property to trustees for the payment of their debts. To effect this business they earnestly request all their creditors to meet at Upper Marlborough, on Thursday the 29th instant, with their claims, when trustees may be appointed, and measures taken, which they hope will be satisfactory to all of them.

They are induced to propose this plan because they are convinced that there will be a considerable balance for themselves and their families, after the payment of their debts, if they can only be indulged with the sale of their property on a reasonable credit; when, if a different conduct should be observed and their property should be taken in execution and sold, during the present scarcity of cash, they must be crushed, and their creditors might suffer. Relying on the justice and generosity of those interested, they flatter themselves that this proposition will be generally acceded to.

2

BENJAMIN JACOB, MORDECAI JACOB.

THE subscriber having purchased a depreciation certificate from a certain John Heaton and passed his note for two hogheads of tobacco in part payment for the same, hereby forewarns all persons from taking an assignment of the said note, as the certificate proves to be a forgery.

2

JONATHAN PARKER.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 23d instant, negro TOM, who says he is the property of George Robertson, of Montgomery county, though by the commitment his master's residence appears to be in Calvert; he is a likely young fellow, appears to be between sixteen and twenty years of age, five feet five or six inches high, of black complexion, and has remarkable large feet, his present clothing is an old regimental coat of blue cloth faced with red, which he says he exchanged a white cotton jacket for since leaving his master, an osnabrig shirt and trousers, country made shoes with strings, and a wool hat very much worn. His master is requested to pay charges and take him away.

2 FRANCIS WARE, Sheriff.

THE members of the JOCKEY CLUB are requested to meet at Mr. Mann's tavern on the first Monday in August next, at eleven o'clock.

June 5, 1786.

HAVING received positive instructions from the late PROPRIETOR to put every debt due him in suit, without respect to persons, which we have delayed hitherto, in hopes the late farmers of quit-rents, stewards of manors, and others concerned, would have paid some regard to our former advertisements, by shewing an inclination to settle amicably and make payment; which having neglected, we have only to assure them that after the 30th day of July next, agreeably to the trust reposed in us, actions must commence against both principals and securities as no longer indulgence can be given.

3

JOHN and JONAS CLAPHAM, attorneys in fact.



STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on Friday night last, a bright bay MARE, near fifteen hands high, with a small snip on her nose, a hanging mane on her near side, part of which was cut some time ago and occasions its standing upright, a switch tail, the paces, trots and gallops. Whoever brings the said mare to the subscriber shall have four dollars, if taken up at any distance from town shall have eight dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

CHARLES STEUART.

AS many of the friends of the late O. HANBURY, Esq; and Messrs HANBURY and LLOYD, have repeatedly expressed their desire to renew a correspondence with that house, they are hereby informed that Mr. JOHN LLOYD, executor and one of the surviving partners, will have a ship in Patuxent, which may be daily expected, and will be obliged to every gentleman who may think proper to entrust tobaccoes to his care.

3 X

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 29th of June next, for ready money, at the subscriber's house, on the mouth of South river, four miles from Annapolis.

VARIETY of household furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, leather-beds and bedding, glass and china ware, kitchen and plantation utensils, some corn and wheat, cooper's tools, cider casks, about two hogheads of tobacco unpacked; also a fine young saddle mare, with a few cows and hogs; likewise a parcel of books of approved authors, in English, French, and Latin, some of them adapted for the use of schools, all in good order, with many other articles not mentioned. The sale to begin at ten o'clock.

4

MARY THOMAS.

FOR SALE, ABOUT seven hundred pounds sterling cost of goods, well assorted, and suitable to the season. Likewise several young negro women, with and without children, late the property of James Tootell, deceased. The store house lately occupied by said J. Tootell, to be rented, for terms apply to

JAMES WILLIAMS, JOSEPH DOWSON.

JOHN PETTY and Co. Have for SALE,

A LARGE and elegant assortment of spring goods, which they are determined to dispose of on the lowest terms, for cash, country produce, or state certificates.

4 W 4 X

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

May 19, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber, living near Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, on the fifth instant, a negro man named WILL, about five feet five or six inches high, twenty-two years of age, rather of the yellow cast, his face is pretty full of bumps, he has a small scar on his forehead; his apparel is a coarse felt hat, upper jacket made of match-coat blankets, an under ditto of white woollen, with metal buttons marked U S A, a pair of half worn osnabrig trousers, and old shoes. Whoever takes up the above negro and secures him so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

SAMUEL EDELEN.

N. B. The above fellow has worked at the whip-saw, and can play on the violin.

IN consequence of an act passed at the last session of assembly, the commissioners appointed to build a new church in the city of Annapolis, call upon those persons who carried away the 372,400 place, and 58,550 stock bricks, which they had in the year 1774 provided for that purpose, to render an account of the quantities they respectively took or caused to be taken away, and to pay for the same, otherwise a bill in chancery will be filed against them without delay. The commissioners request the favour of such citizens as know by whom any of the materials that were prepared for the church have been taken away, to inform them who the parties were, lest such persons should shamefully neglect to render an account.

The commissioners will contract with any person or persons inclined to dig and remove the earth where the foundation is to be laid, and to lay the foundation of a new church this spring, the dimensions 127 feet by 63 feet, stone for the purpose being already at the place; they also wish to receive proposals from any person inclined to make and deliver the aforementioned number of bricks in the course of the ensuing summer. Mr. Thomas Hyde, one of the commissioners, will receive any accounts that may be rendered, or any proposals that may be made in consequence of this notice.

Annapolis, March 20, 1786.

The last gentle hint.

WE have several times, by way of advertisement, called on all those indebted to us to appear and settle their accounts, and have threatened to bring actions against those who did not comply; we have hitherto held our hands, knowing the scarcity of money and the difficulty of the times, and trusting that our debtors would reflect and comply with our reasonable and very moderate requisitions; but we are now convinced that Job's stock of patience would not be sufficient to bear with the tardiness of the present day; we therefore now, for the last time, require all who owe us to come in and settle their accounts by bond or note, if they cannot make it convenient to give us cash, by or before the first day of June next. Those who do not regard this notice may be assured that suits will be commenced without ceremony.

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

Negroes for Sale. To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE, and for cash only,

A NUMBER of very valuable negroes, among which are several women with one, two, and three children, several girls fit to wait on table, and one boy about sixteen years of age, together with a number of boys and girls that will soon be serviceable, and sold very reasonable for cash. Inquire of the printers.

12

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1786.

VENICE, February 4.

WE have accounts from Dalmatia, that Machud, pacha of Scutari, was so far from being intimidated at being declared a rebel by the Ottoman court, that he has at the head of a numerous army taken several places in the province of Janna, and particularly Spug, the governor of which he has driven away. The same accounts add, that Ali Pacha of Albanian, having by order of the Porte taken the command of a considerable army, had met the rebel pacha and fought him several times; in which the advantage was sometimes in favour of the Ottomans, and sometimes in favour of the rebels.

LISBON, February 15.

Her most faithful majesty is now at the head of a league who are negotiating a treaty for the guarantee and mutual protection of the trade and commerce of the several contracting powers from the insults and depredations of the piratical states of Barbary, to which most of the Italian states have subscribed, particularly the republic of Venice, who have sent a plenipotentiary to the capital of Portugal, for the sole purpose of bringing this matter to a speedy conclusion. One of the articles stipulates, that with the most strict regard to the general interest of all the contracting parties, none shall, under any pretence whatever, give as presents, or bargain, or sell, to any of the said Barbary powers, their agents, &c. any ships, stores, ammunition, arms, &c. of any kind, without being considered as breakers of the league and enemies thereto. Another article stipulates, that each shall, every year, or as often as called upon, send such a force into the Mediterranean, or the mouth thereof, as may answer the common purposes of protecting their commerce. Many powers are expected to join, as it seems to be a general interest of all the christian states against the Barbarian infidels.

LEOBSCHEUTZ, March 2.

Last Monday morning, at a quarter past three o'clock, we felt two shocks of an earthquake, sufficiently severe to awake every person who was sleeping, and even to move their beds: it also made the town bell ring. In the country a loud report was heard, and a subterraneous noise like the driving of a carriage; but happily we do not hear of any damage being done by those shocks.

PARIS, March 6.

The treaty of commerce, which at this time employs the count de Vergennes, is one which will tend more closely to unite the interests of the republic of the seven United Provinces of France. We are assured it is ready to be published, and will be the more advantageous to the Dutch, as they will have their wines and other French product at a cheaper rate.

LONDON, March 2.

It is already found out by opposition, that lord Cornwallis ought not to have been appointed to India, because he has been an unfortunate general, and the Romans never cared to distinguish men of misfortune; but there is another objection which weighs still stronger with that party: for while the opposition in lord North's time were supporting the American war, lord Cornwallis was seriously endeavouring to crush it, and shewed more valour, more zeal, and more industry in that service, than any general officer that was engaged in it.

March 15. The public prints, which make it a point, right or wrong, to condemn the measures of the present administration, seem to take pleasure in bringing forward every story which has the most distant prospect of breaking in upon that general peace which at present reigns throughout the world. At one time, therefore, they conjure up enemies among the eastern provinces who are to do terrible things, and then travelling into Europe, they rise up an hydra which is to eat up the whole continent at a mouthful.

March 17. The court of Spain has not admitted an envoy from America, which she regards with contempt and jealousy. Mr. Sayre, who acted during the war as agent to the French court, has been talked of, but without any other foundation than his going to the continent, as a travelling merchant, and not in the character of an envoy.

Mr. Jenkinson has infinite merit in his indefatigable pains to prepare such a basis of commerce between the states of America and England, as may prove lasting, and save the infinite expence of a future war, as well as continual complaints on either side of the encroachments.

Extract of a letter from Calcutta, September 10.

"On Wednesday last, Chandernagore was delivered up, by Mr. Wilton, to the commissary on the part of the French. The ceremony of the surrender was in the following form. The English and French commissaries, attended by the principal gentlemen of the place, went to the flag staff, where the French soldiers and seapoys were drawn up. Monsieur Dangereaux's appointment as agent on the part of the French nation, in Bengal, was read by the commanding officer; and the flag was hoisted immediately afterwards; and a French frigate, Le Juliette, then saluted. The English commissary on this congratulated Monsieur Dangereaux on his accession to the command of Chandernagore. They then proceeded to church, where a *Te Deum* was sung, and an oration spoken by the priest, in compliment to the president; after which prayers were said—and *vive le roy* uttered with an audible voice by the priests. Monsieur Dangereaux was accompanied by the English commissary and the gentlemen of the settlement to his house, where all the ladies were assembled to congratulate him. The president gave a dinner and supper to the whole settlement on this occasion."

Extract of a letter from Brest, dated February 27.

"Four days previous to the ship Argonaut, from the East-Indies, appearing in our road, she was compelled by contrary winds to drop anchor off Dearhaime; a large boat instantly put off from the port, to take in the dispatches and principal passengers: but the sea raged so high, that the boat could not get near; but the ship herself, having lost her cables, was drove to sea, and is supposed to sail down to Rochford. Since the arrival of the India ships, a rumour prevails, that a revolution has taken place in China, the nature of which, however, is not vouched to, perhaps it is occasioned by the death of the emperor. Certain it is that an English ship has improved the opportunity to tarry a long while at the island of Formosa, where it is said he has obtained leave from the governor and principal mandarines, to come back and form a settlement at that place."

March 29. A curious trial will come on, next month, before the parliament of Limoges, in France. An adventurer of the masculine gender, who has travelled through most parts of the kingdom, sometimes as a lady, and sometimes as a gentleman, had long made a practice of forming matrimonial connexions with either sex.—He had a carriage and suit agreeable to the pretensions of a person of quality—and managed his designs so artfully, either in a male or female character, that several of both sexes have become dupes to his art. He always made a practice to decamp early the morning after the ceremony was performed, and carried with him the most valuable portable articles that were to be found.

The principal object of the American minister to this court, is reported to be a new regulation for the admission of ships belonging to the United States, into the ports of Jamaica, and our other West-India islands: it is scarcely probable he will succeed in his negotiation. The coast trade, next to our internal traffic, merits our greatest encouragement, because the sailors employed in it are most within call, by returning frequently into domestic harbours; and, owing to the exclusion of foreigners, the ships, which were employed before the American revolution, in the coast trade, were to the ships engaged in the foreign commerce of England, as 220,000 tons are to 335,000, exclusive of repeated voyages.

March 30. The dispute between their high mightinesses and the prince of Orange is on the eve of being amicably settled. His highness and family are to return to the Hague in a few days.

April 7. The following artful transaction was last week practised upon two ladies, sisters, who lived in Heydon-Court, Swallow-street, Piccadilly. One of them was possessed of about 1500*l.* in the stocks, on the interest of which they both made a reputable appearance. An accomplished villain made himself master of their confidence, by personating the marquis of Carmarthen, and paying suit to the monied sister, with such irresistible earnestness, that she gave him up all her papers, under promise from him, that he would sell out for her, and buy into a more profitable stock; the girl, elevated with the golden views of increasing wealth and dignity, enjoyed every rapture in imagination for four or five days, while she thought her absent marquis was either engaged in state embassments, or multiplying her paper estate to millions: anxiety at length forced her to write to the duke of Leeds's house, where she by inquiring heard the marquis was, and begged an interview with his lordship; the scene of baseness, in conse-

quence, was soon unshaded. The young woman immediately became frantic, and was obliged to be sent to a mad-house on Friday last. Strict inquiry has been made to find out the deceiver, but all that as yet can be traced of him is, that he has sold the money out of the stocks, and no trace of his person or connexions can be discovered.

April 8. They write from Penzance, in Cornwall, that the Dolphin cutter, captain Johnson, fell in on that coast with a Dutch smuggling vessel, when a smart engagement ensued, which lasted upwards of an hour; and the cutter being much shattered, and several of her men wounded, obliged her to run into Penzance; and the smuggling cutter was so much shattered, that she did not offer to give chase after her, but sheered off towards her own coast.

April 15. A letter from on board the Grampus man of war, dated at Portsmouth, says, "All was quiet when we left the coast of Africa in February last. The French had two sloops of war, and the Dutch only one ship of war on the whole coast, and these were merely for the protection of commerce, and to keep up a respect to their flag. The dispute between the Dutch and Portuguese at Delmina were fully settled, so that perfect tranquillity remained among all the powers. The Rattler sloop of war of sixteen guns, captain Collingwood, remained on the coast, and is the only British ship there."

On Thursday last, a scene of very high diversion, though it ended most seriously, took place in Wardour-street, Soho. A sheriff's officer, with a numerous body of assistants, were in possession of the house of Mr. Weller, lottery-office keeper. A still more powerful body of constables, &c. from the stamp-office, assisted by Mr. Loton, the high constable of Westminster, attempted to force their way into the house, in order to seize on the goods for penalties due, on conviction, for insuring tickets, &c. Writs of *habeas corpus* and *entry, vi et armis*, succeeded alternately; till the sheriff's posse began to fire, and cut the assailants, three of whom are most terribly wounded. The matter was heard yesterday before Sir Sampson Wright, when the sheriff's officer, and one or two others gave bail; all of whom we hear, will be indicted on the Coventry act. The question to be determined is, whether the criminal or civil jurisdiction shall, in this case, have the preference.

The following is the method taken by Edward Haycock, who was detected in stealing a silver spoon from the Turk's-head coffee-house in the Strand, as mentioned yesterday, and which he is supposed to have practised for a length of time: in order to effect the theft undiscovered, he used to go into a coffee-house, and call for a basin of soup, which being brought to him, and a silver spoon to eat with, he substituted a pewter one in its stead. Mr. Munday, the master of the Turk's-head coffee-house, having heard of this curious mode of thieving, and observing the same man so frequently call for soup, kept a strict watch over him, and on Tuesday detected him in the fact. He was taken before Mr. Justice Bond in Bow-street, and committed to Clerkenwell prison.

That curious animal the scientific pig, that gave such universal satisfaction to the nobility and gentry at Charing-cross, still engages the attention of the curious in the academy room at the lyceum in the Strand, where his arguments prove convincing, his erudition conspicuous, and his docility equal, if not superior, to any brother animal now exhibiting.

Extract of a letter from Beauvais, March 30.

"Last night the representation of an excellent piece was terminated by a catastrophe as tragical and horrid, as unexpected and unmerited, which displayed an instance of military licentiousness, as sudden and terrible in its execution, as fatal and melancholy in its consequences.

"An officer of the Garde du Corps being in a front seat at the play in this town, very rudely continued to keep on his hat after the curtain was drawn up, and during the representation, contrary to the universal custom established in all places of public exhibition. He was repeatedly requested to be uncovered, which he obstinately refused. That part of the audience which occupied the pit, and which is chiefly composed in general of bourgeois, taking part in the affair, made the house echo with the cry of *chapeau bas! chapeau bas!* The officer in a rage quitted his place, and leaped instantly into the pit; followed by three or four others of the same corps, determined to take a sanguinary vengeance for the supposed insult: and now such a scene of horror took place, as I want words to explain! On this terrified and unarmed multitude they drew their swords,

and without distinction of rank or age, began barbarously to stab and cut all of them; three men, all fathers of families, were killed on the spot, and forty persons wounded in such a manner, that it is expected many more deaths will be the consequence. What adds to the atrocity of this military insolence is, that it was reported the door was guarded to prevent the escape of these unhappy victims, until the authors of this dreadful transaction had fully satiated their brutal vengeance.

"Bevois in the capital of the Comte de Beauvois, sixteen leagues from Paris, on the high road from Calais."

April 17. The beginning of last month a most dreadful scene happened at the convent of Sion, the capital of the Valais, a country adjoining to Switzerland. Twenty-four banditti went to the convent of the Capuchins, who are very hospitable to all travellers, and begged a night's lodging, saying they were all smugglers, who got their livelihood by conveying goods into Piedmont. The mountain being at that time of the year almost impassable in the night, the friars received them very charitably, and lodged them all. At about eight o'clock, when every monk was retired to his cell, the villains took to their arms, and secured every body in the convent, by confining them in a large room. They then threatened the father treasurer with instant death, if he did not shew them the room where he kept the convent's money. The friar had the presence of mind to address the assassins in the following words: "Gentlemen, I hope you will not hurt any of my brethren; you shall be introduced into the room where we keep our money; but the sum we have at present is not very great, as all the rents have not yet been paid. Come along with me and you shall have it." Thereupon he went up stairs, followed by eleven of them, and opening a place where some blood-hounds were kept for protecting the convent, and for discovering the bodies of poor travellers that perish in the snow, he, with evident marks of fear, went in, and speaking to the dogs, each seized his man, and most of the robbers were torn to pieces by them. The treasurer then went down stairs, and raising his voice, began to encourage his brethren to make a stout resistance, and soon after joining them, he had the pleasure to see the other villains running towards the mountains.

April 18. The following singular event we give our readers from the last foreign mail, in a letter from Nantes, March 15.—On the road from that place to Trèves, there is on the frontiers of France an unfrequented inn, which stands alone. A French officer travelling on horse back that way, accompanied by one servant only, had occasion to stop there for some time. His servant led the horses into the stable. The officer was conducted into a room mean while. On the servant's return from the stable, they were remarking to each other the wild looks of the innkeeper, and the general disorder that appeared in the house. While they were making many conjectures on this subject, they heard a strange noise in the stable. The horses could not be kept quiet, and their repeated neighings and striking on the ground with their feet, occasioned the gentleman's servant to inquire into the matter. He returned quite pale and frightened, telling his master that one of their horses had beat up part of the pavement, and discovered the hand of a dead body. The officer finding they were in danger, determined to truit to his arms, and his servant vowed to assist him to the last drop of his blood.

By and by the servant maid came into their chamber to lay the cloth. The officer put some questions to her, to which she made no answer; but he could observe the tear start in her eye; yet neither his entreaties nor his threats could prevail upon her to explain. His servant joined in beseeching her, when she made signs that they should not eat any of the victuals which were to be on the table. A minute after, the innkeeper entered with the supper, which he placed on the table, inviting the strangers to partake, but they excused themselves on different pretences. The host became importunate, and they remained obdurate; on which he left the room, and returned accompanied by three men of an aspect as terrific as his own, who gave the officer to understand that he must eat. The officer and his faithful servant made no other answer than by blowing out the brains of the two assassins who were nearest them; the two others took to their heels immediately; the conquerors pursued them out of the inn, and after barricading the door, they returned to the room, where they sat up until day, keeping their fire arms loaded in case of an assault.—This precaution was necessary; at about the middle of the night they could distinguish the voices of several persons who endeavoured to break open the doors. On this they went to the place of attack. The villains had effected a breach, through which one attempted to enter, but was immediately dispatched; the others, more cautious, took some time to consider, during which the officer and his servant saluted them with several discharges of their pieces, by which one of them was killed, and the others terribly wounded, as appeared by the quantities of blood that fell from them during their flight. After this the travellers remained unmolested for the rest of the night; by break of day, they mounted their horses, and took a bye road; as soon as they arrived here, they gave an account of the whole affair, and a search is making for the rest of this villainous gang.

DUBLIN, April 12.

The peculiar situation of Great-Britain at this time, with respect to that boast, and apparent bulwark of the British nation (the famous navigation act) is really worthy of popular remark;—The Americans are firmly resolved not to enter into any commercial treaty whatever without the preliminary article being granted of relaxing the tenor of that law in their favour. Should the court of London comply with this demand, the other powers of Europe would take advantage of the concession, and, as in the case of the Dutch at present, who by agreeing to the humiliating conditions proposed by the emperor have left themselves open to the further claims of the Prussian monarch; in like manner would Great-Britain be applied to by all the neighbouring powers, who, no doubt, would unite for the accomplishment of a purpose they have long so ardently aimed after.

Extract of a letter from Ballyshannon, March 3.

"I am sorry to inform you of a most shocking affair which happened here last Tuesday: The soldiers of the forty-ninth regiment, in number forty-five, after disputing with the country people about seizing private stills, went into the barrack, and having opened the windows, fired several shots at every person passing and repassing on the bridge, and not content with this mode of gratifying their wicked intentions, sent four of their body into the streets who were supplied with loaded guns, until they had traversed the whole town; broke several windows, by firing into the houses; killed one man and two women; there are above thirty wounded, many it is feared mortally; and so dismayed were the inhabitants, that there was not a creature to be seen. What makes it more horrible, and require the more speedy interposition of justice is, that those miscreants were headed by one of their own officers, whose conduct, it is hoped, will meet with its just reward, both from the civil and military law, otherwise the fearful inhabitants of this country must remain subject to the insults and ravages of the soldiery."

"The inhabitants have petitioned the lord lieutenant, begging that redress which the laws of the land give its subjects; from the highest to the lowest, all have equal claim to protection. These and many other similar circumstances concur in giving us a sufficient testimony, how necessary it is that the civil power should ever have the dominion over the military."

If the exaggerated disturbances of the populace are contrasted with the tumultuous violence and outrages of the military in every part of the kingdom, what a penury is furnished for the Rutland administration! what a specimen of the blessings resulting from their wise government. From one extremity of the kingdom to the other, from Bandon to Ballyshannon, nothing is visible but one unvaried scene of bloodshed and carnage: peaceable subjects slaughtered in cool blood! for the sanguinary amusement of the military! whose licentiousness becomes every day, and in every place more and more insufferable. Perhaps the human imagination is not susceptible of a more horrid idea than the life and property of the peaceable subjects being left exposed to the mercy of every ruffian who may wear a red coat. The late flagitious murders at Ballyshannon, in the metropolis, in Johnstown, near Strabane, in Corke, in Bandon, in Drogheda, in fine, over the whole of the country, are melancholy evidences, whether such be the case or not. Heavens! that the very protection for which we so extravagantly pay, for the support of which we are so burthenously taxed, should be employed in the destruction of domestic peace, and in the perpetration of crimes that disgrace alike society and nature.

That the number of military under which our establishment groans, are not introduced in the kingdom for the purpose of protection, is a truism notorious as incontestible. When only four thousand men were lost in the kingdom, although in the heat of an enterprising and predatory war, and every incentive to insurrection held out, we heard of none of these disturbances, none of those tumultuary risings which are reverberated from every quarter. Our guardian volunteers, those favourites of this country and its constitution, kept in awe the enemy that hovered on our coasts, and appalled disloyalty and tumult, disturbance was unheard of. But now the military have taken the lead, how is the scene reversed? The laws remain inoperative and unexecuted, the public tranquillity is disturbed, the military themselves excite commotion, and every succeeding week adds to the catalogue of bloodshed!

BOSTON, May 24.

The refugees in Nova Scotia, perhaps to evince to the commissioners who are now among them, the sincerity of their so much boasted of loyalty, continue to exercise their cowardly malice, on every person who may come among them, who took a part with the United States, during the war. Two gentlemen from this town, who lately visited that region, and who bore commissions in our late army, have met with the most savage-like ill usage—open insults and private threats, being by them disregarded, one of them was a few days since violently assaulted at the coffee-house in Halifax (where were assembled a number of British officers and others) by a refugee officer. However, the American soon convinced the assailant

of his inferiority, as well at club fighting as in the field of action.

May 30. An alteration in the various tenors made use of in the United States, and the reduction of them all to one standard, is an event greatly to be wished by every one interested in mercantile transactions.—From the ignorance thereof, mistakes are constantly occurring, nor can it be expected otherwise if we take a view of them. In New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode-Island, and Virginia, a dollar passes for six shillings, in New York and North Carolina for eight shillings, in New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Delaware, for seven shillings and six-pence, and in South-Carolina and Georgia, for four shillings and eight-pence. Thus in one nation have we four widely different tenors, a circumstance that has not a parallel in any other upon earth.

NEW-YORK, May 30.

A late letter from Shelburne mentions, that they had it from good authority, that his majesty of Great-Britain, had been graciously pleased to grant a continuance of his royal bounty of provisions for two years longer;—which has exhilarated their drooping spirits to a great degree; from which circumstance, together with the great number of loyalists, who have claims on government for their losses and services in support of the royal cause, and which claims they expect shortly to receive in cash, the most sanguine expectations are entertained of the future happiness and aggrandisement of their colony.—It must be acknowledged, that the above grant is not a bad stroke of policy in the British government, to counteract, in some measure, the gloomy ideas and painful sensations naturally engendered by the sterility and frigidity of the country, in which they are doomed to dwell.

June 1. The sympathetic hearts of the near relatives.—the tender feelings of the particular friends, and the anxious well wishers of Americans in general, have been justly alarmed at the unhappy fate of those of our countrymen, who have fallen into the savage hands of that barbarous monarch, whose cruelties have frightened all Europe to be his submissive slaves at distance and to become tributary unto him,—the dey of Algiers.—We are happy, however, in being fully authorized to assure the public, that they are better treated than the subjects of any other nation who are their fellow prisoners—that the gentlemen who reside there as French, Spanish and Swedish consuls, &c. treat them with all possible civilities.—And, upon the whole, we may anticipate some happy effects from the negotiation that will doubtless take place between Messrs. Lamb and Ranalli, American gentlemen who will soon arrive at the regency of that terrific dey for that purpose.—We are also informed, that Mr. Barclay and colonel Franks, now in Spain, have made some progress in a negotiation of peace between the emperor of Morocco and America, through the medium of count de Florida Blanca, ambassador from Morocco to the court of Spain.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, April 9.

"On Thursday last a dreadful engagement commenced in Whitun-bay between the Happy Goodluck, a large smuggling lugger mounting 22 nine pounders with about sixty men, and his majesty's revenue cutters the Larke and Hawke. Captain Douglas of the Hawke was killed and several of his men, and many wounded, and on board the Larke several were also killed and wounded. But after an obstinate contest the Happy Goodluck struck to the cutters, who brought her into port. Captain Welding her commander was killed, as was Joseph Pearce, a noted smuggler of Cawsand, and four others, besides nine wounded; the rest of the crew were all secured and sent to Bobbin gaol. The lugger had discharged her cargo the day before at Cawsand Bay."

June 3. Colonel Humphreys who lately arrived from France in the French packet, has brought with him a number of elegant swords, made agreeable to different resolves of the honourable the Congress, to be presented to a number of gentlemen, who, by acts of heroism and valour, distinguished themselves in the late revolution:—Colonel Willet, our present sheriff, received one of the above swords, as an honourable token for his meritorious services particularly for his conduct and bravery in a successful fall on the enemy investing Fort Schuyler.

The swords lately arrived from France, are also for the following gentlemen, or their representatives.

To colonel Smith, of the Maryland line,—for the defence of Mud-Island, in the Delaware.—Colonel Tilghman, aid-de-camp to general Washington,—in testimony of congress's high opinion of his merit and ability.—Colonel Barton, of the Rhode-Island militia,—for his valour and address in making prisoners general Prefect, of the British army, and major William Barrington, his aid de-camp.—Colonel Meigs, of the Connecticut line,—for his prudence, activity, enterprise and valour in an expedition to Long-Island.—Colonel Greene, Rhode-Island line,—defence of Red-Bank, on the Delaware.—Colonel Pickens, of the Carolina militia,—for his spirited conduct in the action of the Cowpens.—Colonel Humphreys, aid-de-camp to general Washington,—as a mark of esteem.—Commodore Halsewood, commander of the naval force of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania,—for his gallant defence of his country against the British fleet, whereby two

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of their men of war were destroyed and four others compelled to retire.—Captain Pierce, aid-de-camp to general Greene,—who bore general Greene's dispatches giving an account of the victory at the Eaux-Sauces Springs.

Extra of a letter from Shelburne. (Nova-Scotia) dated May 20, 1786.

It is with sincere pleasure I can inform you, from very respectable authority, that our most gracious sovereign, who is ever ready to listen to the wants and necessities of his loyal subjects, and particularly to those who have made a sacrifice of every thing that was dear and valuable to them in order to support his government, has been pleased to extend his gracious bounty of provisions for the term of two years longer, to the new settlers of this and the neighbouring provinces. This is a circumstance, I doubt not, that will make those infant settlements flourish, at least I am in hopes it will this, whose inhabitants, with the greatest industry, strive to outvie each other in the cultivation of their country as well as town lots, for nothing seems stirring or is talked of here except agriculture, which has put almost every other kind of business to a stand. The number of loyalists here who have claims on government, some indeed to a very large amount, in consequence of a confiscation of any part of their property by the American states, will also prove an additional weight to the stability and importance of those provinces, by enabling the greater part of the landholders to settle on their farms, and with the help of his majesty's allowance of provisions, make considerable improvements thereon, a circumstance too long neglected in this part of the globe.

The snow Lively, captain Park, was to sail from London the first week in April, consequently she may be expected hourly; by her we expect official accounts of his majesty's gracious will and pleasure for granting a further continuance of his royal bounty of provisions, as mentioned before.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.

By a letter dated New-York, June 5, we learn, that his excellency John Hancock, Esq; has resigned the presidency of the United States in Congress assembled, on account of his bad health. No other gentleman was elected in his room at the date of our information—but it was expected that the honourable Mr. Gorham, of Massachusetts, would fill that elevated station.

On Wednesday the 17th ult. congress agreed to the treaty of amity and commerce between the United States of America and the king of Prussia. It was signed at Passy, by Dr. Franklin, the 9th of July last; by Mr. Jefferson, at Paris, the 28th of the same month; by Mr. Adams, at London, the 5th of August; and by M. de Thulemeier, the Prussian minister at the Hague, the 10th day of September.

On Friday the 19th ult. congress resolved, "That all persons called to give evidence in a court-martial, who shall refuse to give evidence, shall be punished for such refusal, at the discretion of the court-martial."

RICHMOND, May 31.

Extra of a late London paper.

"A young lady who was extremely fond of drinking strong tea, and mostly after the had drank it, was seized with most terrible convulsions in her bowels, which at last ended in her death, and when she was dead her friends had her opened and her liver was mortified. Tea is very pleasant to the taste, and a dagger to the heart. Dr. Lettsom has wrote a treatise on tea, and shews you the dreadful effects which arise from drinking it; and a most judicious chymist says, they that drink it take many ounces of verdigrise in the year, and causes so much mortality in England. Ginfang tea on the contrary, produces every happiness we can enjoy; it defends the coats of the stomach, nourishes and strengthens the liver, and keeps a bulwark round the heart, and makes the old and haggard look young; it makes a comfortable breakfast, and is an infallible remedy for all disorders of the nerves; and is recommended to general use. The great demands for this tea, proves its excellence and utility; above 1200 persons have received benefit by it."

ANNAPOLIS, June 22.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman in Halifax, to his friend in Boston, dated May 8.

"Some time since, our governor, at the request of several of the merchants &c. of this place, (who, having large debts due to them from the farmers, graziers and butchers, thought it the most eligible method of recovering them, to stop the Boston trade, and thereby increase the price of the articles which those men dealt in) and an address from the house of assembly, (who are mostly men of the above descriptions) thought proper to shut the port against American bottoms; and a number here, thinking the officers of the customs, and others concerned, too negligent in their duty, formed an association for the detection of those who should endeavour to evade the proclamation; and the influenza then reigning was so strong, that most of the traders in the place put their hands to it; the consequence of which was, that the officers taking it in the light of a complaint of their inattention, have been, since that time, placed, doubly vigilant in the discharge of their duty; and many of those very men who signed the association have felt the effects of their industry—here have

been some thousands of pounds seized from the stores of many of them—This, however has not deterred the others from their purpose; and every vessel from the states is sure to have a number of them instantly on board, on her arrival; who, mixing with the crowd, and being unknown to the master, have an opportunity of pumping the men and boys of the vessel; and if any thing is heard or found, which will afford the smallest pretension for a prosecution, a libel is immediately filed, and the vessel and cargo seized, and obliged to stand a trial; and as the whole burden of the proof rests with the defendant in such cases, there is almost a moral certainty of her condemnation.—Within these few months past, no less than six or eight have been condemned and sold here.

"Matters seem to many, here, to be fast drawing to a crisis: they cannot long remain in this situation; for, should the Americans attempt to retaliate, (and I think it not improbable that they may) the consequence will be of course, another war."

By the UNITED STATES IN CONGRESS assembled, June 1, 1786.

On motion, Resolved, That the geographer of the United States be, and is hereby authorised and directed, in case any surveyor or surveyors shall fail to appear at the time and place by him ordered, to proceed on the execution of the ordinance, or within twenty days from the time fixed, to appoint other surveyor or surveyors in the place of him or them so failing.

CHARLES THOMPSON, secretary.

To be SOLD, on Thursday the 20th of July, at the dwelling of the late Samuel Brogden, SEVERAL very good work horses, a three quarter blooded colt, and a filly by Chatham, several cows, a horse cart, and some household furniture. The terms will be made known on the day, by

WILLIAM BROGDEN, administrator.

June 20, 1786.

TO BE RENTED,

For one or several years,

THE house and lot in Queen-Anne, in which Mr. Duval at present keeps tavern; the repairs wanting, with an addition to the house, will be made.

WILLIAM BROGDEN.

Talbot, June 12, 1786.

TO BE LEASED,

For a term of years,

THAT valuable plantation commonly known by the name of Greenbury's-point, containing near five hundred acres, now in possession of major Wright, with ten working hands, stock of all kinds, plantation utensils, provisions and cloathing for one year laid in; there is a large and commodious brick dwelling house, with every other necessary building (even a chapel) on the premises; the fertility of the soil, pleasant situation, advantage of fish of all sorts, wild fowl, and oysters in great abundance in their different seasons, and its being so convenient to the city of Annapolis, where there is perhaps the best market for the seller on the continent, are things worthy of notice. Any person inclinable to lease may apply to Mr. Thomas Hyde, in Annapolis, who is empowered to treat for the same, or to the subscriber, but to save any unnecessary applications, no person need apply who cannot find undoubted security if required.

DAVID KERR.

To the PRINTERS.

WHEREAS a certificate, signed by Mr. Richard Thomas, of Montgomery county, and dated March 20, 1786, was published in a late Maryland Gazette, in contradiction to a report which said Thomas was informed had been circulated in some parts of Anne-Arundel and Calvert counties, relative to the conduct of a certain methodical saint, commonly called Ignatius Pigman, I shall be obliged to you to publish the following certificate, which I trust will be sufficient to prove what Mr. Thomas did say concerning the above-mentioned saint, and which was repeated by the subscriber, who is, and ever has been of opinion, that of all the beasts that infest the forest wolves in sheep's clothing are the worst.

BENJAMIN GALLOWAY.

Anne-Arundel county, June 21, 1786.

Kent-Island, June 3, 1786.

BEING requested by Mr. B. Galloway to recollect a piece of information relative to a certain Ignatius Pigman, which was communicated in my presence to said Galloway by Mr. Richard Thomas, of Montgomery county, I do hereby certify, that said Thomas informed said Galloway that the above named Ignatius Pigman, in running the lines of some land adjoining a tract the property of said Thomas, had taken a very erroneous sight, in order to include a small house which stood upon said tract, that some of the neighbours who were present had endeavoured to convince Mr. Pigman of his mistake, asserting the house to be the property of Mr. Thomas, but without effect, as he seemed determined to have the said house included within the lines of his land.

PEREGRINE MITZHUGH.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of captain Thomas Walker, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having claims to make them known to

NICHOLAS WATKINS, administrator.

June 5, 1786.

THE members of the JOCKEY CLUB are requested to meet at Mr. Mann's tavern on the first Monday in August next, at eleven o'clock.

Prince-George's county, June 15, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, a negro man named BOB, a criminal who got from the confinement he was carrying him to prison on the 15th instant, he was brought home by one of the neighbours the evening before, and made an attempt to kill one of my sons by twice stabbing him with a knife; he is a middle sized fellow, about five feet five or six inches high, flat visage, talks pretty quick, and has thick lips; had on when he went away an old white country cloth jacket, with a green lining to the cape, an under jacket of brown cloth without sleeves, an old shirt and breeches. Whoever takes up the said negro and secures him in gaol, or brings him to the subscriber, near Upper Marlborough, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive if taken within ten miles of home six dollars, if twenty miles ten dollars; and if only three or four miles five dollars reward, paid by

HENRY BOONE.

Anne-Arundel county in the state of Maryland, June 20, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 14th instant, a black negro woman named HENNEY, twenty eight years of age, well made, has remarkable large eyes, and a scar on her shoulder, about five feet eight or ten inches high; had on and carried with her a white cotton jacket and petticoat, striped holland ditto, calico jacket, a white linen shirt, two olinabrig ditto, white cotton stockings, a pair of calf skin pumps with brats buckles, a chip hat covered with gauze; she is artful and will try to pass for a free woman. Whoever takes up the said negro woman within the state, and secures her so that her master gets her again, shall receive a reward of five pounds currency, and if taken out of the state ten pounds, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home, by

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

June 20, 1786.

STOLEN or strayed from the subscriber, out of a pasture at the Spa; near Annapolis, on the night of the 6th of this month, a dark brown GELDING, about fourteen hands and a half high, four years old, shod all round, paces, trots, and gallops, has no perceptible brand, and is part of the blood; the said horse is lighter coloured about the muzzle and flanks than in any other part of his body, the short rib on the near side has been broken when a colt, and upon examination will be found to lay lower than the other ribs. Whoever takes up the said horse and secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive three dollars reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges paid by

JAMES ROBINSON.

May 24, 1786.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the 11th of July next, for ready money, at the subscriber's house, on the mouth of South river, four miles from Annapolis,

VARIETY of household furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, feather-beds and bedding, glass and china ware, kitchen and plantation utensils, some corn and wheat, cooper's tools, cider casks, about 10 hogheads of tobacco unpacked; also a fine young saddle mare, with a few cows and hogs; likewise a parcel of books of approved authors, in English, French, and Latin, some of them adapted for the use of schools, all in good order, with many other articles not mentioned. The sale to begin at ten o'clock.

MARY THOMAS.

Tusculum, Montgomery county.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the friends of literature, that, having built an ample convenient house for the accommodation of his pupils, and employed a well qualified assistant, he will now take a larger number of young gentlemen under his care. In this school are taught the Latin, Greek and English languages, radically with the greatest exactness; together with the several polite arts and sciences necessary in a complete education; particular attention is paid to the instruction of the pupils in oratory. The price of tuition is four guineas. Boarding and washing may be had in genteel families in the vicinity of this school at seventeen pounds ten shillings. The subscriber will take two or three more into his own family.

JAMES HUNT.

June 12, 1786.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the society of the Cincinnati of this state, entered into at a meeting on the 19th of October last, the president was requested to call on the members to give their punctual attendance at Annapolis on the 4th of July next; in compliance with this requisition, and from the harmony and warm spirit of Friendship which have ever distinguished and actuated the officers late of the Maryland line, their punctual attendance is expected, to take under consideration matters of the first importance to the society, which admit not of a partial discussion, but require the decision of a full meeting.

W. SMALLWOOD, P.

Annapolis, April 26, 1786.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT seven hundred pounds sterling cost of goods, well assorted, and suitable to the season. Likewise several young negro women, with and without children, late the property of James Tootell, deceased. The store house lately occupied by said J. Tootell, to be rented, for terms apply to

JAMES WILLIAMS, JOSEPH DOWSON.

THE subscribers for erecting a church in the city of Annapolis, are requested to pay one fifth of their subscriptions to Mr. THOMAS HYDE, on or before the 20th of July next.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

May 19, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, on the fifth instant, a negro man named WILL, about five feet five or six inches high, twenty-two years of age, rather of the yellow cast, his face is pretty full of bumps, he has a small scar on his forehead; his apparel is a coarse felt hat, upper jacket made of match-coat blankets, an under ditto of white woollen, with metal buttons marked U S A, a pair of half worn of-nabrig trousers, and old shoes. Whoever takes up the above negro and secures him so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

SAMUEL EDELEN.

N. B. The above fellow has worked at the whip-law, and can play on the violin.

Annapolis, March 23, 1786.

IN consequence of an act passed at the last session of assembly, the commissioners appointed to build a new church in the city of Annapolis, call upon those persons who carried away the 372,400 place, and 56,550 stock bricks, which they had in the year 1774 provided for that purpose, to render an account of the quantities they respectively took or caused to be taken away, and to pay for the same, otherwise a bill in chancery will be filed against them without delay. The commissioners request the favour of such citizens as know by whom any of the materials that were prepared for the church have been taken away, to inform them who the parties were, lest such persons should shamefully neglect to render an account.

The commissioners will contract with any person or persons inclined to dig and remove the earth where the foundation is to be laid, and to lay the foundation of a new church this spring, the dimensions 127 feet by 63 feet, stone for the purpose being already at the place; they also wish to receive proposals from any person inclined to make and deliver the abovementioned number of bricks in the course of the ensuing summer. Mr. Thomas Hyde, one of the commissioners, will receive any accounts that may be rendered, or any proposals that may be made in consequence of this notice.

Annapolis, March 20, 1786.

The last gentle hint.

WE have several times, by way of advertisement, called on all those indebted to us to appear and settle their accounts, and have threatened to bring actions against those who did not comply; we have hitherto held our hands, knowing the scarcity of money and the difficulty of the times, and trusting that our debtors would reflect and comply with our reasonable and very moderate requisitions; but we are now convinced that Job's stock of patience would not be sufficient to bear with the tardiness of the present day; we therefore now, for the last time, require all who owe us to come in and settle their accounts by bond or note, if they cannot make it convenient to give us cash, by or before the first day of June next. Those who do not regard this notice may be assured that suits will be commenced without ceremony.

WALLACE, D. VIDSON, and JOHNSON.

Negroes for Sale.

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE, and for cash only.

A NUMBER of very valuable negroes, among which are several women with one, two, and three children, several girls fit to wait on table, and one boy about sixteen years of age, together with a number of boys and girls that will soon be serviceable, and sold very reasonable for cash. Inquire of the printers.

Doden, March 21, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 17th instant, a dark mulatto man named TONY, thirty-five years of age, a stout thick fellow, about five feet four inches high, by trade a lawyer; had on when he went away, a short white cotton jacket and trousers, a pair of country made shoes and stockings; he probably may pass as a person permitted to hire himself, and now looking out for work, but no such permission is granted him. Whoever takes up the above fellow shall receive three pounds reward, and reasonable charges if brought home from a distance.

WILLIAM STEUART.

To BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of 3000 acres of land, all wood and well timbered, lying on Bennett's creek, in Frederick county, Maryland; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and is well situated, being about 10 miles from Frederick-town, 30 from Georgetown on Patowmack, and about 40 from Baltimore. The purchaser may suit himself as to quality. One half must be paid down, for the remainder credit will be given. Those inclined to purchase will please to apply to Mr. THOMAS BEARD, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, or Mr. JOHN BORDLEY, near Chester-town, Kent county.

Baltimore county, April 23, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act of insolvency to discharge my person from imprisonment for debts which I am unable to pay.

GEORGE HENRY.

To BE SOLD,

June 4, 1786.

A BEAUTIFUL and healthy farm, containing two hundred and sixteen acres of land, situated in Prince-George's county, about nine miles from Alexandria, and two from Piscataway; the land is rich and well adapted for farming or planting; plenty of timber, and well watered; it has ten acres of meadow ground cleared for sowing of timothy; the improvements are, a good dwelling house, a large barn, with many necessary buildings, a good garden and orchard, all in good repair. For terms apply to the subscriber.

HENRY TONESREET.

Annapolis, June 12, 1786.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, upon credit, and time given for payment, on the premises, at public vendue, on Wednesday the 6th of July,

A VALUABLE house, ground, and improvements, very advantageously situated in the centre of the city of Annapolis, adjoining to the coffee-house on one side, and Mr. Hyde's large new building on the other; the ground is about one hundred and seventy-one feet in length on Church-street, and one hundred and seventy-nine feet on South-east street, about seventy feet wide at the upper end, and one hundred and fifty feet at the lower, it may be divided into five or more lots.

Also, a very convenient brick and stone house and portion of ground, on the creek, with a fine landing very proper for a ship-carpenter, merchant, or tradesman. The titles are clear and indisputable. Well sorted goods, government securities, or paper money, will be taken in payment.

STEPHEN WEST.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, two and a half miles from Harrison's ferry, on Patowmack, in Maryland, two negro slaves, one called ISAAC, about twenty-six years of age, five feet six inches high, thin complexion and visage, has a very open and short nose, and is very fullen; had on when he went from home, a short white coat with blue cuffs and collar, and other cloaths which cannot be described; the other called GUSTAVUS, about twenty-two years old, of a very thick complexion, short forehead, flat nose, great mouth, and very big legs. All persons are cautioned against harbouring or employing these slaves under the penalties of the law, and whoever will stop and secure them, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive a reward and reasonable charges, paid by

PETER SAVARY, of Prince George's county.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

June 9, 1786.



RAN away from the subscriber, on the fourth instant, a young negro man of a bright yellow, about twenty-three years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, has a round face, high forehead, bending nose, small eyes, a small mouth, and white teeth. On his left arm above his elbow there is a scar where he was gored by an ox when he was young, his feet turn out when he walks, he is a blacksmith by trade and his name is EVAN, but may change it, as he went away once before and went to Mrs. Ball's in Baltimore, and there passed for a free man by the name of John Rother; he is an artful villain; he took with him three coats, viz. one striped holland, one mixed with pearl buttons, one blue cloth, one spotted velvet jacket, one buff ditto, one pair of white damask breeches, one pair of black bow-basin ditto, one white shirt, one osnabrig ditto, one pair of shoes and buckles, stockings, handkerchief, an old white hat with old hat put round it for a band; he is very complaisant. Any person that will secure the said negro in any gaol shall receive the above reward, paid by

HILLIARY WILSON.

I do forewarn all persons from entertaining the said negro at their peril.

Allen's Fresh, June 1, 1786.

THE subscribers have on hand between four and five hundred pounds first cost of goods, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms at twelve months credit. They will also tent the lot and houses they now occupy to any person inclined to purchase the goods; the stand, either for the wet or dry goods business, is well known to be equal, if not superior, to any in Charles county. They also request that those indebted to them will come and discharge their respective balances, or settle their accounts by bond or note before the first day of September, or they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

SIMMS and DYSON.

May 25, 1786.



STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on Friday night last, a bright bay MARE, near fifteen hands high, with a small snip on her nose, a hanging mane on her near side, part of which was cut some time ago and occasions its standing upright, a twitch tail, the paces, trots and gallops. Whoever brings the said mare to the subscriber shall have four dollars, if taken up at any distance from town shall have eight dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

CHARLES STEUART.

May 16, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the inhabitants of Cecil county intend petitioning the next general assembly, for a removal of the seat of justice from Charles-town, in said county, to the head of Elk.

C U B,

February 21, 1786.

Is in high perfection at the subscriber's, and will cover the ensuing season for six pounds, and a dollar to the groom.

IT is useless to insert Cub's pedigree, as it is well known he is from the first stocks in England and Arabia. Many of his colts have shewn themselves equal (if not superior) to any running horses on the continent; those out of inferior mares are fit for service of any kind.

I have good pasturage at two shillings and six-pence per week, and any gentleman may be supplied with corn for mares left, if required, and great care taken of them, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

WILLIAM COURTS.

Annapolis, May 30, 1786.

HAVING received positive instructions from the late PROPRIETOR to put every debt due him in suit, without respect to persons, which we have delayed hitherto, in hopes the late farmers of quit-rents, stewards of manors, and others concerned, would have paid some regard to our former advertisements, by shewing an inclination to settle amicably and make payment; which having neglected, we have only to assure them that after the 30th day of July next, agreeably to the trust reposed in us, actions must commence against both principals and securities as no longer indulgence can be given.

JOHN and JONAS CLAPHAM, attorneys in fact.

Charles county, May 26, 1786.

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, on the 23d instant, negro TOM, who says he is the property of George Robertson, of Montgomery county, though by the commitment his master's residence appears to be in Calvert; he is a likely young fellow, appears to be between sixteen and twenty years of age, five feet five or six inches high, of black complexion, and has remarkable large feet, his present clothing is an old regimental coat of blue cloth faced with red, which he says he exchanged a white cotton jacket for since leaving his master, an osnabrig shirt and trousers, country made shoes with strings, and a wool hat very much worn. His master is requested to pay charges and take him away.

FRANCIS WARE, sheriff.

Prince-George's county, June 3, 1786.

THE subscribers finding it impossible at this time to raise money sufficient to discharge the several claims against them, and being willing and desirous to satisfy all just demands, they take this method to inform their creditors that they propose to convey their property to trustees for the payment of their debts. To effect this business they earnestly request all their creditors to meet at Upper Marlborough, on Thursday the 29th instant, with their claims, when trustees may be appointed, and measures taken, which they hope will be satisfactory to all of them.

They are induced to propose this plan because they are convinced that there will be a considerable balance for themselves and their families, after the payment of their debts, if they can only be indulged with the sale of their property on a reasonable credit; when, if a different conduct should be observed and their property should be taken in execution and sold, during the present scarcity of cash, they must be crushed, and their creditors might suffer. Relying on the justice and generosity of those interested, they flatter themselves that this proposition will be generally acceded to.

BENJAMIN JACOB, MORDECAI JACOB.

May 1, 1786.

Lands for sale.

BY virtue of an appointment from the chancellor of Maryland, and in conformity to several acts of the general assembly, the following parcels of land will be sold to the highest bidder, at public vendue, at my dwelling house, on Monday the third day of July next, and the sale will be continued from day to day, to satisfy the just debts due from my father George Shipley, sen. of Anne-Arundel county, viz. about 75 acres of land, lying in Baltimore county, on the burnt house branch, near to Hardigan's tavern, whereon is a good mill seat; 215 acres, part of the tract whereon my father now lives, all in wood, whereon are about 60 acres of rich meadow ground; 110 acres, part of the above tract whereon Asa Murphy now lives, there are some small improvements on it; should the above lands prove on the sale of them to be insufficient to pay the said debts of my said father, then there will be exposed to sale the remainder of my said father's home tract, whereon he now lives, for the above purpose, and should that be also insufficient, there will also be exposed to public sale 328 acres of land, lying in Baltimore county. The terms of payment are, one third part of the purchase money to be paid at the end of one year from the day of sale, with interest until paid, one third at the end of two years from the day of sale, with interest until paid, and the other one third at the end of three years from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale until paid. Bond with approved security will be required. Those persons who choose to view all or any of the above land before the day of sale, will be shewn them by applying to the subscriber, and should the said Monday, the third day of July next, prove wet or bad, in that case the sale will begin on the very next fair day.

All persons having just claims against my said father George Shipley, sen. are desired to bring them in to me before the day of sale that provision may be made for payment as soon as possible, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

TALBOTT SHIPLEY, trustee.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1786.

The UNITED STATES of AMERICA
in CONGRESS assembled.*To all whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.*

WHEREAS a treaty of amity and commerce, between his majesty the king of Prussia, and the United States of America, was concluded and signed by the plenipotentiaries of the said United States, and by the plenipotentiary of his said majesty, duly and respectively authorized for that purpose, at the places of their respective residence, and at the dates expressed under their several signatures, which said treaty, written both in the American and French languages, is (in the American) in the words following, to wit:

A TREATY of AMITY and COMMERCE
between his majesty the king of Prussia, and the
United States of America.

HIS majesty the king of Prussia, and the United States of America, desiring to fix, in a permanent and equitable manner, the rules to be observed in the intercourse and commerce they desire to establish between their respective countries, his majesty and the United States have judged that the said end cannot be better obtained than by taking the most perfect equality and reciprocity for the basis of their agreement.

With this view his majesty the king of Prussia has nominated and constituted as his plenipotentiary, the baron Frederick William de Thulemeier, his privy counsellor of embassy, and envoy extraordinary, with their high mightinesses the states general of the United Netherlands, and the United States, have on their part, given full powers to John Adams, Esq; late one of their ministers plenipotentiary for negotiating a peace, heretofore a delegate in congress from the state of Massachusetts, and chief justice of the same, and now minister plenipotentiary of the United States with his Britannic majesty; Dr. Benjamin Franklin, late minister plenipotentiary at the court of Versailles, and another of their ministers plenipotentiary for negotiating a peace; and Thomas Jefferson, heretofore a delegate in congress from the state of Virginia, and governor of the said state, and now minister plenipotentiary of the United States at the court of his most christian majesty, which respective plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, and on mature deliberation, have concluded, settled and signed, the following articles.

Art. 1. There shall be a firm, inviolable and universal peace and sincere friendship between his majesty the king of Prussia, his heirs, successors, and subjects, on the one part, and the United States of America, and their citizens on the other, without exceptions of persons or places.

Art. 2. The subjects of his majesty the king of Prussia may frequent all the coasts and countries of the United States of America, and reside and trade there in all sorts of produce, manufactures and merchandise;—and shall pay within the said United States no other or greater duties, charges or fees whatsoever than the most favoured nations are or shall be obliged to pay; and they shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and exemptions in navigation and commerce, which the most favoured nation does or shall enjoy; submitting themselves, nevertheless, to the laws and usages there established, and to which are submitted the citizens of the United States, and the citizens and subjects of the most favoured nations.

Art. 3. In like manner the citizens of the United States of America may frequent all the coasts and countries of his majesty the king of Prussia, and reside and trade there in all sorts of produce, manufactures and merchandise, and shall pay in the dominions of his said majesty, no other or greater duties, charges or fees whatsoever, than the most favoured nation is or shall be obliged to pay; and they shall enjoy all the rights, privileges and exemptions in navigation and commerce which the most favoured nation does or shall enjoy; submitting themselves nevertheless to the laws and usages there established, and to which are submitted the subjects of his majesty the king of Prussia, and the subjects and citizens of the most favoured nations.

Art. 4. More especially each party shall have a right to carry their own produce, manufactures and merchandise, in their own or any other vessels to any part of the dominions of the other, where it shall be lawful for all the subjects or citizens of that other, freely to purchase them; and thence to take the produce, manufactures and merchandise of the other, which all the said citizens or subjects shall in like

manner be free to sell them, paying in both cases such duties, charges and fees only, as are or shall be paid by the most favoured nation. Nevertheless, the king of Prussia and the United States, and each of them, reserve to themselves the right where any nation restrains the transportation of merchandise to the vessels of the country of which it is the growth or manufacture, to establish against such nation retaliating regulations; and also the right to prohibit, in their respective countries, the importation and exportation of all merchandise whatsoever, when reasons of state shall require it. In this case the subjects or citizens of either of the contracting parties shall not import nor export the merchandise prohibited by the other; but if one of the contracting parties permits any other nation to import or export the same merchandise, the citizens or subjects of the other shall immediately enjoy the same liberty.

Art. 5. The merchants, commanders of vessels, or other subjects or citizens of either party, shall not, within the ports or jurisdiction of the other, be forced to unload any fort of merchandise into any other vessels, nor to receive them into their own, nor to wait for their being loaded longer than they please.

Art. 6. That the vessels of either party loading within the ports or jurisdiction of the other, may not be uselessly harassed or detained, it is agreed that all examinations of goods required by the law, shall be made before they are laden on board the vessel, and that there shall be no examination after; nor shall the vessel be searched at any time, unless articles shall have been laden therein clandestinely and illegally, in which case the person by whose order they were carried on board, or who carried them without order, shall be liable to the laws of the land in which he is, but no other person shall be molested, nor shall any other goods, nor the vessel be seized or detained for that cause.

Art. 7. Each party shall endeavour, by all the means in their power, to protect and defend all vessels and other effects belonging to the citizens or subjects of the other, which shall be within the extent of their jurisdiction, by sea or by land; and shall use all their efforts to recover, and cause to be restored to their right owners, their vessels and effects which shall be taken from them within the extent of their said jurisdiction.

Art. 8. The vessels of the subjects or citizens of either party, coming on any coast belonging to the other, but not willing to enter into port, or being entered into port, and not willing to unload their cargoes or break bulk, shall have liberty to depart and to pursue their voyage without molestation, and without being obliged to render account of their cargo, or to pay any duties, charges or fees whatsoever, except those established for vessels entered into port, and appropriated to the maintenance of the port itself, or of other establishments for the safety and convenience of navigators, which duties, charges and fees shall be the same, and shall be paid on the same footing as in the case of subjects or citizens of the country where they are established.

Art. 9. When any vessel of either party shall be wrecked, foundered, or otherwise damaged on the coasts, or within the dominion of the other, their respective subjects or citizens, shall receive, as well for themselves as for their vessels and effects, the same assistance which would be due to the inhabitants of the country where the damage happens, and shall pay the same charges and dues only as the said inhabitants would be subject to pay in a like case; and if the operations of repair shall require that the whole or any part of their cargo be unladed, they shall pay no duties, charges or fees on the part which they shall relade and carry away. The ancient and barbarous rights to wrecks of the sea shall be entirely abolished, with respect to the subjects or citizens of the two contracting parties.

Art. 10. The citizens or subjects of each party shall have power to dispose of their personal goods within the jurisdiction of the other, by testament, donation or otherwise; and their representatives, being subjects or citizens of the other party, shall succeed to their said personal goods, whether by testament or *ab intestato*, and may take possession thereof, either by themselves or by others acting for them, and dispose of the same at their will, paying such dues only as the inhabitants of the country wherein the said goods are, shall be subject to pay in like cases; and in case of the absence of the representatives, such care shall be taken of the said goods, and for so long a time as would be taken of the goods of a native in like case, until the lawful owner may

take measures of receiving them. And if question shall arise among several claimants to which of them the said goods belong, the same shall be decided finally by the laws and judges of the land wherein the said goods are. And where, on the death of any person holding real estate within the territories of the one party, such real estate would by the laws of the land descend on a citizen or subject of the other, were he not disqualified by alienage, such subject shall be allowed a reasonable time to sell the same, and to withdraw the proceeds without molestation, and exempt from all rights of deduction on the part of the government of the respective states. But this article shall not derogate in any manner from the force of the laws already published or hereafter to be published, by his majesty the king of Prussia, to prevent the emigration of his subjects.

Art. 11. The most perfect freedom of conscience and of worship, is granted to the citizens or subjects of either party, within the jurisdiction of the other, without being liable to molestation in that respect, for any cause other than an insult on the religion of others. Moreover when the subjects or citizens of the one party, shall die within the jurisdiction of the other, their bodies shall be buried in the usual burying grounds, or other decent and suitable places, and shall be protected from violation or disturbance.

Art. 12. If one of the contracting parties should be engaged in war with any other power, the free intercourse and commerce of the subjects or citizens of the party remaining neuter with the belligerent powers shall not be interrupted. On the contrary, in that case as in full peace, the vessels of the neutral party may navigate freely to and from the ports and on the coasts of the belligerent parties, free vessels making free goods, inasmuch that all things shall be adjudged free which shall be on board any vessel belonging to the neutral party, although such things belong to an enemy of the other; and the same freedom shall be extended to persons who shall be on board a free vessel, although they should be enemies to the other party, unless they be soldiers in actual service of such enemy.

Art. 13. And in the same case of one of the contracting parties engaged in war with any other power, to prevent all the difficulties and misunderstandings that usually arise respecting the merchandise heretofore called contraband, such as arms, ammunition and military stores of every kind, no such articles carried in the vessels, or by the subjects or citizens of one of the parties to the enemies of the other, shall be deemed contraband, so as to induce confiscation or condemnation and a loss of property to individuals. Nevertheless it shall be lawful to stop such vessels and articles, and to detain them for such length of time as the captors may think necessary to prevent the inconvenience or damage that might ensue from their proceeding, paying however a reasonable compensation for the loss such arrest shall occasion to the proprietors: and it shall further be allowed to use in the service of the captors, the whole or any part of the military stores so detained, paying the owners the full value of the same, to be ascertained by the current price at the place of its destination. But in the case supposed, of a vessel stopped for articles heretofore deemed contraband, if the master of the vessel stopped will deliver out the goods supposed to be of contraband nature, he should be admitted to do it, and the vessel shall not in that case be carried into any port, nor further detained, but shall be allowed to proceed on her voyage.

Art. 14. And in the same case where one of the parties is engaged in war with another power, that the vessels of the neutral party may be readily and certainly known, it is agreed, that they shall be provided with sea-letters, or passports, which shall express the name, the property and burthen of the vessel, as also the name and dwelling of the master, which passports shall be made out in good and due forms (to be settled by conventions between the parties whenever occasion shall require) shall be renewed as often as the vessel shall return into port; and shall be exhibited whenever required, as well in the open sea as in port. But if the said vessel be under convoy of one or more vessels of war, belonging to the neutral party, the simple declaration of the officer commanding the convoy, that the said vessel belongs to the party of which he is, shall be considered as establishing the fact, and shall relieve both parties from the trouble of further examination.

Art. 15. And to prevent entirely all disorder and violence in such cases, it is stipulated, that when the vessels of the neutral party, sailing without convoy, shall be met by any vessel of war, public or private,

of the other party, such vessel of war shall not approach within cannon shot of the said neutral vessel, nor send more than two or three men in their boat on board the same, to examine her sea-letters or passports. And all persons belonging to any vessel of war, public or private, who shall molest, or injure, in any manner whatever, the people, vessels or effects of the other party, shall be responsible in their persons and property for damages and interest, sufficient security for which shall be given by all commanders of private armed vessels before they are commissioned.

Art. 16. It is agreed that the subjects or citizens of each of the contracting parties, their vessels and effects, shall not be liable to any embargo or detention on the part of the other, for any military expedition, or other public or private purpose whatsoever. And in all cases of seizure, detention, or arrest, for debts contracted or offences committed by any citizen or subject of the one party, within the jurisdiction of the other, the same shall be made and prosecuted by order and authority of law only, and according to the regular course of proceedings usual in such cases.

Art. 17. If any vessel or effects of the neutral power be taken by an enemy of the other, or by a pirate, and retaken by that other, they shall be brought into some port of one of the parties, and delivered into the custody of the officers of that port, in order to be restored entire to the true proprietor as soon as due proof shall be made concerning the property thereof.

Art. 18. If the citizens or subjects of either party, in danger from tempests, pirates, enemies or other accident, shall take refuge with their vessels or effects, within the harbours or jurisdiction of the other, they shall be received, protected and treated with humanity and kindness, and shall be permitted to furnish themselves, at reasonable prices, with all refreshments, provisions and other things necessary for their sustenance, health and accommodation, and for the repair of their vessels.

Art. 19. The vessels of war, public or private, of both parties, shall carry freely whatsoever they please, the vessels and effects taken from their enemies, without being obliged to pay any duties, charges or fees to officers of admiralty, of the customs or any others, nor shall such prizes be arrested, searched or put under legal process when they come to, and enter the ports of the other party, but may freely be carried out again at any time by their captors to the places expressed in their commissions, which the commanding officer of such vessels shall be obliged to shew. But no vessel which shall have made prizes on the subjects of his most christian majesty the king of France, shall have a right of asylum in the ports or havens of the said United States; and if any such be forced therein by tempest or dangers of the sea, they shall be obliged to depart as soon as possible, according to the tenor of the treaties existing between his said most christian majesty and the said United States.

Art. 20. No citizen or subject of either of the contracting parties shall take from any power with which the other may be at war, any commission or letter of marque for arming any vessel to act as a privateer against the other, on pain of being punished as a pirate; nor shall either party hire, lend or give any part of their naval or military force to the enemy of the other, to aid them offensively or defensively against that other.

Art. 21. If the two contracting parties should be engaged in war against a common enemy, the following points shall be observed between them.

1st. If a vessel of one of the parties, retaken by a privateer of the other, shall not have been in possession of the enemy more than twenty-four hours, she shall be restored to the first owner for one third of the value of the vessel and cargo; but if she shall have been more than twenty-four hours in the possession of the enemy, she shall belong wholly to the recaptor.

2d. If in the same case the recapture were by a public vessel of war of the one party, restitution shall be made to the owner for one thirtieth part of the value of the vessel and cargo, if she shall not have been in the possession of the enemy more than twenty-four hours, and one tenth of the said value where she shall have been longer, which sums shall be distributed in gratuities to the recaptors. 3d. The restitution in the cases aforesaid, shall be after due proof of property, and surety given for the part to which the recaptors are entitled. 4th. The vessels of war, public and private, of the two parties, shall be reciprocally admitted with their prizes into the respective ports of each; but the said prizes shall not be discharged nor sold there, until their legality shall have been decided according to the laws and regulations of the states to which the captor belongs, but by the judicatures of the place into which the prize shall have been conducted. 5th. It shall be free to each party to make such regulations as they shall judge necessary for the conduct of their respective vessels of war, public and private, relative to the vessels which they shall take and carry into the ports of the two parties.

Art. 22. Where the parties shall have a common enemy, or shall both be neutral, the vessels of war of each shall upon all occasions take under their protection the vessels of the other going the same course, and shall defend such vessels as long as they hold the same course against all force and violence, in the same manner as they ought to protect and defend vessels belonging to the party which they are.

Art. 23. If war should arise between the two contracting parties, the merchants of either country, then residing in the other, shall be allowed to remain nine months to collect their debts and settle their affairs, and may depart freely, carrying off all their effects, without molestation or hindrance: and all women and children, scholars of every faculty, cultivators of the earth, artisans, manufacturers and fishermen unarmed and inhabiting unfortified towns, villages or places, and in general all others whose occupations are for the common subsistence and benefit of mankind, shall be allowed to continue their respective employments, and shall not be molested in their persons, nor shall their houses or goods be burnt, or otherwise destroyed, nor their fields wasted by the armed force of the enemy, into whose power, by the events of war, they may happen to fall; but if any thing is necessary to be taken from them for the use of such armed force, the same shall be paid for at a reasonable price. And all merchant and trading vessels employed in exchanging the products of different places, and thereby rendering the necessities, conveniences and comforts of human life more easy to be obtained, and more general, shall be allowed to pass free and unmolested, and neither of the contracting powers shall grant or issue any commission to any private armed vessels, empowering them to take or destroy such trading vessels, or interrupt such commerce.

Art. 24. And to prevent the destruction of prisoners of war, by sending them into distant and inclement countries, or by crowding them into close and noxious places, the two contracting parties solemnly pledge themselves to each other, and to the world, that they will not adopt any such practice: that neither will send the prisoners whom they may take from the other into the East-Indies, or any other parts of Asia or Africa, but that they shall be placed in some part of their dominions, in Europe or America, in wholesome situations, that they shall not be confined in dungeons, prison-ships, nor prisons, nor be put into irons, nor bound, nor otherwise restrained in the use of their limbs; that the officers shall be enlarged on their paroles within convenient districts, and have comfortable quarters, and the common men be disposed in cantonments, open and extensive enough for air and exercise, and lodged in barracks as roomy and good as are provided by the party in whose power they are for their own troops; that the officers shall also be daily furnished by the party in whose power they are, with as many rations; and of the same articles and quality as are allowed by them, either in kind or by commutation, to officers of equal rank in their own army; and all others shall be daily furnished by them with such ration as they allow to a common soldier in their own service; the value whereof shall be paid by the other party on a mutual adjustment of accounts, for the subsistence of prisoners at the close of the war; and the said accounts shall not be mingled with, or set off against any others, nor the balances due on them, be withheld as a satisfaction or reprisal for any other article, or for any other cause, real or pretended, whatever; that each party shall be allowed to keep a commissary of prisoners of their own appointment, with every separate cantonment of prisoners in possession of the other, which commissary shall see the prisoners as often as he pleases, shall be allowed to receive and distribute whatever comforts may be sent to them by their friends, and shall be free to make his reports in open letters to those who employ him; but if any officer shall break his parole, or any other prisoner shall escape from the limits of his cantonment, after they shall have been designated to him, such individual officer or other prisoner, shall forfeit so much of the benefit of this article as provides for his enlargement on parole or cantonment. And it is declared, that neither the pretence that war dissolves all treaties, nor any other whatever, shall be considered as annulling or suspending this and the next preceding article, but on the contrary, that the state of war is precisely that for which they are provided, and during which they are to be as sacredly observed as the most acknowledged articles in the law of nature or nations.

Art. 25. The two contracting parties grant to each other the liberty of having each in the ports of the other, consuls, vice-consuls, agents and commissaries of their own appointments, whose functions shall be regulated by particular agreement whenever either party shall choose to make such appointment; but if any such consuls shall exercise commerce, they shall be submitted to the same laws and usages to which the private individuals of their nation are submitted in the same place.

Art. 26. If either party shall hereafter grant to any other nation, any particular favour in navigation or commerce, it shall immediately become common to the other party, freely, where it is freely granted, to such other nation, or on yielding the compensation where such nation does the same.

Art. 27. His majesty the king of Prussia, and the United States of America, agree that this treaty shall be in force during the term of ten years, from the exchange of ratifications, and if the expiration of that term should happen during the course of a war between them, then the articles before provided for the regulation of their conduct during such a war, shall continue in force until the conclusion of the treaty which shall re-establish peace; and that this treaty shall be ratified on both sides, and the ratifications exchanged within one year from the day of its signature.

In testimony whereof, the plenipotentiaries before-mentioned, have hereto subscribed their names and affixed their seals, at the places of their respective residence, and at the dates expressed under their several signatures.

F. G. de Thulemeier, a la Hage, le 10 Septembre, 1785. (L. S.)

(L. S.) (L. S.) (L. S.)

Tho. Jefferson. P. Franklin. John Adams
Paris, July 28, Passy, July 9, London, Aug. 5,
1785. 1785. 1785.

NOW KNOW YE, That we the said United States in Congress assembled, having considered and approved, do hereby ratify and confirm the said treaty, and every article and clause therein contained. In testimony whereof, we have caused our seal to be hereunto affixed. Witness the honorable Nathaniel Gorham, our chairman in the absence of his excellency John Hancock, our president, the seventeenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, and of our independence and sovereignty, the tenth.

L O N D O N, April 8.

LETTERS from Lisbon, dated February 21, mention, that "advice had been received at Goa, declaring that the disputes between the Portuguese and the Dutch were continually increasing, and that hostilities had been commenced on the coast of Malabar, in consequence of four Portuguese missionaries having been put to death by the Batavians, under pretence of their being spies."

April 9. The Air Nymph that took its departure from the pantheon, on Monday last, made a course towards the Kentish hills, and alighted in a field near the St. Helena gardens; upon touching the earth, it rebounded and continued for two hours in an erect posture, as if dancing, to the terror of a number of people.—A methodist preacher passing by, was seized by the affrighted assembly, who insisted he had power over the devil, but cantwell knowing his own inferiority, took to his heels and got off.—Upon which, three men, after drinking a glass of brandy each, had the resolution to approach it; one of them seizing it near the head, the cap, which contained the gaz, burst; when the sulphurous stench which issued, made them exclaim it was indeed the devil!—Fresh aid was now called, and at length the airy spirit was secured and carried in triumph to the house belonging to the St. Helena gardens; whence it was restored to its proper place, the pantheon.

Extract of a letter from Ramsgate, March 9.

"Last Saturday morning, at break of day, a large Swedish ship was discovered on the North-head of the Goodwin Sands, without any masts standing. As the boats are always afloat in the harbour, four immediately went off, and providentially got to the ship just time enough to save the captain and crew from being lost, excepting one man, who had unfortunately been drowned before the boats came to their assistance. In their endeavours to save the ship's company, six of the boatmen were very near losing their own lives. The crew of the ship consisted of the captain and fifty men; the former and twenty men were brought to Ramsgate in a perishing condition, as they could not stand, and their legs and hands were frozen, and turned black; however, they are all alive, and in a fair way of doing well. The ship is lost, as her bottom parted from her upper works; but the boats have brought on shore a good deal of iron, sails, pitch, slaves, &c."

By letters from Liege of the 13th ult. we learn, that one Pierlor, a priest and churchwarden, who some time ago had committed four murders in the short space of fifteen minutes, has at last been apprehended and brought there to trial. He has confessed the whole, declaring, that finding himself overloaded with debts contracted at the gaming table, and unable to discharge a bond of fifty pounds, then due to a lady that had lent him the money, he resolved on the murder of counsellor Delmotte, and to rob the house afterwards. In order to put the villainous plan into execution, he found means to entice the two women servants, under pretence of which his sacred functions rendered but too probable, to leave the house. These two he first dispatched, then taking out of the pocket of one of the deceased the key of the street door, he returned to the house; and entering the apartment of the counsellor, who was seated on his bed with a book in his hand, he knocked him on the head with a club. Having dispatched his third victim, the monster ran to the brother's room, a clergyman like himself, but here he was foiled at his own weapons: his antagonist fought it out bravely, gave him blow for blow, and at last forced him to take to his heels. The wretch, disappointed in this part of his purpose, above all, in that part of the plunder which he figured to himself was to be his reward, wandered about for some time, and at last was taken, and will undergo shortly, if he has not already received the punishment due to such a complication of hellish villainy.

April 10. A very curious cause was tried last week at Lincoln: A man sold his wife to another man, for one guinea, and delivered her up with a halter about her neck.—Some time after he demanded his wife, and the buyer refused the demand: whereupon the husband who had sold her took out an action against

the buyer for verdict in favour of the husband lost his wife. April 19. Portsmouth, Colonel John Cherokee charged Sir Guy Carlisle. We may do of the most advantages, and are but pretexts every nation from policy of war.

This summer be declared to alarming consequences.

Nothing could that all our are likely to on the continent of Prussia, we opened a wide the event with relation of the be a natural Commodore on board the shortly sail to pointed to co-

Extra of "The bark, of the two sette within obdurate and ber were killed next day the Portuguese attacked the ensued, which last the bark's her rigging, away, and her prize grape shot it wounded a vessel also kept a part into the pirate the sette; board, and rines set fire together with were drowned prize master

W H I

The following cannot be equal. There is a remarkably his apprentices afterwards in swain, mate ber of voya port, viz. t Norwich; t fix to Holla and a great peregrination was once st with any co the above ar

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the buyer for detaining his wife. The jury gave a verdict in favour of the buyer, and the fool of a husband lost his wife, and had costs of suit to pay also. April 19. Yesterday lord Cornwallis set off to Portsmouth, to embark for the East-Indies. Colonel Joseph Brandt, (of the Six Nations and Cherokee chief) is to embark in the same ship with Sir Guy Carleton, for America.

We may daily look for intelligence from Holland, of the most alarming nature. Rebellion in the provinces, and distraction in the council of the states, are but preludes to revolutions that may involve every nation in Europe, however they may be averse, from policy or situation, to a renewal of the horrors of war.

This summer, without any great foresight, may be declared to be pregnant with events of the most alarming consequences to the future fate of Great-Britain.

Nothing can surely be more distressing than to see, that all our schemes of reformation and economy, are likely to be frustrated by the growing dissensions on the continent. The political death of the king of Prussia, who has lost all his faculties, has again opened a wide field for ambition to range in. What the event will be, time must discover; the annihilation of the United Provinces seems, however, to be a natural consequence.

Commodore Gardner is to hoist his broad pendant on board the Expedition at Portsmouth, and will shortly sail for Jamaica, on which station he is appointed to command.

Extract of a letter from Carthage, March 18.

"The beginning of this month an Algerine bark, of twenty guns, took a Neapolitan armed frigate within three hours sail of this port. After an obstinate and bloody contest, in which a great number were killed and wounded on both sides. The next day the bark, with her prize, fell in with two Portuguese and an armed polacre, who vigorously attacked the Algerines, and a most desperate battle ensued, which lasted upwards of three hours, till at last the bark's masts, yards, and sails, with most of her rigging, were cut to pieces, her rudder shot away, and she in a very leaky condition; yet she and her prize kept firing such incessant showers of grape shot into the queen's ships, as killed and wounded a vast number of people; the men of war also kept a continual and well directed cannonading into the pirate, till they sunk the bark, and retook the frigate; but as soon as the Portuguese came to board, and took possession of the prize, the Algerines set fire to her in three places, and the captain, together with all the crew, jumped into the sea and were drowned; when she instantly blew up, and the prize master and all the crew perished."

WHITEHAVEN, March 25.

The following is, perhaps, a circumstance which cannot be equalled in any sea port in the kingdom. There is a gentleman now living in this town, remarkably healthy, active and cheerful, who served his apprenticeship in a vessel belonging to it, and afterwards in the various capacities of seaman, boat-swain, mate and master, made the following number of voyages, always in the employ of the same port, viz. thirty-two to America; thirty-eight to Norwich; ten up the East Sea; eight to France; six to Holland; six to Lisbon; one up the Straights, and a great number to Ireland. During all these peregrinations, in the course of fifty-six years, he was once shipwrecked, never taken, nor ever met with any considerable accident. The particulars of the above are as true as they are extraordinary.

CHARLESTON, May 25.

There are two sets of reports in circulation relative to the Creek Indians. In the first place, it is very positively asserted, that they have taken up the hatchet (according to their emphatical mode of expression) and fallen upon several defenceless inhabitants on the frontiers of Georgia, in consequence of which numbers have been obliged to quit their habitations, and come into the heart of the country for security and protection—and that volunteer companies are raising to counteract the views of these ferocious barbarians, whom no ties or treaties can bind. The second report is, that upon the first motions of the Creeks, the Chickasaws interfered, and told them, that if they fell upon their white brothers the Americans, they in return would fall upon the Spaniards, who are the professed friends of the Creek nation. This menace, it is said, has had the happy effect of restraining the further sanguine operations of the Creeks.

ANNAPOLIS, June 29.

Extract of a letter, dated near Augusta, Georgia, May 19, 1786, from a gentleman there, to one in Charleston, South-Carolina.

"As I conceive some certain intelligence relative to the state of matters between our neighbours the Georgians and the Creeks will be agreeable to you, I transmit such material occurrences to you as I can collect.

"On my arrival the day before yesterday at Augusta, I found the people in general, and the affairs of government in so profound a state of indifference about the business, that I was in hopes nothing serious could have occurred—I had a great deal of conversation with the governor, who was disposed to treat the affair very slightly, and like most others there, to hold the Indians very cheap. I then learnt

that two of the settlers on the Oconee, one in Washington and one in Green county, had been killed, and one of the bodies had been found accompanied with every mark of confirmed hostility, conformable to the savage customs of the Indians; that several of the old traders had come in; and that colonel Clarke had marched (though without orders) to cover the frontiers with about 150 men—still the opinion was the Indians would not proceed to any very daring outrages, nor cross the Oconee in any great force.

"One Toole, an old trader, who had come to colonel — with a friendly Creek from the nation about three weeks ago, told me that he never knew that hostilities were intended when he left them; but he was convinced the Spaniards were urging them to take up arms—had appointed M'Gillivray a lieutenant-colonel in the Spanish service—sent them a supply of arms and ammunition, and given them the strongest assurances of support.

"He set out yesterday on his return with a friendly talk, but from what I heard last evening it will be in vain—all hopes of reconciliation are at an end.

"It appears beyond a doubt that the Indians have been long irritated by the encroachment of the Georgians, and have long waited for a pretext to take up the hatchet; a trifling event about three weeks ago gratified their wish; since the settlements have been extended to, and even over the Oconee river, many of the Indians remained among the whites, and lived with them till lately upon very peaceable terms; one of them had taken a fancy to a young woman, daughter of the man at whose house he stayed, and asked her for a wife; the man consented on his agreeing to give one hundred deer skins, part of which the Creek paid him. Before this singular bargain was completed, a brother of the young woman came home, and not being of the same way of thinking with the father, gave the Indian a very severe flogging; on which they all directly left the settlement, and shortly after a party of them returned and burnt the man's house which was on their land. No blood was shed till about ten days ago, when the murders I before mentioned were committed on this side the river. I have since learnt the sole reason why they did not cross sooner was the height of the river, which owing to the present drought has enabled them to do it.

"I dined with governor Telfair yesterday, and in the evening an express arrived from Clarke with very bad news—that he had marched towards the Oconee, fell in with the Indians (who were accompanied by many white men) in such force, (about 300) that he was compelled to retreat and sent to Washington for a reinforcement, which marched two days ago to him—He further said they had crossed in three bodies, one going towards Broad river, another was gone towards Little Ogeechee, and the third was going to Williamson's swamp—that they had crossed the river high up at one Alties, whom they had killed with all his family.—Another express came in from Williamson's swamp, about sixty five miles from Augusta, with accounts that the other party of Indians were seen last Thursday, and it is generally imagined (by the thinking people) that their object is the plundering of Augusta, as several Georgia refugees are with them who know the country well."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Augusta, to his friend in Savannah.

"Whatever you may be told to the contrary, it is a certain fact your county has more friends than enemies in this quarter. However your conduct, in respect to the papers, in the first instance, before the matter was properly understood, may have been condemned, it is now generally admitted the governor, in the fury of his resentment, has yielded you a decided victory over himself. Your breach of a law, or an order of council, could never justify him in a breach of the constitution; but this gentleman seems to have been peculiarly unfortunate—every engine intended for your destruction, like a shell unskillfully managed, has burst in his hands, and injured the side it was intended to serve."

M. R. HIGINBOTHOM informs the inhabitants of Annapolis that he has received a number of the new prayer books from Philadelphia, to be disposed of at one dollar each.

Annapolis, June 27, 1786.

THE subscriber has a general assortment of dry goods on hand; also Madeira and Teneriff wines, Jamaica spirit, old West-India rum, fine Coniac brandy, hyson, congo, and bohea teas; sugars, coffee, pepper, &c. &c. which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for ready pay, at his store in the brick building fronting the Dock.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, June 29, 1786.

THE subscriber having, by a committee of the visitors and governors of St. John's College, in the state of Maryland, been appointed and authorized to collect the money subscribed to the said college, hereby gives notice, that he will attend for the purpose of making the said collection at the following places and on the days respectively set down. Annapolis, on Friday the 30th instant; Baltimore, on Saturday the 8th of July; in Prince-George's county, on Monday the 27th of July; in Charles county, on Saturday the 22d of July; in St. Mary county, on Saturday the 29th of July; in Calvert county, on Wednesday the 9th of August; in Montgomery county, on Wednesday the 16th of August.

ARCHIBALD GOLDER, collector.

Annapolis, June 27, 1786.
City Tavern,

THAT commodious house opposite the church circle, in this city, formerly occupied by Major Alexander Trueman, is now opened in the most elegant manner by the subscriber for the reception of boarders and lodgers, and the public in general; he begs leave to assure the public that attendance and assiduity may be relied on, and flatters himself he will be able to give satisfaction, as those who choose to honour him with their company may depend upon the genteel accommodations and the strictest endeavours to please. He has also opened a complete livery-stable, where the utmost attention will be paid to the horses entrusted to his care.

CORNELIUS MILLS.

A few Copies of the

L A W S

Of the last Session,

To be sold at the Printing Office.

A GOOD PRESSMAN
Wanted by the Printers hereof.

Annapolis, June 27, 1786.

THE partnership of **WILLIAMS** and **NETH** having dissolved on the 23th instant, all persons in any manner indebted thereto are desired to make payment to Joseph Williams, who is properly authorised to receive the same, and who will settle and pay all just claims against the said partnership.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS,
LEWIS NETH.

Annapolis, June 27, 1786.

I EXPECT soon to leave this state; persons having claims against me are requested to be speedy in applying for payment.

LEWIS NETH.

June 20, 1786.

ON the 17th instant, was committed to my custody as a runaway, a small negro man by the name of **CÆSAR**, he says he is the property of Mr. Lloyd Dorsey, of Elk-Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, should it be the case Mr. Dorsey is desired to pay charges and take him away.

NICHOLAS BLACKLOCK, Sheriff
of Prince-George's county.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Annapolis, an Irish indentured servant woman named **ELIZABETH ROBINSON**, about twenty-four years old, rather fat, fair complexion, has light brown hair, part of which she wears down over her forehead, the rest turned back, has rather a plaintive tone of voice, and is possessed of a great deal of artifice; as I have been robbed of several articles I cannot particularize what different cloaths she took with her. Whoever secures said person, so that I get her again, shall receive the above reward, with reasonable charges, if taken in this state, and ten dollars if taken in any other state and brought to me, with reasonable charges, paid by

R. HIGINBOTHOM.



TAKEN up as a stray, by captain Robert Warfield, on Elk-Ridge, in Anne Arundel county, a small **GELDING**, about thirteen hands and a half high, branded on the near shoulder R, shod before, has some saddle spots on his back, a few white hairs in his forehead, appears to be nine years old, paces, trots, and gallops. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

June 25, 1786.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the society of the Cincinnati of this state, entered into at a meeting on the 25th of October last, the president was requested to call on the members to give their punctual attendance at Annapolis on the 4th of July next; in compliance with this requisition, and from the harmony and warm spirit of Friendship which have ever distinguished and actuated the officers late of the Maryland line, their punctual attendance is expected, to take under consideration matters of the first importance to the society, which admit not of a partial discussion, but require the decision of a full meeting.

W. SMALLWOOD, P.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Nicholas Maccubbin, son of Joseph, late of the city of Annapolis, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have claims against said estate are desired to bring them in legally authenticated that they may be paid, by

SARAH MACCUBBIN, administratrix.

THE subscriber having purchased a depreciation certificate from a certain John Heaton and passed his note for two hogheads of tobacco in part payment for the same, hereby forewarns all persons from taking an assignment of the said note, as the certificate proves to be a forgery.

JOHNATHAN PARKER.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Too-rell, late of Annapolis, deceased, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make speedy payment, and all those who have any claims against said estate are requested to make them known to

JOSEPH DOWSON, acting administrators.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near Piscataway, in Prince-George's county, on the fifth instant, a negro man named WILL, about five feet five or six inches high, twenty-two years of age, rather of the yellow cast, his face is pretty full of bumps, he has a small scar on his forehead; his apparel is a coarse felt hat, upper jacket made of match-coat blankets, an under ditto of white woollen, with metal buttons marked U S A, a pair of half worn of nabrig trousers, and old shoes. Whoever takes up the above negro and secures him so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by SAMUEL EDELEN.

N. B. The above fellow has worked at the whip-law, and can play on the violin.

Annapolis, March 22, 1786.

IN consequence of an act passed at the last session of the assembly, the commissioners appointed to build a new church in the city of Annapolis, call upon those persons who carried away the 372,400 place, and 58,550 stock bricks, which they had in the year 1774, provided for that purpose, to render an account of the quantities they respectively took or caused to be taken away, and to pay for the same, otherwise a bill in chancery will be filed against them without delay. The commissioners request the favour of such citizens as know by whom any of the materials that were prepared for the church have been taken away, to inform them who the parties were, lest such persons should shamefully neglect to render an account.

The commissioners will contract with any person or persons inclined to dig and remove the earth where the foundation is to be laid, and to lay the foundation of a new church this spring, the dimensions 127 feet by 63 feet, stone for the purpose being already at the place; they also wish to receive proposals from any person inclined to make and deliver the above-mentioned number of bricks in the course of the ensuing summer. Mr. Thomas Hyde, one of the commissioners, will receive any accounts that may be rendered, or any proposals that may be made in consequence of this notice.

The last gentle hint.

WE have several times, by way of advertisement, called on all those indebted to us to appear and settle their accounts, and have threatened to bring actions against those who did not comply; we have hitherto held our hands, knowing the scarcity of money and the difficulty of the times, and trusting that our debtors would reflect and comply with our reasonable and very moderate requisitions; but we are now convinced that Job's stock of patience would not be sufficient to bear with the tardiness of the present day; we therefore now, for the last time, require all who owe us to come in and settle their accounts by bond or note, if they cannot make it convenient to give us cash, by or before the first day of June next. Those who do not regard this notice may be assured that suits will be commenced without ceremony.

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

Negroes for Sale.

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE, and for cash only.

A NUMBER of very valuable negroes, among which are several women with one, two, and three children, several girls fit to wait on table, and one boy about sixteen years of age, together with a number of boys and girls that will soon be servicable, and fold very reasonable for cash. Inquire of the printers.

Doden, March 21, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 17th instant, a dark mulatto named TONY, thirty-five years of age, a stout thick fellow, about five feet four inches high, by trade a sawyer; had on when he went away, a short white cotton jacket and trousers, a pair of country made shoes and stockings; he probably may pass as a person permitted to hire himself, and now looking out for work, but no such permission is granted him. Whoever takes up the above fellow shall receive three pounds reward, and reasonable charges if brought home from a distance.

WILLIAM STEUART.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of 3000 acres of land, all wood and well timbered, lying on Bennett's Creek, in Frederick county, Maryland; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and is well situated, being about 20 miles from Frederick-town, 30 from George-town on Patowmack, and about 40 from Baltimore. The purchaser may suit himself as to quality. One half must be paid down, for the remainder credit will be given. Those inclined to purchase will please to apply to Mr. THOMAS BEARD, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, or Mr. JOHN BORDLEY, near Chester-town, Kent county.

Baltimore county, April 25, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act of insolvency to discharge my person from imprisonment for debts which I am unable to pay.

GEORGE HENRY.

TO BE SOLD,

A BEAUTIFUL and healthy farm, containing two hundred and sixteen acres of land, situated in Prince-George's county, about nine miles from Alexandria, and two from Piscataway; the land is rich and well adapted for farming or planting, plenty of timber, and well watered, it has ten acres of meadow ground cleared for sowing of timothy; the improvements are, a good dwelling house, a large barn, with many necessary buildings, a good garden and orchard, all in good repair. For terms apply to the subscriber.

HENRY STONESREET.

Annapolis, June 12, 1786.

To be SOLD by the subscriber, upon credit, and time given for payment, on the premises, at public vendue, on Wednesday the 6th of July,

A VALUABLE house, ground, and improvements, very advantageously situated in the centre of the city of Annapolis, adjoining to the coffee-house on one side, and Mr. Hyde's large new building on the other; the ground is about one hundred and seventy-one feet in length on Church-street, and one hundred and seventy-nine feet on South-east-street, about seventy feet wide at the upper end, and one hundred and fifty feet at the lower, it may be divided into five or more lots.

Also, a very convenient brick and stone house and portion of ground, on the creek, with a fine landing very proper for a ship-carpenter, merchant, or tradesman. The titles are clear and indisputable. Well sorted goods, government securities, or paper money, will be taken in payment.

STEPHEN WEST.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation, two and a half miles from Harrison's ferry, on Patowmack, in Maryland, two negro slaves, one called ISAAC, about twenty-six years of age, five feet six inches high, thin complexion and visage, has a very open and short nose, and is very fullen; had on when he went from home, a short white coat with blue cuffs and collar, and other cloaths which cannot be described; the other called GUSTAVUS, about twenty-two years old, of a very thick complexion, short forehead, flat nose, great mouth, and very big legs. All persons are cautioned against harbouring or employing these slaves under the penalties of the law, and whoever will stop and secure them, so that the owner may get them again, shall receive a reward and reasonable charges, paid by

PETER SAVARY, of Prince-George's county.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the fourth instant, a young negro man of a bright yellow, about twenty-three years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, has a round face, high forehead, bending nose, small eyes, a small mouth, and white teeth, on his left arm above his elbow there is a scar where he was gored by an ox when he was young, his feet turn out when he walks, he is a blacksmith by trade and his name is EVAN, but may change it, as he went away once before and went to Mrs. Ball's in Baltimore, and there passed for a free man by the name of John Rother; he is an artful villain; he took with him three coats, viz. one striped holland, one mixed with pearl buttons, one blue cloth, one spotted velvet jacket, one buff ditto, one pair of white damask breeches, one pair of black bombasin ditto, one white shirt, one of nabrig ditto, one pair of shoes and buckles, stockings, handkerchief, an old white hat with old hat put round it for a band; he is very complaisant. Any person that will secure the said negro in any goal shall receive the above reward, paid by

HILLIARY WILSON.

I do forewarn all persons from entertaining the said negro at their peril.

Allen's Fresh, June 1, 1786.

THE subscribers have on hand between four and five hundred pounds first cost of goods, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms at twelve months credit. They will also rent the lot and houses they now occupy to any person inclined to purchase the goods; the stand, either for the wet or dry goods business, is well known to be equal, if not superior, to any in Charles county. They also request that those indebted to them will come and discharge their respective balances, or settle their accounts by bond or note before the first day of September, or they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs.

SIMMS and DYSON.

May 25, 1786.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, on Friday night last, a bright bay MARE, near fifteen hands high, with a small snip on her nose, a hanging mane on her near side, part of which was cut some time ago and occasions its standing upright, a twitch tail, the paces, trots and gallops. Whoever brings the said mare to the subscriber shall have four dollars, if taken up at any distance from town shall have eight dollars reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

CHARLES STEUART.

May 16, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a number of the inhabitants of Cecil county intend petitioning the next general assembly, for a removal of the seat of justice from Charles-town, in said county, to the Head of Elk.

Prince-George's county, June 15, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, a negro man named BOB, a criminal who got from the constable as he was carrying him to prison on the 13th instant, he was brought home by one of the neighbours the evening before, and made an attempt to kill one of my sons by twice stabbing him with a knife; he is a middle sized fellow, about five feet five or six inches high, flat visage, talks pretty quick, and has thick lips; had on when he went away an old white country cloth jacket, with a green lining to the cape, an under jacket of brown cloth without sleeves, an old shirt and breeches. Whoever takes up the said negro and secures him in goal, or brings him to the subscriber, near Upper Marlborough, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive if taken within ten miles of home six dollars, if twenty miles ten dollars, and if only three or four miles five dollars reward, paid by

HENRY BOONE.

Anne-Arundel county in the state of Maryland, June 20, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 14th instant, a black negro woman named JENNY, twenty-eight years of age, well made, has remarkable large eyes, and a scar on her shoulder, about five feet eight or ten inches high; had on and carried with her a white cotton jacket and petticoat, striped holland ditto, calico jacket, a white linen shift, two of nabrig ditto, white cotton stockings, a pair of calf skin pumps with brass buckles, a chip hat covered with gauze, she is artful and will try to pass for a free woman. Whoever takes up the said negro woman within the state, and secures her so that her master gets her again, shall receive a reward of five pounds currency, and if taken out of the state ten pounds, and reasonable charges paid, if brought home, by

GASSAWAY RAWLINGS.

June 20, 1786.

Scriber, out of a pasture at the Spa, near Annapolis, on the night of the 6th of this month, a dark brown GELDING, about fourteen hands and a half high, four years old, shod all round, paces, trots, and gallops, has no perceptible brand, and is part of the blood; the said horse is lighter coloured about the muzzle and flanks than in any other part of his body, the short rib on the near side has been broken when a colt, and upon examination will be found to lay lower than the other ribs. Whoever takes up the said horse and secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive three dollars reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

JAMES ROBINSON.

May 24, 1786.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Tuesday the 11th of July next, for ready money, at the subscriber's house, on the mouth of South river, four miles from Annapolis,

VARIETY of household furniture, consisting of tables, chairs, feather beds and bedding, gals and china ware, kitchen and plantation utensils, some corn and wheat, cooper's tools, cider casks, about two hogheads of tobacco unpacked; also a fine young saddle mare, with a few cows and hogs; likewise a parcel of books of approved authors, in English, French, and Latin, some of them adapted for the use of schools, all in good order, with many other articles not mentioned. The sale to begin at ten o'clock.

MARY THOMAS.

Tusculum, Montgonery county.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the friends of literature, that, having built an ample convenient house for the accommodation of his pupils, and employed a well qualified assistant, he will now take a larger number of young gentlemen under his care. In this school are taught the Latin, Greek and English languages, radically with the greatest exactness; together with the several polite arts and sciences necessary in a complete education; particular attention is paid to the instruction of the pupils in oratory. The price of tuition is four guineas. Boarding and washing may be had in genteel families in the vicinity of this school at seventeen pounds ten shillings. The subscriber will take two or three more into his own family.

JAMES HUNT.

February 27, 1786.

C U B,

Is in high perfection at the subscriber's, and will cover the ensuing season for six pounds, and a dollar to the groom.

IT is useful to insert Cub's pedigree, as it is well known he is from the first stocks in England and Arabia. Many of his colts have shewn themselves equal (if not superior) to any running horses on the continent; those out of inferior mares are fit for service of any kind.

I have good pasturage at two shillings and six-pence per week, and any gentleman may be supplied with corn for mares left, if required, and great care taken of them, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

WILLIAM COURTS.

All persons indebted to the estate of captain Thomas Walker, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to make payment, and those having claims to make them known to

NICHOLAS WATKINS, administrator.

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