

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

T H U R S D A Y, F E B R U A R Y 3, 1785.

I N S P R U C K, September 22.

OR this week past the mountain of St. Martin has presented us with a most tremendous as well as destructive prospect: the forest which covers it has taken fire, and notwithstanding every effort to extinguish it, burns with the greatest violence; some thousands of persons are employed to cut off the communication of the flames, which have already destroyed upwards of 30,000 cords of wood.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 21. It is currently reported here, that his Prussian majesty has refused the imperial proposal the liberty of marching through any part of the dominions in their route to the Low Countries.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 18. The Dutch vessels which lately fled from hence struck their own colours previous to their leaving the harbour, and hoisted those of the Prussian Eagle: A practice which will become very common if a war goes on between the republic of Holland and the emperor.

ANTWERP, Oct. 20. We are now entirely under military government, having upwards of 6000 troops stationed within the city, and two regiments of dragoons quartered in an adjacent hamlet, to watch the motions of the Dutch, who have a large army at Zeebrugge, which is within four hours march of this city. The pavement on the quay is daily taken up, and the engineers work day and night in raising batteries, which are now nearly completed. Forges are erecting near the platform on which the guns (48 pounders) are placed, for the purpose of firing red hot balls into the Dutch ships of war, should they venture up the Scheldt to attack the

L O N D O N, November 2.

The Dutch are at present in a very critical situation. The firm hope was in the assistance of France; it seems to have ended in disappointment.

Extract of a letter from Dover, October 30.

A gentleman landed this morning from the ship, who is set off post for Bristol, where he is going on agency business of no small import.—This gentleman left Paris on Wednesday, at which time it was reported a war between the emperor and the Dutch was inevitable. France negotiates for them; she assists them; at present all the other powers of Europe are neutral.

A very extraordinary rumour has been circulated, concerning an alliance between France, Prussia, and the emperor, for the purpose of annihilating the Dutch as an independent people, and dividing their dominions among these three potentates.

Notwithstanding this, and the desire which it is natural for an Englishman to possess, that a nation may be punished for their recent conduct to this country, and sufficiently humbled, it is to be supposed that the cabinet of St. James's will preserve an unconcerned neutrality, while a negotiation is forming by France, Prussia, and the emperor, to divide the Dutch possessions between them. Such a partition, if we can suppose it to be made, is in the first place a violation of justice, in the second place must excite the jealousy of Holland in a particular manner. For, if such combinations are permitted to be formed, they will threaten themselves by age, and what security has Great Britain that one day or other she may not fall a victim to their usurpation. Nor will the other powers view the measure in a light less obnoxious.

Mean time preparations for war are conducted on all sides with great activity and dispatch; ships are repairing, and armies marching to lay hold of the Dutch. The interruption of winter, however, has retarded many of their operations, even if a war was already formally declared. The effect of the reports has been to lower the French funds exceedingly; they have tumbled more than ours every day regularly since the first rumour—let us put this circumstance in the same paragraph with another, France having refused to assist Holland, which is daily reported and believed, and then what says the politician?

Some of the mercantile part of the political world see much good to this country from opening the market. It will, say they, double the profits arising from our exportation in that quarter, by doubling the exports. But the emperor, by his last edict, has endeavoured to prevent this as he has forbid the importation of English hard ware into any part of his dominions.

It is generally thought the French will assist the Dutch, nor interfere in the Continental war if we do not: they lie by for better game, and are preparing for it.

Some of the foreign prints give out, that in case a negotiation takes place between the emperor

and the Dutch, his majesty of Prussia will take an active part in favour of the latter, and that his troops will be headed by prince Henry.

Orders have been sent out to Madras to bring Sir John Burgoyne to a court martial.

Nov. 5. We have certain intelligence that the emperor has appointed to be at Brussels on the 10th of this month; which is Wednesday next.

Extract of a letter from Blois in France, October 31.

"All France are of opinion, that the peace between her and England will not last long. The most intelligent say, that war cannot but almost instantly break out in the East Indies."

Extract of a letter from Brussels, October 16.

"The imperial court is, as we understand, now busied in transmitting manifestoes to all the powers with whom they are in alliance, and dispatching circular letters to all the princes of the empire, advising them of the insult committed by order of the States General, and of his intentions consequent thereof. General de Reizemont goes immediately to Antwerp with 6000 men."

If the long exploded doctrine, the balance of power in Europe, to preserve which chimera the nation was first saddled with the funded debt, was unhappily to prevail, and the German connexion was suffered again to prove a curse to this country, all the eloquence of Mr. Pitt will not prevent him from feeling the censure of every good Englishman; for, our correspondent observes, this insular country has in fact less to do with the balance of Germany, than with the balance of the moon, and its influence over the ocean.

It is said that more money has been remitted to England from Switzerland within these last three months, than for a long period before. Our funds are the securities in which the money has been invested. And in all probability most of it was a transfer from the bank of Amsterdam, from which many more deposits may be expected.

Nov. 13. It must give pleasure to every friend to his country, to find, that the cabinet are unanimous in their determination respecting Ireland, and that those determinations all go upon the upright and sagacious system of equitable concession, and exact equality. Such as bests a kingdom, now precisely understood to be a regal dependence only, and not a national one.

The idea, which has long been prevalent of the disorders in Ireland, having been the creature of foreign money principally, is now not unlikely to be brought home to two or three individuals. Some intercepted letters of such a treasonable drift, have fallen into the possession of government.

Before we paragraph the Dutch so severely, and for the faults they have committed, endeavour to deprecate the protestant interest in the balance of Europe, it might not be amiss, says a correspondent, to advert to the conduct of the emperor in the late unfortunate war. Without a single ship of war, and his subjects possessing very few trading ships, did not the emperor formally accede to the armed neutrality, and publish his manifestoes? Has not the emperor profited by the umbrage Mr. Bolts conceived against our East-India company, and given all possible encouragement to trade to the East-Indies under the imperial flag, in which, to the disgrace of themselves, several merchants in London are considerable adventurers? Was not the imperial flag hoisted to cover all manner of illicit trade, and did not ships come into the ports of this kingdom, and deliver cargoes under the sanction of that flag, in direct violation of the fundamental principles of your navigation? Where is the principal depot for the goods clandestinely run into Great-Britain? Does not the queen of France, generally speaking, rule the councils of that nation? and how is she related to the emperor? or have they had any serious quarrel? Is England, and is Prussia to remain inactive, and suffer the emperor and France to divide Holland? Little prepared as we are for such an event, the protestant religion, the balance of Europe, requires that Holland should not be managed in such a way. England, Prussia, and Holland, united, may still bid defiance to all the machinations that may be set on foot by France or Germany, or both united. Honest John Bull, open your eyes, and see the danger, before it is too late.

Yesterday lord George Gordon attended the Dutch ambassador to St. James's dressed in a great coat, with a large belt slung over his shoulder, and in that a broad sword, and a Dutch cockade in his hat; upon coming at the bottom of the stairs, he there halted until the ambassador returned, when he drew his sword and saluted the ambassador, declaring at the same time, that he would protect to

the utmost of his power, the Dutch protestants and their interest.

W H I T E H A V E N, November 9.

The Irish congress met in the exhibition room, in William Street, Dublin, on Monday the 25th ult. From the papers on both sides of the question, it appears that out of one hundred and twenty who accepted the delegation, only thirty six attended. Their debates are a profound secret, no person whatever being admitted within the door, which was kept locked all the time of their meeting.—They continued sitting the 25th, 26th, and 27th ult. and then adjourned till the 20th of January.—The following were published on Wednesday last, as their resolves.

WILLIAM SHARMAN, Esq; President, in the chair.

Resolved unanimously, That the people, in the largest sense of that word, have an undoubted right to state their grievances, to petition for a redress of them, and to propose remedies for the same, with that deference which is due to the legislature, and with that firmness which belongs to the people.

Resolved unanimously, That this right belongs to the people, with peculiar extent and energy on the subject of parliamentary reform; seeing that such defect, as that now complained of in the legislature, is incapable of remedy but through the exertion of the people, and, if not remedied, would destroy their share in the legislature, and of course the balance and freedom of the constitution.

Resolved unanimously, That, to combat this evil, the people have a right to confer with each other, the better to digest such mode of redress as they may wish to recommend to parliament; and that that method of conferring, which most conduces to just investigation, and is least subject to disorder, is best.

Resolved unanimously, That the meeting, in one place, of persons selected by the people for that purpose, in preference to the meeting in multitudes, at various and distant places is obviously most conducive to record and sound decision.

Resolved unanimously, That a reform in the representation of the people in parliament, is indispensably necessary.

Resolved unanimously, That we esteem it fortunate, that in this great pursuit there is no competition of interest between the sister nations of Great-Britain and Ireland, but, that on the contrary, a reform of parliament is equally desired in each kingdom; by the wisest and honestest men in both.

Resolved unanimously, That the appointment of this assembly by the people, and the steps they have taken from time to time on this subject, have been constitutional, and calculated to procure the aid and co-operation of the legislature in this salutary work.

Resolved unanimously, That this assembly do hereby address the counties, counties of cities, and great towns, who have not yet been represented therein, recommending it to each of them respectively to elect delegates for that purpose, before the 15th of January next, and do exhort them, as they respect their own consistency—as they wish for the success of a parliamentary reform—and as they tender the perpetual liberty and prosperity of their country—to seize this opportunity of effecting that great and necessary confirmation of the constitution.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this assembly be given to our worthy president, William Sharmman, Esq; for his very upright, able, and spirited conduct in the chair.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this assembly be given to our worthy member, John Talbot Athenhurst, Esq; for acting as secretary, and for his proper conduct and attention to this assembly.

Resolved unanimously, That the several resolutions entered into by this assembly, be printed in the public papers.

Resolved unanimously, That this assembly adjourn to the 20th day of January next, then to meet in Dublin.

W. SHARMAN, President.  
J. T. ASHENHURST, Sec.

It is the general opinion of Dublin, that the congress have adjourned, to meet no more. Th only two papers in that city which are not filed patriotic, have thrown an infinite deal of ridicule on the meeting, which is represented as the most shabby that ever was collected. The following are amongst many others on that subject.

"The contempt in which the late William-street meeting is held, cannot be more strongly manifested than by the members in general of it, declining to give a list and the names to the public of the delegates who attended the 25th ult.—An idea is, for a



A LIST of Letters remaining in the Post-Office, Annapolis, which, if not taken up before the fifth day or April next, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead letters.

**D**R. ADERTON, Port-Tobacco; George Askwith, St. Mary's county; John McKeel, Dorset county; Peregrine Aique, Annapolis.

Edmund Brice (3), Miss Brice, James Brice, Sarah Ball; Dr. Horatio Belt, Annapolis; Thomas Blanchard (2), Port-Tobacco; Martha Brown, Queen-Anne's county; Andrew Baille, Nanjemoy; captain James Bearey, Choptank river; John Brown, Vienna.

Robert Cruikshank, Robert Currey, Benjamin Chamber, Chester-town; general Cadwalader, Charles Carroll, Esq; Robert Clark, Richard Clark, John H. Clayton, Annapolis; Andrew Gravenreath Coleberry, Chaptico; John Craggs, London town; Pearson Chapman, Pamunkey; Richard Bennett Carmichael, Wye river; Samuel Crabtree, St. Michael's river.

John Davidson (2), Mary Dulany, Annapolis. Benjamin Earle, John Earle, Queen Anne's county.

Margaret Finlason, Francis Fairbrother, Annapolis; William Fitzhugh (2), Mount Washington; Philip Feddeman, Queen-Anne's county; Ignatius Fenwick, Maryland; Mr. Ferrin, Hunting-creek.

Thomas Graham, Charles Gafoway, Annapolis; Samuel Gault, Port-Tobacco; William Greenwood, Queen-Anne's county; rev. George Goldie, Wicomicos river; James Gordon, Vienna.

Mrs. Hesselius (3), Mr. Herrin, Hugh Harkin, George Harrison, Charlotte Hesselius, Eliza Hopkins (2), Annapolis; Thomas Hunter, Oxford; William Hambleton, Talbot county; Ignatius Heydan, Leonard town; Robert Harrison, Cambridge; Nicholas Hammond, Dorchester county; Thomas B. Hands, Chester-town; James Hollyday, Sarah Hall, Edward Hall, jun. Queen-Anne's county; William Hockirk, Prince-George's county.

Johnston and Hall (2), John N. Jordan, Robert Isabell, Annapolis; Daniel Jenifer, jun. Port-Tobacco; Mrs. Johns, Frederick-town.

David Kerr, Annapolis; Emanuel Kent, Queen-Anne's county; William Kirkpatrick, Charles county.

Monf. Laroche, Annapolis; Edward Legg, Prince-George's county; James Lyon, Lower Marlborough; Charles Llewellyn, St. Mary's county; Robert Leipner, Maryland.

Thomas D. Merrick (2), Richard Moale, Leigh Matter, Annapolis; William McGill, Joseph Mellinger, Mr. Merimon, St. Mary's county; James McChain, George Mann, Kent county; John Montgomerie, John Mather, Talbot county; Joseph Maynard, Well river.

Charles Porter, Edmund Plowden, William Prew, Annapolis; Henry Pile (2), Charles county; Edward Parkinson, eastern shore; Charles Price, Queen-Anne's county; John Portt, Great Choptank. James Ratcliff, Port-Tobacco.

General Smallwood, John Stone, Thomas Sandford, Charles county; James Shaw, James Steele, Dorchester county; Sheddon and Sellers, John Singleton, Talbot county; William and Nicholas Stubby, Chester-town; Dr. Steuart (2), Mr. Sibell, Annapolis; Stephen Steward (3), Well river.

Brian Taylor, Leonard's-creek; Richard Tue, Herring-bay; Joseph Thompson, Charles county; David Taite (2), Fort Cumberland; Robert Tuite, Queen-Anne's county; Philip Thomas (2), Well river.

William Willatt, Prince-George's county; Singleton Wootton, Queen-Anne; Jesse Wharton, St. Mary's county; Burton Whetcroft, Margaret White, Annapolis; Mr. Worley, Port-Tobacco; captain Planner Williams, Somerset county; William Wakely, Robert Watts, Patuxent; John Weems, Calvert county; Alexander White, Benedict; Richard Willson, Queen-Anne's county; Conrad Wederstrandt.

**3X F. GREEN, D. P. M.**

Prince-George's county, December 17, 1784. To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 15th day of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the house of Samuel Dove,

**A** BOUT four hundred and fifty acres of land, lying in the county aforesaid, about four miles from Alexandria; the said land hath plenty of timber, excellent water, and good improvements, with a good apple orchard, and other kinds of fruit. The premises may be seen any time before the day of sale by applying to the subscriber. Extensive credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money on giving bond on interest with approved security, to

**HENRY HUMFREY.**

**L O T S**  
IN THE CITY OF ANNAPOLIS

To be SOLD on CREDIT.

Dec. 30, 1784. **4X T. Stone.**

**ANNAPOLIS:** Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the Post-Office, Charles-Street

Baltimore November 3, 1784.

**T O B E R E N T E D,**

**A** VALUABLE plantation, five miles from Annapolis, situated on navigable water, on which is a very convenient dwelling house, with out-houses, suitable for a farmer or planter; on this place there are also, an apple and peach orchard, sundry good springs very convenient; the land good, and will produce good crops of small grain or tobacco. For terms apply to the subscriber in Calvert-street Baltimore.

**RICHARD BURLAND.**

Annapolis, December 22, 1784

**J U S T I M P O R T E D,**

In the ship *Willow Tom*, and to be sold by the subscriber, at his store on the Dock, by wholesale or retail.

**A** N assortment of goods suitable to the season, on low terms, for cash, bills of exchange, tobacco, wheat, corn, flax-seed, pork, any kind of state money, or liquidated certificates at their passing value. He has a good assortment of wet goods, and intends keeping a quantity by him, for wholesale or retail, viz. old cane spirits, West-India and New-England rum, wine of different qualities, French brandy, Holland's gin, loaf, mulcovado, and Havana sugars, tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, fig blue, snuff, &c. &c. He has now a few pipes of old Madeira and sherry wine.

**6X JAMES WILLIAMS.**

N. B. Also for sale, two young negro women and two children, one a good house wench, about twenty years of age, has two children, one three the other one year old; the other wench about fifteen years old, stout and strong, fit for any kind of labour; with a good plantation horse cart, for cash, &c. as above.

*Just imported, and to be SOLD at the Post-office,*

**A FEW elegant SPRING CLOCKS,** in mahogany, black ornamental, and japan'd cases.

St Mary's county, November 4, 1784.

**C** OMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a negro by the name of BOB, who says he belongs to one Frederick Hearn, of the state of Virginia, and lives in Norfolk; had on a pair of striped check trousers, a small round hat, coarse linen shirt, and an old spotted coat; he is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high. The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away.

**7 SÁMUEL ABELL, Sheriff.**

To the gentlemen late officers in the Maryland line of the army.

**T** HE assistant commissary appointed to liquidate the accounts of the Maryland line of the army, after every attempt to collect the papers necessary to enable him to effect the business, finds the muster-rolls for the year 1781 missing. His not having the pleasure of their personal acquaintance, and being ignorant of their places of residence, compels him to this method of soliciting all officers late commanders of regiments, companies, and others who have the muster rolls (or roll) of the Maryland troops for that year in possession (or have any knowledge where they are or were deposited) that they would be kind enough to transmit them to him at the city of Annapolis by the earliest opportunity, or be pleased to communicate such information on the subject as may appear necessary.

**10 J. WHITE, assist. com.**

**T O B E S O L D,**

**A** VERY valuable tract of land lying on Aquia run, in Stafford county, in Virginia, not more than one mile from Aquia warehouse, about six miles from Dumfries, and twelve miles from Fredericksburg, containing six thousand acres; it is well watered and abounding with timber, calculated for planting or farming; on this land are several valuable mill seats, one particularly so. The above will be sold in lots of two or five hundred acres, as may best suit the purchasers; if sold by the whole tract three years credit will be given for one half the purchase, if in small lots only one year's credit will be given for one half; the other being paid at the time of conveyance. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber opposite to Lower Marlborough, in Maryland, or colonel Bailey Washington, near to and adjoining the premises, who will shew the land.

**15 WILLIAM FITZHUGH.**

**T O B E S O L D,**

**A** BOUT 1300 acres of land, lying near the Head of Severn, about 16 miles from Annapolis, and 17 from Baltimore; the soil is adapted both to farming and planting, and has the advantage of a very large tract of meadow ground, a considerable part of which is cleared and may be improved at a small expence; the land is chiefly wooded, and the lower parts abound with a great variety of lofty timbers, it is well watered, and has a good seat for a mill, and only six miles from navigation. For terms apply to the subscriber in Annapolis.

**13 JAMES STEUART.**

**FIVE POUNDS REWARD.**

Annapolis, December 23, 1784.

**R** AN away from the subscriber, some time in the month of September last, a negro woman named LUCY, formerly the property of Benedict Calvert, Esq; of Prince-George's county; is about five feet four inches high, and has lost one eye; her wearing apparel is unknown. Whoever secures her so that her master may get her again, shall receive thirty shillings, if taken up ten miles from home, if twenty miles fifty shillings, and if out of the state the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

**ARCHIBALD GOLDER.**

**TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.**

December 23, 1784.

**R** AN away from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, near Queen-Anne, a negro man slave named S. A. M., about five feet seven inches high, well made, has a very flat nose, and when his mouth is shut his under lip looks very large and prominent, has a remarkable scar upon his neck reaching almost from his ear to his collar bone occasioned by an imposthume, but on which side I am not certain; had on and took with him various articles of clothing, among which were a coarse blue cloth coat, white kersey waistcoat, black worsted knit breeches, black leather shoes, white metal shoe buckles, striped holland coat, nankeen waistcoat and breeches, two osenabrig shirts and trousers, a crocus frock, and a new felt hat, but as he has been absent from my service since the 15th of July last it is probable he may have got other cloaths. I have been informed he has a forged pass and has changed his name from Sam to Lem, and endeavours to pass for a free man. Whoever will take up and secure said negro in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

**6 WILLIAM DAVIS, jun.**

November 2, 1784.

**F O R S A L E,**

**T** HAT very valuable plantation, late the property of William Thomas, deceased, containing about 800 acres of land, beautifully situated on the mouth of South river, about three miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 300 acres cleared, the whole of exceeding good quality, producing fine tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, and rye; the improvements are, a very good convenient dwelling house, kitchen, corn house, stables, tobacco house, &c. a good apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees; some meadow in timothy and more may be made at a very trifling expence; there are many advantages attending its situation too tedious to mention, among the number the convenience to market, and for fishing and rowing, as in the season there are a great abundance of fine fish, crabs, oysters, and wild fowl. Likewise to be sold, a number of negroes, some of which are very valuable house servants, also some excellent horses fit for the road or draught. For terms enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

**13 W. THOMAS.**

Annapolis, January 5, 1785.

**N** O T I C E is hereby given to all persons whatsoever, who are indebted to the late partnership of Thomas C. Williams, and Co. or to the subscriber, by bond, note, or open account, they are requested to settle the same with the subscribers on or before the 15th day of February next ensuing, as no further indulgence will be given. All those that do not comply with this public notice and reasonable request, may depend that suits will commence against them, to compel by law, without respect to persons.

**4X JOSEPH and JAMES WILLIAMS.**

August 13, 1784.

**T O B E S O L D,**

**A** PARCEL of valuable lands lying in Baltimore county, about twenty miles from Baltimore-town, on the road leading from that place to Little York in Pennsylvania, containing upwards of eight hundred acres; it has been let out in small tenements, each tenement improved with a good dwelling house, and convenient out-houses; apple orchard, and variety of other fruit trees; a great quantity of meadow ground fit for the tithe, and much more may be reclaimed with but a little trouble and expence; the soil in general is very good and calculated either for planting or farming; there is a great quantity of timber on the land, and that very good. Tobacco, bills of exchange drawn on London, or specie, will be taken in payment. Credit will be given for part of the money, and a great bargain will be given to the purchaser if he pays in a short time. Any person inclined to view the premises, may be shewn them by applying to Mr. Birmingham near the place, and the terms of sale will be made known by him or the subscriber, near Annapolis.

**20 JONATHAN SELLMAN, jun.**

Prince George's county, November 23, 1784.

**A** LL persons having claims against the estate of captain Judson Coolidge, late of this county, deceased, are desired to bring them in legally proved as they may be settled, and all those indebted unto the same, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, unto

**SINGLETON WOOTTON, RICHARD BURGESS,** administrators.

(XLth YEAR.)

**M A**

**I N S P R U C**

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# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

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Nov. 5. We have certain intelligence that the emperor has appointed to be at Brussels on the 10th of this month; which is Wednesday next.

Extra of a letter from Blois in France, October 31.

"All France are of opinion, that the peace between her and England will not last long. The most intelligent say, that war cannot but almost instantly break out in the East Indies."

Extra of a letter from Brussels, October 26.

"The imperial court is, as we understand, now busied in transmitting manifestoes to all the powers with whom they are in alliance, and dispatching circular letters to all the princes of the empire, advising them of the insult committed by order of the States General, and of his intentions consequent thereof. General de Reizemont goes immediately to Antwerp with 6000 men."

If the long exploded doctrine, the balance of power in Europe, to preserve which chimera the nation was first saddled with the funded debt, was unhappily to prevail, and the German connexion was suffered again to prove a curse to this country, all the eloquence of Mr. Pitt will not prevent him from feeling the censure of every good Englishman; for, our correspondent observes, this insular country has in fact less to do with the balance of Germany, than with the balance of the moon, and its influence over the ocean.

It is said that more money has been remitted to England from Switzerland within these last three months, than for a long period before. Our funds are the securities in which the money has been invested. And in all probability most of it was a transfer from the bank of Amsterdam, from which many more deposits may be expected.

Nov. 13. It must give pleasure to every friend to his country, to find, that the cabinet are unanimous in their determination respecting Ireland, and that those determinations all go upon the upright and sagacious system of equitable concession, and exact equality. Such as bests a kingdom, now precisely understood to be a regal dependence only, and not a nation: one.

The idea, which has long been prevalent of the disorders in Ireland, having been the creature of foreign money principally, is now not unlikely to be brought home to two or three individuals. Some intercepted letters of such a treasonable drift, have fallen into the possession of government.

Before we paragraph the Dutch so severely, and for the faults they have committed, endeavour to deprecate the protestant interest in the balance of Europe, it might not be amiss, says a correspondent, to advert to the conduct of the emperor in the late unfortunate war. Without a single ship of war, and his subjects possessing very few trading ships, did not the emperor formally accede to the armed neutrality, and publish his manifestoes? Has not the emperor profited by the umbrage Mr. Bolts conceived against our East-India company, and given all possible encouragement to trade to the East-Indies under the imperial flag, in which, to the disgrace of themselves, several merchants in London are considerable adventurers? Was not the imperial flag hoisted to cover all manner of illicit trade, and did not ships come into the ports of this kingdom, and deliver cargoes under the sanction of that flag, in direct violation of the fundamental principles of your navigation? Where is the principal depot for the goods clandestinely run into Great-Britain? Does not the queen of France, generally speaking, rule the councils of that nation? and how is she related to the emperor? or have they had any serious quarrel? Is England, and is Prussia to remain inactive, and suffer the emperor and France to divide Holland? Little prepared as we are for such an event, the protestant religion, the balance of Europe, requires that Holland should not be managed in such a way. England, Prussia, and Holland, united, may still bid defiance to all the machinations that may be set on foot by France or Germany, or both united. Honest John Bull, open your eyes, and see the danger, before it is too late.

Yesterday lord George Gordon attended the Dutch ambassador to St. James's dressed in a great coat, with a large belt slung over his shoulder, and in that a broad sword, and a Dutch cockade in his hat; upon coming at the bottom of the stairs, he there halted until the ambassador returned, when he drew his sword and saluted the ambassador, declaring at the same time, that he would protect to

the utmost of his power, the Dutch protestants and their interest.

WHITEHAVEN, November 9.

The Irish congress met in the exhibition room, in William Street, Dublin, on Monday the 25th ult. From the papers on both sides of the question, it appears that out of one hundred and twenty who accepted the delegation, only thirty six assembled. Their debates are a profound secret, no person whatever being admitted within the door, which was kept locked all the time of their meeting. They continued sitting the 25th, 26th, and 27th ult. and then adjourned till the 20th of January. The following were published on Wednesday last, as their resolves.

WILLIAM SHARMAN, Esq; President, in the chair.

Resolved unanimously, That the people, in the largest sense of that word, have an undoubted right to state their grievances, to petition for a redress of them, and to propose remedies for the same, with that deference which is due to the legislature, and with that firmness which belongs to the people.

Resolved unanimously, That this right belongs to the people, with peculiar extent and energy on the subject of parliamentary reform; seeing that such defect, as that now complained of in the legislature, is incapable of remedy but through the exertion of the people, and, if not remedied, would destroy their share in the legislature, and of course the balance and freedom of the constitution.

Resolved unanimously, That, to combat this evil, the people have a right to confer with each other, the better to digest such mode of redress as they may wish to recommend to parliament; and that that method of conferring, which most conduces to just investigation, and is least subject to disorder, is best.

Resolved unanimously, That the meeting, in one place, of persons selected by the people for that purpose, in preference to the meeting in multitudes, at various and distant places is obviously most conducive to record and sound decision.

Resolved unanimously, That a reform in the representation of the people in parliament, is indispensably necessary.

Resolved unanimously, That we esteem it fortunate, that in this great pursuit there is no competition of interest between the sister nations of Great-Britain and Ireland, but, that on the contrary, a reform of parliament is equally desired in each kingdom, by the wisest and honestest men in both.

Resolved unanimously, That the appointment of this assembly by the people, and the steps they have taken from time to time on this subject, have been constitutional, and calculated to procure the aid and co-operation of the legislature in this salutary work.

Resolved unanimously, That this assembly do hereby address the counties, counties of cities, and great towns, who have not yet been represented therein, recommending it to each of them respectively to elect delegates for that purpose, before the 11th of January next, and do exhort them, as they respect their own consistency—as they wish for the success of a parliamentary reform—and as they tender the perpetual liberty and prosperity of their country—to seize this opportunity of effecting that great and necessary confirmation of the constitution.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this assembly be given to our worthy president, William Sharmman, Esq; for his very upright, able, and spirited conduct in the chair.

Resolved unanimously, That the thanks of this assembly be given to our worthy member, John Talbot Ashenhurst, Esq; for acting as secretary, and for his proper conduct and attention to this assembly.

Resolved unanimously, That the several resolutions entered into by this assembly, be printed in the public papers.

Resolved unanimously, That this assembly adjourn to the 20th day of January next, then to meet in Dublin.

W. SHARMAN, President.  
J. T. ASHENHURST, Sec.

It is the general opinion of Dublin, that the congress have adjourned, to meet no more. The only two papers in that city which are not filled with patriotic, have thrown an infinite deal of ridicule on the meeting, which is represented as the most rabby that ever was collected. The following are amongst many others on that subject.

"The contempt in which the late William-street meeting is held, cannot be more strongly manifested than by the members in general of it, declining to give a list and the names to the public of the delegates who attended the 25th ult.—An idea is got a-



word, that several proxies acted in congress for those members who could not conveniently come to town, and that the chief reason for congress not suffering the fitting members names to be published, is a consciousness of the many low and base characters they had among them, and whose exhibition to the light would tend at once to stamp ignominy on their whole body, and on their whole proceedings.

"Congress locking themselves up, has been a complete nick on the sheriff's bailiffs, who had a few commands with the country members, and who had formed several artful schemes to have taken their birds sitting. But several of the members being old fly cocks, not only embraced the precaution of locking the doors, but took possession on Sunday evening, of several apartments at the exhibition-house, which they have hired till Sunday next, when they purpose to leave town without beat of drum."

**Apocryphal Intelligence.**—A very able politician having exhibited sundry calculations to prove that the national debt may be paid off at once, by every family in the kingdom making a voluntary surrender of its plate;—all his majesty's present ministers have agreed to let the example. This will be such a test of patriotism, as, from the numerous accounts of their own writers, could not have been produced by some of the former servants of the crown.

**NEW-YORK, January 19.**

The apprehensions of many gentlemen of this city, largely interested in the safety of several vessels, homeward bound, and long unaccounted for, have been perfectly relieved by the arrival last Friday at Sandy-Hook, of our good old friend captain Dunn, commander of the Greyhound British packet—amongst which are,

The Edward, captain Coupar, at Dover.

The Duke of Buccleugh, captain Ritchie, in the Downs

The Eagle, captain Blane, at Glasgow, and

The Portland Packet, captain James, at Falmouth.

On the 26th of October, the Greyhound, captain Robinson, arrived at Gravesend, from Philadelphia.

It is mentioned in private letters, that the British parliament would assemble on the 4th of December, for a fortnight, and then adjourn until towards the close of January.

There being now in town a sufficient number of representatives in congress, (consisting of nine states), the honourable delegates daily sit, in their apartments, (in the City-hall) on the dispatch of national business.

Yesterday arrived the French packet, le Courier de l'Amerique, captain Abaville, from Port l'Orient, in forty-nine days; by which opportunity we are again informed of the departure of the imperial ambassador from the Hague, without taking leave; and by letters from l'Orient, dated the 16th of November, to merchants in this city, that they may depend on war having been absolutely declared by the emperor against the states of Holland.

*Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Amsterdam, to his friend in New-York, dated November 5, 1784.*

"The ambassador of the court of Vienna being recalled, and his departure from Gravenhague having effectually taken place the first instant, without taking leave, and our minister at Vienna, having received instructions from their High Mightinesses to do the same, we are now in open war with the emperor. Twenty thousand Croates are now marching towards our frontiers. The insurance upon Dutch vessels from America to Holland, is twenty per cent."

**PHILADELPHIA, January 25.**

By an authentic letter from Dublin, brought by the last packet, via New-York, we are informed, that a very material revolution is nearly effected there with respect to credit. The vigilance of the national bank has almost entirely suppressed that paper traffic, which has been carried to such excess, and enabled adventurers, with little or no property, to make a great figure, and sport away upon other men's substance. This has had a very visible effect on the manners of people in business, and has obliged them to retrench their superfluous expences, and live more within the bounds of their income. Our correspondent adds, that none but persons of real property will be able to pass this fiery ordeal.

Yesterday morning a boat was taken up adrift, near this city, in which were the bodies of two well dressed men, locked in each other's arms, and who are supposed to have perished in the cold the preceding night.

The ship West, captain Hendrick Fisher, from Cape Francois, after drifting three or four days in the ice, was, the 15th instant, forced aground in three feet water, on Bombay bar, and is feared will be lost; yet, as she is a remarkable strong vessel, there are some hopes of her withstanding the rebuffs of the ice.

Captain Darcey, of the brig Liverpool, from Jamaica, was driven on shore by the ice, on Sunday last night, at Sandy Hook; on his passage, spoke the ship Brothers, captain Jacob Smith, from London, bound to Philadelphia, lat. 30, 40, and long. 74. 30. out 15 weeks, driven off the cape, after losing her top-mast yards, was then endeavouring to get to Charleston. Captain Smith had spoken 12 or 13 vessels driven off the coast.

**February 1, 1785.**  
**To be SOLD cheap, for cash,**  
**A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, about**  
**ten years old; she has been used to**  
**wait in the house. For particulars en-**  
**quire of the printers hereof.**

Anne-Arundel county, January 31, 1785.  
**T**HE subscriber, having received a power of attorney of Mr. John Hall, son of Edward, empowering him to ask, demand, and receive, all and every the debts now due and owing him, Hereby gives notice to all those indebted, by bond, note, or otherways, that unless payment is made by the 30th day of February next, suits will commence to March court, without respect to persons.

**HENRY BALDWIN.**

**January 22, 1785.**  
**A**LL persons that have claims against the estate of Basil Brooke, late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to bring them in that they may be paid, as far as there are assets left by the said deceased, and those that are indebted are desired to pay off their respective accounts without delay.  
**JOSEPH BROOKE, administrator**  
of the deceased with the will annexed.

**T**HERE are at the plantation of Joseph Gill, near South river ferry, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as strays, in the pasture of Mary Pearson, two mares, the one a roan, about six years old, has no perceivable mark about her; the other black, about ten and a half hands high, and has no perceivable mark or brand. The owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that on Tuesday the 8th of February next will be sold, at public vendue, one moiety of the schooner JOLLY TAR, and her tackle, now lying in Annapolis harbour, late the property of James Robinson, jun. deceased, the sale to be held on board the said schooner, at Loggin's wharf, at ten o'clock. She will carry thirty-two hogheads of tobacco under her deck. All persons having any claims against the estate of the said James Robinson, jun. deceased, are hereby requested to bring them in, that they may be adjusted; and all those indebted are requested to make payment to

**JAMES ROBINSON, sen. administrator.**

**Annapolis, January 18, 1785.**  
**T**HIS is to inform my debtors, that  
**I am in great want of money, and**  
**necessity will oblige me to put the law in**  
**force against those who do not make pay-**  
**ment before the 10th day of February**  
**next.**  
**JOSEPH BREWER.**

Prince-George's county, December 17, 1784.  
**T**o be SOLD to the highest bidder, on Tuesday the 15th day of February next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the house of Samuel Dove,

**A**BOUT four hundred and fifty acres of land, lying in the county aforesaid, about four miles from Alexandria; the said land hath plenty of timber, excellent water, and good improvements, with a good apple orchard, and other kinds of fruit. The premises may be seen any time before the day of sale by applying to the subscriber. Extensive credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money on giving bond on interest with approved security, to

**HENRY HUMFREY.**

**B**y virtue of a law passed this present session, for altering the time for holding the courts, notice is hereby given, That Saint Mary's county court will be held on the Monday before the fourth Tuesday in March, and on the Mondays before the first Tuesdays in June and September.

Charles county court, on the Monday before the first Tuesday in April, and on the Mondays before the second Tuesdays in June and September.

Prince George's county, on the Monday before the second Tuesday in April, and on the Mondays before the fourth Tuesdays in June and September.

Calvert county, on the Monday before the third Tuesday in April, and on the Mondays before the third Tuesdays in June and September.

Cecil county, on the Monday before the second Tuesdays in March, June, and October.

Talbot county, on the Monday before the first Tuesdays in March, June, and November.

**FIVE POUNDS REWARD.**

Annapolis, December 23, 1784.  
**R**AN away from the subscriber, some time in the month of September last, a negro woman named LUCY, formerly the property of Benedict Calvert, Esq. of Prince-George's county; is about five feet four inches high, and has lost one eye; her wearing apparel is unknown. Whoever secures her so that her master may get her again, shall receive thirty shillings if taken up ten miles from home, if twenty miles fifty shillings and if out of the state the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

**ARCHIBALD GOLDR.**

**Annapolis, January 16, 1785.**  
**FOR SALE,**  
**FIFTY acres of good level wood land**  
**on Rhode river, in Anne-Arundel**  
**county. For terms apply to THOMAS**  
**HARWOOD, in Annapolis.**

**To be SOLD,**  
**For want of Employ,**  
**A VERY valuable NEGRO MAN,**  
**about twenty years of age. The terms**  
**will be made known, by applying to the**  
**subscriber in Annapolis.**

**JAMES MACKUBIN.**

**Maryland, January 20, 1785.**  
**WANTED IMMEDIATELY,**  
**A SKILFUL architect, who can be well recom-**  
**mended, with a sufficient number of hands, to**  
**build a genteel country villa the ensuing summer.**  
**Some money will be advanced, also bricks and lime, &c.**  
**will be furnished. A letter directed to the subscriber**  
**in Prince-George's county, near Upper Marlborough,**  
**will be duly attended to.**

**LOST** out of my pocket, about twelve weeks ago, a depreciation certificate, No. 2217, granted to John Burk, soldier of the Maryland line, for the sum of sixty pounds specie. Any person finding the same, upon producing it to the subscriber, living at George town or William Campbell at Annapolis, shall receive one guinea reward. All persons whatever are forewarned receiving the same as it is my property. It is hoped that the treasurer will stop it, should it be offered him in payment.

**FOUND** on the western side of Kent Island, on the 23d of December 1784, a BOAT about fifteen feet keel, clinch work, with a white bottom marked on her stern ARETHUSA. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

**JOHN SLINNEY.**

**LOST,**  
**On Wednesday, January 12, 1785,**  
**By GERARD CROWN,**  
**Near Patuxent river, in Prince-George's**  
**county,**

**A CERTIFICATE, dated September**  
**19, 1782, in favour of Francis Clements**  
**of Montgomery county, for £.6; 10 3**  
**The person who has found the same shall re-**  
**ceive a reward of twelve dollars on deliver-**  
**ing it to the subscriber.**

**FRANCIS CLEMENTS.**

**C**AME to the plantation of John Mercer, living on the Head of South river, some time last spring, a large red and white steer, with a crop in his ear, an under and over bit in the left, and a mark on the left horn. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

**St Mary's county, November 4, 1784.**  
**COMMITTED** to my custody as a runaway, a negro by the name of BOB, who says he belongs to one Frederick Hearn, of the State of Virginia, and lives in Norfolk; had on a pair of striped check trousers, a small round hat, coarse linen shirt and an old spotted coat; he is about 5 feet 8 or inches high. The owner is desired to pay charges and take him away.

**SAMUEL ABELL, Sheriff.**

**TO BE SOLD,**  
**ABOUT 1300 acres of land, lying near the**  
**Head of Severn, about 16 miles from Annapolis, and 17 from Baltimore; the soil is adapted**  
**both to farming and planting, and has the advantage of a very large tract of meadow ground, a considerable part of which is cleared and may be im-**  
**proved at a small expence; the land is chiefly wooded, and the lower parts abound with a great variety of lofty timbers, it is well watered, and has a good seat for a mill, and only six miles from navigation.**  
**For terms apply to the subscriber in Annapolis.**

**JAMES STEUART.**

**Baltimore November 3, 1784.**

**TO BE RENTED,**  
**A VALUABLE** plantation, five miles from Annapolis, situated on navigable water, on which is a very convenient dwelling house, with out-buildings suitable for a farmer or planter; on this place there is also, an apple and peach orchard, sundry good springs, very convenient; the land good, and will produce good crops of small grain or tobacco. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Calvert-street Baltimore.

**RICHARD BURLAND.**

**The printers, for want of paper, can only publish a half sheet, and of consequence are obliged to defer the latter part of the Supply bill, and several advertisements, till next week.**



## MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1785.

An ACT to raise the supplies for the year seventeen hundred and eighty-five, concluded.

ND, As it is the duty of every citizen to pay the taxes imposed by the legislature by the time and in the manner prescribed, and that those who neglect may be known and distinguished, *Be it enacted*, That the collectors of the tax in the several counties be directed and required, under the penalty of fifty pounds current money, on or before the tenth day of October next, to make out an alphabetical list of all persons who shall pay the tax with which their property is chargeable before the first day of the same month of October next, and to lodge, before the said tenth day of October next, one copy of such list with the clerk of their county court, and to send one other copy thereof, by the first conveyance, to the intendancy of the revenue; and the said collectors are also hereby directed and required, in the same manner, and under the same penalty, to make out and set up as aforesaid, on or before the tenth day of October next, and on or before the tenth day of every month thereafter, until all the taxes due in the county be collected, a similar list of those who shall have paid on the first day of each month, and to transmit a copy of such list as before directed.

*And be it enacted*, That if any person shall think that his property is over valued by the commissioners, he may offer to declare the actual worth thereof on oath or affirmation, which the commissioners may administer, and accept as sufficient evidence of the value of the property of such person.

*And be it enacted*, That the said collectors and their deputies, immediately after the said first day of October next, shall collect the assessment imposed by this act, by distress and sale of any goods or chattels within his county, the property of any person charged therewith, of which sale five days notice, excluding the day of notice and sale, shall be given; and by distress and sale of any goods or chattels found on any land chargeable with the said rate, of which the same notice shall be given; which said sales shall be for current money; and if no effects can be found on the said land, the same shall be chargeable with the assessment which may be unpaid, with six per cent. interest thereon from the first day of October next, in the hands of any purchaser; and any goods at any time found on the premises shall be liable to distress and sale for payment thereof; and the respective collectors shall, from time to time, disclose to the commissioners of his county his receipts of the rate imposed by this act, and shall, from time to time, pay to the treasurer of his shire, by direction of the commissioners, as far as he shall have received, so that no great sum of money may long remain in his hands.

*And be it enacted*, That each of the said collectors shall appear at the place of holding the county court for his county, on the twentieth of November next, and then and there lay before the commissioners of his county an accurate and fair account of his collection of the rate aforesaid, under the penalty of two hundred pounds current money; and the said commissioners shall appear at the same time and place, under the penalty of twenty pounds on each commissioner not appearing, unless prevented by sickness or unavoidable accident; and they shall immediately proceed to adjust his said account, charging him in current money or continental bank notes, according as he received or ought to have received the same, and shall, upon such settlement, allow to the said collector a commission of four per cent. on the collection of the rate or assessment, made in money or continental bank notes, on the sum they shall adjudge him to be answerable for; and the commissioners shall not allow the collector any deductions of any part of the sums mentioned in the certificates by them made, except only in such cases where it shall appear to them, that he has used all lawful means for the levying and collecting the same, two copies of which account, so adjusted, with a certificate of the balance thereof, shall be signed by the said commissioners, and, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November next, delivered to the sheriff of their respective counties, endorsed on the public service, one to be by him forwarded as public letters to the clerk of the house of delegates, and the other to the treasurer of his shire; and every collector shall pay to the treasurer of his shire, on or before the fifth day of December next, the whole balance of his account, adjusted by the commissioners as aforesaid; and, upon failure in payment by any collector, the treasurer of his shire shall, on or before the twentieth day of December next, obtain a copy of his bond, and file the same in the general court, and thereupon *scire facias* shall issue against such collector and his securi-

ties, in the same manner as on bonds to the loan-office, and similar proceedings shall be had to compel payment of the money due, with interest of ten per cent. from the said fifth day of December next.

*And, to prevent any damage to any collector from the negligence of his deputies, or by their receiving the taxes and converting the same to their own use, Be it enacted*, That the commissioners of the tax be empowered, on hearing (or default to appear on notice) to adjust the account between the collector and any of his deputies, concerning his receipt, collection, or neglect of duty, as deputy collector, and may order the balance to be paid, either immediately or by a short day to be limited; and may also carry such order into effect, by their warrant, directed to the sheriff, to levy the sum due, in the same manner as by *scire facias*, on the lands, goods or chattels, of the deputy, or to take his body in execution, as on *capias ad satisfaciendum*, in satisfaction thereof.

*And, to restrain the ill practices of the several collectors within this state, Be it enacted*, That where any collector or his deputies shall, by distress or otherwise, collect and receive more than the sum bona fide due, that upon complaint of the person so distressed, the commissioners of the tax for the county, where such distress shall be made, or a majority of them, shall, and they are hereby empowered, upon complaint of the party so distressed, to hear and adjust the same; and if it shall appear to the said commissioners of the tax, or a majority of them, that the party so distressed is charged with a greater sum than the amount of his assessment, as by the said commissioners is expressed to be due in their list made and delivered to the said collector, then, and in that case, the said commissioners, or a majority of them, shall and they are hereby directed and empowered to direct the collector to pay double the sum so by him overcharged, with the costs arising on the distress, and the expence of the said commissioners for their meeting and adjusting the same; and the said commissioners, or a majority of them, may carry such order into effect by their warrant to the sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, of their county, to levy the same by *scire facias*, or to take the body of the said collector in execution, as on a *capias ad satisfaciendum*, in satisfaction thereof; and if complaint shall be made without just cause, the party complaining shall pay the costs arising on such complaint.

*And be it enacted*, That all the certificates of assessment or rate aforesaid made out by the commissioners, and all their books of proceedings, and the accounts by them settled with the several collectors, shall be fairly transcribed by their clerk, and signed by them, and delivered to the sheriff of their respective counties on or before the thirtieth day of November next, under the penalty of fifty pounds current money, to be by the said sheriff forwarded as public letters to the clerk of the house of delegates; and the certificates aforesaid, and the proceedings of the commissioners, and accounts by them settled with the several collectors, shall be by them delivered within five days thereafter to the clerk of their county, under the penalty of fifty pounds current money, to be by the said clerk safely kept in his office for the inspection of the inhabitants of such county.

*And be it enacted*, That the clerk to the commissioners in each county shall, on or before the first day of September next, make out from the aforesaid certificates of property for collection, and the corrections thereof (if any) by the commissioners, a summary account or list (in columns), in which shall be expressed the number of acres of land, the number of slaves of each description within this act, the weight of plate, the number of horses and black cattle, and the value of each of the said species or kind of property, and all the other property, and the value thereof, in each district, and the whole value in each district extended, and the amount of each column; and shall lay the same before the commissioners, who, after correction thereof, if necessary, shall sign and enclose the same, endorsed for the public service, to the clerk of the house of delegates, and shall, within five days thereafter, under the penalty of fifty pounds on each commissioner, deliver the same to the sheriff of their county, to be by him forwarded as public letters, and under the like penalty; and the clerk of the house of delegates shall enter the said summary account in a book to be provided for that purpose, and keep the original in his office, and, on the second day of the next meeting of the general assembly, he shall lay the same before the house of delegates, for the inspection of the members.

*And be it enacted*, That the collector of each county, at the time of the settlement of his account, shall pay to every commissioner ten shillings current mo-

ney for each day he shall necessarily attend, and shall also pay to the said commissioners, for the use of their clerk, a sum not exceeding thirty-five pounds current money, for his service under this act; and the amount of all the sums so paid shall, by the said commissioners, be allowed to the said collector on the settlement of his account, in which account shall be expressed the name of the clerk, and the sum of money to him allowed; and the said commissioners shall, after the receipt of the said sum for the use of their clerk, pay the same to him or his order, on demand, under the penalty of fifty pounds current money to the party grieved.

*And be it enacted*, That in all cases where the collector can find no effects on the land belonging to the party chargeable with the assessment sufficient to pay the same, if distressed, and the rate cannot be otherwise recovered, by reason of the owner residing out of the state, or the collector not knowing in what county of this state the owner doth reside, it shall and may be lawful for the commissioners of the tax in the county where such lands lie, after thirty days public notice, to cause so much of the said lands, or of the timber thereon, to be sold at auction, as may be necessary to pay the assessment; and the said commissioners, or a major part of them, may convey the land so sold to the purchaser and his heirs.

*And be it enacted*, That all tobaccoes in the several warehouses during the course of the year seventeen hundred and eighty-five shall, instead of assessment or rate as usual, pay per hoghead the sum of one shilling and six pence current money; and the several inspectors are authorized, and required to receive the assessment or rate aforesaid, before the tobaccoes be delivered out, except only in case of tobacco purchased for the use of this state, or the United States, or either of them; and in case any inspector deliver out such tobaccoes, after notice of such rate or assessment, without receiving such rate, he shall be liable to pay double the value thereof, to be recovered before a single magistrate, who shall receive and render account of, and pay the same, to the collector of his county, within one month thereafter, under the penalty of paying ten per cent. interest; and every inspector shall pay the assessment or rate by him received, to the collector of his county, within one month thereafter, under the penalty of paying ten per cent. interest; but no inspector or collector shall be answerable for the assessment on tobacco in warehouses, before they shall respectively receive or ought to have received the same; and every inspector shall render, from time to time, to the commissioners of the tax, a true account of all tobacco in the warehouse under his care.

*And, Whereas it is just that all persons who have ability should contribute in some degree towards the expences of government, Be it enacted*, That all free able bodied male inhabitants of this state, who are above the age of twenty-one years and under fifty, and are not liable to be rated the sum of one hundred pounds current money, shall be rated the sum of fifteen shillings current money in lieu of all other taxes, and the same shall be collected by the collectors in the several counties in manner above mentioned, or by execution of the body or goods of the person making default; and the constables in the several counties are hereby directed, under the penalty of twenty pounds current money, on or before the first day of August next, to inquire after and take the names of every such free male inhabitant in their county (one list whereof the said constables shall return to the commissioners of the tax, and another to the collector of the county, on or before the first day of September next; and the commissioners of the tax shall make the said constables such allowance for their trouble as they shall think proper) and the said constables shall require every such free male inhabitant to give security for payment of the said fifteen shillings, and in case of refusal or delay, such constable shall carry him before some justice of the county, who, on refusal or delay to give security, shall commit the person to the gaol of the county, there to remain till payment or security given therefor, and every collector and deputy collector is invested with the same power; and if any such person shall remove out of the county, it is declared to be the duty of any constable, collector, deputy collector or commissioner, acquainted therewith, to give information thereof to the collector or deputy collector, or some one of the commissioners, of the county where such person shall be, and any of them on such notice shall inquire after and may arrest such person, and carry him before some justice, who shall commit him to the gaol of his county, there to remain till payment of twenty-five shillings current money, and the costs of imprisonment.



*Provided always, and be it enacted,* That the commissioners of the tax in each county may release the above payments, or either of them, to such married men of the above description, as shall make it appear, to their satisfaction, that they have a large family of small children, or are otherwise unable to pay such assessment.

*And, to ascertain what persons shall be deemed paupers, and not liable to pay any assessment for the support of government, be it enacted and declared,* That all persons (not included in the above description) whose property shall not be valued above ten pounds current money, shall be and are hereby declared paupers, and shall not be chargeable with any tax to the support of government.

*And be it enacted,* That if any collector shall be obliged to enforce the collection of the assessment by distress and sale, or by execution of the person, he shall receive the same fees as the sheriff is entitled to by law for the like service, payable in current money.

*And be it enacted,* That from all interest of money or tobacco which shall become due between the first day of January seventeen hundred and eighty-five, and the first day of January seventeen hundred and eighty-six, if paid at the time it becomes due, or within one month thereafter, the debtor may deduct one twelfth part of the said interest, any agreement to the contrary notwithstanding, and any contract hereafter made to the contrary shall be void in law; and if any creditor shall refuse to allow such deduction, he shall forfeit treble the sum of money or quantity of tobacco by him so refused to be deducted, to the use of such debtor, and such debtor may recover the forfeiture, on warrant before a justice of the peace if the sum does not exceed his jurisdiction, and if it does by action at law as for money or tobacco received to his use.

*And be it enacted,* That if any suit shall be brought against any person for any thing done in pursuance of this act, the suit shall be commenced within six months after the fact committed, and the defendant in any suit may plead the general issue, and give this act and the special matter in evidence, and that the same was done in pursuance and by authority of this act; and if it shall appear so to be done, or if any suit shall be brought after the time limited, then the jury shall find for the defendant; and if the plaintiff shall become nonsuit, or suffer a discontinuance, or if a verdict shall pass, or upon demurrer judgment shall be given, against him, the defendant shall recover treble costs, and have such remedy for the same as any defendant hath for costs of suit in other cases at law.

*And be it enacted,* That the collector of the tax shall deliver to each person chargeable with property in their respective counties, a copy of the amount of their property, with the rate thereon, on or before the first day of September next, under the penalty of twenty pounds current money.

*And be it enacted,* That the coin received in virtue of this act, or continental bank notes if to be procured (not exceeding one half of the whole assessment), be remitted to the continental treasury, and that the residue be appropriated to discharge the civil list, and in such other manner as the general assembly shall direct.

*And be it enacted,* That Mr. Frederick Green, printer, according to his agreement with the house of delegates, shall print and stich in blue paper covers five hundred copies of this act, and make up in eighteen parcels of twenty-seven copies each, directed to the commissioners named in this act for the several counties; and each commissioner shall keep one of the said copies for his own use, and the others shall, by the said commissioners, be distributed to the delegates and justices of the peace in their respective counties; which parcels the said printer shall endorse for the public service, and deliver to the sheriff of Anne Arundel county on or before the first day of February seventeen hundred and eighty-five, under the penalty of twenty pounds; and the several sheriffs are hereby required to forward them in the same manner as public letters; and the printer shall deliver the residue of such copies to the clerks of the senate and house of delegates.

BRUSSELS, November 11.

WE are informed from all parts, that the Dutch, not content with having committed the violent aggression on the Scheld, seem desirous of confirming Europe in the opinion that they are determined not to leave the least doubt of their premeditated plan of hostility against his imperial majesty.

Of this they have given unequivocal proofs, as well by the inundations they have already made round their own places in Flanders, and which, in endangering on all sides the territories of his majesty, render their own subjects the first victims of this act of hostility, as by those which they have made near the forts of Lillo, Cruysschans, and Frederick Henry, by which means a considerable extent of the best lands of the canton, which is entirely in the dominion of the emperor, appears already under water. And further, the cannon frequently fired by the Dutch, have been directed against his majesty's unarmed subjects, who were labouring to secure themselves from the effect of those inundations.

ANTWERP, Nov. 8. The garrison of the Dutch forts on the Scheld have sent detachments to seize

on the sluices within the territories of his majesty: and have actually commenced an inundation, which has already overflowed a part of our Polbres.

The cannonade of this day has been very serious. It came from the fort of Cruysschans, and was directly levelled against the subjects of the emperor, who were taking all possible measures to prevent the ulterior progress of the inundation, which must involve their own utter ruin. A ball has even entered a farm-house, wherein was a picquet of imperial troops: and all this whilst his majesty's troops have not committed the least act of hostility against the Dutch, nor even fired a musket shot. An aggression so manifest, must draw on the republic the blame of all Europe.

LONDON, November 4.

M. l'Abbe de Crillon received from Madrid on the 8th inst. a print of an amphibious animal found among the mountains of Chili. The length of this carnivorous creature, from head to tail is 11 feet; his body is covered with scales; his physiognomy resembles what daubing painters draw for the face of the moon; at the end of his chin depends a long thick beard; his forehead is broad, and armed with horns like those of an ox; his ears like those of an ass; his breast, as well as the features of his countenance, have some resemblance to a man's; on his back are two fins, or wings, for enabling him to swim or fly; his jaws are of an enormous size, set with teeth six inches long; his rump terminates in two tails, with one of which he seizes his prey, and with the other he defends himself when attacked, it being armed with a short kind of dart, which he points in a threatening manner when provoked, uttering a horrible bellowing. This animal discharges a very offensive effluvia, like that ascribed by Virgil to the harpy Cylæno. This creature is the male; the female that was taken having escaped, still continues a terror to the inhabitants of Chili; his food is nearly a whole sheep every day. This non-descript animal was brought to Madrid on the 25th of September; and to gratify the curious, it is said he will be conveyed to Paris towards the end of the winter.

It is confidently reported, that Lunardi has challenged Blanchard to a balloon race, in three heats, the first with the wind, the second across the wind, and the third, which loses least, against the wind. The bets on Monday and Tuesday night, in the neighbourhood of St. James's, were very considerable in favour of each adventurer, and great odds were laid on both sides; and it is positively declared, that above 50,000l. is already depending.

Nov. 9. All advices from France agree, that the conduct of the emperor has greatly embarrassed the cabinet of Versailles; movements of troops are making in all parts of the country, but more particularly towards the frontier towns of Flanders.

The last letters from Hamburgh mention, that two Russians of distinction were arrived there, to negotiate a loan for the empress of Russia.

The French ambassador has formally demanded of lord Sydney, whether in case of an open rupture between the emperor and the United States of Holland, Great-Britain means to fulfil her treaty with the latter, or remain an idle spectator of the contest, involving the interests of all the powers in Europe?—The answer to this requisition has not yet transpired.

We are informed it is the intention of Mr. Blanchard to cross the sea from Dover to Calais in his next voyage, if wind and weather permit; if it is so, we heartily wish this ingenious gentleman may have a good voyage, and meet with the reward his merit deserves; for it is the intention of the French king to reward the first that makes an aerial voyage across the ocean, with a douceur of 20,000 livres; a tolerable good price for so small a voyage.

Nov. 12. A whimsical circumstance occurred at a ball at Guilhall, on Tuesday night—Some wag circulated a report, that Barrington, the notorious pick-pocket, was in the hall, dressed in brown and gold; in this identical dress was Mr. Pitt, and it is actually a fact, that some of the marshal-men were about to convey the virtuous young minister to one of the city computers.

Nov. 13. It is said that more money has been remitted to England from Switzerland within these last three months, than for a long period before. Our funds are the securities in which the money has been invested. And in all probability most of it was a transfer from the bank of Amsterdam, from which many more deposits may be expected.

Nov. 16. The affair at Lillo between the emperor and the Dutch forces, which has occasioned the commission of hostilities by land, was in consequence of an order from the states to the dykes masters in the territory of Zutphen, to break the dykes in that quarter, in order to prevent the entrance of the imperialists into the country by that side; they had also enjoined an order to pull up all the direction posts, by which the tracks or the roads are marked out, in order to prevent accidents when the lands are overflowed. The Lempsurke dyke is entirely destroyed, and a tract of country for near twenty miles in circumference under water; in the lower part of which, about Beverwyck, Embreltwyck, and Zaimé, the country is entirely drowned; men, women, children, and a quantity of cattle, have perished in the water.

The Dutch officers, in consequence of this order, were about to break through the Breadt dyke, which

would have caused still more terrible inundations, when the imperial troops rushed in upon them, and prevented the irruption. A great part of the emperor's dominions being by that means overflowed, it cannot fail of adding to the complaints he has already made against the Dutch; it will, however, retard operations, unless the frost sets in speedily, when marching over the ice, which is very common in Holland, will give an easy and short access to it.

They are using every means possible in Holland to withstand the great force the emperor is bringing against them; in consequence of which, orders have been received in England for a considerable quantity of military stores and camp equipage, they have also dispatched agents to almost every court in Europe, to engage officers of reputation, the Dutch officers and men being become equally unfit for want of service.

They write from Buda, that the emperor having received a courier from Brussels, appeared much concerned on reading the dispatches brought by him, and immediately gave orders to the troops to march for the Netherlands. The prince Albert de Saxe-Teschin is to have the command of an army of 80,000 men.

From what we have heard, if our ministers act with proper firmness and spirit, baron Lynden's stay here will probably be but a very short time. The report is, that he has not been sent as a formal resident, but chiefly in the quality of an agent in a particular business; and that business, (could any one have thought it?) is said to be, to demand of this country, in the event of a rupture with the emperor, her quota of shipping and troops, as being one of the parties guaranties of the treaty of 1731. If this be really so, the answer to his requisition ought to be short and decisive, as to save him the trouble of unpacking his baggage. It needs only to bid him recollect the recent conduct of his own country towards us on a similar occasion; and then to ask him, with every possible mark of indignant contempt and disdain, if he thinks, that those who keep no treaties themselves, can claim any ties upon others. If this short query does not put an end to his negotiation, let a dip in the Shannon be no longer proverbial. Teague must be content to resign to Mynheer, for ever, his hitherto disputed claim to national bronze.

Nov. 18. The French monarch, by a late edict, allows to such captains of ships as are not in actual service, two thirds of their pay, at the same time prohibiting them from leaving the kingdom without permission. It is likewise enacted, that absentees shall not receive their pay till after their return. By this means his majesty will prevent them from engaging in foreign service, and can always have a number of experienced officers ready for the navy when required. It is a pity that some regulation of this kind is not adopted in this country, where a strict attention to the marine is now become more necessary than ever.

Extract of a letter from Edinburgh, November 6.

"The chamber of commerce and manufactures, established by royal charter in the city of Glasgow, in April last, voted a pair of pistols richly ornamented, of the best workmanship that could be produced in Scotland, and finished in the style of the ancient Scottish armour, and to be presented to his excellency the marquis de Bouille, late commander in chief of the armies of his Most Christian Majesty in the West-Indies; in testimony of the very high respect that society entertains for the character of that distinguished nobleman, manifested in an eminent degree during his late command; where, by an unexampled magnanimity in the career of victory, he softened the horrors of war in a manner hitherto unknown, and guarded and protected the property of individuals in those moments of distress when the vanquished were accustomed to experience, devastation, and ruin."

On the 6th current, died at Achenecree, in Scotland, Richard Oswald, Esq; lately a commissioner from England to Versailles for negotiating the peace.

The appointments of general Sloper as commander in chief in India, amount to £.16,000 sterling a year, taking his allowance as one of the council into the account. The commander in chief, by Mr. Pitt's bill, is always to have a seat in the council, which increases his patronage considerably. The general has but one son, who is now on the half pay list as a captain. He accompanies his father in the quality of aid-de-camp.

WHITEHAVEN, November 9.

To the Printers of the Cumberland Packet.

I have got a balloon wife. Damn that Lunardi.—You must know my dear rib pretends to be a scholar. She was the first in our parish that was affected with the balloon mania: and what a life have I had since! balloon hats, balloon trimmings, in short balloon every thing, even to plums and potatoes; and seeing balloon apples in one of your late papers, she the other day brought in one which in our family, to my knowledge, from my grandfather has, from its extraordinary size, been called calf's head: "Here Simon, (says she) is the finest balloon apple you ever saw"—"Balloon apple!" said I, somewhat peevishly, (for I was confoundedly vexed to hear her ballooning continually) "why, 'tis a calf's head apple." "Ay, a calf's head apple, indeed, replied she, (with an arch, significant look) it grew in your own orchard!"—But I'll tell you how I discovered my wife to be a balloon.

Last night Mr. Spintext, sharp dispute about these they were all a mere far could be drawn from the gave warning to an alarm "The finest invention in noble fight must it be to f sties, and all that sort of th But I can't pretend to fol aerial excursion; suffice it, she wished for on earth th a balloon, and concluded Spintext he was a poor ig the parson, though I bel patience as most people. ed. However, in the co ped to retort upon her much for a woman to bear of verbal bullets, the sun Spintext was equally en pause for upwards of fiv Spintext, says I, what is much noise about; "Ye he, and off he went. My that's impossible: but rec was filled with inflamtab be so far wrong, for I more of it than quantum Here an odd whim poppe Spintext forgot he was as my wife. Balloon par —why here's some sense said literally to shew us this thought I followed m it to her, she smiled at it vingly to bed together. at my wife's garters, but nardi, has not got thi mention him no more i am afraid, we shall have of the country.

KINGSTON,

Morris Keaton, who l on his acknowledgment only exemplary for his p has been singularly ampi fession he made before t at the court-house. We ia any degree, for his a The pirates now in th the most sanguinary and tion that is to be paralle famous Blackbeard. T lemn engagement to eac durate villainy and desp every vessel they could p every soul on board with Happy they met with no Friendship, the fate of v reported.

Nov. 24. We hear fro the Spaniards in that ne an English colony being their wealth and power, preparations to drive th country, in defiance of lately concluded between little solicitous to cover that they openly avow th hostilities, with the gre March next. At the sa to learn, through the s countrymen, whose anc moral, been in the habi with great composure an edary measures to repel to doubt but that their e in the threatened visitat

Nov. 27. Before the Africa, several vessels there; the captains of v negroes from the Briti mander of the Grampus prevented them. They ward of the British feti vessels supplied with a

The French planters lately by their agents, this island, by which m some estates, equal in island.

NEW-YC

The under-named a ble the United State ing in this city: New-Hampshire—M Massachusetts—Mr. tidge, Mr. King. Rhode-Island—Mr. Connecticut—Mr. C New-York—Mr. R vington, Mr. Platt. New-Jersey—Mr. B Stewart. Pennsylvania—Mr. Maryland—Mr. M Virginia—Mr. R. I. nl. North-Carolina—M Mr. Sitgreaves.



Last night Mr. Spintext, our curate, and the had a sharp dispute about these d---d balloons. He said, they were all a mere farce, and no real advantage could be drawn from them. This was enough—it gave warning to an alarm which rang half an hour. "The finest invention in the whole world; what a noble sight must it be to see one of them cleaving the skies, and all that sort of thing, as brother Bobb says. But I can't pretend to follow her through her fancied aerial excursion; suffice it, there was nothing more she wished for on earth than to go up into the air in a balloon, and concluded with blantly telling Mr. Spintext he was a poor ignorant thing. This nettled the parson, though I believe endued with as much patience as most people. He replied, and the returned. However, in the course of the contest, he happened to resort upon her ignorance—This was too much for a woman to bear: so, after a dreadful volley of verbal bullets, she flung out of the room. Mr. Spintext was equally enraged—Here succeeded a pause for upwards of five minutes—Pray, Mr. Spintext, says I, what is this balloon you make so much noise about; "Your wife is a balloon," said he, and off he went. My wife a balloon, thought I; that's impossible: but recollecting I heard them say it was filled with inflammable air, he did not appear to be so far wrong, for I confess my wife has a little more of it than quantum sufficit, as they say, in her. Here an odd whim popped into my brain. Poor Mr. Spintext forgot he was upon the high ropes as well as my wife. Balloon parsons, exclaimed I to myself, why here's some sense in this; they may now be said literally to shew us the way to heaven. Upon this thought I followed my wife, and communicated it to her, she smiled at it, and we retreated very lovingly to bed together. By the bye I took a fly peep at my wife's garters, but that devil of a fellow, Lunardi, has not got thither yet.—For God's sake, mention him no more in your papers, otherwise, I am afraid, we shall have balloon bedlams in every part of the country.

#### SIMON MACSARCASM.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) November 20.

Morris Keaton, who lies in the gaol of this town, on his acknowledgment of piracy and murder, is not only exemplary for his penitence and contrition, but has been singularly ample and ingenious in the confession he made before the magistrates, last Saturday at the court-house. We wish as much could be said in any degree, for his associates.

The pirates now in the gaol of this town, adopted the most sanguinary and atrocious system of depredation that is to be paralleled since the days of the infamous Blackbeard. They were under the most solemn engagement to each other, which a spirit of obdurate villainy and desperation could suggest, to rob every vessel they could possibly surprise, and murder every soul on board without a distinction of age or sex. Happy they met with no other prey than the ichooner Friendship, the fate of which has already been fully reported.

Nov. 24. We hear from the Moskito Shore, that the Spaniards in that neighbourhood are so jealous of an English colony being established in the vicinity of their wealth and power, that they are making great preparations to drive the British settlers out of the country, in defiance of the solemn treaty of peace lately concluded between the two nations, and are so little solicitous to cover their designs on this head, that they openly avow their intention of commencing hostilities, with the greatest vigour, on the 19th of March next. At the same time we have the pleasure to learn, through the same channel, that our brave countrymen, whose ancestors have, from time immemorial, been in the habit of chastising the Dons, are, with great composure and diligence, taking the necessary measures to repel force by force, as they have no doubt but that their enemies are sincere and hearty in the threatened visitation.

Nov. 27. Before the ship Brilliant left the coast of Africa, several vessels from America had arrived there; the captains of which endeavoured to procure negroes from the British settlements, but the commander of the Grampus man of war on that station, prevented them. They however proceeded to windward of the British settlements, where they had their vessels supplied with a sufficient number of slaves.

The French planters at Hispaniola, we learn, have lately by their agents, procured several distillers from this island, by which means they now make rum on some estates, equal in quality to that made in this island.

NEW-YORK, January 24.

The under-named are the members of the honourable the United States in Congress, now attending in this city:

New-Hampshire—Mr. Foster, Mr. Long.  
Massachusetts—Mr. Gerry, Mr. Holton, Mr. Partridge, Mr. King.  
Rhode-Island—Mr. Ellery, Mr. Howell.  
Connecticut—Mr. Cooke, Mr. Johnson.  
New-York—Mr. R. R. Livingston, Mr. W. Livingston, Mr. Platt.  
New-Jersey—Mr. Beatty, Mr. Cadwallader, Mr. Stewart.  
Pennsylvania—Mr. Gardner, Mr. Henry.  
Maryland—Mr. M. Henry.  
Virginia—Mr. R. H. Lee, president, Mr. Mowall.  
North-Carolina—Mr. Williamson, Mr. Spaight, Mr. Sitgreaves.

South-Carolina—Mr. Read, Mr. Bull, Mr. Pickney.

Georgia—Mr. Houston.

PHILADELPHIA, January 27.

The Spaniards have now completed a settlement on the island of Tinian, in the Pacific Ocean, long. 140 deg. W. from the meridian of Philadelphia, lat. 16 deg. N. between Manila, in Asia, and Acapulco, in America: they have built some strong works, and formed a garrison. The frequent expeditions of the English and others have been the cause thereof; so that future circumnavigators will not have the advantage of this little paradise to touch and refresh at, as Lord Anson did, in 1743, it being now garrisoned and peopled by the most supercilious and selfish people on earth, and who look upon themselves as masters not only of the Ladrones, but all the other islands in that immense expanse of ocean.

Jan. 28. That no nation can ever be rich or powerful, whose imports exceed their exports, is a fact not to be controverted. It is a melancholy truth that at present our imports far exceed our exports; and should this continue to be the case, cold poverty will soon stare us in the face, and the gaudy trifles we now import from Britain, (which we are foolishly fond of, and for which we pay solid coin) will leave us, and vanish like a vapour before the rising sun. Rags or nakedness must supply their place, and we too late must mourn our folly.

Jan. 31. The brig —, captain Strickland, of this port from the West-Indies, after beating near 40 days on the coast, was obliged to bear away for New Providence, having suffered the greatest distress and hardship from adverse weather and want of provisions.

Feb. 1. To use a mercantile phrase, in this mercantile world, we find that public spirit, and private corruption pass at par in Ireland. The endeavours of the good and wise, seem to lose ground to the chicanery and manoeuvres of corruption and power; the virtue of the former can hardly keep pace with the undermining effects of the latter, and the whole nation remains in equilibrium, awaiting the preponderation of some superior effort to determine which party shall triumph. Rutland is plaudered with panegyric address, by the minions of the court and their dependents; Charlemont also, whose sentiments directly tend to destroy that harmony on which the hopes of Ireland were founded, is addressed "on his manly and constitutional answer," notwithstanding the opposition of the sons of liberty: May the flame which animated the Americans, kindle in the bosom of the Irish, and lead them to an effectual opposition of the oppressions of their tyrants, and to a determination to be really free!

Lately died at Chester in England, Bisset, the extraordinary teacher of beasts, birds, and fishes, on his journey with the learned pig. Perhaps no nation has produced so singular a character as Bisset, though in this age of apathy, his merit was but little rewarded. At any former era of time, the man who could assume a command over the dumb creation, and make them act with a docility which went far beyond mere brutal instinct, would have been looked upon as possessed of supernatural powers according to the pagan notions, or burned for a wizard according to the christian system. He first tried his hand on a horse and a dog, who succeeded beyond expectation. Two monkeys were his next pupils, one of which he taught to dance and tumble on the rope, whilst the other held the candle with one paw for his companion, and with the other played the barrel organ; he also instructed them to play several tricks, such as drinking to the company, riding and tumbling on the horse's back, and going through several regular dances with the dog. He taught three young cats to strike their paws in such directions on the dulcimer as to produce several regular tunes, having music books before them, and squalling at the same time, in different keys or notes, first, second, and third, by way of a concert. At the well known cats opera in the Haymarket, he cleared near 1000l.

He procured a leveret, and reared it to beat several marches on the drum with its hind legs until it became a good stout hare. He taught canary birds, linnets, and sparrows, to spell names, &c. He trained six turkey cocks to go regularly through a country dance. In six months he made a turkey to fetch and carry like a dog, and by chalking the floor and blacking its claws, could direct it to trace out any given name of the company. His confidence even induced him to try experiments on the gold fish, which he did not despair of making quite tractable. In sixteen months, he made a pig, the most obstinate and perverse animal in nature, to be under full command, and become as pliant and good natured as a spaniel; it was lately seen by many persons of condition in Dublin to kneel and make his obeisance to the company, &c. Mr. Bisset was born at Perth, in Scotland, about the year 1721, and bred a shoemaker; his widow is now at Belfast with these wonderful animals.

ALL persons that have claims against the estate of Basil Brooke, late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to bring them in that they may be paid, as far as there are assets left by the said deceased, and those that are indebted are desired to pay off their respective accounts without delay.

JOSEPH BROOKE, administrator of the deceased with the will annexed.

February 1, 1785.  
THE part of CHEW'S FARM, in Washington county, upon Patowmack river, about eight miles from Hager's town, and containing upwards of eight hundred acres of rich limestone land, which was advertised a few weeks ago in this paper, will be laid off in lots of one or two hundred acres, as they best suit those inclined to purchase, and offered by public auction, on the 25th instant, if fair, if not the next fair day; one sixth of the purchase money must be paid when deeds of conveyance are delivered, and the remainder in two, three, and four years from the day of sale, which will take place upon the premises.

PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

#### FOR SALE,

For cash, certificates issued under the act to adjust the debts due from this state, or on credit.

THE plantation of the subscriber, lying on the north side of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, containing about 600 acres. It lies on Severn river, about four miles from the city of Annapolis; the improvements are, a very good framed dwelling house, 30 odd feet by 16, two stories high, two rooms on each floor with fire places in all of them, and a cellar bricked up under the whole; a log kitchen, a quarter 24 by 12, built this last fall, with a brick chimney; a framed barn, 30 by 25, with sheds 12 feet wide on the sides, and on one end, raised on brick pillars, about two feet from the ground, the whole floored close, and covered with 18 inch cypress shingles, there is a granary above; two small orchards, with some good fruit; milk and hen houses, and a tolerable stable.

JAMES BRICE.

February 9, 1785.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 21st instant, at the late dwelling plantation of Ralph Basil, deceased, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne,

SEVERAL horses, stock of cattle and hogs; household furniture, and plantation utensils. All persons indebted to the estate of the said Ralph Basil are desired to make immediate payment, and all those who have claims against the same are requested to send them legally attested.

ELIZABETH BASIL, administratrix.

February 10, 1785.

WHEREAS, by an act of the general assembly of Maryland, held at the city of Annapolis, in November 1784, George Shipley, junior, was appointed guardian and trustee of the person and property of George Shipley, senior; and whereas, by the said act, the chancellor was empowered to remove the trustee, in case of misfeasance in his office, and to nominate another in his place, but was not directed, in case of the death of the said George Shipley, junior, to make another appointment; This is therefore to notify to all whom it may concern, that the subscriber intends presenting a petition to the next general assembly, praying them to enlarge the powers of the chancellor in this behalf, and by a supplement to the said law enable him to nominate a trustee in the place of the said George Shipley, junior, who is since dead.

TALBOT SHIPLEY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Tuesday the 8th of February next will be sold, at public vendue, one moiety of the schooner JOLLY TAR, and her tackle, now lying in Annapolis harbour, late the property of James Robinson, jun. deceased, the title to be held on board the said schooner, at Logan's wharf, at ten o'clock. She will carry thirty two hogheads of tobacco under her deck. All persons having any claims against the estate of the said James Robinson, jun. deceased, are hereby requested to bring them in, that they may be adjusted; and all those indebted are requested to make payment to

JAMES ROBINSON, sen. administrator.

Annapolis, January 18, 1785.

THIS is to inform my debtors, that I am in great want of money, and necessity will oblige me to put the law in force against those who do not make payment before the 15th day of February next.

JOSEPH BREWER.

Annapolis, January 26, 1785.

#### FOR SALE,

FIFTY acres of good level wood land, on Rhode river, in Anne-Arundel county. For terms apply to THOMAS HARWOOD, in Annapolis.

Maryland, January 30, 1785.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A SKILFUL architect, who can be well recommended, with a sufficient number of hands, to build a genteel country villa the ensuing summer; some money will be advanced, also bricks and lime, &c. will be furnished. A letter directed to the subscriber, in Prince-George's county, near Upper Marlborough, will be duly attended to.

ROBERT DARNALL.



**S C H E M E**  
**LOTTERY.**  
To raise 6000 dollars for the use of WASHINGTON  
College, in the state of Maryland.

	Dollars.	Dollars.
1 Prize	4000	4000
1	1500	1500
2	1000	2000
3	500	1500
20	100	2000
60	50	3000
100	20	2000
3000	8	24000
3187 Prizes,		40,000 Dollars.
6813 Blanks,		
10,000 Tickets at 4 dollars each, are		40,000 Dollars.

THE PRIZES are subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent. to be applied to one of the most liberal and public spirited purposes, the finishing the buildings, and making necessary additions to the library, and the philosophical and mechanical apparatus of the college.

The scheme is calculated on the most favourable terms, those who wish to become adventurers and benefactors to their country, by advancing the interests of LEARNING; there being little more than two blanks to one prize, and the large sum of SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, contained in the four capital prizes. The visitors and governors of the college, as a corporation will be answerable for the due and faithful management of the lottery, which, it is expected will be ready to be drawn at CHESTER, by the 15th day of April next, 1785. The fortunate numbers will be published in the Baltimore and some of the Philadelphia news-papers within four weeks after the drawing; and the prizes paid at CHESTER, or in the different counties on the eastern shore, by the college visitors for each respective county, who are as follows, and of whom tickets may be had at four dollars each.

Annapolis, His excellency William Paca, Samuel Chase, Esquires.

West county, eastern shore, William Smith, D. D. Peregrine Lethbrury, Joseph Nicholson, John Scott, Isaac Perkins, Thomas Smyth, sen. and jun. John Page, Thomas Van Dyke, Esquires.

Queen-Anne's county, Joshua Seney, Esq; Talbot county, Hon. William Perry, Esq; Dorchester county, Hon. Robert Goldborough, Hon John Henry, Esquires, Rev. Samuel Keen.

Somerset county, Levin Gale, Esq; Worcester county, Peter Chaille, Esq; Cecil county, Rev. William Thomson.

Prizes not demanded in six months after the publication of the drawing, are to be considered as generously given for the benefit of the college.

## BUILDING.

Annapolis, January 18, 1785.

**EDWARD VIDLER,**

HAVING imported a number of able workmen in the building branch, will undertake to erect or repair either public or private buildings; he will survey, measure, or estimate, for those who please to favour him with their orders. He has several marble and Portland stone chimney pieces ready for fixing up on the shortest notice.

N. B. A store will be opened on Monday next at his house (late Mr. Joseph Middleton's) near the dock.

BY virtue of a law passed this present session, for altering the time for holding the courts, notice is hereby given, That Saint Mary's county court will be held on the Monday before the fourth Tuesday in March, and on the Mondays before the first Tuesdays in June and September.

Charles county court, on the Monday before the first Tuesday in April, and on the Mondays before the second Tuesdays in June and September.

Prince George's county, on the Monday before the second Tuesday in April, and on the Mondays before the fourth Tuesdays in June and September.

Calvert county, on the Monday before the third Tuesday in April, and on the Mondays before the third Tuesdays in June and September.

Cecil county, on the Monday before the second Tuesdays in March, June, and October.

Talbot county, on the Monday before the first Tuesdays in March, June, and November.

## TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT 1300 acres of land, lying near the Head of Severn, about 16 miles from Annapolis, and 17 from Baltimore; the soil is adapted both to farming and planting, and has the advantage of a very large tract of meadow ground, a considerable part of which is cleared and may be improved at a small expence; the land is chiefly wooded, and the lower parts abound with a great variety of lofty timbers, it is well watered, and has a good feat for a mill, and only six miles from navigation. For terms apply to the subscriber in Annapolis.

JAMES STEUART.

Baltimore November 3, 1784.

## TO BE RENTED,

A VALUABLE plantation, five miles from Annapolis, situated on navigable water, on which is a very convenient dwelling house, with out-houses, suitable for a farmer or planter; on this place there are also, an apple and peach orchard, sundry good springs very convenient; the land good, and will produce good crops of small grain or tobacco. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Calvert-street Baltimore.

RICHARD BURLAND.

To the gentlemen late officers in the Maryland line of the army.

THE assistant commissioner appointed to liquidate the accounts of the Maryland line of the army, after every attempt to collect the papers necessary to enable him to effect the business, finds the muster-rolls for the year 1781 missing. His not having the pleasure of their personal acquaintance, and being ignorant of their places of residence, compels him to this method of soliciting all officers late commanders of regiments, companies, and others who have the muster rolls (or roll) of the Maryland troops for that year in possession (or have any knowledge where they are or were deposited) that they would be kind enough to transmit them to him at the city of Annapolis by the earliest opportunity, or be pleased to communicate such information on the subject as may appear necessary.

of J. WHITE, assist. com.

## TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable tract of land lying on Aquia run, in Stafford county, in Virginia, not more than one mile from Aquia warehouse, about six miles from Dumfries, and twelve miles from Fredericksburg, containing six thousand acres; it is well watered and abounding with timber, calculated for planting or farming; on this land are several valuable mill seats, one particularly so. The above will be sold in lots of two or five hundred acres, as may best suit the purchasers; if sold by the whole tract three years credit will be given for one half the purchase, if in small lots only one year's credit will be given for one half; the other being paid at the time of conveyance. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber opposite to Lower Marlborough, in Maryland, or colonel Bailey Washington, near to and adjoining the premises, who will shew the land.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

## TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

December 27, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, near Queen-Anne, a negro man slave named SAM, about five feet seven inches high, well made, has a very flat nose, and when his mouth is shut his under lip looks very large and prominent, has a remarkable scar upon his neck reaching almost from his ear to his collar bone occasioned by an imposthume, but on which side I am not certain; had on and took with him various articles of cloathing, among which were a coarse blue cloth coat, white kersey waistcoat, black worsted knit breeches, black leather shoes, white metal shoe buckles, striped holland coat, nankeen waistcoat and breeches, two osnabrig shirts and trousers, a crocus frock, and a new felt hat, but as he has been absent from my service since the 15th of July last it is probable he may have got other cloaths. I have been informed he has a forged pass and has changed his name from Sam to Jem, and endeavours to pass for a free man. Whoever will take up and secure said negro in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

WILLIAM DAVIS, jun.

November 2, 1784.

## FOR SALE,

THAT very valuable plantation, late the property of William Thomas, deceased, containing about 800 acres of land, beautifully situated on the mouth of South river, about three miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 300 acres cleared, the whole of exceeding good quality, producing fine tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, and rye; the improvements are, a very good convenient dwelling house, kitchen, corn house, stables, tobacco houses, &c. a good apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees; some meadow in timothy and more may be made at a very trifling expence; there are many advantages attending its situation too tedious to mention, among the number the convenience to markets, and for fishing and fowling, as in the season there are a great abundance of fine fish, crabs, oysters, and wild fowl. Likewise to be sold, a number of negroes, some of which are very valuable house servants, also some excellent horses fit for the road or draught. For terms enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

P. W. THOMAS.

THE subscriber has by him a few suits of cloaths, of exceeding good quality, which were imported for the use of the army, and will sell them extremely cheap, for ready cash, wheat, corn, or oats, at the market price, delivered at Annapolis.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

## FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Annapolis, December 27, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, some time in the month of September last, a negro woman named LUCY, formerly the property of Benedict Calvert, Esq; of Prince-George's county; is about five feet four inches high, and has lost one eye; her wearing apparel is unknown. Whoever secures her so that her maker may get her again, shall receive thirty shillings if taken up ten miles from home, if twenty miles fifty shillings, and if out of the state the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

ARCHIBALD GOLDBER.

August 13, 1784.

## TO BE SOLD,

A PARCEL of valuable lands lying in Baltimore county, about twenty miles from Baltimore-town, on the road leading from that place to Little York in Pennsylvania, containing upwards of eight hundred acres; it has been let out in small tenements, each tenement improved with a good dwelling house, and convenient out-houses; apple orchard, and variety of other fruit trees; a great quantity of meadow ground fit for the sith, and much more may be reclaimed with but a little trouble and expence; the soil in general is very good and calculated either for planting or farming; there is a great quantity of timber on the land, and that very good. Tobacco, bills of exchange drawn on London, or specie, will be taken in payment. Credit will be given for part of the money, and a great bargain will be given to the purchaser if he pays in a short time. Any person inclined to view the premises, may be shewn them by applying to Mr. Birmingham near the place, and the terms of sale will be made known by him or the subscriber, near Annapolis.

JONATHAN SELLMAN, jun.

Just imported, and to be SOLD at the Post-office,

A FEW elegant SPRING CLOCKS, in mahogany, black ornamental, and japan'd cases.

THERE is at the plantation of Baldwin Lusby, near the Head of South river, a blue Hog, marked with a crop and a slit in the right ear, and a crop in the left. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

TAKEN up at the plantation of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esq; near Annapolis, a dark brown HEIFER, about three years old, marked with an under cut on each ear, and a little white on the rump. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

Intendant's office, January 10, 1785.

IN consequence of a resolution of the general assembly, passed the 6th instant, I hereby give notice to such persons, who are possessed of bills of credit of May session 1781, commonly called red money, or of certificates for the said money lent the state, that the treasurer of the western shore will redeem the same with gold and silver, provided such bills be carried into the treasury before the 25th day of June next, after which time the said bills will not be redeemed; and in order to save trouble and expence to the holders of such bills or certificates, that the collectors of the several counties within this state, have directions to receive the same as gold and silver for all taxes and arrears of taxes, imposed by any law or laws of this state, provided the same be done by the first day of June next.

DANIEL OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER,

intendant of the revenue.

[Mr. Goddard, and the printers at Philadelphia, are requested to insert the above in their respective gazettes for four weeks.]

South river, January 18, 1785.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from hunting or shooting on my plantation with dog or gun; as they may depend on being prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.

MORDECAI STEWART.

To be SOLD, for want of employ,

A HEALTHY, young, NEGRO wench, who has been used to household and kitchen work from a child, and has had the small-pox.

Enquire of the printers.

(XLIth YEAR.)

M A A

## N A N T E

TWO French arrived at Rochbia, in Africa, than 15 years anterior parts of endeavouring, not without the nation in religion, and civilized life. They candidly that these people are much ing our art, than swallow many parts, especially in the able rivers, there are now lions of sugar canes, and Hispaniola, some worked cattle. These gentlemen out that in the course of encouragement from the B nations will supply the whole which can now be had in the expense of the lives of people, in a state of the merciless exile from their na

## L O N D O

Extract of a letter from "The magistrates have following regulation concerning, by order of the e "Whereas the only obj being to accelerate the to body, and the usual meth collins, having a direct collary end, it is therefore corple, without distinction the future be carried to the and after the usual cerem collins, and strips of all th put into a linen bag, and ated in a grave six feet quick-time. "Every parish is to fur pence, necessary to carry thence to the grave. "Heirs and relations a bones to the memory of t customary on the grave it round the burying ground "This new regulation here, and in all the princ hereditary states of the en They write from Stock of peace and commerce den have been renewed clauses, as well as thof Tripoly. Letters from Petersburg that a great number of S and other handicraftsmen some agents at Edinburgh lie works in Mulcovy, w the undertaking of openin the Caspian and the Bla been long a favourite of from the accomplishment tages are expected. At Sheffield market, o defrauded out of twenty up a ring in the street, w for half of which he paid immediately decamped. which upon examination angle shilling. Letters were received next which mention, th a fleet at the Texel whi 50 guns, Zaal Bloom, and Phoenix cutter. to have the command, a to sea as fast as possible which might block up t ting out. The whole population the seven united provin sons; and the annual 5,650,000l. sterling, p of the emperor's Austria about 5,000,000 and a nual revenue is somewe The emperor's G lated, including the pr the participation of Pola a half of people; the r herl. per annum. In very unequal; their wh militia, are not above 5



## MARTLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1785.

NANTES, November 2.

Two French missionaries have lately arrived at Rochelle from the river Gambi, in Africa, after having spent more than 16 years travelling through the interior parts of that immense region, and endeavouring, not without some success, to instruct the nation in religion, and teach them the arts of civilized life. They candidly acknowledge, however, that these people are much more tractable in receiving our arts, than swallowing down our creeds. In many parts, especially in the neighbourhood of navigable rivers, there are now many flourishing plantations of sugar canes, and sugar works like those in Hispaniola, some worked by the wind and others by cattle. These gentlemen seem to make no doubt, but that in the course of half a century, with proper encouragement from the Europeans, the African regions will supply the whole world with those articles, which can now be had in the West-Indies only, and at the expense of the lives and liberties of a miserable people, in a state of the most rigorous slavery, and hopeless exile from their native soil.

LONDON, November 1.

Extract of a letter from Vienna, October 2.

The magistrates have published the 13th ult. the following regulation concerning the future mode of burying, by order of the emperor.

Whereas the only object intended by interment, is to accelerate the total destruction of the dead body, and the usual methods of confining them in coffins, having a direct contrary tendency to this salutary end, it is therefore hereby required that every corpse, without distinction of rank or birth, shall for the future be carried to their respective parish church, and after the usual ceremonies, be taken out of the coffin, and stripped of all their cloaths, in order to be put into a linen bag, and thus wither coffin, deposited in a grave six feet deep, under a covering of quick-lime.

Every parish is to furnish coffins at their own expense, necessary to carry the corpse to church, and from thence to the grave.

Heirs and relations are at liberty to erect tombstones to the memory of their friends, though not as customary on the grave itself, but at proper distances round the burying ground.

This new regulation will be put in execution here, and in all the principal towns throughout the hereditary states of the empire.

They write from Stockholm, that the old treaties of peace and commerce between Turkey and Sweden have been renewed with several additional clauses, as well as those with Algiers, Tunis and Tripoly.

Letters from Petersburg by the last mail mention, that a great number of Scotch masons, bricklayers, and other handicraftsmen, who had been engaged by some agents at Edinburgh to be employed in the public works in Muscovy, were preparing to set out on the undertaking of opening a communication between the Caspian and the Black-Sea, a work which has been long a favourite object with the emperors, and from the accomplishment of which, infinite advantages are expected.

At Sheffield market, on Tuesday last, a farmer was defrauded out of twenty pounds by a swindler taking up a ring in the street, which he said was worth 200l. for half of which he paid the 20l. and the swindler immediately decamped, leaving the farmer the ring, which upon examination was found not to be worth a single shilling.

Letters were received on Saturday from the continent which mention, that the Dutch are fitting out a fleet at the Texel which consist of the Orange, of 50 guns, Zaal Bloom, 44, Jason, 36, Hoorne, 24, and Phoenix cutter. Commodore Jan Braicke, is to have the command, and he is ordered to proceed to sea as fast as possible, before the winter fets in, which might block up the port and prevent his getting out.

The whole population of Holland, included in all the seven united provinces, is about 2,500,000 persons; and the annual revenue of the state is about 5,650,000l. sterling, per annum. The population of the emperor's Austrian dominions is calculated at about 5,000,000 and a half of people; and the annual revenue is somewhat better than 3,000,000l. sterl. The emperor's German dominions are calculated, including the provinces, which he shared on the participation of Poland, to contain 8,000,000 and a half of people; the revenues are about 5,000,000l. sterl. per annum. In point of force the Dutch are very unequal; their whole land force, including their militia, are not above 58,000 men, while the emperor's forces in Austria only, amount to upwards of 200,000 men.

Nov. 3. We hear from St. Maloes, that his Most Christian Majesty's sloop of war the *Leveret*, is gone to Brest, where she is to join the *Emerald* frigate, and both are then to proceed to the coast of Africa, to maintain good order there and for the protection of trade. Letters from the same place mention the following melancholy accident: that a gentleman of rank there, carelessly leaning over the back of a chair, peeling an apple, the chair suddenly gave way, and he falling at the same time, the knife he had in his hand pierced his thigh, and notwithstanding the best medical assistance afforded him, he bled to death in four hours.

The character of the emperor for political sagacity is such, as leaves no doubt of his being aware of, and prepared for the maritime power of the Dutch, and their consequent ability to annoy his trade. The most obvious way of supposing this preparation to have been made, is, by recurring to an alliance with some state, the aid of whose marine may enable the house of Austria to cope with the shipping of its enemy. And thus circumstanced, what state is there but Russia to be thought of in this way?

Nov. 4. In all accounts received from Vienna, since the affair upon the Scheld, there is no more ascertaining of any future steps in that important business, than in the daily news from Brussels; so much to the credit of the Imperial councils, is secrecy a leading characteristic in them.

A gentleman lately returned from the continent, reports his having been at Bruges the 29th of last month, where the prince of Lign then was. He saw the Austrian troops drawn out and reviewed by that general. He describes them as the finest forces in Europe, whether considered for the expertness of their manoeuvres, or in their personal appearance. There are 4000 troops at Bruges; 4000 at Offend; and 2600 at Newport. The general establishment of troops at Brussels, is 3600; but it has in the course of the last two years, been gradually augmenting; and there are now supposed to be 6000 effective men in that capital and its environs. All which seem to declare the certainty of the emperor's intentions; and that he has not taken up the scheme of opening the Scheld on the random thought to abandon it on the first appearance of a serious opposition.

The 25th ult the members of the Irish congress met at Dublin, without any ostentation, without military parade, or wanton procession, which might serve to strike awe into government, or inflame the minds of the populace, but assembled in a peaceable and regular manner, which became the members of a constitutional society, convened only for the welfare of the nation. Some fellows were hired to procure a mob and assemble in William-street, in order to commit outrages, which might excite the guards being brought down, and letting havoc loose; but by the timely assistance of the lord mayor and sheriffs, aided by the interference of Mr. Napper Tandy, they were all quietly dispersed without effecting their design.

If after all, war upon the continent should be the word, the moment in which it should be proclaimed, will be beneficial to the monied interest of England. The Dutch trade will be embarrassed, aid of course, by many adventurers abandoned. Much of the money accustomed to be circulated in those channels, and most of the money kept loose by individuals, for the commerce of speculation and occasional loans, will be thought no longer safe in a country like the united provinces, for the most part open to every invader, and will be removed into more security, in the bank of England.

Nov. 5. A plan has been presented to the minister, and is now before the cabinet, for instituting a new colony in New-Holland. In this vast tract of land, which is so extensive as to participate of all the different temperaments or climates which affect the globe, every sort of produce and improvements, of which the various soils of the earth are capable, may be expected. It is therefore proposed to send out the convicts to this place under such regulations as may tend to the establishment of a new colony. The only inhabitants which are thought to possess New-Holland, are a few tribes of harmless uncultivated people, who loiter on the shore, and are only to be found in some creeks which seem convenient at once for shelter and provision: so that from these the Europeans can have but little to fear; especially as it may be supposed no settlement will be attempted without sufficient force, at least in the first instance, to protect it from every species of surprise or depredation.

The duke of Brunswick's resignation of his command with the Dutch, and engaging in the service

of the emperor, is to be regarded as the gain of two great points; much, in its addition to his own force, and yet more, as detaching from his enemy.

Last week a robbery of a singular nature was committed in Dublin, a baker's man passing by one of the dungeon windows of the gaol, carrying some bread, was called to by one of the prisoners, intreating for a loaf, at the same time offering the money. The baker complied, took the six-pence, and cut up the loaf in small pieces, which he was giving through the grating, according to request, when putting his hand pretty far in, it was secured by the noose of a rope and held fast, while with horrid imprecations, he was threatened to have it cut off, if he made the least noise, and demanded his money. The man terrified at the villainous and sudden stratagem, with the other hand readily gave the cash he had, and was liberated. On complaint to the gaoler, he brought the man in to point the villain out, but unfortunately he could not identify an individual.

Nov. 12. So far to the commendation of both sides, all is secrecy, with regard to the purposes and plans of action, of the Imperial forces and the Dutch.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, October 27.

"Though every movement bespeaks a settled purpose of war, it is dubious whether the emperor intends them as preludes for an attack, or means at present only to stand on the defensive. The latter seems more probable, as the garrisons of Slus, Sas de Grand, Hulst, Maestricht, Bois le Duc, &c. are too strong for any attempt of a small army. The fort of Lillo alone by its situation and proximity, seems a proper object for attack; but the precautions taken by the state will in a short time put that important fortress in a condition to resist any sudden attack; and we are still in hopes that things will not be carried to extremities."

The celebrated Dr. Graham, who is figuring a way at Manchester, has, till lately, buried himself every morning in the earth! He has stood, at least, up to his chin in it; then ran nimbly round a large field, attended by numerous spectators, to whom he advised the adoption of "this sure and happy means of preserving health, and of obtaining longevity!" He dresses in a light suit of cotton, in compliment to the manufactures of that place, and lives principally upon potatoes.

Nov. 13. The dispatches received lately from lord Torrington, his majesty's envoy at the court of Brussels, have occasioned two meetings of the ministry; not merely because a rupture between the emperor and the Dutch is now become certain, but that a demand has been made of an answer to a proposal made some time since on the part of his imperial majesty to the British court, by means of his ambassador in London. Two councils were at that time held upon the business, but the result was not known, and the affair was supposed to have blown over. The imperial court have, however, thought proper to revise it, and an answer is now become highly necessary; the exact tenor of the message is not known, but it doubtless has for its object the dispute between the Dutch and the emperor, relative to the navigation of the Scheld, and the treaty of Munster, at which the British court became one of the guarantors for the punctual performance of every article thereof. The treaty was signed in 1648, but there is a later one, the treaty of Westphalia, by which the court of London are bound to guarantee the full and sole navigation of the Scheld to the Dutch. How our ministers will find it necessary to manage in this affair, time only can determine.

The earth in Upper Calabria is not yet entirely settled since the last convulsions of nature happened in that district, the 18th of October they had another earthquake which did considerable damage, throwing down several houses that had been rebuilt, and burying the unfortunate inhabitants in the ruins.

A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Grenoble, in France, on the 15th instant, which shook all the houses in the town, and was felt for four leagues above and below the town on the river Isara. At Port de Beauvoisin it was also felt the same day, but more violent, the windows and shutters of the houses were broke in pieces as with a clap of thunder; some peasants in the open fields at work far down out of fear, and by the convulsion of the earth were lifted up from the ground, and others who stood up motionless were thrown down, at the same time a subterraneous noise was heard like the rolling of a heavy carriage; these accounts add, that in the neighbouring mountains of Savoy, several stones of an enormous size having been loosed from the earth by its violent motion, came rolling into the valleys,



in large and frightful quantities, to the great terror of the poor peasants.

The ancient severity of the inquisition is greatly relaxed in the catholic countries in Europe. An event that lately took place at Bologna is a proof of this: A man of 60 years of age, by trade a potter, who had been convicted before that tribunal of witchcraft and holding converse with the devil, was paraded through the streets sitting on an ass, with a label affixed to his breast, signifying his crime, and after being carried through the principal parts of the town, he was set at liberty without any other punishment. He had been in the prisons of the inquisition only nine months, during which time he had not been put to the torture ordinary and extraordinary above once a month.

The associations in Scotland are truly alarming, yet we hear of no measure being taken to satisfy the minds of the people, or redress the grievances which they labour under. When the parliament meets, however, petitions will be crowding in from all parts of the kingdom, to the confusion of Mr. Pitt and his friends, who will then find how much the temper of the people is altered.

Monday morning early, the right honourable lord George Gordon, president of the protestant association, sent the following note to his excellency baron Van Lynden, the Dutch ambassador, who arrived on Friday from the Hague, at the hotel in Suffolk-street;

"Lord George Gordon presents his most sincere respects to the ambassador of the States General of the United Provinces, and congratulates his excellency on his arrival. Lord George Gordon wishes to have the honour of an interview, as he has it in his power to be of service to the States, and begs to be informed when he may have an opportunity of waiting upon his excellency. Lord George Gordon's heart cleaves to the states of Holland; he has no intelligence that he would keep secret from them, but wishes to communicate every thing that may tend to give them the advantage over all their enemies."

To this note the Dutch ambassador returned a most polite answer (by the bearer) appointing an immediate interview. In consequence of which conference, lord George Gordon had the honour of entering into a private conference with his excellency, which lasted above two hours. From all that transpires, we have reason to believe they were quite cordial together.

In consequence of the Dutch embassy being thus supplied, Sir James repairs to the Hague without delay.

It is remarkable enough, that among the numbers of our countrymen, who have chosen to stay in America since the conclusion of that execrable war, there are most of the individuals who had the management of the different contracts.

A treasury messenger was dispatched to the earl of Shelburne, and he has come to town. The result of his conference has not yet transpired; but it is imagined that in the present disorder and weakness of the cabinet, they have consented to the earl's terms.

The princess of Asturias was brought to bed on the 24th of October of a prince at the palace of St. Laurence at Madrid, the officers of the court, and all the foreign ministers were invited to the baptism, which took place the same day, his majesty stood sponsor, and held his young highness at the font, where he received the following names, Fernandez, Marie, Francis de Paul, Dominick, Vincent, Ferrier, Anthony, Joseph, Joachim, Paschal, Diego, John-Nepomucene, Janvier, Francis, Francis-Xavier, Raphael, Michael, Gabriel, Calixtus, Cajetan, Francis, Lewis, Raimond, Gregory, Laurence, Jeromus. The ceremony was performed by the patriarch of the Indies. The anthem of Te Deum was sung on that occasion, accompanied by the finest organ and band of music in the Castilian territories. His majesty has ordered public rejoicings and illuminations throughout his dominions, to continue three days.

Nov. 16. The united provinces, considering their small extent, and the indifferent quality of the soil, are very populous; which is attributed to their great trade, their many manufactories, and their fisheries, which procure employment and subsistence for a great number. The inhabitants are computed at two millions and one third, while Sufmilch and other political arithmeticians make them two millions and an half, reckoning above a million in the province of Holland alone, which thus contains nearly as many souls as all the other six together.

The causes of the above very extraordinary population in Holland are, the many large cities, and the flourishing state of their manufactures. Most of the first class of the inhabitants, the old nobility, are now extinct, and the vacancies not filled up, as the States General neither confer rank nor nobility. There are, however, some families, which have been made counts or barons, by the late emperor and other foreign powers, without any exception taken at their bearing such titles; but they are not admitted to the privileges belonging to ancient nobility of the country.

Extra of a letter from Oran, October 26.  
"On Sunday the 26th, don Pedro Guelphi, commanding officer at this place, received advice, that the Moors had, about nine o'clock A. M. suddenly made their appearance in our garden ground. The drums instantly beat to arms, and only served as a signal to the enemy to make a precipitate retreat. They fled, carrying away what they had time to

plunder from the inhabitants, and cutting down the fruit-trees. We suppose their number to be full 8000. They were pursued, and as they entrenched themselves in the hollow roads, a firing took place. Don Andrea de Dadas bravely repulsed the enemy, who fell upon his troops in hopes of destroying them, but they were compelled to give way, carrying off a great number of their dead. Our loss was very trifling, one man of ours only being killed, and six wounded. The enemy, which was the whole of the Turkish force under the bey, joined him with five pair of colours on the heights, from whence he had been witness to the discomfiture of his friends, having remained there from six in the morning till one in the afternoon.

#### PHILADELPHIA, January 31. From a late Dublin paper.

A few evenings since major Rogers, a major in the African service (who had the command of a small fort, in which one of the regiments now on duty here was prisoners during the war) went into Daly's chocolate-house; as soon as he came in he observed five of the officers belonging to that regiment in the room, from whom, on account of the exceeding good treatment he had given these gentlemen during their captivity, he expected every politeness; but alas! how soon do we forget our benefactors; the major with his wonted complaisance, saluted them; one, in a manner which would disgrace the gentleman, with an air of risible contempt, turned away his head, another smiled, and some began to whistle. The major stood amazed, and was for some minutes motionless; at last he sternly looked at him whose ingratitude bore most forcibly on his mind, and asked him, "Do you not recollect me?" the officer carelessly answering in the negative, the major (not to leave him or them in the smallest loop hole) told his name; one of the officers then came up, and instead of thanking him for the kindness they so recently experienced, said—Sir, we suppose your business in this country is to draw that rebellious sword, which in your own you have but just sheathed. The major discovering the baseness of men to whom he had endeavoured to afford every pleasure the time and his situation would admit of to render their captivity light, scornfully replied, gentlemen, I see you are, one and all, the most ungrateful set of beings existing; I came here not for the purpose of rebellion, nor was my sword ever the sword of rebellion, but the sword of liberty, and I sheathed it on the completion of it; but, gentlemen, my sword was to you a sword of mercy and protection, and, since you are forgetful of it, mark me; for I cannot refrain telling you this is my native country, and it should be my greatest bliss to see it rid of every enemy, foreign or domestic. At this one of the officers said—pooh! pooh! Sir, you mean to be insolent! Then the fire of indignation caught his aged breast; he laid his hand on his sword, and said, ye young scoundrel, your insolence is as unbounded as your impudence is conspicuous—in the tented field it would be my pride to inflict on you the punishment you deserve; or, as a man, I should teach you the respect due to age, and how to treat a benefactor; and if you are gentlemen, draw! The bucks slunk off.

#### ALEXANDRIA, February 10.

Some very useful discoveries have been made at Milan by the chevalier de Marco Barbaro, chamberlain to the court of Bavaria, on fermented grain, employed in sowing. Each grain has produced above 15 ears. Upwards of 600 farmers, whom he has supplied with grain thus prepared, to sow their lands, are lavish in their praises of it. The chevalier de Marco has repeated his experiments on different kinds of grain, and particularly on rice, which he has sown on dry land, where it thrives, after this preparation, as if it was in water. This last discovery, in particular, will become a great benefit to the world, as it is well known that the stagnation of the waters, necessary to the cultivation of rice, are hurtful to the salubrity of the air, and caused it to be excluded from many countries.

#### ANNAPOLIS, February 7.

"The third instant was married, the honourable JOHN F. MARCER, a delegate to Congress for the state of Virginia, to Miss SPRIGG, of this city."

#### ABSTRACTS from some of the public acts passed last session of assembly.

An act respecting the commerce of this state, to prevent frauds in the customs, to direct the duty of naval officers, and to regulate the conduct of masters and mariners of merchant vessels.

NO vessel shall be deemed belonging to this state, unless one half at least is the property of citizens, and registered agreeably to this act, such property to be proved before a naval officer, and a certificate granted on the back of the register.

Every vessel above 40 feet keel, one sixth whereof belongs to citizens, shall be registered.

If any owner of a vessel under 40 feet keel shall desire to have a register, the same may be granted.

Naval officer, on application, shall grant a register for any vessel, one sixth whereof is the property of citizens; which register shall be signed and sealed by the governor, and countersigned by the clerk of the council.

Naval officers shall make due entries of registers granted by them, and transmit lists thereof to the governor and council in June and December annually.

A duty of one shilling per ton shall be paid by the master or owner for every register, to the naval officer, to be by him paid into the treasury.

The tonnage of vessels to be ascertained as follows: For a double deck vessel. The length of the keel of every such vessel (straight rabbet), and the breadth to be taken within board by the midship beam from plank to plank, and half that breadth shall be accounted the depth of every such vessel; then multiply the length by the breadth, and the product thereof by the depth, and divide the whole by 95, and the quotient shall give the true contents of the tonnage for which such vessel shall pay duty; and for a single deck vessel, take the length of the keel as aforesaid, the breadth of the beam and depth of the hold, and multiply and divide as aforesaid.

All registers heretofore granted to be delivered up to some naval officer, and renewed, without any other charge except half the customary fees to the naval officer for recording and transmitting the same.

Any vessel lading goods for exportation, without obtaining a register and permit, shall be forfeited, with all her guns, ammunition, tackle, and furniture; which may be seized by any naval officer, and condemned in the court of admiralty, one half to the naval officer, and the other to the use of the state, and the master shall forfeit 100 pounds.

No vessel shall depart without a clearance, signed and sealed by a naval officer, under penalty of being forfeited, seized, and condemned, as aforesaid; and when any master shall apply for a clearance, he shall deliver a fair manifest, containing the marks, &c. of all hogsheads, &c. containing any goods, wares, or merchandise, and a full account of all articles, of the produce of this or any of the United States, on board or intended to be taken on board, and prove the same on oath; one of which manifests shall be transmitted to the governor and council, and the other remain in the naval office; and the master shall enter into bond, not to trade with any pirate, or subject of any state at war with this state, &c. but to conduct the said vessel, according to his best skill and knowledge, to her destined port; and thereupon the naval officer shall grant a clearance; and if any goods, &c. not included in the manifest, shall be found on board after clearance, the ship shall be forfeited and seized.

Masters removing from one district to another, to unlade goods, &c. or to take on board any cargo for exportation, shall produce a certificate of their entry, and shall not unlade any such goods, &c. or take on board any part of their cargo, without obtaining a permit from the naval officer; and in case of neglect, such cargo shall be forfeited; and all registered vessels carrying goods, &c. from this state to Virginia, or bringing them from thence, shall be entered and cleared; but vessels of or under 40 feet keel may sail to Virginia with a proper permit to be granted by a naval officer; and any vessel failing without such permit shall be forfeited and seized, and the master forfeit 50 pounds.

Vessels under 40 feet keel shall be recorded, and have a permit under the hand and seal of a naval officer, in the following form:

Maryland to wit. Permission is hereby given for the vessel or boat called \_\_\_\_\_ the property of A. B. of this state, to sail from any port or place within this state, to any other port or place within the same, without being obliged to enter or clear, unless she shall have on board any article subject to duty; this permit to continue for one year and no longer. Given under my hand and seal this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 17\_\_\_\_

Small vessels sailing from one district to another without permit may be seized and forfeited; and all such vessels coming from any port out of this state to any place within the same shall enter and clear.

The name of any vessel shall not be changed without renewing the register and paying a duty upon her tonnage; and if the property of any registered vessel shall be transferred, or the master changed, such transfer or change shall be certified on the back of the register.

If any register shall be lost or mislaid, one of the owners thereof proving the same before the governor on oath, he may grant a certificate, and the naval officer shall grant a new register.

Every vessel arriving shall come as near the naval office as she conveniently can, and within 24 hours after the master shall make entry of the vessel and cargo, and deliver to the naval officer a clearance or permit from the place where she received her cargo, and the register, and two manifests, containing the marks, &c. and shall prove the same on oath; one of which manifests shall be transmitted to the governor and council, and the other remain with the naval officer; and if any master shall suffer any hoghead, &c. containing dutiable articles, to be opened on board and the goods therein embezzled, &c. he shall forfeit 100 pounds.

No vessel shall be entered before the master report the same; and in case of default to make such report and produce the register, and of breaking bulk, or disposing of any part of the cargo, without making entry, &c. the vessel shall be forfeited.

Master of vessel of or under 40 feet keel, having dutiable articles on board, shall report and make entry of the same, and shall be liable for the duties on her cargo, and may be seized until such duties be paid; but she shall be subject to no duty on tonnage, or any other charges, except five shillings to the naval officer for making entry and return thereof.

No vessel shall be entered at any port but that at which she shall arrive, &c. nor be cleared out at any naval office but at the district where she entered, and not before payment of all duties.

Any person convicted of making false entry shall pay 500 pounds.

The master or owner of vessels belonging to this state shall pay, at entrance or clearance, six pence per ton; and on all other vessels one shilling; and on all vessels entering or clearing at Baltimore, a penny per ton to the wardens of said port; and the naval officers are to collect the same and pay them into the treasury on the 10th of June and December yearly, or within 21 days thereafter; and the naval officer shall be allowed 4 per cent. for collecting; and if any part of the duties shall remain unpaid at the periods on which they ought to be paid, the naval officer shall forfeit 20 per cent. on the sum unpaid, and be suspended till the sum be paid.

Any person convicted of counterfeiting a register, &c. shall be fined not exceeding 500 pounds; or imprisoned not exceeding 12 months; or suffer corporal punishment not exceeding thirty nine lashes; at the discretion of the court.

If any owner of any vessel above any underwriter, by reason of some for any goods, without his knowledge, &c. and

If several free the vessel, &c. tion, they shall their losses; and chancery for the value of such distribution thereof provided, that owners, they collude with pay the value thereupon after of; provided also to impeach any in respect to may take remedy before the maker.

Naval officers 5000 pounds, or of their duty. Naval officers more:

For signing a For recording For entering tons and upward For entering tons and under For entering 50 tons, For every cargo of goods imported For every bond For proving selling a bond, For every bill For every pe For every co For a copy o 105 words to a For a passport of the tr Majesty and th

If any naval shall forfeit copy, and put Documents, Christian Maj deputy, to be the hand of th and satisfied.

The first dist from Piscataw up Patowmack governor is req district.

No master o May 1; carry a greening with h writing, declar and the voyage penalty of 50 p Any seaman shall sign such a binding on a for.

If any seaman need on the vo wages due; an common gaol, be kept to co shall absent his days pay for e the vessel with tr he shall fo

The master wages, if den shall be entered under penalty due to each pe No seaman recovery of w vessels, and in the contract b he on the mak

If any master shore in any bring them he forfeit 50 pou in the discreti

All masters provisions an number of ha count thereof under the pen

If any mast be before ship and discharge seaman shippe self, he shall imprisonment, a

No seaman on shore at B break, without shall entertain

Nothing in debar any sea vessel belongi shall be forfei in such merch a desertion.

Nothing co ad laying a c her session 17 To be dec

year and till



If any owner, &c. shall wilfully cast away or destroy any vessel above 40 feet keel with intent to prejudice any underwriter, &c. he shall suffer death.

No owner shall be liable to answer for any damage by reason of embargement by the master or mariners, for any goods put on board, or for any thing done, without his knowledge, further than the value of the vessel, &c. and the freight due during the voyage.

If several freighters shall suffer loss, and the value of the vessel, &c. shall not be sufficient to make compensation, they shall receive satisfaction proportionably to their losses; and such freighters may exhibit a bill in chancery for discovering the amount of such losses, and the value of such vessel, &c. and for an equivalent distribution thereof, according to the rules of equity; provided, that if such bill be exhibited by any part-owners, they shall annex an affidavit, that they do not collude with the defendants, and shall thereby offer to pay the value of such vessel, &c. and the court shall thereupon ascertain the value, and direct payment thereof; provided also, that nothing in this act shall extend to impeach any remedy against any matter or mariner in respect to embargement, &c. but persons injured may take remedy for the same as they might have done before the making this law.

Naval officers shall enter into bond in the penalty of 5000 pounds, and take an oath for the faithful discharge of their duty.

Naval officers to receive the following fees, and no more:

	l. s. d.
For signing and sealing every register,	1 0 0
For recording and transmitting the same,	0 3 0
For entering or clearing every vessel of 100 tons and upwards,	0 15 0
For entering or clearing every vessel of 50 tons and under 100 tons,	0 10 0
For entering or clearing every vessel under 50 tons,	0 5 0
For every certificate of entry or clearance, or of goods imported or exported,	0 5 0
For every bond taken in office,	0 5 0
For proving and filing a certificate and cancelling a bond,	0 5 0
For every bill of health or bill of stores granted,	0 5 0
For every permit granted,	0 2 6
For every oath administered,	0 1 0
For a copy of a manifest, per fide, allowing 105 words to a fide,	0 0 4
For a passport, in conformity to the 24th article of the treaty between his Most Christian Majesty and the United States of America,	0 5 0

If any naval officer shall demand any greater fee, he shall forfeit 100 pounds; and they shall make out a fair copy, and put the same up in their office.

Documents, &c. belonging to vessels of his Most Christian Majesty, shall be lodged with his consul or deputy, to be returned, on a certificate produced under the hand of the naval officer, that the duties are paid and satisfied.

The first district shall be divided, and a ninth erected from Piscataway creek (including the eastern branch up Patowmack to the extremity of the state; and the governor is requested to appoint a naval officer for such district.

No master of a vessel above 40 feet keel shall, after May 1, carry any seaman out of the state, without agreeing with him for his wages, which shall be made in writing, declaring what wages shall be given to each and the voyage for which he agreed to serve, under the penalty of 50 pounds.

Any seaman entering himself on board such vessel shall sign such agreement, which shall be conclusive, and binding on all parties during the time contracted for.

If any seaman, after contracting, shall refuse to proceed on the voyage, or shall desert, he shall forfeit his wages due; and any magistrate may commit him to the common gaol, there to remain for three months, and be kept to continual hard labour; and if any seaman shall absent himself without leave, he shall forfeit four days pay for every day's absence; and if he shall leave the vessel without a discharge in writing from the master, he shall forfeit one month's pay.

The master shall be obliged to pay the seamen their wages, if demanded, within 30 days after the vessel shall be entered, or at the time they shall be discharged, under penalty of 3 pounds over and above the wages due to each person.

No seaman shall be hindered from using methods for recovery of wages against the master or owner of any vessel, and in all cases where it shall be necessary that the contract be produced in court, the obligation shall be on the master or owner.

If any master shall wilfully put any of his seamen on shore in any place out of this state, or shall refuse to bring them home, if in a condition to return, he shall forfeit 50 pounds, or 12 months imprisonment, or both in the discretion of the court.

All masters shall lay in a sufficient quantity of good provisions and water for the voyage, according to the number of hands on board, and shall deliver in an account thereof to the naval officer by whom he is cleared under the penalty of 50 pounds.

If any master shall ship any seaman, knowing him to be before shipped by another, he shall forfeit 50 pounds, and discharge such seaman from his service; and if a seaman shipped by any master shall afterward ship himself, he shall forfeit 5 pounds, suffer one month's imprisonment, and be kept to hard labour.

No seaman, shipped on board any vessel, shall remain on shore at Baltimore town, between sun-set and dawn, without leave of the master; and no inhabitant shall entertain such seaman, under penalty of 5 pounds.

Nothing in this act to extend to vessels of war, or to detain any seaman from entering into the service of a vessel belonging to this state or the United States; nor shall he forfeit the wages due during the time of service in such merchant ship, nor shall such entry be deemed a desertion.

Nothing contained in this act shall repeal or alter any law laying a duty on British vessels, &c. passed November session 1783.

To be deemed a public act, and to continue for seven years and till the end of the next session thereafter.

BY virtue of an act of the last general assembly of Maryland, entitled, An ACT for establishing a company for opening and extending the navigation of the river Patowmack,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the laudable subscription, so essentially necessary to accomplish a work fraught with such universal advantages, is now opened at Annapolis, where it will so continue until the tenth day of May next, in the hands of

CHRISTOPHER RICHMOND,  
JOHN DAVIDSON.

**A**LL that tract of land in Dorchester county commonly called the Indian Lands, lying upon Nanticoke river, containing upwards of six thousand acres, laid off in convenient lots for the purchasers. Bonds to be given with security, payable the first day of January 1790, with legal interest thereon, to be paid annually.

At the same time and place will be sold some reserved lands adjoining Nanticoke manor. Also two small tracts of land, containing one hundred and forty acres, late the property of Anthony Stewart three ditto, containing two hundred and sixty-nine acres, of Charles Blair; two ditto, James Fishwick seventy-four acres.

And on Thursday the seventh of April will be sold at public vendue, at Salisbury, on the terms aforesaid, the real and personal confiscated property of Hugh Dean, Charles Hale, Speers, French and Co. Isaac Coffin, John H. Carey, John Malone, Mary Caldwell, Isaac Atkinson, John Sterling, John Harris, Major White, Joshua Dickson, William Smith, Sarah Coffin, John Bontler, Obadiah Read, Caleb Jones, William Atkinson, James Otley, Jamies Wheatly, all of Somerset and Worcester counties. Likewise will be sold, part of Wicomico and Walteot manors, with some reserved lands adjoining.

DAN. OF ST. THO. JENIFER,  
Intendant of the revenue.

Intendant's office, February 11, 1785.  
**NOTICE** is hereby given to the tenants of the manors and reserves in St. Mary's and Charles counties, and all others concerned, that the Intendant of the revenue will attend at Leonardtown, on Tuesday the 8th day of March, to dispose of the said lands; and on Wednesday the 16th the same month, at Port-Tobacco.

DAN. OF ST. THO. JENIFER, Intendant.

To be rented by the year, and entered on immediately,  
a VALUABLE FARM, on the north side

**A** VALUABLE FARM, on the north side of Severn river, with a genteel house thereof and all convenient out-houses, &c. Application to be made to Mr. John Rice, on Fell's-point, or Richard Burland, in Baltimore-town. *J. F. Fisher*

January 28, 1785.

**S**TANDS this season at Collington Meadows, Prince-George's county, and will begin to cover on the 20th day of March next, at six guineas a mare, and one dollar to the groom; his colour is fine chestnut with a small blaze, and one white hind foot, full fifteen hands and a half high, great bon and very handsome. Good pasturage for mares 2/6 per week, but will not be answerable for escape or other accidents. The money to be sent with mares.

**RICHARD B. HALL.**

London, February 26, 1784

WE have procured you a horse of the first running blood, as you desired, and got by the celebrated Eclipse. Enclosed is his pedigree, attested by Mr. Tattersall, whose veracity may be depended on, and who is allowed to have the most extensive knowledge of the turf of any man in this country.

**Richard B. Hall.**

THIS is to certify, that the chefnut horse I  
Mr. Oxley was bred by the late Sir John Shel-  
bart, and was got by Eclipse, out of Phoebe,  
sister to Apollo. Phoebe was got by Regulus, her  
by Cotingham, grand-dam by Snake, great-gra-  
dam by the Bald Galloway, great great-grand-dam  
lord Carlisle's Turk. Cotingham was got by  
Hartley's blind horse. This horse was five years  
last grass. Witness my hand this 16th of Febru-  
1784.

RICHARD TATTERSALL

N. B. The horse won several plates and more  
 &c. &c. R. T.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the subscribers, to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for a law to vest the real estate, devised by John Hammond, Esq; to the subscriber Elizabeth, in her and her heirs, in fee simple.

100 16/10 WILLIAM KING,  
ELIZABETH A. KING.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for a law to divide the real and personal property of Thomas Lamer, of London, among his brothers and sisters, in such manner as to them may seem reasonable. W 2  
1851  
WILLIAM HARDING.

Prince-George's county, February 10, 1785

**T**O prevent further trouble, all those indebted to the estate of William Goughart, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to Hugh Lyon, in Upper Marlborough,; and all those who have claims against the said estate, are earnestly desired to bring them to the said Hugh Lyon properly attested, that they may be adjusted.

107/6 JANE URQUHART, executrix  
of William Urquhart.

**T**AKEN up as a stray, by John Fisher, in Anne-Arundel county, a brown bay HORSE, about eight years old, fourteen hands high, or upwards; paces, trots, and canters, has no perceivable brand or flesh mark, and appears to be ill-natured. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges. 1087 1/2 w 3

February 9, 1785.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC SALE, on Monday the 21st instant, if fair, if not the next fair day for ready money only, at the late dwelling plantation of Ralph Basil, deceased, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne.

SEVERAL copies, stock or cattle and household furniture, and plantation utensils. All persons indebted to the estate of the said Ralph Basil are desired to make immediate payment, and all those who have claims against the same are requested to send them legally attested.

2X ELIZABETH BASIL, administratrix.

For cash, certificates issued under the act to adjust the debts due from this state, or on credit,

The plantation of the subscriber, lying on the north side of Severn river, in Anne-Arundel county, containing about 550 acres. It lies on Severn river, about four miles from the city of Annapolis; the improvements are, a very good framed dwelling house, 30 odd feet by 16, two stories high, two rooms on each floor with fire places in all of them, and a cellar bricked up under the whole; a log kitchen or quarter 24 by 12, built this last fall with a brick chimney; a framed barn, 30 by 24, with sheds 12 feet wide on the sides, and on one end, raised on brick pillars; about two feet from the ground, the whole floored close, and covered with 18 inch cypress shingles, there is a granary above two small orchards, with some good fruit; milk and hen houses, and a tolerable stable. 8 w

2 JAMES BRICE.

February 1, 1785.

THE part of CHEW'S FARM, in Washington county, upon Patowmack river, about eight miles from Hagar's town, and containing upwards of eight hundred acres of rich limestone land, which was advertised a few weeks ago in this paper will be laid off in lots of one or two hundred acres as may best suit those inclined to purchase, and offered by public auction, on the 25th instant, if fair; if not the next fair day; one sixth of the purchase money must be paid when deeds of conveyance are delivered, and the remainder in two, three, and four years from the day of sale, which will take place upon the premises.

2 X PEREGRINE FITZHUGH.

**T**AKEN up at the plantation  
Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Esq.  
near Annapolis, a dark brown H. E.  
FER, about three years old, marked  
with an under cut on each ear, and has  
a little white on the rump. The owner  
may have her again on proving proper  
and paying charges. 3X

Annapolis, December 23, 1784

RAN away from the subscriber, some time in the month of September last, a negro woman named LUCY, formerly the property of Benedict Calve Esq., of Prince-George's county; is about five feet 11 inches high, and has lost one eye; her wearing apparel is unknown. Whoever secures her so, that she may be sent to her owner, shall receive thirty millings if taken up ten miles from home, if twenty miles, and if out of the state the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges brought home, paid by

ARCHIBALD GOLDBERGER



# POET'S CORNER.

Mr. GREEN,  
LATELY having a retrospect to the unparalleled  
performances of the ANTI-CONSTITUTIONAL-  
ISTS in the Baltimore prints, yet as there appears  
nothing of poetry in their verses; and nothing to the  
purpose in their profane epistles; with great humility,  
I beg leave also to submit nothing to your readers.—  
“NOTHING!”—you know has lately made a great  
noise in the world; and if, Sir, the *imitable* Luc-  
lius, Cicer, Philo, &c. &c. of the *sublime* Port,  
should not like this *nothing*, they may do nothing with  
it; for whether condemned or approved of, it is no-  
thing to—

## NOBODY.

“NOTHING!”—To the tune of *Derry-down*.  
COME hark to our ditty, which shall not be long.  
For we’ve nothing new, Sirs, your time to prolong;  
So we’ve made nothing the theme of our song,  
Which nobody can deny.

Nor let the grame critic of our *nothing* complain,  
Tho’ *nothing* of wit should be found in our strain;  
From *nothing* all know there can *nothing* remain,  
Which nobody can deny.

’Tis from *nothing* your patriots oft catch at a hint,  
Blunder out a hard speech, and then get it in print;  
’Tis their only misfortune that there is *nothing* in’t,  
Which nobody can deny.

When *Pat* without sense a fam’d doctor is grown,  
When *Jack* excels surgeons in jerking a bone,  
That your doctor and surgeon are *nothing* you’ll own,  
Which nobody can deny.

Such *quits* to the press will their *nothings* commend,  
Full of *nothing* they write, and to *nothing* they tend,  
So beginning with *nothing*, in *nothing* they end,  
Which nobody can deny.

“What has government to do with the christian  
religion?—NOTHING!”—[*Vide Civis*]  
† Surgeon barber to the elect family, and justly cele-  
brated for his skill in extracting of teeth.

Anne-Arundel county, January 31, 1785.  
THE subscriber, having received a power of  
attorney of Mr. John Hall, son of Edward,  
empowering him to ask, demand, and receive, all  
and every the debts now due and owing him. Here-  
by gives notice to all those indebted, by bond, note,  
or otherways, that unless payment is made by the  
30th day of February next, suits will commence to  
March court, without respect to persons.

HENRY BALDWIN.

THERE are at the plantation of Joseph Gill,  
near South river ferry, in Anne-Arundel  
county, taken up as strays, in the pasture of Mary  
Pearson, two mares, the one a roan, about six years  
old, has no perceivable mark about her; the other  
black, about ten and a half hands high, and has  
no perceivable mark or brand. The owner or  
owners may have them again on proving property  
and paying charges.

LOST out of my pocket, about twelve weeks ago,  
a deprecation certificate, No. 2117, granted to  
John Hurk, soldier of the Maryland line, for the sum of  
sixty pounds specie. Any person finding the same, upon  
producing it to the subscriber, living at George town,  
or William Campbell, at Annapolis, shall receive one  
guinea reward. All persons whatever are forewarned  
receiving the same, as it is my property. It is hoped  
that the treasurer will stop it, should it be offered to  
him in payment.

WILLIAM BAYLY.

February 1, 1785.  
To be SOLD cheap, for cash,  
ALIKELY NEGRO GIRL, about  
ten years old; she has been used to  
wait in the house. For particulars en-  
quire of the printers hereof.

To be SOLD,  
For want of Employ,  
A VERY valuable NEGRO MAN,  
about twenty years of age. The terms  
will be made known, by applying to the  
subscriber in Annapolis.

JAMES MACKUBIN.

Just imported, and to be SOLD at  
the Post-office,

A FEW elegant SPRING  
CLOCKS, in mahogany,  
black ornamental, and japan’d cases.

ANNAPOLIS. Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the Post-Office, Charles-Street.

# LOTTERY.

To raise 6000 dollars for the use of Washington  
College, in the state of Maryland.

Prize	Dollars.	Dollars.
1 Prize	4000	4000
2 Prizes	1500	1500
3 Prizes	1000	2000
3 Prizes	500	1500
3 Prizes	100	2000
60 Prizes	50	3000
100 Prizes	25	2000
3000 Prizes	2	24000
3187 Prizes,		40,000 Dollars.
6814 Blanks,		
10,000 Tickets at 4 dollars		40,000 Dollars.

THE PRIZES are subject to the usual deduction  
of fifteen per cent. to be applied to one of the  
most liberal and public spirited purposes, the finish-  
ing the buildings, and making necessary additions  
to the library, and the philosophical and mechanical  
apparatus of the college.

The scheme is calculated on the most favourable  
terms, those who wish to become adventurers and  
benefactors to their country, by advancing the in-  
terests of LEARNING; there being little more than  
two blanks to one prize, and the large sum of SEVEN  
THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, contained  
in the four capital prizes. The visitors and gover-  
nors of the college, as a corporation will be answer-  
able for the due and faithful management of the  
lottery, which, it is expected will be ready to be  
drawn at CHESTER, by the 15th day of April  
next, 1785. The fortunate numbers will be publi-  
shed in the Baltimore and some of the Philadelphia  
news-papers within four weeks after the drawing;  
and the prizes paid at CHESTER, or in the dif-  
ferent counties on the eastern shore, by the college  
visitors for each respective county, who are as fol-  
lows, and of whom tickets may be had at four dol-  
lars each.

Annapolis, His excellency William Paca, Samuel  
Chase, Esquires.

Kent county, eastern shore, William Smith, D. D.  
Peregrine Lethbruy, Joseph Nicholson, John Scott,  
Isaac Perkins, Thomas Smyth, sen. and jun. John  
Page, Thomas Van Dyke, Esquires.

Queen-Anne’s county, Joshua Seney, Esq;  
Talbot county, Hon. William Perry, Esq;  
Dorchester county, Hon. Robert Goldborough,  
Hon. John Henry, Esquires, Rev. Samuel Keene.  
Somerset county, Levin Gale, Esq;  
Worcester county, Peter Chaille, Esq;  
Cecil county, Rev. William Thompson.

Prizes not demanded in six months after the publi-  
cation of the drawing, are to be considered as ge-  
nerously given for the benefit of the college.

# BUILDING.

Annapolis, January 18, 1785.

EDWARD VIDLER,

HAVING imported a number of able workmen  
in the building branch, will undertake to erect  
or repair either public or private buildings; he will sur-  
vey, measure, or estimate, for those who please to favour  
him with their orders. He has several marble and  
Portland stone chimney pieces ready for fixing up on  
the shortest notice.

N. B. A store will be opened on Monday next at his  
house (late Mr. Joseph Middleton’s) near the dock.

BY virtue of a law passed this present session, for al-  
tering the time for holding the courts, notice is  
hereby given, That Saint Mary’s county court will be  
held on the Monday before the fourth Tuesday in  
March, and on the Mondays before the first Tuesdays in  
June and September.

Charles county court, on the Monday before the first  
Tuesday in April, and on the Mondays before the se-  
cond Tuesdays in June and September.

Prince George’s county, on the Monday before the  
second Tuesday in April, and on the Mondays before the  
fourth Tuesdays in June and September.

Calvert county, on the Monday before the third  
Tuesday in April, and on the Mondays before the third  
Tuesdays in June and September.

Cecil county, on the Monday before the second  
Tuesday in March, June, and October.

Talbot county, on the Monday before the first Tues-  
days in March, June, and November.

# TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT 1300 acres of land, lying near the  
Head of Severn, about 16 miles from Anna-  
polis, and 17 from Baltimore; the soil is adapted  
both to farming and planting, and has the advan-  
tage of a very large tract of meadow ground, a con-  
siderable part of which is cleared and may be im-  
proved at a small expence; the land is chiefly wood-  
ed, and the lower parts abound with a great variety  
of lofty timber, it is well watered, and has a good  
feet for a mill, and only six miles from navigation.  
For terms apply to the subscriber in Annapolis.

JAMES STEUART.

# TO BE SOLD.

A VERY valuable tract of land lying on Aqua  
regia, in Stafford county, in Virginia, and  
more than one mile from Aqua warehouse, about  
six miles from Dumfries, and twelve miles from Fre-  
dericksburg, containing six thousand acres; it is  
well watered and abounding with timber, calculated  
for planting or farming; on this land are several  
valuable mill seats, one particularly so. The above  
will be sold in lots of two or five hundred acres, as  
may best suit the purchasers; if sold by the whole  
tract three years credit will be given for one half  
the purchase, if in small lots only one year’s credit  
will be given for one half; the other being paid at  
the time of conveyance. For further particulars en-  
quire of the subscriber opposite to Lower Marl-  
borough, in Maryland, or colonel Bailey Washing-  
ton, near to and adjoining the premises, who will  
show the land.

WILLIAM FITZHUGH.

# TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

December 21, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-  
Arundel county, near Queen-Anne, a negro man  
named SAM, about five feet seven inches high,  
well made, has a very flat nose, and when his mouth  
is shut his under lip looks very large and prominent, has  
a remarkable scar upon his neck reaching almost from  
his ear to his collar bone occasioned by an imposthume,  
but on which side I am not certain; had on and took  
with him various articles of clothing, among which  
were a coarse blue cloth coat, white kersey waistcoat,  
black worsted knit breeches, black leather shoes, white  
metal shoe buckles, striped holland coat, nankeen  
waistcoat and breeches, two osnabrig shirts and trousers,  
a crocus frock, and a new felt hat; but as he has been  
absent from my service since the 15th of July last it is  
probable he may have got other cloaths. I have been  
informed he has a forged pass, and has changed his  
name from Sam to Lem, and endeavours to pass for a  
free man. Whoever will take up and secure said negro  
in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive  
the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought  
home, paid by

WILLIAM DAVIS, jun.

# FOR SALE,

November 2, 1784.

THAT very valuable plantation, late the pro-  
perty of William Thomas, deceased, contain-  
ing about 800 acres of land, beautifully situated on  
the mouth of South river, about three miles from  
the city of Annapolis, and about 300 acres cleared,  
the whole of exceeding good quality, producing fine  
tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, and rye; the improve-  
ments are, a very good convenient dwelling house,  
kitchen, corn house, stables, tobacco houses, &c.  
a good apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit  
trees; some meadow in timothy and more may be  
made at a very trifling expence; there are many ad-  
vantages attending its situation, too tedious to men-  
tion, among the number the convenience to markets,  
and for fishing and fowling, as in the season there  
are a great abundance of fine fish, crabs, oysters,  
and wild fowl. Likewise to be sold, a number of  
negroes, some of which are very valuable house ser-  
vants, also some excellent horses fit for the road or  
draught. For terms enquire of the subscriber,  
living on the premises.

P. W. THOMAS.

August 13, 1784.

# TO BE SOLD,

A PARCEL of valuable lands lying in Balti-  
more county, about twenty miles from Balti-  
more town, on the road leading from that place to  
Little York in Pennsylvania, containing upwards of  
eight hundred acres; it has been let out in small  
tenements, each tenement improved with a good  
dwelling house, and convenient out-houses; apple  
orchard, and variety of other fruit trees; a great  
quantity of meadow ground fit for the fith, and  
much more may be reclaimed with but a little trou-  
ble and expence; the soil in general is very good  
and calculated either for planting or farming; there  
is a great quantity of timber on the land, and that  
very good. Tobacco, bills of exchange drawn on  
London, or specie, will be taken in payment. Cre-  
dit will be given for part of the money, and a great  
bargain will be given to the purchaser if he pays in  
a short time. Any person inclined to view the pre-  
mises, may be shown them by applying to Mr. Bur-  
mingham near the place, and the terms of sale will  
be made known by him or the subscriber, near An-  
napolis.

22 X NATHAN SELLMAN, jun.

THE subscriber has by him a few suits of  
cloaths, of exceeding good quality, which  
were imported for the use of the army, and will sell  
them extremely cheap, for ready cash, wheat, corn,  
or oats, at the market price, delivered at Annapolis.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

To be SOLD, for want of employ,  
A HEALTHY, young, NEGRO wench,  
who has been used to household and kitchen  
work from a child, and has had the small-pox.

Enquire of the printers.

24 X

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AMSTERDAM, Nov. 15  
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PARIS, Nov. 14. The  
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army.  
Nov. 21. It is said tha  
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FRANKFORT, Nov. 20  
Low-Countries, neverthe  
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and coming from Brigau  
with different contracto  
kind; that the count de  
commander in chief o  
Countries, &c.  
L O N D O  
A heifer, four years  
production of nature eve  
carried about the cou  
This very surprising c  
horns, four eyes, four  
each of which it breathe  
prising, it takes its full  
the same time. One of  
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Nov. 27. It was the  
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Dr. 1. The Hague  
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H A G U E.

DIFFERENT letters from Germany give confirmation to the rumour respecting the probability of an amicable accommodation of the differences between the emperor and the republic. The letters add, that on the 5th instant a courier arrived at Staden-hof with dispatches for the imperial commissary, countermarching the orders for procuring provisions for the Austrian troops destined for the Netherlands, and advising that the march of those troops was postponed. Letters from Vienna also assert, that the above orders were revoked immediately after the fitting of a council of war, convened at eight at night of the 2d instant, upon the arrival of couriers from Versailles and Berlin. It is said with the greatest confidence, that the king of France has written a letter with his own hand, to prevail upon the emperor to relinquish his design of engaging in hostilities with the republic.

They write from Kroihsaas, that the Austrians had made preparation for erecting a battery opposite the fort, but that the banks raised to guard the works from inundation, broke in the night of the 17th instant, and defeated the project.

Nov. 26. We have no certain accounts yet of the march of any Austrian troops, excepting two or three regiments, which were in garrison in the Brigens, who not having a very great rout to undertake, may possibly, without much difficulty, reach Brabant; but as to the rest of the troops necessary to the formation of an army of 80,000 men, it is highly improbable that they should set out on so long a journey in such a season.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 15. We learn from Utrecht, that the colleges of state of that province, at the request of the citizens, and agreeable to the principles of the union, have determined to arm all the inhabitants both of the country and towns, from the age of 18 to 60; and it is expected that this mode of armament will be general in the republic. The city of Gouda has made the same proposition in the states of Holland.

PARIS, Nov. 11. The military preparations here cannot be longer concealed. It is generally agreed, that two armies will march, one towards Flanders, and the other towards Alsace: the first to be of 60,000, and the other of 40,000 men. It is even said that the king will in person head the Flanders army.

Nov. 21. It is said that M. de Vergennes, son of the minister, is set out for Vienna.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 20. Letters from the Austrian Low-Countries, nevertheless, breathe nothing but war as well as those from Vienna and Germany. They assure that orders have been received to prepare every thing for an army of 30,000 men; that they expect there several regiments in the beginning of next month; that the regiment of Bender is already on its march, and will arrive first, being the nearest, and coming from Brigaui; that bargains are making with different contractors for provisions of every kind; that the count de Ferraris has been appointed commander in chief of the artillery in the Low-Countries, &c.

L O N D O N, October 18.

A heifer, four years old, being the most curious production of nature ever exhibited, has lately been carried about the country to gratify the curious. This very surprising creature has two heads, four horns, four eyes, four ears, four nostrils, through each of which it breathes, &c. and what is more surprising, it takes its sustenance with both mouths at the same time. One of the heads, together with the horns, represent that of a bull, and the other of a cow. This heifer has had the inspection of the royal society, and the principal gentlemen of the faculty in London, and by them universally allowed to be the most astonishing phenomenon in nature.

Nov. 27. It was the general report yesterday, that the courts of London, Paris, and Berlin, have offered their joint mediation in the affairs of Holland and the emperor, to prevent a war.

The Helian troops, and those from Waldeck, which we had in pay the last war, are now subsidized by the emperor.

Some Swiss troops are going into the service of the Dutch.

The Dutch will certainly not surrender the navigation of the Scheldt; therefore there can be no foundation for a pacific treaty. To give up this point, would be to abandon their best commercial interests, and provide for the ruin of their country.

Dec. 1. The Hague Gazette of Friday, contains a representation made by the prince of Orange to the

States General, in which he sets forth, that the critical situation of the republic having made it, in his opinion, necessary to assemble the troops belonging to the state, and consequently withdraw them from those parts which are least exposed to a hostile attack, he had sent an order to his own regiment of Orange-Friesland, as likewise to two squadrons of the regiment of lieutenant-general Stavinilla Pons, to evacuate their respective garrisons, and had written a letter to the states of Friesland, setting forth his reasons for this step; at the same time representing, that till the present year he had, with the consent and approbation of the said states, enjoyed the privilege of marching out the troops garrisoned in that province; but he had, to his great surprise, received a rescript, in which, though they consent to the marching of the two squadrons, they insist on keeping the regiment of Orange-Friesland. The prince further represents, that he had met with a like refusal from the states of Groningen. He then lays before their high mightinesses, the ill consequences such conduct must be attended with, and concludes with a request, that the treaty with the collector of Cologne and bishop of Munster being signed, the states would give orders for the march of the auxiliary troops.

Extract of a letter from Drogheda, November 20.

Wednesday evening last, colonel Dillon, of the Screen corps, accompanied by Mr. Fisher, sub-sheriff of the county of Meath, came to this town, and waited on Thomas Chamney and Patrick Magauran, Esquires, officers of the artillery corps belonging to the Drogheda association, and requested their assistance to dispossess a number of lawless fellows, who had taken possession of the castle of Lagore, in the county of Meath, in order to prevent the high sheriff from taking possession of the lands adjoining. As the castle is exceeding strong, and being well provided with arms, ammunition and provisions, these men bid defiance to any body of volunteers with arms that could be brought against them, and in this manner kept possession of the castle for near a month—Captain Chamney and lieutenant Magauran, informed colonel Dillon, they were always ready to support the constitution of their country, and a due execution of the law; accordingly the corps left this town on the morning following (Thursday) and about twelve o'clock took possession of a rising ground within a small distance of the castle, and waited for the arrival of the high sheriff and the Screen corps, in order that the attack might be conducted with every necessary precaution; but these fellows being informed by an out-scout, of the force that was ready to attack them, they thought it advisable to quit their situation, and retired in small bodies from the rear of their fort; information of this having been brought to the volunteer army, the sheriff, attended by the officers, went and took possession of the castle and lands—Lord Killeen, colonel Dillon, and the high sheriff, returned the artillery company their sincere thanks, after which captain Gorges insisted on the corps going to the house, where they were entertained in a splendid and elegant manner. About 8 o'clock the corps marched into town, after a fatiguing march of 30 miles.

Dec. 2—4. Some of the French garrisons in Flanders, which lie towards the frontiers of Germany, have been reinforced, and a particular survey been made of the state of the fortifications.

The emperor refuses all mediation and negotiation till the Scheldt is allowed to be opened, so that the Dutch must make a concession of a most humiliating kind, and then treat for further surrenders; this cannot be expected from a proud, fallen, obstinate, and tenacious people.

The Dutch are full of life, activity, and bustle; their very genius seems to have departed from them, and left no cold remains behind. They know that the emperor is determined to persevere, and therefore act like men who must rather confide in their own exertions, than any foreign alliance whatever.

Letters from Amsterdam, dated November 22, declare that the States General, in order to preserve the general peace of Europe, had offered to enter into a treaty of mediation with his imperial majesty; but the advices say, that monarch had declared, his opening the navigation of the Scheldt should be a *fine qua non*, before any matter of a pacific nature should be agitated by the minister of either party; and that being granted, he had no objection to leave his other claims, which are numerous and important, to be adjusted by the mediating powers, Prussia, France, and Great-Britain.

Though nothing decisive has yet taken place between the emperor and the Dutch, and notwithstanding this suspension of hostilities has given a pacific appearance to the last foreign mails, yet we have good reason for asserting, that a rupture is in-

evitable, unless the Dutch consent to the surrender of the Scheldt. This is the point—for the emperor has pledged himself in the strongest manner, that he will not even treat for peace, unless this concession is first made on the part of the States General. The public may rest assured; no mediation has yet taken place; neither is the imperial system allowed with respect to a war.

Great apprehensions are entertained in Paris, that a war will certainly take place, in which France must be concerned. Some of the older politicians think that the emperor means to revive some old pretensions to a part of the French territories; and that he will be supported in those claims by the queen's party, which dictates to the king in all public matters that are agitated in the cabinet.

The Dutch and British gazettes arrived yesterday, bring nothing new respecting the emperor and States General, saying that the latter have offered to indemnify the subjects of Austrian Flanders, for the losses sustained in inundating their country, if the emperor will agree to an accommodation.

The last papers from Holland are full of speculation, and deserve very little confidence. The emperor is employed in forming treaties with the German princes, which accounts for the deliberation of his measures, but is still determined to obtain what he has demanded, or appeal decisively to the sword.

B A L L O O N.

The ingenious Mr. Blanchard, having been disappointed by the weather on Monday; and the weather clearing up unexpectedly yesterday morning, he used the utmost diligence in gratifying the curiosity of a prodigious multitude, by ascending from the Rhedarium, in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, about a quarter before three o'clock. He was accompanied by an American gentleman, (an evening paper says Dr. Jefferies) and proposed to make very different observations from those which have amused us from another voyager. The wind was westerly, inclining a few points to the north; and it blew so gently that it required very little of that skill which Mr. Blanchard is known to possess, to keep him at the elevation which would be most likely to gratify the whole town, the utmost length of which he must have traversed. Over Grosvenor-square and other places which must have appeared to him to be crowded, he rendered his balloon nearly stationary, waved his flag, and politely saluted the company, which rent the air with their acclamations.

Though another man has profited by the public favour, for having been the first who visited our variable atmosphere, Mr. Blanchard is by far the most expert and accomplished aerial traveller we have seen in England. Besides being an exquisite mechanic, he is the inventor of that species of oars or wings, which alone have been hitherto found of any material utility. He is sufficiently a philosopher to know the use of a thermometer, barometer, compass, &c. which another traveller it seems forgot. We should not have hinted at these points of comparison, if Mr. Blanchard's merit had been properly distinguished.

The whole neighbourhood of Grosvenor-square was astonishingly crowded by the best and worst company of the land. We are glad to find the prince of Wales loses no opportunity of countenancing these scientific attempts. Knowledge is friendly to both public and private; and is the best instrument to rescue a young man from bad company and bad councils.

Soon after Mr. Blanchard's balloon was launched, two small balloons were let off, which ascended perpendicularly with great velocity. They passed the large balloon, which at that time was going almost horizontally; and thereby proved that the large balloon was not under the influence of the wind, but under that of Mr. Blanchard himself who was guiding it.

About three o'clock the balloon passed over the city, in an eastern direction. Several reports were circulated last night of its descent; but none were authentic when this paper went to press.

The weather being hazy, prevented the inhabitants of the city having a distinct view of the balloon while it was passing over the metropolis. When the balloon was at a considerable height, the exercise of the oars was plainly perceived, which seemed evidently to accelerate Mr. Blanchard's motion. He expressed a determination to let it take as far a course as possible, while he had a ray of light to guide him. He was provided with sufficient refreshments, instruments for observations, and defences against the cold and inclemency which he expected to experience.







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imposed on all goods  
leira: wine 6 d. per  
gallon; coffee 5 s. per  
cask; tea 9 d. per  
cask; sugar 4 d. per  
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cask; tea 9 d. per  
cask; sugar 4 d. per  
cask; and all other  
enumerated articles, and  
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on all other goods im-  
ported into this state.

val officer shall refuse such duties, or cancel the  
and, for such articles as shall be exported, the impor-  
previously paying to the naval officer his fees.  
If any importer shall desire to transport goods from  
one district to another, he shall, before such articles be  
on board any vessel, make oath that the said goods  
have been legally imported and the duties paid, where-  
on the naval officer shall grant a certificate, which  
shall be a sufficient voucher to the collector of the district  
to which the goods shall be transported, who shall grant  
a permit for landing the same; and all goods liable to  
duty, and transported from one district to another with-  
out such certificate and permit, may be seized.  
Duties and fines shall be paid in foreign coin, ac-  
cording to its weight and fineness; and the  
naval officer shall be allowed 1 per cent. on all duties  
collected, and account for and pay into the treas-  
ury, on the 10th of June and December annually, all  
duties received, on pain of forfeiting 20 per cent. and  
being suspended.  
If any person shall enter into bond and not discharge  
the same at the time limited, the naval officer shall sue  
the name of the rate for the duties due, and judg-  
ment shall be given, with an addition of 20 per cent.  
Any goods imported for the use of a foreign minister  
shall be duty free.  
Nothing in this act shall repeal or alter the act laying  
duty on British vessels, &c.

On imports, in any vessel built within this state, and  
navigated by a master citizen of this state, and by ma-  
nners one half citizens of the United States, and one  
half such vessel, the property of citizens of this state,  
there shall be a deduction from the duties on enu-  
merated articles one sixth part, and from the 2 per cent.  
duty one eighth part thereof; and if reduced to 1 per  
cent. a deduction of one fourth; and on exports,  
vessels navigated and owned as aforesaid, there shall  
be a deduction of one third; and on imports in vessels  
built within this state, and entirely owned, and navi-  
gated by a master and mariners, all citizens of this state,  
there shall be a deduction of one third part on enu-  
merated articles, and from the 2 per cent. duty one  
fourth part thereof; and if reduced to 1 per cent. one  
half; and on exports one half of the duty im-  
posed; to be proved by the oath of the person requiring  
the deduction, to the satisfaction of the naval officer,  
and if any doubt arises, he may refer the party to the  
governor and council, whose decision shall be conclusive.

Any mariner, above 24 and under 30 years of age,  
may repair to a naval officer, and there deliver in his  
age, &c. and place of birth, and require the naval officer  
to register him accordingly, and give a certificate  
thereof, which shall be a sufficient evidence that he is a  
citizen; and such mariner shall be exempted from mili-  
tia duty, &c. and every naval officer who enters the  
names of such persons in a book kept for that purpose  
only, alphabetically, with their ages, &c. and transmit  
a copy annually to the clerk of the house of delegates.

If they per cent. granted to congress shall take place  
only 1 per cent. shall be collected on the non enu-  
merated articles.

This act to be effected a public act, and to continue  
in force, and to the end of the next session thereafter.

By a supplement to the above law it is enacted, that  
three fourths of the money received shall be remitted  
to the continental treasury, and the residue be subject  
to the disposition of the general assembly; and that the  
duties on exports be continued for 3 years and no  
longer.

[ To be continued. ]

Office for confiscated estates, Annapolis, February  
22, 1785.

THE general assembly having, at their last  
session, required every purchaser of confi-  
scated British property, for which bonds have not  
been taken, to give bond for the first day of  
April next, with such security as the commissioners,  
under the direction of the intendat, shall require,  
for the payment of the money with interest agree-  
ably to the contract, payable on the first day of Ja-  
nuary 1790, with interest annually, to commence  
from the first day of September last; Notice is here-  
by given, that constant attendance is given by the  
commissioners at their office in Annapolis, for the  
purpose of taking bonds in the manner aforesaid;  
and that they will attend for the purpose aforesaid,  
at Mr. McCandless's in Baltimore town, on the 22d,  
23d, and 24th days of March next.

Suits are directed to be commenced against every  
person who shall not give bond on or before the first  
day of April, and payment enforced by the mode  
directed by the ninth clause of the act of April ses-  
sion 1782, entitled, An act respecting claims to con-  
fiscated British property, and to direct the commis-  
sioners in certain cases.

GLENN HOLLYDAY,  
GABRIEL DUVALL.

Intendant's office, February 23, 1785.

To be contracted for,

THE carpenters work of a new roof and eave  
to the governor's house, and also for the ne-  
cessary repairs to be made to the dome and roof of  
the flat house, both to be executed under the di-  
rection of Mr. Joseph Clark, architect; the designs  
with the necessary particulars, may be seen with the  
said Clark, or the intendant, the 25th of March  
next.

DAN. or ST. THO. JENIFER, intendant.

Annapolis, February 22, 1785.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A SKILFUL and industrious man, well ac-  
quainted and would undertake to construct  
FRAMES for the purpose of extending WHARFS  
from Carroll's bank into the river Severn, in the  
manner as now practised in Baltimore. Any person  
well recommended will be treated with for terms,  
on application to

THO. B. HODGKIN.

Annapolis, February 22, 1785.

To be SOLD.

A PARCEL of empty pork barrels, in good  
order. Inquire of the painter.

February 22, 1785.

THIS is to inform the acting attorney for Mr.  
Anne Pemberton, administratrix of Mr. Jo-  
seph Pemberton, deceased, that I, Nicholas Leake,  
have been in the city of Annapolis for the three  
months last past, and shall continue there some time  
longer, and may be found at the house of Colonel  
Lloyd in the aforesaid city.

It has been pretended that the money due to  
was always ready for me to receive; why and not  
paid? the money has been due two years and a half,  
and never any offered to me but once, and that by  
way of composition to induce me to pay the same;  
yet by such pretence, being absent in London, I  
the arbitrators did not allow me interest on my  
account.

NICHOLAS LEAKE.

Prince George's county, February 21, 1785.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of  
Jeremiah Belt, late of this county, deceased,  
are desired to bring them in legally proved, as they  
may be settled, and all those indebted unto the  
same are earnestly requested to make immediate pay-  
ment, unto

MARY BELT, executrix,  
THOMAS BELT, executor.

Montgomery county, February 15, 1785.

WAS committed to my custody, on the 15th of  
July last, a certain THOMAS DULANY, for  
dealing with a servant belonging to Mr. Robert  
White, of George town, but confessed himself a ser-  
vant belonging to Morris Morrison, of Philadel-  
phia; he is an Irishman born, about 5 feet 8 inches  
high, middling likely, says he is a stocking weaver  
by trade, and was free in January last. His master,  
if any, is desired to pay charges, and make him away.

JOHN H. NICHOLS, sheriff.

P. S. The above mentioned person since commit-  
ted says his name is Thomas Heron.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Montgomery county, February 20, 1785.

RAN away from the subscriber, in January,  
1784, a negro man named CESAR, about  
45 years of age, is a stout well made, black fellow,  
his lips large and pointing, and talks loud and quick  
when out of temper; he was formerly the property  
of Allen Quynn, Esq; and raised by Mr. Lewis Lee;  
in Anne Arundel county. I am informed he was  
hired at Mr. John Thomas's quarter on West-river,  
in May last, where he passed for a free man. Ten  
pounds with all reasonable charges shall be paid to  
any person who apprehends and delivers him to the  
subscriber, in Montgomery county, or secures him  
so that I get him again.

A negro man named TOBY ran away in April;  
1784, is a likely well made young fellow (swift of  
foot) about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, was formerly  
the property of Mrs. Crabb, nee Queen-Anne, and  
is supposed to be in that neighborhood at this time.  
Five pounds shall be paid to any person who will ap-  
prehend or secure him so that I get him again.

JEREMIAH CRABB.

RAN away from the subscriber, living near An-  
napolis, on the 29th of June 1784, a mulatto  
man named PETER, forty years of age, five feet  
four inches high, he has a sneaking down look, is a  
dark skinned mulatto, has big eyes, and has lost al-  
most all his teeth; had on when he went away, a  
black and white country cloth jacket, and white  
country cloth breeches, of a baggy shirt, an under  
jacket without sleeves of a dark colour. Whoever  
takes up the said mulatto man, and secures him so  
that his master may get him again, shall receive if  
taken six miles from home eight dollars, if twenty  
miles five pounds, if forty miles or further ten  
pounds, paid by

ALDWIN LUSBY.

N. B. He has been harboured in the neighbour-  
hood all the summer; and it is supposed that he has  
since been harboured by Mrs. Dulany's negro Jack,  
who probably has contrived him away from Anna-  
polis by water.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Sutliff Bowen,  
living on the north side of Severn, near the  
Head of Cypress creek, in Anne Arundel county, a  
black MARE, about twelve hands and a half  
high, docked, but no perceptible brand. The  
owner may have her again on proving property and  
paying charges.

TAKEN up as a stray, by George Simmer-  
man, living in Frederick county, near James  
Johnson's furnace, a gray MARE, about four years  
old, and about thirteen hands high, appears to have  
a brand on the near shoulder thus N. The owner  
may have her again on proving property and paying  
charges.

THE subscriber has by him a few suits of  
cloaths, of exceeding good quality, which  
were imported for the use of the army, and will sell  
them extremely cheap, for ready cash, wheat, corn,  
or oats, at the market price, delivered at Annapolis.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL.

THERB is at the plantation of William Jen-  
kins, on Oxen-run, about five miles from  
Alexandria ferry, taken up as a stray, a light bay  
GELDING, about fourteen hands high, has a  
star on his forehead, and some white spots on each  
side of his head, the pole of his neck, and on each  
side of his back, appears to be old, not docked, nor  
has any perceptible brand. The owner may have  
him again on proving property and paying charges.

Patowmack Canal.

Annapolis, February 12, 1785.

BY virtue of an act of the last general assembly of  
Maryland, entitled, "An ACT for establishing  
a company for opening and extending the navigation  
of the river Patowmack,

NOTICE is hereby given, that the laudable  
subscription, so essentially necessary to accomplish a  
work fraught with such universal advantage, is  
now opened at Annapolis, where it will so continue  
until the tenth day of May next, in the hands of

CHRISTOPHER RICHMOND,  
JOHN DAVIDSON.

Intendant's office, February 11, 1785.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on  
Monday the 4th of April, if fair, if not the first  
fair day thereafter, at Vienna, in Dorchester  
county, for current money, or specie certificates  
liquidated and issued by the treasurer, or by the  
commissioners appointed to settle the depreciation  
and pay of the Maryland line to the first of Au-  
gust, 1780.

ALL that tract of land in Dorchester county  
commonly called the Indian Land, lying up-  
on Nanticoke river, containing upwards of six thou-  
sand acres, laid off in convenient lots for the pur-  
chaser. Bonds to be given with security, payable  
the first day of January 1790, with legal interest  
thereon, to be paid annually.

At the same time and place will be sold some re-  
served lands adjoining Nanticoke manor. Also two  
small tracts of land, containing one hundred and  
forty acres, late the property of Anthony Stewart;  
three ditto, containing two hundred and sixty-nine  
acres, of Charles Blair; two ditto, James Filthwick,  
seventy-four acres.

And on Thursday the seventh of April will be  
sold at public vendue, at Salisbury, on the terms  
aforesaid, the real and personal confiscated property  
of Hugh Dean, Charles Hale, Speers, French and  
Co. Isaac Coffin, John H. Carey, John Malone,  
Mary Caldwell, Isaac Atkinson, John Sterling, John  
Harris, Major White, Joshua Dickson, William Smith,  
Sarah Coffin, John Bontlet, Obadiah Read, Caleb  
Jones, William Atkinson, James Otley, Jamison  
Wheat, all of Somerset and Worcester counties.

Likewise will be sold, part of Wicomico and  
Waltcot manors, with some reserved lands adjoin-  
ing.

DAN. or ST. THO. JENIFER,  
Intendant of the revenue.

2

Intendant's office, February 11, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given to the tenants on  
the manors and reserves in St. Mary's and  
Charles counties, and all others concerned, that the  
Intendant of the revenue will attend at Leonard-  
town, on Tuesday the 8th day of March, to dispose  
of the said lands; and on Wednesday the 16th of  
the same month, at Port-Tobacco.

DAN. or ST. THO. JENIFER, Intendant.

January 28, 1785.

ECLIPSE,

Imported last summer,

STANDS this season at Collington Meadows, in  
Prince-George's county, and will begin to co-  
ver on the 20th day of March next, at six guineas a  
mare, and one dollar to the groom; his colour is a  
fine chestnut with a small blaze, and one white hind  
foot, full fifteen hands and a half high, great bone,  
and very handsome. Good pasturage for mares at  
2/6 per week, but will not be answerable for escapes  
or other accidents. The money to be sent with the  
mares.

RICHARD B. HALL.

London, February 26, 1784.

Esteemed friend,

WE have procured you a horse of the first run-  
ning good, as you desired, and got by the celebrated  
Eclipse. Enclosed is his pedigree, attested by Mr.  
Tatterfall, whose veracity may be depended on, and  
who is allowed to have the most extensive knowledge  
of the turf of any man in this country.

OXLEY and HANCOCK.

Richard B. Hall.

THIS is to certify, that the chestnut horse I sold  
Mr. Oxley was bred by the late Sir John Shelley,  
bart. and was got by Eclipse, out of Phoebe, full  
sister to Apollo. Phoebe was got by Regulus, her dam  
by Cottingham, grand-dam by Snake, great-grand-  
dam by the Bald Galloway, great great-grand-dam by  
lord Carlisle's Turk. Cottingham was got by Mr.  
Hartley's blind horse. This horse was five years old  
last grass. Witness my hand this 10th of February  
1784.

RICHARD TATTERFALL.

N. B. The horse won several plates and matches,  
&c. &c.

R. T.



M A

L O N D O N

There are paragraph writers who are the retaining hand of the reason for his staying another year above a year's residence of Annapolis; the liquor some further abridges pleasures of this capital. The gentleman who is in his flying vessel, we hear America.

Extract of a letter from

"I wrote you far, very have had a short, but my voyage of 21 miles, over 800 on the banks of the Stone, in Kent, within 10 motion was very rapid, and"

The example of the most happy influence, if the two Sicilies is suppressed grand foreigner, all whether catholic, protestant exercise of their religion.

Letters received within state the following facts: signing of terms on the part, in consequence of the arms, the troops of Tippu surrounded, commenced

perpetration of which upon the prisoners, and officers were divided into with general Meadows: into Heyder's country; distant from the field of in couples, barefooted and almost naked. When of destination, it was death by torture. The ing boiling oil on his forcing melted lead down

In consequence of the said upon general Meadows in the service of the in future wars they will

Copy of a letter from George Gordon, presentation, to the right lord of the treasury.

"SIR, SEVERAL hundred to day; many of the, came in coaches, and midshipmen of the The following is the co addresses:

"To the right honour president of the

"May it please yo

"We, the seamen, are able, willing united protestant states of the Romans, and all your petitioners will Gordon.

"Signed by Edwa Isachsen, at Highway, No

"Several officers of have also applied to the States General, Conscient line, in the and an officer who he of France, who wither

able, and congeni

Some Ath way to town, who, I the good protestant acquaintance, as pri on, that you may co the general good dip kingdoms to comply w

# LOTTERY

To raise 6000 dollars for the use of Washington College, in the city of Maryland.

1000	1500
2	1000
3	500
20	100
60	50
100	20
3000	10
3187 Prizes,	40,000 Dollars
6813 Blanks,	
10,000 Tickets at 4 dollars each,	40,000 Dollars

THE PRIZES are subject to the usual deduction of fifteen per cent, to be applied to one of the most liberal and public spirited purposes, the finishing the buildings, and making necessary additions to the library, and the philosophical and mechanical apparatus of the college.

The scheme is calculated on the most favorable terms, those who wish to become adventurers and benefactors to their country, by advancing the interests of LEARNING; there being little more than two blanks to one prize, and the large sum of SEVEN THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, contained in the four capital prizes. The visitors and governors of the college, as a corporation will be answerable for the due and faithful management of the lottery, which, it is expected will be ready to be drawn at CHESTER, by the 15th day of April next, 1785. The fortunate numbers will be published in the Baltimore and some of the Philadelphia news-papers within four weeks after the drawing; and the prizes paid at CHESTER, or in the different counties on the eastern shore, by the college visitors for each respective county, who are as follows, and of whom tickets may be had at four dollars each.

Annapolis, His excellency William Paca, Samuel Chase, Esquires.

Kent county, eastern shore, William Smith, D. D. Pelegine Lethbray, Joseph Nicholson, John Scott, Isaac Perkins, Thomas Smyth, sen. and jun. John Page, Thomas Van Dyke, Esquires.

Queen-Anne's county, Joshua Seney, Esq;

Talbot county, Hon. William Peirry, Esq;

Dorchester county, Hon. Robert Goldborough, Hon. John Henry, Esquires, Rev. Samuel Keene.

Somelet county, Levin Gale, Esq;

Worcester county, Peter Chaille, Esq;

Cecil county, Rev. William Thomson.

Prizes not demanded in six months after the publication of the drawing, are to be considered as generously given for the benefit of the college.

## BUILDING.

Annapolis, January 18, 1785.

EDWARD VIDLER,

HAVING imported a number of able workmen in the building branch, will undertake to erect or repair either public or private buildings; he will survey, measure, or estimate, for those who please to favour him with their orders. He has several marble and Portland stone chimney pieces ready for fixing on the shortest notice.

N. B. A store will be opened on Monday next at his house (late Mr. Joseph Middleton's) near the dock.

BY virtue of a law passed this present session, for altering the time for holding the courts, notice is hereby given, That Saint Mary's county court will be held on the Monday before the fourth Tuesday in March, and on the Mondays before the first Tuesdays in June and September.

Charles county court, on the Monday before the first Tuesday in April, and on the Mondays before the second Tuesdays in June and September.

Prince George's county, on the Monday before the second Tuesday in April, and on the Mondays before the fourth Tuesdays in June and September.

Calvert county, on the Monday before the third Tuesday in April, and on the Mondays before the third Tuesdays in June and September.

Cecil county, on the Monday before the second Tuesdays in March, June, and October.

Talbot county, on the Monday before the first Tuesdays in March, June, and November.

## TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT 1300 acres of land, lying near the Head of Severn, about 16 miles from Annapolis, and 17 from Baltimore; the soil is adapted both to farming and planting, and has the advantage of a very large tract of meadow ground, a considerable part of which is cleared and may be improved at a small expence; the land is chiefly wooded, and the lower parts abound with a great variety of lofty timbers, it is well watered, and has a good feat for a mill, and only six miles from navigation. For terms apply to the subscriber in Annapolis.

JAMES STEUART.

## FOR SALE,

For sale, situated under the act to adjust the debts due from this state, or on credit, the plantation of the subscriber, lying on the north side of Severn river, in Anne Arundel county, containing about 600 acres. It lies on Severn river, about four miles from the city of Annapolis. The improvements are, a very good framed dwelling house, 30 odd feet by 16, two stories high, two rooms on each floor with fire places in all of them, and a cellar bricked up under the whole; a log kitchen or quarter 24 by 12, built with half rail, with a brick chimney; a framed barn, 30 by 25, with sheds 12 feet wide on the sides, and on one end, raised on brick pillars, about two feet from the ground; the whole enclosed with a fence and covered with 18 inch cypress shingles, there is a granary above two small orchards, with some good fruit; milk and hen houses, and a tolerable mill.

## TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable tract of land lying on Aquia run, in Stafford county, in Virginia, not more than one mile from Aquia warehouse, about six miles from Dumfries, and twelve miles from Frederickburg, containing six thousand acres; it is well watered and abounding with timber, calculated for planting or farming; on the tract are several valuable mill seats, one particularly so. The above will be sold in lots of two or five hundred acres, as may best suit the purchasers; if sold by the whole tract three years credit will be given for one half the purchase, if in small lots only one year's credit will be given for one half; the other being paid at the time of conveyance. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber opposite to Lower Marlborough, in Maryland, or colonel Bailey Washington, near to and adjoining the premises, who will shew the land.

WILLIAM TITZBUGH.

## TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, near Queen Anne, a negro man slave named S. A. M., about five feet seven inches high, well made, has a very flat nose, and when his mouth is shut his under lip looks very large and prominent, has a remarkable scar upon his neck reaching almost from his ear to his collar bone occasioned by an imposthume, but on which side I am not certain; had on and took with him various articles of clothing, among which were a coat of blue cloth coat, white kersey waistcoat, black worsted knit breeches, black leather shoes, white metal shoe buckles, striped holland coat, nankeen waistcoat and breeches, two of snabrig shirts and trousers, a crocus frock, and a new felt hat, but as he has been absent from my service since the 1st of July last it is probable he may have got other cloaths. I have been informed he has a forged pass and has changed his name from Sam to Jim, and endeavours to pass for a free man. Whoever will take up and secure said negro in any goal, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

WILLIAM DAVIS, jun.

## FOR SALE,

THAT very valuable plantation, late the property of William Thomas, deceased, containing about 800 acres of land, beautifully situated on the mouth of South river, about three miles from the city of Annapolis, and about 300 acres cleared, the whole of exceeding good quality, producing fine tobacco, corn, wheat, oats, and rye; the improvements are, a very good convenient dwelling house, kitchen, corn house, stables, tobacco houses, &c. a good apple orchard, with a variety of other fruit trees; some meadow in timothy and more may be made at a very trifling expence; there are many advantages attending its situation too tedious to mention, among the number the convenience to markets, and for fishing and boating, as in the season there are a great abundance of fine fish, crabs, oysters, and wild fowl. Likewise to be sold, a number of negroes, some of which are very valuable house servants, also some excellent horses fit for the road or draught. For terms enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises.

P. W. THOMAS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made by the subscribers, to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for a law to vest the real estate, devised by John Hammond, Esq; to the subscriber Elizabeth, in her and her heirs, in fee simple.

WILLIAM KING, ELIZABETH A. KING.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the general assembly of Maryland, at their next session, for a law to divide the real and personal property of Thomas Lamer, of London, among his children and sisters, in such manner as to them may seem reasonable.

WILLIAM HARDING.

In consequence of a resolution of the general assembly, passed the 24th instant, I hereby give notice to such persons, who are possessed of bills of credit of May session 1784, commonly called red money, or of certificates for the said money lent the state, that the treasurer of the western shore will redeem the same with gold and silver, provided such bills be carried into the treasury before the 24th day of June next, after which time the said bills will not be redeemed, and in order to save trouble and expence to the holders of such bills or certificates, that the collectors of the several counties within this state, have directions to receive the same as gold and silver for all taxes and arrears of taxes, imposed by any law or laws of this state, provided the same be done by the first day of June next.

DANIEL OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER,

Intendant of the revenue. [Mr. Goddard, and the printers at Philadelphia, are requested to insert the above in their respective gazettes for four weeks.]

Annapolis, January 26, 1785.

## FOR SALE,

FIFTY acres of good level wood land, on Rhode river, in Anne Arundel county. For terms apply to THOMAS HARWOOD, in Annapolis.

February 10, 1785.

WHEREAS, by an act of the general assembly of Maryland, held at the city of Annapolis, in November 1784, George Shipley, junior, was appointed guardian and trustee of the person and property of George Shipley, senior; and whereas, by the said act, the chancellor was empowered to remove the trustee, in case of misfeasance in his office, and to nominate another in his place, but was not directed, in case of the death of the said George Shipley, junior, to make another appointment; This is therefore to notify to all whom it may concern, that the subscriber intends presenting a petition to the next general assembly, praying them to enlarge the powers of the chancellor in this behalf, and by a supplement to the said law enable him to nominate a trustee in the place of the said George Shipley, junior, who is since dead.

TALBOT SHIPLEY.

South river, January 18, 1785.

THIS is to forewarn all persons from hunting or shooting on my plantation with dog or gun; as they may depend on being prosecuted with the utmost rigour of the law.

MORDECAI STEWART.

THERE is at the plantation of Baldwin Lusby, near the Head of South river, a blue Hog, marked with a crop and a slit in the right ear, and a crop in the left. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

ALL persons that have claims against the estate of Basil Brooke, late of Charles county, deceased, are requested to bring them in that they may be paid, as far as there are assets left by the said deceased, and those that are indebted are desired to pay off their respective accounts without delay.

JOSEPH BROOKE, administrator of the deceased with the will annexed.

LOST out of my pocket, about twelve weeks ago, a deprecation certificate, No. 2117, granted to John Burk, soldier of the Maryland line, for the sum of sixty pounds specie. Any person finding the same, upon producing it to the subscriber, living at George town, or William Campbell at Annapolis, shall receive one guinea reward. All persons whatever are forewarned receiving the same, as it is my property. It is hoped that the treasurer will stop it, should it be offered to him in payment.

WILLIAM BAILY.

Just imported, and to be SOLD at the Post-office.

A FEW elegant SPRING CLOCKS, in mahogany, black ornamental, and japan'd cases.

THERE are at the plantation of Joseph Gill, near South river ferry, in Anne Arundel county, taken up as strays, in the pasture of Mary Pearson, two mares, the one a roan, about six years old, has no perceivable mark about her; the other black, about ten and a half hands high, and has no perceivable mark or brand. The owner or owners may have them again on proving property and paying charges.