

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 2, 1783.

To the PRINTERS of the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

I BEG leave, through the channel of your paper, to offer to the public some observations on what has been long the general topic of conversation throughout this state; I mean the present distressed situation of our troops; in the course of which I shall endeavour to enquire, how far the aspersions cast on the civil department are founded on facts, and how far they may be attributed to prejudice and misapprehension.

The general and popular remark is, that the civil list engrosses so much of the public money, as to leave little or none for the payment of the army. On the contrary, the advocates for the other party allege, that the salaries of the civil officers are barely competent, and in some cases not sufficient for their support. It is impossible for those who live at a distance from the seat of government, to obtain such a thorough knowledge of these matters, as would enable them to decide with precision on the subject; and as that is at present my case, I shall form my sentiments from such facts only as are undeniable, and universally known.

In forming a comparison of the situation and merits of these different classes of men, the following state will, I imagine, be found just.

The military gentlemen have, by the nature of their service, injured their fortunes, endangered their lives, and in many instances ruined their constitutions. Those of the civil department have, I apprehend, encountered no such difficulties; their vicinity to the places of their abode has frequently enabled them to join an attention to their private affairs to the execution of their public duties. Their lives have been free from danger, and their constitutions unimpaired. Let us now take a review of the advantages they have respectively enjoyed, and the recompence they have received. It is a melancholy truth, that the troops have long been deprived of their just wages; that many officers have expended their private fortunes, to enable them to continue in the service of their country; and that the extremities of want have been suffered by the soldiery. I content myself with this short view of their distresses, as it would exceed the bounds of my present design to particularise their sufferings, or enter fully into a consideration of the causes of them. They have been stated at large to the legislature in remonstrances, to which little attention has been paid. I do not pretend to assert, that the civil list has always been punctually paid; but I may venture to pronounce, that their arrears bear no resemblance to those of the army, and I believe the public will join with me in imagining, that if they had, it would have been difficult to have kept the wheels of government in motion. I have frequently heard it observed, that there was a necessity of paying the civil officers, in order to enable them to maintain their dignity, and reside in Annapolis, where the duties of their offices required their attendance; and it is pleasant to hear their adherents observe, that four hundred pounds per annum is not a sufficient sum to support them in the genteel style of life to which they are entitled. I would ask these gentlemen, how the officer, who went to the southward in the spring 1780, and but lately returned, could support himself on two or three months pay? It has likewise frequently happened, that officers have, in the performance of their duty, been obliged to remain at Annapolis, and when they have been ordered to march, obtained from the assembly such trifling sums as bore no proportion to the expence they had incurred.

It has been alleged, that the troops of this state have been better provided than those of many others. It may probably be the case. But though I am ready to acknowledge, that some disposition has lately been shewn to relieve them, it is certain that much yet remains to be done. A number of the certificates granted for the sums lost by the depreciation of our former pay, remain in the hands of the first proprietors, for the payment of which I believe there are no funds left. Those which were provided for their redemption have proved insufficient, although one of the manors was sold much above its real value. Interest is due on them for three years, the neglect of the payment of which, and the little disposition shewn by the assembly to render them valuable, has probably induced many of the soldiery to part with them for a trifling pittance, and to sacrifice the hard earned reward of their labours, to enrich those who were so ungenerous as to take advantage of their necessities. It is to be wished that the assembly would in future put a stop to the issuing of certificates of any kind to the soldiery, as they are sure to be attended with similar consequences. For a proof of this, I need go no further than the late negotiations of the financier's notes, and those issued by the intendant of this state. The yearly pay of our troops must, I presume, from their numbers, exceed the amount of the civil list; yet in the act for the supplies of the present year, one fifth only of the taxes to be raised is appropriated for the payment of the army. There are many persons notwithstanding, who, while they pretend to acknowledge the justice of our complaints, profess that the state is making every exertion in our behalf, and that it is out of their power to do more for our relief. But let us see how this fifth part is to be applied. It is to go to the continental treasury, from thence to be distributed to the army; and how small a share we shall then get may be easily supposed; besides the difficulties which attend the negotiation of the financier's notes, which seem to

be the only pay we can at present expect. As the assembly will soon sit, I offer the above remarks to their consideration, and shall take the freedom of mentioning those measures which I think our situation demands.

The payment of the interest due on our certificates, and establishing some fund for their redemption, is, I should suppose, indispensably necessary, if we are ever to be benefited by them.

I would ask any impartial man, Why the interest of certificates from the treasury should be paid, and the certificates themselves taken in payment of taxes, while ours are totally neglected.

As the taxes are now collecting, may not a part of them be reasonably expected to contribute something towards a settlement of our arrears?

Should the assembly think such a step advisable, I would recommend to them to act with firmness and resolution; to know what sums are in the hands of their public officers; and to give positive directions for the payment at a certain time, whereby the inconvenience of notes may be avoided, much needless trouble prevented, and the officers and soldiers provided, without the mortification of continual solicitation and expence.

An OFFICER of the MARYLAND LINE.
Anne-Arundel county, September 21, 1783.

P A R I S, April 18.

MR. ANTHON is just arrived from Vienna with his wonderful automaton which plays at chess. This machine represents the figure of a man in natural size, in Turkish dress, sitting behind a table upon which the chess are standing. He plays a game with any person in the company. Before he begins, Mr. Anthon opens the lower part of the table to shew the interior machinery, which consists in wheels, cylinders and springs of all kinds. After having shut the table the automaton begins the game, extending his hand to one piece, taking it with his fingers and transporting it upon another place, after which he opens his fingers and draws his hand back to rest it upon a cushion which lays before him. When he gives check to his adversary, he makes it known by three signs with his head for the king, and two for the queen. If his adversary by mistake or design makes a false step, he shakes his head, and taking the stone, which was wrong, he puts it back in its old place, but then his adversary is not allowed to play a second time, but the automaton continues the game. When one of the players is check-mate, he refuses to continue and shakes his head. It must be observed that he plays extremely well, and that a common player will certainly lose the game with him.

The author of this master-piece of human ingenuity, is a major-general in the Austrian service.

H A L I F A X, August 8.

Wednesday last the Hessian regiment de Seitz, together with the whole of the German troops stationed in this garrison, sailed from hence for Bremerliche, in Germany.

B O S T O N, September 8.

Extra of a letter from Machias, dated Aug. 12.
"Mr. Albee has made application to colonel Stillman for powder for the Indians, and has received 17lb, which he is to return or account for.—Also, he informs me, that he understood that there had been a dispute between the Indians at St. John's, and the new settlers (not to call them refugees) in Nova-scotia, in which there fell six of the former, and eight of the latter: this he had from a man he saw at Quody, from St. John's.—It is expected that a number of families will soon be at St. Andrew's."

A number of families from Baguaduce is expected every hour, to settle a township at St. Andrew's:—if some steps are not soon taken by the states, to prevent those pests of society settling in the bay of Passamaquady, all that advantageous part of the country for fishing, lumber and fur, will be settled by British subjects. The threats already made out by some wretches, demonstrate, what the subjects of the United States may expect. This settlement is twenty miles westward of the river St. Croix.

September 11. The infamous Samuel Ely, after having for a long time disturbed the peace of the community as much as was in his power, was a few days since taken up for horse stealing.

W O R C E S T E R, (Massachusetts) Sept. 6.

His excellency the governor has issued a proclamation offering a reward of one hundred pounds for the discovery of the author or authors of an anonymous letter, found at the door of one of the proprietors of the long-wharf, in Boston, threatening to let the wharf and stores on fire, unless all shop-keepers, retailers, grog-sellers, &c. cease to continue thereon.

P R O V I D E N C E, September 9.

Extra of a letter from New-York.
"No news here but that of evacuation. This is hourly talked of, and occasions a variety of physiognomic, laughable appearances.—Some look smiling, others melancholy, a third class mad. To hear their conversation would make you feel merry; some there are who represent the cold regions of Nova Scotia as a new-created Paradise, others as a country unfit for any human being to inhabit. Tories are vexed with tories; they curse the powers to whom they owe allegiance, and thus render themselves rebellious; they profess wou-

derful concern about the new states, apprehensive we may in time get to wrestling with and boxing each other till the blood comes. —, who from peddling in their own country have made fortunes here, mean to stay; while hundreds, of ten thousand times more virtue, are obliged to fly."

N E W - L O N D O N, September 12.

Last Saturday, being the 6th of September, completed two years since an army of the British troops under the command of that infamous traitor to his country, Benedict Arnold, plundered and burnt the towns of New-London and Groton, and massacred the garrison of fort Griswold: on this occasion, a well adapted discourse was delivered in said fort to a large and affected auditory by the reverend Mr. Hart of Preston, from the following words. "Then Abner called to Jacob and said shall the sword devour for ever? knowest thou not that it will be bitterness in the latter end?" ii Sam. 3. 26.

H A R T F O R D, September 15.

By a gentleman who has just arrived from Port Roseway, in Nova Scotia, we are favoured with the following authentic intelligence.—That the refugees who have gone there are in great distress.—They have no provisions except what they are supplied with from their royal master's stores.—The country is so rocky, cold and barren, that they will not be able to raise provisions enough to support those that have already arrived there.—One half of those that arrived there in the last fleet from New-York, are gone off in order to seek shelter at some other place.—They have not one house built and finished in their metropolis, (Shelburne) but are obliged to live in sheds built with barks and a few boards.—There are now about 1500 refugees there, one half of which are negroes, who have begun to be mutinous, and threaten to murder the white inhabitants: a number of British troops are gone from Halifax to protect the loyalists from the insults of the servants they have induced to abscond from their masters in the United States. An American vessel arrived there a few weeks since, the captain of which thought proper to keep the United States colours flying in the harbour; on the inhabitants seeing them they went on board and ordered him to strike them, but he not being willing to comply with their request, they (after abusing him and his hands greatly) hauled them down and tore them in pieces.

There is now at Halifax part of 10 British regiments, some of which are soon to be discharged.—Six regiments more are hourly expected there from New-York.

The Torbay, a 74, and the Cyclops frigate, are gone home in order to be condemned.—The Torbay is the oldest ship belonging to the British navy. They discharged ten Americans in Halifax, that had been taken three years ago, and obliged to do duty on board the Torbay ever since, but the captain was so generous as to give them an order to receive their whole pay. Four of them belonging to Connecticut.

N E W - Y O R K, September 13.

By a gentleman just arrived from Canada, who came over the Lakes, we learn, that the great house, or magazine, situated within the fort of St. John, on Lake Champlain, was set on fire by a flash of lightning, on Saturday evening, the 23d of August, and, together with the stores that were in it, consumed to ashes, except about 600 barrels of gunpowder in a vault under the house, which received no damage; the garrison, dreading an explosion, fled to the woods, a few miles above and below the fort, till Sunday morning, when returning to clear away the rubbish, they perceived fresh danger, and retired again more alarmed than before; but no accident happened on that day; and on Monday morning about 10 o'clock, the garrison returned, and were employed under the direction of the commanding officer, the chief engineer, who arrived from Montreal, and the commanders in the Lake service, in clearing away the rubbish, collecting such materials as were not of an inflammatory nature, and getting all things into order. The intrepidity of two British soldiers deserves particular notice; the covering of a small store-house, containing filled bombs, cartridges, &c. within a few feet of the great house, during the conflagration, had taken fire, yet they had the resolution to strip off such part of the shingling as was on fire, and extinguished it, and the wind blowing a contrary way, the house was saved; and on Monday afternoon, when our informant left it, no apprehension of danger remained.

Sept. 14. Lord John Cavendish, on the 24th of June, moved the house of commons to the following effect: "That leave be given to bring in a bill to appoint commissioners for examining into the situation of those loyalists that have suffered during the late troubles in America."

Private intelligence from London.

"Advices from Paris, of the 19th instant, state in the most positive manner, that the first of July is now appointed for putting the last hand to the definitive treaties, every concomitant difficulty being now entirely removed. The same advices add, that the Dutch have at last agreed, that the English shall retain Negapatam, on the coast of Coromandel, on condition that every thing else remains in the same state as before the war."

Sept. 17. Last Monday morning sailed for England the ships Success and Lady Amherst; also for Nova-Scotia, a fleet of vessels, which, with those embarked in three others not yet sailed, will have carried off eight thousand souls, and large sums in cash and dry goods.

CHATHAM, September 17.

The convention which met at Middle-town in Connecticut, the 3d inst. in order to obtain a redress of the grievance of commutation, have adjourned to the 30th.

PHILADELPHIA, September 20.

It appears by the English prints of the latter end of June last, that they were yet ignorant of the French army having left this continent, notwithstanding the duke Lauzun's legion had arrived at Brest. In the paragraphs which shew this, they at the same time start the ridiculous idea, that a body of French troops were to keep possession of Rhode-Island till the United States have paid the money borrowed from time to time of his Most Christian Majesty.

Sept. 23. The snow Maria, captain Wilson, of Dublin, from this port for Hispaniola, is lost on a reef of rocks, called Plate Wreck, to the eastward of Hispaniola; the people saved themselves in their boats.

We are told that several attempts have been made to rob the vessels of the United States laying at New-York, and such threats have been made by the refugees, that the vessels there are obliged to keep constant watch on deck.

Extract of a letter from Charles-town, South-Carolina, dated September 10, 1783.

"By this favourable opportunity I have enclosed you some of the latest papers printed here, although they contain nothing new or interesting. I cannot but at the same time regret, that we are entirely barren of news, every thing being in peace; but how long this will last here God knows; for, at the last sitting of our legislature, they passed an edict, ordering all persons who are not citizens, and in the compact with the governor and merchants, to be banished by the first of October next. Among many of these are numbers of those people who, when the English were here, did every thing in their power to distress all those who were known to be our steady friends; and yet, notwithstanding their cruelty to us, they are daily petitioning to stay among us; but I am convinced that our governor and council will compel them to be gone by the time fixed in the law."

A letter from Charles-town of September 9, says, "We have just received information of a violent hurricane at St. Augustine, by which several houses were over set and a number of vessels driven on shore; among them was a London ship with a great number of Carolina refugees, all of whom perished. The rain and some of the wind reached this place, by which the weather is made so cold, that every house in Charles-town has a fire. The day before yesterday a captain H— of this town, in a fit of extreme distress and mortification of mind, put an end to his life at general Gadsden's wharf; it seems the cause of this unhappy affair was owing to his too great fondness for hymeneal sports. He married a woman in London, and another in this town; both of these were likely to meet in a few days, and left the coalition might produce an insurrection in the state, he cut the knot and left them both to move at large."

A man was lately detected, near Salem, New-England, endeavouring to pass counterfeit dollars, but he made his escape while it was in contemplation to seize him.

When Mr. Van Berkel, minister plenipotentiary from their high mightinesses the States General of the United Netherlands to the United States of America, took his leave of their high mightinesses, on the 4th of June last, he addressed them as follows:

High and Mighty Lords,

Your high mightinesses having thought proper to name me to be the minister plenipotentiary from this republic to the Congress of the United States of America, my duty demands of me—now that I am ready to proceed on my voyage to the place of my residence—that I present myself before your high mightinesses, to receive your last orders—which indeed my sentiments of gratitude would lead me to do, had not duty demanded it.

Permit me then, high and mighty lords, to return you my sincere thanks for the favourable opinion your high mightinesses have been pleased to form of me; by which the choice of a minister to fill this glorious embassy has fallen upon me, an embassy which I will not, cannot disown to be infinitely agreeable to me. It enables me to be a near spectator of the rise, and, I hope, of the prosperity and flourishing establishment of a new republic, on which all Europe fixes its astonished regards, and for the founders of which every Batavian, who is a friend to liberty, must feel the most sincere affection, and esteem; since on principles similar to those of our own ancestors, tho' from causes somewhat different, they have shewed spirit enough to make head against a powerful kingdom; and to sacrifice both their properties and their lives to the acquisition of freedom and independence.

But, high and mighty lords, this commission is the more agreeable to me, because the chief end of it is to manifest to Congress the sincere wishes of your high mightinesses to connect still closer, if possible, those ties of friendship which are already formed between the two republics, and which by the mutual support and advancement of their commerce in all its branches, will render them powerful and formidable in every part of the globe.

I think these reasons, supported by such orders and with such a commission, charged to represent your high mightinesses, I cannot fail to be received with open arms by a people, who from the earliest stages of their independence have given such continued and striking proofs of their ardent desire to enter into the closest engagements with your high mightinesses, and who in so public a manner have shewn that they do not esteem less the friendships of this republic than that of the greatest and most powerful European states.

With this pleasing prospect before me I leave my country. But however elegant, however flattering, however attracting it may be—I am not unaware, that the road I am about to walk is strewed as well with thorns as with roses.

I am not ignorant, that the execution of the order of your high mightinesses, and the accomplishment of the object of your desire, will require labour, talents, and prudence; and the bare idea I have of mine, makes me

despair of being able to satisfy your high mightinesses, my own mind, and the desire of both countries. But I am encouraged, in the midst of my fears, by the certainty I am in of obtaining the approbation of your high mightinesses, and of enjoying their protection, if my efforts shall appear to be directed by a well intentioned zeal for the state, an inviolable attachment to its dearest interests, and an indefatigable activity in promoting them.

Encouraged then by these ideas, I take leave to observe, in bidding your high mightinesses adieu, that I recommend myself and all mine to your powerful protection; at the same time imploring the Supreme Arbiter of the world, that it may please him to distinguish the members of this august assembly with the choicest marks of his blessings; may these dwell with the families and persons of your high mightinesses. But above all, may it please God to bless your administration—may it be happy and glorious—may prudence crown every deliberation and resolution of yours, that has our dear country's welfare in view, with a more than wished for success—may it permit each of your high mightinesses to enjoy an old age of repose and tranquillity, which is the truest sign of a conscience without reproach; that so your high mightinesses, living, as it were, once more in your posterity, may possess to the latest times the love of an happy and grateful people.

I cannot fail, on this occasion, to add my hearty prayers, that it may please Heaven to pour down its most precious blessings on his highness Van Stadtholder, on his royal consort, and on their illustrious children. May the constant success of all their counsels and enterprises be the prosperity of this our dearest country!

ANNAPOLIS, October 2.

Last Thursday afternoon his excellency major general Greene and his suite arrived in this city from the southward, on their way to the northward.

The next day the corporation met, and presented him with the following address:

To the honourable Major-general GREENE.

SIR,

WE, the mayor, recorder, aldermen, and common-council, of the city of Annapolis, impressed with the most grateful feelings for the eminent services rendered these United States, and the cause of liberty, by the southern army under your command, beg permission to congratulate you on your arrival in this city, and to testify, with the sincerest respect and regard, the lively sense we entertain of the invaluable blessings secured to us, by your conduct and unremitting assiduity, in the noblest cause that ever graced a soldier's sword.

Justice would wear the aspect of adulation, were we to enumerate the many signal endowments which endear you to the inhabitants of this city, and inspire us with the warmest and most respectful gratitude. They are, such as will ever engage our prayers to Divine Providence, that you may long continue to possess the affections of a generous republic; to share the sweets of domestic felicity; and to experience the happy reward of your distinguished virtues.

This address springs from the heart, and we solicit your acceptance of it, as the genuine sentiments of a grateful people.

Signed by order and in behalf of the corporation,

JAMES BRICE, Mayor.
Annapolis, September 26, 1783.

To which his excellency was pleased to return the following answer:

GENTLEMEN, Annapolis, Sept. 27, 1783.
IT is with the highest satisfaction I receive your affectionate address, and feel my bosom glow with gratitude upon the occasion. The happy termination of the war affords the most pleasing field for contemplation, and while it promises the richest harvest to the good citizens of America, it gives the sweetest pleasure, and most desirable repose to the soldier. If the operations of the southern army have answered the expectations of the public, or have had any influence upon this great event, I shall consider it as one of the most happy employments of my life. And if to this I may venture to flatter myself, that my conduct either merits, or meets in the smallest degree, the approbation of the public, I shall be still more happy. The honour you have done me, and the troops under my command, are too sensibly felt, to be fully expressed, or properly acknowledged.

I beg leave to return my most sincere thanks to the corporation, for the interest they take in what concerns my future happiness, peace, and prosperity.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,

NATH. GREENE.

To the Corporation of the city of Annapolis.

DEBATES in the British House of Commons, on Friday, June 27. AMERICAN PROVINCIAL CORPS.

LORD NORTH rose, and expressed a desire, that before the house went into a committee of supply, according to the order of the day, that they would indulge him with a short audience, in order to explain to them some particulars relative to the provincial corps of North-America, with which since the last meeting of the house he had made himself acquainted. He then in a very minute manner entered upon the different arguments advanced by some gentlemen in a former debate, and by the most convincing reasons controverted their opinions. He recommended, in the strongest language that possibly could be adopted, the officers of the different American corps to the protection of parliament, for they undoubtedly deserved well of this country. Their services had been meritorious, their exertions wonderful, and in short their whole line of conduct from beginning to end called loudly for the approbation and reward of Great-Britain; and although the war had been unfortunate, and turned out contrary to their most ardent wishes, he apprehended that it would be ungenerous and ungrateful in the extreme, to desert them in their moments of necessity, and contradict the common opinions entertained of us by strangers, that we were a great, a grateful, and a generous nation.

He hoped, nay he trusted, that it would not go abroad, especially to America, that a British parliament

had revolted against every idea of humanity, of justice, and of national policy, by forsaking her dear and inestimable friends, and throwing them out to the mercy of the world. Were such things to happen, which God forbid, where then would be our national humanity? What would all Europe say of our gratitude? The conclusion must be obvious to every one, and too dishonourable to Britain to need any elucidation. It would be a stain on our character as a brave and generous people, and who had always been distinguished for a laudable liberality of sentiment.

He then entered into an examination of the merits of the officers, and again declared, that they deserved every reward that we could possibly bestow; but if there should be found men of an unworthy description amongst them, men who appeared not to deserve any remuneration for their services, the committee could easily decide on that head, and deny the benefits which were designed for the meritorious. He said that many questions had been put to him on Wednesday last respecting the birth and education of the officers, and whether or not that he knew that they were really Americans. But these questions, or arguments, or whatever gentlemen pleased to call them, might, he imagined, be overturned without any great labour.

There were twenty-one corps who had served at different times under the eyes of the commanders in chief, and all of whom had acquired great honour; therefore he thought they all deserved the reward of the nation for their prowess. There were several classes of men, into which, for the sake of precision and perspicuity, he would divide them.

The first was, those gentlemen that had gone over to America some time before the commencement of hostilities, and upon a rupture between the two countries had joined the British standard, from a conviction of the salutary laws adopted by this country. This description of men, who had sacrificed their peace and happiness, and every thing that was dear to them, for the love of our glorious constitution, undoubtedly were fit objects for the exercise of our benevolence.

The second description of men were those who, from their spontaneous offering, had entered as volunteers into the service. These were certainly people who claimed reward. And the third description were those who had sold out of the British service at, as he was informed, a high price, and entered into the provincial corps by receiving commissions at almost nothing; but if there were to be any exceptions, he confessed that he could not, with any degree of propriety or justice, insist upon their having half pay, as they had not so well deserved a reward as the other two. Amongst the latter, however, with the permission of the house, he begged leave to mention a very meritorious officer, captain Brown, who had exerted himself wonderfully, and as such was justly entitled to half pay.

He then mentioned, in a particular manner, the different corps, and instanced one that contained one major, nine captains, twenty two lieutenants, and thirteen ensigns, who had behaved very gallantly. The whole sum, he said, for all the corps, would amount to £.31,739 15 10 yearly; but this calculation did include their chaplains, and some other officers, that might be excluded if it was found necessary; therefore it would reduce the sum to pretty near £.30,000 for the 21 corps.

Since the last debate on the subject, he had carefully examined, and found that no stipulation whatever had been held out to them for half pay at the beginning; but that by a letter from one of the secretaries of state, dated the 23d of January 1779, some offers to that purpose were made to the commander in chief, but then it was done in such a manner as required the sanction of parliament to ratify it. He mentioned that there had been three corps put upon half pay some time ago, as they highly deserved such reward; but no steps had been taken with regard to the others, and these had not obtained half pay but on certain conditions. His lordship was proceeding, but

Mr. Martin, seeing a peer under the gallery, caused a short interruption, by asking the reason of such an infringement of the orders of the house; and hoped, that as the sergeant had a sufficient salary for his attendance, that he would pay greater respect to the orders of the house. The noble stranger withdrew, when

Lord North resumed his speech, by asking pardon of the house for being obliged, owing to this unexpected interruption, to recur to some of the foregoing part of his speech. He then repeated several things already mentioned; after which he explained to the honourable house the modes that he intended to proceed in the business; the first of which was, to give instructions to the committee to take the present state of the officers of the provincial corps into consideration, in order to grant certain officers half pay; and the other to vote a sum, not exceeding £.15,000, to be granted to his majesty for the purpose above mentioned, to discharge the half pay of those officers for a certain time. He concluded by making the first motion, the latter of which he intended to make in the committee.

Lord J. Cavendish seconded the motion.

Mr. Grenville asked the noble lord if the sum mentioned would be all that was necessary, and whether or not ministry designed any other reward?

Lord North answered, that it might do for the present, and recapitulated some of his former arguments; but he would not go so far as to say that ministry intended no other reward.

Mr. Grenville then in a pointed manner, opposed the mode at present adopted by government, and alleged that it would be better to recommend the officers along with the other loyalists to the commissioners, who were to examine into the merits and claims of the different persons.

Lord North remarked, that this would be unjust, as their situation called for immediate relief.

Sir George Howard paid many compliments to the loyalists for their zeal in our service, and as he was conscious to himself that they should be rewarded in some degree by this country, for that purpose he would vote with the noble lord, who had displayed such ability and humanity on the occasion. He said he would oppose giving half pay to those officers who had sold out of the British service at a high price and entered into the provincial corps, as giving half pay to those men would be an insult to the army; he however greatly praised a major Greene, and said that his uncommon gallant-

deserved the country.

Mr. Poyns agreed that the r had not opened concerning Hun to half pay.

Lord North said half pay.

The secretary saying, that the department; and said, deserved Mr. W. Pitt will.

Gen. Conway very feelingly that if parliament would be drive

Col. Onslow should have de a deserving off it down with b

Lord Adam C when he ment

tion of Sir Job officer, whom protection of through his g

£. 200,000 N. which was £. demanded the

Gen. Burge loyalists, and noble lord w

Johnston, wh The marqu

timents of h loyalists dese

After son agreed to.

The house plies deman on Monday.

NOTI will Charles co

ing that n belonging intended

Mr. Geor creek, or tering the county.

RAN like five feet

twenty-tu nent fello

with him shirt, a waistco

artful, a land's s took, a

man as This is from th

secures shall be

ST se 23d in

teen ir in hi

gallo

forre has a

som near in t

Wh Mr. ling

stat

cit

OFFICE for CONFISCATED ESTATES,

Annapolis, August 19, 1783. To be SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, at George-town, on Monday the 20th day of October next,

THAT valuable house and lot late the property of William and Robert Mollison, for the purpose of paying the debts of the said Mollisons. Also on the same day, on the premises, in the same town, the house and lot late the property of Dunlop and son, for the purpose of discharging their debts. The purchase money to be paid in one year. Bonds with good security will be required at the time of sale.

All persons having any claims against the above mentioned estates, are requested to have them adjusted by the auditor-general, and approved of by the governor and council, which will entitle them to receive their proportions of the bonds, or of the money when paid.

By order, J. DORSEY, clk.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly, by Samuel Killam, and Samuel Treebarn, securities for John Long, late of Somerset county, deceased, for an act to enable them to expose to sale two tracts of land, called Hog-ridge and Wilson's purchase, for the purpose of discharging his debts.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly, for an act establishing a road, leading from Samuel Logwood's blacksmith's shop through the lands of Walton Purnell and Hampton Hopkins, to a grist-mill, and thence across the mill-dam, to a place called Truman's-branch, in Worcester county.

September 10, 1783. TO BE LET,

And may be entered on immediately, A VERY valuable plantation, on West-river, in Anne-Arundel county, Maryland, 12 miles from Annapolis, containing upwards of 1000 acres, about 400 of which is wood land, and 500 of cleared upland, 20 acres of meadow fit for the sith, and 50 more may be made; a large proportion of level low ground, very rich, and suitable for either grain, clover, or other grass, and a body of salt marsh, which affords a great deal of late and early pasturage. The whole of the land is equal in quality to any in the state, and the situation preferable to most, both for health and convenience; vessels of considerable burthen come up to the land, which affords an easy and cheap conveyance of the produce to Baltimore, the Head of Elk, or any other market on Chesapeake bay. Fish, oysters, and wild fowl, are taken in great plenty and perfection, close to the land.

The premises are accommodated with a large new house, two stories high, with four rooms on each floor, and an handsome passage, in a pleasant and healthy situation, and also with all other houses necessary for the use of the plantation. It will be let for a term of years, to a complete farmer, of sufficient ability to manage it to the best advantage, and no other need apply. For further particulars inquire of ANNE PEMBERTON on the premises, or CALEB CARMALT, in Philadelphia.

August 18, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the subscribers intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly, for building a bridge near Salisbury, in Somerset county, where the bridge formerly stood.

JAMES HOUSTON, WILLIAM HORSEY, ROBERT DASHIELL, WILLIAM DYMCK, STEPHEN CHRISTIFER,

Dorchester county, Aug. 31, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly for an act to enable him to open a road to his grist mill from the main road leading from New-Market to Vienna, and be continued across to the main road leading from Cambridge to Vienna.

MICHAEL H. BONWILL.

THE subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act for the recording a certificate of division of a parcel of land lying in Charles county, and known by the name of New Branford, which was the property of a certain Mary Pigeon, and divided amongst her several children by mutual consent, as may appear by the certificate the 13th day of September, 1767.

w 84 JOSEPH MORTON.

September 12, 1783. To be SOLD, at Point-Patience, in Calvert county, on the second Tuesday in October,

SUNDRY valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women, and children, with all kinds of stock, for ready cash and tobacco, by JOHN CHESLEY, administrator.

Prince George's county, September 16, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

THE subscriber's plantation, situate within two miles of Queen-Anne, containing four hundred and sixteen acres, part of which is well timbered; a fine meadow of ten or twelve acres may be reclaimed and laid down in grass with very little trouble or expence; there are on the land two tobacco houses, two negro quarters, and other necessary houses, with two good orchards. A circumstantial description of this land is unnecessary, as the quality of the soil is generally known throughout the state. If not disposed of at private it will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday the 15th of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises, when the terms will be made known.

COLMORE BEANES.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has received a power of attorney from Mr. James Russell, of London, to settle his affairs in this state. Those gentlemen who have claims against the said James Russell, are desired to apply to the subscriber; and the gentlemen who are indebted to Mr. Russell, are requested to settle their accounts and make payment to JAMES CLERK.

George-town, on Patowmak, September 18, 1783.

WHEREAS the subscriber's father, George Beall, devised him the following land, to wit: Part of a tract of land called and known by the name of the Rock of Dumbarton, being in Montgomery county; and the intention of the testator was to have devised this land to his heirs and assigns, but by an omission in writing in the said George Beall's last will and testament, those words were not inserted (to him and his heirs for ever): Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly at their first session, after due publication hereof, to have the right in this land confirmed agreeable to the intention of the said testator.

THOMAS BEALL, of George.

Herring-bay, September 18, 1783.

THE subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next session of the legislature of Maryland, for a law to authorize him to record a deed from John Birkhead and Anne his wife, of Baltimore-town, for part of two tracts of land called Wells and Little Wells, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, and to give the said deed equal force, validity, and effect, as if the same had been recorded within the time prescribed by law.

RICHARD CHEW.

September 22, 1783.

THERE is at the subscriber's plantation, at the Head of Severn, a stray red and white pied bull, mostly white, his sides and neck are spotted with red or brindle spots, has a small bit out of one of his ears. He was advertised in this gazette last January, but no owner has appeared. He is so very mischievous and injurious to the subscriber and some of his neighbours, that unless the owner proves him, pays charges, and takes him away in three weeks from this date, he will be valued by two disinterested men, and then killed.

REZIN HAMMOND.

Kent-Island, September 14, 1783.

LOST or mislaid, a certificate granted by the treasurer of the western shore to the subscriber for £.1000 continental currency, bearing date the 5th day of July 1780. All persons, and particularly public collectors, are cautioned against receiving it for assessment, or taking an assignment of it, as I have not disposed of it, and mean to obtain a duplicate from the proper authority.

JACOB RINGGOLD.

deserved the attention of parliament, and of his country.

Mr. Poyns agreed with Mr. Grenville, and was surprised that the right hon. gentleman (secretary at war) had not opened the business. He asked some questions concerning Humberston's and Fullerton's corps relative to half pay.

Lord North said that he believed they were entitled to half pay.

The secretary at war answered the former speaker, by saying, that such business did not properly belong to his department; and he supported the noble lord, who, he said, deserved great praise.

Mr. W. Pitt was of a similar opinion with Mr. Grenville.

Gen. Conway supported the noble lord. He spoke very feelingly of the situation of the loyalists, and said, that if parliament were to refuse them half pay, they would be driven to desperation.

Col. Ouseley praised the loyalists, and said, that he should have delivered a memorial from colonel Cruger, a deserving officer, but he had unluckily forgot to bring it down with him.

Lord Adam Gordon discovered the strongest sensations when he mentioned the loyalists, particularly the situation of Sir John Johnson, a most gallant and deserving officer, whom he recommended very strongly to the protection of government; and he proved that he had, through his great zeal to this country, lost an estate of £.500,000 New-York currency, the sterling value of which was £.120,000; which misfortune undoubtedly demanded the most serious attention of government.

Gen. Burgoyne bestowed the highest encomiums on the loyalists, and corroborated the arguments of the last noble lord with regard to the unfortunate Sir John Johnson, who had been very active in the service.

The marquis of Granby discovered his well known sentiments of humanity on the occasion; and said that the loyalists deserved the greatest rewards from this country.

After some further conversation the motion was agreed to.

The house then went into a committee, and the supplies demanded were granted, and report is to be made on Monday.—Adjourned till Monday.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a remonstrance will be offered by sundry inhabitants of Charles county, to the next general assembly, praying that no act may pass for condemning the lands belonging to the Roman catholic church, formerly intended to be laid out for a town by the reverend Mr. George Hunter, at the mouth of Port-Tobacco-creek, or for building a court-house thereon, or altering the place of holding the court for the said county.

W. H. M'PHERSON.

September 30, 1783.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscribers, living in Annapolis, on Monday the 23d instant, two HORSES, viz. one a bay, thirteen hands high, about six years old, has a small star in his forehead, a short tail, and a white speck in his right eye, is not branded, paces, trots and gallops, and was shod all round; the other a bright sorrel, fourteen hands high, about eight years old, has a large star in his forehead, a middling long tail, some white on his hind feet, and is marked on the near buttock something like Y, by a scratch he got in the woods; his usual pace is a hand-gallop. Whoever will bring them to the subscribers, or to Mr. John Wise, in Alexandria, shall have forty shillings reward, or three pounds if taken up out of the state, and reasonable expences, or in proportion for either.

FREDERICK GRAMMAR, WILLIAM TUCK.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Samuel Miles, living near Dorsey's iron-works, in Anne-Arundel county, a black horse, about five years old, thirteen hands high, trots, and paces a little, has a large star, branded on the near buttock with a large imperfect letter something like L, has had a very sore back but is now almost well, and he who may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

August 21, 1783.

Pursuant to the last will and testament of Charles King, jun. late of St. Mary's county, deceased, will be sold, at public sale, on the premises, for ready money, tobacco, or short credit, with security, on bond, the 29th day of October next,

A TRACT of land called Harvey town, containing about 300 acres, on which are a dwelling house, kitchen, and sundry out houses. This land is situated on Patuxent-river, about four miles from the mouth, and on the St. Mary's county side, where great plenty of fish, oysters, and wild fowl, may be had in their seasons.

CHARLES KING, executor.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice, that he intends to petition the general assembly of the state of Maryland, at their next meeting, to pass an act to empower him to lay out a town at Chapel-point, on the mouth of Port-Tobacco-creek, in Charles county. w 8
IGNATIUS MATTHEWS.

September 9, 1783.
WHEREAS Mr. Thomas Morton, my late husband, during our marriage, purchased several tracts of land within this state, and two or three in the state of Virginia, all which lands he had privately deeded to the sons of his first marriage, without the knowledge or consent of the subscriber, and that by his last will and testament he hath left me and four children destitute of house and home: This is therefore to give notice, that I intend petitioning the next general assembly for relief in the premises. 2
URSLEY MORTON.

St. Mary's county.
TO all whom it may concern, notice is hereby given, that I Cartwright Hammitt, a languishing prisoner in the county gaol of St. Mary's aforesaid, intend to apply to the next general assembly for relief in the premises. 5

Anne-Arundel county, June 28, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the legislature of this state, at their next session, praying that a law may be enacted for the purpose of levying the sum of fifty-four pounds seven shillings sterling money of Great-Britain, with legal interest thereon since the 15th day of December 1772, upon the inhabitants of the parish of St. Margaret's Westminster, in Anne-Arundel county, being for so much money borrowed at that time of the Rev. Walter Magowan for the purpose of finishing the chapel thereof, and for which bond was given by the then vestry, which money is now due to Mr. Magowan. 2

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of SIXTY GUINEAS, will be run for at Annapolis on the first Tuesday in November next, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, belonging to a member of the club; heats four miles each; four years old to carry seven stone, five years old seven stone twelve pounds, six years old eight stone seven pounds, aged nine stone.

Any horse winning two clear heats to be entitled to the purse.

The horses to start precisely at eleven o'clock, and any disputes which may arise will be determined by a majority of the members present.

RICHARD T. LOWNDES, secretary to the club.
N. B. The members who have not seen the proceedings of the last meeting, held on the 13th of May, are informed that the club will meet the Monday preceding the race at Mr. Mann's tavern, and that the annual subscription of three guineas is to be paid to the secretary (or in his absence to Mr. George Mann) on or before the first of October next.

On Wednesday the 5th of November,
A SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of SEVENTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, except the horse winning the jockey club purse, heats four miles each; four years old to carry seven stone, five years old seven stone ten pounds, six years old eight stone seven pounds, aged nine stone.

On Thursday the 6th of November,
A PURSE of THIRTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, of three and four years old, four years old to carry seven stone, and three years old a leather; heats two miles each.

Any horse winning two clear heats to be entitled to the purse. Three horses to start each day or no race. The winning horse the first day excluded the second day.

Entrance the first day two guineas, for the second four dollars. The horses to be entered with George Mann the day preceding the race, or pay double entrance at the post, and to start each day precisely at 11 o'clock.

Proper judges will be appointed for the races. No person will be permitted to encumber the course with booths, without leave from the clerk of the course. 6

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Ailen Bowie, senior, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have claims are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by
FIELDER BOWIE, } executors.
JOHN E. BOWIE, }

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

September 15, 1783.
TO be SOLD, by the subscriber, at her house near London-town, on Tuesday the 28th of October next, SEVERAL valuable cattle, horses, and sheep, with some household furniture. t. s.

MARY PEARSON.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of St. James's parish, in Anne-Arundel county, intend to petition the next general assembly for the establishment of an inspection of tobacco on the landing on Herring-creek, called Tracey's landing. 4 w 8

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly, at their next session, praying an act may pass, establishing a road leading from the subscriber's plantation, through Mr. Philemon Warfield's, into the main road, which road has been made use of without molestation upwards of thirty-seven years past, but is now stopped up. w 8
WILLIAM WOODWARD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Dorchester county intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to enable them to levy a sufficient sum of money to purchase a piece of ground, and to build a house thereon for the use of the poor of said county. 5 w 8

OFFICE for CONFISCATED ESTATES, Annapolis, August 13, 1783.

PURSUANT to directions of a late act of the general assembly, will be sold at public auction, in Baltimore-town, on Tuesday the 7th day of October next, upwards of 8000 acres of land, late the property of the Principio company, lying in the neighbourhood of that great and flourishing mart. The whole is divided into small and convenient farms, many of them being well calculated for country seats for gentlemen. The purchase money to be paid at three equal annual payments, for which bonds with good securities will be required at the time of sale.

By order, **J. DORSEY, clk.**

RAN away from the subscriber, living on the head of South-river, about four miles from Annapolis, on the 18th day of July last, a lusty young negro wench named BET, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, 25 years of age, a dark mulatto, she has a very bold impudent look, she has a large scar on one of her arms above her elbow, occasioned by a burn; had on when she went away, a white country linen thread and cotton shift, a white country cotton and yarn petticoat; it is likely she may have changed her cloaths, as she has a great many relations at Mr. Richard Darnall's, who may have supplied her with others. Whoever will take up the said negro and bring her home to the subscriber, shall receive twenty shillings, paid by
NICHOLAS L. DARNALL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly, to pass an act to enable her to devise and dispose, by her testament and last will, of all the lands her late husband, George Maxwell, died possessed of, among her children, or so much thereof as may remain undisposed of after all debts due and owing by the said George Maxwell shall be paid and satisfied. 6 w
ELIZABETH MAXWELL.

A few Copies of the
LAW S,
Passed April Session 1783, may be had at the Printing Office.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.
UPWARDS of two years ago I was struck with a paralytic stroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promised to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ankle; from the anguish of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind.
EDWARD DIXON.

Gloucester county, April 24, 1779.
I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains these six years, and captain Whiston sent Mr. Logan to see her; when he came he said he could relieve her, and in three weeks time she was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as several doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.
EDWARD LATTON.

Baltimore, August 6, 1779.
THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis, prescribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatism for a long time, by which I was restored to perfect health.
JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 21, 1781.
MICHAEL EARLE, Esq; who had a white swelling for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1782.
A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palfies, rheumatism, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white swellings, dropsy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own house, or elsewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except such as are confined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given, by their very humble servant,
WILLIAM LOGAN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of that part of Cecil county, containing Bohemia Manor, Middle Neck, North Sassafras, West Sassafras, and Bohemia hundreds; of Kent county, containing Chapel, Upper, South Sassafras, and George-town hundreds, that part of Morgan's-creek hundred lying to the eastward of the great road leading from Georgetown to Colchester's ferry; intend petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to erect the said districts into a new county. 5

OFFICE for CONFISCATED ESTATES, Annapolis, August 14, 1783.

PURSUANT to a late act of the general assembly, will be sold at public auction, the following property, in order to discharge the debts due from Anthony Stewart, the late proprietor thereof, viz.

At the court-house of Dorset county, on Friday the 17th of October next, about 1200 acres of land, lying in said county, known by the name of Brown's Folly, Walter's Range, and Green's Timber Yard.

At London-town, on Saturday the 25th, the farm called Mount Stewart, containing about 266 acres, situated about two miles from said town.

One year's credit will be given the purchasers upon giving bond with security.

All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to have them adjusted by the auditor-general, and approved of by the governor and council, which will entitle them to their proportionate part of the bonds, or of the money when paid.

By order, **J. DORSEY, clk.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be offered by sundry of the inhabitants of Charles county to the next general assembly, for an act to pass for building a court-house at the place formerly laid out for a town by the late rev. Mr. George Hunter, at the mouth of Port-Tobacco-creek, and also for the condemnation of the land there necessary to build a town on, provided the present proprietor should refuse or delay to sell and convey the lots on reasonable terms. 6

September 10, 1783.
TO BE SOLD,

SIX hundred acres of very rich and valuable land, part of which is well known by the name of White-Hall, situated and lying on the head of South-river, about 10 miles from Annapolis, 20 from Baltimore, and within 4 or 5 of navigable water, both on Severn and South-river; one half is cleared; a large quantity of meadow may be made at a small expence, the rest well timbered, the whole well watered, and convenient to several good mills. Improvements thereon are, three dwelling houses, one of which is 40 by 20 feet, with two brick chimnies, the other of smaller dimensions, one tobacco house, several out-houses, two orchards; this land produces grain of every kind in great abundance, and is most remarkable for crops of tobacco. Any person inclinable to purchase the whole, or any part thereof, may be acquainted with the terms by applying to
ANNE PEMBERTON. Also will be sold, sundry horses, mares, and colts, some full-blooded, black cattle, and household furniture. 4 X
ANNE PEMBERTON.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1783.

HERMANSTADT, June 22.

THE military operations of the Russians, which were on the point of breaking out, have been suspended by the eruption of another scourge, the plague, occasioned not only by the great heats and excessive drought that prevail every where, but, moreover, by the great number of men crowded together, and confined in the small frontier towns, destitute of every convenience of life. The quarantine has been doubled every where, and prince Potemkin has returned back towards Cherson with his troops, to prevent the contagion from making ravages among them.

PARIS, June 30. Our treaty of commerce with America is not yet concluded. The Americans have proposed to the cabinet of Versailles eight articles, of which three are rejected, in particular the demanding the importation of flour into our islands, five cattle and lumber of all kinds are permitted. Nothing is stipulated with regard to salt-fish. It is thought they will not be allowed to take sugars in exchange, only molasses, as heretofore. It is true that our dear allies are not pleased with these arrangements, but we cannot think of ruining our trade, and with it our marine, to serve their particular interests.

July 12. It is reported here, within these few days, that *Ma de Suffren* has gained some new advantages over the English fleet in the East-Indies, but as no official accounts are yet published, we can only give conditional credit to this news.

FRONTIERS OF POLAND, July 1. We learn from all sides, that the Russian troops are actually in full march; having passed through Kiow, they entered near Taliow the territories of the republic. The corps under prince Repnin arrived at Human the 21st ult. whilst general Soltikow marched to Nimerow; it is said these corps will unite at Zwanice, and there pass the Nieper, in order to encamp before Choczim.

WARSAW, July 5. Two Russian corps, making about 40,000 men, have entered the Polish Ukraine; the one, under the command of general Soltikow, had stopped at Hum, in the palatinate of Braclaw; the other at Nimerow, in the same palatinate, but nearer to the Bog, under the command of prince Repnin, who was since to have marched, in order to draw nearer to the Nieper. The commandant of Kamienieck has sent notice to the war department, that the prince having wrote to him, that he intended to draw nearer to that place, where, he hoped, it would not be found inconvenient to receive his officers or his sick, if they should have occasion for quarters there, he had answered him, that he could not do any thing in that respect without the consent of the permanent council. That council immediately dispatched orders to him to do nothing that might endanger the safety of the fortresses entrusted to his care.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, July 6. The letters from Turkey and Poland mention only the various motions of the Russians and Turks; the former march in force along the Nieper, and intently approach the Ockakow, situated at the disembogement of this river into the Euxine. It may be remembered that compe Munich made similar movements when he took this fortress by assault in 1737. The Turks, on the other hand, are, with all expedition, repairing Choczim and Belgrade; they have formed a triple range of palisades round the latter, as well as a fosse, and 12,000 sphais are employed in the work; but they have not yet marched any troops towards Moldavia.

July 15. According to many letters from different parts, all is in readiness for opening the campaign, and it is not very distant, if it is true that Russia has fixed the middle of this month as an absolute term for a final answer from the Porte. Mean time the Russian vanguard is already posted on the banks of the Nieper; marshal compe Romanzow's head-quarters are at Kiow. A division, consisting of ten regiments of infantry and eight of cavalry, is preparing to march into Bessarabia, under prince Potemkin. Prince Repnin will remain encamped near Human with 13 regiments, and general Soltikow at Nimerow, with a corps de reserve of 40,000 men.

RATISBON, July 8. A manifesto has appeared at Vienna, addressed by Russia to the inhabitants of the Archipelago islands. Her imperial majesty therein exhorts the Greeks to take up arms to recover their former liberty, promising them her assistance to deliver them from the tyranny of the Turks.

PETERSBURGH, July 11. Since the beginning of this month, the Russian troops have filed off along the Nieper, and formed, at a certain distance from Crimea, a camp of 30,000 men, under prince Potemkin; they have assembled another near Archangels Koygorod, of 40,000, commanded by prince Repnin; these two generals are subordinate to field marshal compe Lascy.

AMSTERDAM, July 29. The Dutch have met with great success in the northern whale fishery; ships have caught 20, some 13, others 14 and 15, even 16 and 17 fish.

LONDON, July 10.

The case which Sir Adam Ferguson mentioned in the conversation which took place on the American sufferers bill last Tuesday was shortly this:—Mr. Macknight of Carolina, whilst he was hazarding his life in support of the British government in America, had two vessels taken in the beginning of the year 1776, and condemned under the prohibitory act of parliament, which was

passed in 1774, and confiscated all vessels belonging to inhabitants of colonies in rebellion, without making any exception for saving those belonging to loyal subjects, so that Mr. Macknight's property in America was seized and confiscated by Congress, on account of his attachment to this country, at the same time that the laws of this country stripped him of that part of his property which had escaped from the hands of the Congress.

July 16. Yesterday lord Abingdon rose in the house of peers and said, my lords, a noble lord not now upon the woolsack, but who, I trust, will very soon take his seat there again, having pointed out to your lordships a day or two ago, the absurdity of his majesty's ministers in bringing forward a bill for the purpose of regulating the officers and opening the ports of the islands of Dominica, an island not now in our possession, but in the hands of the French, and where it is likely to continue, for some time at least, from the incapacity of those ministers to conclude what their predecessors had so ably begun; I mean the definitive treaty of peace;—I rise to state to your lordships another absurdity, which, notwithstanding the authority I have for it, is of such a magnitude, that it is impossible for me to give any belief to it, unless I hear it from the mouths of ministers themselves, and find it avowed by them. The absurdity, my lords, I allude to is this: I see the public prints, and under the authority of the gazette, that an order of council has issued for the purpose of confining the trade and commerce between the American states, and his majesty's West-India islands, to the British built ships owned by British subjects, and navigated according to law.

The order is conceived in these words. (His lordship then read the order from the gazette of July 5.) Now, my lords, if this be not a fatuity, or some forgery, to make ministers appear worse than they really are, it is that which must make every thinking man shudder within himself, because he cannot help perceiving into what hands the government of this country has unfortunately fallen; for, my lords, not to mention the want of policy, which is so self evident upon the face of such a monopolizing measure as this is, in the moment of the negotiation of a commercial treaty between America and this country, when we see the precarious state in which the commerce of America is as to us; when every individual feels the necessity of attaching that commerce as much as may be to ourselves, and when we know of a certainty that this order (the conduct of America depending entirely upon the steps that we shall pursue towards her) will be answered instantly by a similar declaration on her part; I say, my lords, even to pass and overlook these considerations, great and important as they are, in point of policy, the act itself is, in point of commercial regulation, the effect of the most consummate ignorance that ever before blasted the councils of his majesty. An act which at once betrays the want of even one single idea, not only of the nature of the commerce subsisting in that part of the world, but of the mode and manner in which that commerce is carried on and conducted. Good God, my lords, what an ideal that his majesty's West-India islands, and America, should be supplied with the produce of each other, by British built ships, owned by British subjects, and navigated according to law! Why, my lords, it is absurdity itself; so absurd, that there is not a cabin boy in that trade that would not laugh in your face at the mention of such a proposition; nor could such a proposition ever have been made but by some ass of a city merchant, who, being a dealer in ships himself, would hope to convert those ships to this use, for his own private purpose, and not for the public service; nor was it possible for any ministry to have adopted such a proposition, but the present. Why, my lords, to mention one effect only of this curious system of navigation, the freight of the goods so exported and imported as this order directs, would be infinitely more than the value of the goods themselves. The prime cost of the goods in carriage there is trifling, and it is the readiness and cheapness of the navigation that supports the intercourse. From the vicinity of the American continent and the West-India islands to each other, the commerce is, as is well known, carried on by little sloops and schooners, nay, even by half decked boats, with two or three men, and perhaps a boy on board of each, the value of one cargo of which, inconsiderable as it is, being more than sufficient to pay the prime cost of the whole vessel, whereas a ship, as described by this order of council, must, from its superior charges and expence, either raise its freight beyond what the articles of its loading will bear, or make 30, nay probably 300 voyages, according to its size, before it can repay even the cost of its outfit. But, my lords, was this new mode of trafficking, for new it is, either political or advantageous, it is not practicable; for it would be impossible to furnish British ships sufficient in number to carry on the trade, and to supply the calls of the several markets there for one single month; and thus it is, that the intercourse between these countries is now by these means ignorantly, and with one coupe de plume, not only hung up and suspended, but for the present at least, totally prohibited and put a stop to, under every circumstance of injury on all sides, and without the smallest prospect of good on any. My lords, I have mentioned this fact, out of a thousand others, in objection to this ridiculous order, and have said thus much just to point out to your lordships the danger that there is in appoint-

ing men to public trusts, because supported by an unnatural and a wicked faction, and who are incapable of doing the duty of their offices, and to hope and trust that the spirit of this nation is not so totally sunk as to suffer such a coalition of counsellors any longer to persuade the councils of his majesty, and to direct the measures of this government.—His lordship was answered by lord Stormont.

July 17. It is reported, that the last dispatches from Mr. David Hartley at Paris, state the commercial treaty with America to be for the present suspended. Mr. Hartley, agreeable to his instructions, had insisted on the exclusive right of Great-Britain to transport the produce of the West-India islands to America in English bottoms. This was proposed as an article of the treaty, but the commissioners of Congress peremptorily refused the admission of any such claim, contending for the equal right of America to convey the West-India produce in the vessels belonging to the United States. In consequence of so very material a disagreement, a packet was dispatched to Philadelphia, requesting the final instructions of Congress on the subject, and an answer has been returned containing the ultimatum, which is, not to recede from her claim.

A vessel is just arrived in the Thames, after a short voyage, from Baltimore, in Maryland, with tobacco, flaxseed, flaves, &c.

Extract of a letter from Briss, June 17.

At four o'clock this afternoon, the squadron of *Mont de Vaudreuil*, consisting of eight ships of the line, entered this port; among several passengers of rank are the prince of Broglie and Marquis de Viomenil.

July 18. A letter from Leghorn brings advice, that an American ship was taken off there, under Spanish colours, by the Moors, and carried into Algiers; but the dey being informed by the English consul, that the ship and cargo were not the property of the Spaniards, but belonged to a people who were once subjects of his Britannic majesty, the ship and crew were liberated, and are arrived at Leghorn with part of their cargo being plundered of the other part while the vessel lay at Algiers.

A letter from Lisbon has the following article: The Americans having been treated by all ranks of people with every mark of respect, are now become our constant visitors, and opening a trade with them has already been of great benefit to us, and particularly in supplying us with wheat, flour, &c. but it has made our people more indolent, for while they can draw corn from other countries, they will give themselves little trouble in cultivating their own lands. Our people love the American trade, and seem to enjoy it, as they find it of such service, that they are fitting out more ships for those parts, and also for the West-Indies. Several American gentlemen are lately arrived here to settle some particular affairs between this court and the United States.

An evening paper says, On Friday an express was sent off to Portsmouth, to re commission a large fleet of the line, and to have them fitted out with the greatest expedition. Various are the conjectures for the cause of this resolution of the cabinet. Some say the French absolutely refuse to restore our West-India islands; others say, that we must have a formidable fleet to be on a footing with France, who means to take a part in the war between the Turks and Russians.

The Gloucester packet, Stockbridge, from Virginia, but lost from Corke, is arrived at Dover.

Extract of a letter from Briss, July 8.

Some very particular regulations are now taking place in laying by the men of war; so that on any emergency, a respectable fleet might be fitted in a short time; this however shews, that doubts are entertained of the permanency of tranquillity.

July 21. The king of Prussia has ordered 50,000 men to be encamped in Silesia, and to hold themselves in perfect readiness for other service; and it appears from various accounts from Germany and Russia, that a war between the latter and the Porte is inevitable.

Two ships from Philadelphia, with thirteen stripes flying, are safe arrived at Belfast.

July 24. A letter from Augustine, dated June 15th, says, that the southern Indians, on hearing that peace was made with America, and Florida given up to the Spaniards, had sent deputies to governor Tonyn, who had held several meetings with them. They heard the account confirmed with noble indignation; they repeated the talks they had received from their late father and protector colonel Stuart, he told them, they said that he spoke the word of the great king, and they considered that word as sacred as the word of God; but they found it came not from the heart; that their father and themselves were deceived; and that the faith of the great nation was but an empty sound. We knew not, said they, the cause of your quarrel; but we left our women and children, and lifted up the hatchet in your support, because we believed you told us truth; you engaged us with fair promises to take part in your dispute, and you now desert us in our misfortunes; you turn your backs like sheep upon the enemy, and advise us to sue for peace from the men you have taught us to despise. This, they said, they would not stoop to, nor would they hold out their hand to Spaniards, who had been the murderers of their forefathers; but that if the great king could lend ships for them also, they would go away in search of new habitations; or if he would supply them with ammunition, they would go back and protect their old ones.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice, that he intends to petition the general assembly of the state of Maryland, at their next meeting, to pass an act to empower him to lay out a town at Chappel-point, on the mouth of Port-Tobacco-creek, in Charles county. w 8

IGNATIUS MATTHEWS.

September 9, 1783.

WHEREAS Mr. Thomas Morton, my late husband, during our marriage, purchased several tracts of land within this state, and two or three in the state of Virginia, all which lands he had privately deeded to the sons of his first marriage, without the knowledge or consent of the subscriber, and that by his last will and testament he hath left me and four children destitute of house and home: This is therefore to give notice, that I intend petitioning the next general assembly for relief in the premises.

URSLEY MORTON.

St. Mary's county.

TO all whom it may concern, notice is hereby given, that I Cartwright Hammitt, a languishing prisoner in the county gaol of St. Mary's aforesaid, intend to apply to the next general assembly for relief in the premises.

Anne-Arundel county, June 28, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the legislature of this state, at their next session, praying that a law may be enacted for the purpose of levying the sum of fifty-four pounds seven shillings sterling money of Great-Britain, with legal interest thereon since the 15th day of December 1772, upon the inhabitants of the parish of St. Margaret's Westminster, in Anne-Arundel county, being for so much money borrowed at that time of the Rev. Walter Magowan for the purpose of finishing the chapel thereof, and for which bond was given by the then vestry, which money is due to Mr. Magowan.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of SIXTY GUINEAS, will be run for at Annapolis on the first Tuesday in November next, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, belonging to a member of the club; heats four miles each; four years old to carry seven stone, five years old seven stone twelve pounds, six years old eight stone seven pounds, aged nine stone.

Any horse winning two clear heats to be entitled to the purse.

The horses to start precisely at eleven o'clock, and any disputes which may arise will be determined by a majority of the members present.

RICHARD T. LOWNDES, secretary to the club.

N. B. The members who have not seen the proceedings of the last meeting, held on the 13th of May, are informed that the club will meet the Monday preceding the race at Mr. Mann's tavern, and that the annual subscription of three guineas is to be paid to the secretary (or in his absence to Mr. George Mann) on or before the first of October next.

On Wednesday the 5th of November,

A SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of SEVENTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, except the horse winning the jockey club purse, heats four miles each; four years old to carry seven stone, five years old seven stone ten pounds, six years old eight stone seven pounds, aged nine stone.

On Thursday the 6th of November,

A PURSE of THIRTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, of three and four years old, four years old to carry seven stone, and three years old a leather; heats two miles each.

Any horse winning two clear heats to be entitled to the purse. Three horses to start each day or no race. The winning horse the first day excluded the second day.

Entrance the first day two guineas, for the second four dollars. The horses to be entered with George Mann the day preceding the race, or pay double entrance at the post, and to start each day precisely at 11 o'clock.

Proper judges will be appointed for the races.

No person will be permitted to encumber the course with booths, without leave from the clerk of the course.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Aden Bowie, senior, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have claims are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by FIELDER BOWIE, } executors. JOHN F. BOWIE, }

September 15, 1783.

To be SOLD, by the subscriber, at her house near London-town, on Tuesday the 28th of October next, SEVERAL valuable cattle, horses, and sheep, with some household furniture.

MARY PEARSON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of St. James's parish, in Anne-Arundel county, intend to petition the next general assembly for the establishment of an inspection of tobacco on the landing on Herring-creek, called Tracey's landing.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly, at their next session, praying an act may pass, establishing a road leading from the subscriber's plantation, through Mr. Philemon Warfield's, into the main road, which road has been made use of without molestation upwards of thirty-seven years past, but is now stopped up.

WILLIAM WOODWARD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Dorchester county intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to enable them to levy a sufficient sum of money to purchase a piece of ground, and to build a house thereon for the use of the poor of said county.

OFFICE for CONFISCATED ESTATES, Annapolis, August 13, 1783.

PURSUANT to directions of a late act of the general assembly, will be sold at public auction, in Baltimore-town, on Tuesday the 7th day of October next, upwards of 8000 acres of land, late the property of the Principio company, lying in the neighbourhood of that great and flourishing mart. The whole is divided into small and convenient farms, many of them being well calculated for country seats for gentlemen. The purchase money to be paid at three equal annual payments, for which bonds with good securities will be required at the time of sale.

By order, J. DORSEY, clk.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on the head of South-river, about four miles from Annapolis, on the 18th day of July last, a lusty young negro wench named BET, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, 25 years of age, a dark mulatto, she has a very bold imudent look, she has a large tear on one of her arms above her elbow, occasioned by a burn; had on when she went away, a white country linen thread and cotton shift, a white country cotton and yarn petticoat; it is likely she may have changed her cloaths, as she has a great many relations at Mr. Richard Darnall's, who may have supplied her with others. Whoever will take up the said negro and bring her home to the subscriber, shall receive twenty shillings, paid by

NICHOLAS L. DARNALL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly, to pass an act to enable her to devise and dispose, by her testament and last will, of all the lands her late husband, George Maxwell, died possessed of, among her children, or so much thereof as may remain undisposed of after all debts due and owing by the said George Maxwell shall be paid and satisfied.

ELIZABETH MAXWELL.

A few Copies of the LAWS, Passed April Session 1783, may be had at the Printing Office.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.

UPWARDS of two years ago I was struck with a paralytic stroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promised to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ankle; from the anguish of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind.

EDWARD DIXON.

Gloucester county, April 14, 1779.

I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains these six years, and captain Whittent Mr. Logan to see her; when he came he said he could relieve her, and in three weeks time she was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as several doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, August 6, 1779.

THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis, prescribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatism for a long time, by which I was restored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.

MICHAEL EARLE, Esq; who had a white swelling for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1782.

A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palsies, rheumatisms, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white swellings, dropsy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own house, or elsewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except such as are confined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given, by their very humble servant,

WILLIAM LOGAN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of that part of Cecil county, containing Bohemia Manor, Middle Neck, North Sassafras, West Sassafras, and Bohemia hundreds; of Kent county, containing Chapel, Upper, South Sassafras, and George-town hundreds, that part of Morgan's-creek hundred lying to the eastward of the great road leading from Georgetown to Colchester's ferry; intend petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to erect the said districts into a new county.

OFFICE for CONFISCATED ESTATES, Annapolis, August 14, 1783.

PURSUANT to a late act of the general assembly, will be sold at public auction, the following property, in order to discharge the debts due from Anthony Stewart, the late proprietor thereof, viz.

At the court-house of Dorset county, on Friday the 17th of October next, about 1200 acres of land, lying in said county, known by the name of Brown's Folly, Walter's Range, and Green's Timber Yard.

At London-town, on Saturday the 25th, the farm called Mount Stewart, containing about 266 acres, situated about two miles from said town.

One year's credit will be given the purchasers upon giving bond with security.

All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to have them adjusted by the auditor-general, and approved of by the governor and council, which will entitle them to their proportionate part of the bonds, or of the money when paid.

By order, J. DORSEY, clk.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be offered by sundry of the inhabitants of Charles county to the next general assembly, for an act to pass for building a court-house at the place formerly laid out for a town by the late rev. Mr. George Hunter, at the mouth of Port-Tobacco-creek, and also for the condemnation of the land there necessary to build a town on, provided the present proprietor should refuse or delay to sell and convey the lots on reasonable terms.

September 10, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

SIX hundred acres of very rich and valuable land, part of which is well known by the name of White-Hall, situated and lying on the head of South-river, about 10 miles from Annapolis, 20 from Baltimore, and within 4 or 5 of navigable water, both on Severn and South-river; one half is cleared; a large quantity of meadow may be made at a small expence, the rest well timbered, the whole well watered, and convenient to several good mills. Improvements thereon are, three dwelling houses, one of which is 40 by 20 feet, with two brick chimneys, the other of smaller dimensions, one tobacco house, several out-houses, two orchards; this land produces grain of every kind in great abundance, and is most remarkable for crops of tobacco. Any person inclinable to purchase the whole, or any part thereof, may be acquainted with the terms by applying to ANNE PEMBERTON. Also will be sold, sundry horses, mares, and colts, some full-blooded, black cattle, and household furniture.

ANNE PEMBERTON.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 9, 1783.

HERMANSTADT, June 22.

THE military operations of the Russians, which were on the point of breaking out, have been suspended by the eruption of another scourge, the plague, occasioned not only by the great heats and excessive drought that prevail every where, but, moreover, by the great number of men crowded together, and confined in the small frontier towns, destitute of every convenience of life. The quarantine has been doubled every where, and prince Potomkin has returned back towards Cherson with his troops to prevent the contagion from making ravages among them.

PARIS, June 30. Our treaty of commerce with America is not yet concluded. The Americans have proposed to the cabinet of Versailles eight articles, of which three are rejected, in particular the demanding the importation of flour into our islands, live cattle and lumber of all kinds are permitted. Nothing is stipulated with regard to salt-fish. It is thought they will not be allowed to take sugars in exchange, only molasses, as heretofore. It is true that our dear allies are not pleased with these arrangements, but we cannot think of ruining our trade, and with it our marine, to serve their particular interests.

July 18. It is reported here, within these few days, that M. de Suffrein has gained some new advantages over the English fleet in the East-Indies, but as no official accounts are yet published, we can only give conditional credit to this news.

FRONTIERS OF POLAND, July 3. We learn from all sides, that the Russian troops are actually in full march; having passed through Kiow, they entered near Talow the territories of the republic. The corps under prince Repnin arrived at Human the 21st ult. whilst general Soltikow marched to Nimerow; it is said these corps will unite at Zwanice, and there pass the Niefter, in order to encamp before Choczim.

WARSAW, July 5. Two Russian corps, making about 40,000 men, have entered the Polish Ukraine; the one, under the command of general Soltikow, had stopped at Hum, in the palatinate of Braclaw; the other at Nimerow, in the same palatinate, but nearer to the Bog, under the command of prince Repnin, who was since to have marched, in order to draw nearer to the Niefter. The commandant of Kamienieck has sent notice to the war department, that the prince having wrote to him, that he intended to draw nearer to that place, where, he hoped, it would not be found inconvenient to receive his officers or his sick, if they should have occasion for quarters there, he had answered him, that he could not do any thing in that respect without the consent of the permanent council. That council immediately dispatched orders to him to do nothing that might endanger the safety of the fortresses entrusted to his care.

FRANKFORT ON THE MAIN, July 6. The letters from Turkey and Poland mention only the various motions of the Russians and Turks; the former march in force along the Nieper, and insensibly approach the Ockfakow, situated at the disembogement of this river into the Euxine. It may be remembered that comte Munich made similar movements when he took this fortress by assault in 1737. The Turks, on the other hand, are, with all expedition, repairing Choczim and Belgrade; they have formed a triple range of palisades round the latter, as well as a fosse, and 12,000 sphais are employed in the work; but they have not yet marched any troops towards Moldavia.

July 15. According to many letters from different parts, all is in readiness for opening the campaign, and its approach is not very distant, if it is true that Russia has fixed the middle of this month as an absolute term for a final answer from the Porte. Mean time the Russian vanguard is already posted on the banks of the Nieper; marshal comte Romanzow's head-quarters are at Kiow. A division, consisting of ten regiments of infantry and eight of cavalry, is preparing to march into Bessarabia, under prince Potemkin. Prince Repnin will remain encamped near Human with 18 regiments, and general Soltikow at Nimerow, with a corps de reserve of 40,000 men.

RATISBON, July 8. A manifesto has appeared at Vienna, addressed by Russia to the inhabitants of the Archipelago islands. Her imperial majesty therein exhorts the Greeks to take up arms to recover their former liberty, promising them her assistance to deliver them from the tyranny of the Turks.

PETERSBURGH, July 11. Since the beginning of this month, the Russian troops have filed off along the Nieper, and formed, at a certain distance from Crimea, a camp of 70,000 men, under prince Potemkin; they have assembled another near Archangels Koygorod, of 40,000, commanded by prince Repnin; these two generals are subordinate to field marshal comte Lacy.

AMSTERDAM, July 29. The Dutch have met with great success in the northern whale fishery; ships have caught 10, some 13, others 14 and 15, even 16 and 17 fish.

L O N D O N, July 10.

The case which Sir Adam Ferguson mentioned in the conversation which took place on the American sufferers bill last Tuesday was shortly this:—Mr. Macknight of Carolina, whilst he was hazarding his life in support of the British government in America, had two vessels taken in the beginning of the year 1776, and condemned under the prohibitory act of parliament, which was

passed in 1775, and confiscated all vessels belonging to inhabitants of colonies in rebellion, without making any exception for saving those belonging to loyal subjects, so that Mr. Macknight's property in America was seized and confiscated by Congress; on account of his attachment to this country, at the same time that the laws of this country stripped him of that part of his property which had escaped from the hands of the Congress.

July 16. Yesterday lord Abingdon rose in the house of peers and said, my lords, a noble lord not now upon the woolsack, but who, I trust, will very soon take his seat there again; having pointed out to your lordships a day or two ago, the absurdity of his majesty's ministers in bringing forward a bill for the purpose of regulating the officers and opening the ports of the islands of Dominica, an island not now in our possession, but in the hands of the French, and where it is likely to continue, for some time at least, from the incapacity of those ministers to conclude what their predecessors had so ably begun; I mean the definitive treaty of peace;—I rise to state to your lordships another absurdity; which, notwithstanding the authority I have for it, is of such a magnitude, that it is impossible for me to give any belief to it, unless I hear it from the mouths of ministers themselves, and find it avowed by them. The absurdity, my lords, I allude to is this: I see the public prints, and under the authority of the gazette, that an order of council has issued for the purpose of confining the trade and commerce between the American states, and his majesty's West-India islands, to the British built ships owned by British subjects, and navigated according to law. The order is conceived in these words. (His lordship then read the order from the gazette of July 5.) Now, my lords, if this be not a fatuity, or some forgery, to make ministers appear worse than they really are, it is that which must make every thinking man shudder within himself, because he cannot help perceiving into what hands the government of this country has unfortunately fallen; for, my lords, not to mention the want of policy, which is so self evident upon the face of such a monopolizing measure as this is, in the moment of the negotiation of a commercial treaty between America and this country, when we see the precarious state in which the commerce of America is as to us; when every individual feels the necessity of attaching that commerce as much as may be to ourselves, and when we know of a certainty that this order (the conduct of America depending entirely upon the steps that we shall pursue towards her) will be answered instantly by a similar declaration on her part; I say, my lords, even to pass and overlook these considerations, great and important as they are, in point of policy, the act itself is, in point of commercial regulation, the effect of the most consummate ignorance that ever before blighted the councils of his majesty. An act which at once betrays the want of even one single idea, not only of the nature of the commerce subsisting in that part of the world, but of the mode and manner in which that commerce is carried on and conducted. Good God, my lords, what an idea! that his majesty's West-India islands, and America, should be supplied with the produce of each other, by British built ships, owned by British subjects, and navigated according to law! Why, my lords, it is absurdity itself; so absurd, that there is not a cabin boy in that trade that would not laugh in your face at the mention of such a proposition; nor could such a proposition ever have been made but by some ass of a city merchant, who, being a dealer in ships himself, would hope to convert those ships to this use, for his own private purpose, and not for the public service; nor was it possible for any ministry to have adopted such a proposition, but the present. Why, my lords, to mention one effect only of this curious system of navigation, the freight of the goods so exported and imported as this order directs, would be infinitely more than the value of the goods themselves. The prime cost of the goods in carriage there is trifling, and it is the readiness and cheapness of the navigation that supports the intercourse. From the vicinity of the American continent and the West-India islands to each other, the commerce is, as is well known, carried on by little sloops and schooners, nay, even by half decked boats, with two or three men, and perhaps a boy on board of each, the value of one cargo of which, inconsiderable as it is, being more than sufficient to pay the prime cost of the whole vessel, whereas a ship, as described by this order of council, must, from its superior charges and expence, either raise its freight beyond what the articles of its loading will bear, or make 30, nay probably 300 voyages, according to its size, before it can repay even the cost of its outfit. But, my lords, was this new mode of trafficking, for new it is, either political or advantageous, it is not practicable; for it would be impossible to furnish British ships sufficient in number to carry on the trade, and to supply the calls of the several markets there for one single month; and thus it is, that the intercourse between these countries is now by these means ignorantly, and with one coupe de plume, not only hung up and suspended, but for the present at least, totally prohibited and put a stop to, under every circumstance of injury on all sides, and without the smallest prospect of good on any. My lords, I have mentioned this fact, out of a thousand others, in objection to this ridiculous order, and have said thus much just to point out to your lordships the danger that there is in appoint-

ing men to public trusts, because supported by an unnatural and a wicked faction, and who are incapable of doing the duty of their offices, and to hope and trust that the spirit of this nation is not so totally sunk as to suffer such a coalition of counsellors any longer to pervade the councils of his majesty, and to direct the measures of this government.—His lordship was answered by lord Stormont.

July 17. It is reported, that the last dispatches from Mr. David Hartley at Paris, state the commercial treaty with America to be for the present suspended. Mr. Hartley, agreeable to his instructions, had insisted on the exclusive right of Great-Britain to transport the produce of the West-India islands to America in English bottoms. This was proposed as an article of the treaty, but the commissioners of Congress peremptorily refused the admission of any such claim, contending for the equal right of America to convey the West-India produce in the vessels belonging to the United States. In consequence of so very material a disagreement, a packet was dispatched to Philadelphia, requesting the final instructions of Congress on the subject, and an answer has been returned containing the ultimatum, which is, not to recede from her claim.

A vessel is just arrived in the Thames, after a short voyage, from Baltimore, in Maryland, with tobacco, flaxseed, staves, &c.

Extract of a letter from Bress, June 17.

At four o'clock this afternoon, the squadron of Mons. de Vaudreuil, consisting of eight ships of the line, entered this port; amongst several passengers of rank are the prince of Broglie and Marquis de Viomenil.

July 18. A letter from Leghorn brings advice, that an American ship was taken off there, under Spanish colours, by the Moors, and carried into Algiers; but the dey being informed by the English consul, that the ship and cargo were not the property of the Spaniards, but belonged to a people who were once subjects of his Britannic majesty, the ship and crew were liberated, and are arrived at Leghorn with part of their cargo, being plundered of the other part while the vessel lay at Algiers.

A letter from Lisbon has the following article: The Americans having been treated by all ranks of people with every mark of respect, are now become our constant visitors and opening a trade with them has already been of great benefit to us, and particularly in supplying us with wheat, flour, &c. but it has made our people more indolent, for while they can draw corn from other countries, they will give themselves little trouble in cultivating their own lands. Our people love the American trade, and seem to enjoy it, as they find it of such service, that they are fitting out more ships for those parts, and also for the West-Indies. Several American gentlemen are lately arrived here to settle some particular affairs between this court and the United States.

An evening paper says, On Friday an express was sent off to Portsmouth, to re-commission a large fleet of the line, and to have them fitted out with the greatest expedition. Various are the conjectures for the cause of this resolution of the cabinet. Some say the French absolutely refuse to restore our West-India islands; others say, that we must have a formidable fleet to be on a footing with France, who means to take a part in the war between the Turks and Russians.

The Gloucester packet, Stockbridge, from Virginia, but lost from Corke, is arrived at Dover.

Extract of a letter from Bress, July 8.

Some very particular regulations are now taking place in laying by the men of war, so that on any emergency, a respectable fleet might be fitted in a short time; this however shews that doubts are entertained of the permanency of tranquility.

July 21. The king of Prussia has ordered 50,000 men to be encamped in Silesia, and to hold themselves in perfect readiness for other service; and it appears from various accounts from Germany and Russia, that a war between the latter and the Porte is inevitable.

Two ships from Philadelphia, with thirteen stripes flying, are safe arrived at Belfast.

July 24. A letter from Augustine, dated June 18, says, that the southern Indians, on hearing that peace was made with America, and Florida given up to the Spaniards, had sent deputies to governor Tonyn, who had held several meetings with them. They heard the account confirmed with noble indignation; they repeated the talks they had received from their late father and protector colonel Stuart, he told them, they said that he spoke the word of the great king, and they considered that word as sacred as the word of God; but they found it came not from the heart; that their father and themselves were deceived; and that the faith of the great nation was but an empty sound. We knew not, said they, the cause of your quarrel; but we left our women and children, and stood up the hatchet in your support, because we believed you told us truth; you engaged us with fair promises to take part in your dispute, and you now desert us in our misfortunes; you turn your backs like sheep upon the enemy, and advise us to sue for peace from the men you have taught us to despise. This, they said, they would not stoop to, nor would they hold out their hands to Spaniards, who had been the murderers of their forefathers; but that if the great king could send ships for them also, they would go away in search of new habitations; or if he would supply them with ammunition, they would go back and protect their old ones.

The king's intelligence of what is passing in the French ports is very much superior to any thing his ministers are in possession of. He lately asked lord Keppel what new regulation had taken place at Brest, relative to the future equipment of 50 sail of the line with the utmost expedition? His lordship replied, that no such regulation had come to his knowledge, but that he would enquire at the admiralty; which he did, and in returning saw Mr. Fox, mentioned it to him, asking if he knew any thing through the duke of Manchester of any such establishment? and was answered in the negative. When he laid this mass of ignorance before the king, his majesty described it, and went through all the regulations that were to affect it. They were much surprised, but in a few days had some intimation of the event, but did not in a month know it so well as the king had done. It is a very formidable arrangement to this country, and so well planned, that France can never be more than a month in sending the following fleet to sea: 12 of 100 guns and upwards, 8 of 90, 10 of 80, 20 of 74, 20 of 70, and 10 frigates.

Letters from Paris mention, that the proprietors of several private docks in different parts of France have entered into contract for building a number of ships proper for trading to the East-Indies, with the produce of which quarter of the exclusive privilege of supplying the subjects of the American States.

Extract of a letter from Cork, July 14.

"We are sorry to announce from great authority, that the Revolution, of and from North Carolina, capt. Carpenter, laden with tobacco, who arrived here the 28th of June, in expectation of being able to dispose of his cargo, and to lay out the proceeds thereof in Irish manufactures for America, was obliged, much against his wishes, to sail from hence for another kingdom, being refused liberty to enter his tobacco at the custom house of Cork, on payment of the same duties that are accepted and paid in Dublin; and being afraid that his ship would be forcibly boarded by the same worthy gentlemen who took about twelve hogheads of tobacco from on board two other American ships, viz. the Independence and the Gloucester packet, soon after they hoisted their colours, and moored their vessels at Cove. Had no obstructions arisen there would have been above £. 3000, expended for the returns of capt. Carpenter's cargo in coarse woollen clothes, stockings, night caps, blankets, garterings, fustians, shoes, nails, &c. which is now lost to this city by ill timed severities, exercised against a people who desire to give Ireland a preference in trade."

July 25. A messenger arrived on Wednesday at lord North's office, Whitehall, with dispatches from David Hartley, Esq; at Paris; they on y state generally that the proclamation respecting the carriage of the produce of the West India islands had been subjected, as was directed by order of council, to the inspection of the American commissioners who had expressed no disapprobation of its tenor or contents, but have transmitted it to Congress, whose sentiments and decision upon the subject will be necessary before the final adjustment of the treaty between Great Britain and the colonies can take place, and which is now the only impediment in the way of this most wished for event.

July 28. Among a number of regiments lately returned from America, is the 21st. This regiment was taken at Saratoga with general Burgoyne; on its arrival in America it consisted of 1000 men, on its return to England it musters only 84, and is to be recruited in Scotland.

July 30. Orders have been sent to Sir Guy Carleton, or the commanding officer at New York, to embark 800 troops to garrison the Bermudian islands; in consequence of which, the eight companies of royal Bermudian regiment now at St. George's island, commanded by colonel Do Kin, will be invalidated.

Last night's gazette contains his majesty's order in council to revoke and make void all orders for the grants of lands in the province of Nova Scotia, which bear date prior to the first of January, 1774, and have not yet been carried into execution; it likewise contains an order, that the governor or commander in chief for the time being of Nova-Scotia, do forbear to issue any order or survey to the surveyor-general of lands in the said province, or to pass any grants under the seal of that province, in pursuance of any order made by his majesty in council, which bears date prior to the first of January, 1774.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, July 8.

The scheme of the day of Tripoli to engage his subjects to renounce their cruises, and to seek by commerce, of which they are the best, those advantages which piracies can never procure, does not appear to have had the success which he expected from it. A division of his corsairs fitted out for trading had failed, but, some time after, one of them returned, having lost sight of its new destination, had taken a Neapolitan ship, and conducted her to Tripoli."

August 5. The fleet now fitting out at Portsmouth is equal, if not superior, both in strength and numbers, to that which is preparing at Brest. Ministers are determined not to let the French have the weather gage of them. In this they act unlike their predecessors after the last peace, who were a quiet inoffensive set of men, and the French fleet might have anchored at Tower wharf, before Jemmy would have left his bottle and wench to look after them.

August 6. The letters to this country by the Danish Indiaman, are full of the most favourable intelligence from the east. They confirm our former accounts of the Maratta peace, the death of Hyder Ali, the pacific disposition of Tipoo Saib, and the general aversion of the country powers, the raja of Tanjore excepted, to the French interest. They mention likewise the flourishing state of the company's commercial concerns, owing to the wise regulations and vigorous exertions of the governor-general and supreme council.

Such is the instability of the English fashions, that the fash, so much worn of late, it is thought, will be shortly laid aside; and that all ladies, whether married or single, pure or impure, from the age of twenty-one to fifty, will figure away in frocks and hanging sleeves!

France and Spain both declare against admitting the Russian fleet into the Mediterranean. They allege, and with reason, that the northern powers, who surround the Baltic, will not admit any other European state to send a fleet into the Baltic to disturb the peace

of that sea; and that powers about the Mediterranean have an equal right to oppose the northern states, who have hostile views, from sending fleets into the Mediterranean. A very active correspondence is now going on between Paris and Petersburg on this subject; and we should not wonder if it gives a total change to the resolves of the latter court, who have appeared fully bent upon war. They cannot, however, look to this nation for assistance on any score. We have felt enough from the consequences of our own wars; and found to little support from Russia in the hour of our distress, that she has no claim to a warmer consideration of her interests now from Britain.

August 8. Yesterday morning, at half an hour after two o'clock, her majesty was safely delivered of a prince, at her lodge at Windsor.

According to letters from Constantinople, the Turks had launched there two new ships, La Peira of 64, and El Solyman of 70 guns, which made up 16 sail of the line, from 50 to 70 guns, at that place, besides other vessels, and the galley fleet at Scutaire, which was exceedingly numerous: the plague was so calamitously rife, that several houses had been shut up, the public markets had been put under the usual regulations in times of sickness, and every precaution taken to prevent a want of provisions, which was very common in such times, many people being unwilling to visit the city.

Yesterday noon a report prevailed upon 'change, of a war between the late belligerent powers being on the point of renewal; and that government had commissioned eight ships of the line, in addition to the established guard ships, which were to be manned with their full complements, and equipped for sea with the utmost dispatch. The continuation of the mercantile people were under is not to be described; and the report spreading to the navy and victualling offices, it received immediate credit from the agents in those departments, to whom war is profitable. However, at night the cabinet council of the different coffee-houses appeared satisfied that the report was unworthy their deliberations, and treated it with the incredulity it merited.

The Russian war in the Mediterranean, is the most fortunate circumstance that could have happened, to furnish France with a pretext for keeping up a great fleet in her ports. That dispute may be dropped at any time when her ambition, or the distractions of the English ministers give her an opportunity to throw off the mask, by attacking us again.

A gentleman who arrived on Wednesday from the Hague enables us to state the following particulars as a fact: by some leading men in the councils of Holland, who are anxious for the conclusion of the definitive treaty, and for a lasting accommodation with Great-Britain, it was suggested as extremely proper to send an ambassador to the court of London. This measure was no sooner hinted than objected to with that degree of violence, which shewed the temper of the republic to be absolutely unfavourable to this country. The preceding incident evinces the extreme improbability of the definitive treaty being speedily ratified on the part of Holland.

It is now affirmed with great confidence that East-Florida will not be ceded to Spain. The foundation for our refusal of the cession of it is laid to be this:

The Floridas were understood to be transferred to Spain, in exchange for the Bahama and some neutral islands which this country were to take possession of. The Bahama islands have been retaken by us, therefore Spain hath no pretence to claim East-Florida in exchange for what she hath no longer in her possession. This alteration in the treaty of peace will give great ease to government, and free ministers of the immense demands that would justly be made by the numerous proprietors, and will likewise enable them to keep the public faith with near 10,000 unfortunate loyalists who have gone thither on a proclamation that offered the protection of this country to them and their posterity, who, without this fortunate event, would had been left in a most wretched situation.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22.

Last week arrived in town from Philadelphia, the right honourable lady Ann Stuart, third daughter of the right honourable the earl of Bute, accompanied by her consort the baron de Poeluitz, a personage of great distinction in the kingdom of Poland.

A private letter from one of the first merchants in Dublin, to his friend in New York, hath the following paragraph: "There is not a doubt but one of the first acts of our legislature, that will now soon meet, will be to regulate the import of flax-seed from your country. I think they will revive the old law, with some further restrictions, prohibiting the importation of any seed save that of this year's growth; this they will do from an apprehension that all the seed raised since your trade was shut with this country still remains with you; you will therefore not ship any without proper documents attending it."

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27.

At a general court-martial, held near this city, for the trial of sundry persons accused of being concerned in the late disturbance among a number of soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, Christian Nagle and John Morrison, late sergeants in the 3d Pennsylvania regiment, were convicted of a breach of the third article of the second section of the articles of war, and were accordingly sentenced to suffer death; and John Lilly, Abner Vanhorn, Thomas Flowers, and William Carman, were also convicted of a breach of the said articles, and sentenced to suffer corporal punishment. Nagle and Morrison were accordingly on Monday hanged out to be executed; but as congress had been graciously pleased to pardon the offences of all the above criminals, the two unhappy men received this most agreeable news at the awful moment when they expected to be summoned into eternity.

BALTIMORE, October 3.

On Saturday evening the honourable major-general Greene, accompanied by major Hyrne, arrived here from Charles-town, South-Carolina. The eminent services of this gallant officer (whose wisdom, patriotism, and intrepidity, have gained him a never dying fame) justly entitling him, at this time in particular, to signal marks of respect, an elegant entertainment was provided for him, on Tuesday last, at Mr. Grant's tavern,

by the citizens of this town, where a numerous company attended him, and spent the auspicious day with the utmost joy and social happiness; in the course of which many interesting and pleasing reflections and observations were made, respecting the late ever memorable revolution, in the accomplishment of which this illustrious guest had acted so distinguished, so glorious a part. On this occasion the subsequent address was presented to the general, with a degree of grateful veneration which could only be exceeded by that modest sensibility wherewith it was received.

To the honourable Major-general GREENE.

SIR,

THE citizens of Baltimore, being strongly impressed with a grateful sense of the important services which you have rendered to your country, are happy in an opportunity of congratulating you on your late return to this place. We, who have the happiness of expressing their sentiments on this pleasing occasion, shall not attempt to recite the honours of your brilliant and successful campaigns, already written in indelible characters on the hearts of your grateful countrymen; we trust they will be faithfully transmitted to posterity, in the brightest pages of that history which shall record the important circumstances of the glorious revolution, to which your services have so greatly contributed.

It affords us particular satisfaction when we reflect, that the gallant officers and soldiers of this state have had so great a share in the brilliant achievements of your successful command. With every sentiment of personal respect for you and those brave men, and wishing both a lasting enjoyment of health, peace, and independence, we have the honour to be, in behalf of the citizens of Baltimore, Sir, your most obedient and most humble servants,

WILLIAM SMITH,
WILLIAM PEAR,
SAMUEL PURVIANCE,
ABRAHAM VANSIBBER,
SAMUEL SMITH.

Baltimore, September 30, 1783.

THE GENERAL'S ANSWER.

GENTLEMEN, Baltimore, Sept. 30, 1783.
NOTHING can be more welcome than your kind congratulations upon my return, or any thing more flattering to the feelings of a soldier than your sentiments of the southern operations. Every opportunity of expressing my obligations to the officers and troops of this state, affords me the highest satisfaction. They have been companions with me in the hours of adversity, and have greatly contributed to all our little successes.

Your professions of respect, and generous wishes for my happiness, excite the most lively emotions of a grateful mind; and I beg leave to offer my warmest acknowledgments upon the occasion, and to add my good wishes for the prosperity and happiness of this town. I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

NATHANIEL GREENE.

To the citizens of Baltimore.

ANNAPOLIS, October 9.

On Monday last, agreeable to the constitution and form of government, an election was held for two delegates to represent this city in the ensuing general assembly, when Samuel Chase and Allen Quynn, Esquires, were chosen without opposition.

The same day Brice T. B. Worthington, Nicholas Worthington, John Hall, and Nicholas Carroll, Esqrs. were elected delegates for Anne-Arundel county.

The ship Iris, captain Cole, lately arrived at Baltimore from Amsterdarn, brings advice of the arrival at that place, on the 4th of August, of the Polly, captain Smith, from Chester-town, and the Tartar, captain Forrester, from Baltimore.

A late London paper positively asserts that a full and complete accommodation had taken place between the Turks and Russians, the former having yielded every point which was in dispute; and that a universal peace would now soon diffuse its blessings over the world.

The same paper mentions, that the credit of America was so great in Holland, that just before the peace was concluded, three of the principal merchants in Amsterdam undertook to negotiate a loan for congress on their own terms, and to any amount.

An American brig, name unknown, arrived at Falmouth from Maryland, with tobacco, the 20th of July.

The ship Albion, captain Langdale, from Okead and Plymouth, for Philadelphia, was lost, on the 10th of June last, on the rocks of scilly. Every soul on board perished. Some parts of the wreck were afterwards taken up, and carried into St. Mary's, by which this unhappy event was discovered.

The ship Success, captain —, from Dublin, is lost on Cape Henlopen. Her crew and part of the cargo are saved.

Several vessels, it is said, were driven ashore by the late easterly gale, on the Jersey coast, among which is a ship from St. Vincent's, bound to New York.

Annapolis, October 8, 1783.

To be SOLD, in West-street, near the town gate, cheap for cash, WINDOW GLASS, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, either by the box or small quantity; also glass tumblers, Barcelona handkerchiefs, striped bol-lands, linens, blankets, threads, winter stockings, loaf sugar, brown ditto, ladies whips, bobea tea, coffee, raisins, Jamaica spirits, rum, &c. &c. &c. by

ABRAHAM CLAUDE.

N. B. The watch and clock making business is carried on at said house, with the greatest care and punctuality, by

CLAUDE and FRENCH.

JUST impo Alexander t public reade, day of Novemb under the act n journal specie tificates, and t transferred, spe and financiers' 2,500 foldi 2,500 ditt 2,500 trou 5,000 woo 10,000 shir 2,000 pair 3,000 hat 3,500 ell 3,000 bla Payments to out of the war DANIEL C

TO A VERY ing on county, and acres. It is town, about Abingdon, a navigable wa Susquehanna more-town, are equal t two hundred There was f and there ca requires only a large and credit will t given with gularly and enquire of Annapolis, county. T next, at H

To be SO next PART by th Head of Se lis, contain overseer's quarter, a houses; th well water excellent t purchase one four from the piracy o fourth to from the first Tue security chafe m Further sale, or West riv the (sub Delawa Thoma sale to

To be The dwe Fow con fold B amon ners, cattl houl for ney, rity A Ger per ven will T w of co

Intendant's office, October 7, 1783.

JUST imported from France, by the Le Sage, Alexander de Jardins, master, and to be sold at public vendue, at Annapolis, on Monday the third day of November next, for specie certificates issued under the act to adjust the debts due from this state, journal specie certificates, officers depreciation certificates, and soldiers certificates not paid away or transferred, specie orders on the treasury, the bank and financier's notes, or cash—
2,500 soldiers coats.
2,500 disto waistcoats.
2,500 trousers and spatterdashies of cloth.
5,000 woollen stockings.
10,000 shirts.
2,000 pairs of shoes.
3,000 hats.
3,500 ells of blue cloth.
3,000 blankets.
Payments to be made before the goods are taken out of the warehouse.
DANIEL or St. Tho. JENIFER, Intendant.

October 6, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

VERY valuable tract of land, situate and lying on the mouth of Winter's run, in Harford county, and containing upwards of four hundred acres. It is about twenty miles from Baltimore-town, about four from Harford-town, a mile from Abingdon, and about the same distance from the navigable waters of Bush river; the main road from Salshehannah, Harford-town, Abingdon, to Baltimore-town, passes through it. The soil and timber are equal to any in the state, and upwards of two hundred acres are a fine rich meadow bottom. There was formerly a mill built on part of this land, and there cannot be a more excellent mill seat; it requires only a dam of three feet to throw the whole stream of Winter's run into the mill-race, which is a large and never falling run of water. Five years credit will be given for the principal, bond to be given with good security, and the interest to be regularly and annually paid. For further particulars enquire of the subscribers, Aquila Paca, senior, at Annapolis, and Aquila Paca, junior, in Harford county. The sale to be the first day of December next, at Harford-town.

A. PACA, sen.
A. PACA, jun.

To be SOLD on the first Tuesday in December next, if not sold before at private sale,

PART of that valuable tract of land, well known by the name of WHITE-HALL, at the Head of South river, about 10 miles from Annapolis, containing about 230 acres; on which are, an overseer's house; 2 out-houses, stable, corn-house, quarter, and 3 good tobacco-houses, 40 and 50 feet houses; the soil is very fertile for corn and tobacco, well watered and timbered, and 10 or 15 acres of excellent meadow may be made. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid when possession is given, one fourth to be paid at the expiration of one year from the day of sale, one fourth to be paid at the expiration of two years from the day of sale, and one fourth to be paid at the expiration of three years from the day of sale; possession will be given on the first Tuesday in December next; bond with good security will be required for three fourths of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. Further terms will be made known on the day of sale, or before by applying to John Johns, at West river, Richard Johns, near Baltimore-town, or the subscriber, living at Newcastle, in the state of Delaware. The land may be seen, by applying to Thomas McCauley, living on the premises. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock, on the premises.

KENSEY JOHNS.

Nanjemoy, October 4, 1783.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 27th day of November next, at the dwelling plantation of the late captain Gerard Fowke, in Nanjemoy, Charles county, and to be continued from day to day until the whole are sold, viz.

BETWEEN thirty and forty of as valuable NEGRO SLAVES as any in this state; among whom are several valuable tradesmen, spinners, waiters, cooks, &c. likewise horses, black cattle, sheep, and hogs, all good of their kind, and household furniture. Six months credit will be given for any sums exceeding twenty pounds current money, on giving bond with good and approved security before the articles purchased are taken away.

All persons having claims against the late captain Gerard Fowke, are requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, before the said 27th day of November next; those who refuse or neglect to do it will have their payments delayed.

SARAH FOWKE, executrix,
GERARD FOWKE, executor.

October 9, 1783.

THE sheriff of Anne-Arundel county has left his books at the clerk's office, where persons may have an opportunity of seeing them and settling their accounts.

October 6, 1783.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC vendue, on Saturday the 8th day of November next, at the late dwelling house of Thomas Elliott, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

SUNDRY horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, household furniture, plantation utensils, and many other things too tedious to mention. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The said property to be sold for ready cash only, unless the creditors will attend with their claims properly attested, and take such persons as may purchase and discharge the subscribers from their claims.

CATHERINE ELLIOTT, admx.
DAVID STEUART, admr.

THE subscribers intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly of Maryland, after due notice, for an act to empower them to dispose of, at public vendue, so much of the real estate of Thomas Elliott, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, as will discharge the remaining part of his just debts.

CATHERINE ELLIOTT, admx.
DAVID STEUART, admr.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants on South-river, and others living adjacent, intend petitioning the next general assembly, for a warehouse to inspect tobacco at a place on said river, commonly known by the name of the Land of Ease.

October 3, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general assembly, to remedy the defect in a deed of indemnity given me by James Leatch, of Calvert county, deceased, the same having been acknowledged only before one magistrate, whereas it is conceived there ought to have been two for real estates.

MORDECAI SMITH.

Annapolis, October 4, 1783.

APPLICATION will be made to the general assembly at the ensuing session, for the said assembly to take the legal steps to vacate a patent granted, in pursuance of a resolve of last session, to William Read, of Queen-Anne's county; the said patent including about 150 acres of manor land purchased of the state by the subscriber in the month of January, 1782. This resolve, it is conceived, was passed without due consideration, the legislature not having full information on the subject, and was meant to convey only a small slip of reserved land contiguous to the manor.

G. DUVALL.

Strawberry-Hill, near Annapolis, October 7, 1783.

TAKEN up in the mouth of Patapsco-river, a painted boat, thirteen feet keel and five feet beam, supposed to belong to some ship. The owner on proving his property and paying charges, may have her from

RICHARD SPRIGG.

TO BE SOLD,

THE subscriber's valuable plantation, situated on the north side of the river Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, about five miles from the city of Annapolis, containing two hundred and twenty-two acres of land, sixty whereof are cleared and under good fence, the rest well timbered, whereon are a genteel dwelling house and kitchen, with a passage twenty feet long adjoining the dwelling house, and several other valuable out-houses; likewise an apple and peach orchard, garden, and several springs of excellent water. The premises may be viewed by applying to Mr. Younger, living thereon. The title indisputable. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by applying to

RICHARD BURLAND.

September 12, 1783.

To be SOLD, at Point-Patience, in Calvert county, on the second Tuesday in October,

SUNDRY valuable NEGROES, consisting of men, women, and children, with all kinds of stock, for ready cash and tobacco, by

JOHN CHESLEY, administrator.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has received a power of attorney from Mr. James Russell, of London, to settle his affairs in this state. Those gentlemen who have claims against the said James Russell, are desired to apply to the subscriber; and the gentlemen who are indebted to Mr. Russell, are requested to settle their accounts and make payment to

JAMES CLERK.

THE proprietors of the land at the upper end of the estate known by the name of the Indian-town, on Wicomico-river, St. Mary's county, having determined to lay out forty acres of land for a town, Notice is hereby given, that sundry inhabitants of St. Mary's county, will petition the assembly at their next session, for a law to establish a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco on the land aforesaid.

OFFICE for CONFISCATED ESTATES, Annapolis, August 19, 1783.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, at George-town, on Monday the 20th day of October next,

THAT valuable house and lot late the property of William and Robert Mollison, for the purpose of paying the debts of the said Mollisons. Also on the same day, on the premises, in the same town, the house and lot late the property of Dunlop and son, for the purpose of discharging their debts. The purchase money to be paid in one year. Bonds with good security will be required at the time of sale.

All persons having any claims against the above mentioned estates, are requested to have them adjudged by the auditor-general, and approved of by the governor and council, which will entitle them to receive their proportions of the bonds, or of the money when paid.

By order, J. DORSEY, clk.

Prince-George's county, September 16, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

THE subscriber's plantation, situate within two miles of Queen-Anne, containing four hundred and sixteen acres, part of which is well timbered; a fine meadow of ten or twelve acres may be reclaimed and laid down in grass with very little trouble or expence; there are on the land two tobacco houses, two negro quarters, and other necessary houses, with two good orchards. A circumstantial description of this land is unnecessary, as the quality of the soil is generally known throughout the state. If not disposed of at private it will be exposed to public sale, on Wednesday the 15th of October next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, if fair, if not the next fair day, on the premises, when the terms will be made known

COLMORE BEANES.

September 30, 1783.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscribers, living in Annapolis, on Monday the 23d instant, two HORSES, viz. one a bay, thirteen hands high, about six years old, has a small star in his forehead, a short tail, and a white speck in his right eye, is not branded, paces, trots and gallops, and was shod all round; the other a bright sorrel, fourteen hands high, about eight years old, has a large star in his forehead, a middling long tail, some white on his hind feet, and is marked on the near buttock something like Y, by a scratch he got in the woods; his usual pace is a hand-gallop. Whoever will bring them to the subscribers, or to Mr. John Wife, in Alexandria, shall have forty shillings reward, or three pounds if taken up out of the state, and reasonable expences, or in proportion for either.

FREDERICK GRAMMAR,
WILLIAM TUCK.

George-town, on Patowmak, September 18, 1783.

WHEREAS the subscriber's father, George Beall, devised him the following land; to wit: Part of a tract of land called and known by the name of the Rock of Dumbarton, being in Montgomery county; and the intention of the testator was to have devised this land to his heirs and assigns, but by an omission in writing in the said George Beall's last will and testament, those words were not inserted (to him and his heirs for ever); Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly at their first session, after due publication hereof, to have the right in this land confirmed agreeable to the intention of the said testator.

THOMAS BEALL, of George.

Dorchester county, Aug. 31, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly for an act to enable him to open a road to his grist mill from the main road leading from New-Market to Vienna, and to be continued across to the main road leading from Cambridge to Vienna.

MICHAEL H. BONWILL.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Samuel Miles, living near Dorsey's iron-works, in Anne-Arundel county, a black horse, about five years old, thirteen hands high, trots, and paces a little, has a large star, branded on the near buttock with a large imperfect letter something like L, has had a very fore back but is now almost well. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice, that he intends to petition the general assembly of the state of Maryland, at their next meeting, to pass an act to empower him to lay out a town at Chapel-point, on the mouth of Port-Tobacco-creek, in Charles county. w 8

IGNATIUS MATTHEWS.

September 15, 1783. To be SOLD, by the subscriber, at her house near London-town, on Tuesday the 28th of October next, SEVERAL valuable cattle, horses, and sheep, with some household furniture. 4

MARY PEARSON.

September 9, 1783. WHEREAS Mr. Thomas Merton, my late husband, during our marriage, purchased several tracts of land within this state, and two or three in the state of Virginia, all which lands he had privately deeded to the sons of his first marriage, without the knowledge or consent of the subscriber, and that by his last will and testament he hath left me and four children destitute of house and home: This is therefore to give notice, that I intend petitioning the next general assembly for relief in the premises. 3

URSLEY MORTON.

St. Mary's county.

To all whom it may concern, notice is hereby given, that I Cartwright Hammitt, a languishing prisoner in the county goal of St. Mary's aforesaid, intend to apply to the next general assembly for relief in the premises. 6

Anne-Arundel county, June 28, 1783. NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the legislature of this state, at their next session, praying that a law may be enacted for the purpose of levying the sum of fifty-four pounds seven shillings sterling money of Great-Britain, with legal interest thereon since the 15th day of December 1772, upon the inhabitants of the parish of St. Margaret's Westminster, in Anne-Arundel county, being for so much money borrowed at that time of the Rev. Walter Magowan for the purpose of finishing the chapel thereof, and for which bond was given by the then vestry, which money is still due to Mr. Magowan. 4

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of SIXTY GUINEAS, will be run for at Annapolis on the first Tuesday in November next, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, belonging to a member of the club; heats four miles each; four years old to carry seven stone, five years old seven stone twelve pounds, six years old eight stone seven pounds, aged nine stone. Any horse winning two clear heats to be entitled to the purse.

The horses to start precisely at eleven o'clock, and any disputes which may arise will be determined by a majority of the members present.

RICHARD T. LOWNDES, secretary to the club.

N. B. The members who have not seen the proceedings of the last meeting, held on the 13th of May, are informed that the club will meet the Monday preceding the race at Mr. Mann's tavern, and that the annual subscription of three guineas is to be paid to the secretary (or in his absence to Mr. George Mann) on or before the first of October next.

On Wednesday the 5th of November,

A SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of SEVENTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, except the horse winning the jockey club purse, heats four miles each; four years old to carry seven stone, five years old seven stone ten pounds, six years old eight stone seven pounds, aged nine stone.

On Thursday the 6th of November,

A PURSE of THIRTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, of three and four years old, four years old to carry seven stone, and three years old a feather; heats two miles each.

Any horse winning two clear heats to be entitled to the purse. Three horses to start each day or no race. The winning horse the first day excluded the second day.

Entrance the first day two guineas, for the second four dollars. The horses to be entered with George Mann the day preceding the race, or pay double entrance at the post, and to start each day, precisely at 11 o'clock.

Proper judges will be appointed for the races. No person will be permitted to encumber the course with booths, without leave from the clerk of the course.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Allen Bowie, senior, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have claims are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by

FIELDER BOWIE, } executors.
JOHN F. BOWIE, }

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of St. James's parish, in Anne-Arundel county, intend to petition the next general assembly for the establishment of an inspection of tobacco on the landing on Herring-creek, called Tracey's landing. 5 w 8

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly, at their next session, praying an act may pass, establishing a road leading from the subscriber's plantation, through Mr. Philemon Warfield's, into the main road, which road has been made use of without molestation upwards of thirty-seven years past, but is now stopped up. 8 w 8

WILLIAM WOODWARD.

August 19, 1783. NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Dorchester county intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to enable them to levy a sufficient sum of money to purchase a piece of ground, and to build a house thereon for the use of the poor of said county. 6 w 8

Herring-bay, September 18, 1783. THE subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next session of the legislature of Maryland, for a law to authorize him to record a deed from John Birkhead and Anne his wife, of Baltimore-town, for part of two tracts of land called Wells and Little Wells, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, and to give the said deed equal force, validity, and effect, as if the same had been recorded within the time prescribed by law. 3 w 8

RICHARD CHEW.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on the head of South-river, about four miles from Annapolis, on the 18th day of July last, a lusty young negro wench named BET, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, 25 years of age, a dark mulatto, she has a very bold impudent look, she has a large scar on one of her arms above her elbow, occasioned by a burn; and on when she went away, a white country linen thread and cotton shift, a white country cotton and yarn petticoat; it is likely she may have changed her cloaths, as she has a great many relations at Mr. Richard Darnall's, who may have supplied her with others. Whoever will take up the said negro and bring her home to the subscriber, shall receive twenty shillings, paid by

NICHOLAS L. DARNALL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly, to pass an act to enable her to devise and dispose, by her testament and last will, of all the lands her late husband, George Maxwell, died possessed of, among her children, or so much thereof as may remain undisposed of after all debts due and owing by the said George Maxwell shall be paid and satisfied. 8 w

ELIZABETH MAXWELL.

A few Copies of the LXXA W S, Passed April Session 1783, may be had at the Printing Office.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779. UPWARDS of two years ago I was struck with a paralytic stroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promised to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ankle; from the anguish of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind. EDWARD DIXON.

Gloucester county, April 14, 1779.

I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains these six years, and captain Whiston sent Mr. Logan to see her; when he came he said he could relieve her, and in three weeks time she was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as several doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LATTON.

Baltimore, August 6, 1779.

THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis, prescribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatism for a long time, by which I was restored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.

MICHAEL EARLE, Esq; who had a white swelling for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1782. A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palsies, rheumatisms, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white swellings, dropsy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own house, or elsewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except such as are confined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given, by their very humble servant,

WILLIAM LOGAN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of that part of Cecil county, containing Bohemia Manor, Middle Neck, North Sassafras, West Sassafras, and Bohemia hundreds; of Kent county, containing Chapel, Upper, South Sassafras, and George-town hundreds, that part of Morgan's-creek hundred lying to the eastward of the great road leading from George-town to Colchester's ferry; intend petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to erect the said districts into a new county.

OFFICE for CONFISCATED ESTATES, Annapolis, August 14, 1783.

PURSUANT to a late act of the general assembly, will be sold at public auction, the following property, in order to discharge the debts due from Anthony Stewart, the late proprietor thereof, viz.

At the court-house of Dorset county, on Friday the 17th of October next, about 1200 acres of land, lying in said county, known by the name of Brown's Folly, Walter's Range, and Green's Timber Yard.

At London-town, on Saturday the 25th, the farm called Mount Stewart, containing about 266 acres, situated about two miles from said town.

One year's credit will be given the purchasers upon giving bond with security.

All persons having claims against the said estate, are requested to have them adjusted by the auditor-general, and approved of by the governor and council, which will entitle them to their proportionate part of the bonds, or of the money when paid.

By order, J. DORSEY, clk.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be offered by sundry of the inhabitants of Charles county to the next general assembly, for an act to pass for building a court-house at the place formerly laid out for a town by the late rev. Mr. George Hunter, at the mouth of Port-Tobacco-creek, and also for the condemnation of the land thereon, and to build a town on, provided the present proprietor should refuse or delay to sell and convey the lots on reasonable terms.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a remonstrance will be offered by sundry inhabitants of Charles county, to the next general assembly, praying that no act may pass for condemning the lands belonging to the Roman catholic church, formerly intended to be laid out for a town by the reverend Mr. George Hunter, at the mouth of Port-Tobacco-creek, or for building a court-house thereon, or altering the place of holding the court for the said county.

September 22, 1783. THERE is at the subscriber's plantation, at the Head of Severn, a stray red and white pied bull, mostly white, his sides and neck are spotted with red or brindle spots, has a small bit out of one of his ears. He was advertised in this gazette last January, but no owner has appeared. He is so very mischievous and injurious to the subscriber and some of his neighbours, that unless the owner proves him, pays charges, and takes him away in three weeks from this date, he will be valued by two disinterested men, and then killed. 3 w 3

REZIN HAMMOND.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 16, 1783.

COPENHAGEN, July 1.

THE navigator who has discovered the island emerged from the sea, declares its position to be at eight miles distance from the rocks, the farthest from Iceland, called the rocks des Oiseaux. At six miles distance he observed a thick smoke to arise; he got within half a mile, and sailed round it. He perceived every where, pumice stones swimming on the surface; by sounding, he found 44 fathom at W. S. W. of the Reyences, and sticking to the lead some sea-coal; on drawing near to the rocks des Oiseaux, he found no alteration. The inhabitants of Iceland informed him, they had felt no earthquake; they had only observed, about Easter, something flaming in the sea, to the south of Grind-bourg; the king, as has been observed, has ordered possession to be taken of the island, and has called it Ny-Oce.

L O N D O N, July 11.

A letter from Vienna brings advice, that the emperor has received intelligence that a Turkish army is on their march towards the borders of Hungary, therefore the emperor has ordered a large body of forces to march for the frontier towns, to prevent if possible the enemy committing depredations on any of his subjects.

Very large sums of specie are shipped from Amsterdam, on board the squadron carrying Mr. Van Berkel, the envoy appointed to Congress, to be put into the Philadelphia state bank; and two very opulent merchants of Holland, it is said, are gone from Amsterdam, to establish houses in Philadelphia.

July 21. A society of twelve merchants of Philadelphia and of London, are now forming themselves into a company to be styled the Canada company, with a capital of £. 150,000, in order to push the fur trade of North-America to its utmost limits, and which is likely to turn out a mine of wealth to the United States. Warehouses and posts are already erected and erecting at Detroit, Niagara, Frontenac, Crown-Point, and Ticonderoga, in order to form the grand deposit at Albany and New-York. This trade cramped as it heretofore has been by the regulations in this country, generally amounted to seven or eight hundred thousand pounds per annum, and the furs through the medium of the London merchants found their way, leaving a duty in England, to all parts of the continent of Europe, and even to those parts of Russia where furs of a familiar kind are found.

Very large remittances have, within these three days, been sent from the Dutch and the Austrian Netherlands, to buy into our funds.

The king of Prussia has ordered 50,000 men to be encamped in Silesia, and to hold themselves in perfect readiness for other service; and it appears from various accounts from Germany and Russia, that a war between the latter and the Porte is inevitable.

Two ships from Philadelphia, with thirteen stripes flying, are safe arrived at Belfast.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, July 9.

"The Guilbert galley is arrived at the Texel from Surinam, which place she left the 20th of May, at which period the French troops, who had been in the garrison there ever since their recapture from the English, had all embarked, and left our garrison in full possession."

The Amiable Elizabeth, from l'Orient to Philadelphia, met with uncommon bad weather at sea, in which she threw the greatest part of her cargo overboard, and was afterwards towed by an English ship into New-England, a mere wreck.

July 26. The following remarkable circumstance happened at Dunkeld in Scotland, a few weeks since: A gentleman of small fortune, who resides in that country, had a most lovely daughter, famed for every accomplishment that can adorn the sex. She had attained her sixteenth year, truly virtuous, and singularly dutiful to her fond father, having lost her mother at an early period of her life. Near her dwelling there lived a youth, whose name our correspondent forbears to mention; he had long wished in vain for an opportunity to ruin the innocent virgin; about three weeks ago, the young lady went to walk in the fields, invited by the fineness of the evening; after having fatigued herself, she sat down by the side of a brook, and washed her fair face, and with the hollow of her delicate hand, with her sweet rosy lips she sipped the water. In this situation, not dreading danger, the villain who had so long sought her destruction, rushed from behind a bush, and with a brutal intention seized the amiable fair. Shocked at such unexpected treatment, she soon disengaged herself from his rude hands, and with a swiftness, scarcely to be paralleled, she leaped the brook. Pursued by this wretch across a field, till she arrived at a tremendous precipice, (of which there are many in that part of the country) unable to proceed, she fell on her knees, and implored for Heaven's sake to be spared; unmindful of her supplication, he again laid hold of her, with a determined resolution to ruin her; at last, unable to bear the thoughts of such disgrace, she struggled, exerting all her strength, till she was brought upon the brink of the rock, still continuing her feeble efforts to free herself from his brutal hands, with a sudden spring she fell headlong to the bottom, where she instantly expired, being crushed in a most horrid manner; the wretch, in attempting to look after this innocent victim, over-reached, and tumbled after her,

where he lay in agony for two hours, having broke both his legs and his back, then expiring, entreating pardon of the Almighty, and lamenting the fate of this unfortunate maid, whose rising graces promised all their future charms. This tragical scene was witnessed by a shepherd at a distance, by whom the particulars were related.

The unhappy father is now in a state of distraction, nor is it thought he can long survive the loss of his daughter.

Anecdote of Sir Robert Walpole. Sir Robert, who lay under some electioneering obligations to a man of some weight in a western borough, had repeatedly promised him a place, and as often pleaded prior engagements—"He was sorry for it—but a certain great man must be obliged; however, he might depend upon the next," and so on. After repeated disappointment of this kind, the man began to despair, when a land surveyor at Bristol being killed by the fall of a fugar hoghead, he waited again on Sir Robert, who told him, "that place had been promised a twelvemonth; but my dear friend (added he) the very next that becomes vacant, you have it, on my word, as a man of honour." Why then (says he) Sir Robert, I am the luckiest fellow alive, for, by G-d, the same hoghead knocked down a brother officer, and there are two vacancies at the present hour."

July 28. On Tuesday last, as the crew of the London man of war was paying off at Chatham, there being a general cheer through the ship, of messmates and old friends, of various descriptions, taking leave, the grog was handed about with the usual briskness. One of the tars, who till then was a favourite in the regions of old Neptune, became a victim to the spirit of juniper. The captain being apprized of his situation, insisted on the sailor's staying on board for that night, and offered to keep his money for him till next morning. But the insult was too great for the stomach of Jack, who now being discharged, thought himself perfectly free from controul, and to revenge himself of the offence, took his hat between his hands, which contained 50 guineas, and threw it overboard, saying, "now I am easy, d--n my eyes, I will go and work for more."

An act for appointing commissioners to enquire into the losses and services of all such persons who have suffered in their rights, properties, and professions, during the late unhappy dissensions in America, in consequence of their loyalty to his majesty, and attachment to the British government.

WHEREAS, during the late unhappy dissensions in America, many of your majesty's faithful subjects have, in consequence of their loyalty to your majesty, and attachment to the British government, and their obedience to your majesty's proclamation and various other proclamations and manifestoes, issued by your majesty's commissioners, generals, and governors, suffered in their rights, properties, and professions, inasmuch that several well deserving persons are reduced from affluence to circumstances so straitened as to require the aid of a temporary support, which has been allotted to them by the commissioners of the treasury, by annual allowance made, and occasional assistance by sums of money given to them from the revenues of your majesty's civil list, the amount of which has hitherto been made good by parliament; and your faithful commons, not doubting but that your majesty's most earnest endeavours will be employed for procuring from the United States of America restitution of or recompence for the estates and effects of those who have thus unhappily suffered, and intending to give all due aid and assistance to those who may return to America for the recovery of their former possessions under the provisional articles, and to extend such relief to others who may, by particular circumstances, be deprived of that advantage, as their respective cases may require, and the public afford; to which end, it is necessary that a diligent and impartial enquiry should be made into the losses and services of all such persons as may, within the time herein after limited for that purpose, claim or request such aid or relief as is hereby intended to be given: we pray your majesty that it may be enacted; and be it enacted by the king's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, That John Wilmot, Esq; Daniel Parker Coke, Esq; colonel Robert Kingdon, colonel Thomas Dundas, and John Marsh, Esq; shall be, and they are hereby constituted commissioners for enquiring into the respective losses and services of all such person and persons who have suffered in their rights, properties, and professions, during the late unhappy dissensions in America, in consequence of their loyalty to his majesty, and attachment to the British government.

II. And be it further enacted, That any three commissioners in this act named, before they enter upon the execution of the same, shall take an oath before the matter of the rolls for the time being, or one of his majesty's justices of the court of king's bench, common pleas, or barons of the exchequer, (which they, or either of them, are hereby authorized and required to administer) in the form following; that is to say,

I, A. B. do swear, That according to the best of my skill and knowledge, I will faithfully, impartially, and truly execute the several powers and trusts vested in me

by an act, (entitled an act for appointing commissioners to enquire into the losses and services of all such persons who have suffered in their rights, properties, and professions, during the late unhappy dissensions in America, in consequence of their loyalty to his majesty, and attachment to the British government) according to the tenor and purport of the said act. And every other of the said commissioners in this act named, shall likewise take the same oath, before the said three commissioners, who are hereby authorized and required to administer the same, after they shall themselves have taken the said oath as aforesaid.

III. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful to and for the said commissioners, or any three or more of them, and they are hereby authorized, empowered, and required, to examine upon oath, (which oath they, or any three or more of them, are hereby authorized to administer) all persons whom the said commissioners, or any three or more of them, shall think fit to examine touching all such matters and things as shall be necessary for the execution of the powers vested in the said commissioners by this act; and all such persons are hereby directed and required punctually to attend the said commissioners at such time or place as they, or any three or more of them, shall appoint.

IV. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said commissioners, or any three or more of them, are hereby authorized to meet and sit, from time to time, at the office of the late secretary of state for the American department, with or without adjournment, and to send their precept or precepts, under their hands and seals, for any person or persons whatsoever, and for such books, papers, writings, or records, as they shall judge necessary for their information in the execution of the powers vested in the said commissioners by this act; and the said commissioners, or any three or more of them, are hereby authorized to appoint and employ such clerks, messengers, and officers, as they shall think meet; which clerks and officers are hereby required faithfully to execute and perform the trust in them severally and respectively reposed, without taking any thing for such their service, other than such salary or reward as the said commissioners, or any three or more of them, shall think fit to direct and appoint in that behalf.

V. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if it shall appear to the said commissioners that any person shall have delivered to them an account or claim beyond the real loss, with an intent to obtain more than a just compensation, the said commissioners shall, with all convenient dispatch, report such account or claim, with the evidence taken thereupon, to the commissioners of his majesty's treasury, who are hereby authorized to make such further enquiry upon the case as they shall think proper; and if they, or any three of them, shall be of opinion that such account or claim is fraudulent, then such person shall be absolutely excluded from any compensation or provision whatsoever.

VI. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any person or persons, upon examination upon oath before the said commissioners respectively, as before mentioned, shall wilfully and corruptly give false evidence, every such person so offending, and being thereof duly convicted, shall be, and is and are hereby declared to be subject and liable to such pains and penalties as, by any law now in being, persons convicted of wilful and corrupt perjury are subject and liable to.

VII. And be it further enacted, That no claim or request of any person or persons for aid or relief on account of the loss of any property during the late dissensions in America, shall be received after the 25th day of March 1784.

VIII. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners shall, from time to time at their discretion, or as often as they shall be thereunto required, and as soon as possible after the determination of their examinations and proceedings by virtue of this act, without any further requisition, give an account of their proceedings in writing to the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, and to his majesty's principal secretaries of state for the time being.

IX. And be it further enacted, That the said commissioners of the treasury, or lord high treasurer for the time being, are hereby authorized to issue and cause to be paid all such sums of money, not exceeding two thousand pounds, to such person or persons as the said commissioners, or any three or more of them, shall, by writing under their hands, desire or direct, out of any part of the public monies remaining in his majesty's exchequer; which sum so issued and paid, shall be employed for the payment of clerks, messengers, and other officers, and in defraying all other necessary charges in or about the execution of the powers of this act, and in such manner, and in such proportions, as shall be appointed by the said commissioners, or any three or more of them, by writing under their hands and seals in that behalf; the same to be accounted for, by the person or persons to whom the same shall be issued and paid, according to the course of his majesty's exchequer, without any fee or other charges to be taken on the passing of the said accounts, other than such sum as the said commissioners, or any three or more of them shall appoint.

X. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case of a vacancy or vacancies, by death or resignation of any one or more of the said commis-

honors during the recess of parliament, it shall and may be lawful for his majesty to nominate and appoint such person or persons as he may think proper to supply such vacancy or vacancies; and that every person so nominated and appointed shall be held and considered to be invested with all the same powers as are delegated to the commissioners appointed by this act.

XI. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force for two years from the passing of this act, and no longer.

DUBLIN, July 19.

A person high in the confidence of government being asked, yesterday, at the custom house, what steps had been taken, or enquiry made, concerning the detention and refusal to entry of the American vessels at Corke? replied, that, in his opinion, the fact either did not exist, or was grossly misrepresented, as the chamber of commerce had not made any application on that head, to the lord lieutenant, as, if there had, the business would have been immediately attended to.

BOSTON, September 21.

Extra of a letter from Port-Rojeway.

"I find the refugees here to be the most miserable set of beings that it is possible to conceive of. The king finds them provision at present, otherwise they could not subsist. They live in huts and tents about the woods, and appear to be the most dejected set of people that ever I beheld: it is not possible for any person to conceive of their situation that has not seen it: their looks plainly disclose their feelings, and would almost incline the humane to pity them, were it not that they can still make use of their tongues in the old language of rebels and traitors, which must induce every person of sense to despise them, and incline them to think that they deserve their punishment; which, however, I believe the most sanguine would think sufficient were they to see it. There is, I am informed, about sixteen thousand people at this place, but I believe there is not so many; there may be ten or twelve thousand, very few of whom are able to support themselves until fall without drawing the king's allowance, which is all they can depend upon. I here is likewise another fleet arrived here with some more of the same animals since I have been here, but they have not landed yet; and I believe that many of them will not land in this place; they have laid out the land on both sides of the harbour in 50 acre lots; and at the town, each one has 75 feet by 25 for house lots, which they are clearing, levelling, and getting up huts to live in the ensuing winter, which I believe the most wretched will not envy them. The governor of Halifax is here endeavouring to make peace, there being great uneasiness among the poor wretches; however, I believe that the best times that they are ever like to see are while their king sends them provision, for as soon as that fails, they must inevitably starve, unless Providence should feel them in a miraculous manner, which I can scarce believe will ever be, although he is represented as gracious and merciful to the unthankful and evil, yet I have not faith to think that he will ever work a miracle in favour of such an ungrateful set of beings; however, his hand is not shortened that it cannot save the worst part of his creation; but of all the human race I think that a refugee is the most miserable, despicable being on earth, and the least worthy of trust or notice. They curse both king and congress, and almost their God; however, I believe that their days are numbered and almost finished, that should they be weighed, they would be found wanting; so shall leave them to the stings of their envy and guilt."

Four persons are in the provost at New-York, under sentence of death, for robbery.

Extra of a letter from a gentleman of good intelligence in Europe, dated May 27, 1783.

"The definitive treaty of peace and that of commerce are going on; but when you consider the numerous claims to be adjusted between so many powers that have been contending, and the nice points to be settled in so complicated and extensive a commerce as these powers possess, you cannot wonder that a final decision should require time. The spirit of commerce seems to pervade the nations of Europe, and to form the complexion of the present age. Happily for mankind, this spirit, by opening a friendly intercourse between distant nations, and rendering them reciprocally dependent, enlarges and polishes the human mind, checks ferocity, abates bigotry, softens the rage of war, makes us citizens of the world, and surprisingly changes that self interest from which it springs, into the means of promoting the benevolent affections, and the pleasures of human society. Many are now convinced that trade has been loaded with too many restrictions, and that in a time of war it has suffered more than it ought to have done. The powers that formed the armed neutrality appear to have adapted this idea, and are supposed to be desirous of making it part of the basis of a new general system. America, without doubt, wishes to trade with all the world upon the most liberal and extensive plan, and every nation would be glad to have as large a share as may be in the trade of America. But the sovereign independent United States are a new object, very different from what they were in their former mode of existence as British colonies, which must necessarily create a new influence, and occasion new points to be discussed, respecting the general system of commerce. And when the separate interest of each nation, and the objects and modes of its present finance are closely considered, a plan for an extensive enlargement of the freedom of trade is, I can assure you, attended with more real difficulties than one would at first imagine. If some special indulgences are proposed for America, from any nation, the other European powers in commercial alliance with that nation, immediately expect similar indulgences for themselves and their dependences abroad. At the time of signing the preliminaries, the court of London appeared disposed to grant the United States the most liberal terms of commerce, and a trade to the British islands with every former privilege of freight, &c. For which purpose a bill was brought into parliament, but it met with objections of various kinds, principally from the supposed injury such a measure might produce to the interest of the British merchants, and to the revenues of the kingdom; and the subject was referred to commercial treaty, where the same objections are not for-

gotten. And yet it behooves no nation more to court the good will and commerce of the United States than that of Britain.

"With respect to France, a nation that has so essentially supported our independence, has given us every pledge of friendship, and whose interest it is, as a rival of Britain, to cultivate a commerce with us as far as possible, the difficulties attending a free trade from America to her islands are still stronger. The records of her revenues prove to a demonstration, that her West-India islands occasion an annual importation of money into the kingdom of France, to the amount of 80 millions of livres tournois. This you must allow is an important object. The merchants of France stand ready to evidence that a free trade from America to those islands would not only essentially injure their own private interest, but greatly diminish in various ways this importation of money; and that should the present regulations and duties cease, the public revenue could never in any other way be brought near to the amount at which it now stands. I am moreover assured, that according to the treaties which France has entered into with other nations, an admission of the Americans to such a free trade, would necessitate her to grant the same admission to those nations. How impossible this must be, you may easily perceive. These, and others I have not mentioned, are the obstructions that lie in the way to an object which, if attained, might prove advantageous not only to America but to the inhabitants of the West-India islands. Indeed, by a special favour, his Most Christian Majesty has given his consent to the admission of American flour in his islands upon French bottoms. Even this indulgence has been considered by many as unfriendly to the trade of France, and has occasioned particular complaints from the merchants of Bourdeaux. The king, however, persists in the measure, and will not revoke the concession."

WORCESTER, (Massachusetts) September 25.

A few days since Mr. Warren and his son, of Sturbridge, were in a wood in that town hunting bees; and upon hearing their dog bark they went to see what was the occasion, and discovered at some distance from the dog, six large old rattle-snakes, with forty-four young ones, all huddled together in a bunch; Mr. Warren and his son destroyed the whole of them.

NEW-LONDON, September 19.

Monday night arrived captain Tyler in a schooner belonging to New-Haven, from the West-Indies. He was in company with captain Brintnell, and both vessels struck on the rock at the same time, but captain Tyler's fortunately went over. These vessels sailed the same day on their outward bound passage; parted at Montague-Point, went to different islands, had each just 36 days passage, sailed the same day from the West-Indies, and met again at Montague-Point.

CHATHAM, October 1.

Monday night some nocturnal incendiaries made a third attempt to destroy the city of New-York by fire. Six of the villains, we hear, are taken.

PHILADELPHIA, October 4.

On Sunday morning last, a fleet for Nova-Scotia, with royal refugees from New-York, put to sea with a fair wind.

The August packet arrived at New-York last Sunday night from Falmouth. She sailed about the same time as the Commerce, captain Truxtun, from London.

Oct. 7. Saturday last the honourable major general Greene arrived here by land from South-Carolina, and yesterday morning set out for Princeton. We are informed the general will return in a few days, and spend some time in this city.

Wednesday evening last the schooner Favourite, captain, arrived here in distress. She was bound from Baltimore to Hispaniola, but was dismasted in a gale of wind on the 15th ult. in the latitude of Bermuda. After the gale abated, she saw a large ship, supposed to be American built, with a white bottom, yellow sides, and figured head, with only her foremast standing. She also saw another ship with her yards and topmasts struck, but did not speak with either of them.

We are informed that captain Collins, in the brig Hetty, who sailed about three weeks ago, from this port from Jamaica, and one of his men, were unfortunately washed overboard and drowned, in the abovementioned gale. The vessel having received considerable injury, the mate was obliged to bear away for Charleston.

ANNAPOLIS, October 16.

A vessel is arrived at Philadelphia from Amster-Jam after 13 weeks passage. She sailed with the vessel in which M. Van Berkel embarked, and it is said has part of his excellency's baggage on board.

The city of New-York has lately been much infested by robbers; in fact that 15 of them were at one time last week taken up—Notwithstanding this, scarcely a night passes without a robbery. The inhabitants have formed associations for a nightly watch.

From a late London paper.

The following true and affecting instance of generous humanity and heroism deserves to be celebrated and repeated in every part of the habitable globe. The hero who performed the act here alluded to was a native of Holland, who had lived from his early youth a rural life, in the Dutch colony at the Cape of Good Hope.

"He happened to be on horseback on the coast at the very point of time that a vessel was shipwrecked by a dreadful tempest; the greatest part of the crew perished in the waves; the remainder were struggling with death on the shattered planks that still floated on the surface of the water: no boat could be sent out in such a dreadful storm for the deliverance of these poor people; the humane and intrepid Hollander undertakes to save them; he blows brandy into the nostrils of his horse, and fixing himself firmly in his stirrups, he plunges into the sea, and gaining the wreck, brings back to the shore two men of the crew, each of whom held by one of his boots. In this manner he went and returned seven times, and thus saved 14 of the passengers. But the eighth time (and here the generous heart will almost fail) on his return, a rapid and im-

mense surge upset his horse—the heroic rider lost seat, and was swallowed up with the two unfortunate victims he was endeavouring to snatch from death. What exit could be more glorious than that of this hero's man? We celebrate the chiefs who expire in the field of battle among the victims they had been sacrificing; and if their motives were just and public spirited let them have their glory! But we cannot but contemplate with a more pleasing kind of admiration this intrepid man, dying in an attempt to save his low creatures from destruction. The story is true: man's name, which our author does not mention, is Altemade; and if we are not mistaken, the Dutch East-India company paid a just tribute of veneration to his memory."

September 6, 1783.

BY virtue of an act of assembly, passed at the sessions, empowering the heir at law, and the administratrix and administrator of Mr. Charles Greenberry Ridgely, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased, to dispose of sundry tracts or parcels of land, all adjoining together, lying situate in the county aforesaid, on the back of Elk-Ridge; therefore, on Monday the 20th of October next, will be exposed to sale, the three following tracts or parcels of land, to the highest bidder, viz. Part of Bite the Skinner, containing 280 acres of land, more or less; Part of Hobson's Choice, containing 62 acres, more or less, and Hamutel's Choice, containing 5 acres &c. The above lands will be sold all together or in parcels, as may best suit the purchaser or purchasers. One third of the purchase money to be paid in three months from the day of sale; one third in twelve months from the first day of payment; and the remaining other third in two years from the said first payment, on giving bond, on interest, with approved security. Possession to be given the purchasers on the first day of December next.

Also, on the same day on the above premises, will be offered to sale, to the highest bidder, horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, and plantation utensils, by CHARLES GREENBERRY RIDGELY, admr. SARAH RIDGELY, admx. H. RIDGELY, jun. admr.

N. B. On the above lands there is a valuable plantation, well adapted to the produce of Indian corn, wheat, or tobacco, with necessary buildings; about 70 or 80 acres cleared, the other in thriving young wood land, with a large proportion of rich marsh, which might be readily converted into good timothy meadows.

Charles county, October 10, 1783.

On the second day of November court, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed to public sale, in Port-Tobacco,

THAT valuable lot and part of lots lying on the west side of the road that leads through the said town, occupied by Mr. John Halkerkston; whereon is an exceeding good dwelling house 56 by 20, fronting the south side of the court-house, hip roofed, with three rooms and a fire place to each on the lower, and the same number of rooms and fire places on the upper floor, with a slip partition for the purpose of a ball-room; a large dry cellar, a kitchen 20 by 16, between which and the mansion is a passage 16 by 14; a corn house 16 by 14; a framed stable 20 by 16, with a shed 20 by 12, and an addition to one end 16 by 12. The whole of the ground is paved in, with several partitions for the several conveniences following, to wit: yard, garden, and horse yards; the horse yard in which the stable stands is 160 by 100 feet, with a partition between the yard and garden; the yard is of a convenient size, extending to the garden, in which stands a large and beautiful spreading elm, which renders the house cool and pleasant in the summer; the garden is 230 feet square, the soil of which, and indeed of the whole lots, is equal to any on the continent. On one side of the other horse yard is a well and pump that affords excellent water. It will be necessary to observe, that it rents for one hundred and twenty-five pounds per annum, which it will be under till the seventh day of December 1784; but should it be sold, the tenant will give immediate possession. The title is indisputable.

Also at same time and place will be offered for sale, two likely negro women, with a young child each, both of whom are very good house wenches; a likely negro man, who is a very good oiler and waiter; two valuable half blooded mares with foal by Young Yorick, and two mare colts, the one by the Arabian and the other by Selim. The whole for cash, one half to be paid in six and the other half in twelve months from the day of sale. Bond on interest, with good security, will be required of the purchasers.

I have a plantation about five miles from Port-Tobacco, containing 180 acres, now occupied by John Chattam, whereon are a tolerable dwelling house, tobacco house, and a number of peach and apple trees, which I will rent on good terms CHARLES MANKIN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a remonstrance will be offered by sundry inhabitants of Charles county, to the next general assembly, praying that no act may pass for condemning the lands belonging to the Roman catholic church, formerly intended to be laid out for a town by the reverend Mr. George Hunter, at the mouth of Port-Tobacco-creek, or for building a court-house thereon, or altering the place of holding the court for the said county.

TO
ABOUT
situate
Point, on Pa
on are as c
any in the st
turn out eig
large quanti
expense; a
person incli
thereof, ma
premises ma
scribe on th

THE
recci
to tan and
those who
that they n
ality and
within thir
owners mu
tanning th
ceived with
in two mor
the same p

N. B. I
ready mad
also a parc

ALL
esta
desired
they wi

1

To be S
the St
ling ho
del cov
SUN
S hou
ny other
begin at
perty to
ditors wi
and take
the subf

2

TH
notice,
public
Elliot,
will dis

2

NO

other
the
houf
rive
the

N

affe
of
ba
ma
ou

1

at
W
P
o
w

1

at
W
P
o
w

1

at
W
P
o
w

3

October 14, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT two hundred acres of valuable land, situated and lying within three miles of Pig-Point, on Patuxent-river, the dwelling houses thereon are as completely finished and as convenient as any in the state; one orchard of a bearing year will turn out eight or ten thousand gallons of cider; a large quantity of meadow may be made at a small expence; a remarkable fine soil for tobacco. Any person inclinable to purchase the whole or part thereof, may be acquainted with the terms, and the premises may be viewed by applying to the subscriber on the premises.

W 3
187/6 JOHN LANE, jun.

London-town, October 15, 1783.

THE subscriber, being properly prepared for receiving a large quantity of hides and skins to tan and curry, takes this method of informing those who choose to favour him with their custom, that they may depend on being served with punctuality and care. All hides or skins not taken away within thirteen months after they are delivered, the owners must expect to forfeit half the leather for tanning the other; likewise those that I have received within this twelvemonth, if not taken away in two months from the date hereof, will fall under the same predicament.

EDWARD SEFTON.

N. B. I have for sale a quantity of negroes shoes ready made, which I will sell on reasonable terms; also a parcel of excellent sole leather. E. S.

ALL those that are indebted to the estate of Jacob Lusby, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, or they will be sued to November court.

ELIZABETH LUSBY, admx.

October 6, 1783.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC vendue, on Saturday the 8th day of November next, at the late dwelling house of Thomas Elliott, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

SUNDRY horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, household furniture, plantation utensils, and many other things too tedious to mention. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The said property to be sold for ready cash only, unless the creditors will attend with their claims properly attested, and take such persons as may purchase and discharge the subscribers from their claims.

2 CATHERINE ELLIOTT, admx.
DAVID STEUART, admr.

THE subscribers intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly of Maryland, after due notice, for an act to empower them to dispose of, at public vendue, so much of the real estate of Thomas Elliott, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, as will discharge the remaining part of his just debts.

2 CATHERINE ELLIOTT, admx.
DAVID STEUART, admr.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants on South-river, and others living adjacent, intend petitioning the next general assembly, for a warehouse to inspect tobacco at a place on said river, commonly known by the name of the Land of Ease. 2 w 8

October 3, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general assembly, to remedy the defect in a deed of indemnity given me by James Leatch, of Calvert county, deceased, the same having been acknowledged only before one magistrate, whereas it is conceived there ought to have been two for real estates.

w 8 2 MORDECAI SMITH.

APPLICATION will be made to the general assembly at the ensuing session, for the said assembly to take the legal steps to vacate a patent granted, in pursuance of a resolve of last session, to William Read, of Queen-Anne's county; the said patent including about 150 acres of manor land purchased of the state by the subscriber in the month of January, 1782. This resolve, it is conceived, was passed without due consideration, the legislature nor having full information on the subject, and was meant to convey only a small slip of reserved land contiguous to the manor.

2 w 8
G DUVALL.

Strawberry Hill, near Annapolis, October 7, 1783.
TAKEN up in the mouth of Patuxent-river, a painted boat, thirteen feet keel and five feet beam, supposed to belong to some ship. The owner on proving his property and paying charges, may have her from 2 RICHARD SPRIGG.

A LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post-office, Annapolis, which if not taken up before the fifth day of January next, will be sent to the general post-office as dead letters.

JOHNSON (2), Annapolis; John Anderson, Port-Tobacco; Joseph Anderson, Lyon's-creek; capt. Billy H. Avery, Prince-George's county. James Brooke, Battle-creek; Joshua Brooke, Port-Tobacco; John Beale Bordley, Wye-river; John Brooke, jun. Calvert county; Mrs. Bacon, Worcester county; Edward Botelar, Leonard Brooke, Patuxent-river; Benedict Brice (2), Maryland; Robert Brent, John Brown, Charles county; James Biscoe, St. Mary's county; John Brown, Queen-Anne's county; capt. John S. Belt, Joseph Brewer, John Bullen, Edmond Brice (2), John Brice (2), Annapolis.

General Cadwalader, Kent county; Overton Carr, lieutenant Joseph Cro's or Dylon, Prince-George's county; Benedict Calvert, Bennet Chew, Samuel Chase (2), Jeremiah T. Chase (2), Commissioners of confiscated property, Nicholas Carroll, Annapolis; John Currie, Dr. John Cary, Charles county; Alexander Contee, David Carcaud (2), Port-Tobacco; John Cowman, South-river; Samuel Chew, Herring-bay; Samuel Chamberlaine, Talbot county; Richard Carns, St. Mary's county; Anne Carey, Somerset county.

William Dixon (2), St. Mary's county; Walter Dent, near Piscataway; Henry Darnall, Benjamin Darnall, Pig point; H. Delvignes, Richard Duckett, Prince-George's county; Charles Dowd, John Davidson, Dick, James, and Stewart (2), Annapolis.

Oliver Evans, Queen-Anne's county. Ralph Foster, Prince-George's county; Alexander Frazier, Annapolis.

Richard Graves, Kent county; Thomas Gantt, sen. Prince-George's county; Thomas Gray, St. Leonard's-creek; John Galloway, Annapolis.

Capt. John Hughes, Herring-bay; Richard Hopkins (2), South-river; Samuel Hughes, Mount Pleasant; Jacob Hayward, Clement Holiday, Annapolis; Hannah Hawes, Thomas Holland, Calvert county; Nicholas Hammond, Dorchester county.

Rinaldo Johnston (2), Prince-George's county; Dr. Edward Johnston (2), Lower-Marlborough; Charles Frederick Jacobs, Annapolis; William Ireland, Hall's-creek.

James King, Allen's-Fresh.

William Lyles, Hunting creek.

James Mairs, care of the rev. Robert Smith; Jonathan Morgan, Margaret Morgan, Calvert county; Benjamin Mackall, Holland point; Benjamin Mackall, jun. Hunting creek; Samuel Maynard, Walter Magowan, Herring bay; Nicholas Martin, West-river; Isaac McHard, Annapolis.

Alice Nicholson, South-river. John O'Neil, Charles county; Alexander Ogg, Hunting town; Edward Omond, Annapolis.

Richard Parran, St. Leonard's creek; Thomas Pearson, South-river; John Price, Annapolis.

Allen Quynn, Dr. William Quynn, Annapolis. Daniel Rawlings, St. Leonard's-creek; K-nnet Reoch, Port-Tobacco; Edward Reynolds, Calvert county; William Richardson, Gilpin's point; George Ranken, James Reith, col. Allen Ramsay, Thomas Rutland, John Rogers, Mont. Re'e, Annapolis.

Major-general Smallwood, Speaker of the house of delegates, Maryland; William Sewell, Nicholas Sewell, Patuxent; Samuel Sharpe, Talbot county; William Stevenson, William and Nicholas Slubey, Dorchester town; Thomas Smith, Dorchester county; Peter Stokes, Herring-bay; Walter Smith, Calvert county; James Sewell, Hunting-creek; James Sims, Charles county; George Somervell, care of John Somervell; Henry Southern, St. Mary's county; Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

Robert Tyler, Samuel Tyler, Queen-Anne; John Allen Thomas, St. Mary's county; Thomas Tongue, Herring-bay; Thomas Todd, Elk Ridge landing; Adrien Teillier, Port-Tobacco; John Thomas, of William, Mouth of Patuxent; John Thomas, West-river; James Tootell, Annapolis.

Thomas Wright, C. T. Wederstrandt (2), Queen-Anne's county; William Worthington, Magothy-river; Charles Wheeler, Old Town; Benedict Wheeler, near Port-Tobacco; Richard Wills, sen. Portland manor; John Weems, Mary Weems (2), George Wallace, Herring-bay; Burton Whetcroft, Annapolis.

F. GREEN, D. P. M.

Annapolis, October 8, 1783.

To be SOLD, in West-street, near the town gate, cheap for cash, WINDOW GLASS, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, either by the box or small quantity; also glass tumblers, Barcelona handkerchiefs, striped bol-lands, linens, blankets, threads, winter stockings, loaf sugar, brown ditto, ladies whips, bobea tea, coffee, raisins, Jamaica spirits, rum, &c. &c. &c. by

ABRAHAM CLAUDE.

N. B. The watch and clock making business is carried on at said house, with the greatest care and punctuality, by

2 CLAUDE and FRENCH.

Annapolis, September 24, 1783.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has received a power of attorney from Mr. James Russell, of London, to settle his affairs in this state. Those gentlemen who have claims against the said James Russell, are desired to apply to the subscriber; and the gentlemen who are indebted to Mr. Russell, are requested to settle their accounts and make payment to

4 JAMES CLERK.

Intendant's office, October 7, 1783.

JUST imported from France, by the Le Sage; Alexander de-Jardins, master, and to be sold at public vendue, at Annapolis, on Monday the third day of November next, for specie certificates issued under the act to adjust the debts due from this state, journal specie certificates, officers depreciation certificates, and soldiers certificates not paid away or transferred, specie orders on the treasury, the bank and financier's notes, or cash—

- 2,500 soldiers coats.
- 2,500 ditto waistcoats.
- 2,500 troupers and spatterdashet of cloth.
- 5,000 woollen stockings.
- 10,000 shirts.
- 2,000 pairs of shoes.
- 3,000 hats.
- 3,500 ells of blue cloth.
- 3,000 blankets.

2
Payments to be made before the goods are taken out of the warehouse.

DANIEL or ST. THO. JENIFER, Intendant.

October 6, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

AVERY valuable tract of land, situate and lying on the mouth of Winter's run, in Harford county, and containing upwards of four hundred acres. It is about twenty miles from Baltimore-town, about four from Harford-town, a mile from Abingdon, and about the same distance from the navigable waters of Bush river; the main road from Suquehanna, Harford-town, Abingdon, to Baltimore-town, passes through it. The soil and timber are equal to any in the state, and upwards of two hundred acres are a fine rich meadow bottom. There was formerly a mill built on part of this land, and there cannot be a more excellent mill seat; it requires only a dam of three feet to throw the whole stream of Winter's-run into the mill-race, which is a large and never falling run of water. Five years credit will be given for the principal, bond to be given with good security, and the interest to be regularly and annually paid. For further particulars enquire of the subscribers, Aquila Paca, senior, at Annapolis, and Aquila Paca, junior, in Harford county. The sale to be the first day of December next, at Harford-town.

2 A. PACA, sen.
A. PACA, jun.

To be SOLD, on the first Tuesday in December next, if not sold before at private sale,

PART of that valuable tract of land, well known by the name of WHITE-HALL, at the Head of South river, about 10 miles from Annapolis, containing about 230 acres; on which are, an overseer's house, 2 out-houses, stable, corn-house, quarter, and 3 good tobacco-houses, 40 and 50 feet houses; the soil is very fertile for corn and tobacco, well watered and timbered, and 10 or 15 acres of excellent meadow may be made. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid when possession is given, one fourth to be paid at the expiration of one year from the day of sale, one fourth to be paid at the expiration of two years from the day of sale, and one fourth to be paid at the expiration of three years from the day of sale; possession will be given on the first Tuesday in December next; bond with good security will be required for three fourths of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. Further terms will be made known on the day of sale, or before by applying to John Johns, at West river, Richard Johns, near Baltimore-town, or the subscriber, living at Newcastle, in the state of Delaware. The land may be seen, by applying to Thomas M'Cauley, living on the premises. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock, on the premises.

2 KENSEY JOHNS.

Nanjemoy, October 4, 1783.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 27th day of November next, at the dwelling plantation of the late captain Gerard Fowke, in Nanjemoy, Charles county, and to be continued from day to day until the whole are sold, viz.

BETWEEN thirty and forty of as valuable NEGRO SLAVES as any in this state; among whom are several valuable tradesmen, spinners, waiters, cooks, &c. likewise horses, black cattle, sheep, and hogs, all good of their kind, and household furniture. Six months credit will be given for any sums exceeding twenty pounds current money, on giving bond with good and approved security before the articles purchased are taken away.

All persons having claims against the late captain Gerard Fowke, are requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, before the said 27th day of November next; those who refuse or neglect to do it will have their payments delayed.

2 SARAH FOWKE, executrix,
GERARD FOWKE, executor.

October 9, 1783.

THE Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county has left his books at the clerk's office, where persons may have an opportunity of seeing them and settling their accounts.

2

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice, that he intends to petition the general assembly of the state of Maryland, at their next meeting, to pass an act to empower him to lay out a town at Chapel-point, on the mouth of Port-Tobacco-creek, in Charles county. w 8
IGNATIUS MATTHEWS.

September 9, 1783.
WHEREAS Mr. Thomas Morton, my late husband, during our marriage, purchased several tracts of land within this state, and two or three in the state of Virginia, all which lands he had privately deeded to the sons of his first marriage, without the knowledge or consent of the subscriber, and that by his last will and testament he hath left me and four children destitute of house and home: This is therefore to give notice, that I intend petitioning the next general assembly for relief in the premises. 4
URSLEY MORTON.

St. Mary's county.
TO all whom it may concern, notice is hereby given, that I Cartwright Hammitt, a languishing prisoner in the county gaol of St. Mary's aforesaid, intend to apply to the next general assembly for relief in the premises. 7

Anne-Arundel county, June 28, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the legislature of this state, at their next session, praying that a law may be enacted for the purpose of levying the sum of fifty-four pounds seven shillings sterling money of Great-Britain, with legal interest thereon since the 15th day of December 1772, upon the inhabitants of the parish of St. Margaret's Westminster, in Anne-Arundel county, being for so much money borrowed at that time of the Rev. Walter Magowan for the purpose of finishing the chapel thereof, and for which bond was given by the then vestry, which money is still due to Mr. Magowan. 5

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of SIXTY GUINEAS, will be run for at Annapolis on the first Tuesday in November next, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, belonging to a member of the club; heats four miles each; four years old to carry seven stone, five years old seven stone twelve pounds, six years old eight stone seven pounds, aged nine stone. Any horse winning two clear heats to be entitled to the purse.

The horses to start precisely at eleven o'clock, and any disputes which may arise will be determined by a majority of the members present.

RICHARD F. LOWNDES, secretary to the club.
N. B. The members who have not seen the proceedings of the last meeting, held on the 13th of May, are informed that the club will meet the Monday preceding the race at Mr. Mann's tavern, and that the annual subscription of three guineas is to be paid to the secretary (or in his absence to Mr. George Mann) on or before the first of October next.

On Wednesday the 5th of November,
A SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of SEVENTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, except the horse winning the jockey club purse, heats four miles each; four years old to carry seven stone, five years old seven stone ten pounds, six years old eight stone seven pounds, aged nine stone.

On Thursday the 6th of November,
A PURSE of THIRTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, of three and four years old, four years old to carry seven stone, and three years old a feather; heats two miles each.

Any horse winning two clear heats to be entitled to the purse. Three horses to start each day or no race. The winning horse the first day excluded the second day.

Entrance the first day two guineas, for the second four dollars. The horses to be entered with George Mann the day preceding the race, or pay double entrance at the post, and to start each day precisely at 11 o'clock.

Proper judges will be appointed for the races. No person will be permitted to encumber the course with booths, without leave from the clerk of the course.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Alen Bowie, senior, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have claims are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled.

FIELDER BOWIE, } executors.
JOHN F. BOWIE, }

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

September 15, 1783.
To be SOLD, by the subscriber, at her house near London-town, on Tuesday the 28th of October next, SEVERAL valuable cattle, horses, and sheep, with some household furniture. 5
MARY PEARSON.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of St. James's parish, in Anne-Arundel county, intend to petition the next general assembly for the establishment of an inspection of tobacco on the landing on Herring-creek, called Tracey's landing. w 8

August 19, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Dorchester county intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to enable them to levy a sufficient sum of money to purchase a piece of ground, and to build a house thereon for the use of the poor of said county. 7 w 8

Herring-bay, September 18, 1783.
THE subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next session of the legislature of Maryland, for a law to authorize him to record a deed from John Birkhead and Anne his wife, of Baltimore-town, for part of two tracts of land called Wells and Little Wells, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, and to give the said deed equal force, validity, and effect, as if the same had been recorded within the time prescribed by law. 4
RICHARD CHEW.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on the head of South-river, about four miles from Annapolis, on the 18th day of July last, a lusty young negro wench named BET, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, 25 years of age, a dark mulatto, she has a very bold impudent look, she has a large scar on one of her arms above her elbow, occasioned by a burn; had on when she went away, a white country linen thread and cotton shift, a white country cotton and yarn petticoat; it is likely she may have changed her cloaths, as she has a great many relations at Mr. Richard Darnall's, who may have supplied her with others. Whoever will take up the said negro and bring her home to the subscriber, shall receive twenty shillings, paid by
NICHOLAS L. DARNALL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly, to pass an act to enable her to devise and dispose, by her testament and last will, of all the lands her late husband, George Maxwell, died possessed of, among her children, or so much thereof as may remain undisposed of after all debts due and owing by the said George Maxwell shall be paid and satisfied. 8 w
ELIZABETH MAXWELL.

A few Copies of the
L A W S,
Passed April Session 1783, may be had at the Printing Office.

THE subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act for the recording a certificate of division of a parcel of land lying in Charles county, and known by the name of New Branford, which was the property of a certain Mary Pigeon, and divided among her several children by mutual consent, as may appear by the certificate the 13th day of September, 1767. w 8
JOSEPH MORTON.

August 18, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the subscribers intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly, for building a bridge near Salisbury, in Somerset county, where the bridge formerly stood.

JAMES HOUSTON,
WILLIAM HORSEY,
ROBERT DASHIELL,
WILLIAM DYMCK,
STEPHEN CHRISTIFER,

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly, by Samuel Killam, and Samuel Treebarn, securities for John Long, late of Somerset county, deceased, for an act to enable them to expose to sale two tracts of land, called Hog-ridge and Wilson's purchase, for the purpose of discharging his debts. 4

RAN away from THOMAS RUTLAND, Esq; a likely young negro fellow named SAM, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, twenty-one or twenty-two years of age; he is a very bold impudent fellow: had on when he went away, and took with him, a bearskin waistcoat with sleeves, a white shirt, a pair of striped holland trowsers, a black waistcoat and breeches of corded stuff. He is very artful, and has been employed on board Mr. Rutland's ship for these two or three months past as a cook, and perhaps may offer himself to some gentleman as such, as he is also a very good house cook. This is to forewarn all captains of vessels and others from shipping said fellow. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow, so that he may be got again, shall be handsomely rewarded by
W. H. M'PHERSON.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.
UPWARDS of two years ago I was struck with a paralytic stroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promised to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ankle; from the anguish of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind.
EDWARD DIXON.

Gloucester county, April 14, 1779.
I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains these six years, and captain Whitton sent Mr. Logan to see her; when he came he said he could relieve her, and in three weeks time she was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as several doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.
EDWARD LEECHON.

Baltimore, August 6, 1779.
THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis, prescribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatism for a long time, by which I was restored to perfect health.
JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.
MICHAEL EARLE, Esq; who had a white swelling for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1782.
A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palfies, rheumatisms, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white swellings, dropsy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own house, or elsewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except such as are confined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given, by their very humble servant,
WILLIAM LOGAN.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of that part of Cecil county, containing Bohemia Manor, Middle Neck, North Sassafras, West Sassafras, and Bohemia hundreds; of Kent county, containing Chapel, Upper, South Sassafras, and George-town hundreds, that part of Morgan's-creek hundred laying to the eastward of the great road leading from Georgetown to Colchester's ferry; intend petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to erect the said districts into a new county. 7

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be offered by sundry of the inhabitants of Charles county to the next general assembly, for an act to pass for building a court-house at the place formerly laid out for a town by the late rev. Mr. George Hunter, at the mouth of Port-Tobacco-creek, and also for the condemnation of the land there necessary to build a town on, provided the present proprietor should refuse or delay to sell and convey the lots on reasonable terms.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

T H U R S D A Y, O C T O B E R 23, 1 8 3 .

C O L O G N E, July 26.

ALL the news-papers in this neighbourhood teem with the damages done by the storms and sudden increase of the waters; the circle of the Lower Rhine, and the vicinity of Naerstein, have suffered more than the other parts of Germany. It is remarked that the church, which for a series of years had been struck by lightning, has hitherto escaped it this year, owing to six conductors with which it is furnished. It is wrong that more use is not made of these conductors, and that great cities, such as London and Paris, have them not in abundance; whereas the most pitiful towns in Switzerland and Germany are every where furnished with them.

MADRID, July 7. On the 30th ult. all the marines intended for the designed expedition, embarked at Carthage; and on the 2d current the fleet, consisting of four sail of the line, five frigates, from forty to fifty xebecs, artillery, bombarding and other vessels, sailed for the bombardment of Algiers, under the command of Don Antonio Barcelo. Ere they took shipping, a most pompous procession took place at Carthage, in honour of our lady del Carmen, whose image was carried by the officers commanding the four ships, as that of Joseph was by captains of frigates, followed by all the officers and troops in the fort. At the Mole they received a general salute from the Squadron, and they proceeded in boats on board the Princess of Asturias. Don Antonio, during this time, stood at the helm, whilst other officers in their best uniform, plied the oars; the ships, drawn up in two lines, with colours, streamers, &c. displayed, as the Princess of Asturias passed through them, made a general return to a salute of 21 guns, given by the admiral. Don Barcelo carried in person, the image on board his own ship, under a magnificent canopy. Other ceremonies, proper on such solemn occasions, were introduced with much zeal and piety.

CADIZ, June 17. By letters from Mogador, dated May 1, we learn, that the English frigate the Brilliant, is arrived at Tangier, having on board Sir Roger Curtis, as envoy from his Britannic majesty to the court of Morocco. He takes with him, as presents to that African monarch, three 26 pounders, and one of 18, with 400 balls, besides several other things not ascertained. The emperor has appointed a commissary to conduct Sir Roger either to Mequinez or Salles, where his majesty was expected to arrive in a few days. If we may credit these letters, the regencies of Tunis and Tripoli have seriously taken the resolution of applying themselves to commerce in future, and converting their corsairs into merchant ships; but the regency of Algiers persists in preferring piracy to more honourable methods of making its state flourish.

VARSOVIA, July 19. According to our last accounts, 70 Russian regiments under prince Potemkin, are encamped near Cherson, the prince is quartered in the city, the fortifications of which, as well as those of Caminieck, are still continued; the garrison of the latter consists of 5000 men; the Turks and Russians watch each other without committing hostilities.

NAPLES, July 23. The marshal Pignatelli is returned from Calabria to this city; the king has heaped honours upon him. The frigates, in one of which he arrived, have brought at the same time 6000 pounds of silver, saved from the ruins of those unhappy provinces. We are informed that the whole is to be converted into specie, and employed for the benefit of the inhabitants who have suffered most by the late earthquake.

WARSAW, July 23. The last advices from the Crimea confirm the former accounts of the Russian troops having taken possession of that peninsula, and add, that the empress has been proclaimed hereditary regent of that country, which will in future be governed by a Russian nobleman in the name of the empress.

It is talked of as a matter no longer to be doubted, that a sort of engagement is entered into between Russia and Austria, the object of which is the putting in execution a plan of a most extensive nature.

L O N D O N, July 20.

The following uncommon accident happened very lately in Scotland. An officer, who had been four years in America, with his regiment, returning to his native place, was full of expectation at finding happiness in the company of his wife, he had loved very tenderly, and in the culture of a small farm, a part of a little estate, he had left to serve his country. On arriving in the village, he found that his house had been burned down near two years before, and his wife gone, the people knew not where. He thought it very extraordinary that he should not have advised him of such an accident; however, he wrote to the insurance office at Edinburgh, for the value of his loss, when, to his surprise, he found his wife had received the money, and given a receipt at the time. He was now very wretched, and full of suspense; all the enquiries he made were vain; he could discover no traces where she was gone, nor could he learn that any gentleman had, to common appearances, been conducted with her. He had not been ruminating long on his condition, before he determined to go first to Aberdeen, and then to Edinburgh, on enquiries. Disappointed every where, he set out for London, and at Newcastle, on the road thither, accosted his wife, as he thought, in the street, in company with an officer. The lady drew back, and did not know him: alonith-

ed at this, he instantly laid claim to her, which made the officer who was with her, think him insane. He persisted: on which they went to an inn, where several persons, living in Newcastle, assured him of his mistake, and that they had known the lady all their lives, and her connections. Petrified at this, he began to think his own intellects disordered, took the directions of the lady, gentleman, and others, and retired to his own inn in a deep reverie. He was called up in the night, when the lady desired to speak with him, confessed that she was his wife, that appearances were much against her, but that she could explain all to his satisfaction, and demanded to set off instantly with him to Aberdeen. They did so; but his mind had taken so violent a turn that he died on the road.

An electioneering invention. A poor candidate, who had no capacity for bribery, having a formidable antagonist against him, consulted with a publican in the town, who had considerable weight, in what manner he should proceed; the publican, who had formerly been servant to him, and was zealous in his interest, after a variety of inventions, hit upon the following expedient: on the club-night, when most of the voters were collected at his house, he addressed them on the occasion, told them they knew his attachment to his old master, and promised, if they would vote as he did, he would give them ten guineas a piece out of his own pocket. This was readily agreed to: when finding he had got a majority for his friend on the poll, he voted himself on the opposite side, and so cancelled his engagement.

July 17. A vessel is just arrived in the Thames, after a short voyage, from Baltimore, in Maryland, with tobacco, flax-seed, staves, &c. and we are sorry that the accounts by her are not so favourable to the re-admission into that state of any of the American refugees and loyalists, as we have had reason to believe from the moderation and good sense of the people of the middle colonies. Very few people, of either distinction or landed property, resorted to the standard of loyalty, either from that state or Virginia; but such as are, have been proscribed by similar resolves among the leading people, as has been the case in most of the northern colonies, and rather put forth as an intimidation to congress, not to recommend them to mercy, as stipulated in the provisional articles of peace.

July 21. We hear his excellency the earl of Northington has already recommended a measure to his majesty's ministers, that will, if acceded to, be a very popular beginning to his administration, namely, the establishment of a separate admiralty in Ireland; it being, perhaps, the most absurd of all solecisms, that this land army should be on a perfectly distinct establishment from that of Great-Britain, while the naval one is wholly dependent on that of the sister kingdom, and, in consequence thereof, they have a tribunal among them, exercising the judicial authority of Ireland, and despotically inimical to its constitution.

July 23. The foreign papers mention, that the haziness which has lately prevailed here, is general through all the southern parts of Europe. It is even observed upon the most lofty of the Alps. In Italy it has occasioned great consternation, as the same appearance of the air was marked in Calabria and Sicily, a little previous to those dreadful earthquakes which have destroyed so many cities. The people of France too began to take the alarm, and to forebode some dire calamity. The Paris gazette mentions that the churches are most unusually crowded, and the shrines of their saints uncommonly frequented. To quiet their fears Monsieur La Lande, a famous French philosopher and astronomer, has published a letter to explain the phenomenon, and ascribes the thickness of the air to the earth's being overcharged with watery particles from the moisture of the preceding year, which now being exhaled by the heat, obscure the rays of the rising and setting sun, and occasion the present appearance.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, July 8.

"A treaty between Portugal and the United States of America is now in agitation, but it will probably be several months before it is accomplished, as the court will be directed in a great measure by the treaties negotiating at Paris, for the regulation of American commerce with the other European powers."

They write from Cadiz, that the Spaniards have come to a resolution of exercising their seamen with firing at a target, as the French have done for so many years past, to which circumstance it is owing that they always damage our rigging, by aiming with a critical exactness.

July 29. Advices from Paris of the 14th of July mention, that it being on the 4th of this month, seven years since Congress declared the independence of the United States of America, Doctor Franklin celebrated that anniversary by the most brilliant entertainment, at which the comtes d'Esting and de Rochambeau assisted in their uniforms, and the marquis de la Fayette, as major-general of the United States; there were also present the comtes d'Aranda and d'Estevenon de Berkenrode, the duc de Lauzun, and a great number of other noblemen and ladies of the first distinction. An allegoric representation was given of the military prowess of every one of those who had in any material degree contributed to effect that great revolution; this naturally leading the attention of the company to the great merits and signal services performed by the doctor himself, they bestowed on him those praises which both

his public and private character so well deserved, to which he replied by the following couplet, no less polite than a propos:

Des chevaliers Francois tel est le caractère,
Leur Noblesse en tout temp nous fut utile et chère.

A gentleman, it is said, intends to offer a premium of ten guineas (or a gold medal of equal value) for the best copy of English verses, and ten guineas more (or an equivalent gold medal) for the best Latin or French prose dissertation on the following subject:

Utrum exoptandum sit, ut vaticinium Turgotianum cito impleatur?

In English:

"Whether it ought to be greatly wished, that M. Turgot's prediction may be speedily accomplished?" Monsieur Turgot's prediction, about 23 years ago, was as follows:

"As a citizen of the world, I see with pleasure an event approaching, which will disperse this dreadful phantom, the jealousy of trade, more than all the writings of philosophers. I mean the separation of your [English] colonies from the mother country; an event which will soon be followed by that of all America from Europe. That will be the era, when the discovery of this part of the world will become a real benefit to mankind. For then we shall enjoy its productions in much greater abundance, than when we purchased them at the expence of torrents of blood; then the English, French and Spanish nations, &c. will use and consume the sugar, coffee and indigo of America, and traffic for them with their own merchandises, just as the Swiss do at present. And, like the people of Switzerland, they will have the same advantage; that is, these sugars, coffee, and indigo, will no longer serve for a pretext to monopolizing traders and intriguing politicians, to plunge the people into destructive wars, and overwhelm them with taxes."

August 1. The desperation with which the Turks and Russians contend when seriously engaged, is perfectly reconcileable, and may in some measure be ascribed to the primitive religious principles of those people. The edda of the northern nations (a book which answers to the koran of Mahomed, and to the bible of christians) promises this as a blessing to the warriors after death: "That they shall drink ambrosial liquor out of the skulls of their enemies whom they slew in battle." The koran only engages for an immediate transition from the field of Mars to the elysian bed of Venus. Both are such powerful incitements to ferocity, that they include the different constitutions of men; and actuate on each to as to produce the effects of mechanic bravery, where the motives of honour are alienated from the human mind.

Aug. 4. The son of a country clergyman, a lieutenant of dragoons, accompanied by his sister (who had just made her first appearance in town) and another young lady, were at Vauxhall on Saturday last night. As the ladies passed by a box in which were three gentlemen making libations to Bacchus, one of the gentlemen whispered, "here comes another iron-grey," and with his companions burst into a loud laugh. The ladies overhearing what was said, and conceiving themselves affronted, told the circumstances to the officer, who immediately waited on the gentlemen, and declared his sister had been grossly insulted by their company, and insisted (with true spirit, but great good manners) on an explanation. The gentleman who had spoken the offending words, said, it was far from his intention to affront a lady, much less one so amiable as the lady in question; that what he had said he was extremely sorry she had overheard; "An iron-grey was an appellation the fashionable world had thought proper to bestow on those ladies who still persisted in the use of powder; he meant no other than a general satire on that ridiculous custom, and intreated he might be allowed to make the lady his personal apology;" which he did with so good a grace, that when he requested the honour of spending the remainder of the evening in their company, he found an immediate assent. The next day the ladies and officer accepted an invitation from their new acquaintance to breakfast at his house in B— square, and to dine at his villa on the banks of the Thames, where the officer's sister, who had been so offended at the name of an iron-grey, appeared with her lovely auburn tresses dressed by her own fair hands; a mark of condescension so exceedingly flattering to their host, that he immediately professed himself her lover, and was on last Saturday made her husband. Thus a very amiable woman, by a mere effort of good fortune, has gained one of the most accomplished men in Europe, with an estate of £. 5,000 a year; and a worthy gentleman has obtained a wife who bids fair to make him the happiest man within the pale of matrimony. The lady's fortune, which was only one thousand pounds, her husband generously gave to her younger sister, who arrived in town just time enough to attend the marriage. These are the happy effects of a dispute between men of real honour; how different from the frantic encounters of hot-brained modern duellists!

Aug. 5. The arms and seal of the new bank of Ireland (the impression of which is just finished) are Hibernia, bearing a crown (as a symbol of her independence) an anchor in her hand (to shew that her trade is free) at the top are these words, the Bank of Ireland, and under the anchor, bona fides republica stabilitas. This device and motto were formed (at the request of the com-

missioners) by George Edmund Howard, Esq; who was the parent and fosterer of that band; he first proposed to government, and to the nation, and he afterwards formed and digested the plan, upon which it has been established.

Aug. 12. None of the principal conditions of the preliminary articles are yet complied with; New-York is not evacuated; the islands not restored; Florida not surrendered to the Spaniards; so that in fact, except laying up the ships and disbanding the militia, the belligerent powers remain precisely in the situation they stood before an end was put to hostilities.

General Washington's resignation of his high situation as commander in chief of all the forces belonging to the United States in America, at the same time that it reflects the highest honour upon him, and finishes the character of heroism, to which he has such indisputable and almost unrivalled pretensions, is a clear and demonstrative proof of the fallhood of all the reports that have been circulated respecting the probability of a renovation of hostilities, as no man in his senses can suppose, that had such an event been at all likely, this great man, who has been the bulwark of the parent state, and followed it through all its weaknesses and difficulties, would have withdrawn himself from its services; and left it to itself before it had got fairly upon its legs, or its security permanently established.

Aug. 14. According to the most recent advices from Bombay, the Mahrattas were on the point of making war on the Portuguese; which they intend to commence by ravaging the fine province opposite the island of Goa.

In all human probability, the plague has been the only mediator, by whose fatal offices the attempts of Russia have been for a little time suspended. It is not reasonable to suppose that, with the disposition of the Czarina, the favourite object of a Turkish war will be long procrastinated.

Aug. 16. The consequential nature of Gibraltar might be proved in numberless instances, but this only will suffice. The British fleet is equipped to prevent (as the French ministers allege) the Russian fleet from entering the Mediterranean; and was Spain in possession of it, she could at all times admit the fleets of France to dispute the passage, and thus exclude England from the most valuable branch of commerce in Europe.

It is said that the king has a complaint which has hung about him so long, that both Dr. Warran and Sir Noah Thomas have advised the baths of Barèges, in the Pyrenees; but the king, when ever it has been mentioned, has cried, pshaw, it is impossible! Of late he has listened rather more to it. Should he take the journey, the prince of Wales will accompany him, and the queen be left regent. It is said the king of France has written a remarkably polite and even friendly letter, requesting him to use all France as his own and take Versailles in his way.

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) September 6.

A letter from Bristol of the 28th June, to an eminent mercantile house in this town, mentions, that the commercial treaty with America had been broken off, on the British negotiators refusing to grant to the American vessels the liberty of carrying the produce of our West-India colonies in American bottoms, to any part of the world. Such an indulgence having been given them by France, (though, it is believed, only nominally) the American commissioners were induced to demand it in the most peremptory terms.

BOSTON, October 2.

Saturday last arrived at Newport, captain Charles Henderson, in 43 days from London. The definitive treaty was not signed when captain Henderson failed.

We are sorry to inform the public, that on Wednesday night, the 17th instant, the lighthouse at Nantucket, by accident took fire, and was entirely consumed.

Last Wednesday evening, one Mr. Smith of Maryland, was knocked down by some assassin, and robbed of about thirty guineas. He was found lying in the street near the center of the town, between the hours of nine and ten, speechless.

SPRINGFIELD, September 30.

By the eastern post we are informed, that one day last week, as Mr. — Froit, of Prince-town, in this state, and his son, a lad of about 19 years of age, were at work together, making wall, the boy assaulted his father, beat his brains out with a lever, and was last Thursday committed to Worcester goal.

NEW-YORK, October 4.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in London to his friend in this city, August 6, 1783.

"The policy of the United States must, I think, so far preponderate in the minds of the rulers, as to adopt no plan which shall not be liberal and extensive, as it will by no means answer for rising nations to set out upon contracted or partial regulations that do not tend to the good of the whole, and are of such a nature as to warrant a security to, and induce an intercourse and communication with foreigners, it being liberality alone, in the formation of your various codes of laws, that can raise the consequence of your continent in the opinion of European nations: I therefore in my own mind conclude, that the penetration of the leading men in America will so far see the propriety of a generous and general system, as to exclude entirely from their councils every sentiment that militates against it—and under the influence of such a belief it is to be expected that the consequences of the war will soon subside, and in lieu thereof you may enjoy the blessings of peace in its utmost attitude."

OS. 6. Several robberies have been committed in this city since our last.

It is reported that a ship from this place for Halifax is cast away on some part of that coast and several of the passengers drowned.

Saturday last the ship Black Queen, captain Rawleigh, arrived here from London, after a tedious passage of 9 weeks.

OS. 8. We feel extreme concern in acquainting the public, with the loss of one of the transports, which lately sailed from hence for Nova-Scotia. We hear the commander, and no more than seventeen, were preserved out of near three hundred lives. The catastrophe happened on Gannet Rock, off Cape Sable, which lies at the northern entrance of the bay of Fundy.

Yesterday arrived a fleet of transports from Quebec; six from Nova-Scotia, and a brig from Ireland.

Last Monday arrived the ship Catherine, captain Solomon Saltus, in 23 days from Kingston, Jamaica; on Friday captain Saltus saw a large ship on shore at Barnegat.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.

On the thirtieth ult. Congress resolved. "That the secretary of war issue to all officers in the army under the rank of major general, who hold the same rank now that they held in the year 1777, a brevet commission one grade higher than their present rank, having respect to their seniority; and that commissions for full colonels be granted to lieutenant colonels of 1777, the retentions of 27th May, 1778, notwithstanding."

OS. 12. The schooner Sally, captain Ashbridge, of this port, bound to Jamaica, was, on the 16th ult. in lat. 28. overtaken by a violent gale of wind, which lasted 48 hours. The vessel filled, but, on cutting away her masts, righted again, and arrived here on Saturday last. Fortunately no lives were lost, and but a small part of her cargo damaged.

OS. 14. Wednesday last we had a severe storm of wind and rain, from the north east. It blew with such violence that in the night 9 fail of square rigged vessels inward and outward bound, together with a number of river craft, were drove ashore in our bay and river, and it is feared little else than their cargoes can be saved.

By the UNITED STATES in CONGRESS Assembled.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the ninth of the articles of confederation, it is among other things declared, that "the United States in Congress assembled have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the trade, and managing all affairs with the Indians not members of any of the states; provided, that the legislative right of any state within its own limits be not infringed or violated. And whereas, it is essential to the welfare and interest of the United States, as well as necessary for the maintenance of harmony and friendship with the Indians, not members of any of the states, that all cause of quarrel and complaint between them and the United States, or any of them, should be removed and prevented; therefore the United States in Congress assembled, have thought proper to issue their proclamation, and they do hereby prohibit and forbid all persons from making settlements on lands inhabited or claimed by Indians without the limits or jurisdiction of any particular state, and from purchasing or receiving any gift or cession of such lands or claims without the express authority and directions of the United States in Congress assembled:

And it is moreover declared, that every such purchase or settlement, gift or cession, not having the authority aforesaid, is null and void, and that no right or title will accrue in consequence of any such purchase, gift, cession or settlement.

Done in Congress at Princeton, this twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, and of our sovereignty and independence the eighth.

ELIAS BUDINOT, President.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

ANNAPOLIS, October 23.

On Saturday the 4th instant, his Excellency M. Van Berkel, ambassador from the States of Holland to the United States of America, arrived at Philadelphia with his suite, after a long and tedious passage, from Amsterdam.

We are informed that on the 8th inst. Congress resolved that Lambertton, on the east side of Delaware, and about two miles below Trenton, should be the place of their permanent residence; and appointed a committee to make choice of a proper situation for erecting buildings, &c. for their accommodation.

The putrid fever and dysentery have, we hear, been exceeding fatal in the town of Boston; more than 600 persons have died there since the 1st of May last.

The following gentlemen are elected members of the house of delegates to serve in the ensuing general assembly, viz.

For St. Mary's county, William Somerville, John De Butts, Edmund Plowden, and Philip Key, Esquires.

For Calvert county, John Grahame, Levin Mackail, Thomas Harwood 3d, and William Ireland, Esquires.

For Charles county, Francis Ware, Josias Hawkins, Samuel Hanson, jun. and George Dent, jun. Esquires.

For Baltimore county, Thomas C. Deye, Charles Ridgely, of William, John Stevenon, and captain Charles Ridgely, Esquires.

For Prince-George's county, Walter Bowie, Thomas Duckett, George Digges, and Jeremiah Magruder, Esquires.

For Frederick county, Thomas Beatty, David Shriver, Nathan Hammond, and Thomas Ogle, Esquires.

For Harford county, Benjamin B. Norris, John Love, John Taylor, and Ignatius Wheeler, jun. Esquires.

For Baltimore-town, John Sterett, and David M'Mechen, Esquires.

For Washington county, John Stull, James Chapline, Nicholas Swingle, and John J. Jacob, Esquires.

For Montgomery county, Lawrence Oneale, Benjamin Edwards, Edward Burgeis, and Thomas S. Wootton, Esquires.

** THE sale of Mount Stuart will be at the ferry house in London-town, precisely at 12 o'clock on Saturday next.

THERE is at the plantation of Mr. Thomas Smith Cox, in Prince-George's county, taken up by the subscriber, a dark bay mare, about 13 hands high, with a star in her forehead, but no perceivable brand, about 5 or 7 years old, she is a natural pacer, and appears to be a little bit shot; she has at her side a light bay horse colt, which has also a star. The owner may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

WILLIAM CAGE.

TO BE SOLD,

September 29, 1783.
A PARCEL of land lying in Maryland, Montgomery county, on Patowmack-river, and on the branch commonly called the Muddy-branch, containing two hundred and thirty-six and a half acres; there is on this land room for two tenants cleared and a fence, and an exceeding good mill seat; the improvement inconsiderable; it is presumed a minute description of this land is unnecessary, as no doubt any person inclinable to purchase will view the land before they engage for it. If not sold before the 12th day of November next at private sale, it will on that day be set up to public sale, at the court-house in said county. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms and be shewn the land by applying to

1007/6 SAMUEL H. WHEELER.

October 16, 1783.
To be SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday the 20th of November, on the premises, A VALUABLE tract of land, containing 400 acres, situated in Calvert county, on Patuxent-river, about a mile below the town of Lower Marlborough; the land is level, the soil very fertile, and exceedingly well adapted to the farming or planting business. This tract of land has the advantage of an excellent marsh which affords pasturage for a great number of cattle, and renders it peculiarly advantageous for breeding or grazing stock of any kind. There are also on the premises a sufficient quantity of low grounds which may be reclaimed at a small expence. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

1007/6 EDWARD SPRIGG, SAMUEL CANBY, THOMAS GANTT, 3d.

October 20, 1783.
To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Monday the 24th day of November next, A TRACT of land, containing about 470 acres, situate on Patuxent-river, near Selby's landing, very convenient to a good fishing landing, and a good place for sowing; the soil is good, and produces the best tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn; 150 acres are wood land, well stocked with rail and other timber; belonging to this tract are some very valuable marsh and branches for meadows that may be easily reclaimed; the improvements on it are in good repair, and consist of a large elegant brick dwelling house, completely finished, a brick kitchen, a large stable with a hay loft, a store house, one barn, and two tobacco houses, and a variety of other convenient buildings, a large garden paved in, apple and peach orchards, and a variety of other fruit trees; it is a beautiful situation and commands an extensive view up and down the river. The title is indisputable. The purchaser may have possession next Christmas. One third of the purchase money to be paid down, one third in eight months, and the remaining third in two years from the day of sale. Bond with security to be given for what is not paid in hand. On the same day, and near the place, will be sold, between twenty and thirty likely negroes, before advertised in the Baltimore paper.

1007/6 FIELDER BOWIE.

October 16, 1783.
To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 20th day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the subscriber's plantation, near Edward Edwards's, at the Head of South-river, known by the name of White-Hall,

SUNDRY horses, consisting of good work horses, a valuable three quarters blooded mare, a fine fully got by Old Wildair, rising three years old. Six months credit will be given for the above horses, on bond with good security. Cattle, sheep, hogs, and plantation utensils, for cash or crop tobacco.

Likewise DOVE, a fine gray, upwards of 15 hands and an half high, was got by the noted old horse Dove, whose stock is well known for the turf, and none can excel for the road. Twelve months credit will be given for the above horse, on bond with good security. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

JOHN JOHNS.

Port-Tobacco, October 14, 1783.
To be RENTED for one year, and possession given the first day of December next,

THE houses and lot in Port-Tobacco, wherein the subscriber now keeps tavern; the house stands in a very public and convenient part of the town, fronting the court-house, and will answer very well for a tavern or store; there are all necessary buildings on the lot, with a large yard at the back of the house with a fine tree in it which affords a very agreeable shade in the summer, a large garden, two horse pens paved in, and a well of very good water (in the yard) with a pump in it. The rent will be as moderate as possible, which may be known by applying to

1007/6 JOHN HALKERSTON.

Annapolis, October 18, 1783.
THE subscriber has lately removed into the house of Mr. Nathan Hammond, near the dock, and intends keeping private entertainment for gentlemen and their horses by the day; he also will take in gentlemen by the year, on reasonable terms. Those who please to favour him with their custom may depend on having good attendance by their humble servant,

1007/6 JOSEPH WILKINS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a remonstrance will be offered by sundry inhabitants of Charles county, to the next general assembly, praying that no act may pass for condemning the lands belonging to the Roman catholic church, formerly intended to be laid out for a town by the reverend Mr. George Hunter, at the mouth of Port-Tobacco-creek, or for building a court-house thereon, or altering the place of holding the court for the said county.

Charles-town,

NOTICE of Charl... intend to p... to empow... said town, to... ground, on t... in said town, t... may be injured

TEN

RAN aw... gomery, of this instan... and it is pro... of Basil Russe... age, and abou... complexion, lo... hair, scar on his r... on his nose, t... are very plai... brown cloth... pair of sum... pair of count... pair of bed... black Barce... stockings, w... good shoes... which he has... tation of spi... for Annapo... George Man... get to Balti... All matters... such an one... their vessels... Whoever ta... 300 shall r... miles from... the above r...

TWE

RAN a... from in Anne... a likely slu... named W... 8 inches h... in the wor... that are f... a coarse c... may have... ing his na... he will no... seems for... fernal way... do not con... Whoever... the own... mile from... lars, if th... the state... ward, an... by

N. B.

them all

TAL

not quit... years of... spots, ar... lar. T... property

STR

scri... 23d inst... teen ha... star in h... in his... gallops... forrel, has a l... some w... near b... in the... Whoev... Mr. Jo... lings r... state, e... either.

TH

p... of th... the... parc... and... ford... tain... ber... as n... day

4

Charles-town, Cecil county, state of Maryland, October 6, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Charles-town, and the neighbourhood thereof, intend to petition the next general assembly, for an act to empower some person or persons, inhabitants of said town, to sell what is commonly called the public ground, on the water, and every other public ground in said town, so that neither public or private property may be injured thereby.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

October 16, 1783.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, near the court-house, on the 16th of this instant, a likely mulatto slave named **BASIL**, and it is probable will endeavour to pass by the name of Basil Russell, as a free man; he is about 30 years of age, and about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a very fair complexion, with gray eyes, short curly reddish coloured hair, and appears to be growing bald; has a scar on his right cheek just below his ear, and another on his nose, both of which he received by a knife, and are very plain; had on and took with him, an old brown cloth coat, one linen ditto, two waistcoats, three pair of summer breeches, one pair of leather ditto, one pair of country suited cloth ditto of a light colour, one pair of bed taken overalls, two white linen shirts, one black Barcelona handkerchief, one pair of white yarn stockings, two pair of thread or cotton ditto, a pair of good shoes and block tin buckles, a pair of boot legs, which he has ripped down the legs and laces up in imitation of spatterdashies. It is expected he will make for Annapolis, as his mother lives there with Mr. George Mann, and will endeavour to cross the bay, or get to Baltimore, and there get on board some vessel. All masters of vessels are earnestly requested, should such an one endeavour to ship himself on board any of their vessels, to have him apprehended and put in goal. Whoever takes up the said slave and secures him in any goal shall receive three pounds reward, if taken fifty miles from home five pounds, and if one hundred miles the above reward paid by

ALLEN BOWIE, jun.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

October 18, 1783.

RAN away from the subscriber, living five miles from Annapolis, one from South-river ferry, in Anne-Arundel county, on the 10th of July last, a likely slim, round head, black, young negro fellow, named **WILL**, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, stutters very much at times, especially in the word yes, he frequently will repeat the words that are said to him before he can say yes; had on a coarse country linen shirt, but by this time he may have cloaths of different sorts; as for his owning his name or master that need not be expected, as he will not speak the truth but by chance, and then seems sorry for it, but when talking in his own infernal way he will stand straight and look brazen, and do not contradict him and he will not stutter so bad. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive if one mile from home four dollars, if twelve miles six dollars, if thirty miles eight dollars, if farther and in the state ten dollars, if out of the state the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

RODECAI STEWART.

N. B. I have for sale 15 sheep, any one may have them all together. M. S.

TAKEN up as a stray by George Shelhammer, jun. living near Elk-Ridge, a black horse, not quite 13 hands high, a natural pacer, about 7 years old, he has a small star and several saddle spots, and seems to have been rubbed with the collar. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

September 30, 1783.

STRAYED or **STOLEN** from the subscribers, living in Annapolis, on Monday the 23d instant, two **HORSES**, viz. one a bay, thirteen hands high, about six years old, has a small star in his forehead, a short tail, and a white speck in his right eye, is not branded, paces, trots and gallops, and was shod all round; the other a bright sorrel, fourteen hands high, about eight years old, has a large star in his forehead, a middling long tail, some white on his hind feet, and is marked on the near buttock something like Y, by a scratch he got in the woods; his usual pace is a hand-gallop. Whoever will bring them to the subscribers, or to Mr. John Wise, in Alexandria, shall have forty shillings reward, or three pounds if taken up out of the state, and reasonable expences, or in proportion for either.

FREDERICK GRAMMAR, WILLIAM TUCK.

THE subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act for the recording a certificate of division of a parcel of land lying in Charles county, and known by the name of New Branford, which was the property of a certain Mary Pigeon, and divided amongst her several children by mutual consent, as may appear by the certificate the 13th day of September, 1767.

JOSEPH MORTON.

Charles county, October 10, 1783.

On the second day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed to public sale, in Port-Tobacco,

THAT valuable lot and part of lots lying on the west side of the road that leads through the said town, occupied by Mr. John Halkeston; whereon is an exceeding good dwelling house 56 by 20, fronting the south side of the court-house, hip roofed, with three rooms and a fire place each on the lower, and the same number of rooms and fire places on the upper floor, with a slip partition for the purpose of a ball-room; a large dry cellar, a kitchen 20 by 16, between which and the mansion is a passage 16 by 14; a corn house 16 by 14; a framed stable 20 by 16, with a shed 20 by 12, and an addition to one end 16 by 12. The whole of the ground is paved in, with several partitions for the several conveniences following, to wit: yard, garden, and horse yards; the horse yard in which the stable stands is 160 by 100 feet, with a partition between the yard and garden; the yard is of a convenient size, extending to the garden, in which stands a large and beautiful spreading elm, which renders the house cool and pleasant in the summer; the garden is 230 feet square, the soil of which, and indeed of the whole lots, is equal to any on the continent. On one side of the other horse yard is a well and pump that affords excellent water. It will be necessary to observe, that it rents for one hundred and twenty-five pounds per annum, which it will be under till the seventh day of December 1784; but should it be sold, the tenant will give immediate possession. The title is indisputable.

Also at the same time and place will be offered for sale, two likely negro women, with a young child each, both of whom are very good house wenches; a likely negro man, who is a very good oster and waiter; two valuable half blooded mares with foal by Young Yorick, and two mare colts, the one by the Arabian and the other by Selim. The whole for cash, one half to be paid in six and the other half in twelve months from the day of sale. Bond on interest, with good security, will be required of the purchasers.

I have a plantation about five miles from Port-Tobacco, containing 180 acres, now occupied by John Chattam, whereon are a tolerable dwelling house, tobacco house, and a number of peach and apple trees, which I will rent on good terms.

CHARLES MANKIN.

October 6, 1783.

To be **SOLD** at **PUBLIC** vendue, on Saturday the 8th day of November next, at the late dwelling house of Thomas Elliott, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

SUNDRY horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, household furniture, plantation utensils, and many other things too tedious to mention. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The said property to be sold for ready cash only, unless the creditors will attend with their claims properly attested, and take such persons as may purchase and discharge the subscribers from their claims.

CATHERINE ELLIOTT, admx. DAVID STEUART, admr.

THE subscribers intend to prefer a petition to the general assembly of Maryland, after due notice, for an act to empower them to dispose of, at public vendue, so much of the real estate of Thomas Elliott, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, as will discharge the remaining part of his just debts.

CATHERINE ELLIOTT, admx. DAVID STEUART, admr.

Annapolis, September 24, 1783.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has received a power of attorney from Mr. James Russell, of London, to settle his affairs in this state. Those gentlemen who have claims against the said James Russell, are desired to apply to the subscriber; and the gentlemen who are indebted to Mr. Russell, are requested to settle their accounts and make payment to

JAMES CLERK.

APPLICATION will be made to the general assembly at the ensuing session, for the said assembly to take the legal steps to vacate a patent granted, in pursuance of a resolve of last session, to William Read, of Queen-Anne's county; the said patent including about 150 acres of manor land purchased of the state by the subscriber in the month of January, 1782. This resolve, it is conceived, was passed without due consideration, the legislature not having full information on the subject, and was meant to convey only a small slip of reserved land contiguous to the manor.

G DUVALL.

October 8, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants on South-river, and others living adjacent, intend petitioning the next general assembly, for a warehouse to inspect tobacco at a place on said river, commonly known by the name of the Land of Ease.

G DUVALL.

Intendant's office, October 7, 1783.

JUST imported from France, by the Le Sage, Alexander de Jardins, master, and to be sold at public vendue, at Annapolis, on Monday the third day of November next, for specie certificates issued under the act to adjust the debts due from this state, journal specie certificates, officers depreciation certificates, and soldiers certificates not paid away or transferred, specie orders on the treasury, the bank and financier's notes, or cash—

- 2,500 soldiers coats.
- 2,500 ditto waistcoats.
- 2,500 trousers and spatterdashies of cloth.
- 5,000 woollen stockings.
- 10,000 shirts.
- 2,000 pairs of shoes.
- 3,000 hats.
- 3,500 elis of blue cloth.
- 3,000 blankets.

Payments to be made before the goods are taken out of the warehouse.

DANIEL OF ST. THO. JENIFER, Intendant.

October 6, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

A VERY valuable tract of land, situate and lying on the mouth of Winter's run, in Harford county, and containing upwards of four hundred acres. It is about twenty miles from Baltimore-town, about four from Harford-town, a mile from Abingdon, and about the same distance from the navigable waters of Bush river; the main road from Susquehannah, Harford-town, Abingdon, to Baltimore-town, passes through it. The soil and timber are equal to any in the state, and upwards of two hundred acres are a fine rich meadow bottom. There was formerly a mill built on part of this land, and there cannot be a more excellent mill seat; it requires only a dam of three feet to throw the whole stream of Winter's run into the mill-race, which is a large and never falling run of water. Five years credit will be given for the principal, bond to be given with good security, and the interest to be regularly and annually paid. For further particulars enquire of the subscribers, Aquila Paca, senior, at Annapolis, and Aquila Paca, junior, in Harford county. The sale to be the first day of December next, at Harford-town.

A. PACA, sen. A. PACA, jun.

To be **SOLD**, on the first Tuesday in December next, if not sold before at private sale,

PART of that valuable tract of land, well known by the name of **WHITE-HALL**, at the Head of South river, about 10 miles from Annapolis, containing about 230 acres; on which are, an overseer's house; 2 out-houses; stable, corn-house, quarter; and 3 good tobacco-houses, 40 and 50 feet houses; the soil is very fertile for corn and tobacco, well watered and timbered, and 10 or 15 acres of excellent meadow may be made. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid when possession is given, one fourth to be paid at the expiration of one year from the day of sale, one fourth to be paid at the expiration of two years from the day of sale, and one fourth to be paid at the expiration of three years from the day of sale; possession will be given on the first Tuesday in December next; bond with good security will be required for three fourths of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. Further terms will be made known on the day of sale, or before by applying to John Johns, at West river, Richard Johns, near Baltimore-town, or the subscriber, living at Newcastle, in the state of Delaware. The land may be seen, by applying to Thomas M'Cauley, living on the premises. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock, on the premises.

RONSEY JOHNS.

Nanjemoy, October 4, 1783.

To be **SOLD** at **PUBLIC** VENDUE, on Thursday the 27th day of November next, at the dwelling plantation of the late captain Gerard Fowke, in Nanjemoy, Charles county, and to be continued from day to day until the whole are sold, viz.

BETWEEN thirty and forty of as valuable **NEGRO** SLAVES as any in this state; among whom are several valuable tradesmen, spinners, waiters, cooks, &c. likewise horses, black cattle, sheep, and hogs, all good of their kind, and household furniture. Six months credit will be given for any sums exceeding twenty pounds current money, on giving bond with good and approved security before the articles purchased are taken away.

All persons having claims against the late captain Gerard Fowke, are requested to bring them in, properly authenticated, before the said 27th day of November next; those who refuse or neglect to do it will have their payments delayed.

SARAH FOWKE, executrix. GERARD FOWKE, executor.

October 9, 1783.

THE sheriff of Anne-Arundel county has left his books at the clerk's office, where persons may have an opportunity of seeing them and settling their accounts.

THE proprietors of the land at the upper end of the estate known by the name of the Indian-town, on Wicomico-river, St. Mary's county, having determined to lay out forty acres of land for a town, Notice is hereby given, that sundry inhabitants of St. Mary's county, will petition the assembly at their next session, for a law to establish a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco on the land aforesaid.

George-town, on Patowmak, September 18, 1783. WHEREAS the subscriber's father, George Beall, devised him the following land, to wit: Part of a tract of land called and known by the name of the Rock of Dumbarton; being in Montgomery county; and the intention of the testator was to have devised this land to his heirs and assigns, but by an omission in writing in the said George Beall's last will and testament, those words were not inserted (to him and his heirs for ever): Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly at their first session, after due publication hereof, to have the right in this land confirmed agreeable to the intention of the said testator.

THOMAS BEALL, of George.

Dorchester county, Aug. 31, 1783. NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly for an act to enable him to open a road to his grist mill from the main road leading from New-Market to Vienna, and to be continued across to the main road leading from Cambridge to Vienna.

MICHAEL H. BONWILL.

TAKEN up as a stray, by Samuel Miles, living near Dorsey's iron works, in Anne-Arundel county, a black horse, about five years old, thirteen hands high, trots, and paces a little, has a large star, branded on the rear buttock with a large imperfect letter something like L, has had a very fore back but is now almost well. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

TO BE SOLD,

THE subscriber's valuable plantation, situated on the north side of the river Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, about five miles from the city of Annapolis, containing two hundred and twenty-two acres of land, sixty whereof are cleared and under good fence, the rest well timbered, whereon are a genteel dwelling house and kitchen, with a passage twenty feet long adjoining the dwelling house, and several other valuable out-houses; likewise an apple and peach orchard, garden, and several springs of excellent water. The premises may be viewed by applying to Mr. Younger, living thereon. The title indisputable. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by applying to

RICHARD BURLAND.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of St. James's parish, in Anne-Arundel county, intend to petition the next general assembly for the establishment of an inspection of tobacco on the landing on Herring-creek, called Tracey's landing.

August 19, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Dorchester county intend to petition the next general assembly of Maryland, for an act to enable them to levy a sufficient sum of money to purchase a piece of ground, and to build a house thereon for the use of the poor of said county.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on the head of South-river, about four miles from Annapolis, on the 18th day of July last, a lusty young negro wench named BET, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, 25 years of age, a dark mulatto, she has a very bold impudent look, she has a large scar on one of her arms above her elbow, occasioned by a burn; had on when she went away, a white country linen thread and cotton shirt, a white country cotton and yarn petticoat; it is likely she may have changed her cloaths, as she has a great many relations at Mr. Richard Darnall's, who may have supplied her with others. Whoever will take up the said negro and bring her home to the subscriber, shall receive twenty shillings, paid by

NICHOLAS L. DARNALL.

September 15, 1783. To be SOLD, by the subscriber, at her house near London-town, on Tuesday the 28th of October next, SEVERAL valuable cattle, horses, and sheep, with some household furniture.

MARY PEARSON.

September 9, 1783. WHEREAS Mr. Thomas Morton, my late husband, during our marriage, purchased several tracts of land within this state, and two or three in the state of Virginia, all which lands he had privately deeded to the sons of his first marriage, without the knowledge or consent of the subscriber, and that by his last will and testament he hath left me and four children destitute of house and home: This is therefore to give notice, that I intend petitioning the next general assembly for relief in the premises.

URSLEY MORTON.

St. Mary's county. To all whom it may concern, notice is hereby given, that I Cartwright Hammitt, a languishing prisoner in the county gaol of St. Mary's aforesaid, intend to apply to the next general assembly for relief in the premises.

Anne-Arundel county, June 28, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the legislature of this state, at their next session, praying that a law may be enacted for the purpose of levying the sum of fifty-four pounds seven shillings sterling money of Great-Britain, with legal interest thereon since the 15th day of December 1772, upon the inhabitants of the parish of St. Margaret's Westminster, in Anne-Arundel county, being for so much money borrowed at that time of the Rev. Walter Magowan for the purpose of finishing the chapel thereof, and for which bond was given by the then vestry, which money is still due to Mr. Magowan.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.

THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of SIXTY GUINEAS, will be run for at Annapolis on the first Tuesday in November next, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, belonging to a member of the club; heats four miles each; four years old to carry seven stone, five years old seven stone twelve pounds, six years old eight stone seven pounds, aged nine stone. Any horse winning two clear heats to be entitled to the purse.

The horses to start precisely at eleven o'clock, and any disputes which may arise will be determined by a majority of the members present.

RICHARD T. LOWNDES, secretary to the club. N. B. The members who have not seen the proceedings of the last meeting, held on the 13th of May, are informed that the club will meet the Monday preceding the race at Mr. Mann's tavern, and that the annual subscription of three guineas is to be paid to the secretary (or in his absence to Mr. George Mann) on or before the first of October next.

On Wednesday the 5th of November, A SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of SEVENTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, except the horse winning the jockey club purse, heats four miles each; four years old to carry seven stone, five years old seven stone ten pounds, six years old eight stone seven pounds, aged nine stone.

On Thursday the 6th of November, A PURSE of THIRTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, of three and four years old, four years old to carry seven stone, and three years old a feather; heats two miles each. Any horse winning two clear heats to be entitled to the purse. Three horses to start each day or no race. The winning horse the first day excluded the second day.

Entrance the first day two guineas, for the second four dollars. The horses to be entered with George Mann the day preceding the race, or pay double entrance at the post, and to start each day precisely at 11 o'clock.

Proper judges will be appointed for the races. No person will be permitted to encumber the course with booths, without leave from the clerk of the course.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mr. Allen Bowie, senior, late of Prince-George's county, deceased, are requested to discharge their accounts immediately, and such as have claims are desired to send in their accounts legally proved, that they may be settled by

FIELDER BOWIE, } executors.
JOHN F. BOWIE, }

Herring bay, September 18, 1783. THE subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next session of the legislature of Maryland, for a law to authorize him to record a deed from John Birkhead and Anne his wife, of Baltimore-town, for part of two tracts of land called Wells and Little Wells, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, and to give the said deed equal force, validity, and effect, as if the same had been recorded within the time prescribed by law,

RICHARD CHEW.

August 18, 1783. NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the subscribers intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly, for building a bridge near Salisbury, in Somerset county, where the bridge formerly stood.

JAMES HOUSTON,
WILLIAM HORSEY,
ROBERT DASHIELL,
WILLIAM DYMCK,
STEPHEN CHRISTLEER,

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly, by Samuel Killam, and Samuel Treebarn, securities for John Long, late of Somerset county, deceased, for an act to enable them to expose to sale two tracts of land, called Hog-ridge and Wilson's purchase, for the purpose of discharging his debts.

RAN away from THOMAS RUTLAND, Esq; a likely young negro fellow named SAM, about five feet ten or eleven inches high, twenty-one or twenty-two years of age; he is a very bold impudent fellow: had on when he went away, and took with him, a bearskin waistcoat with sleeves, a white shirt, a pair of striped holland trousers, a black waistcoat and breeches of corded stuff. He is very artful, and has been employed on board Mr. Rutland's ship for these two or three months past as a cook, and perhaps may offer himself to some gentleman as such, as he is also a very good house cook. This is to forewarn all captains of vessels and others from shipping said fellow. Whoever takes up and secures said fellow, so that he may be got again, shall be handsomely rewarded by

W. H. M'PHERSON.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779. UPWARDS of two years ago I was struck with a paralytic stroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promised to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ankle; from the anguish of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind.

EDWARD DIXON.

Gloucester county, April 14, 1779. I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains these six years, and captain Whitton sent Mr. Logan to see her; when he came he said he could relieve her, and in three weeks time she was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as several doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.

EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, August 6, 1779. THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan, of Annapolis, prescribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatism for a long time, by which I was restored to perfect health.

JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781. MICHAEL EARLE, Esq; who had a white swelling for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1782. A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palsies, rheumatism, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white swellings, dropsy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own house, or elsewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except such as are confined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given, by their very humble servant,

WILLIAM LOGAN.

A few Copies of the LAWS, Passed April Session 1783, may be had at the Printing Office.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1783.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 6.

DURING our last war, his highness ordered a body of Bochnacks (a people of the province of Widding, formerly a kingdom, and reputed good troops) to take the field, and to promise on oath not to return to their families, till they had driven the Russians from the banks of the Danube.

By private letters from St. Malo's, we are informed that l'Orient is to be made a free port; and that all East-India ships shall unload there; so important a favour will shortly make it a very flourishing and rich town, in consequence of the many Americans, who will resort thither, and that part of the province will thereby be soon enlivened.

LONDON, July 12.

When Montesquieu was asked which had the greatest right to salvation, a merciful infidel or a cruel christian? he made this reply:—"I knew a Turk, a slave on board one of the king's galleys, so very merciful, that he never gave the least pain to his fellows by a vile insinuation; and when at any time he possessed a few lives, he would distribute them for the release of poor birds, or any pitiable creature in confinement. On the other hand, his keeper was cruel as the Turk was merciful. The Turk lived and died as a christian ought to do; the christian like the vilest Turk. Which now, think you, had the greatest right to salvation? the Turk returned the priest, for the latter renounced christianity the moment he relinquished mercy."

Extract of a letter from Madrid, dated May 26.

"In consequence of many councils of war held in the presence of his majesty, last month, the entire destruction of the fortifications on the island of Minorca was resolved. Orders have been sent to the commander of the place, to proceed with these operations; the last letters bring word, that the commander had blown up the castle of St. Philip, and the other forts which he found on the island."

July 18. When the English fleet called at the Havana there were only six Spanish ships of the line, then in that harbour, which were coming home as convoy to a rich flota assembling there.

It is computed that the above Spanish fleet will bring home in specie, besides gold and silver in bars, to the amount of 6 millions of dollars, which will circulate in coin and ingots in the following proportion, viz. Spain six millions, France four, England three, Holland two, and the Italian states one million.

According to the last dispatches from Gibraltar, a boat from the Barbary shore brought intelligence that the Moors were preparing for the reception of the dons, with all the exertions in their power; that they had drawn down an additional number of guns near the mouth of the harbour, some of which were 53 pounders; that a very large body of horse was collecting to defend the coast from an invasion, and every measure taken for the defence of the place, that the shortness of the notice would allow.

The American trade with the Havana, according to a calculation which has been published at Madrid, has drained near a million of hard dollars from that place, since the year 1781.

A letter from Petersburg says, that the empress has given orders, that her troops do not enter into any of the territories belonging to the Turks, on account of the plague raging almost in every part of that country; and this is one reason why hostilities did not commence before, for fear her army should catch the infectious disorder.

We hear from Paris, that don Guatier, a monk, has invented a method of conveying a signal at 300 miles distance, night or day, at all seasons, within a minute, without the manner in which it is done being known either at the place it goes from or to, or any intermediate spot. The method is kept secret for reasons of state; but has been examined by a deputation of the academy of sciences, who declare themselves satisfied, that the method is practicable, and it would certainly be effective at 90 miles distance. It is done neither by electricity nor magnetism. The said gentleman has a second project for communicating the longest verbal instruction, as perfectly as if the parties were together, at three hundred miles, within half an hour. This scheme is founded on an experiment, that a watch placed at the end of a trumpet, 110 feet long, may be heard to tick at the other end, more plainly than if placed at the ear. Place, therefore, a set of tubes, each three miles under ground, and coming out at the house of a man, who, being summoned by a pistol shot, shall have his ear at the end of one set, and his mouth at the beginning of a second set; this man will hear and convey what is said, as fast as sound can travel, which is fifteen miles in a minute, and by adding a proper number of tubes, you may pursue the method to any distance. He has a third scheme, to shoot a packet of letters, in a strong bow from place to place, so as to form a very expeditious conveyance. Dr. Franklin, Messrs. La-

lande, Le Roy, and several other members of the academy of sciences, have entered into a subscription for prosecuting these experiments.

Hyder Ally's heir is about to introduce the art of printing among his Asiatic subjects; and if he does, it will soon bring a final slave to the slavery of the East.

The report of the belligerent powers preparing for war, is merely the heartfelt fabrication of interested men, who either hope to gain by the calamities of the public, or by the plunder of individuals in the alley. The fact may be depended on to be this, that every nerve has been exerted to bring about the ratification of the preliminaries, to which there are at present no other objections, but the delay natural to the official forms in so great and important a business. There was at first some difficulties to surmount, owing to the loose manner in which the preliminaries were worded; but the attention and assiduity of ministers, have settled the points that were objected to; and the public have little to dread from the house of Bourbon, unless some new whim may make them wish to retract from their engagements, and forfeit their honour.

August 1. The death of Hyder Ally is one of those fortunate events which have often turned the tide of war; in the last German war, the king of Prussia, in the greatest extremity of his affairs, owed, perhaps, the preservation of his empire to the sudden death of the sovereign of Russia; and in the present instance the security of our Asiatic settlements may probably depend on the death of one man, who was the very life and genius on which his numerous forces depended.

August 6. Letters from Constantinople of the 30th of June mention, that they till lately entertained hopes of matters terminating amicably, as the treaty of commerce seemed to indicate a pacific disposition in each of the contracting powers, but that almost immediately on its being signed, they learnt, that the Russians had taken possession of the Crimea, in consequence of the resignation of the cham, Sabin Guerai; nevertheless the plague which has broke out in that peninsula, as well as in the rest of the Ottoman provinces, has prevented the troops of that nation from proceeding any farther, and they have cut off the communication in many places. These accounts say, that at Kerch and at Jenical they had adopted the measure of setting fire to all the houses, and of lodging the sick in tents, and that almost every village in the Crimea was infected with the contagion. From the capital it continues its ravages to Aleppo, through every town and village. If this fatal disorder should prevent the war from breaking out during the summer, it is thought that the mediation of France, and the other powers who are desirous of peace, will be successful. Mean while Russia derives many advantages from the new commercial treaty; one of the most considerable of which is the suppression of all monopolies or privileged companies, which existed there; that one of the linen merchants gained about cent. per cent. upon every article they disposed of, they selling for eleven piastres of Pika, what they purchased for six piastres English. The company of iron merchants, which is chiefly composed of Turks, will be the greatest sufferers by the loss of their privileges; a short time after the signature of the treaty, a cargo of iron arrived from Taganrok, addressed to the house of Messrs. Sidney, James, and Co. Russian merchants, and that house having immediately made an abatement in the price of iron, the merchants and workmen concerned in that trade, supported by some of the janizaries, raised a tumult, and dragged to prison those who had thus lowered the price of that commodity. Upon representation, however, being made of the affair by the Russian minister, they were instantly released, and the authors of the disturbances were informed, that if they repeated their outrages, their heads must answer it.

August 8. A letter from Antwerp, received on Tuesday, says, that some of the principal inhabitants have drawn up another petition to the emperor, praying, that that port may be made a free port, setting forth the convenience of it for carrying on trade to all parts, and the great utility it would be to the inhabitants; and that a committee of the said gentlemen were set out for Vienna to present it to the emperor.

Extract of a letter from Salon in Provence, July 11.

"For twenty days a singular fog, such as the oldest man here has before not seen, has reigned in most parts of Provence; the atmosphere is filled with it, and the sun, although extremely hot, for at noon the barometer rises forty-five degrees, is not sufficiently so to dissipate it; it continues day and night, though not equally thick; for sometimes it clouds the neighbouring mountains. The horizon, which is usually of a beautiful azure in this country, appears of a whitish gray, the sun, which during the day is very pale, is at setting and rising quite red, and so absorbed are his rays by the fog, that one may at any time look steadily at him without being in the least incommoded.

"It is an observation made by many, that the fog at some times emits a strong odour, the nature of which is not easily determined; it is so dry as not to tarnish a looking-glass, and instead of liquifying salts it dries them; the hydrometer does not ascend, and evaporation is abundant; the eyes are affected with a slight heat, and such as have weak lungs, are disagreeably affected.

"On the night of the 12th or 13th, at 15m. past 12, the time of the solstice, happened a storm of thunder and hail, an unusual phenomenon at that hour in these parts; at 200 paces from Salon, a thunder-bolt was

seen to descend, the wind at the same time north; since which, the fog has been more intense, and still remains the same, notwithstanding a violent north-east wind on the 27th ult.

"The barometer is at a medium, the electrical machine affords no fire, but the air is greatly electrified, and thunder is heard every now and then.

"The constant drought which has prevented the usual exhalations from the earth, seems to be the sole cause of this mist, the late rains having diluted the matter of which these exhalations are formed, they now ascend with their vehicle the water; and some strong winds will either carry them off, or force them down; or should a south wind, in any short time produce clouds, they will attract the exhalations which will disappear with them.

"The above observations are confirmed by many physicians who have carefully examined the fog, or rather the vapour in question; they have seen the bolt ascend, and think the redness of the sun chiefly owing to the feruginous quality of the emanation from the earth. Similar observations have been made at Paris, and in many parts of Italy."

It may not be unentertaining to our readers to be informed that Dr. Priestly has long ago discovered, that the changes in the atmosphere depend very much on the quantity of phlogiston contained in it. The excessive burning and sultry weather we have had of late shews that the air is superphlogisticated. Rain lessens it, and lightning burns and consumes it. Letters from all parts of Europe describe exactly the same season that we have had. In Wales they have made parties to encamp in the mountains for coolness.

Heroic speech of Ann de Montmorency, marshal, high steward, and constable of France, at his death. His celebrated commander being mortally wounded at the battle of St. Denys, said to those who exhorted him to prepare for death, "Do you imagine a man who has lived more than four score years with honour and reputation, and faced death in so many battles (some of which have continued from morning till night) is now to learn how to die, a conflict which will be over in a quarter of an hour?"

Anecdote. A person, remarkable for riding a fine horse in a nobleman's hunt, excited his lordship to enquire who he was; when being informed he was a miller, and rented a mill of his lordship, desired his steward to raise his rent, urging, if he could afford to ride such a horse, he must have a good bargain of the mill. The miller, however, rode as usual; when the nobleman enquired of his steward if he had obeyed his orders; on being answered in the affirmative, he told him to double his rent. Still the miller hunted. When some accidental circumstances brought the parties in conversation, his lordship mentioned that he was informed that he rented a mill of him, and believed that his steward had raised his rent twice lately. Yes, and please your lordship, pretty handsomely. Well, and can you afford to pay so much? O yes, my lord, it makes no odds to me; it is your tenants pay for it. How so? Why, when your steward first raised my rent, I took a little more toll from them, and when he doubled it I did the same—O, if that's the case, answered his lordship, pray take the mill at the old rent!

Remarkable anecdote concerning king Charles the second's amours. This monarch was violently addicted to women, and only valued them for sensual pleasures, which appeared more openly in his public commerce with the mistresses he admitted to court, and privately in the nocturnal debauches his majesty entered into, in company with some of his courtiers, in the extravagant pursuits of illicit pleasures amongst the common prostitutes of the town, which at last became so disagreeable to his more constant mistresses, that one of them engaged lord Rochester to undertake the following stratagem to cure that monarch of his nocturnal rambles. Rochester, who was frequently the king's conductor and companion on such occasions, proposed to go out one night with him to visit a celebrated house of intrigue, where his lordship persuaded the king the finest women in the nation were to be had; the king agreed, and put on his usual disguise. Rochester conducted him late to the house, and, without discovering the quality of the guest, instructed the girl pitched upon by the king for his pleasure, to pick his pocket of all his money and his watch; left them to their enjoyments, and slunk away out of the house. The girl performed her part so well, that the king never missed his watch and money; but when the intrigue was ended, and upon enquiring after Rochester found he was gone, and missing both his money and watch, the king was sadly embarrassed to discharge the reckoning; there was no other way left, in such circumstances, than to tell the bawd who kept the house, that the gentleman who came in with him, and was gone, was to have paid for him; and as he had not returned, desired the would give him credit for the reckoning till tomorrow; on which she abused him grossly, adding, that she had often been served such dirty tricks, and ordered one of the bullies to detain him till the reckoning was paid. In this ridiculous distress stood the British monarch, the prisoner of a bawd; and the life, upon whom the hopes of the nation were fixed, put into the power of a ruffian. After many altercations, the king proposed to leave his diamond ring, but she rejected the pledge, alleging, that she was not a judge of its value; and for aught she could see, it might be a piece of glass set in pewter. However after many importunities and proterations of the value of the ring,

and fair promises of a premium for his release, the old bawd ordered her bully to carry it to a neighbouring jeweller, and if in bed to call him up; the jeweller, as soon as he had examined the ring, stood amazed; and enquiring, with his eyes fixed on the fellow, whom he had got in his house that could be owner of so valuable a ring? and being told it was a black looking ugly son of a w---e, who had no money in his pocket, and was obliged to pawn his ring, the jeweller replied, this ring is so immensely rich, that no man in this nation can afford to wear it except the king, and was resolved to be fully satisfied of so extraordinary an affair. As soon, therefore, as he entered the room, he fell upon his knees, and with the utmost respect presented the ring to his majesty; this brought the old bawd and the bully upon their knees, to beg pardon most submissively; the king, in the best natured manner, forgave them, and laughing, asked them, whether the ring would not bear another bottle?

SPRINGFIELD, October 7.

We hear from West Suffield, that one day last week, as Mr. Rice of that place, was setting a new mill to work, a number of his children came round to see it; the top of the mill, as soon as it began boiling, flew off, by which means three of his children were very badly scalded, one of them expired in a few hours after, the other two it is hoped are in a fair way of recovery.

NEW-YORK, October 1.

Five English packets are stationed in future to pass in constant succession from Falmouth to New-York: and the ministry of France have established 5 packets to sail in continued rotation from Port l'Orient, near Brest, to our aforesaid port of New-York; and Hector St. John, Esq; of Goshen in Orange county, is appointed to reside in this city, as consul to his most christian majesty, and also to superintend the 5 French packets, the whole profits of which, and a salary of 24,000 livres a year, are settled on this gentleman.

It is universally believed, that a generous compensation will certainly be granted to the suffering loyalists, none of whom will be allowed to partake who shall remain within the realm of the United States of America, and that the gentlemen and their families, under that description, now resident in England, are to remove next summer to Nova Scotia; the aggrandizement of which country has become a principal object of government's attention.

It is said that East Florida is not to be evacuated, but reinforced with a number of British troops, in consequence of some arrangements with the court of Spain, and that several other cessions will be made for the mutual accommodation of both kingdoms.

Ministers so seriously expect a renewal of the war, that they wish to get rid of America in the most decent manner, as a preparatory measure to engage the house of Bourbon, on terms of more probable success.

Oct. 13. Last Thursday night we had an uncommon high tide, attended with a very hard gale at N. E. sundry cellars on the dock were filled with water, and considerable quantities of sugar, &c. damaged. We are in much pain for sundry vessels that sailed for the eastward some days before.

PHILADELPHIA, October 27.

Extract of a letter from Charles-town, South Carolina, dated October 3.

"A strong north-easter has been blowing from the 15th to the 27th, when it increased to that amazing violence, that many vessels which were anchored in the stream, were in the greatest danger of parting from their cables: indeed, several of the small craft drifted, and were carried a considerable distance on the land: two brigs and several sloops and schooners sunk at the wharfs, and many smaller vessels were entirely lost. Fortunately about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the tide was rising, the wind shifted more northerly, but continued blowing, without any favourable intermission, till seven in the evening, when it came from the north-west, and relieved us from the anxiety we were under for the safety of the town, which must have been destroyed on the water side had the wind shifted to the south-east: the sea was as high in Ashley and Cooper rivers, as I have seen it in a fresh gale at sea. A sloop with two negroes on board, belonging to Mr. Heyward, drifted in the night from her anchors, and it is imagined drove to sea, where she must have perished, as she was light, and had no provisions on board.

"Several lives were lost during the storm, some bodies have been since found along shore. The accounts from the sea-coast are much to be dreaded, as the gale was violent almost beyond description. Some stores that stood exposed are laid in ruins, and many of the wharfs that had been just repaired are much injured.

"Captains Strong and Chalker are arrived: off Cape Hatteras they had a gale for seven hours; the most severe they were ever in, and should any thing have been within side them, they must have gone ashore."

On Friday the 10th instant, the brig New-York, captain Coteau, out 12 weeks from Glasgow, bound to this port, ran ashore near Egg-Harbour, where the soon after went to pieces. The vessel and cargo are entirely lost, but the crew and passengers saved themselves by taking to their boat.

UNITED STATES in CONGRESS, October 7, 1783.

Resolved, That buildings for the use of congress be erected on or near the banks of the Delaware, provided a suitable district can be procured on or near the banks of the said river, for a federal town, and that the right of soil, and an exclusive or such other jurisdiction as congress may direct, shall be vested in the United States.

On motion, Resolved, That the place on the Delaware for the erecting buildings for the use of congress be near the falls.

CHARLES THOMSON, secretary.

A committee is appointed to view the ground, and report the proper place.

SAVANNAH, (Georgia) September 4.

To the Inhabitants of Georgia in general,
I return my sincere thanks for the kind treatment that I have met with since my capitulation; and as it is not in my power to make satisfaction for many injuries done you, I have now, in gratitude for your goodness, come to a resolution of leaving the country as soon as

possible, and whatever mischief may be done from this day forward, it shall not be by me or my orders. I do not pretend to excuse myself, but will own that I have done as bad nearly as my power would allow; but this I can assure you, all good men, that you have men among you called good Whigs, who are as great villains as

Aug. 17, 1783.

HENRY COOPER.

Copied from the original, forwarded by colonel Stephen Johnston.

CHARLES-TOWN, October 4.

Advice is received from West Florida, that a party of refugees, who came from thence into the back parts of this state, and plundered a number of negroes, horses, and other effects, and made their way back again, were pursued and overtaken near Pensacola, and securely delivered to the Spanish governor, with the negroes, who detains them in prison till proper proof can be obtained from their owners in this state, when they will be delivered up, and there is no doubt they will be executed for such daring robberies on the people of this state.

RICHMOND, October 18.

On the 8th instant, a most violent gust of wind and rain came on from the N. E. which continued without intermission 24 hours; we have not yet heard of any damage being done in the neighbourhood of this place, or above it; but the accounts from below are truly melancholy; captain Sinclair, his son about nine years old, and three others in a pettianger going from Smithfield to Hampton, were unfortunately overtaken, which proved fatal to captain Sinclair's son, a Mr. Carmichael, of Hampton, and a negro boy. What makes this misfortune more distressing, is, that the fond parent, after using every effort in vain, to save the life of his child, which he had all but effected, was very near losing his own, in the attempt, having sunk twice. A vessel luckily at this dreadful moment got immediately under way, and came up time enough to prevent him and an apprentice lad from perishing.

At Norfolk the tides rose 25 feet, and has done much damage there and at Portsmouth, to the amount of 2 or 10,000.

It is feared much mischief hath happened on the coast, as many vessels were expected about the time.

September 26, 1783.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of land, containing 250 acres, lying on Red-Stone, state of Pennsylvania, adjoining Thomas Gift, on the Fort Pitt road; there are about 20 acres of the above land cleared, with 10 acres of meadow ground, and has on it a dwelling house, corn house, spring house, and stable; the soil is nearly equal to any in the country, lays remarkably level, exceedingly well watered and timbered, and within three miles of three grist-mills. Six months credit will be given, on bond with security on interest, for the purchase money. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to Samuel Lyon, sen. near the premises, or the subscriber near Piscataway.

THOMAS TRUNDLE.

Annapolis, October 28, 1783.

To be SOLD or HIRED, by the year or month,

A LIKELY stout young negro fellow, who understands plantation work, and is a tolerable good cook and cooper. Apply to

W. H. M'PHERSON.

Annapolis, October 20, 1783.

ABOUT the middle of December next the subscriber wants to employ an overseer for his Squirrel-neck plantation; it will be necessary for him to read and write, that he may answer to letters about his business, and to have a horse of his own; a single man that is capable of such a trust, and well recommended, may apply to

NICHOLAS MACCUBBIN, sen.

October 29, 1783.

ALL those indebted to the estate of George Wheeler, late of Calvert county, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment; and all those that have claims against the estate are desired to bring their accounts legally proved, that they may be paid.

EDWARD WHEELER, admr.

Annapolis, Maryland, October 23, 1783.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the subscriber, on Monday night the 23d of September last, a BAY HORSE, thirteen hands high, six years old last spring, no brand, paces, trots, and gallops, has a white speck in his right eye next his ear, a small star in his forehead, and was shod all fours when he went away. Whoever secures said horse so that the subscriber may get him again, (or brings him home) if taken up within this state shall have four specie dollars reward, if out of the state eight dollars, and all reasonable charges, paid by JOHN LAYFOLD, in Baltimore, or the subscriber,

FREDERICK GRAMMAR.

Strawberry Hill, near Annapolis, October 7, 1783.

TAKEN up in the mouth of Patapisco-river, a painted boat, thirteen feet keel and five feet beam, supposed to belong to some ship. The owner on proving his property and paying charges, may have her from

RICHARD SPRIGG.

TEN POUNDS REWARD.

October 16, 1783.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Montgomery county, near the court-house, on the 16th of this instant, a likely mulatto slave named BASIL, and it is probable will endeavour to pass by the name of Basil Russell, as a free man; he is about 30 years of age, and about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, of a very fair complexion, with gray eyes, short curly reddish coloured hair, and appears to be growing bald; has a scar on his right cheek just below his ear, and another on his nose, both of which he received by a knife, and are very plain; had on and took with him, an old brown cloth coat, one linen ditto, two waistcoats, three pair of summer breeches; one pair of leather ditto, one pair of country fulled cloth ditto of a light colour, one pair of bed ticken overalls, two white linen shirts, one black-Barcelona handkerchief, one pair of white yarn stockings, two pair of thread or cotton ditto, a pair of good shoes and block tin buckles, a pair of boot legs which he has ripped down the legs and laces up in imitation of spatterdashies. It is expected he will make for Annapolis, as his mother lives there with Mr. George Mann, and will endeavour to cross the bay, or get to Baltimore, and there get on board some vessel. All masters of vessels are earnestly requested, should such an one endeavour to ship himself on board any of their vessels, to have him apprehended and put in goal. Whoever takes up the said slave and secures him in any goal shall receive three pounds reward, if taken fifty miles from home five pounds, and if one hundred miles the above reward, paid by

ALLEN BOWIE, jun.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

October 18, 1783.

RAN away from the subscriber, living five miles from Annapolis, one from South-river ferry, in Anne-Arundel county, on the 10th of July last, a likely slim, round head, black, young negro fellow, named WILL, about 21 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, stutters very much at times, especially in the word yes, he frequently will repeat the words that are said to him before he can say yes; had on a coarse country linen shirt, but by this time he may have cloaths of different sorts; as for his own- ing his name or master that need not be expected, as he will not speak the truth but by chance, and then seems sorry for it, but when talking in his own infernal way he will stand straight and look brazen, and do not contradict him and he will not stutter so bad. Whoever takes up and secures the said fellow, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive if one mile from home four dollars, if twelve miles six dollars, if thirty miles eight dollars, if farther and in the state ten dollars, if out of the state the above reward, and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

MORDECAI STEWART.

N. B. I have for sale 15 sheep, any one may have them all together.

M. S.

Anne-Arundel county, June 28, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be presented to the legislature of this state, at their next session, praying that a law may be enacted for the purpose of levying the sum of fifty-four pounds seven shillings sterling money of Great-Britain, with legal interest thereon since the 15th day of December 1772, upon the inhabitants of the parish of St. Margaret's Westminster, in Anne-Arundel county, being for so much money borrowed at that time of the Rev. Walter Magowan for the purpose of finishing the chapel thereof, and for which bond was given by the then vestry, which money is still due to Mr. Magowan.

RAN away from the subscriber, living on the head of South-river, about four miles from Annapolis, on the 18th day of July last, a lusty young negro wench named BET, about 5 feet 4 or 5 inches high, 25 years of age, a dark mulatto, she has a very bold impudent look, she has a large scar on one of her arms above her elbow, occasioned by a burn; had on when she went away, a white country linen thread and cotton shift, a white country cotton and yarn petticoat; it is likely she may have changed her cloaths, as she has a great many relations at Mr. Richard Darnall's, who may have supplied her with others. Whoever will take up the said negro and bring her home to the subscriber, shall receive twenty shillings, paid by

NICHOLAS L. DARNALL.

Charles-town, Cecil county, state of Maryland, October 6, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of Charles-town, and the neighbourhood thereof, intend to petition the next general assembly, for an act to empower some person or persons, inhabitants of said town, to sell what is commonly called the public ground, on the water, and every other public ground in said town, so that neither public or private property may be injured thereby.

THERE is at the plantation of Mr. Thomas Smith Cox, in Prince-George's county, taken up by the subscriber, a dark bay mare, about 13 hands high, with a star in her forehead, but no perceivable brand, about 6 or 7 years old, she is a natural pacer; and appears to be a little hip shot; she has at her side a light bay horse colt, which has also a star. The owner may have them again on proving property and paying charges.

WILLIAM CAGE.

TAKEN up as a stray by George Shelhammer, jun. living near Elk-Ridge, a black horse, not quite 13 hands high, a natural pacer, about 7 years old, he has a small star and several saddle spots, and seems to have been rubbed with the collar. The owner may have him again on proving property and paying charges.

September 29, 1783.

TO BE SOLD,

A PARCEL of land lying in Maryland, Montgomery county, on Patowmack-river, and on the branch commonly called the Muddy-branch, containing two hundred and thirty-six and a half acres; there is on this land room for two tenants cleared and in fence, and an exceeding good mill seat; the improvement inconsiderable; it is presumed a minute description of this land is unnecessary, as no doubt any person inclinable to purchase will view the land before they engage for it. If not sold before the 12th day of November next at private sale, it will on that day be set up to public sale, at the court-house in said county. Any person inclinable to purchase may know the terms and be shown the land by applying to

SAMUEL H. WHEELER.

October 16, 1783.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Thursday the 20th of November, on the premises,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing 400 acres, situated in Calvert county, on Patuxent-river, about a mile below the town of Lower Marlborough; the land is level, the soil very fertile, and exceedingly well adapted to the farming or planting business. This tract of land has the advantage of an excellent marsh which affords pasturage for a great number of cattle, and renders it peculiarly advantageous for breeding or grazing stock of any kind. There are also on the premises a sufficient quantity of low grounds which may be reclaimed at a small expence. The terms will be made known on the day of sale, by

**EDWARD SPRIGG,
SAMUEL CANBY,
THOMAS GANTT, 3d.**

October 20, 1783.

To be SOLD to the highest bidder, on the premises, on Monday the 24th day of November next,

A TRACT of land, containing about 470 acres, situate on Patuxent-river, near Selby's landing, very convenient to a good fishing landing, and a good place for sowing; the soil is good, and produces the best tobacco, wheat, and Indian corn; 150 acres are wood land, well stocked with rail and other timber; belonging to this tract are some very valuable marsh and branches for meadows that may be easily reclaimed; the improvements on it are in good repair, and consist of a large elegant brick dwelling house, completely finished, a brick kitchen, a large stable with a hay loft, a store house, one barn, and two tobacco houses, and a variety of other convenient buildings, a large garden paved in, apple and peach orchards, and a variety of other fruit trees; it is a beautiful situation and commands an extensive view up and down the river. The title is indisputable. The purchaser may have possession next Christmas. One third of the purchase money to be paid down, one third in eight months, and the remaining third in two years from the day of sale. Bond with security to be given for what is not paid in hand. On the same day, and near the place, will be sold, between twenty and thirty likely negroes, before advertised in the Baltimore paper.

FIELDER BOWIE.

October 16, 1783.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Thursday the 20th day of November next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the subscriber's plantation, near Edward Edwards's, at the Head of South-river, known by the name of White-Hall,

SUNDRY horses, consisting of good work horses, a valuable three quarters blooded mare, a fine filly got by Old Wildair, rising three years old. Six months credit will be given for the above horses, on bond with good security. Cattle, sheep, hogs, and plantation utensils, for cash or crop tobacco.

Likewise DOVE, a fine grey, upwards of 15 hands and an half high, was got by the noted Old horse Dove, whose stock is well known for the turf, and none can excel for the road. Twelve months credit will be given for the above horse, on bond with good security. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock.

JOHN JOHNS.

Port Tobacco, October 14, 1783.

To be RENTED for one year, and possession given the first day of December next,

THE houses and lot in Port-Tobacco, wherein the subscriber now keeps tavern; the house stands in a very public and convenient part of the town, fronting the court-house, and will answer very well for a tavern or store; there are all necessary buildings on the lot, with a large yard at the back of the house with a fine tree in it which affords a very agreeable shade in the summer, a large garden, two horse pens paved in, and a well of very good water (in the yard) with a pump in it. The rent will be as moderate as possible, which may be known by applying to

JOHN HALKERSTON.

Annapolis, October 18, 1783.

THE subscriber has lately removed into the house of Mr. Nathan Hammond, near the dock, and intends keeping private entertainment for gentlemen and their horses by the day; he also will take in gentlemen by the year, on reasonable terms. Those who please to favour him with their custom may depend on having good attendance by their humble servant,

JOSEPH WILKINS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a remonstrance will be offered by sundry inhabitants of Charles county, to the next general assembly, praying that no act may pass for condemning the lands belonging to the Roman catholic church, formerly intended to be laid out for a town by the reverend Mr. George Hunter, at the mouth of Port-Tobacco-creek, or for building a court-house thereon, or altering the place of holding the court for the said county.

Intendant's office, October 7, 1783.

JUST imported from France, by the Le Sage, Alexander de Jardins, master, and to be sold at public vendue, at Annapolis, on Monday the third day of November next, for specie certificates issued under the act to adjust the debts due from this state, journal specie certificates, officers depreciation certificates, and foldiers certificates not paid away or transferred, specie orders of the treasury, the bank and financier's notes, or cash

- 2,500 foldiers coats.
- 2,500 ditto waistcoats.
- 2,500 trousers and spatterdashes of cloth.
- 5,000 woolen stockings.
- 10,000 shirts.
- 2,000 pairs of shoes.
- 3,000 hats.
- 3,500 ellis of blue cloth.
- 3,000 blankets.

Payments to be made before the goods are taken out of the warehouse.

DANIEL or ST. THO. JENIFER, Intendant.

October 6, 1783.

TO BE SOLD

A VERY valuable tract of land, situate and lying on the mouth of Winter's run, in Harford county, and containing upwards of four hundred acres. It is about twenty miles from Baltimore-town, about four from Harford-town, a mile from Abingdon, and about the same distance from the navigable waters of Bush river; the main road from Susquehannah, Harford-town, Abingdon, to Baltimore-town, passes through it. The soil and timber are equal to any in the state, and upwards of two hundred acres are a fine rich meadow bottom. There was formerly a mill built on part of this land, and there cannot be a more excellent mill seat; it requires only a dam of three feet to throw the whole stream of Winter's run into the mill-race, which is a large and never falling run of water. Five years credit will be given for the principal, bond to be given with good security, and the interest to be regularly and annually paid. For further particulars enquire of the subscribers, Aquila Paca, senior, at Annapolis, and Aquila Paca, junior, in Harford county. The sale to be the first day of December next, at Harford-town.

**A. PACA, sen.
A. PACA, jun.**

To be SOLD, on the first Tuesday in December next, if not sold before at private sale,

PART of that valuable tract of land, well known by the name of WHITE-HALL, at the Head of South river, about 30 miles from Annapolis, containing about 230 acres; on which are, an overseer's house, 2 out-houses, stable, corn-house, quarter, and 3 good tobacco-houses, 40 and 50 feet houses; the soil is very fertile for corn and tobacco, well watered and timbered, and 10 or 15 acres of excellent meadow may be made. One fourth of the purchase money to be paid when possession is given, one fourth to be paid at the expiration of one year from the day of sale; one fourth to be paid at the expiration of two years from the day of sale, and one fourth to be paid at the expiration of three years from the day of sale; possession will be given on the first Tuesday in December next; bond with good security will be required for three fourths of the purchase money, with interest from the day of sale. Further terms will be made known on the day of sale, or before by applying to John Johns, at West river, Richard Johns, near Baltimore-town, or the subscriber, living at Newcastle, in the state of Delaware. The land may be seen, by applying to Thomas McCauley, living on the premises. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock, on the premises.

KENSEY JOHNS.

Nanjemoy, October 4, 1783.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday the 27th day of November next, at the dwelling plantation of the late captain Gerard Fowke, in Nanjemoy, Charles county, and to be continued from day to day until the whole are sold, viz.

BETWEEN thirty and forty of as valuable NEGRO SLAVES as any in this state; among whom are several valuable tradesmen, spinners, waiters, cooks, &c. likewise horses, black cattle, sheep, and hogs, all good of their kind, and household furniture. Six months credit will be given for any sums exceeding twenty pounds current money, on giving bond with good and approved security before the articles purchased are taken away.

All persons having claims against the late captain Gerard Fowke, are requested to bring them, properly authenticated, before the said 27th day of November next; those who refuse or neglect to do it will have their payments delayed.

**SARAH FOWKE, executrix,
GERARD FOWKE, executor.**

October 9, 1783.

THE sheriff of Anne-Arundel county has left his books at the clerk's office, where persons may have an opportunity of seeing them and settling their accounts.

Charles county, October 10, 1783.

On the second day of November court, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be exposed to public sale, in Port-Tobacco,

THAT valuable lot and part of lots lying on the west side of the road that leads through the said town, occupied by Mr. John Halkerston; whereon is an exceeding good dwelling house 36 by 20; fronting the south side of the court-house, hip-roofed, with three rooms and a fire place to each on the lower, and the same number of rooms and fire places on the upper floor, with a slip partition for the purpose of a ball-room; a large dry cellar, a kitchen 20 by 16, between which and the mansion is a passage 16 by 14; a corn house 16 by 14; a framed stable 20 by 16, with a shed 20 by 12, and an addition to one end 16 by 12. The whole of the ground is paved in, with several partitions for the several conveniences following, to wit: yard, garden, and horse yards; the horse yard in which the stable stands is 160 by 100 feet, with a partition between the yard and garden; the yard is of a convenient size, extending to the garden, in which stands a large and beautiful spreading elm, which renders the house cool and pleasant in the summer; the garden is 230 feet square, the soil of which, and indeed of the whole lots, is equal to any on the continent. On one side of the other horse yard is a well and pump that affords excellent water. It will be necessary to observe, that it rents for one hundred and twenty-five pounds per annum, which it will be under till the seventh day of December 1784; but should it be sold, the tenant will give immediate possession. The title is indisputable.

Also at same time and place will be offered for sale, two likely negro women, with a young child each; both of whom are very good house wench; a likely negro man, who is a very good oiler and waiter; two valuable half blooded mares with foal by Young Yorick, and two mare colts, the one by the Arabian and the other by Selim. The whole for cash, one half to be paid in six and the other half in twelve months from the day of sale. Bond on interest, with good security, will be required of the purchasers.

I have a plantation about five miles from Port-Tobacco, containing 180 acres, now occupied by John Chattam, whereon are a tolerable dwelling house, tobacco house, and a number of peach and apple trees, which I will rent on good terms

CHARLES MANKIN.

October 6, 1783.

To be SOLD at PUBLIC vendue, on Saturday the 8th day of November next, at the late dwelling house of Thomas Elliott, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

SUNDRY horses, cattle, sheep, and hogs, household furniture, plantation utensils, and many other things too tedious to mention. The sale to begin at 10 o'clock in the forenoon. The said property to be sold for ready cash only, unless the creditors will attend with their claims properly attested, and take such persons as may purchase and discharge the subscribers from their claims.

**CATHERINE ELLIOTT, admx.
DAVID STEUART, admr.**

THE subscribers intend to refer a petition to the general assembly of Maryland, after due notice, and to empower them to dispose of, at public vendue, so much of the real estate of Thomas Elliott, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, as will discharge the remaining part of his just debts.

**CATHERINE ELLIOTT, admx.
DAVID STEUART, admr.**

Annapolis, September 24, 1783.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber has received a power of attorney from Mr. James Russell, of London, to settle his affairs in this state. Those gentlemen who have claims against the said James Russell, are desired to apply to the subscriber; and the gentlemen who are indebted to Mr. Russell, are requested to settle their accounts and make payment to

JAMES CLERK.

APPPLICATION will be made to the general assembly at the ensuing session, for the said assembly to take the legal steps to vacate a patent granted, in pursuance of a resolve of last session, to William Read, of Queen-Anne's county; the said patent including about 150 acres of manor land purchased of the state by the subscriber in the month of January, 1782. This resolve, it is conceived, was passed without due consideration, the legislature not having full information on the subject, and was meant to convey only a small slip of reserved land contiguous to the manor.

G. DUVAL.

October 8, 1783.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants on South-river, and others living adjacent, intend petitioning the next general assembly, for a warehouse to inspect tobacco at a place on said river, commonly known by the name of the Land of Ease.

October 3, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend to petition the next general assembly, to remedy the defect in a deed of indemnity given me by James Leatch, of Calvert county, deceased, the same having been acknowledged only before one magistrate, whereas it is conceived there ought to have been two for real estates.
w 8 MORDECAI SMITH.

TO BE SOLD,
ABOUT two hundred acres of valuable land, situated and lying within three miles of Pig-Point, on Patuxent-river, the dwelling houses thereon are as completely finished and as convenient as any in the state; one orchard of a bearing year will turn out eight or ten thousand gallons of cider; a large quantity of meadow may be made at a small expence; a remarkable fine soil for tobacco. Any person inclinable to purchase the whole or part thereof, may be acquainted with the terms, and the premises may be viewed by applying to the subscriber on the premises.
w 3 JOHN LANE, jun.

ALL those that are indebted to the estate of Jacob Lusby, deceased, are desired to make immediate payment, or they will be sued to November court.
w 2 ELIZABETH LUSBY, admx.

Annapolis, October 8, 1783.
To be **SOLD**, in West-street, near the town gate, cheap for cash,
WINDOW GLASS, 8 by 10, 9 by 11, 10 by 12, either by the box or small quantity; also glass tumblers, Barcelona handkerchiefs, striped holland, linens, blankets, threads, winter stockings, loaf sugar, brown ditto, ladies whips, bohea tea, coffee, raisins, Jamaica spirits, rum, &c. &c. &c. by
ABRAHAM CLAUDE.

N. B. The watch and clock making business is carried on at said house, with the greatest care and punctuality, by
w 3 CLAUDE and FRENCH.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of that part of Cecil county, containing Bohemia Manor, Middle Neck, North Sassafras, West Sassafras, and Bohemia hundreds; of Kent county, containing Chapel, Upper, South Sassafras, and George-town hundreds, that part of Morgan's-creek hundred lying to the eastward of the great road leading from George-town to Colchester's ferry; intend petitioning the next general assembly of Maryland for an act to erect the said districts into a new county.

THE proprietors of the land at the upper end of the estate known by the name of the Indian-town, on Wicomico-river, St. Mary's county, having determined to lay out forty acres of land for a town, Notice is hereby given, that sundry inhabitants of St. Mary's county, will petition the assembly at their next session, for a law to establish a warehouse for the inspection of tobacco on the land aforesaid.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the inhabitants of St. James's parish, in Anne-Arundel county, intend to petition the next general assembly for the establishment of an inspection of tobacco on the landing on Herring-creek, called Tracey's landing.
w 8

Dorchester county, Aug. 31, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the next general assembly for an act to enable him to open a road to his grist mill from the main road leading from New-Market to Vienna, and to be continued across to the main road leading from Cambridge to Vienna.
w 7 MICHAEL H. BONWILL.

Herring-bay, September 18, 1783.
THE subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next session of the legislature of Maryland, for a law to authorise him to record a deed from John Birkhead and Anne his wife, of Baltimore-town, for part of two tracts of land called Wells and Little Wells, lying and being in Anne-Arundel county, in the state of Maryland, and to give the said deed equal force, validity, and effect, as if the same had been recorded within the time prescribed by law.
w 6 RICHARD CHEW.

August 18, 1783.
NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the subscribers intend to prefer a petition to the next general assembly for building a bridge near Salisbury, in Somerset county, where the bridge formerly stood.
w 7

JAMES HOUSTON,
WILLIAM HORSEY,
ROBERT DASHIELL,
WILLIAM DYMCK,
STEPHEN CHRISTIFER,

NOTICE is hereby given, that a petition will be preferred to the next general assembly, by Samuel Killam, and Samuel Treebarn, securities for John Long, late of Somerset county, deceased, for an act to enable them to expose to sale two tracts of land, called Hog-ridge and Wilson's purchase, for the purpose of discharging his debts.
w 6

London-town, October 15, 1783.
THE subscriber, being properly prepared for receiving a large quantity of hides and skins to tan and curry, takes this method of informing those who choose to favour him with their custom, that they may depend on being served with punctuality and care. All hides or skins not taken away within thirteen months after they are delivered, the owners must expect to forfeit half the leather for tanning the other; likewise those that I have received within this twelvemonth, if not taken away in two months from the date hereof, will fall under the same predicament.
w 2 EDWARD SEFTON.

N. B. I have for sale a quantity of negroes shoes ready made, which I will sell on reasonable terms; also a parcel of excellent sole leather. E. S.

Port-Royal, February 9, 1779.
UPWARDS of two years ago I was struck with a paralytic stroke, which affected me very much; it happened that I met with Mr. Logan, who promised to make a cure of my leg and arm, without any inward application, by applying a kind of ointment; I found in about a fortnight a great deal of relief in my right arm, knee, and ankle; from the anguish of the gout it continued rather longer than I expected. I write this for the good of mankind.
EDWARD DIXON.

Gloucester county, April 14, 1779.
I HEREBY certify, that my wife has been bad with rheumatic pains these six years, and captain Whitton sent Mr. Logan to see her; when he came he said he could relieve her, and in three weeks time she was clear of all pains in her arms. This I write in behalf of Mr. Logan, as several doctors have had her in hand and did her no good.
EDWARD LAYTON.

Baltimore, August 6, 1779.
THIS is to certify, that Mr. Logan of Annapolis, prescribed medicines for John Hayman, who was confined to his bed with the rheumatism for a long time, by which I was restored to perfect health.
JOHN HAYMAN.

Kent county, April 11, 1781.
MICHAEL EARLE, Esq; who had a white swelling for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

Prince-George's county, February 8, 1782.
A GENTLEMAN who had the piles and gravel for about sixteen years, was also restored to perfect health by Mr. Logan's medicine.

I ALSO relieve palsies, rheumatism, gout, gravel, fluxes, contractions of the limbs, white swellings, dropsy, running ulcers, &c. &c. I will take patients at my own house, or elsewhere in Annapolis; but cannot attend any in the country, except such as are confined to their beds. Constant attendance will be given, by their very humble servant,
w 22 WILLIAM LOGAN.

A few Copies of the
L A W S,
Passed April Session, 1783, may be had at the Printing Office.
w 8

George-town, on Patowmak, September 18, 1783.
WHEREAS the subscriber's father, George Beall, devised him the following land, to wit: Part of a tract of land called and known by the name of the Rock of Dumbarton, being in Montgomery county; and the intention of the testator was to have devised this land to his heirs and assigns, but by an omission in writing in the said George Beall's last will and testament, those words were not inserted (to him and his heirs for ever); Notice is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the general assembly at their first session, after due publication hereof, to have the right in this land confirmed agreeable to the intention of the said testator.
w 8

September 9, 1783.
WHEREAS Mr. Thomas Morton, my late husband, during our marriage, purchased several tracts of land within this state, and two or three in the state of Virginia, all which lands he had privately deeded to the sons of his first marriage, without the knowledge or consent of the subscriber, and that by his last will and testament he hath left me and four children destitute of house and home: This is therefore to give notice, that I intend petitioning the next general assembly for relief in the premises.
w 6 THOMAS BEALL, of George.

ANNAPOLIS RACES.
THE JOCKEY CLUB PURSE of SIXTY GUINEAS, will be run for at Annapolis on the first Tuesday in November next, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, belonging to a member of the club; heats four miles each; four years old to carry seven stone, five years old seven stone twelve pounds, six years old eight stone seven pounds, aged nine stone. Any horse winning two clear heats to be entitled to the purse.
The horses to start precisely at eleven o'clock, and any disputes which may arise will be determined by a majority of the members present.

RICHARD T. LOWNDES, secretary to the club.
N. B. The members who have not seen the proceedings of the last meeting, held on the 13th of May, are informed that the club will meet the Monday preceding the race at Mr. Mann's tavern, and that the annual subscription of three guineas is to be paid to the secretary (or in his absence to Mr. George Mann) on or before the first of October next.

On Wednesday the 5th of November, A SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of SEVENTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, except the horse winning the jockey club purse, heats four miles each; four years old to carry seven stone, five years old seven stone ten pounds, six years old eight stone seven pounds, aged nine stone.

On Thursday the 6th of November, A PURSE of THIRTY POUNDS, free for any horse, mare, or gelding, of three and four years old, four years old to carry seven stone, and three years old a feather; heats two miles each. Any horse winning two clear heats to be entitled to the purse. Three horses to start each day or no race. The winning horse the first day excluded the second day.

Entrance the first day two guineas, for the second four dollars. The horses to be entered with George Mann the day preceding the race, or pay double entrance at the post, and to start each day precisely at 11 o'clock.

Proper judges will be appointed for the races. No person will be permitted to encumber the course with booths, without leave from the clerk of the course.
w 10 X

TO BE SOLD,
THE subscriber's valuable plantation, situated on the north side of the river Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, about five miles from the city of Annapolis, containing two hundred and twenty-two acres of land, sixty whereof are cleared and under good fence, the rest well timbered, whereon are a genteel dwelling house and kitchen, with a passage twenty feet long adjoining the dwelling house, and several other valuable out-houses; likewise an apple and peach orchard, garden, and several springs of excellent water. The premises may be viewed by applying to Mr. Younger, living thereon. The title indisputable. Any person inclined to purchase may know the terms by applying to
w 6 RICHARD BURLAND.

THE subscriber intends to prefer a petition to the next general assembly of the state of Maryland, for an act for the recording a certificate of division of a parcel of land lying in Charles county, and known by the name of New Brandon, which was the property of a certain Mary Pigeon, and divided amongst her several children by mutual consent, as may appear by the certificate the 13th day of September, 1767.
w 8 JOSEPH MORTON.